

Asia and the Pacific Regional Training Course on Labour and Social Policies for Decent Work

Social Protection Report and the Social Protection Floor

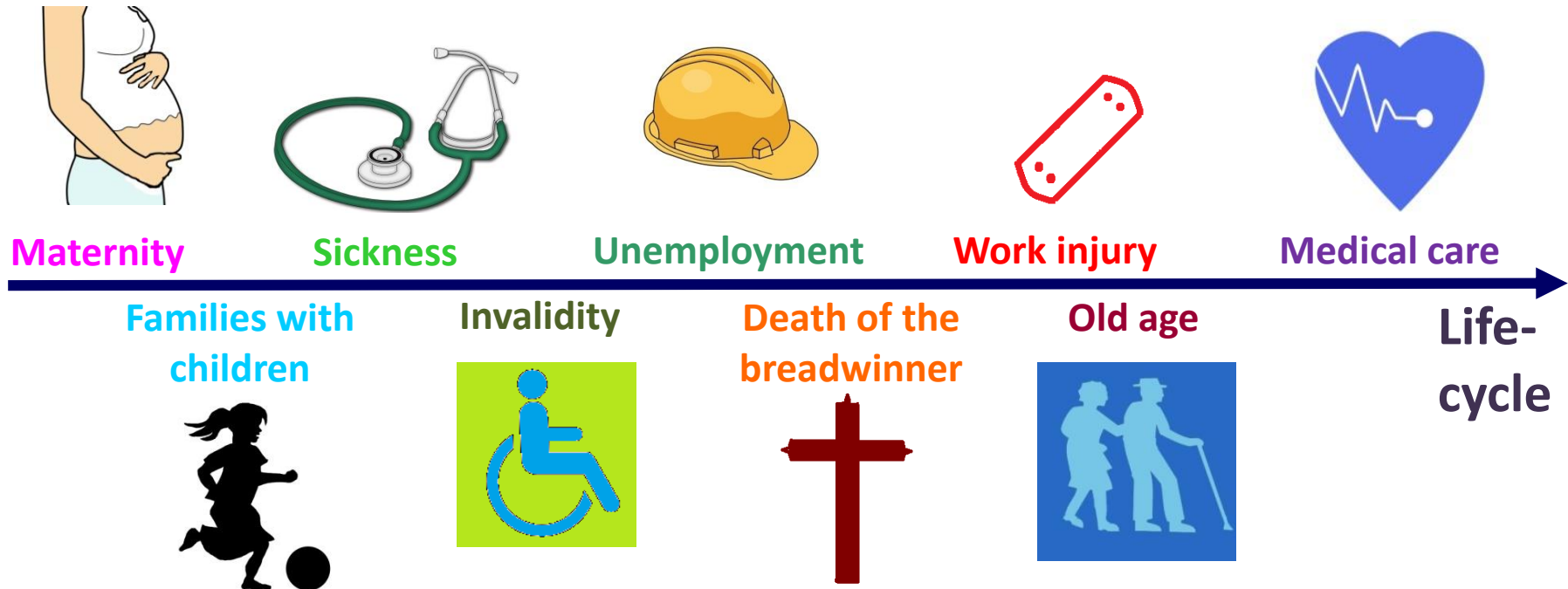
16th June 2016 Bangkok

Social Protection Department of the ILO

- Thibault van Langenhove -

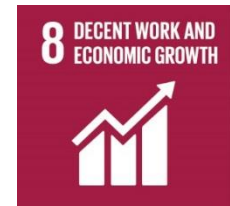
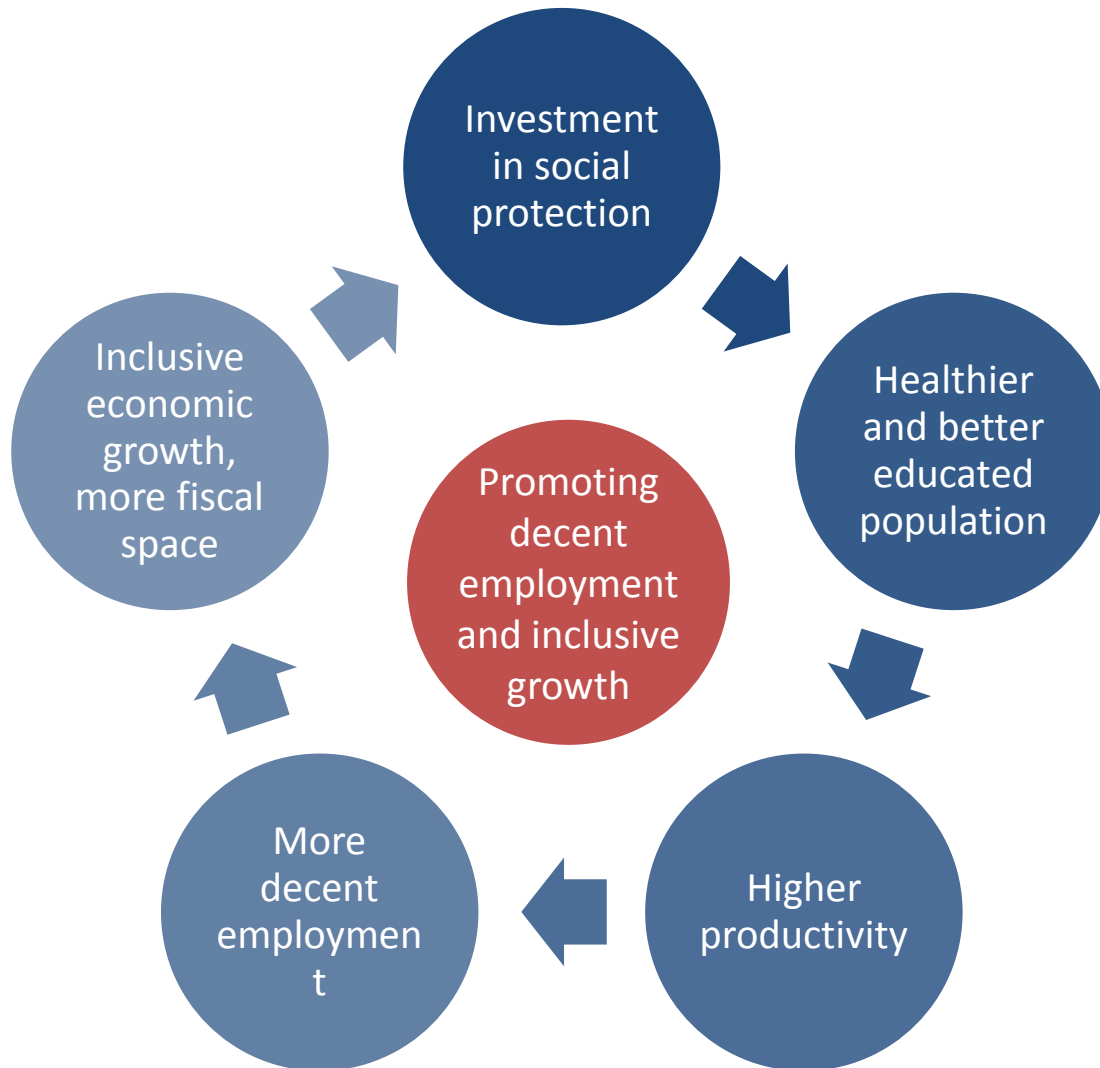


What is social protection?

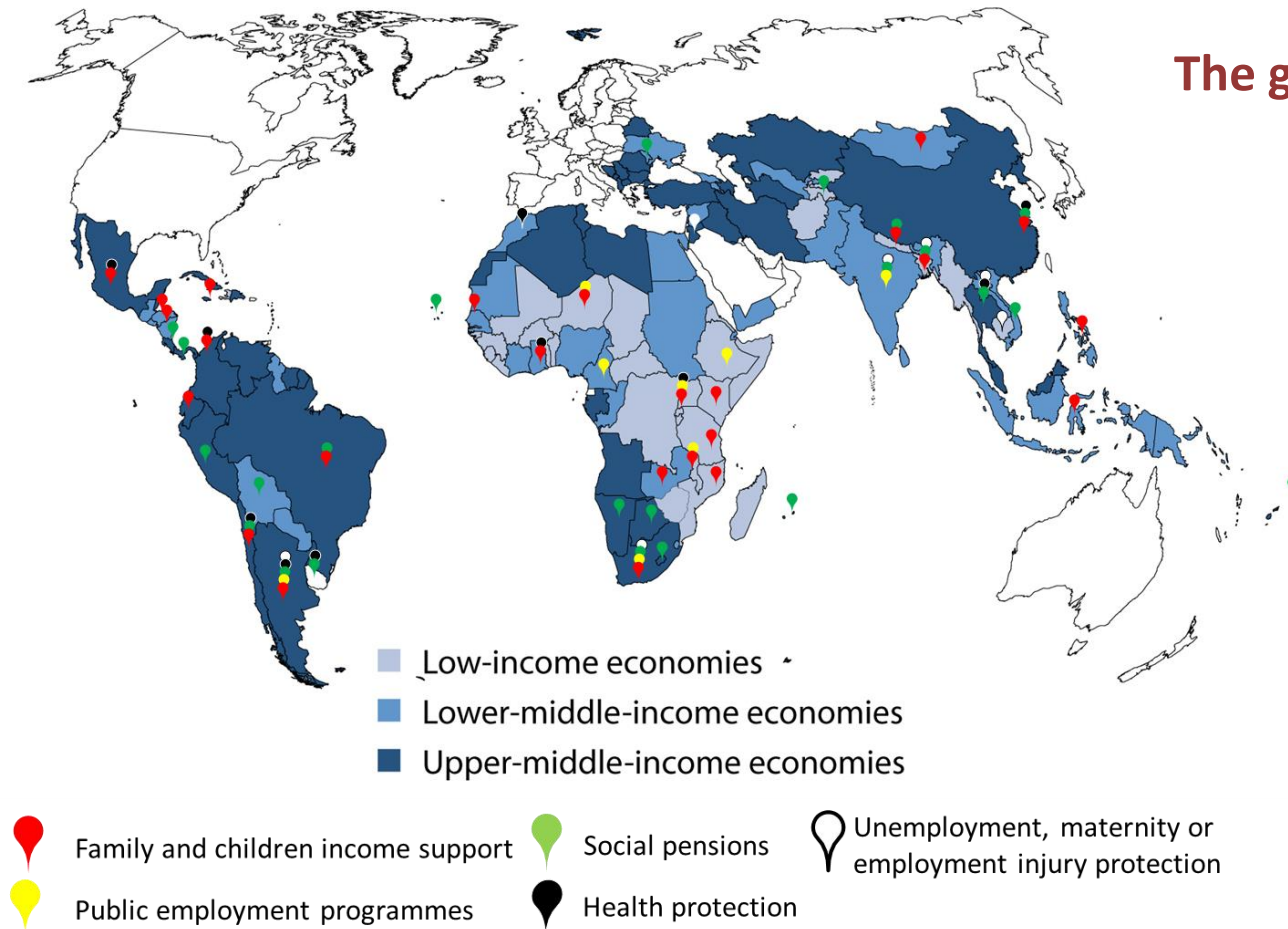


Everyone has a right to social security and a decent standard of living, and protection from difficult circumstances that may be beyond their control (Article 22 and Article 25 of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948))

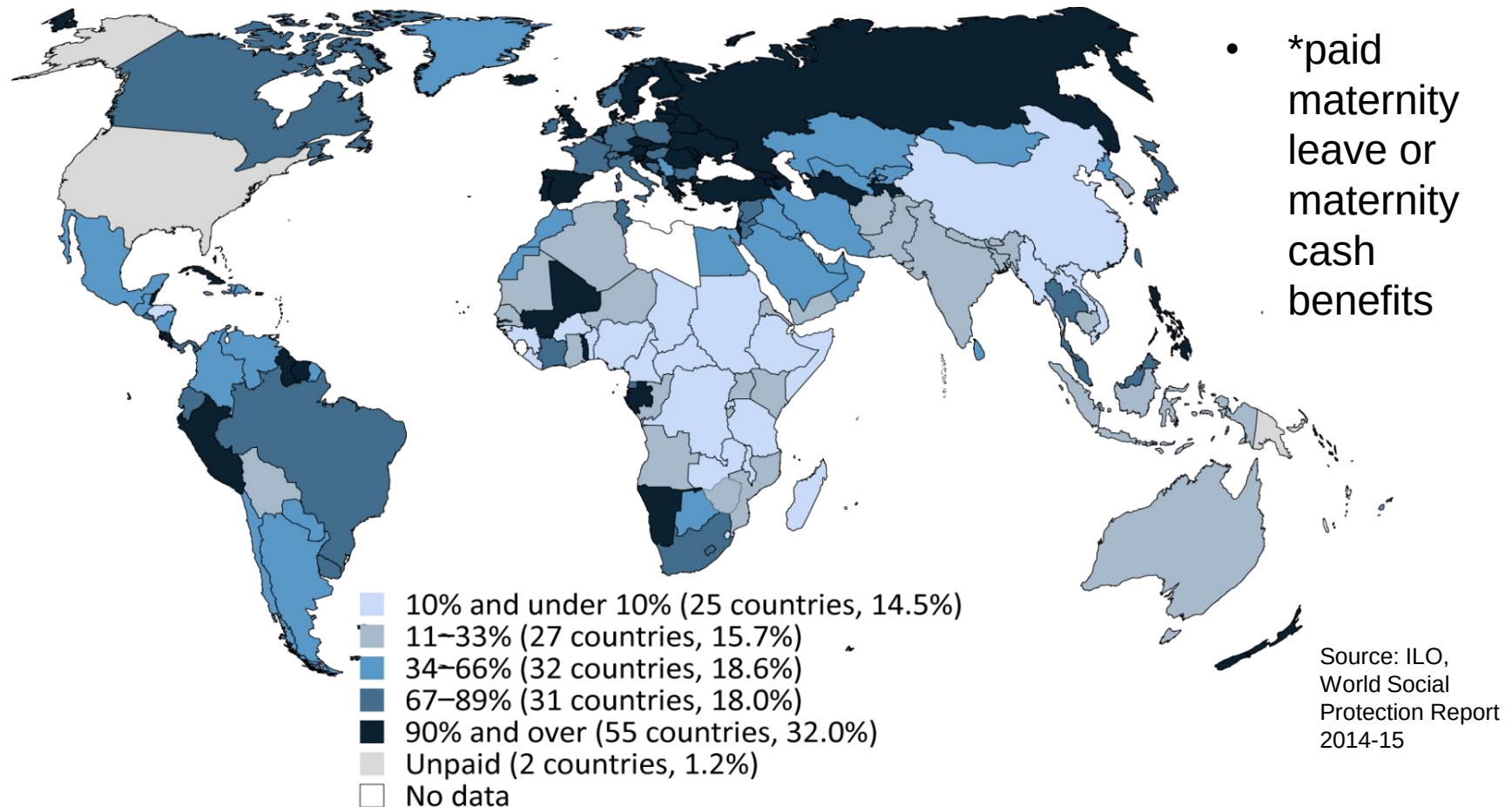
Social protection is also a key component of sustainable development



Many low and middle-income countries have extended SPFs.



Only 28% of employed women enjoy maternity protection*



73% need a change - An unmet need in figures

73% of the world population is not adequately covered.

Globally, **39%** of the population is lacking coverage in health.

50% of the world's children live in poverty.

Only **12%** of unemployed workers worldwide actually receive unemployment benefits.

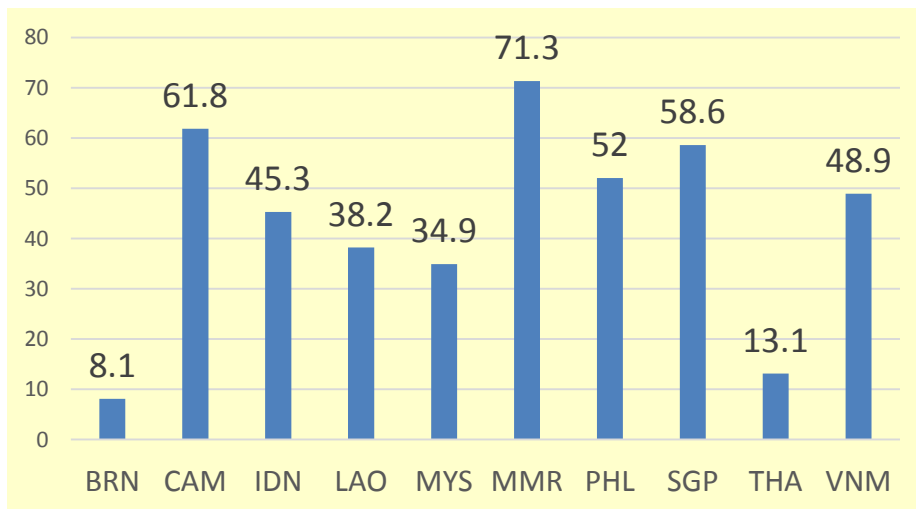
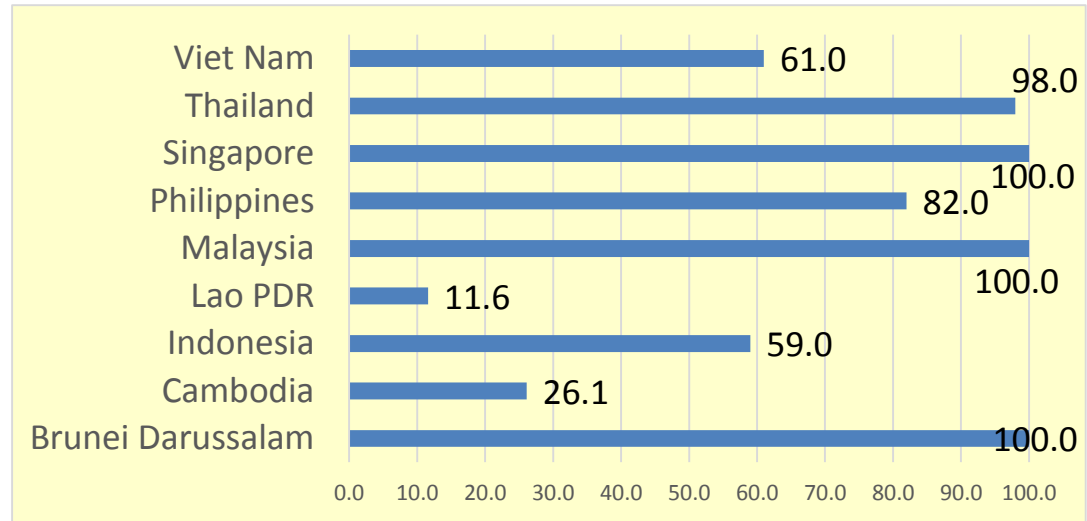
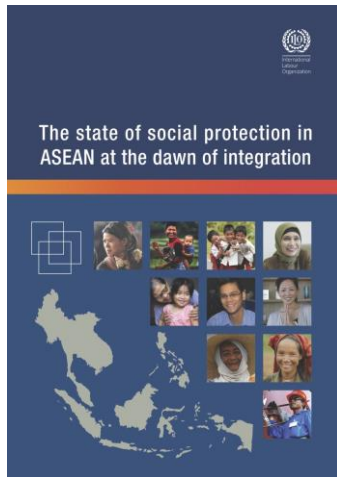
Nearly **50%** of all people over pensionable age do not receive a pension.



<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeld=3985>

Regional (ASEAN) context

Social Health Protection



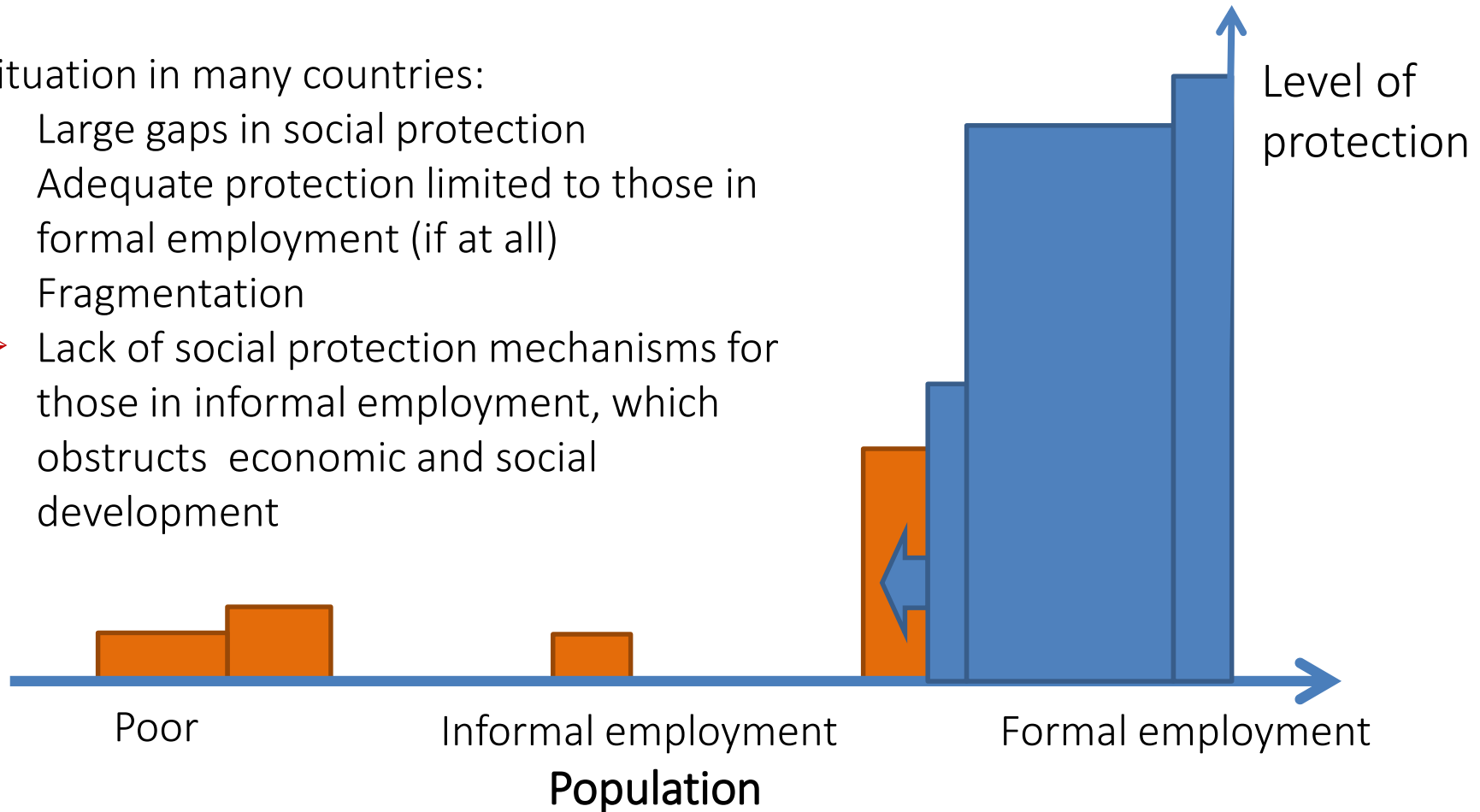
Health coverage in 9 ASEAN countries

Out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of Total Health Expenditure

Social protection systems are often fragmented and incomplete

Situation in many countries:

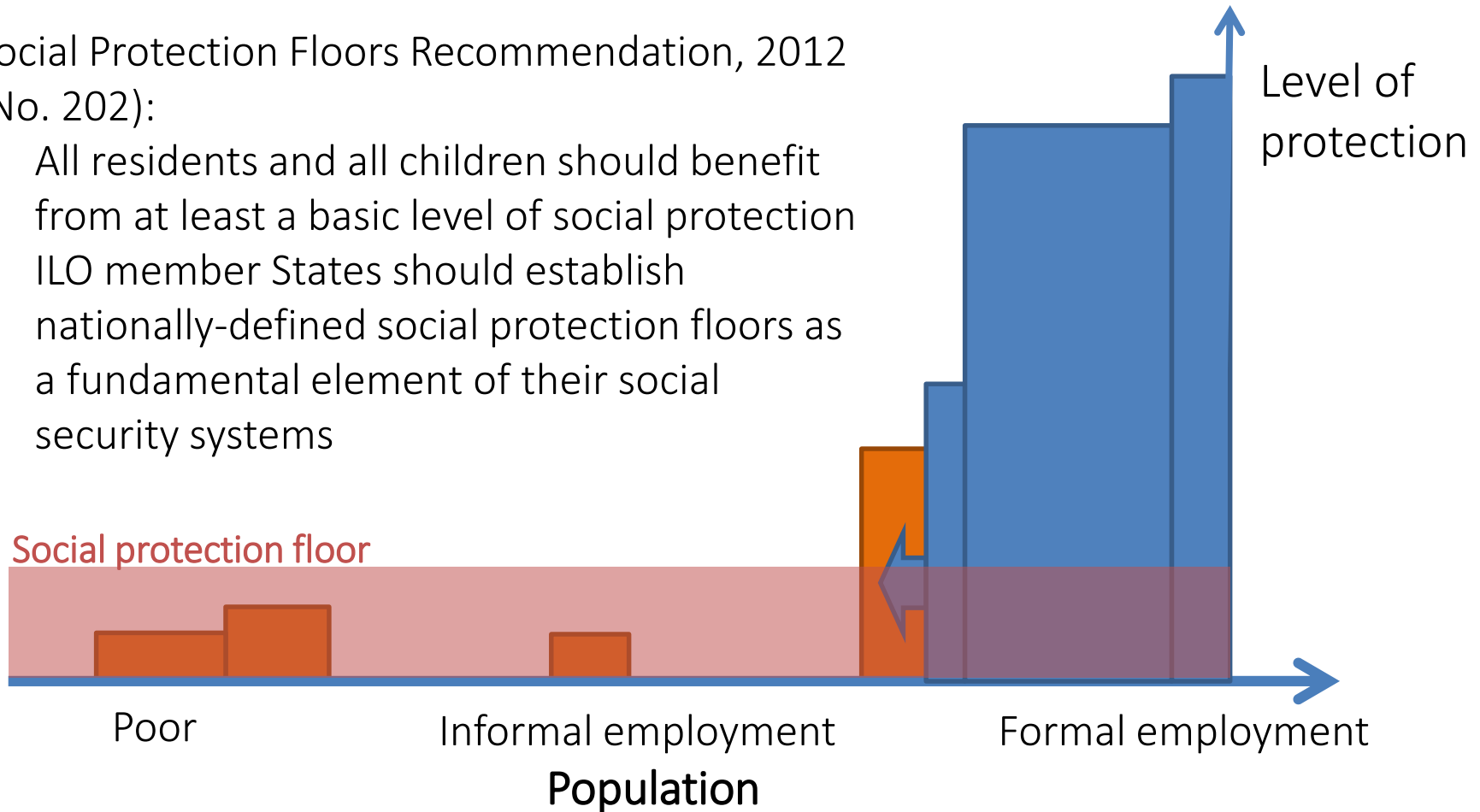
- Large gaps in social protection
- Adequate protection limited to those in formal employment (if at all)
- Fragmentation
- Lack of social protection mechanisms for those in informal employment, which obstructs economic and social development



Social protection floors: basic social security guarantees

Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012
(No. 202):

- All residents and all children should benefit from at least a basic level of social protection
- ILO member States should establish nationally-defined social protection floors as a fundamental element of their social security systems



Social protection floors

Higher levels of protection



NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR:
nationally defined basic social security guarantees

access to essential
health care including
maternity care

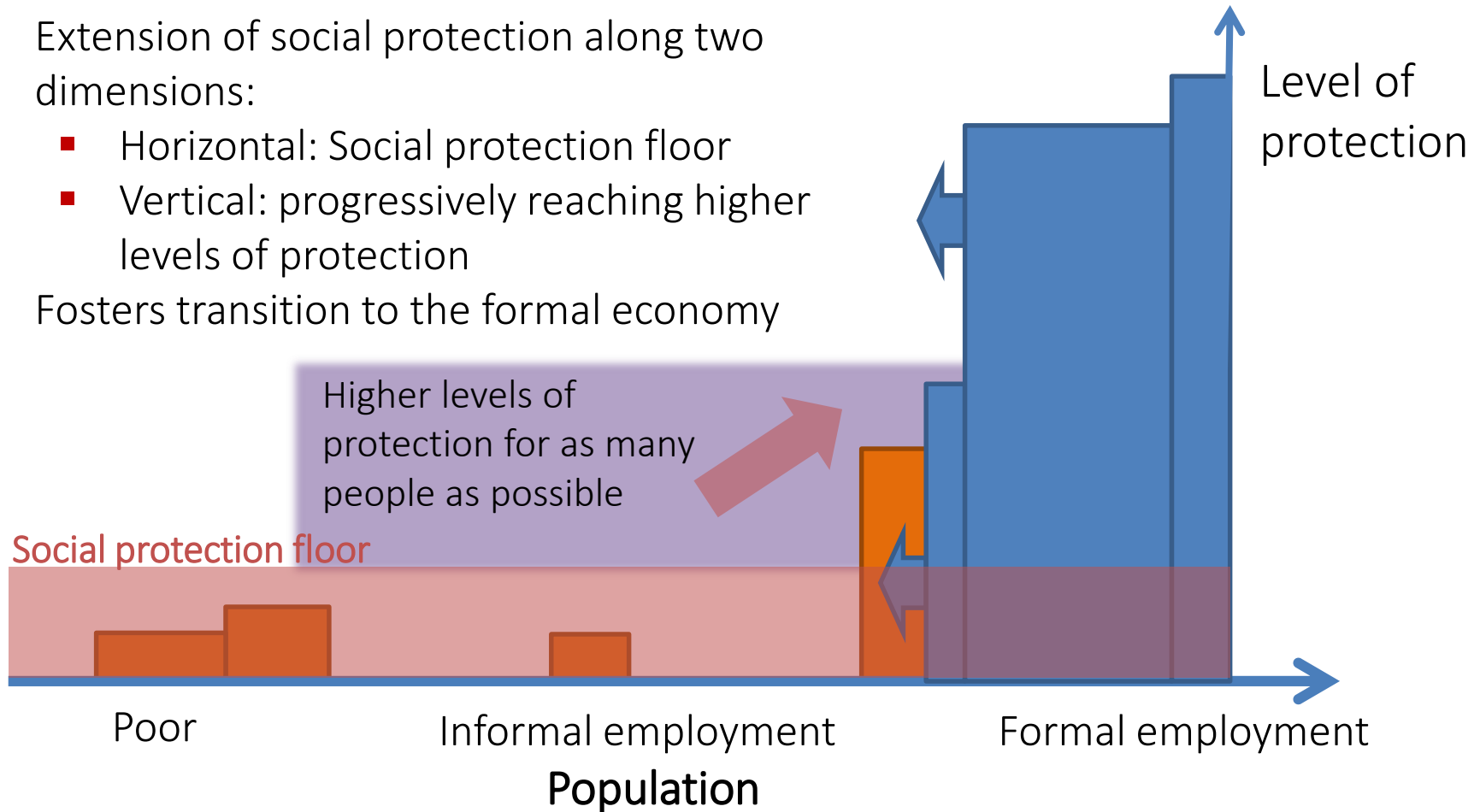
basic income security
for children
providing access to
nutrition, education, care
and any other necessary
goods and services

basic income security
for persons in active
age unable to earn
sufficient income

basic income security
for persons in old
age

The floor is not a ceiling

- Extension of social protection along two dimensions:
 - Horizontal: Social protection floor
 - Vertical: progressively reaching higher levels of protection
- Fosters transition to the formal economy



R202's guiding principles

Policy design

- Universality of protection
- Entitlements prescribed by Law
- Adequacy and predictability
- Social inclusion, non-discrimination
- Respect for the rights and dignity

SPF part of a comprehensive system

- Progressive realization
- Solidarity in financing
- Diversity of methods and approaches
- Coherence with other policies

Financing

- Solidarity in financing
- Diversity of financing mechanisms
- Transparent, accountable and sound financial management
- Financial, fiscal and economic sustainability

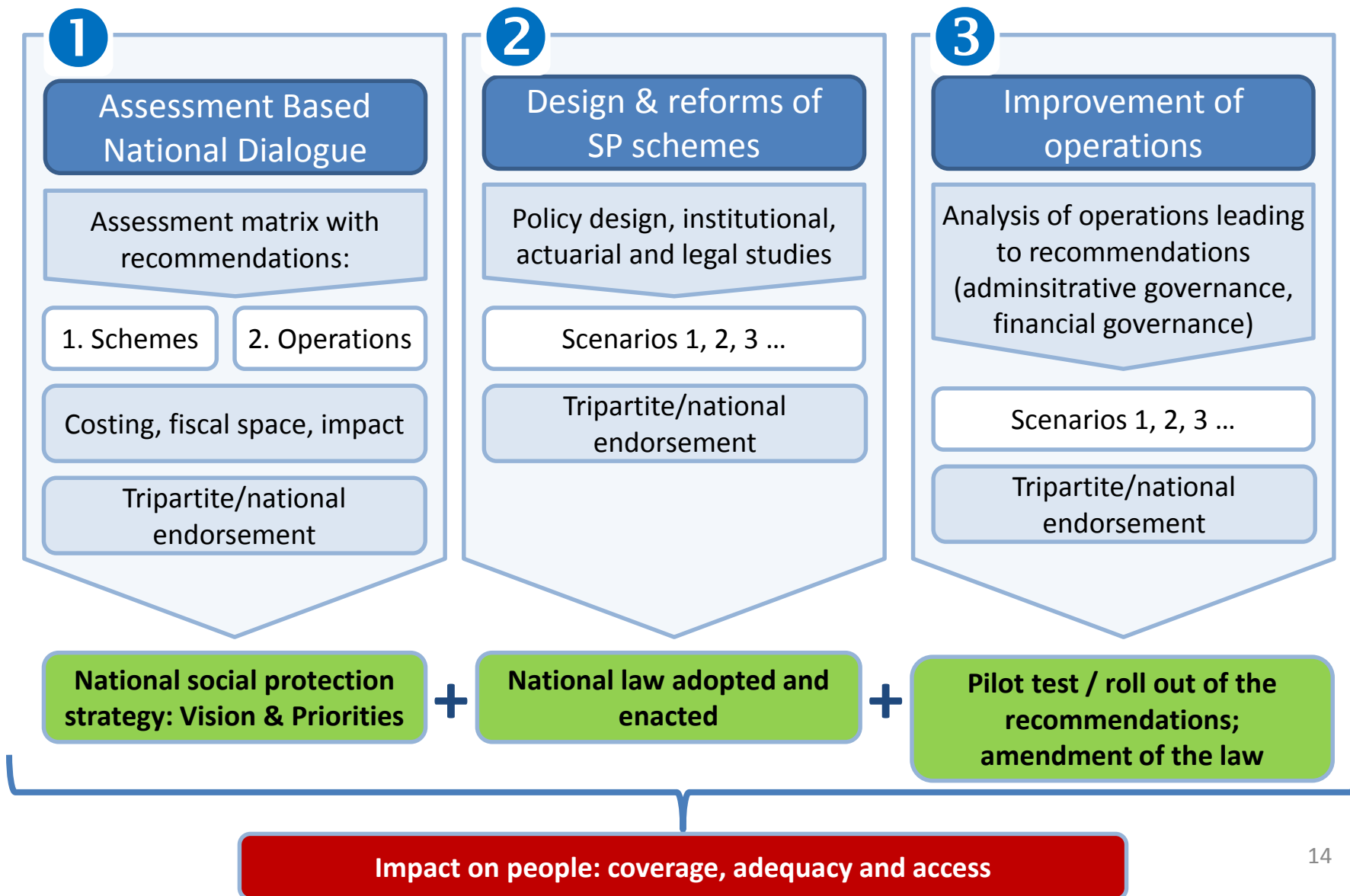
Good governance

- Coherence accross institutions
- Transparent, accountable and sound administration
- High quality public services
- Complaints and appeal
- Monitoring, evaluation
- Participation (workers, employers, CSOs)

From guiding principles to practice



Main steps to build SPFs



The ABND process

STEP 3 – Finalisation & endorsement

9. Endorsement by the technical joint team and presentation to the government

8. Finalization of the costing and assessment matrix; writing of the ABND report



7. Dialogue # 3 to present the results of the costing and discuss the fiscal space

STEP 2 – Costing using the RAP model

6. Data collection for the RAP protocol and costing of the scenarios

5. Dialogue # 2 to validate the choice of scenarios

4. Translation of policy recommendations into “costable” scenarios

3. Dialogue # 1 to validate the Assessment Matrix and provide policy recommendations

2. Draft assessment matrix

1. Inventory of schemes through desk review and bilateral consultations

National dialogue

STEP 1 – Assessment matrix

ABND-step 1: Building the assessment matrix

	SPF objectives	Govt. strategy	Existing provisions	Policy gaps	Implement- ation issues	Recomm- endations
Health	Four SPF guarantees	Identifying existing situation in the country		Identifying policy gaps and implementation issues, addressing which would complete the SPF		Priority policy options, decided through national dialogue
Children						
Working age						
Elderly						

Group Work

- Read the country scenario, and reach a consensus propose recommendations to develop the SPF in Coresia
- You have 20min
- Next step:
 - 5 minute per group to report on:
 - Recommendations
 - Main discussion points