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# World Social protection report 2017-2019

**Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable  
Development Goals**

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20<sup>st</sup> March 2018

## Global triggers:

ILO Recommendation 202, CEB Initiative of Social Protection Floors

**Now: World Bank Group and ILO Universal Social Protection Initiative, SDG Targets 1.3 Social protection systems for all, including floors**

**Since the 2000s, universality has re-entered the development agenda.**

**2000. Universal primary education became an MDG**

**2012. UN General Assembly adopted a resolution endorsing UHC**



**“Now it is time for universal social protection”**

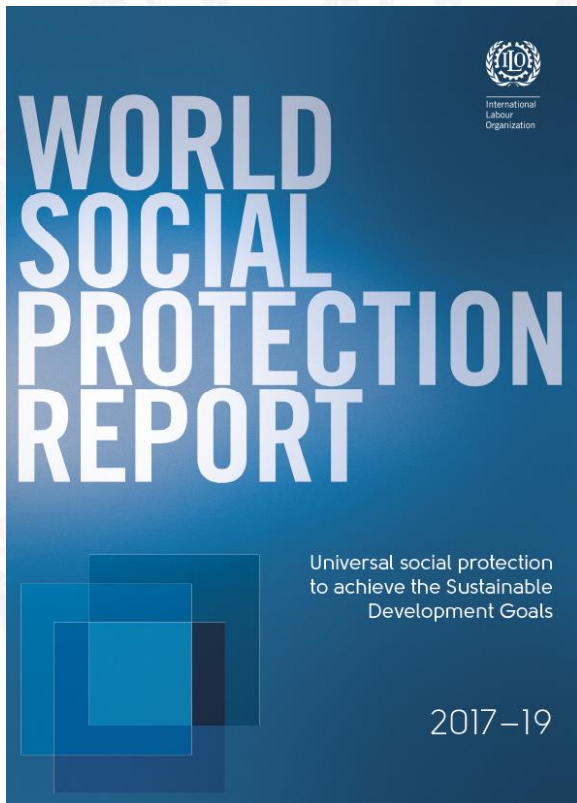


International Labour Organization



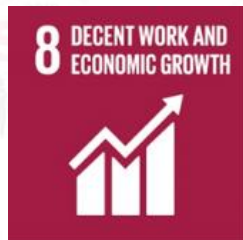
WORLD BANK GROUP

# World Social Protection Report 2017–2019



- Global overview on trends in social protection systems, including floors, following a lifecycle approach
- Social protection includes child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection, disability benefits, survivors' benefits and old-age pensions, in cash or in kind
- New estimates on effective social protection coverage to monitor SDG target 1.3

# Social protection in the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs) to leave no one behind



## SDG Target 1.3:

“Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”

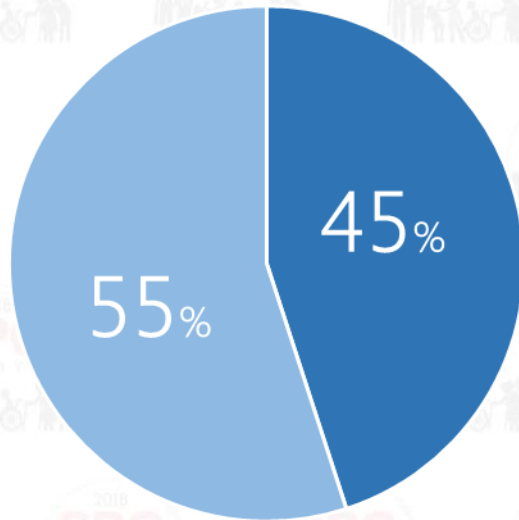
Fully aligned with the ILO [Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 \(No. 202\)](#), endorsed by the UN

## SDG Indicator 1.3.1:

Proportion of population covered by social protection systems and floors, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women with newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable



# Social security is a universal human right, but...



Only **45%**  
of the world population is covered  
by at least one social protection  
benefit (SDG indicator 1.3.1)



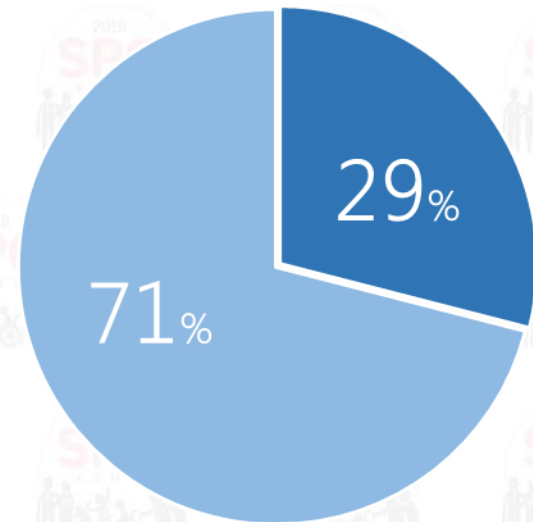
SDG indicator 1.3.1

**4 billion people**  
(55%) are still unprotected

If we consider all areas of social protection from child benefits to old-age pensions

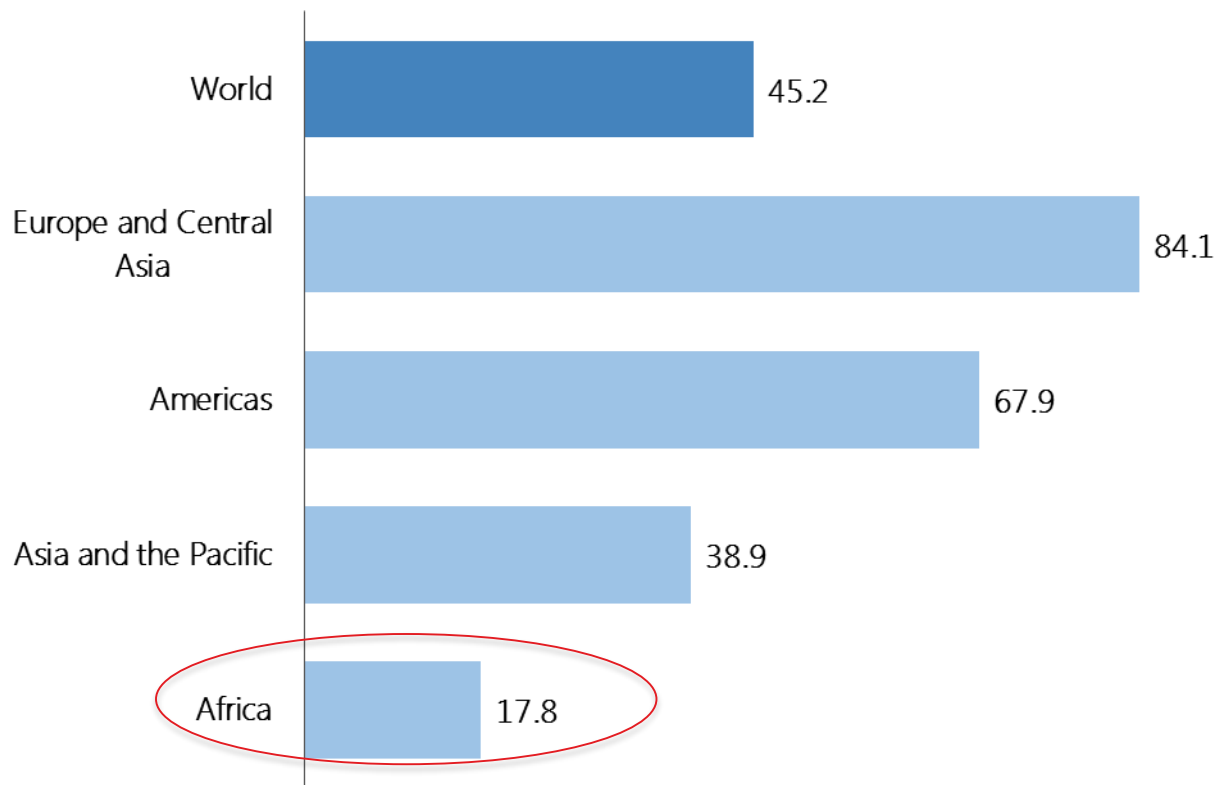
Only **29%**  
of the global population has access  
to **comprehensive** social protection

**5.2 billion people**  
(71%) are not, or only partially, protected



# Large coverage gaps, particularly in Africa, Arab States and Asia

SDG indicator 1.3.1: Effective social protection coverage,  
population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)



The SDGs call for universal social protection. More efforts are needed to extend coverage and ensure adequate benefits

SDG indicator 1.3.1

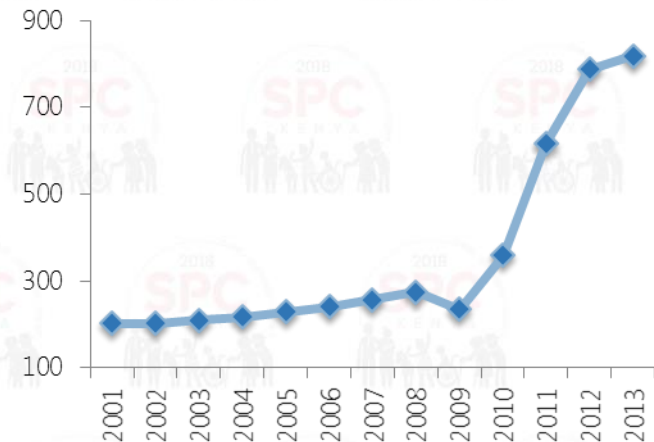


# But developing countries rapidly expanding social protection - many achieved universal coverage

- Argentina
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bolivia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Cabo Verde
- Chile
- China
- Cook Islands
- Georgia
- Guyana
- Kazakhstan
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lesotho
- Maldives
- Mauritius
- Mongolia
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania (Zanzibar)
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan

Example: China  
Expansion of old-age pension coverage over 2001-2013

Number of people covered (in millions)





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A black silhouette illustration of a diverse family group. It includes a man in a suit, a pregnant woman, a young child, a woman carrying a basket on her head, a person in a wheelchair, and an elderly woman with a cane.

Social protection for children and families



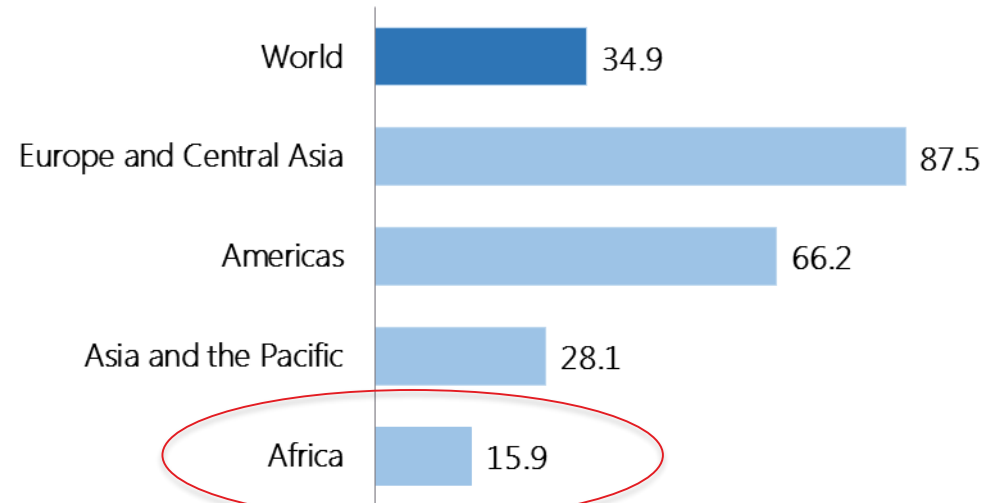


# Almost two-thirds of children globally are not covered

Without social protection, children:

- May not be able to go to school or access health
- Less well nourished
- At risk of child labor
- Lower human capital, lower future productivity

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for children and families



children/households receiving child/family cash benefits (%)

Only **35%** of children worldwide and **16%** in Africa enjoy effective access to social protection

**1.3 billion children in the world**

**are still unprotected**

SDG indicator 1.3.1



# Main trends in social protection for children

- **Universal social protection** for children achieved in some countries, such as **Argentina, Chile**;
- **Expansion of child benefits in Africa** in recent years: South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia
- But some countries **undergoing austerity or fiscal consolidation** cut allowances, narrow-target to the poor and limit coverage, excluding children from their right to social protection

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Social protection for  
women and men of  
working age

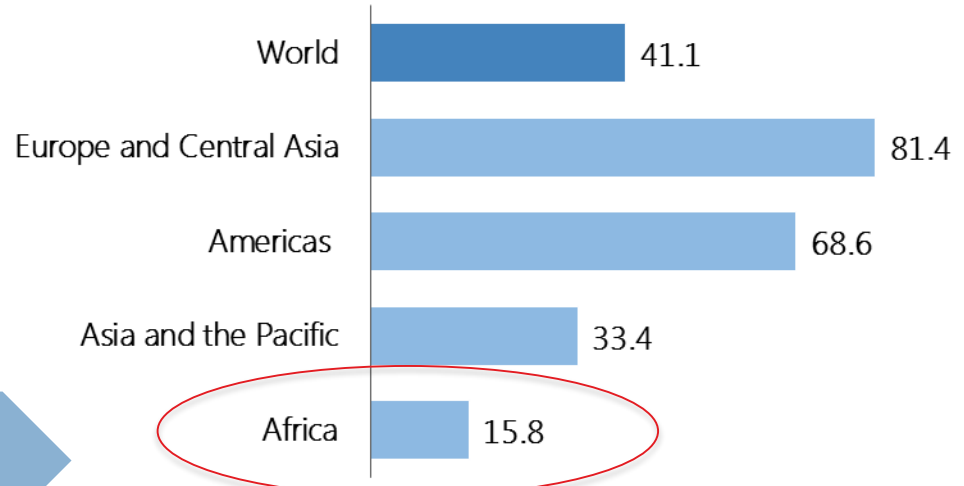


# 59% of mothers with newborns remain uncovered

## 41%

of mothers with newborns worldwide receive a maternity cash benefit

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for mothers with newborns



women receiving cash maternity benefit in total number of women giving birth (%)

Universal maternity coverage was achieved in Ukraine and Uruguay

Significant progress was achieved in Argentina, Mongolia and South Africa

Large coverage and adequacy gaps remain in many parts of the world

Mothers without benefits tend to deliver at home and work the next day

Parental leave (including paternity leave) also critical for gender equality

## 83 million

### new mothers are still unprotected

SDG indicator 1.3.1

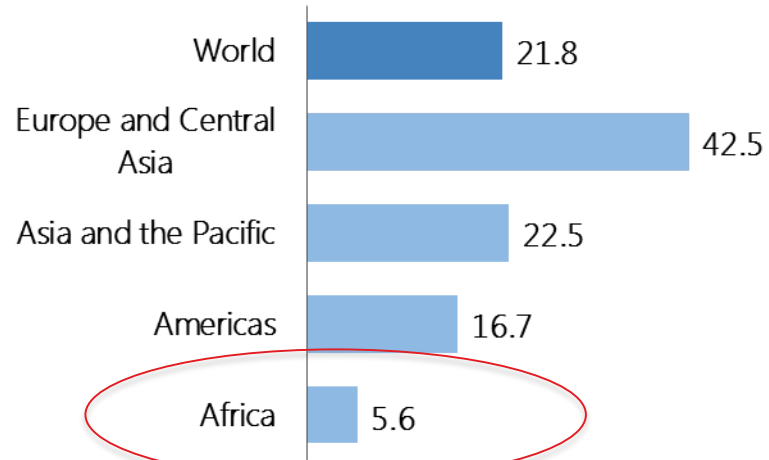


# 152 million unemployed workers are unprotected



Only one in five unemployed workers worldwide are covered by unemployment benefits

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for unemployed persons



unemployed receiving unemployment cash benefits (%)

Expansion of unemployment protection in various middle- and low-income countries, such as in Cabo Verde and Vietnam; Tanzania is considering

Scaling down of protection in other countries, often as a result of austerity policies

Unemployment protection can support structural change of the economy

78% of unemployed workers worldwide are not covered

SDG indicator 1.3.1

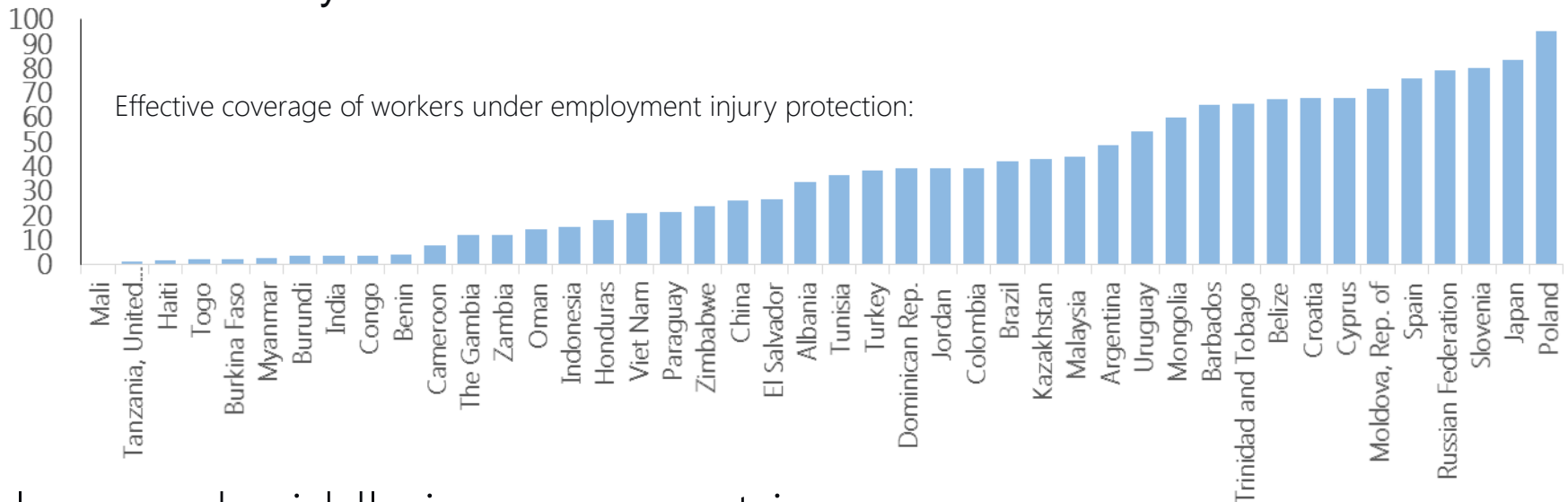






# Only a minority of the global labour force has effective access to employment injury protection

More than 2.3 million people die from work-related accidents or diseases each year



In low- and middle income countries,

large majority of workers

are not protected in case of employment injury; the detrimental effect on productivity is direct

A number of countries move away from employer liability systems towards employment injury insurance systems



SDG indicator 1.3.1



# Trends in Africa

- ❑ Recognition of **deficiencies of direct compensations** by employers
  - “One off” lump sum payments are not good enough for long-term income security or health care needs of **permanent** disabled
  - Insufficient protection due to *insolvency or bankruptcy*, hence need for third party
  - Insufficient **prevention** or **rehabilitation** activities
- ❑ **Move towards social insurance** by which employers pay collectively for (through risk sharing)
  - Tanzania have introduced **Employment injury Fund in 2016**
  - Malawi is in the middle of the implementation planning
  - Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland under study



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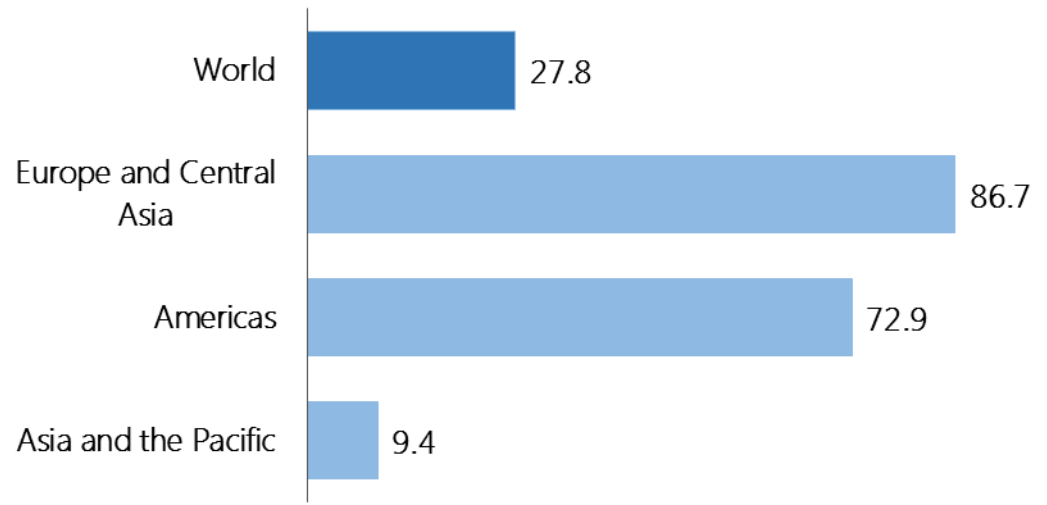
Social protection for  
persons with  
disabilities



# 72% of persons with disabilities worldwide are not protected

Social protection for persons with disabilities ensures their income security, promotes independent living and access to decent work

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for persons with severe disabilities



persons with severe disabilities receiving a disability cash benefit (%)

Only **28%** of persons with disabilities have effective access to disability benefits

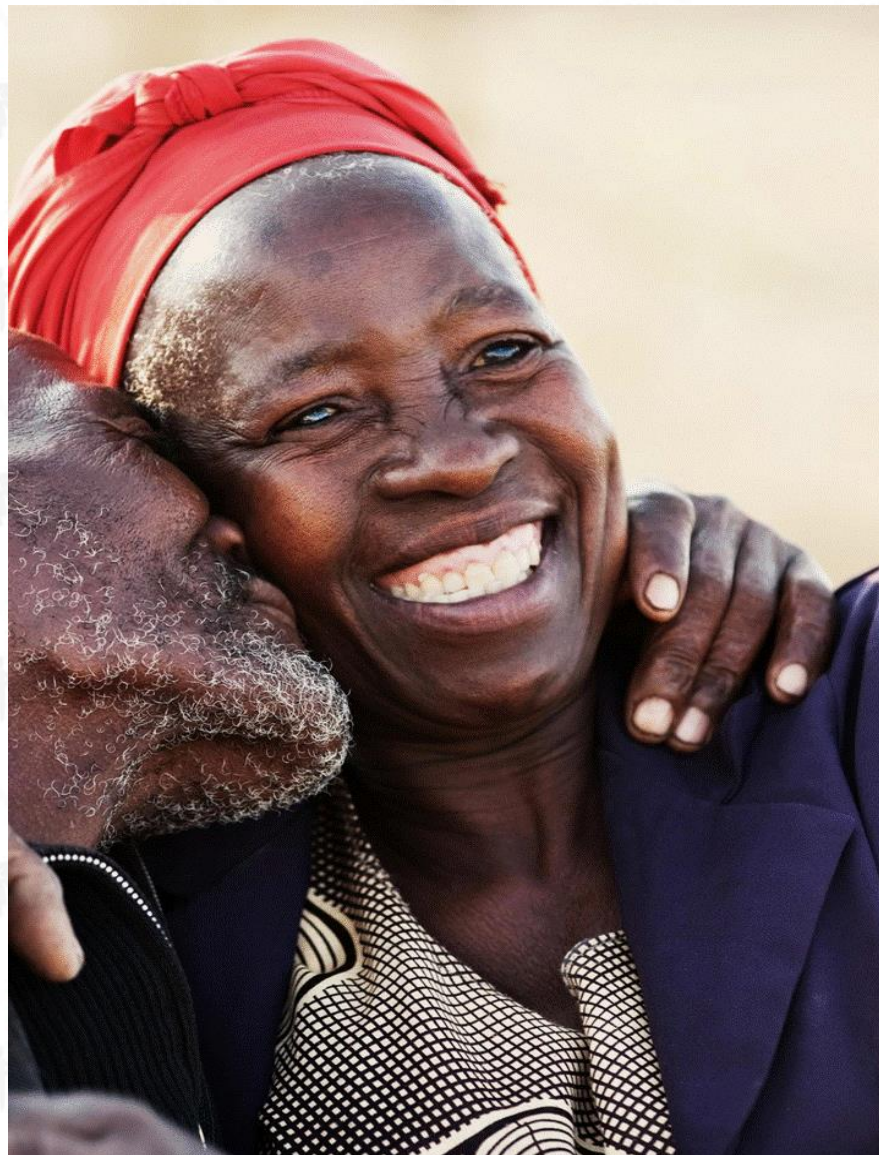


# Main trends in social protection for persons with disabilities

- **Universal social protection** for persons with disabilities:
  - has been achieved in: **Brazil, Chile, Mongolia and Uruguay** and
  - **significant progress** in extending disability benefits in countries, such as **Kyrgyzstan, Nepal**
- In Africa, **Social protection for all Disabled people** in need of protection **ensured** in **Namibia and South Africa (State funded)**
- Increased attention to **Rehabilitation, & Inclusion frameworks** in social security (contributory funds)







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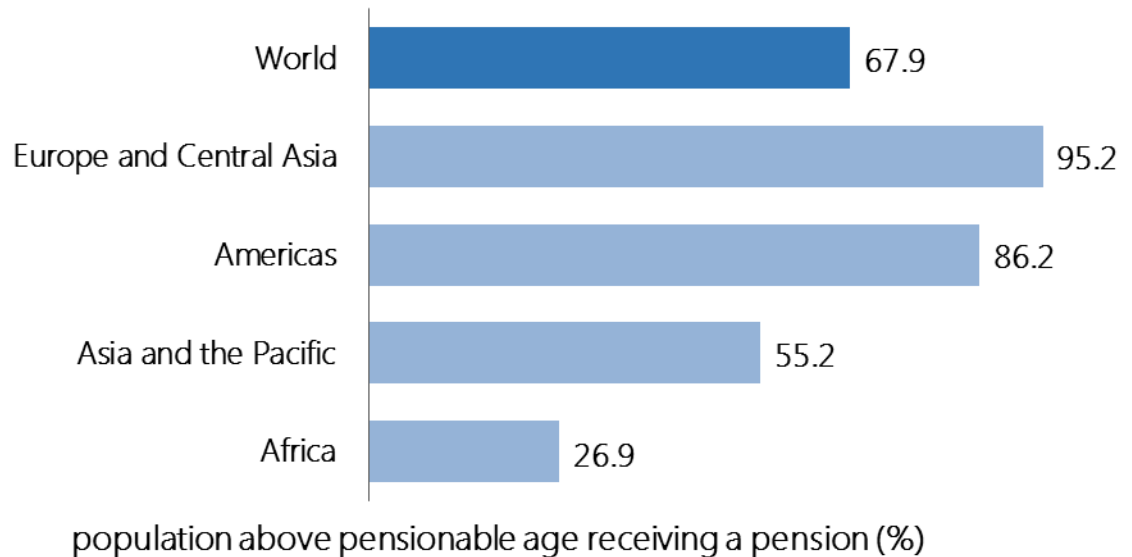


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Social protection  
for older persons

# Significant expansion of old-age pensions

Old-age pensions are essential in ensuring income security for women and men as they grow older



68% of older persons receive a pension worldwide

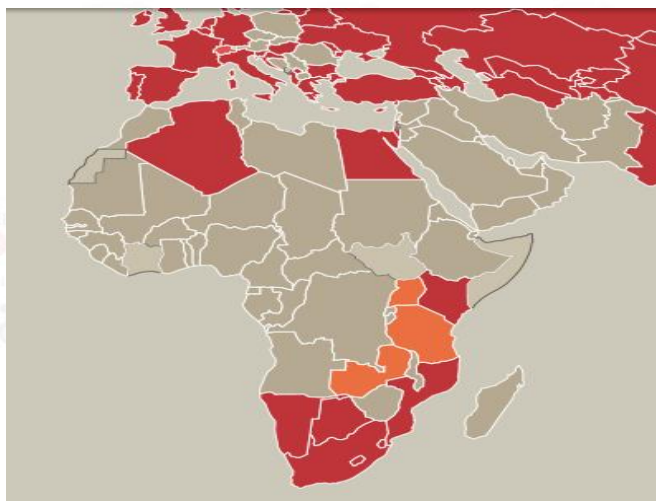
Only 20% of older persons in most low-income countries receive a pension

SDG indicator 1.3.1



# Main trends in social protection for older persons

- **Universal pension coverage** achieved in a significant number of countries, such as Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Cabo Verde, China, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)
- **Expansion of non-contributory pensions** in developing countries



Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (Zanzibar), Mozambique, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia *leading in Africa*



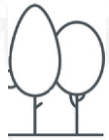
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Health  
protection

# Large gaps in health coverage and access to health care, especially in rural areas



56%

of the global rural population lacks health coverage

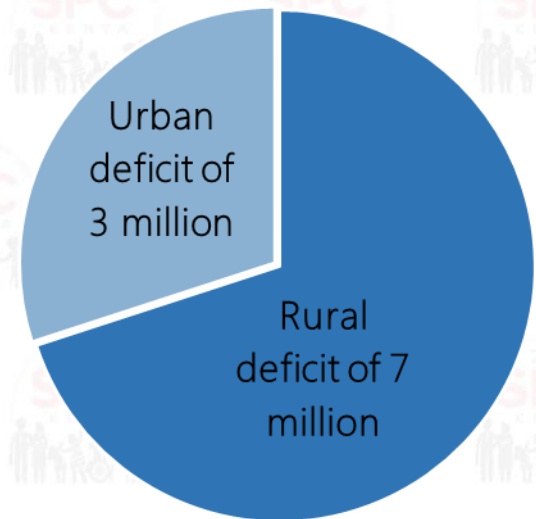
...as compared to

22%

of the urban population



Global shortfall of health workers (10.3 million)



Largest exclusions of rural populations are observed in Africa and Asia

In rural areas, per capita health spending is only half of that in urban areas



SDG 3.8



## Main trends in health protection

- **Universal health coverage** – China, Colombia, Rwanda and Thailand. Many other countries advance quickly towards universal health coverage
  - Importance of extending health workforce.
  - Combination of state funded and contributory social insurance efforts

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# More policies in Africa refer social protection floors than ever

How to consolidate social protection systems and floors?

# Moving forwards towards universal social protection requires efforts in a number of areas



## (1) Strengthening inclusive social protection systems, including floors:

- persons with disabilities,
- indigenous peoples,
- persons living with HIV/AIDS etc.
- social protection for migrants



Half of the global workforce is in informal employment, many of them in rural areas



## 2) Extending coverage to those in the informal and rural economy and facilitating their transition to the formal economy

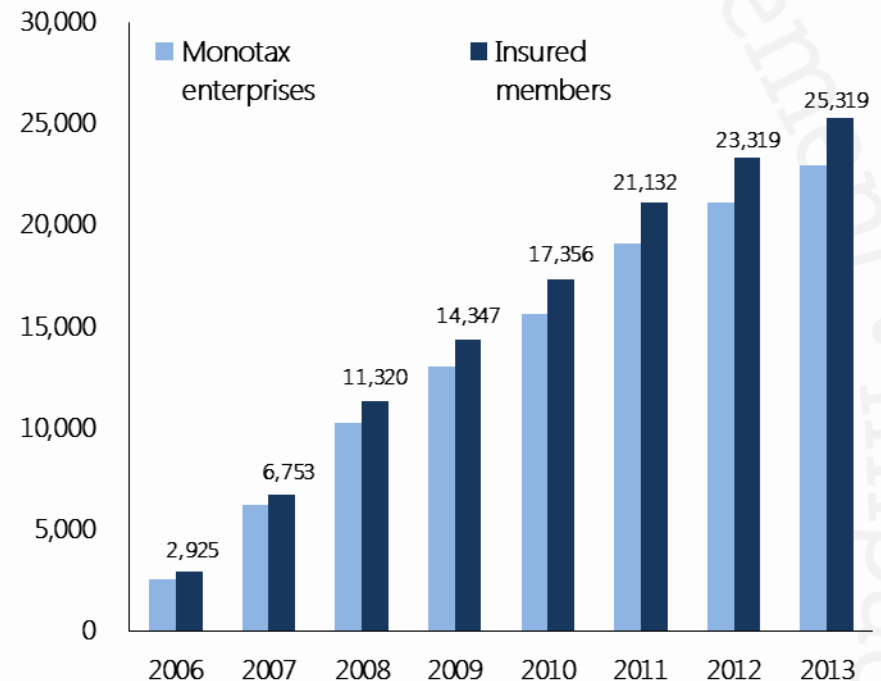
Coverage can be extended through

- social insurance and State funded mechanisms,
- with focus on different economic value chains



## A GOOD PRACTICE

- Increase in coverage of microenterprises through Uruguay's single tax and social security contribution mechanism



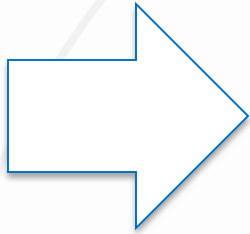
# (3) Promoting a Culture of Social Protection in Eastern Africa



## THE KAMPALA DECLARATION.

WE, the Ministers and other Heads of Delegation having met on the Occasion of the 10th ECASSA Social Protection Policy Makers Conference on Transforming Social Security from Theory to Practice in Kampala on the 24th of November 2017, declare that:

1. It is essential to build and entrench the culture of social protection through education in all member states from the primary level to University and throughout adulthood.
2. Extend social protection coverage to the entire population and widen the scope of the benefits in all member states through legislation and policies.
3. Social protection being a right enjoyed by every citizen, each member state should develop policies that guarantee a social protection floor for all citizens.
4. Strengthen regional cooperation through peer reviews and benchmarking for the purposes of sharing best practices.
5. To leverage on technology to ensure cost efficient and effective delivery of social protection services in particular to the informal sector.



(support: ILO/ECASSA)





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# THANK YOU

