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# Leaving No One Behind: Social Protection Floors for All in the Post 2015 Agenda

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“Post 2015 Targets, Indicators and Means of Implementation”*

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# Why Social Protection Must be in the Post 2015 Agenda

- Proven results and impacts on people
- Action-oriented, concrete policy packages -- Social Protection Floors
- Concise and easy to communicate
  - High visibility
  - Address households and families' daily concerns
- Rights-based – eg. children, older persons...
- Transformational
- Measurable
  - Widespread availability of SP statistics, but need for further investments in LDCs



# It is legitimate: Social Protection Floors

## Recommendation 202 approved by world countries

- **June 2012:** The Recommendation Concerning National Floors of Social Protection adopted at the 101st session of the ILC in Geneva, by governments, unions and employers.
- **July 2012: Rio+20 – “The future we want” UNGA A/RES/66/288 Para 156.** “We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are employed in the informal economy. We strongly encourage providing social protection floors for all citizens”





# It is Transformational

- **Social protection floors contribute to economic growth and crisis recovery**
  - Inequality is economically inefficient/dysfunctional; consumption is concentrated in top income groups in all countries
  - 2014: Depressed world markets, low global demand, excess capacity, questioning export-led model. Need domestic markets as a development strategy.
  - Raising household incomes increases domestic consumption.
  - It also enhances human capital and productivity.
  - And it supports formalizing the informal economy
  - Some Asian and Latin American countries, concerned on low growth and demand for their exports, have started building internal markets through wage policies and expanding social protection.
  - The 1929 financial crash led to a New Deal based on (1) stimulating employment-generating growth (2) regulating the financial sector and (3) expanding social security. A similar policy push is needed today.
  - **Not temporary safety nets!**

# Basic Pillars of Recommendation 202

## Social Protection Floors

### NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Higher levels  
of protection



### NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR: nationally defined basic social security guarantees

**Essential health  
care for all**

Social protection for  
**children**

Social protection for  
**women and  
men in working  
age**

Pensions for  
**older persons**



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# 12 Social Protection Targets to Change People's Lives by 2030...

1. All older persons receive a pension
2. All workers covered by employment injury schemes
3. Extend unemployment support for those without jobs
4. All mothers receive social support
5. All persons with severe disabilities receive benefits
6. Labour force contributes to social security
7. Expand benefits to families with children
8. Universalize essential health care coverage
9. Reduce to zero the number of people impoverished due to health expenditures
10. Countries have Social Protection Strategies as part of their National Development Plans
11. More resources for social protection
12. All persons have social protection coverage during the life-cycle



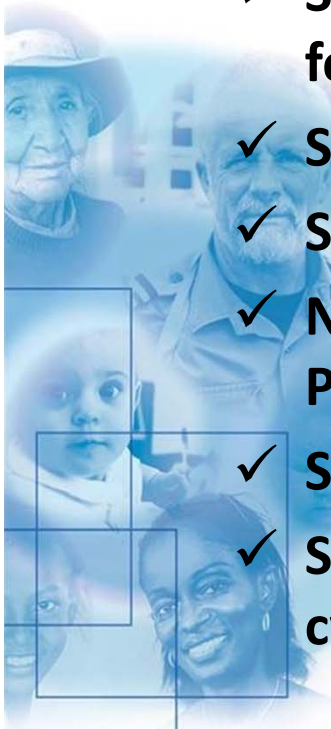




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## ... and 12 Feasible Indicators

- ✓ **Share of older persons receiving pensions**
- ✓ **Share of families with children receiving cash transfers**
- ✓ **Share of women and men in active age protected by schemes - disability, maternity benefits, work injury, unemployment**
- ✓ **Share of the labour force contributing to social security (linked to formalization of the informal economy)**
- ✓ **Share of people with access to essential health**
- ✓ **Share of people impoverished due to health expenditures**
- ✓ **Number of countries that have a National Strategy on Social Protection Floors as part of National Development Plans**
- ✓ **Social protection expenditures as a %GDP**
- ✓ **Share of persons with social protection coverage during the life-cycle**





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# Possible Target and Indicator: Social Protection for Older Persons

## 1. All older persons receive a pension

- Share of persons above retirement age that benefit from an old-age pension
- ILO monitored indicator, exists for 175 countries
- Currently 51.5% (weighted world average, latest available year 2009-2012)
- FYI - High income countries 90%; developing 44.3%, LDCs 16.8%
- Potential for quick increases in middle income countries







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# Targets/Indicators: Social Protection for Women and Men in Working Age (I)



**RANA PLAZA: The world must address employment injury by 2030**



## 2. All workers covered by employment injury schemes

- Share of those covered against an occupational accident
- 172 countries have Employment Injury programs.
- Currently estimated statutory coverage is of 27.8% of working age persons and 39.4% of labour force

## 3. Extend unemployment support for those without jobs

- Share of unemployed who receive a regular unemployment benefit
- Indicator, exists for 79 countries out of 85 that have unemployment benefits
- Current coverage is low, 11.7% of the unemployed
- This does not include employment guarantee programs and general social assistance paid to the unemployed, updating data feasible in the short-term





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# Targets/Indicators: Social Protection for Women and Men in Working Age (II)

## 4. All mothers receive support

- Share of pregnant or recent mothers who receive maternity benefit
- 139 countries have a formal maternity benefits program
- There is still no consolidated effective coverage figure available for the world
- Widespread availability of statistics, further data work feasible in the short-term

## 5. All persons with severe disability receive benefits

- Share of persons (severely) disabled who receive a regular disability benefit
- 171 countries in the world have disability benefit programs
- There is still no consolidated effective coverage figure available for the world
- Widespread availability of statistics, further data work feasible in the short-term





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# Targets/Indicators: Social Protection for Women and Men in Working Age (III)



## 6. Labour force contributes to social security

- Share of persons aged 15+ contributing to a pension programme
- Indicator exists for 164 countries
- Current world average: 41.4%
- Important to formalize the informal economy





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# Possible Target and Indicator: Social Protection for Children



## 7. Expand Benefits to Families with Children

- Share of families with children that receive support
- 109 countries in the world have family allowances
- There is still no consolidated effective coverage figure available for the world.
- Widespread availability of statistics, further data work feasible in the short-term.



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# Possible Targets and Indicators: Health Protection

## 8. Universalize Essential Health Care Coverage

- Share of persons that have access to affordable health care services and drugs
- Information exists for 168 countries in the World
- Current coverage 61.1%

## 9. Reduce to Zero Number of People impoverished due to Health Expenditure

- Share of people impoverished due to health expenditures
- Information on out-of-pocket expenditures exists for 186 countries.
- To calculate number of impoverished persons needs further developments of surveys and data work – feasible.







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# Possible Targets and Indicators for the Development of Social Protection Floors

## 10. Countries have a National Strategy

- Number of countries that have a National Strategy or Plan to extend social protection
- Based on Recommendation 202, Art. 13 and Convention 102
- Ultimate objective is to have in place social security systems that cover the 8 classical income support schemes (sickness, old-age, unemployment, work injury, disability, survivorship, family/child allowances and maternity)
- Information exists and is collected for 177 countries in the world by the US SSA and the International Social Security Association
- Currently 76 countries run the 8 schemes

## 11. More resources for social protection

- Social protection expenditures as a % of GDP
- Indicator is available for 178 countries
- World average for public social security expenditure is 8.6%

## 12. All persons have social protection coverage during the life-cycle

- Share of persons covered by all social protection areas
- These include the 8 classical income support schemes (sickness, old-age, unemployment, work injury, disability, survivorship, family/child allowances and maternity), according to Convention 102
- Current estimate is 27%.

# **It Is Affordable: Fiscal Space for Social Protection Floors Exists Even in the Poorest Countries**

- **There is national capacity to fund social protection floors in virtually all countries**
- **There are many options, supported by UN and IFIs policy statements:**
  - Re-allocating public expenditures
  - Increasing tax revenues
  - Fighting illicit financial flows
  - Lobbying for increased aid and transfers
  - Tapping into fiscal and foreign exchange reserves
  - Restructuring debt
  - Adopting a more accommodative macroeconomic framework (e.g. tolerance to some inflation, fiscal deficit)



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# It is not too late: SDGs Timeline 2014-15

**Feb/2014:**  
OWG finishes  
consultative  
sessions and  
starts  
negotiation of  
its report

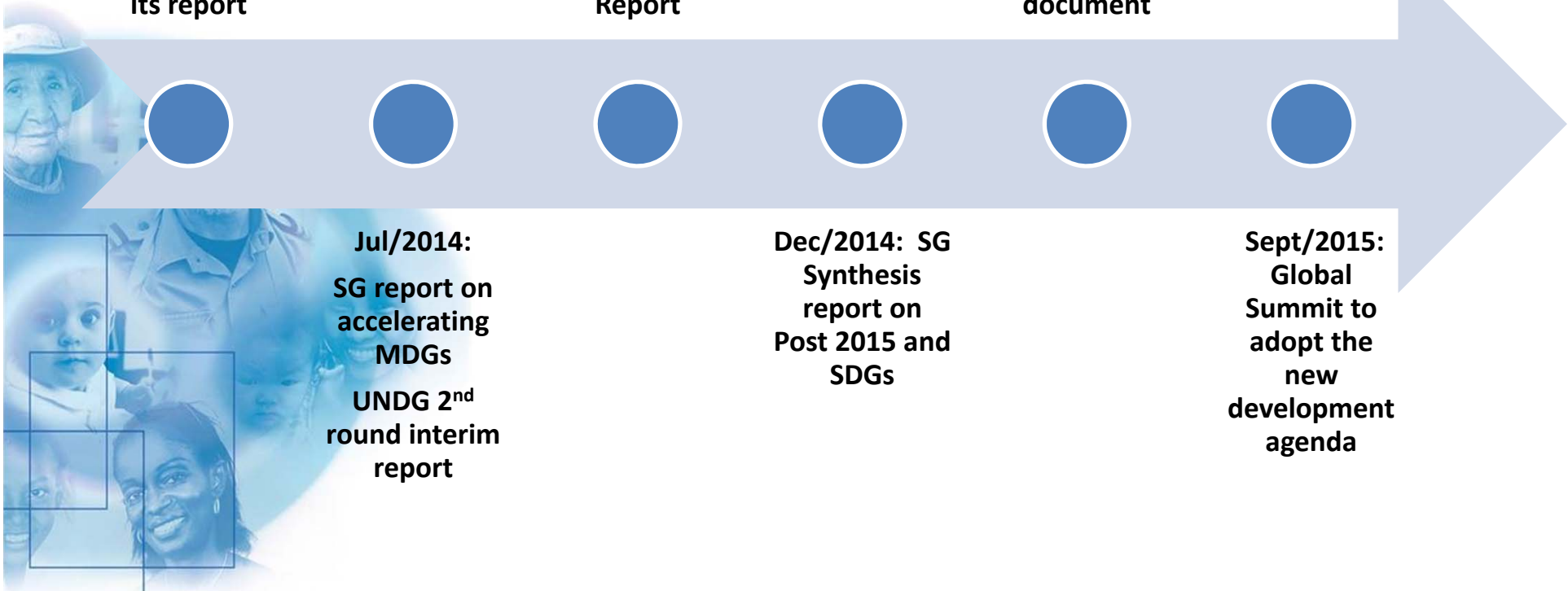
**Sept/2014:**  
OWG report  
proposing the  
SDGs  
  
Sustainable  
Development  
Financing  
Report

**Jan/2015:**  
Start  
negotiations  
on the SDGs  
outcome  
document

**Jul/2014:**  
SG report on  
accelerating  
MDGs  
  
UNDG 2<sup>nd</sup>  
round interim  
report

**Dec/2014:** SG  
Synthesis  
report on  
Post 2015 and  
SDGs

**Sept/2015:**  
Global  
Summit to  
adopt the  
new  
development  
agenda





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# Thank you

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