

GLOBAL SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK

Achieving SDG 1.3
and Universal Social
Protection (USP2030)
in the Context of the
Future of Work

25 – 28

November 2019

International Labour Organization
4 route des Morillons, Geneva



AGENDA

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The Global Social Protection Week on “Achieving SDG 1.3 and Universal Social Protection (USP2030) in the Context of the Future of Work” will provide a roadmap for the future of social protection within the framework of the recently adopted ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work. It starts with a two-day High-Level Conference (25 and 26 November) followed by a two-day Technical Segment (27 and 28 November).

25.11
MONDAY

HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE

On Monday (25 November), key actors representing governments, workers, employers, international organizations and international financial institutions, as well as civil society organizations and academia, will discuss the catalytic role of social protection for achieving Agenda 2030, the current state of affairs and remaining gaps in protection, and how partners have joined forces and developed a common strategy to achieve SDG 1.3.

DAY 1

08:30 – 09:45

REGISTRATION & COFFEE

09:45 – 11:45

SOCIAL PROTECTION, A GLOBAL PRIORITY AND AN INVESTMENT WITH HIGH RETURNS

Welcome addresses by

- **Mr Guy Ryder**, Director-General of the International Labour Organization
- **Ms Amina Mohammed**, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations (video)
- **Ms Michelle Bachelet**, High Commissioner for Human Rights

Followed by panel with

- **Mr Guy Ryder**, Director-General of the International Labour Organization
- **Ms Nunzia Catalfo**, Minister of Labour and Social Policies, Italy
- **Ms Boitumelo Moloi**, Deputy Minister of Employment and Labour, South-Africa
- **Ms Sekai I. Nzenza**, Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe
- **Ms Ghada Waly**, Minister of Social Solidarity, Egypt
- **Ms Salla Ruuth**, State Secretary of Social Affairs and Health, Finland
- **Ms Sharan Burrow**, General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation
- **Mr Roberto Suárez Santos**, Secretary-General of the International Organisation of Employers

Call to Action #USP2030

11:45 – 12:00

GROUP PHOTO

12:00 – 14:00

LUNCH, BILATERALS, ANIMATIONS

14:00 – 15:15

STILL 55% WITHOUT SOCIAL PROTECTION

Panel chaired by ILO DDG/FOP **Mr Moussa Oumarou** with

- **Ms Mila Carovska**, Minister of Labour and Social Policy, North Macedonia
- **Ms Mouna Osman Aden**, Minister of Social Affairs, Djibouti
- **Mr Iván Rico López**, International Director, Ministry of Wellbeing, Mexico
- **Ms Cecilia Mbaka**, Head of National Social Protection Secretariat, Kenya
- **Ms Francisca Altagracia Jiménez**, Vice President of CASC Dominican Republic and Vice President of TUCA
- **Ms Giovanna Priale**, Member of National Confederation of Private Business Associations and President of the Association of Private Pension Funds Administrators, Peru
- **Ms Mirai Chatterjee**, Director, Self-Employed Women's Organisation, India

15:15 – 15:45

COFFEE BREAK

15:45 - 17:00

A COMMON STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE SDGS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION

Panel chaired by Mr Christophe Perrin, Director, ILO MULTILATERALS with

- A country representative
- **Ms Marjeta Jager**, Deputy Director-General of DG DEVCO, European Commission
- **Ms Lisa Kurbiel**, Director of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat at the United Nations
- **Mr Philippe Lazzarini**, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, Lebanon
- **Mr Michal Rutkowski**, Global Director for Social Protection and Jobs, World Bank
- **Dr Peter Salama**, Executive Director, World Health Organization
- **Mr Plamen Dimitrov**, President of CITUB Bulgaria
- **Mr Yukihiro Nitta**, Group Senior Vice President, Sustainability, Fast Retailing Co., Ltd.

17:00 - 18:30

SPEED NETWORKING MARKETPLACE: Initiatives on social protection

18:00

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE

On Tuesday (26 November), the ILO Social Protection Department will launch a landmark publication on the financing gaps to achieve SDG 1.3, followed by a discussion on how to create fiscal space, and a call upon countries and partners to share their commitments to achieve SDG 1.3.

DAY 2

08:00 – 09:00

REGISTRATION & COFFEE

09:00 – 10:15

ACHIEVING SDGs REQUIRES INCREASED INVESTMENTS

Presentation of ILO study on Measuring financing gaps in social protection for achieving SDG target 1.3 by ILO DDG/FOP **Mr Moussa Oumarou**

Keynote speech by **Mr Jeffrey D. Sachs**, University Professor, Director of Center for Sustainable Development and SDSN

Followed by Panel chaired by ILO DDG/FOP **Mr Moussa Oumarou** with

- **Mr Grégoire Owona**, Minister of Labour and Social Security, Cameroon
- **Mr Séni Mahamadou Ouedraogo**, Minister Pr., Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Protection, Burkina Faso
- **Ms Marcelina Bautista**, Secretary General, National Union of Workers and Domestic Workers, Mexico
- **Mr Jeffrey D. Sachs**, University Professor, Director of Center for Sustainable Development and SDSN
- **Ms Jayati Ghosh**, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

10:15 – 10:45

COFFEE BREAK

10:45 - 12:00

FINANCING SOCIAL PROTECTION: Creating fiscal space at the national level and providing support at the international level

Panel chaired by **Ms Valérie Schmitt**, Deputy Director, ILO Social Protection Department, with

- **Mr You Jun**, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, China
- **Ms Anousheh Karvar**, G7/G20 Sherpa (Labour & Employment) of France representing the G7 Presidency
- **Mr Joachim Breuer**, Professor, President, International Social Security Association
- **Ms Magdalena Sepúlveda**, Executive Director, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- **Ms Liina Carr**, Confederal Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation
- **Ms Jennifer Topping**, Executive Coordinator at United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
- **Mr David Coady**, Division Chief, Expenditure Policy, International Monetary Fund
- **Mr Barry Herman**, Visiting Scholar, Julien J Studley Graduate Program in International Affairs, The New School

12:00 – 14:00

LUNCH, BILATERALS, ANIMATIONS

14:00 – 15:00

COMMITMENT SESSION: Countries and partners can express commitments on closing the financing gap

15:00 – 15:15

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD
ILO DDG/FOP **Mr Moussa Oumarou**

15:15 - 15:45

COFFEE BREAK

15:45 - 17:00

SIDE EVENTS & BILATERAL MEETINGS

17:00 - 18:30

SPEED NETWORKING MARKETPLACE: Initiatives on social protection / 1st Membership Assembly of USP2030

18:30 onwards

TBC

27.11 TECHNICAL SEGMENT

WEDNESDAY

The technical segment will provide the opportunity to continue and deepen the discussions of the high-level conference. 18 sessions, organized in six streams over the course of two days, will bring together experts to discuss the development and enhancement of social protection systems which are adequate, sustainable and adapted to developments in the world of work.

	STREAM 1 Achieving universal social protection, covering the uncovered and reducing inequalities	STREAM 2 Adapting social protection to a changing world	STREAM 3 Building universal social protection systems
08:00 – 09:00	Registration		
09:00 – 10:45	Social protection for facilitating transitions and a future that works		
09:00 – 10:45	Coffee break		
10:45 – 12:00	1.1 Covering the missing middle: Informal economy workers <i>Page 10</i>	2.1 Social protection and climate change <i>Page 16</i>	3.1 Building rights-based social protection systems <i>Page 22</i>
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 – 15:15	1.2 Extending health protection and achieving universal health coverage <i>Page 12</i>	2.2 Extending social protection to migrant workers <i>Page 18</i>	3.2 Formulating national policies and strategies and national dialogue <i>Page 24</i>
15:15 – 15:45	Coffee break		
15:45 – 17:00	1.3 Extending social protection to rural workers <i>Page 14</i>	2.3 Social protection in the context of humanitarian and development nexus <i>Page 20</i>	3.3 Building adequate and sustainable pension systems <i>Page 26</i>
17:00 – 18:30	Speed Networking Marketplace: Initiatives on social protection Workers Network meeting (by invitation only) <i>Page 46</i>		

28.11

THURSDAY

	STREAM 4 Financing sustainable social protection systems	STREAM 5 Social protection in the context of the future of work	STREAM 6 Making the right to social protection a reality for all
08:00 – 09:00	Registration		
09:00 – 10:15	4.1/2 Financing gaps and creating fiscal space for achieving SDG 1.3 <i>Page 30</i>	5.1 Investing in people's capabilities: The role of social protection in supporting lifelong learning and labour market transitions <i>Page 34</i>	6.1 Opportunities and risks of new technologies in the delivery in social protection <i>Page 40</i>
10:15 – 10:45		Coffee break	
10:45 – 12:00		5.2 Achieving social justice in a globalized world: Social protection for workers on digital platforms <i>Page 36</i>	6.2 A culture of social protection at all levels <i>Page 42</i>
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch Global Business Network meeting (by invitation only)		
14:00 – 15:15	4.3 Exploring the feasibility of international financing for social protection systems <i>Page 32</i>	5.3 Gender responsive social protection and the care economy <i>Page 38</i>	6.3 Tripartite action for the development of sustainable and socially responsive social protection systems <i>Page 44</i>
15:15 – 15:45	Coffee break		
15:45 – 17:00	Partnering for USP and SDG 1.3 USP2030, UN SPFI, SPIAC-B, GBN, Workers Network, SPF Global Coalition		
17:00 – 18:00	Conclusion and way forward		

COVERING THE MISSING MIDDLE: EXTENDING PROTECTION TO INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS

BACKGROUND

Despite significant global progress in extending social protection during the last decades, in many countries, a large share of the population still remains excluded from social protection coverage. More than 60 per cent of the global workforce, equivalent to 2 billion workers, is still in informal and vulnerable employment, and the large majority of those people face serious decent work deficits, including a lack of social security.¹ In fact, many of these workers are among the 55 per cent of the global population who do not enjoy access to social protection at all.² Workers in the informal economy are often neither covered by social insurance mechanisms, be it due to limited capacity to regularly pay contributions, administrative barriers or simply because they are not covered by the applicable legislation. Yet, these workers are also facing difficulties in accessing poverty-targeted social protection programmes because they are deemed to be not “poor enough”. This means that a large share of workers, the so-called missing middle, is excluded from social protection coverage. Such a lack of protection is a significant source of vulnerability for workers, as they cannot rely on at least a basic level of income security and access to health care. This does not only constitute barriers to their individual welfare and their enjoyment of human rights (in particular the right to social security), but also for their countries’ economic and social development.

The extension of social protection is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which commits to nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors (SDG target 1.3). Extending protection to so far uncovered workers is also one of the recommendations of the Global Commission for the Future of Work (2019) as part of a human-centred approach to the future of work. A number of countries have identified the extension of social protection to uncovered workers as one of their main policy priorities and made impressive progress in covering larger groups of workers. These experiences offer a growing knowledge base that can provide useful lessons learnt and inspirations for other countries. The ILO is currently finalizing a policy resource package, consisting of a guidebook³, issue briefs and training material, which can serve as a tool for stakeholders to develop viable policy options to address the multi-fold challenges of extending social protection to workers in the informal economy and facilitating transitions to formality.

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss the challenges to the extension of social protection, identify potential pathways to addressing these barriers and highlight country experiences in extending social protection to workers in the informal economy and facilitating the transition to formality.

¹ ILO, 2018. *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture* (Geneva: International Labour Office).

² ILO, 2017. *World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals* (Geneva: International Labour Office).

³ ILO, forthcoming. *Extending Social Security Coverage to Workers in the Informal Economy: Lessons from International Experience* (Geneva: International Labour Office).

The session is co-organized by the ILO Social Protection Department in collaboration with the OECD Development Centre and Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO).

OBJECTIVES

This technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the barriers to the extension of social protection coverage to workers in the informal economy and how they can be addressed.
- To highlight successful examples of countries that have extended social protection to workers in the informal economy, also with a view to achieving universal social protection.
- To draw lessons learnt and key success factors for the extension of social protection.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

Joint launch of the ILO Policy Resource Package and the joint OECD/ILO report

Following the technical session, a technical briefing will take place from 12:00-13:00pm to launch the ILO Policy Resource Package on “Extending social security to workers in the informal economy and facilitating their transition to the formal economy” and the joint OECD/ILO report on “Tackling Vulnerability in the Informal Economy”⁴.

The ILO Policy Resource Package serves as a practical tool for policy makers, workers’ and employers’ organizations and other stakeholders to develop viable policy options to address the multi-fold challenges of extending social protection to workers in the informal economy and facilitating transitions to formality. It offers evidence on good practices, challenges and constraints, and addresses a broad range of relevant aspects, including analysis of needs, adapting social security legislation, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, administrative procedures, benefit design, contribution schedules, service delivery and monitoring mechanisms.

The joint OECD/ILO provides an in-depth diagnosis of informality and the vulnerability prevailing in the informal economy. It explores new ideas to improve the lives of workers in the informal economy based on the ILO indicators of informality and the new OECD Key Indicators of Informality based on Individuals and their Household.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Luca Pellerano**, Senior Social Security Specialist, ILO Regional Office for Arab States

- **Kalaba Mwimba**, Manager, Extension of Coverage to the Informal Sector (ECIS), NAPSA, Zambia
- **Pham Truong Giang**, Director of Social Security Department, MOLISA, Vietnam
- **Marcelina Bautista**, Secretary General, National Union of Workers and Domestic Workers, Mexico
- **Yazmina Isabel Banegas Ortega**, Oficial de Asesoría Legal, Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP), Honduras
- **Alexandre Kolev**, Head of Social Cohesion Unit, OECD Development Centre
- **Laura Alfes, Director**, Social Protection Programme, WIEGO

⁴ OECD and ILO, 2019. *Tackling Vulnerability in the Informal Economy* (Paris: OECD Development Centre).

EXTENDING SOCIAL HEALTH PROTECTION AND ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

BACKGROUND

Reaching universal health coverage is a central objective of social protection systems. Universal health coverage is a stepping stone to realize both the right to health and the right to social security¹. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Global health and foreign policy adopted in 2012 underlines “the importance of universal coverage in national health systems, especially through primary health care and social protection mechanisms, including nationally determined social protection floors”.² Effective access to quality health care, including maternity care, and financial protection in case of sickness are at the heart of International Labour Standards³, and are highlighted as the first guarantee of social protection floors as part of comprehensive social protection systems.⁴ This systemic approach aims at addressing the multiple dimensions of financial protection in case of illness, encompassing direct health and non-health costs as well as income loss due to sickness. It also calls for institutional coordination, indispensable to effectively address key determinants of health,⁵ including in the workplace.⁶

Social health protection designates a series of public or publicly organized and mandated private measures against social distress and economic loss caused by the reduction of productivity, stoppage or reduction of earnings, or the cost of necessary treatment that can result from ill health. The ILO’s ultimate objective in the field of social health protection is to achieve universal access to affordable health care of adequate quality and financial protection in case of sickness. The lack of affordable quality health care and income security in case of sickness for the majority of the world’s population constitutes an important poverty risk, leaving the most vulnerable behind. Each year 100 million people slide into poverty after paying for medical care and 800 million people spend at least 10 percent of their household budgets to pay for health care. This situation is due to insufficient or absent social health protection coverage, which affects more prominently the poor.

¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 25 and Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment 19

² A/RES/67/81

³ In particular the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and the Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No. 130).

⁴ Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202).

⁵ WHO. 2012. Social Protection: Shared interests in vulnerability reduction and development. Social Determinants of Health Sectoral Briefing Series 4.

Available at: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44876/9789241503655_eng.pdf?sequence=1

⁶ Employment Conditions Knowledge Network (EMCONET). 2007. Employment Conditions and Health Inequalities. Final Report to the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH). Available at: https://www.who.int/social_determinants/resources/articles/emconet_who_report.pdf

Social health protection contributes to overcome barriers of access to health care and financial distress resulting from sickness, and thus contributes to the realization of the human rights to health and social security. The need for social health protection is further put forward by the concept of universal health coverage which underlines the importance of financial protection and effective access to health care services. With a view to achieve SDG target 3.8 by 2030, a number of countries are strengthening their efforts to ensure that social health protection is a right enjoyed by all. In doing so, they are often confronted with highly fragmented systems of coverage, financing and delivery, which in turn impact equity.

This session will bring together a diversity of country experiences illustrating the various paths towards integrated social health protection coverage. The panellists will provide insights on the pathways they have used in reducing fragmentation, notably through: i) the creation of national systems based on a single risk pool; ii) the merge of several social health protection institutions and schemes; and iii) the integration of programmes that are usually vertically funded and implemented into national social health protection schemes. The discussion will revolve around the key factors of success and the impact of integration on equity in access and financial protection.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To provide an overview of the various pathways towards integrated social health protection systems.
- To discuss its impact on equity in access to health care and financial protection against medical expenses.
- To highlight challenges and key factors of success to foster integration of social health protection schemes.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask two (or three rounds of questions) to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Dramane Batchabi**, Social Protection Specialist, DWT-Yaoundé, ILO

- **Lou Tessier**, Health Protection Specialist, ILO
- **Fiorella Molinelli Aristondo - Presidenta Ejecutiva**, Seguro Social de Salud EsSalud, Peru
- **Dr Le Van Kham**- Director of the Health Insurance Department, Ministry of Health, Vietnam
- **Dr Lydia Dsane-Selby** - Chief Executive Officer, National Health Insurance Scheme, Ghana
- **Dr Piroška Östlin** - Regional Director for Europe, WHO
- **Dr Michael Adelhardt**- Head of the Division of Health and Social Protection, GIZ

Discussants:

- **Marielle Phe Goursat**, Project Manager, Social Health Protection, ILO Hanoi Office
- **Céline Peyron-Bista**, Social Protection Specialist, DWT-Dakar, ILO

EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO RURAL WORKERS: IDENTIFYING AND REMOVING BARRIERS

BACKGROUND

Social protection is key to guarantee social justice by reducing poverty and contributing to inclusive and sustainable growth, and thus to advance towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goal 1 to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Unleashing the full potential of social protection requires universal coverage so that all individuals are guaranteed the human right to social security and receive appropriate support to meet their consumption needs, access social services, and properly manage risks and transitions over the life cycle. This contributes to fostering social cohesion, developing human capital, and enhancing productivity and standards of living.

According to estimates of the UN DESA Population Division, nearly half of the world's population, more than three billion people, live in rural areas. In many countries, rural areas play a significant economic role. ILO data suggests that approximately 28 percent of the people in employment work in the agricultural sector, which amounts to nearly one billion people around the globe. Despite considerable progress in extending coverage at the global level, many of these workers and their families are among the 55 per cent of the global population who have no access to social protection. More than half of the global rural population lacks health coverage and the majority of people living in extreme poverty (on less than \$1.90 per day) are rural residents.

Important parts of rural populations are excluded from national social protection schemes, or subject to specific legislation often providing lower levels of protection than mainstream protection mechanisms. Even where the legislation does not explicitly exclude certain groups, for instance agricultural workers, minimum thresholds regarding the duration of employment or working hours can effectively exclude many segments of the rural population, such as temporary or seasonal workers, day labourers, or part time workers.

Further bottlenecks arise due to factors that frequently characterise employment in rural areas, such as low and fluctuating incomes, the remoteness of work and living place, or high labour mobility. Rural populations often lack sufficient contributory capacity to participate in insurance schemes. They may also not have the resources to apply for an income support scheme that requires traveling, or might be deterred by heavy administrative procedures. At the same time, governments often lack sufficient financial or human capacities and resources to actively reach out, enrol and serve adequate social protection benefits to rural populations in remote areas. Universal expansion entails improving the adequacy of benefits to account for the specific needs and vulnerabilities of rural populations across the life cycle, while ensuring appropriate and sustainable financing.

In view of the multiple challenges related to the rapid changes in the world of work, there is an even greater need for strong and responsive social protection systems that support rural populations in dealing with corresponding transitions, including those related to climate change. Investing in the rural economy and ensuring that rural populations are comprehensively and adequately

protected is key to fight poverty in rural areas, as well as to ensure that agriculture and food systems sustainably respond to food security and climate change. Extension of social protection coverage to rural populations therefore requires taking strong action, including sound data collection and analysis of the diverse mechanisms allowing rural dwellers to effectively access social protection and governments to better serve their citizens. Evidence indeed shows that the combination of agricultural and social protection support creates synergies to improve the living conditions of rural poor persons.

Lessons from international experience show that innovative solutions exist, with several countries already taking successful steps towards extending social security to rural populations. Social protection systems have a remarkable capacity to adapt to new challenges, and policy innovations both in developed and developing countries can offer some lessons learned that help to stimulate such adaptations. Other countries could benefit from these experiences, as well as the unique expertise of both the FAO and the ILO to strengthen the interlinkages between work, social protection, food security and nutrition, and agriculture and rural development based on sound and tested approaches compatible with internationally approved principles and standards for the promotion of decent work in the rural economy.

This session is co-organised by the ILO Social Protection Department, the ILO Sectoral Policies Department, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

OBJECTIVES

This session will focus on the rural dimensions when making the case for universal social protection. It will specifically give an overview of existing gaps and the main barriers that hinder effective expansion in rural areas. A key objective of the session is to highlight country cases that have taken innovative steps to bridge the coverage gap in rural areas by addressing these specific constraints.

FORMAT

The session will start with a brief introduction by the FAO and the ILO on their joint paper to set the scene. The session will follow with a moderated discussion drawing from innovative country experiences from different regions. The moderator will ask two or more rounds of questions to the panel members, who will share key success factors and discuss how to adapt these innovative solutions to other country contexts. Panel members are encouraged not to use PowerPoint presentations to make the debate more lively and interactive. There will be room for Q & A, and the FAO and the ILO will make final remarks with the main highlights from the session.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Natalia Winder Rossi** (FAO), Senior Social Protection Specialist

- **Stella Guillén**, Directora Ejecutiva, Unidad Técnica del Gabinete Social, Paraguay
- **Wafa'a Dikah Hamzé**, Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture, Lebanon
- **Tsogtbaatar Mangalsuren**, Head of Social Protection Division, Ministry of Labour, Mongolia
- **Cecilia Mbaka**, Head of National Social Protection Secretariat, Kenya
- **Reema Nanavaty**, Head of Economic and Rural Development Activities, SEWA
- **Dagoberto Lima Godoy**, Presidente del Consejo Superior, Câmara de Indústria, Comércio e Serviços de Caxias do Sul (CIC), Brazil
- **Christina Behrendt**, Head of Social Policy Unit, or Kroum Markov, Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

BACKGROUND

Climate change is one of the main drivers of change in the world of today, critically affecting incomes, jobs and the health of millions of people around the planet. On the one hand, the direct effects of climate change, including rising temperatures and sea levels, changing precipitation patterns and extreme weather events, have negative impacts on populations, particularly the working poor, informal economy workers and vulnerable communities. The financial consequences of climate change events put additional pressure on governments' budgets and can jeopardize the efforts made in progressively building public infrastructure (for example roads, schools and clinics). By increasing the demand for financial support and access to health care, climate change related events can also put at risk the financial sustainability of social protection systems. On the other hand, policy response measures developed to mitigate climate change can also have, at least temporarily, a negative impact on certain groups of workers. While the ecological transition is expected to generate economic opportunities and create up to 24 million green jobs by 2030 (ILO, 2018)¹, green policies will inevitably inflict job and income losses on workers in less sustainable industries.

The ILO has been producing knowledge and raising awareness on the role of social protection for tackling climate change with the support of France (AFD and DAEI)² and in line with the ILO Guidelines for a just transition.³ Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, countries have been expressing their climate commitments by submitting their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Social protection offers many options for countries to pursue their climate plans and action while simultaneously providing adequate social and health protection to populations affected by climate change impacts and green policies. At the same time, social protection systems and public funding on social assistance and infrastructures need to be protected against the devastating effects of climate related risks.

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss the role of social protection in a changing climate context and options that exist to finance climate-resilient and climate-responsive social protection systems. The discussion will revolve around the main challenges posed by climate change, around social protection policy options, and country experiences in tackling climate-related shocks and facilitating just transition efforts.

¹ ILO. 2018. *World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with jobs* (Geneva).

² French Development Agency and Délégation aux affaires européennes et internationales, respectively

³ ILO. 2015. *Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all* (Geneva).

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part of ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the urgent challenges posed by climate change to workers and their communities and national social protection systems.
- To recognize the role of social protection in tackling climate change and for ensuring a just transition towards greener economies and societies.
- To discuss country experiences and potential international collaboration for increasing ambition in climate action through social protection.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

Questions will focus on:

- Building climate-responsive social protection through the adaptation of existing social protection systems addressing new climate-related risks of affected populations.
- Using social protection as a set of measures to facilitate economic transition towards green economies ("just transition").
- Building climate-resilient social protection systems to ensure financial sustainability to cope with climate-related events.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Moustapha Kamal Gueye**, Unit Head, GREEN JOBS, ILO

- **Sekai I. Nzenza**, Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe
- **H.E Silvia Elena Alfaro Espinosa**, Ambassador of Peru to the International Organizations in Geneva
- **Ahmma Charisma Lobrin-Satumba**, Executive Director, Institute for Labor Studies, Department of Labor and Employment, Philippines
- **Nadine Poupart**, Social Protection Coordinator - Project Manager, Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- **Montserrat Mir Roca**, Senior Advisor for the Just Transition Centre and Former ETUC Confederal Secretary
- **José Roland Moya**, Director General, Employers' Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP)
- **Fulai Sheng**, Senior Economist, Economy Division, United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

EXTENDING SOCIAL PROTECTION TO MIGRANT WORKERS

BACKGROUND

Life transitions, economic and societal transformations along with increasing demands for labour from globalized labour markets influence migration pathways and affect migrant workers' access to social protection. Social protection policies and systems need to adapt to current and emerging labour migration trends and patterns and expand their scope to address the specific needs of migrant workers and their families.

Although "everyone as a member of society has the right to social security" (Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), art. 22), in reality, compared to nationals working their entire lives in one country, migrants face huge challenges in exercising their rights to social protection. This is partially due to legal restrictions pertaining to their particular circumstances (e.g. the length of their period of employment and residence, their nationality, migrant status etc.) but also to more practical obstacles including the lack of information or contributory capacity and the complexity of administrative procedures.

Though the challenges are significant, many policy options are available to policy-makers to extend social protection to migrant workers. The conclusion of bilateral or multilateral social security agreements is certainly one of the most effective instrument to extend social protection to migrant workers and their families. It can ensure the portability of social security rights and provide equality of treatment in respect of social security.

In addition, governments can ratify and apply ILO Conventions and Recommendations (e.g. the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157), Maintenance of Social Security Rights Recommendation, 1983 (No. 167), Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)) containing standards relevant to migrant workers and their social protection. This will imply that social security laws, regulating both social insurance and social assistance schemes, cover migrant workers.

Another important option to consider is the inclusion of social security provisions in bilateral labour arrangements (BLAs). This is particularly relevant in the absence of social security agreements and can help ensure that at least some provisions such as the access to health care or work injury benefits are provided to migrant workers.

Furthermore, countries of origin or destination can adopt, on a unilateral basis, measures that will extend social protection to migrant workers and their families. These unilateral measures comprise the access of migrant workers to national social protection floors, the application of the equality of treatment principle and the exports of benefits, the establishment of voluntary or mandatory insurance mechanisms as well as welfare funds.

Finally, complementary measures aimed at improving migrants effective access to social protection and health care are worth considering including communication and information campaigns, interpretation services, translation of material in relevant languages, pre-departure briefings,

free-of-charge services facilitating registration and access to appeal and complaint procedures, representation of migrant workers and more.

Many countries around the globe have tried to address the challenges faced by migrant workers in exercising their right to social security and applied some of the above-mentioned policy options. This session will bring together representative from governments, social partners, social security institutions and regional economic communities to discuss the challenges and opportunities of these policies/strategies based on their national/regional experiences and practices.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the challenges faced by migrant workers and their families in accessing social protection as well as the opportunities linked to the extension of social protection to migrant workers.
- To present various country/regional strategies and practices in extending social protection to migrant workers.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. However, information on the different social security agreements or unilateral measures will be displayed on a screen to avoid the speakers spending time explaining the agreements/measures.

Questions will focus on:

- Building comprehensive social protection strategies/policies that include migrant workers and their families.
- The different approaches/policy options available to policy-makers and their advantages / disadvantages.
- Adapting social protection systems to address the specific needs of migrant workers and their families.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Mariano Brener**, International Social Security Association (ISSA)

- **Eduardo Basso**, General Coordinator for International Affairs, Special Secretary of Social Security and Labour, Brazil
- **Cheikh Tidiane Tounkara**, Président de la Commission de la Conférence, Interafricaine de la Prévoyance Sociale (CIPRES), Senegal
- **Salima Kharbouche**, Directrice de la Protection Sociale des Travailleurs, Ministère du Travail et de l'Insertion Professionnelle, Morocco
- **Kenichi Hirose**, Senior Social Protection Specialist, International Labour Organisation, DWT/CO-Budapest
- **Steven Mac Andrew**, Director, Suriname Trade and Industry Association (STIA), Suriname
- **Genevieve Gencianos**, Migration Programme Coordinator, Public Services International
- **Ramesh Badal**, Vice President for Foreign Affairs from the General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT), Nepal

SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

BACKGROUND

Disasters, whatever their speed, scale or cause, are fast becoming a reality for all of us, central to everyday life everywhere on the planet. To address this situation, the international community has long been exploring ways to reconcile the logic and resources of development and humanitarian assistance towards a more continuous approach, designed to empower countries and individuals in their own development efforts, while coping with the risks and effects of disasters. Social protection, as both a system and a right, is now widely recognized as a constitutive element of this continuity of approaches that we call the humanitarian-development nexus. Indeed, social protection, by promoting universal access to basic services including health, child grants, old-age pensions and unemployment benefits, is an enabler of development and resilience, which also has a role to play, along with other measures, in supporting countries and populations affected by disasters to respond and recover. This session will bring together governments, social partners, development and humanitarian actors to discuss how best to support countries in developing policies, systems and partnerships that can provide constant and sustainable access to the human right to social protection for populations exposed to disaster, crisis and conflict situations.

OBJECTIVES

This technical session has the following objectives:

- To identify the opportunities offered by the humanitarian-development nexus to build or strengthen national social protection systems in fragile countries facing recurrent and complex humanitarian crises, often characterized by a combination of conflict, forced displacement and natural disasters.
- To understand to what extent and under which conditions national social protection systems can play a role in managing disaster risk and response.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

Questions will focus on the specific challenges and strategies of some of the key actors involved in social protection across the humanitarian-development Nexus, including:

- Affected countries, when managing social protection systems.
- Civil society organizations, when supporting vulnerable communities and advocating for their rights.
- Academic institutions, when developing evidence-based approaches in support to response and resilience mechanisms.
- Private sector, when seeking to protect its employees and their families, but also to ensure the continuity of its operations and those of its suppliers.
- Development partners, when implementing rights-based approaches focused on the SDGs and supporting specific categories of population (children, refugees, ...).
- Donor countries, when developing policies and providing resources to support development cooperation programmes.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Helmut Schwarzer**, Senior ILO Social Protection Specialist for Central America

- **Ahmed Majdalani**, Minister of Social Development, Palestine
- **Sadik Warfa**, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Somalia
- **Olivia Faite**, Head of Social Assistance, National Institute of Social Action, Government of Mozambique
- **Larissa Pelham**, Social Protection and humanitarian expert, OXFAM
- **Cécile Cherrier**, Research Associate, Overseas Development Institute
- **Jacqueline Weekers**, Director Migration Health Division, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- **Pamela Dale**, Social Policy and Economic Analyst, UNICEF
- **Aileen O'Donovan**, Social Protection Policy Lead, Irish Aid
- **Juergen Hohmann**, Social Protection Expert, European Commission, International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO)

BUILDING RIGHTS-BASED SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

Despite social security being a basic human right, the road towards universal coverage still remains long 70 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security. Indeed, it is estimated that only 29 per cent of the world population enjoys access to comprehensive social security coverage and more than half of the world's population still does not have access to any form of protection.

Since first proclaimed in the Universal Declaration in 1948, the human right to social security has been re-affirmed and formally recognized by numerous legally binding international human rights instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966, currently binding 170 States. It also lies at the centre of the standard-setting action carried throughout the XXth century by the tripartite members of International Labour Organization in the area of social security which, in order to secure social security as an individual right, places the emphasis on the responsibility of the State to secure its proper implementation. In particular, the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and the more recent Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) are two key rights-based instruments aimed at giving effect to the human right to social security through comprehensive social security systems.

More recently, the human right to social security emerged as a key element in the pursuit of the 2030 Development Agenda, in particular its great potential as an important tool to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, reduce inequalities, secure good health and wellbeing, and progress towards decent work and gender equality. Many countries around the world, supported by development partners and notably UN specialized agencies, have started developing and implementing a rights-based approach to guaranteeing universal social protection. Such an approach places human beings at the centre and calls on States to ensure that plans, policies and programmes are anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law.¹ In the same vein, marking the turn of the ILO's first century, the ILO's Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work stressed the need for the future of work to adopt a human-centred lens, including with respect to building universal, comprehensive, and sustainable social protection systems.

The human rights framework and the ILO social security standards, with their corresponding monitoring mechanisms, provide a sound and tested base to bring national social security systems under the rule of law. Ratifying and implementing these standards therefore plays a critical role in guiding the development of comprehensive and rights-based social protection systems worldwide. This rights-based approach is all the more important in the context of the proliferation of actors operating in the area of social protection, including international financial institutions, and the need to ensure that such an approach is duly taken on board by all. The session aims at further discussing the advantages of rights-based approaches to social protection and the benefits of making fuller use of existing internationally agreed principles and goals as a level-playing field towards building universal social protection systems.

¹ The Social Protection and Human rights resource platform provides extensive information on how to better align social protection and human rights <https://socialprotection-humanrights.org>

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part of the ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the challenges, opportunities and added value of undertaking a rights-based approach in building comprehensive and universal social protection policies and systems.
- To discuss country experiences and the role of development partners and civil society in supporting the establishment of rights-based social protection systems.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask two (or three rounds of questions) to the panel members. The questions are:

- How to build and implement rights-based social protection policies, legal frameworks and systems?
- What is the added-value of international principles, human rights standards and development goals in the area of social protection?
- How to harness the current momentum in favour of social protection to ensure that social protection policies adopt a rights-based perspective?

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Magdalena Sepulveda**, Executive Director, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR)

The advantages and basis of a rights-based approach for extending social protection

- **Stefania Tripodi**, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR
- **Kroum Markov**, Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO
- **Prof. Filali Meknassi**, Member of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, ILO

Hands-on : anchoring the development of comprehensive social protection policies and systems into sound legal frameworks

- **Aboubacar Wade**, Cabinet director, Ministry of Labour, Social Dialogue and Relations with Institutions, Senegal
 - **Monica Recalde Da Giacomi**, Director of Social Security, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Paraguay
 - **Gertruda Uścińska**, Professor, University of Warsaw, Poland
 - **Yaroslav Nilov**, Deputy of the State Duma and Chairman of the Duma Committee on Labour, Social Policy and Veterans' Affairs, State Duma, Russian Federation
 - **Sulistri Afrileston**, Vice-president, KSBSI, Indonesia
- Rights-based legal frameworks to reach the SDGs
- **Maya Stern Plaza**, Social Protection Legal Standards Officer, ILO
 - **David Clarke**, Team Leader, UHC and Health System Law, Health System Governance, Policy and Aid Effectiveness Health Governance and Financing Department, WHO
 - **Anna Carolina Machado**, Researcher, IPC-IG, Brasilia.

FORMULATING NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES AND NATIONAL DIALOGUE

BACKGROUND

The right to social security is not yet a reality for some 71 per cent of the global population – 4 billion people – that have no or only partial access to comprehensive social protection systems. While social protection is at the heart of global policy agendas and national strategies to reduce poverty and vulnerability, countries need to step up measures towards realizing this right. The extension of social protection to previously excluded people is a key concern as much as continuously adapting schemes to changing contexts. Demographic developments, technological progress, environmental and other fundamental changes affect the social protection needs and country capacities to address them.

The information and analysis of social protection needs, existing regulatory and policy frameworks as well as social protection gaps and barriers, should inform social protection policy-making along all steps of the policy cycle but the success or failure of social protection policies also depends greatly on how they are developed. The Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202) provides guidance for the formulation of national strategies for the extension of social security, particularly underlining the importance of a participatory process, based on national consultations through effective social dialogue and social participation.

Many countries have made impressive strides in strengthening their social protection systems and building nationally adapted social protection floors to guarantee at least a basic level of social security for all. In many countries, this process has been effective and participatory through a broad national dialogue, which has brought together governments, social partners and other key stakeholders to chart a way forward in extending social protection through the formulation and implementation of a social protection strategy or policy.¹ International experiences show that meaningful and effective participation of workers, employers and other stakeholders does not only help ensuring that social protection policies respond to people's needs, but is also key to building trust and public support and ensuring a sense of ownership; thereby facilitating also the implementation of the policies.

At the same time, it is important that the national social protection strategies are informed by evidence, reflect the social protection needs of the population and formulate clear targets and milestones for strengthening the social protection system, including its financing, define clear and well-coordinated roles and responsibilities for implementation and effective delivery structures. This is what this session aims to discuss: What are the key elements of a national dialogue process and how can participatory processes be institutionalized? What are the main lessons learnt with regard to the formulation of social protection strategies through a national dialogue process and how to ensure full participation of all stakeholders, both in the formal and informal economy? What

areas should social protection strategies or policies cover?

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss the importance of an effective and inclusive national dialogue for formulating national social protection strategies and policies to build national social protection systems. It will explore steps that countries can follow to formulate national social protection policies and strategies based on national dialogue and highlight countries' experiences and lessons learnt in this regard.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- Discuss the importance of national dialogue on social protection policies and strategies and identify enabling conditions for effective social dialogue.
- Explore the main issues that social protection policies and strategies should cover.
- Highlight countries' experiences and discuss lessons learnt in formulating and implementing social protection policies based on a broad national dialogue.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask two (or three rounds of questions) to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. However, they will be encouraged to share in advance a presentation or text that can be shared through the online website and help the moderator in preparing the sessions.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderators: **Cäcilie Schildberg**, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) and **Veronika Wodsak**, Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO

- **Amadou Kanar Diop**, Conseiller Technique du Ministre du développement communautaire, de l'équité sociale et territoriale, Ministère du développement communautaire, de l'équité sociale et territoriale, Senegal
- **Kwabena Otoo**, Ghana
- **El Sayed Torky**, Senior Advisor, Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), Egypt
- **Kenandei Tjivikua**, Southern African Social Protection Experts Network (SASPEN), Namibia
- **Aura Sevilla**, Coalition of Services of the Elderly (COSE), Philippines
- **Michael Cichon**, Member of the Core Team, Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors
- **Silke Staab**, Research Specialist, UN Women

¹ A Good Practices Guide has been produced based on country experiences: *Social Protection Assessment Based National Dialogue: A Good Practices Guide* (ILO, Geneva, 2013).

BUILDING ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE PENSION SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

The ILO marks its Centenary at a time of transformative change in the world of work, driven by technological innovations, demographic shifts, environmental and climate change, and globalization, as well as at a time of persistent inequalities, which have profound impacts on the nature and future of work. At the same time, over the past three decades, wage growth has not followed productivity growth. Between 1980 and 2016, the richest 1% of the world's population received 27% of global income growth whereas the poorest 50% received only 12%. All this, in addition to a low interest rates environment represent significant challenges for expanding coverage and ensuring the financial and social sustainability of pension systems.

According to the World Social Protection Database (WSPD), worldwide, 68% of people above retirement age receive a pension, either contributory or non-contributory. Consequently, compared with other social protection functions, income protection of older persons is the most widespread form of social protection, showing significant development over the last few years. Regional differences in income protection for older persons are very significant: coverage rates in higher income countries are close to 100% cent, while in sub-Saharan Africa they are only 22.7%, and in Southern Asia 23.6%.

While there is still room for improvement, a significant number of countries across the world have achieved substantial progress in terms of effective pension coverage in recent years. Whereas in 2000 only 34 countries reached high effective coverage of more than 90% of the population above statutory pensionable age, 53 countries fall into this category in 2015–17. In addition, the number of countries where pension provision reaches less than 20 per cent of older persons fell to 51, according to the most recent data available, compared to 73 countries in 2000.

The twin objectives of pension systems are to reach all older persons in need and to do so at an appropriate monetary level of benefit provision. This adequacy of pensions to provide genuine income security to older persons is most often linked to coverage under contributory schemes. According to the WSPD, 34.5% of the global labour force contribute to a pension insurance scheme, and can therefore expect to receive a contributory pension upon retirement. While this percentage is 97% in Northern America, owing to the high proportion of informal employment, this percentage is 9% in sub-Saharan Africa 13.7% in Southern Asia.

A positive trend throughout the developing world is the proliferation of non-contributory pension systems. However, schemes are often too narrowly targeted, leaving many people unprotected. A challenge for these countries is to transform their systems into universal ones in order to guarantee a floor of income security for all older persons, leaving no-one behind.

Many developing countries (including those in demographic transition) have been able to extend their contributory pension systems. In the Latin American region, for example, developments in pensions during the last decade include both the extension of tax-funded social pension schemes and the expansion of pre-existing contributory schemes. The latter are linked to a set of formalization policies.

The main challenge for these countries is to consolidate the labour market policies that have made possible the formalization and extension of social insurance coverage, while protecting the fiscal space already allocated to non-contributory and partially funded schemes.

While in most parts of the developing world the focus is on extending coverage, discussions in high- and upper middle-income countries focus on pension adequacy issues and financial sustainability, and on how to maintain the systems. With ageing demographic structures and mature pension systems, the main challenge in most developed countries is maintaining a balance between adequacy and sustainability. Trends in recent years have been dominated by the introduction of cost-saving reforms with a fiscal objective, by raising the retirement age, reforming pension formulas and reducing the overall level of benefits, as well as by diversifying the sources of funding for old-age income security. Fiscal consolidation policies dominate the discussions around social protection systems, putting at risk the social pact and the principles on which social security systems were founded.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the challenges posed by the economy, demography and changing world of work on the sustainability of the pension systems.
- To discuss conventional and innovative ways of building pension systems able to adapt to these challenges.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask two (or three rounds of questions) to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. However they will be encouraged to share in advance a presentation or text that can be shared through the online website and help the moderator in preparing the sessions.

Questions will focus on:

- Is a convergent policy debate between developed and the emerging/developing countries? What is the current role of labour market and fiscal performance in guaranteeing coverage-adequacy and sustainability?
- How inequities in economic growth, ageing population and the changing world of work are putting pressure on the finance of pension systems and how countries are responding to reduce this pressure?
- What pension system models have the best chances of being financially and socially sustainable?
- What designs could guarantee greater gender equity in the design and operation of pension systems?
- What options for old age income security in countries with large informal labour markets and limited fiscal space?
- Does a single pillar multi-financing sources (contributions and taxation) approach better than a multi-pillars approach to increase coverage and benefit adequacy?

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **André Picard**, Chief Technical Advisor and Head of the Actuarial Services Unit, ILO

- **NOT YET CONFIRMED: H.E. Ghada Waly**, Minister of Social Solidarity of Egypt
- **Andrei Pudov**, State Secretary and Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Russia

- **Iván Rico López**, Director general de vinculación interinstitucional de la Secretaría de Bienestar de Mexico
- **Napoom Suwannapoom**, Statistician, Pratitioner Level, Research and Development Division at the Social Security Office of Thailand
- **Evelyn Astor**, Policy Officer, Economic and Social Policy of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- **Patricia Joan Olivier**, Representative of National Employer Federation on Social Security Commission of Namibia
- **Oscar Cetrángolo**, Professor, University of Buenos Aires/School of Economics/Interdisciplinary Institute of Public Policies

NOTES



FINANCING GAP AND CREATING FISCAL SPACE FOR ACHIEVING SDG 1.3

BACKGROUND

This session is intended to address issues relating to the costing and financing universal social protection, in particular for the achievement of SDG 1.3 on social protection by 2030. In 2015, at the time of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, only 45 per cent of the global population were effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit, implying that more than half of the global population were not effectively protected in any area of social protection. This coverage gap is directly linked with gaps in financing; but there are many other barriers: lack of political will for investing in social protection and advocacy for universal coverage; inadequate institutional capacity for designing comprehensive social protection programmes and ensuring their implementation through adequate administrative support; failure of institutional coordination; among others.

During the last few years, several UN agencies, including the ILO, have been working in several areas of social protection financing, in particular, providing costing measures to implement national social protection floors, as well as documenting successful experiences of creating fiscal space for the extension of social protection. One main conclusion emerges from such endeavours is that progressive achievement of universal social protection systems, including floors is affordable, even in low-income countries.

A previous ILO study conducted in 2017 covering 57 low-income and lower-middle-income countries shows that full implementation of a comparable set of social protection floors cash benefits would require 2.1 per cent of the combined GDP of the 57 countries. The benefit package included allowances for children, orphans, mothers with newborns, persons with severe disability, and old-age people. From a global perspective, this cost is equivalent to 0.23 per cent of global GDP. In some low-income countries the cost of financing a universal social protection floor is too high compared to the domestic capacity of resource mobilization to finance it, and thus a substantial ODA-based support is needed to fill the gaps. It is, therefore, essential to measure the level of economic effort required to finance domestic resource gaps in order to establish national and international commitments for sustainable source of financing to achieve SDG 1.3. To this end, realizing that an extended version of the costing analysis for SDG 1.3 incorporating a gap assessment based on the current level of investment at country and regional levels is required, the ILO has launched a study to provide global and regional estimates of the additional resources that need to be generated to achieve SDG 1.3 by 2030.

Domestic financing is the optimal source of resources for achieving SDG 1.3; it includes a mix of taxes and contributions to social insurance schemes. There are several strategies available for countries to create fiscal space, including the expansion of social security coverage and revenue from social insurance contributions, increasing tax revenue, eliminating illicit financial flows, re-allocating public expenditures according to greater efficiency, using fiscal and central bank foreign exchange reserves, borrowing or restructuring existing debt, adopting a more accommodating macroeconomic framework, and lobbying for aid and transfers (ODA). Understanding the extent to which each of these options can create fiscal space, in a country specific context, is crucial but what is also important is to hold a national dialogue incorporating all stakeholders- with Ministries of Labour, Health, Social Welfare, Planning, Finance and other relevant ministries, employers and

workers organizations as well as civil society, academics, United Nations agencies, International Financial Institutions, and development partners. This will help evaluate the pros and cons of different financing options, thus building a national consensus around an optimum policy choice and creating the political will to provide sustainable finance to achieve universal social protection.

The session will bring together participants from governments, employers and workers organizations, civil society organizations, academia, UN agencies, international financial institutions, and development partners.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part of the ILO Centenary Celebration, the objective of the technical session is to provide information and views on the costs and gaps in financing social protection to achieve SDG 1.3 by 2030. It will discuss the methodological issues relating to measurement, availability and sources of data, and theoretical and empirical challenges. The discussion will identify the affordability of national social protection floors, in particular for low-income countries, and areas of priority. A range of potential options for creating fiscal space for the extension of social protection systems will be recognized including the differences in terms of financing strategies needed for achieving the 2030 Agenda in the developing countries. The session will also attempt to provide information on the role of domestic financing, current size of ODA, and the global requirement for ODA to fill the gap due to insufficient domestic resources. Finally, the discussion will allow an understanding of the main challenges and the next steps required to achieve 2030 Agenda on social protection.

FORMAT

The technical session will consist of a moderated discussion where the moderator will ask two (or three rounds of questions) to the panel members and also invite questions and comments from the audience. An initial background presentation will be delivered by the ILO Social Protection Department, followed by presentations and discussions by the panellists. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. However, they will be encouraged to share in advance a presentation or text that can be shared through the online website and help the moderator in preparing the sessions.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Nuno Cunha**, Senior Social Protection Specialist, East Asia and the Pacific, ILO

- **Fabio Duran**, Head, Public Finance, Actuarial and Statistical Unit, ILO
- **Taneem Muzaffar**, Public Finance Economist, Public Finance, Actuarial and Statistical Unit, ILO
- **Anush Bezahyan**, Practice Manager, Social Protection and Jobs, World Bank Group
- **Doerte Bosse**, International Aid Cooperation Officer, International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), European Commission (EC)
- **Damaris Muhika**, Programme Officer at the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU-Kenya) and Trustee of the Kenyan National Social Security Fund, Kenya
- **Martin Mühleisen**, Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- **Isabel Ortiz**, Director, Global Social Justice Program, Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD), Columbia University, USA and former Director, Social Protection Department, ILO
- **Giovanna Prialé**, Member of National Confederation of Private Business Associations and President of the Association of Private Pension Funds Administrators, Peru
- **Dominique La Salle**, Director, Social Security Development Branch, International Social Security Association (ISSA)
- **Vivi Yulaswati**, Senior Advisor to the Minister of National Development Planning for Social Affairs, Indonesia

EXPLORING THE FEASIBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

Universal social protection plays a key role in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 1.3 that calls on countries to “implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors”. The concept of universal social protection is firmly grounded in the international rights framework and set out by international human rights instruments and social security standards. It has also been increasingly recognised that social protection spending is an investment that contributes to societies’ economic and social prosperity in the medium- and long-run.

Previous studies have shown that social protection floors are widely affordable – if not at the national level, certainly at the global level. According to a 2017 ILO study, the average cost of a benefit package (not yet taking into account existing schemes) that presents a social protection floor is 1.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in a sample of 101 developing countries. For the subsample of 57 low-income and lower middle-income countries, the average costs amount to 4.2 percent of GDP, or 0.23 per cent of global GDP. In fact, complementing domestic resources with international financing of social protection systems is in line with the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). Article 12 states that “national social protection floors should be financed by national resources. Members whose economic and fiscal capacities are insufficient to implement the guarantees may seek international cooperation and support that complement their efforts.”

In reality, however, poverty remains widespread, with every fourth person living on less than \$3.2 per day, and 1 out of 10 persons subsisting on less than \$1.9 per day (World Bank, 2019). Still 55 per cent of the world’s population are not protected (ILO, 2017). This means that four billion individuals have to deal with risks that can arise over the life cycle on their own, instead of being able to rely on social protection systems, including floors, that are based on the principles of solidarity, universality, and risk-sharing. Beyond individual life transitions, the world is in flux and new uncertainties at the individual and societal level arise from demographic, digital, and environmental transitions.

Growth alone is not enough to bring prosperity to all, as the last decades have shown. The share of global income accrued by the top 1 per cent has doubled between 1980 and 2016, to nearly one quarter of global income, while the bottom 50 per cent received 10 per cent (Alvaredo, Facundo et al., 2017). The balance between public and private wealth has been tipping strongly to the latter – countries have become richer, but governments poorer (Alvaredo, Facundo et al., 2017). Moreover, some countries might not only face particularly large protection gaps in conjunction with very limited fiscal space, but may at the same time be more vulnerable to covariate shocks that can put the whole social protection system under stress, such as climate-related disasters or civil unrest.

In its final report, the Global Commission on the Future of Work calls on governments as well as employers’ and workers’ organizations to reinvigorate the social contract that has been challenged by inequality, insecurity, instability, and informality. Key issues in this respect are how to address inequalities and ensure a fair distribution of resources, and how to create the necessary fiscal

space to ensure equitable and sustainable financing of social protection and other public policies that reduce inequalities. Particularly in a world that is characterised by the globalization and financialization of the economy and global tax competition, the role of international financing of social protection systems, both using public and private sources, needs to complement discussions on creating fiscal space at the national level.

Different proposals for global solidarity mechanisms have been put forward in the past decade. The idea of a Global Fund for Social Protection was first discussed in 2012, and was later revisited by academia and civil society. Whereas these proposals make the case for such a Fund and provide ideas on how it could be implemented, they remain largely silent on how such a Fund could be financed – particularly given the fact that long-term predictability and reliability of resources are crucial to assure the financing of rights-based social protection systems. While a Global Fund for Social Protection has not become reality yet, other examples exist, notably The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Furthermore, different tax proposals have been discussed (and partly been implemented), including recent discussions on international taxation in the G7, presided by France in 2019. Examples encompass earmarked national taxes that are directly allocated to a global fund (such as Unitaids), a tax on billionaires, or improved rules for taxing multinationals. Finally, the role of the private sector to achieve the SDGs is increasingly being discussed (and among the priority areas in the United Nations Secretary General’s Roadmap for Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2019-2021), including the question of how the private sector can be enabled to align investment policies and practices with the 2030 Agenda.

This session will bring together leading thinkers from governments, research institutions, the civil society and the private sector in order to discuss the feasibility of international financing for social protection floors.

The session is co-organised by the ILO Social Protection Department, the Ruhr-Universität Bochum (RUB) and UNRISD.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the extent to which a global solidarity mechanism is needed in addition to domestic resources, what the conceptual basis for a social contract beyond country borders is, and to what extent there may/need to be “strings attached”.
- To discuss the comparative strengths and weaknesses of different proposals that have been put forward in this respect; and to critically reflect on what hinders/has hindered the effective implementation of these proposals so far.
- To identify the options for financing social protection with international sources that seem, in the current context, the most feasible.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members and will encourage a lively debate among the panellists and interactions with the audience.

MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Paul Ladd**, Director, UNRISD

- **Sekai Nzenza**, Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe
- **Michael Cichon**, Member of the Core Team, Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors

- **Markus Kaltenborn**, Professor, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
- **Gabriele Köhler**, Former Visiting Fellow and Senior Research Associate, UNRISD
- **Olivier De Schutter**, Professor, University of Louvain and Member of the UN Committee on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights
- **Marijke Wijnroks**, Chief of Staff, The Global Fund
- **Arthur Wood**, Founding Partner, Total Impact Capital

STREAM 5

Technical Session 5.1

INVESTING IN PEOPLE'S CAPABILITIES THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN SUPPORTING LIFELONG LEARNING AND LABOUR MARKET TRANSITIONS

BACKGROUND

The global transformations under way, such as digitization, demographic shifts, climate change and globalization, are affecting the way people manage transitions throughout the course of their lives. Technological progress has potential to create new jobs, but also requires a more skilled labour force to seize new opportunities and may displace a large number of jobs, especially affecting those workers that are least equipped to undertake the transitions that will be required. Many of today's skills will not match tomorrow's jobs, and newly acquired skills may quickly become obsolete. Demographic shifts – reflected in expanded youth populations in some parts of the world and ageing populations in others – may put pressure on labour markets and social security systems, yet they could also provide opportunities to afford care and inclusive, active societies.

It is widely acknowledged that these developments require both social protection measures and employment policies that focus on promoting lifelong learning, supporting people through labour market transitions and ensure income security, particularly in the event of unemployment. Moreover, policies to facilitate transitions from the informal economy to the formal economy are also of key importance in this respect. Policies to strengthen access to quality education, skills development and social protection throughout the life course, as well as well-designed labour market and employment policies, are essential for enhancing school-to-work transitions and lifelong learning opportunities, and also contribute to preventing child labour and protect against violation of other fundamental rights and principles at work.

Strengthening people's capabilities so that they can benefit from the opportunities of a changing world of work requires effective lifelong learning and quality education for all, effective measures to support people through transitions they will face throughout their working lives and universal

access to comprehensive and sustainable social protection. This is at the core of a human-centred agenda to the future of work, as charted out by the Global Commission for the Future of Work and laid out in the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work adopted at the International Labour Conference in June 2019. This approach goes beyond investing in human capital, but relates to the rights and entitlements that enable people to realize their full potential and improve their well-being. It calls for universal access to comprehensive and sustainable social protection for all, together with a universal entitlement to lifelong learning and more investment in the institutions, policies and strategies to support working people, including young, working-age and older women and men, through future of work transitions.

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss the policies needed to support people through the multiple transitions that are under way, explore how social protection can contribute to facilitating lifelong learning and labour market transitions and highlight experiences of countries that have stepped up their investments in people's capabilities.

OBJECTIVES

This technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the challenges of the global transformations under way and the policies needed to effectively address them.
- To explore the link between social protection, lifelong learning and effective measures to support people through transitions that they face throughout their life cycles.
- To highlight experiences of countries that have taken steps to strengthen people's capabilities to reap all the benefits of a changing world of work.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Fabio Bertranou**, Director of the ILO DWT and Country Office for the South Cone of Latin America

- **Maliki Maliki**, Director for Planning, Population and Social Security, BAPPENAS, Indonesia
- Representative of the Government of South Africa (tbc)
- **Guillermo Zuccotti**, Social Protection Specialist, Confederación General del Trabajo de la República Argentina
- **Miriam Pinto Lomeña**, Responsible of International Affairs in the Department of Employment, Education, Diversity and Social Protection, Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales (CEOE), Spain
- **Indhira Santos**, Global Lead for Labor and Skills, World Bank
- **Pamela Dale**, Advisor, Social Policy and Economic Analysis (Europe and Central Asia), UNICEF
- **Lewis Temple**, Chief Executive Officer, BRAC United Kingdom

ACHIEVING SOCIAL JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD: SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKERS ON DIGITAL PLATFORMS

BACKGROUND

Digitalization is transforming societies and economies worldwide at an unprecedented scale and pace. In the wake of automation and digitalization, “new” forms of employment have been emerging in various occupations and sectors, such as the digital platform economy. While some emerging work and employment arrangements may provide greater flexibility for workers and employers, social protection coverage for workers on digital platforms is limited.¹ Where such coverage exists, it is often provided through the workers’ previous or additional jobs, or indirectly through their spouses or other family members. This also raises questions about digital platforms freeriding on the traditional economy with regard to the financing of social security.²

The emergence of new forms of employment requires that existing social protection systems adapt to the specific situation and needs of workers in new forms of employment, as to realize the human right to social security for all. At a time of transformative change in the world of work, driven by technological innovations, demographic shifts, environmental and climate change and globalization, as well as persistent inequalities, the demand for adequate and comprehensive social protection systems remains as relevant as ever. While many countries have made progress in progressively building up their social protection systems, 55 per cent of the world population – 4 billion people – remains completely unprotected.³ Appropriate policy measures therefore need to be taken to close social protection gaps for workers in new forms of employment.⁴ Social protection systems need to ensure that people can seize new opportunities, while enjoying adequate protection throughout their lives, particular during life and work transitions. Some of the policy measures instituted by countries to extend coverage to the self-employed and to workers in the informal economy can provide valuable pointers.

1 Global Commission for the Future of Work, 2019. *Work for a brighter future* (Geneva: International Labour Office); OECD, 2019. *The future of work: OECD Employment Outlook 2019* (Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

2 Behrendt C, Nguyen QA and Rani U., 2019. *Social protection systems and the future of work: Ensuring social security for digital platform workers*. International Social Security Review 72(3): 17–41; Behrendt C and Nguyen QA, 2018. *Innovative approaches for ensuring universal social protection for the future of work*. ILO Future of Work Research Paper Series 1 (Geneva: International Labour Office).

3 ILO, 2017. *World Social Protection Report 2017-19: Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals* (Geneva: International Labour Office).

4 ILO, 2018. *Innovative approaches for ensuring universal social protection for the future of work*. Issue Brief Prepared for the 2nd Meeting of the Global Commission on the Future of Work 12 (Geneva: ILO).

The ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2019, provides a roadmap for a human-centred approach to the future of work, and highlights the urgent need to enhance social protection systems to ensure universal access to adequate, comprehensive and sustainable social protection adapted to the world of work. The Declaration also calls for policies and measures that respond to challenges and opportunities in the world of work relating to the digital transformation of work, including platform work.

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and other strategic partners to discuss how social protection systems can adapt to changing forms of work and ensure full and effective coverage for workers in all types of employment, including self-employed and those in “new” forms of employment and identify innovative approaches that countries have employed to ensure universal social protection in a changing world of work.

OBJECTIVES

This technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the challenges of the global transformations under way and the policies needed to effectively address them.
- To explore the link between social protection, lifelong learning and effective measures to support people through transitions that they face throughout their life cycles.
- To highlight experiences of countries that have taken steps to strengthen people’s capabilities to reap all the benefits of a changing world of work.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: tbc

- **José Luis Baumgartner**, Director of Social Security, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Uruguay
- **Liu Muping**, Deputy Director General of the Social Insurance Administration Center, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MoHRSS), China
- **Giulia Pagliani**, European Commission (tbc)
- **Fook Keong Stephen Yee**, Assistant Executive Director, Singapore National Employers' Federation
- **Thorkild Holmboe-Hay**, Political communications advisor, 3F
- **Uma Rani**, Senior Economist, ILO

GENDER RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND THE CARE ECONOMY

BACKGROUND

Gender-responsive social protection systems are key for achieving gender equality and supporting both men and women in navigating life and work transitions.¹ The Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board's (SPIAC-B) Joint Statement on Gender-Responsive Social Protection Systems highlights that equitable access to gender-responsive social protection has a significant impact on women's and girls' empowerment and opportunities, with wider positive effects for men and boys, their families and communities.² Social protection systems that do not address gender inequalities risk exacerbating the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination women and girls face. This joint statement calls for increased efforts to ensure social protection explicitly promotes gender equality. Failure to do so will hamper progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals – missing this vital opportunity to improve women's and girls' lives.

The ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2019, provides a roadmap for a human-centred approach to the future of work, and highlights the urgent need to enhance social protection systems to ensure universal access to adequate, comprehensive and sustainable social protection adapted to the world of work. The Declaration also calls for a transformative agenda to achieve gender equality at work, with regular evaluation of progress made, which ensures equal opportunities, equal participation and equal treatment, including equal remuneration for women and men for work of equal value; enables a more balanced sharing of family responsibilities; provides scope for achieving better work-life balance by enabling workers and employers to agree on solutions, including on working time, that consider their respective needs and benefits; and promotes investment in the care economy.

The interrelation between the promotion of gender equality and women's economic empowerment, care policies and social protection policies are addressed in three recent reports from different angles. Two ILO reports address decent work in the care economy and chart out future challenges and opportunities for women at work.³ UN Women's flagship report assesses the reality of families today and proposes a comprehensive family-friendly policy agenda to advance gender equality in diverse families. All three reports concur in recognizing the essential role of social protection systems in effective policy responses to bring about transformative change.

¹ ILO (2017) World Social Protection Report 2017-19: *Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals* (Geneva: ILO).

² SPIAC-B (2019) Social protection to promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment: *Joint statement to the 63rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women* (New York: Social Protection Inter-agency Cooperation Board).

³ ILO (2019) A quantum leap for gender equality: For a better future of work for all (Geneva: ILO); ILO (2018) Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work (Geneva: ILO).

³ UN Women (2019) *Progress of the world's women 2019–2020: Families in a changing world* (New York: UNWOMEN).

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss how social protection systems can be designed in a gender-responsive way that promotes gender equality, women's economic empowerment and a more equal sharing of care responsibilities. The session will also discuss in particular the potential of the care sector in this respect, both with respect to the important role of quality care services for parents' and carers' employment and social protection, as well as a source of more (decent) employment opportunities for the future of work, especially for women.

OBJECTIVES

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part ILO Centenary celebrations, this technical session has the following objectives:

- To discuss the complementarity of cash benefits and care services as part of social protection systems (e.g. in the area of child and long-term care).
- To highlight the importance of quality care services for parents' and carers' employment and social protection.
- To discuss the potential of the care sector to offer more (decent) employment opportunities (especially for women) in the future, and the importance of investment into social protection and the care economy.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask two (or three) rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. Questions will be shared and discussed in advance with the panellists.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Clare McCrum**, Social Development Adviser, Department for International Development, United Kingdom

- **Shahra Razavi**, Chief, Research and Data, UNWOMEN
- **Manuela Tomei**, Director, Work Quality Department, ILO
- **Julio Bango**, National Secretary of Care, Ministry of Social Development, Uruguay
- **Marisa Carvalho**, Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, Cabo Verde
- **Nicolle Maryvonne**, Federal secretary, CFTD Santé Sociaux, France
- **Francesca Bastagli**, Head of Programme Social Protection and Social Policy, ODI (tbc)



OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DELIVERY IN SOCIAL PROTECTION

BACKGROUND

New technologies can potentially support and facilitate the delivery of social protection, yet they also entail significant risks. The pace of technological innovations, and the related implications for data security and privacy require adapted policies and regulations that can protect and promote human rights, (re-)build trust and prevent negative social and economic consequences. This session aims to analyse the relevance and implications of new technologies for national social protection systems, including floors.

New technologies for social protection systems are increasingly used across the delivery chain¹: from database management and information systems that ensure interoperability, artificial intelligence to assist the selection of beneficiaries, to awareness raising and information, biometric identification/authentication, smart cards, electronic wallets, mobile phone payments or partially automated complaints processing. While some countries such as Kenya, India, Indonesia or Brazil seem to have succeeded in making good choices to reap the benefits of innovative technologies to improve their social protection systems, other countries struggled to design the use of technologies in line with their needs and circumstances. What are the factors that can help countries to harness new technologies to make schemes more user friendly, reduce errors and fraud, increasing administrative efficiency, but also minimize the risk of human rights violations regarding privacy, data protection and excessive surveillance? What is the political and regulatory framework needed to support a smart adoption of new technologies?

This session will bring together government representatives, social partners, international organizations and development partners to discuss key areas where we can see that new technologies make a difference for social protection systems: communication technologies, technologies for collecting, storing, analysing and updating data, biometric technologies and digital payments.

¹ See, e.g. Sepulveda, M., *The Principles of Transparency and Access to Information in Social Assistance Programs: Legal Standards and Operational Practices*, ILO, forthcoming; ILO, 2019, *Work for a brighter future – Global Commission on the Future of Work*, Geneva, International Labour Organization; ADB 2017, *Improving the Delivery of Social Protection through ICT—Case Studies in Mongolia, Nepal, and Viet Nam*, Manila, Asian Development Bank; Leite, P. et al, 2017, *Social Protection and Labour Discussion Paper No. 1704, “Social Registries for Social Assistance and Beyond: A Guidance Note & Assessment Tool”*, Washington DC, World Bank

OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the risks and opportunities of new technologies for social protection systems across the delivery chain.
- Illustrate how new technologies have been used by countries in their planning, administration and delivery of social protection systems and the role of the private sector in implementing the related processes.
- Discuss what a sound political and regulatory framework for new technologies that support the building of social protection systems could look like.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask three rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation but can submit a maximum of one slide per question in advance. They are also encouraged to share additional materials through the online website and help the moderator in preparing the sessions.

Questions will focus on:

- What are the key risks and opportunities of new technologies in building social protection systems, including floors?
- What are key country examples that one could learn from (successes and failures) for how to harvest the potential of new technologies for social protection?
- How can the public sector engage the private sector to provide services based on new technologies for the implementation of social protection systems, including floors
- What are the key policy and regulatory frameworks needed to ensure new technologies are used to their maximum potential while ensuring a safe use of such technologies that respect the rights and dignity of the persons concerned?

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: Veronika Wodsak, Social Protection Policy Specialist, ILO

- **Ralf Radermacher**, GIZ
- **Said Mirza Pahlevi**, Indonesia
- **Virginia Petersen**, South Africa
- **Raul Julian Ruggia Frick**, ISSA
- **Representatives from social partners and/or CSO?**

A CULTURE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AT ALL LEVELS

BACKGROUND

Since the beginning of the 20th century, social security has experienced an important development around the world. Almost every country has laws on pensions, health care, employment injury, disability, maternity, family and sickness benefits. This marks a generalized concern of societies to generate protection for their citizens. However, while there have been real efforts to extend coverage at national and international level, progress has been slow. Yet, some 71 percent of the world's population continues to live without adequate coverage. This can be attributed to problems closely related to the labour market, such as informality, low income, deregulation and political instability.

Recently, a new emerging factor has been identified as an essential element in the extension of coverage: the development of culture of social security.

Experience shows that countries that have considerably extended social protection, and in certain cases, reached almost universal coverage, in addition to political and technical measures, have designed and implemented programmes to develop a culture for social protection among policy makers, employers, workers and the whole population.

More and more countries¹ are becoming aware and are working in this direction, they are including in their social protection extension strategies actions to create culture for social protection at different levels. Essentially, these programmes promote the dissemination and realization of the fundamental human right to social protection (social security values, principles, rights and obligations).

However, creating a culture of social protection through education, awareness raising and communication is a long-term investment that involves several actors. It requires sufficient investment in the social protection systems as it generates expectations and increases the demand for benefits and services.

Creating a social protection culture is a country specific process that concerns society as a whole and relies on strong and engaged political will over time. At the time of designing social protection education and awareness raising programmes, each country builds its own strategy based on its social contract, specificities and needs. Therefore, Programmes' objectives and scopes differ from one country to another.

This session will bring together governments, social partners, international organizations and development partners, as well as a private sector foundation to discuss on why and how a culture for social protection impacts on the extension of coverage to all and facilitates the implementation of structural changes of the systems. Panellists will present different challenges and perspectives of the process of developing a culture for social protection.

¹ ILO, 2017: Uruguay. *Building a Culture of Social Protection*; ILO, 2017: Belgium. Mass campaign: Social Protection for All.

OBJECTIVES

This technical session has the following objectives:

- To explore the concept of “culture of social protection”, its scope and delimitation.
- To discuss the importance of creating a culture of social protection at all levels for the development of national social protection systems, its sustainability and the extension of the coverage to all.
- To highlight lessons learnt and country experiences on creating a culture for social protection and the impact and/or the consequences of the lack of culture for social protection in view of facing current and future challenges, risks and opportunities.

FORMAT

This technical session will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation.

Questions will focus on:

- Realizing the human right to social protection through the creation of a culture a social protection.
- Building a culture of social protection to support the operation of systems, the reform and the sustainability on the long-term.
- Developing and implementing measures aimed at building a culture of social protection, including for employers' and workers' organizations.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: Helmut Schwarzer, Senior ILO Social Protection Specialist for Central America

- **Dominique Libault**, Director, Ecole nationale supérieure de la sécurité sociale, France
- **Mirai Chatterjee**, Director, Self-Employed Women's Association Social Security, India
- **Eduardo Méndez**, Director, Centro de Estudios en Seguridad Social, Salud y Administración del Banco de Previsión Social, Uruguay
- **Moisés Comiche**, National Director of Social Action, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, Mozambique
- **Malika Ok**, ILO Project Officer, Cambodia, ILO
- **Matthias Savignac**, President, Education and Solidarity Network, France

TRIPARTITE ACTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND

Building social protection systems is the primary responsibility of the State, yet it will take the contribution of all stakeholders to achieve the goal of universal and sustainable social protection and SDG 1.3 by 2030. The formulation, implementation and monitoring of social protection systems, including floors should be based on national consultations through effective social dialogue and participation by government, employers', and workers' representatives. Wider national dialogue, which includes consultation with other relevant and representative organizations of persons concerned, can also help ensure that the systems are economically sustainable and socially responsive for all.

While it is ultimately the responsibility of States to ensure the existence of adequate social protection for society and to plan, organize and, in some cases, finance the necessary protection, enterprises can play a significant role in promoting and realizing social security and social protection floors adapted to each country.

There is often a discussion about labour costs, however, what is sometimes forgotten is the extent to which enterprises benefit from social security and ultimately a healthy and qualified workforce. They play a key role in ensuring that their workforce has access to health care, that disability benefits facilitate rehabilitation and return to work, that unemployment benefits help reintegrate workers in qualified jobs, or that maternity benefits are being paid by social insurance or from the government budget instead of the individual employers. This is particularly important for smaller enterprises. This is why the private sector is and should be closely involved in policy design and financing of social protection through mechanisms taking into account social justice and equity. The lack of social protection is not only unacceptable from a human rights perspective, but it is also a missed opportunity from an economic and social development point of view. Companies can help to convey this message to the whole business community and beyond, through participation in national employers' organizations and collaborating with the ILO.

The inclusion of workers' organisations is essential for inclusive and socially responsive systems. As one of the primary contributors and beneficiaries, workers have a long tradition in advocating for social protection extension and enforcement, as well as safeguarding social rights. Workers' organisations are well-placed to participate in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of social protection systems including floors, to hold their governments accountable, and to ensure that benefits are sustainable and adequate, in particular in the face of austerity and social security reforms.

Developing social protection systems requires contributions from governments, workers and

employers. Governments are primarily responsible for policy design, implementation and, in the case of tax-based social assistance, for the financing; workers and employers contribute in the design of schemes, through national dialogues, in financing through the payment of social contributions and through their participation in the governance of social protection schemes and programmes. These joint responsibilities are a foundation for tripartite design and implementation of social protection systems including floors.

This session seeks to highlight the importance of social dialogue for building economically sustainable and socially responsive social protection systems including floors, and identify tangible examples that can be useful to a variety of contexts.

OBJECTIVES

This session will consider how social partners can best work with governments towards the expansion of national social protection systems including floors as well as the achievement of the SDGs on social protection.

This session should allow the audience to hear concrete experiences from different stakeholders' perspectives. Their testimonies can serve as points of reference for wider engagement by all social partners.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Vera Paquete-Perdigao**, Director, Governance and Tripartism Department, ILO

- **Ouk Samvithyea**, Executive Director of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Cambodia
- **Eduardo Méndez**, Director, Centro de Estudios en Seguridad Social, Salud y Administración del Banco de Previsión Social, Uruguay
- **Elise Debiès**, Directrice de l'IHEPS et des relations internationales de l'EN3S, France
- **Kwabenh Ooto**, Director of Research and Policy from the Ghana Trades Union Congress, Ghana
- **Worker representative** (TBD)
- **Worker representative** (TBD)
- **Paul Mackay**, Manager Employment Relations Policy, BusinessNZ, New Zealand
- **Veronique Rochet**, Director, Global Supply Chain Sustainability, Fast Retailing Co. Ltd, Japan (TBD)
- **Carole Hommey**, Coordinatrice Initiative for Compliance and Sustainability, France
- **Valérie Schmitt**, Director ad interim, Social Protection Department, ILO

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR WORKERS NETWORK

BACKGROUND

The Social Protection, Freedom and Justice for Workers Network (hereinafter referred to as Workers Network) is a strategic partnership established within the framework of ILO's Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All. The Workers Network consists of two major components, which are knowledge exchange and capacity-building. The network aims at supporting workers' organizations by strengthening their capacities to advocate for social protection and defend the right to social protection in contexts of inadequate adjustments and social security reforms. The online knowledge-sharing platform can be accessed at the following link: workers.social-protection.org.

The creation of the Workers Network in 2017, an initiative taken by the ILO in cooperation with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and involving members of the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors (GCSPF), has strengthened the collaboration between the Office and workers' organizations, enhancing mutual communication and exchange of information, and contributing to better integrate workers' perspectives in ILO's work in the area of social protection.

Organized in the context of the Global Social Protection Week as part of ILO Centenary celebrations, the Third annual meeting of the Social Protection, Freedom and Justice for Workers Network will bring together members of international, regional and national workers' organizations, as well as from representative civil society organizations.

OBJECTIVES

This meeting will offer a space for workers' representatives to:

- Exchange experiences of workers' organizations in the promotion of universal social protection and in the safeguard of social security rights.
- Discuss regional and national perspectives regarding challenges and opportunities in the context of transformations in the world of work for achieving SDG 1.3.

FORMAT

This meeting will consist of a moderated discussion, where the moderator will ask one or two rounds of questions to the panel members. The panel members will not be required to deliver any power point presentation. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in English, French and Spanish.

MODERATOR AND PANELLISTS

Moderator: **Evelyn Astor**, Economic and Social Policy Advisor, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

- **Ayuba Wabba**, President of the Nigeria Labour Congress and President of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
- **Maria Helena André**, Director, ACTRAV, ILO

- **Valérie Schmitt**, Deputy Director and Officer in Charge, Social Protection Department, ILO
- **Marina Monaco**, Advisor, European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)
- **Guillermo Zuccotti**, Social Protection Specialist, Confederación General del Trabajo de la República Argentina (CGT-RA)
- **Damaris Muhika**, Programme Officer, Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU-K), Trustee of the Kenyan National Social Security Fund
- **Ramesh Badal**, Vice President (Foreign Affairs), General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT)
- **Reema Nanavaty**, Head of Economic and Rural Development, Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
- **Cicero Pereira da Silva**, Secretary of Social Policy, Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA)

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