

11th SPIAC-B meeting
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Geneva

Session: Partner Updates: World Bank

In the past year since the 10th SPIAC-B meeting in New York in February 2018, the World Bank social protection work continued to focus in three key areas: (i) adjusting our strategy to changing nature of work and to achieve greater social protection coverage (SDG1.3 and USP2030 objectives); (ii) financing country programs; (iii) knowledge generation and dissemination. All these done in collaboration and partnership with many SPAIC-B members and country partners.

1. Strategy and global knowledge

[World Development Report 2019](#) on Changing Nature of Work studies how the nature of work is changing as a result of advances in technology today. The Report analyzes these changes and considers how governments can best respond. Investing in human capital must be a priority for governments in order for workers to build the skills in demand in the labor market. In addition, governments need to enhance social protection and extend it to all people in society, irrespective of the terms on which they work. To fund these investments in human capital and social protection, the Report offers some suggestions as to how governments can mobilize additional revenues by increasing the tax base.

[SPJ and Human Capital Formation](#) Human Capital project launched by the World Bank in Bali in October 2018 is a global effort to accelerate more and better investments in people for greater equity and economic growth. This paper that guides the social protection to human capital development. The paper demonstrates how the (i) SPJ programs work on the demand side, supporting poor families to invest in the human capital of their members through the life-cycle to have a productive and fulfilling life. Improvements in the provision of health and education services will not translate in better human development outcomes unless families are able to use those services; (ii) SPJ programs not only support human capital formation for children under 18 years old, they also support the acquisition of human capital at work; (iii) Efforts to improve human capital formation should be accompanied by efforts to create more and better jobs to increase the rate of return on the human capital.

[White Paper on Risk-Sharing for a Diverse and Diversifying World of Work](#) draft was presented to SPAIC-B and shared for comments. The paper discusses *Risk-sharing policies* deployed to help households manage shocks to their livelihoods. The objectives of the white paper are: to scrutinize the relevance and the impact of prevailing risk-sharing policies in low and middle-income countries; take account of how global drivers of disruption – technological change, global economic integration, social, demographic and climate change- shape and diversify how people work; and in light of this diversity, propose alternative risk-sharing policies, or ways to improve current policies to be more relevant and responsive to peoples' needs. These disruptive forces are diversifying work in a way that challenges the industrial-era, employment-based forms of prevailing risk-sharing policies. But the objectives of these policies remain more vital than ever: to prevent poverty, cover catastrophic losses, smooth consumption, help households and markets manage uncertainty, and by achieving all these, to provide the foundation for more efficient and equitable outcomes. The white paper argues that greater access to publicly-organized, risk-pooling financed from taxes with the broadest possible base, should underpin the foundation of any new risk-sharing model.

[*The State of Social Safety Nets 2018*](#) launched in April 2018 and available online examines global trends and benchmarking of social safety net/social assistance coverage, spending, and program performance based on the World Bank ASPIRE database. The report provides clear evidence that the SSN programs are making substantial poverty impact and are essential for achievement of the poverty SDG. However, less than half of the population are covered by safety nets and only on global fight against poverty and only 1 in 5 poorest people have safety nets.

[*Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity \(ASPIRE\) database*](#). The analysis presented in the report uses administrative data for 142 countries and household survey data for 96 countries. The database is updated twice a year in time for annual and spring meetings and are global public good available to everyone interested in social protection research.

[*Realizing the Full Potential of Social Safety Nets in Africa*](#) report recently launched recommends to move technical design of programs to include political processes, strong institutional foundations, and expanding program reach and sustainability that are crucial to creating social safety programs that are brought to scale in a sustainable manner and reach their full potential to reduce poverty, build resilience, and boost opportunities among the poorest people.

[*Toward a New Social Contract: Taking on Distributional Tensions in Europe and Central Asia*](#) – this publication proposes three broad policy principles: (1) promote labor market flexibility while maintaining protection for all types of labor contracts; (2) seek universality in the provision of social assistance, social insurance, and basic quality services; and (3) expand the tax base by complementing progressive labor-income taxation with taxation of capital. These principles could guide the rethinking of the social contract and fulfil European citizens’ aspirations for growth and equity.

[*Aging*](#) and aged care is becoming a priority in many countries. A new flagship report on Options for Aged Care in China : Building An Efficient and Sustainable Aged Care System aims to provide an up-to-date understanding of the evolving aged care landscape in China; review international experiences in long-term care provision, financing, and quality assurance and assess their relevance to China’s current situation; discuss implications of current developments and trends for the future of aged care in China; and propose policy options based on available evidence and best practices.

There are several other ongoing pieces of analytical work that will be coming out soon and around priority themes of (i) Adaptive social protection and humanitarian and SP nexus; (ii) Universal basic income; (iii) migration and (iv) gender.

2. Country Programs

[*Financial Commitments*](#) have been steadily increasing reaching 97 projects with \$ 15.86B commitments. These are critical investments in for expanding coverage of social protection and developing sustainable social protection systems with increased focus on IDA countries and fragile and conflict contexts. The share of low income (IDA & blend) countries in our portfolio has increased to 65% in 2018. The emerging areas of focus in country programs include also development of ID systems, adaptive social protection systems for crisis response, productive inclusion and jobs programs and programs for refugees and IDPs. Our FY19 lending program (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019) consists of 43 projects for a total of \$ 4.68B USD.

Few examples of projects approved since the last SPIAC-B meeting include:

IDS- West Africa ID project (US\$120 mln) – first phase Cote d’Ivoire and Guinea, second- Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger.

FCV

Yemen Emergency Crisis Response program (additional US\$140 mln)
Turkey Businesses and Entrepreneurship for Syrians (US\$ 100 mln)

ASP

Niger Adaptive Safety Nets project (US\$ 80 mln)
Senegal Social Safety Nets project (over US\$100 mln)

Productive Inclusion

Cabo Verde Social Inclusion project (US\$10 mln)
Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion (US\$250 mln)
Ghana Productive Safety Nets (US\$ 60 mln)

Jobs and Youth

Bangladesh Jobs program (US\$250 mln)
Kenya Youth Employability (US\$50 mln)

3. Knowledge and Learning

[SSLF 2018](#) South South Learning Forum: Building Resilience Through Adaptive Social Protection organized in partnership with Germany, UK, Australia and other took place in Frankfurt and attracted over 200 participants from about 100 countries

[Social Protection and Jobs Core Courses](#) in 2018 focused on SSNs, pensions, jobs and migration and attracted record number of participants from all regions. 2019 courses will take place at the end of October and registration will open in March.

There were many other learning events organized in cooperation with partners and socialprotection.org, including some regional events:

- ISPA training for Asian countries – March 2018 in Indonesia
- Pension training for Asian countries - February 2019 in Bangkok
- Adaptive Social Protection for Latin America and Caribbean coming up in Peru at the end of March.

4. Partnerships

In its program the World Bank works in collaboration with many of the SPAIC-B partners. In addition to Universal Social Protection partnership WB has alliances with many of SPAIC-B partners on adaptive SSNs, youth employment, economic inclusion, migration and other issues, including:

[RSR](#) Rapid Social Response program supported by the Russian Federation, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia and Sweden is the oldest and largest partnership. It has recently launched a youth window (with Denmark) and Gender window with DFID and Gates Foundation that aims to boost women and

girls' socioeconomic outcomes through gender smart social protection. The program nutrition window has also been expanded.

Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program is partnership with UK, Germany and France is aiming to build shock responsive social protection systems in Sahel countries as well as building resilience of households to shocks.

S4YE Solutions for Youth Employment partnership with Austria, Germany, Sweden, Norway, UK, US, multilaterals ILO, UN, Civil society and Foundations (Rockefeller, Plan), YBI, IYF and number of private sector partners, Accenture, Microsoft, Mastercard, Rand and others.

KNOMAD Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development with EU, Germany and Switzerland

PEI Partnership for Economic Inclusion has recently launched with support from Germany and Coimpact.