What is the Social Protection Floor Initiative?
A guide to a global and coherent social policy developed in 2009, that promotes nationally defined strategies protecting a minimum level of access to essential services and income security for all

A national Social Protection Floor (SPF) is a basic set of rights and transfers, enabling and empowering all members of a society to access a minimum of goods and services, and that should be defended by any society, at any time

For whom?
- **Direct beneficiaries:** UN agencies, UN country teams and UN Resident Coordinators working with governments, social partners and national stakeholders seeking collaboration with the UN in defining and implementing their own national SPF, donor agencies, NGOs and other development partners working on social protection and seeking to collaborate with national SPF initiatives
- **Ultimate beneficiaries:** The population not covered by statutory social security schemes

For what purpose?
- Provide guidance for a SPF approach at country level, led by governments with assistance from the UN system and other collaborating agencies, to support existing or define and implement newly developed sustainable social protection policies
- Give an overview of steps to take and tools to use for country operations

How is it delivered?
- Technical assistance to government institutions

What are its components?
Four chapters:
- **Introduction**
  - Background to the UN Chief Executive Board Social Protection Floor Initiative
  - Definition of the Social Protection Floor concept
  - The nature and objective and of the Social Protection Floor Initiative
- **General framework of activities**
- **Country operations – Modus operandi**
  - Objective
  - Activities
  - Available tools
  - Integration of the SPF-I into national, regional and global planning processes
  - A tentative implementation framework
  - Funding
- **Global activities**
  - Information sharing and knowledge management
  - Advocacy
  - Capacity building, training, education
  - Monitoring and evaluation

Which Technical areas are covered?
- Social security
- Social transfers in cash and in kind for disadvantaged groups such as the poor with HIV/AIDS, migrants, children, women, youth, elderly, migrants, disabled people
- Health
Linked with tools from other organizations/agencies:

- Early Warning Systems, National Education Information Systems (UNESCO)
- Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (World Bank, UNDP)
- Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All (UNHABITAT)
- National Health Accounts, Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury (OASIS), CHOosing Interventions that are Cost Effective (CHOICE), Health Financing System Assessment (SIMIn) (WHO)
- Commodity Security Stock Out Assessment Tool (UNFPA)
- Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO and the World Bank)
- Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments (CFSVA), Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance Systems (WFP)
- The Livelihoods Assessment Toolkit (FAO, ILO)
- Framework on Children Affected by HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, UNAIDS, Inter-Agency Task Team – Team on Children Affected by AIDS)
- Childinfo database (UNICEF)
- Social and Gender Sensitive Budgeting (ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM)
- Fiscal Space Analysis, Mobilizing National Resources (IMF)
- Cost Estimation Model for Expanding Early Childhood Care and Education (UNICEF)
- Education Policy and Strategy Simulation Model (EPPSim) (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP)
- Water and Sanitation Needs Assessment (UNDP)
- Energy Needs Assessment (UNDP)
- Environment Needs Assessment (UNDP)
- Technical Guidelines on Monitoring and Evaluation by Sectors (World Bank)
- Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance Systems (WFP)

Is there a training course in ITC-Turin?
Yes, in ITC-ILO courses on the Social Protection Floor (e.g. “Strategies for the Extension of Social protection”, “Social Health Insurance”, “Strengthening the Protection of Precarious Workers”, “Social Security Summer School”)

Where has it been used?
In 7 countries: Benin, Burkina-Faso, Maldives, Mozambique, Senegal, Thailand, and Togo (See map)

Which languages?
Available in 3 languages: English, French, and Spanish

Is it suitable for rural areas?
Yes, although not specifically focused on rural areas, the tool can be used for rural settings

What are its strengths?
- Establishes a framework to coordinate and collaborate with different organizations
- Develops a holistic approach to social development, in terms of topics covered, and steps that need to be taken (advocacy, assessments, costing, financing, decision-making, implementation, monitoring), thus assisting implementers identify priorities and develop a long-term vision
- Linked to ILO tools: Social Budgeting; Social Protection Expenditure Reviews; Public Expenditure Tracking; Health Budget Model; Social Health Protection Coverage Assessment; Basic Social Protection Assessment Tool; Feasibility Study Guides; Assessment Frameworks for Draft Social Security Legislations

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Where to find more information?

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