

## Resilient Evaluation Systems for Sustainable Development

2022 NATIONAL EVALUATION CAPACITIES (NEC) CONFERENCE



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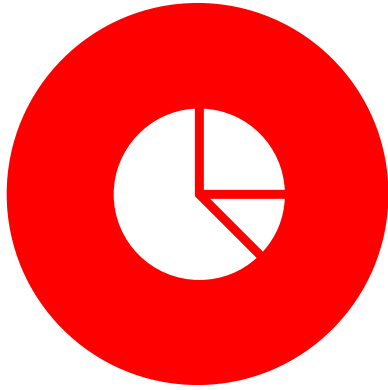


/Indep. Evaluation Office

Pre-Conference Training Workshop 5:  
Monitoring and evaluation of  
**social protection**  
policy, systems and programmes

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Turin – 25/11/2022

# Welcome!



1. INTRODUCTION



2. WHAT ARE YOUR  
EXPECTATIONS OF TODAY?



3. THE FORMAT OF THE  
DAY



# Today's Programme

- 9.00-9.30: Introduction
- 9.30-10.30: I. Social Protection Policy, Systems and Programmes
- 10.30-11.00: Coffee Break
- 11.00-12.30: II. Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches
- 12.30-14.00: Lunch
- 14.00-15.30: III. Frameworks & Indicators
- 15.30-16.00: Coffee Break
- 16.00-17.00: IV. Challenges

# I. Social Protection Policy, Systems and Programmes

# The Social Protection Report 2022

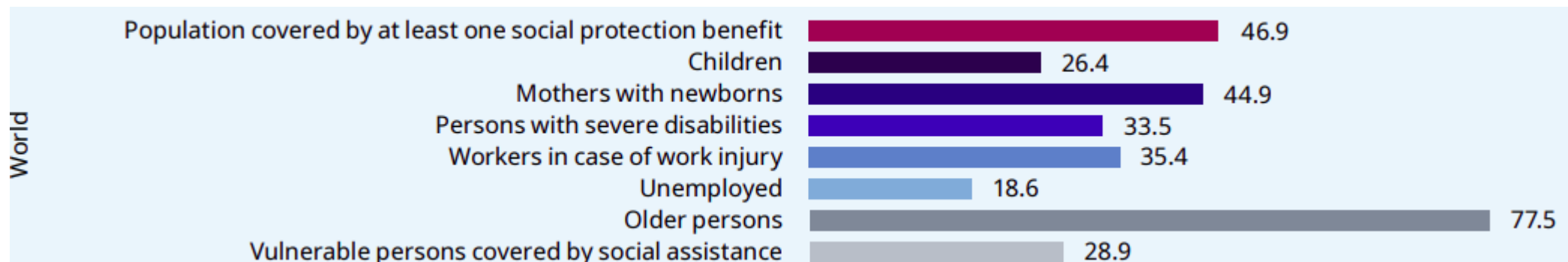
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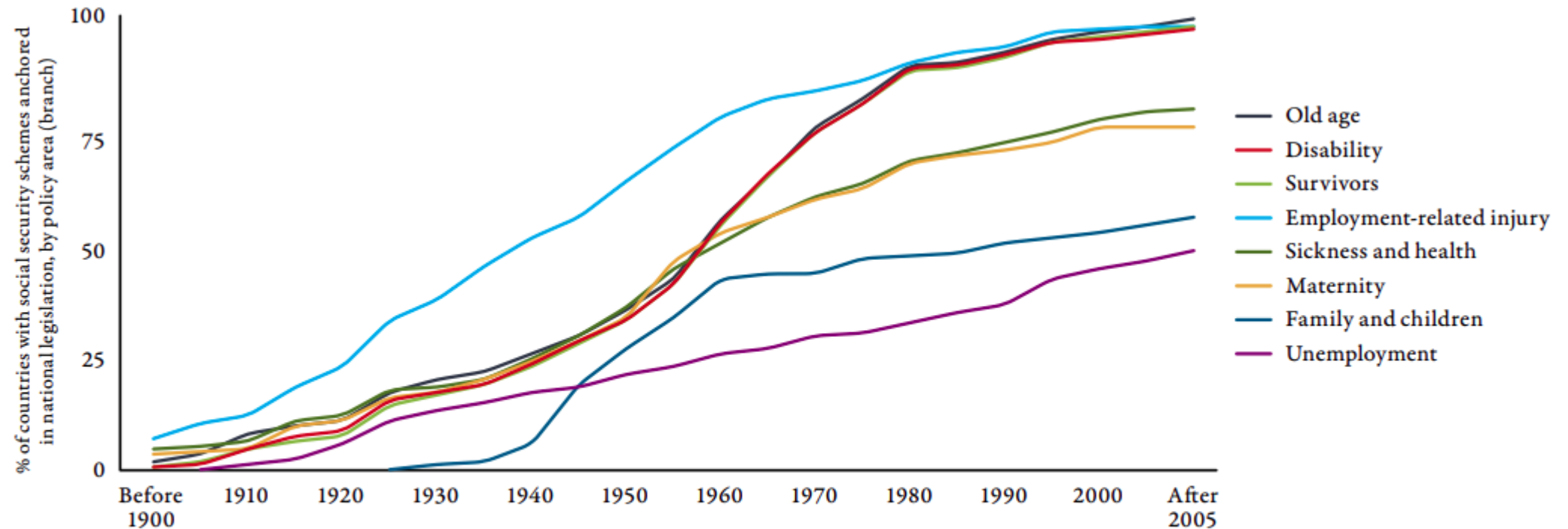
# Social Protection Globally...

- According to the World Social Protection Report 2020-22 more than 4 billion people still lack any social protection, ILO report finds. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed and exacerbated the social protection gap between countries with high and low income levels.
- However there has been progress

SDG indicator 1.3.1: Effective social protection coverage, world estimates, by population group, 2020 or latest available year



## Development of social protection programmes anchored in national legislation by area (branch), pre-1900 to post-2005 (percentage of countries)



Sources: Based on SSA and ISSA, 2012; SSA and ISSA, 2013a; SSA and ISSA, 2013b; SSA and ISSA, 2014; ILO NATLEX database.

Link: <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourceDownload.action?ressource.ressourceId=36924>

# Important Basis...

- The Social Security (Minimum Standards) **Convention, 1952 (No. 102)**, is the flagship of all ILO social security Conventions, as it is the only international instrument, based on basic social security principles, that establishes worldwide-agreed minimum standards for all nine branches of social security.
- The Social Protection Floors **Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)** provides guidance to member States in building comprehensive social security systems and extending social security coverage by prioritizing the establishment of national floors of social protection accessible to all in need.



# We look at managing social risks in varying Contexts (examples)

## **Low income country contexts**

- a) Poverty (all encompassing)
- b) Inequality (e.g. access)
- c) Employment (decent conditions of work, including wages)
- d) Still talking about elements of Human Rights...
- e) Shock Responsive Social Protection

## **High income country contexts**

- a) Poverty (In work poverty)
- b) Inequality (e.g. outcome)
- c) Employment (unemployment benefits)
- d) More challenging topics such as the maintenance of Old Age Pensions, SPP for migrants and refugees.

# Implementing SP- Main Issues

- **The Importance of the definition – Group Exercise**
- **Social protection systems** have a profound effect on income distribution within a country. **Schemes and programmes** must be established formally through laws and regulations. The scope of **social protection policy** is remarkable. In addition to a broad rationale and benefits, there is a wide range of instruments and institutional relations.

# UNDP Definition: Leaving No One Behind

- A set of nationally-owned policies and instruments that provide income support and facilitate access to goods and services by all households and individuals at least at minimally-accepted levels, to protect them from deprivation and social exclusion, particularly during periods of insufficient income, incapacity or inability to work.
- Main concepts: Social protection systems can include various schemes and programmes, including universal schemes, social assistance, social insurance, employment guarantees and other public employment programmes, and measures to facilitate access to education, health and care services.

# Protection Throughout the Lifecycle



CHILDHOOD



WORKING AGE



OLD AGE

Child benefit

Unemployment benefits, sickness and work injury benefits

Parental benefits

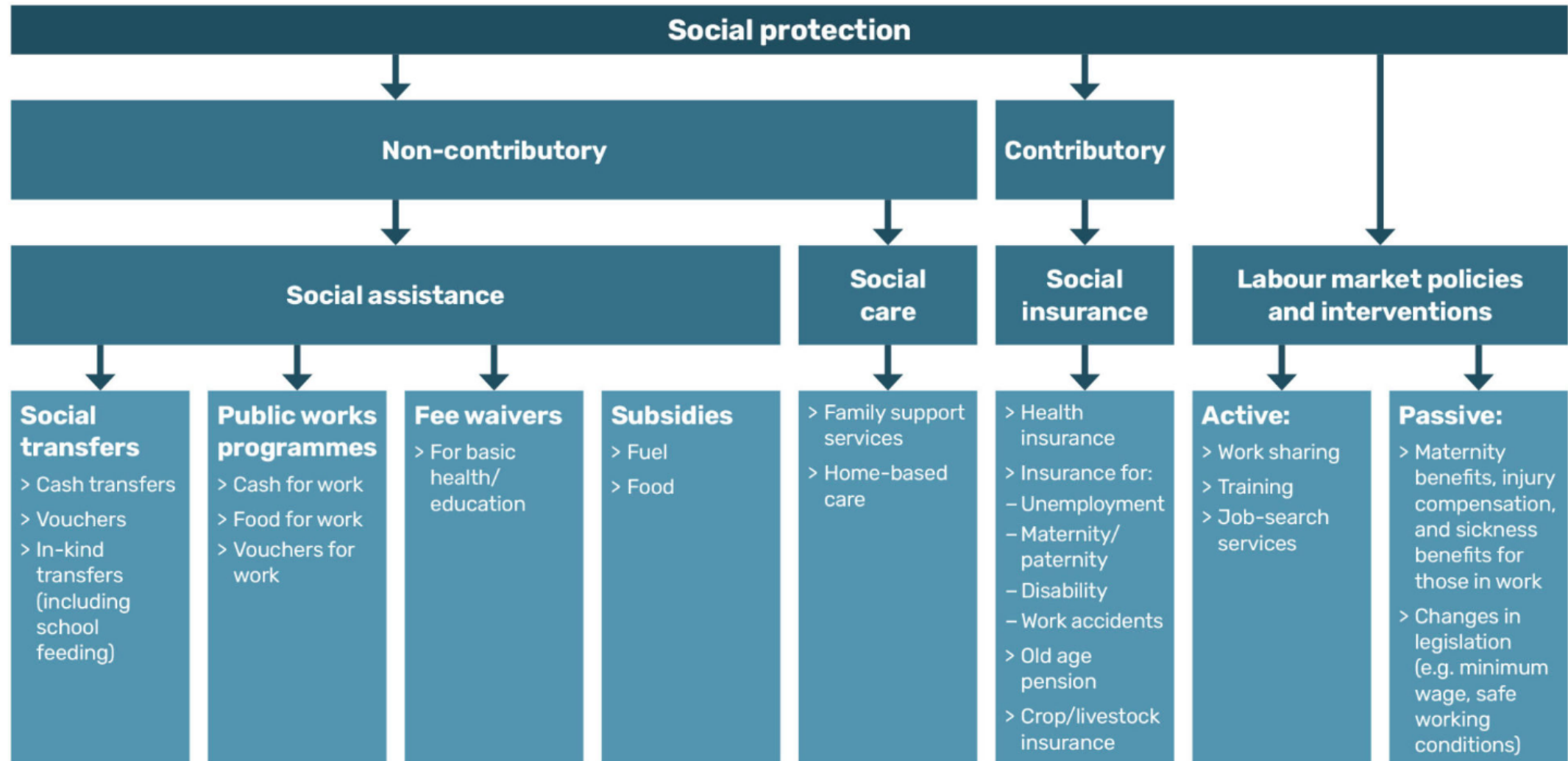
Survivors' benefit

Old-age pension

Disability benefit

Access to Health Care

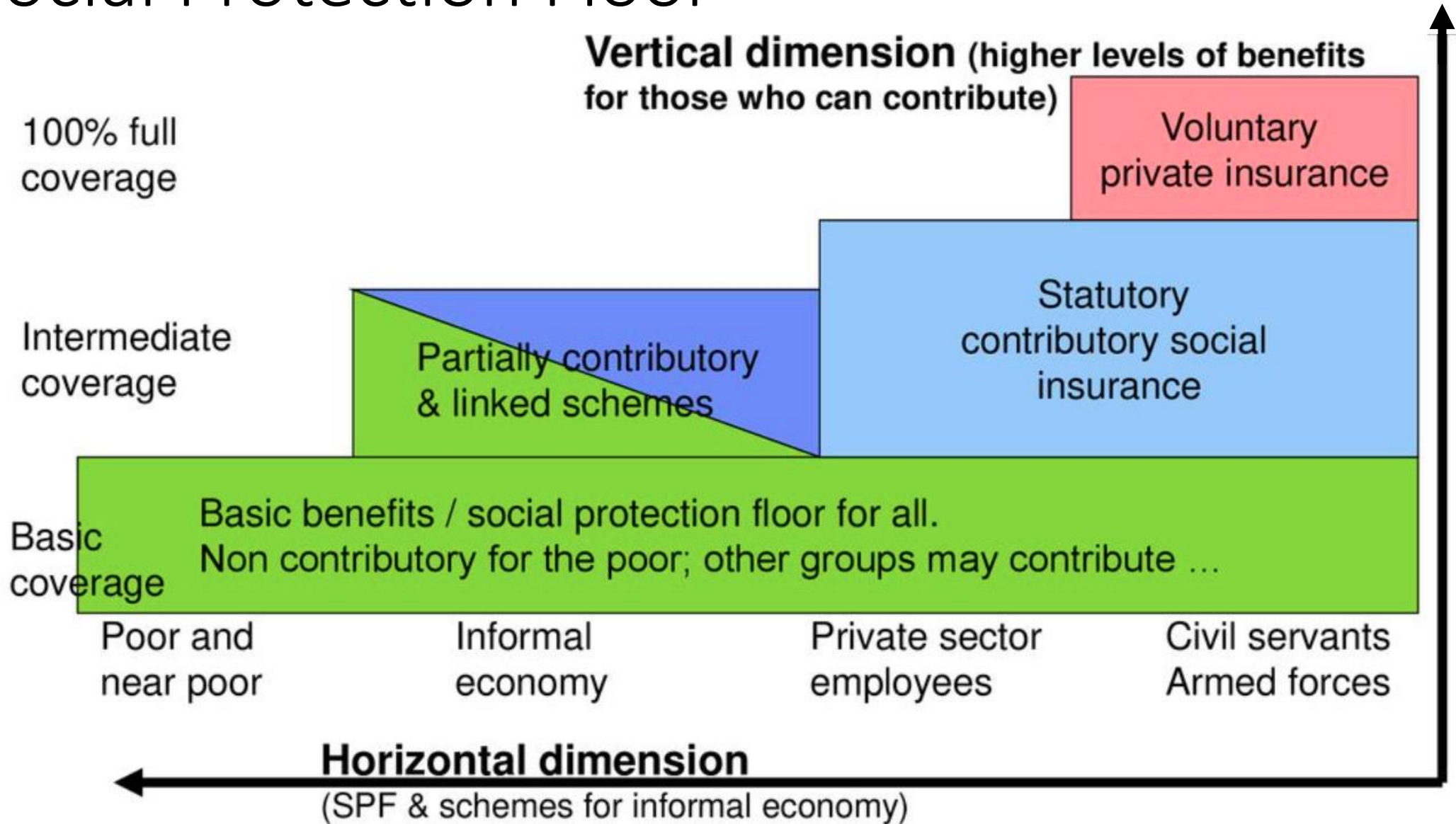
# Taxonomy of social protection instruments



# Strengths and weaknesses of contributory and non-contributory

Dimension	Contributory schemes	Non-contributory schemes
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Social insurance can cover those with contributory capacities; however, for those with limited contributory capacity, subsidization mechanisms are necessary.</li> <li>– Other contributory mechanisms (provident funds, mutual funds, private insurance) offer no or limited potential for redistribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Universal/categorical schemes can cover the broad majority of the population, including those in the informal economy.</li> <li>+ Means-tested schemes provide critical support to those living in poverty or the most vulnerable, yet often cover only a few of those in the informal economy.</li> </ul>
<b>Adequacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Can offer a higher level of protection.</li> <li>+ Legal frameworks usually set out benefit formulas, eligibility conditions and rules for the indexing of benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Usually offer a basic level of social protection.</li> <li>+ Legal framework may not exist or may not specify benefit levels and indexing procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>Financing and sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Financing through contributions provides a certain insulation from the political dynamics of budgetary processes.</li> <li>+ Willingness to pay is potentially higher for social insurance compared to general taxation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Usually financed from general taxation or other state revenues – potentially a broad tax base – yet in many developing countries, the actual tax base is rather small.</li> <li>– Programmes are vulnerable to annual budget decisions, which has a negative impact on financial sustainability.</li> <li>– Where financial resources are derived from external grants or loans, sustainability may be limited.</li> </ul>
<b>Governance and administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Social insurance is usually based on a strong legal framework.</li> <li>+ Social security institutions are normally administered with the participation of representatives of protected persons and employers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Universal/categorical schemes usually enjoy broad political support, means-tested programmes less so.</li> <li>– Complex targeting mechanisms may limit transparency and accountability.</li> </ul>

# The Social Protection Floor



## II. Monitoring and Evaluating the Impact of Social Protection



Group Discussion:

What do you think is the impact of social protection?

# The Impact of Social Protection

1. Social Protection reduces monetary poverty (but monetary poverty does not tell the entire story)
2. Social Protection reduces multidimensional poverty
3. Social Protection has to be financed and so it may have a negative impact on incomes
4. Social Protection is an investment and so it may have a positive impact on incomes
5. Social Protection is also provided to the non-poor and also to the rich
6. New insights on social protection during the COVID 19 pandemic ?
7. Understanding the impact of social protection needs
  - a. A mapping of what is available
  - b. A Theory of Change
  - c. Ex-post as well as ex-ante impact assessments



## Example: MEXICO

Source:

<http://www.coneval.gob.mx/Paginas/principal.aspx>

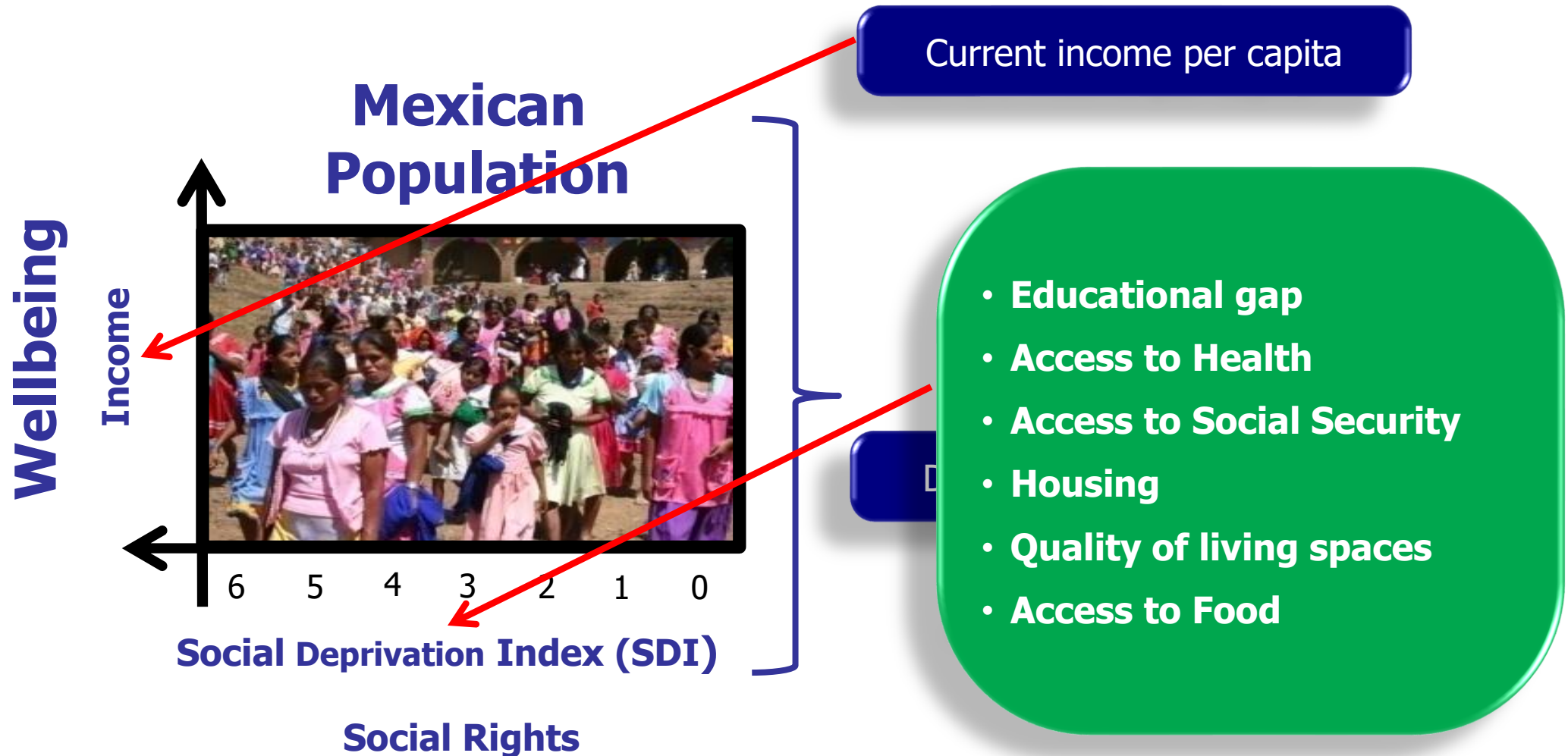
# Coneval

The National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL, Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social) is a Federal Public Administration decentralized public organization, with autonomy and technical capability to generate objective information on the social policy situation and poverty measurement in Mexico, allowing better decision making in the matter. It was created following The General Social Development Law in 2007.

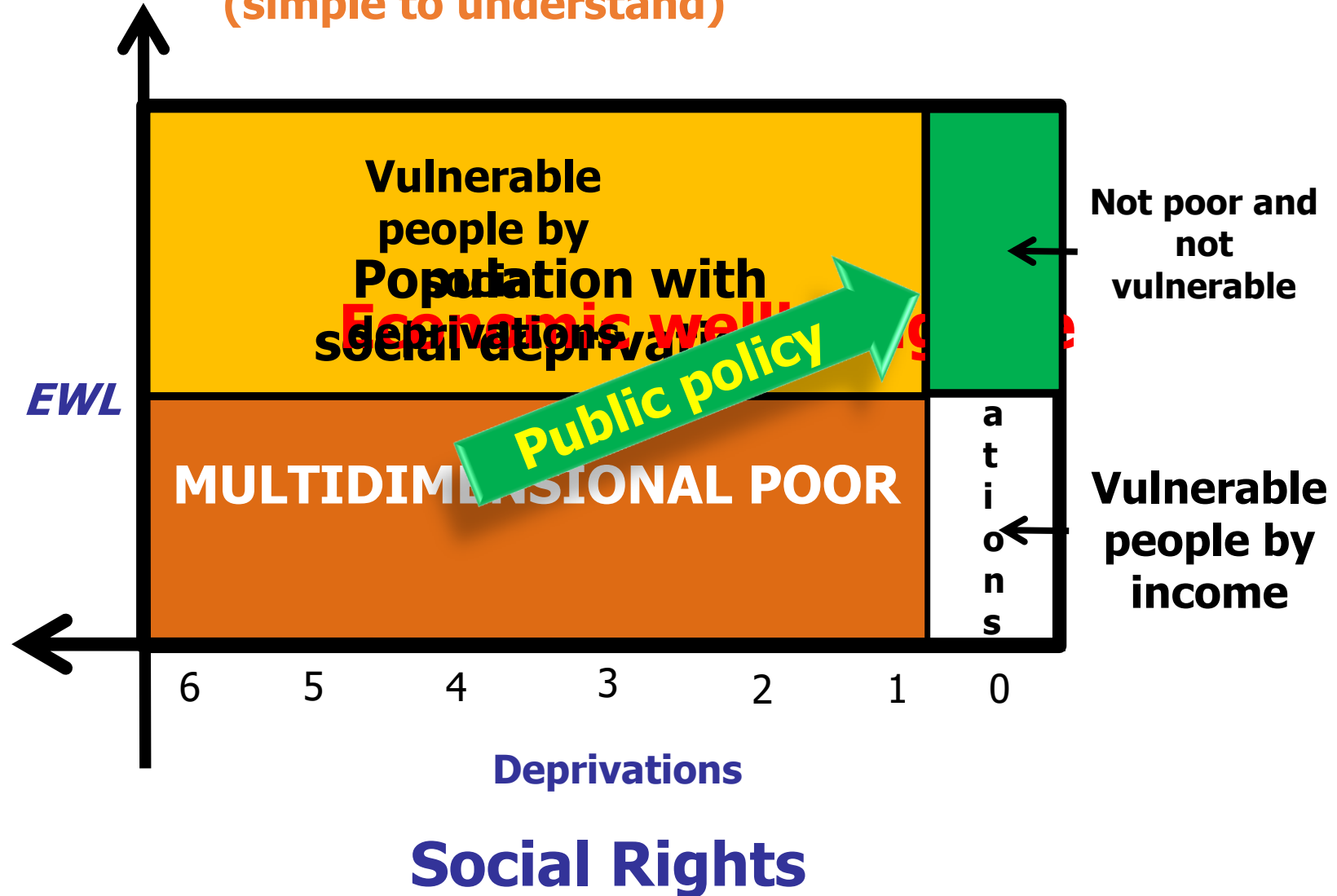
CONEVAL has as its main functions:

1. Regulate and coordinate the evaluation of National Policy on Social Development and the policies, programs, and actions executed by public dependencies; and
2. Establish the guidelines and criteria used to define, identify and measure poverty, guaranteeing transparency, objectivity and technical rigor in said activity.

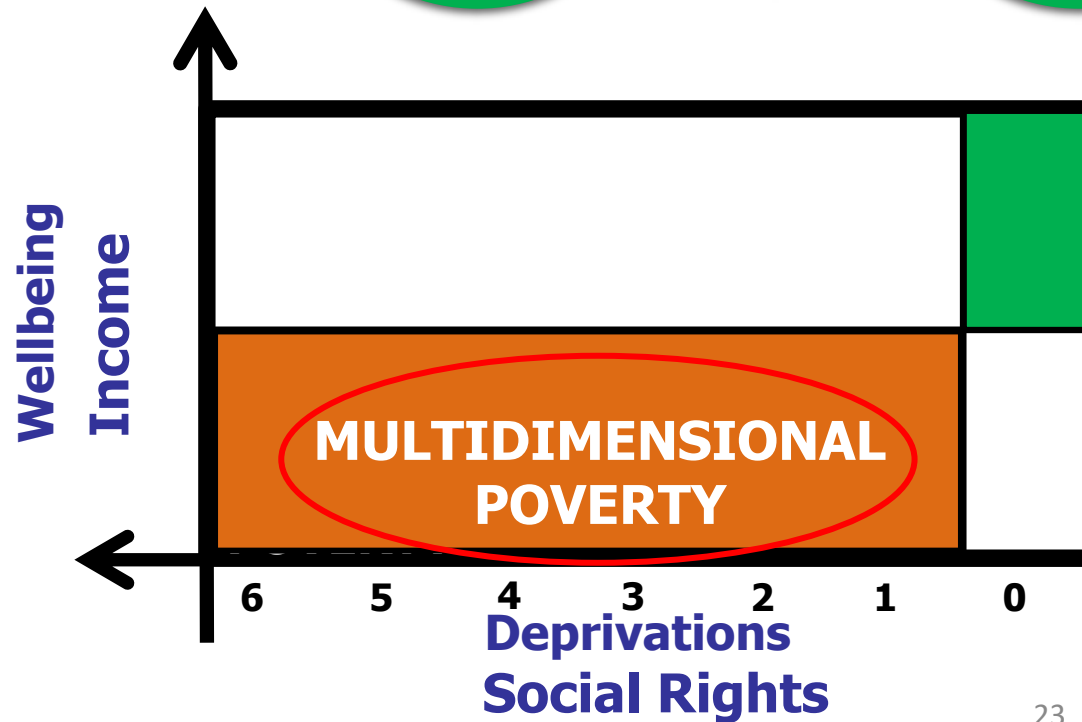
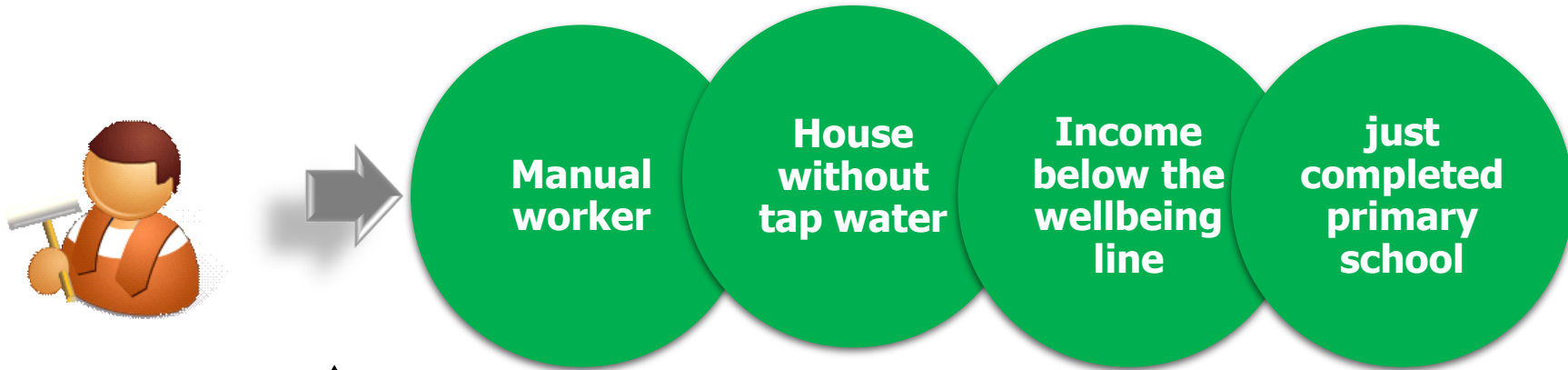
# What are the main features of the methodology?



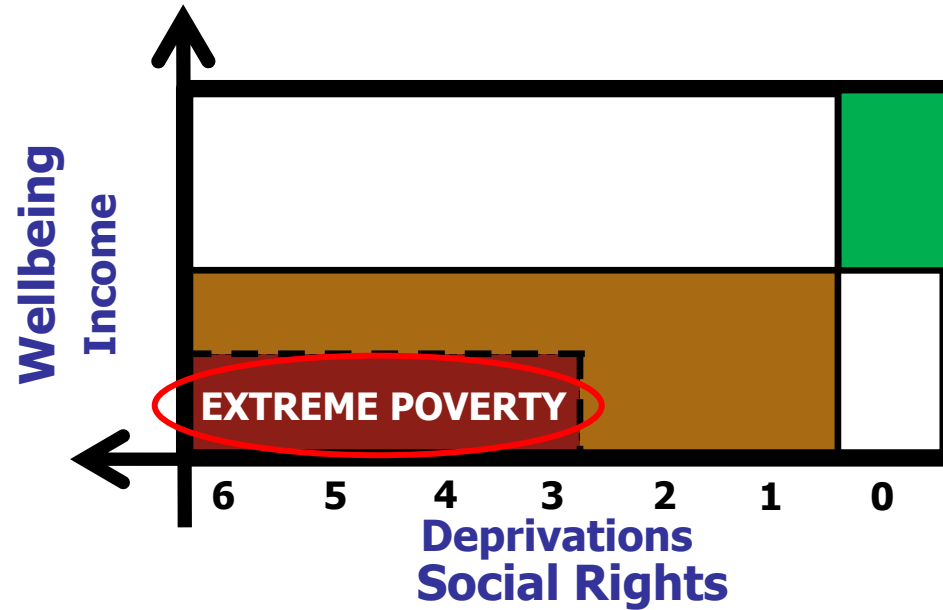
# Main features (simple to understand)



# Examples



# Examples





# Examples

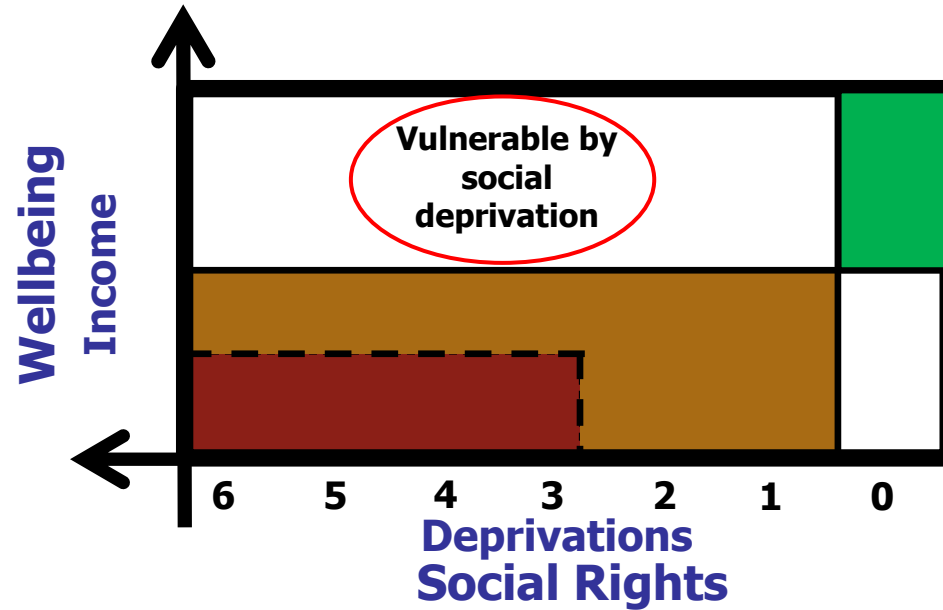


Self-employed

Earns an average of 2,400 dills monthly

He does not have social security

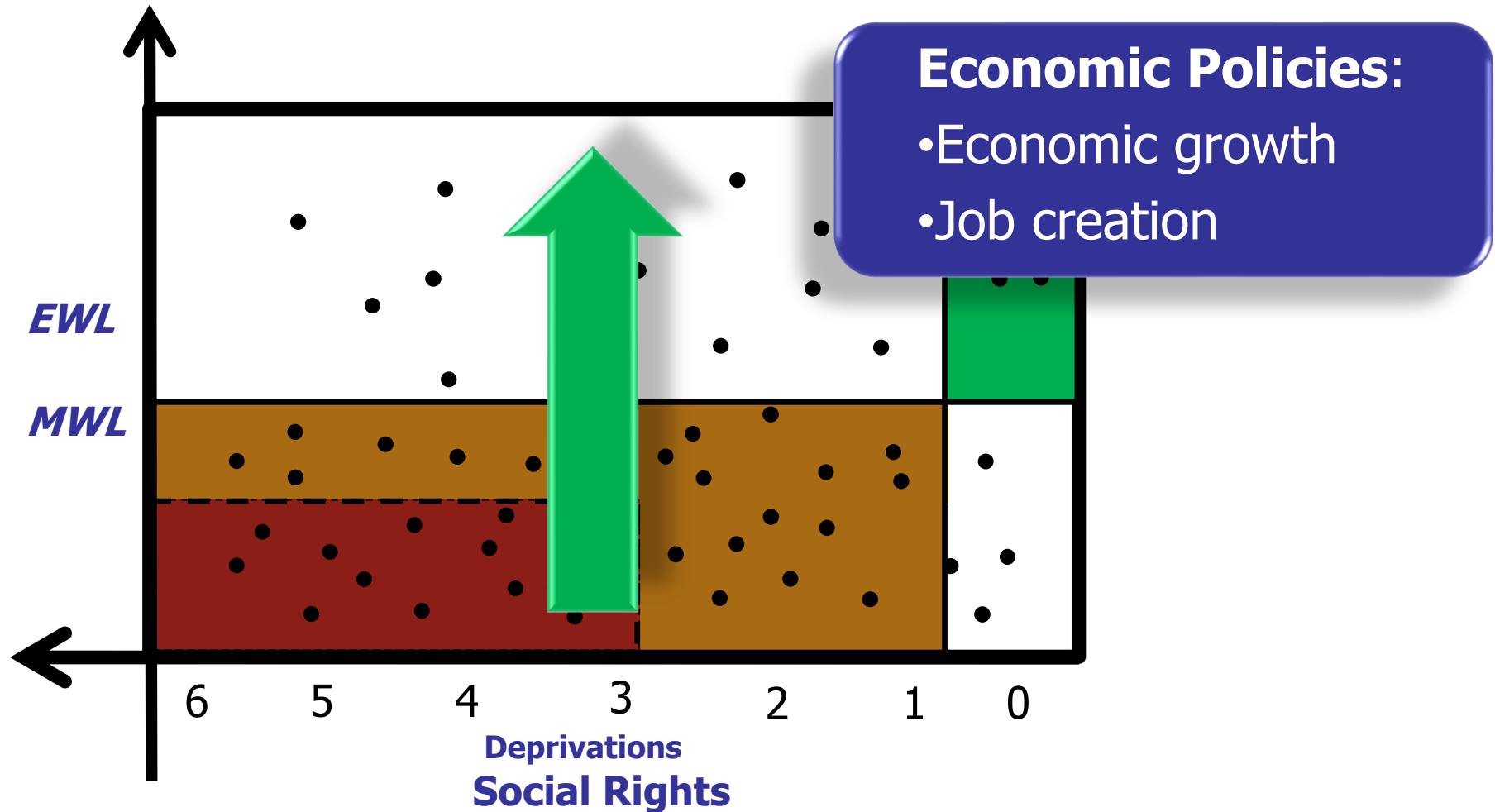
He will turn 62



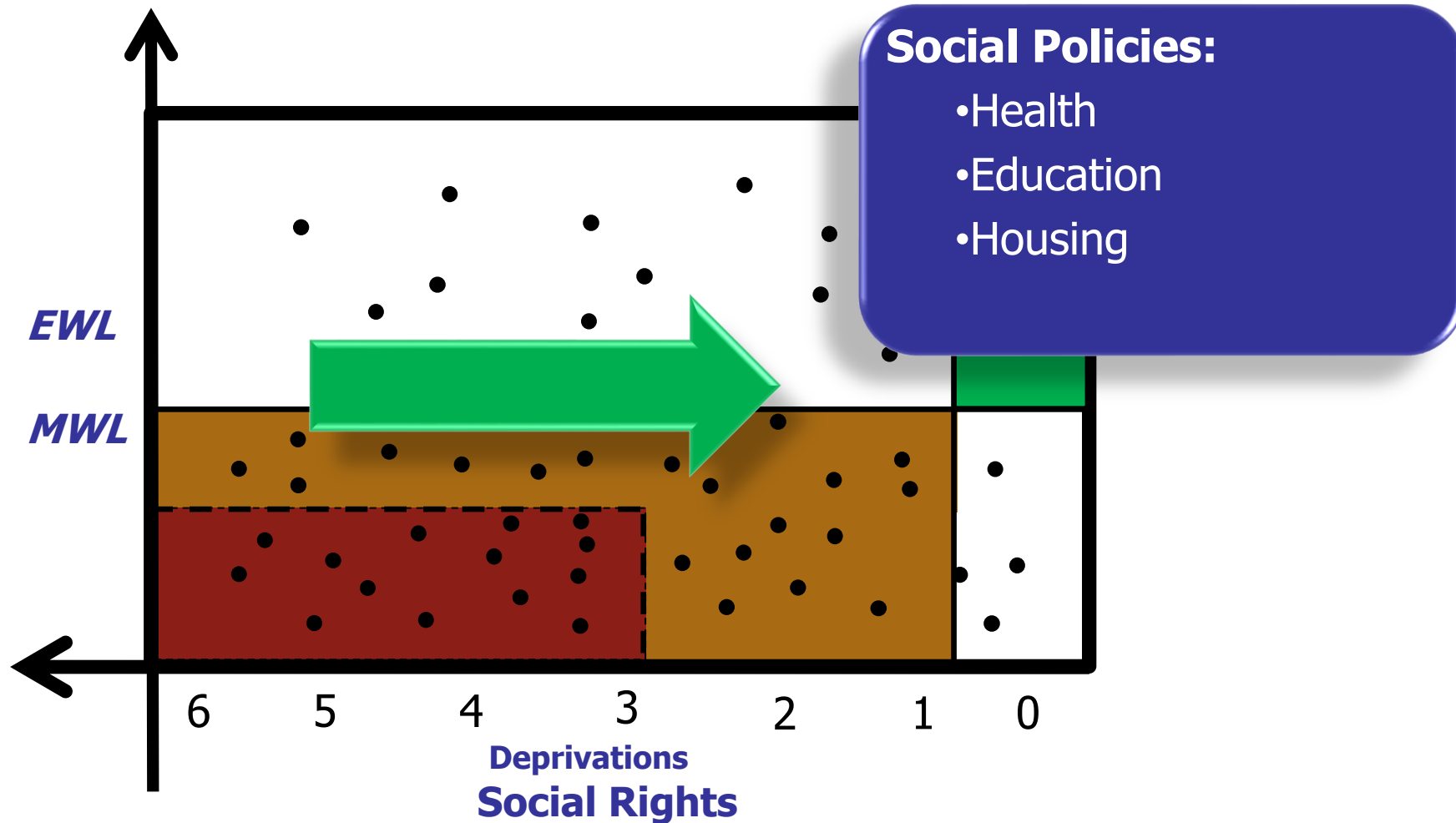
# Examples



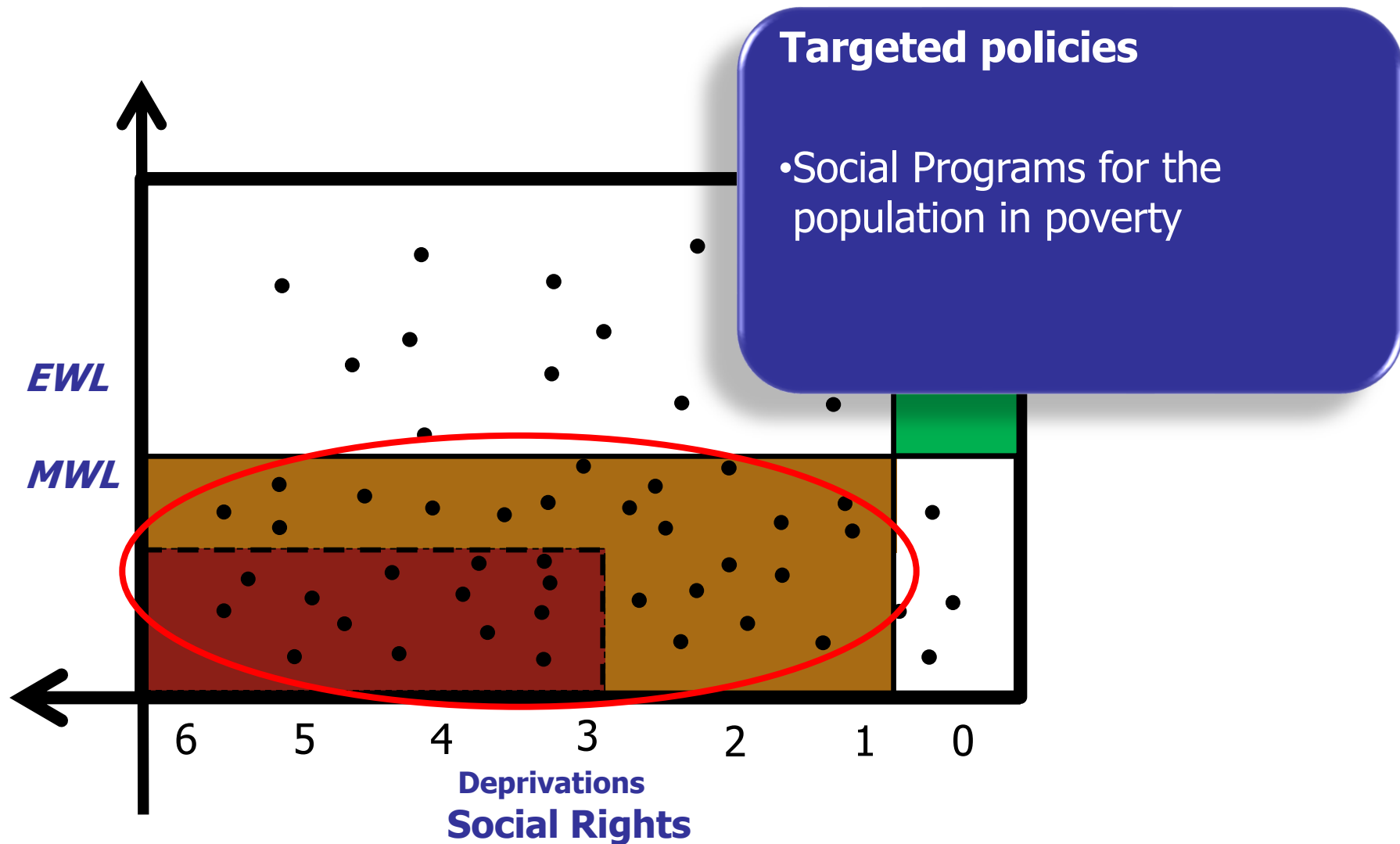
# What policies should be carried out?



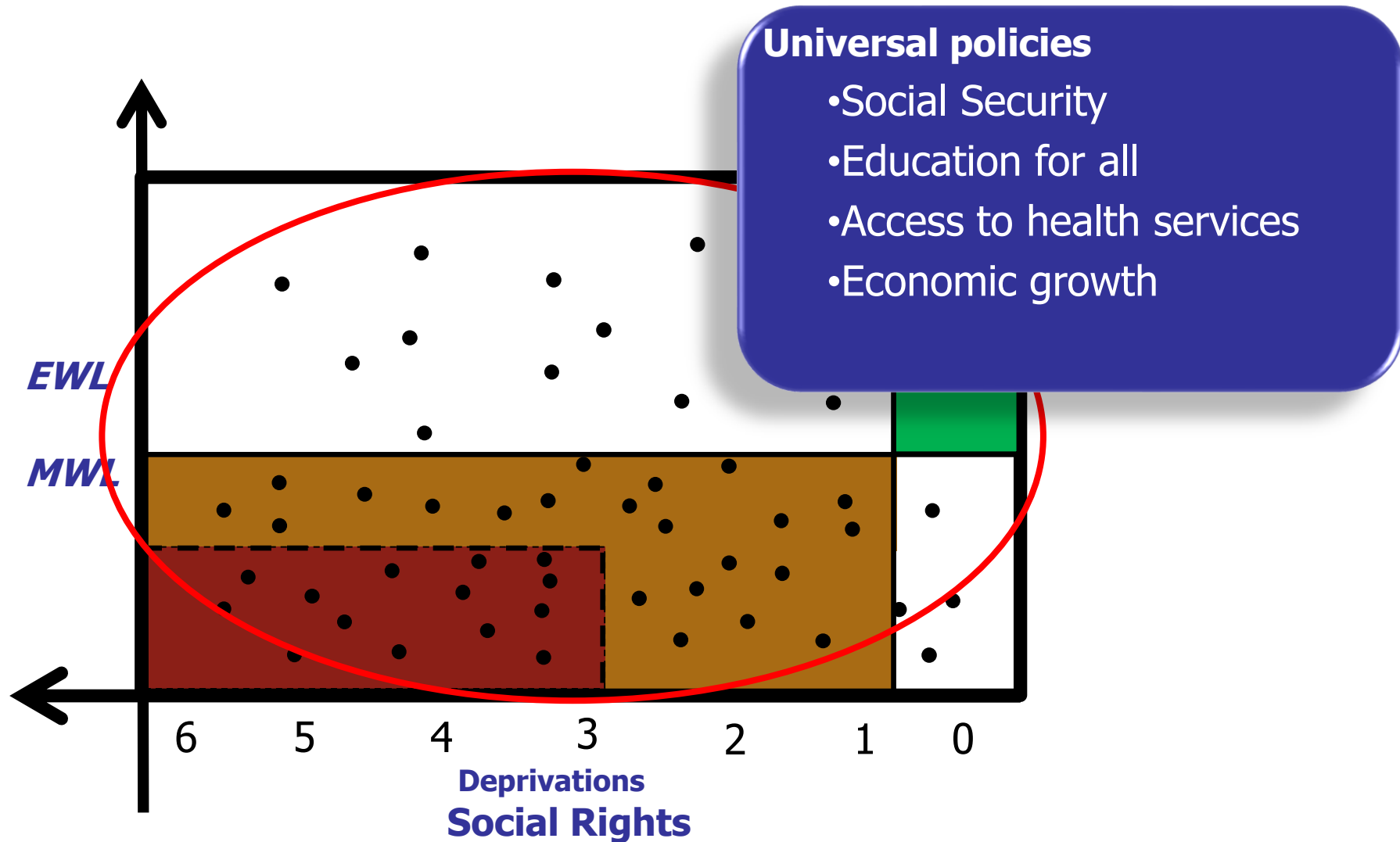
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# The Impact of Social Protection

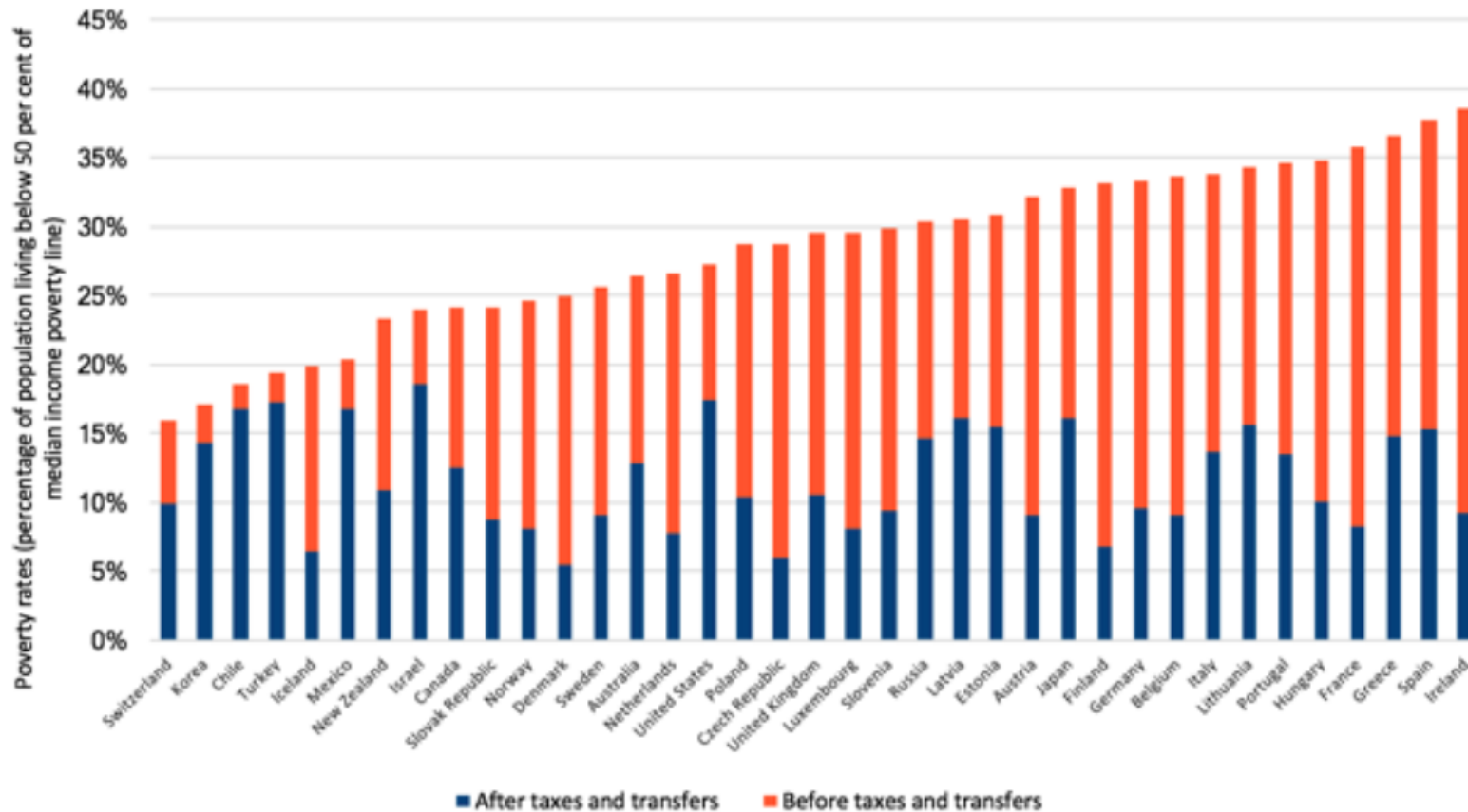
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6. New insights on social protection during the COVID 19 pandemic ?
7. Understanding the impact of social protection needs

# Public and private household social spending Sweden and the USA

	Sweden	USA
As percentage of private household expenditures		
Private health, educ., pens.	2.7	18.8
Day care (children)	1.7	10.4
Total	4.4	29.2
Taxes	36.8	10.4
Total + taxes	41.2	39.6



# The impact of Taxes and Transfers on Poverty Rates [OECD 2001-2014]



Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database, 50% median income poverty line

# The non poor get more social protection than the poor (figure for UK 2018)

	Decile groups of all households ranked by equivalised <sup>1</sup> disposable income									
	Bottom	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Top
Average per household (£ per year)										
Total	5.095	10.311	13.305	19.593	27.266	33.743	40.756	53.475	69.436	122.097
Total cash benefits	5.981	9.035	9.867	9.252	7.252	6.151	5.535	3.722	3.232	2.628
Gross income	11.076	19.346	23.172	28.846	34.519	39.894	46.291	57.197	72.668	124.725
Disposable income	9.329	17.047	20.609	24.602	29.055	32.790	37.617	45.653	56.795	95.207

**Average incomes, taxes and benefits of ALL households by decile group, 2017/18**

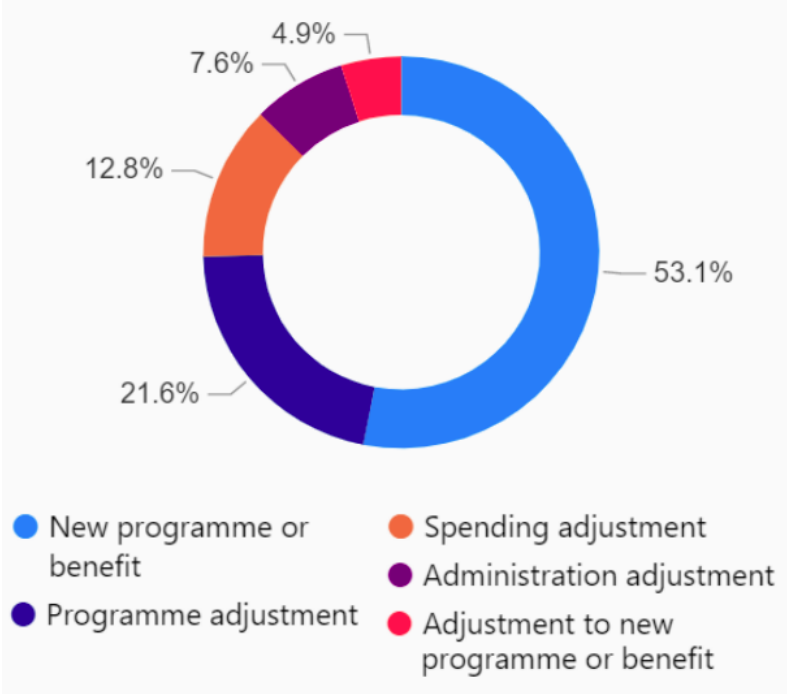
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# The COVID-19 Pandemic

- Two critical elements:
  - Public health crisis
  - Socioeconomic Shock
- Extraordinary reactions in social protection to support households to withstand the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic.
- What important messages did we get from the Pandemic pertaining to SP?

# SP responses to COVID-19



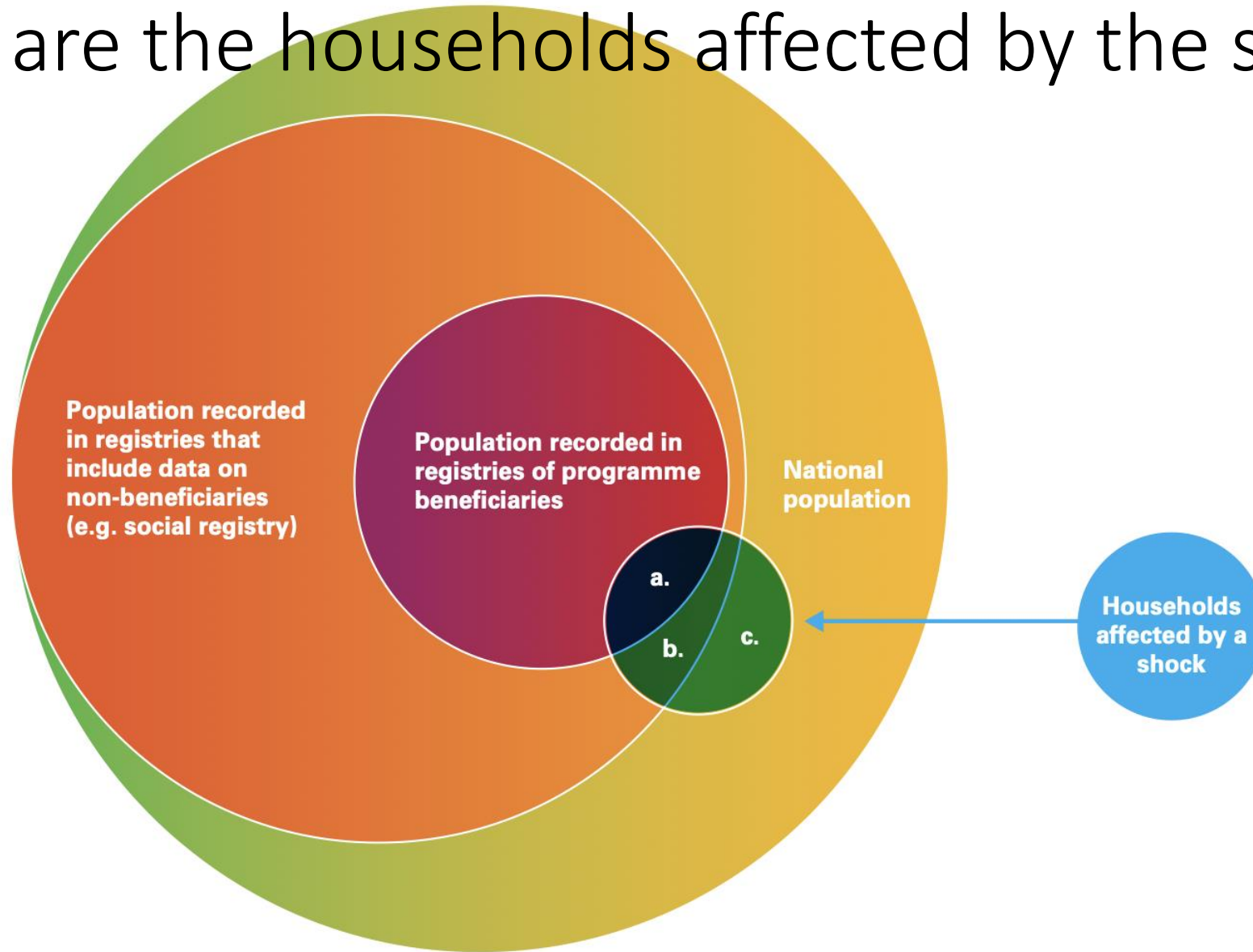
Percentage of measures announced, by type

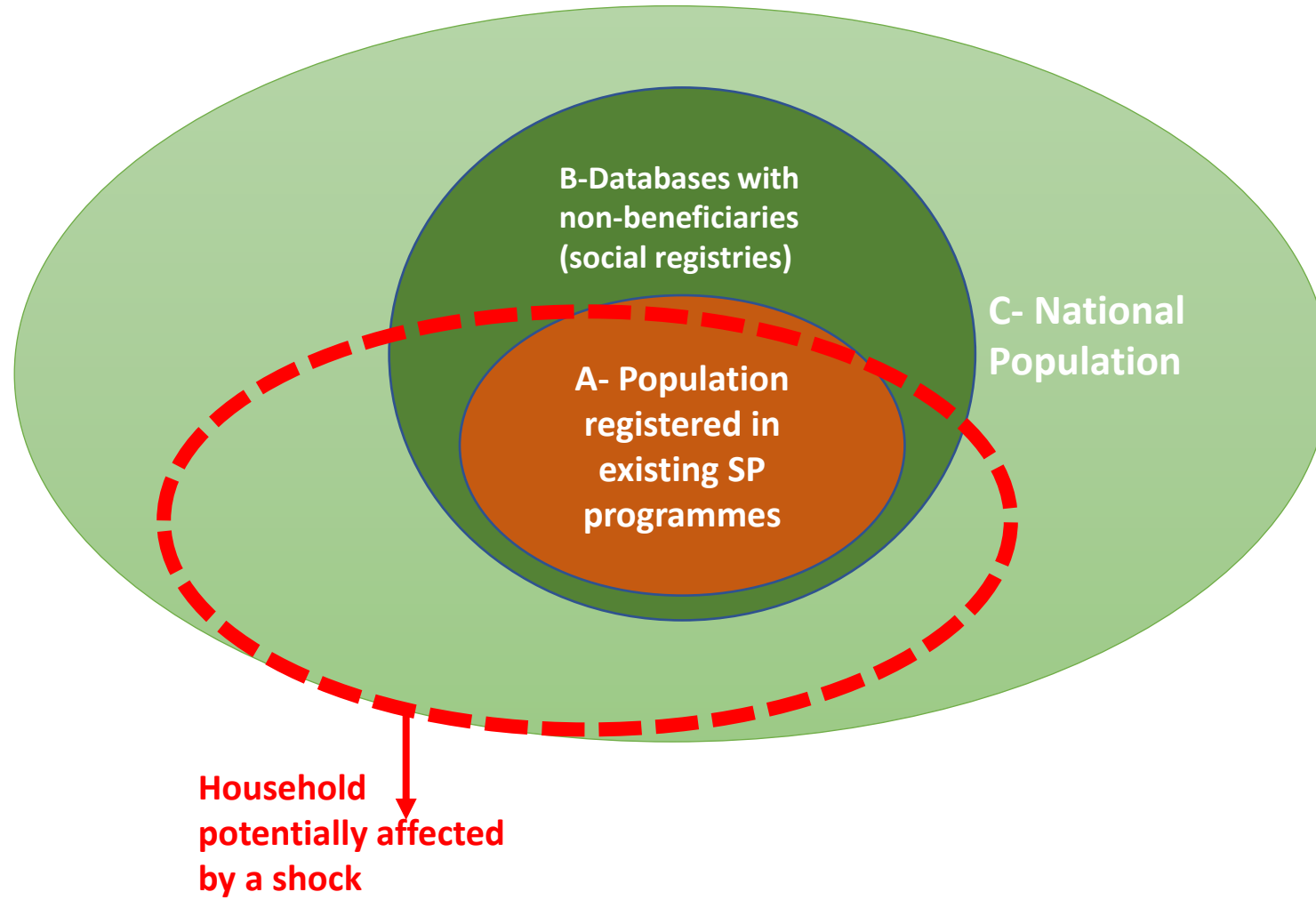


Top ten social protection responses (number of measures)

Measure	Number
Introducing benefit for workers and/or dependents	243
Introducing benefit for poor or vulnerable population	219
Introducing subsidies to or deferring or reducing cost of necessities/utilities	131
Increasing benefit level	118
Extending coverage	108
Introducing subsidies to wage	107
Increasing benefit duration	98
Increasing resources/budgetary allocation	92
Improving delivery mechanism/capacity	90
Deferring, reducing or waiving social contribution	84

# Where are the households affected by the shocks?





# The Impact of Social Protection

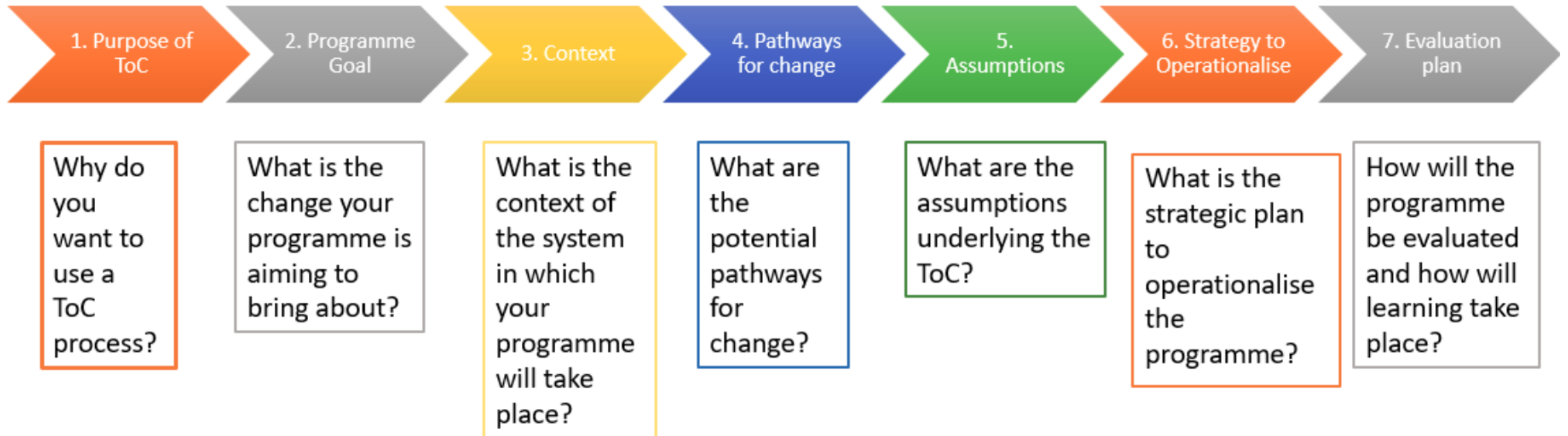
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  - a. A mapping of what is available
  - b. A Theory of Change
  - c. Conducting a Stakeholder Analysis
  - d. Ex-post as well as ex-ante impact assessments
  - e. Coordination (Also among UN organizations)



# Social Protection Mapping Exercise (Example from ILO's ABND Exercise)

Guarantee	Existing SPF Provision					Gaps		Recommendations				
	Scheme	Legal Framework	Overview	Coverage		Policy/design Gaps	Implementation Issues					
				Legal coverage	Existing coverage							
Health care for all residents	The Social Protection Situation											
Children												
Working age												
Elderly	Social Protection Floor template: guarantees and objectives											

# Theory of Change



# Conducting a Stakeholder Analysis...

## Who Are Stakeholders?

- This varies according to the issue in question...
- Four Major Attributes to Consider:
  1. The stakeholders' position on the issue
  2. The level of influence (power) they hold
  3. The level of interest they have in the specific issue,
  4. The group/coalition to which they belong or can reasonably be associated with.

- **Aim:** Identify the stakeholders and assess how they are likely to be impacted by a reform/project/programme...
- **Goal:** develop cooperation and an enabling environment between the stakeholder and the project team and, ultimately, assuring successful outcomes.
- Stakeholders include political (and religious) leadership -- Civil Society Organisations -- Non Governmental Organisations – groups that have power to have a voice in decisions that affect communities, education status, and cultural practices, etc...

# Building the Stakeholder Matrix

- Make a list of all the groups/ individuals and/or institutions who might be concerned and identify them
  - Key Individuals-- IGOs and NGOs – Governments – Local entities – Civil Society - etc...
- Carefully consider if the groups really constitute a separate identity
- Do you need to consider sub-groups? (Key question: who controls the decision-making?)

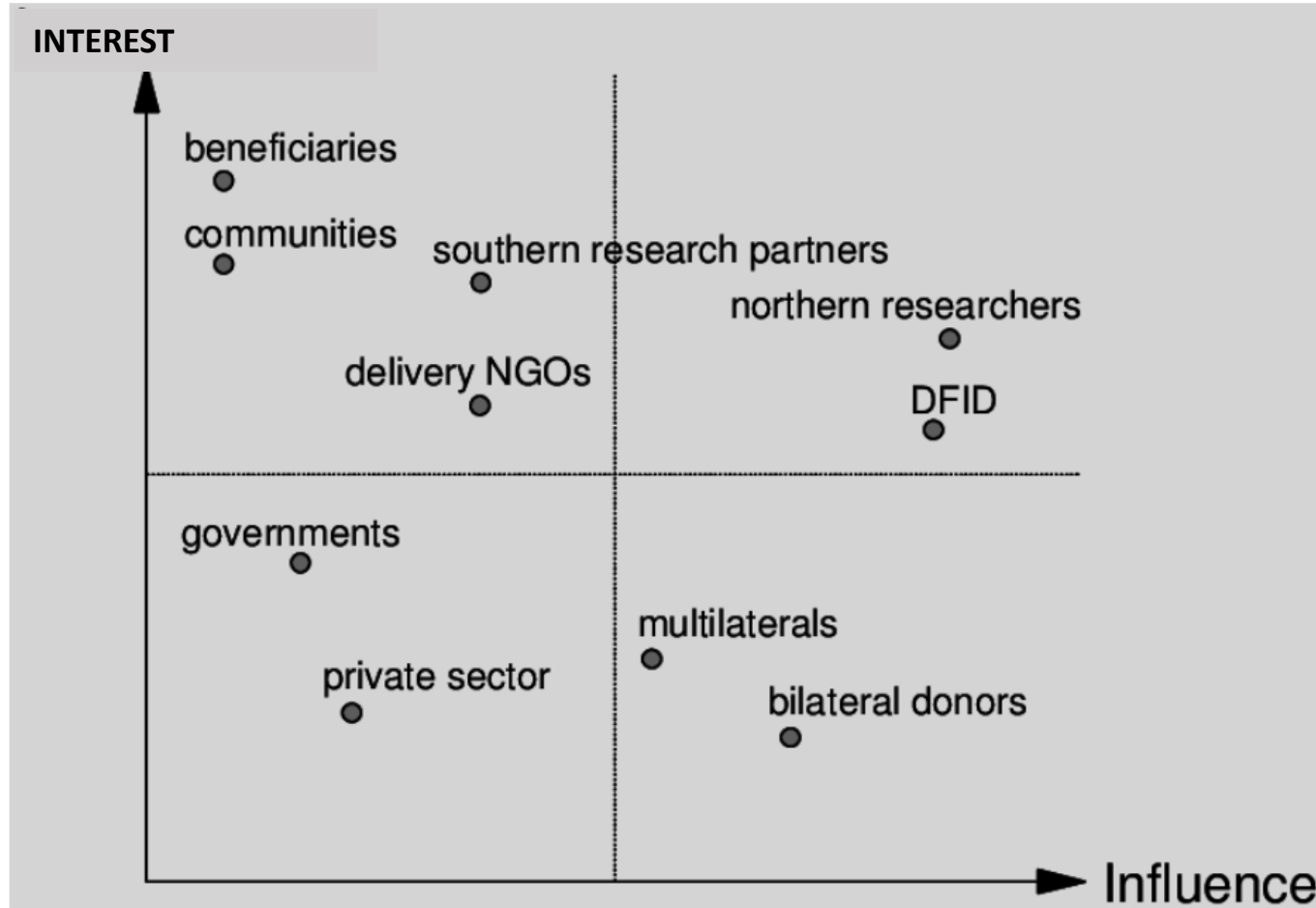
# Classify them – High Power = Influence

<b>High Influence</b> <b>Low Interest</b>  <b>Disrupters ... Keep Satisfied</b>	<b>High Influence</b> <b>High Interest</b>  <b>Partners ... Manage Closely</b>
<b>Low Influence</b> <b>Low Interest</b>  <b>Observers... Monitor</b>	<b>Low Influence</b> <b>High Interest</b>  <b>Supporters ... Keep informed and engaged</b>

# Stakeholder Management

- identifying conflicts/potential conflicts, gaps, contradictions or incompatibilities between stakeholder requirements, so that a reconciliation strategy can be planned.
- ensuring ongoing communication, two-way information access, monitor changes in engagement, attitude and/or influence

# Example: Basic Stakeholder Analysis of Social Protection Programmes Research



Ellis, F., White, P., Lloyd-Sherlock, P., Chhotray, V., & Seeley, J. (2008). Social protection research scoping study. cntr, 8, 8438.



Conducting a stakeholder analysis for a Policy,  
A System or a Programme?

# Impact Assessments

## **Ex-post: Analysing existing programmes or systems**

Effectiveness: does the programme reaches its objectives?

Efficiency: does the programme achieves its objectives at the lowest possible costs?

## **Ex-ante: Preparing for implementing or reforms**

What are the objectives and how will they be reached

(Theory of Change)

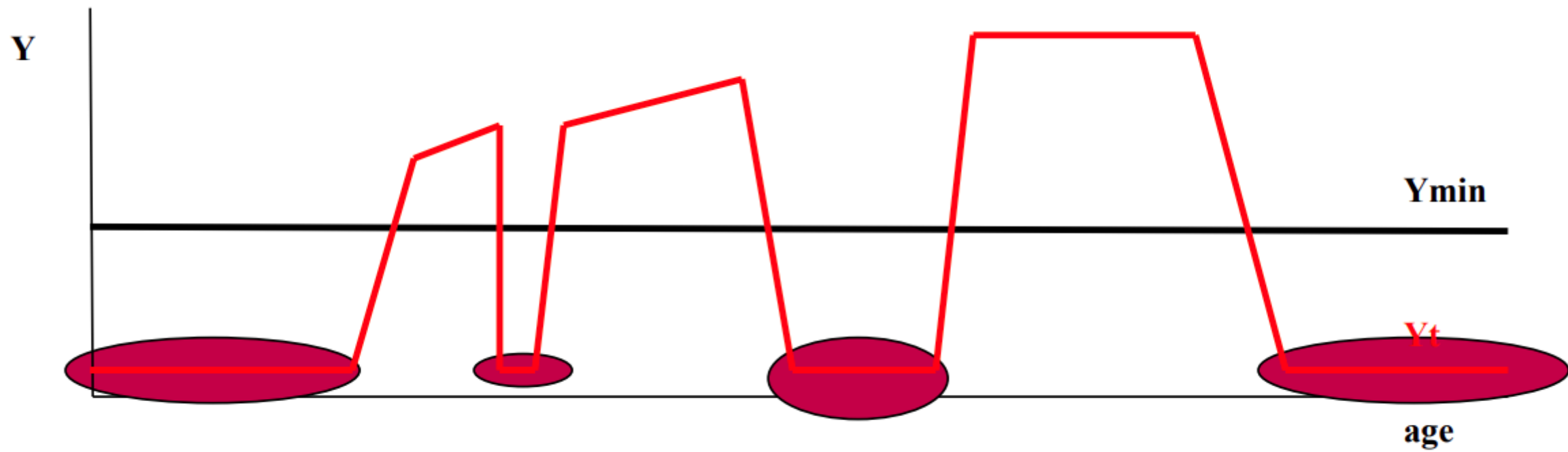
Designing/reforming the intervention

For a system: enhancing the coordination between various elements of the system

In March 2014, a joint letter signed by UNDG Chair Helen Clark and ILO Director-General Guy Ryder was sent to UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams calling for increased coordination in countries where various UN organizations are working to establish SPFs and SPF components, including universal healthcare, social security schemes, and social assistance programs (such as child grants).

Can you reflect on how different UN agencies work together as it relates to Social Protection?

# III. Framework and Indicators



# **THE SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR**

## **4 BASIC GUARANTEES**

# Four Essential Guarantees



**CHILDHOOD**



**WORKING AGE**



**OLD AGE**

Child benefit

Unemployment benefits, sickness and work injury benefits

Parental benefits

Survivors' benefit

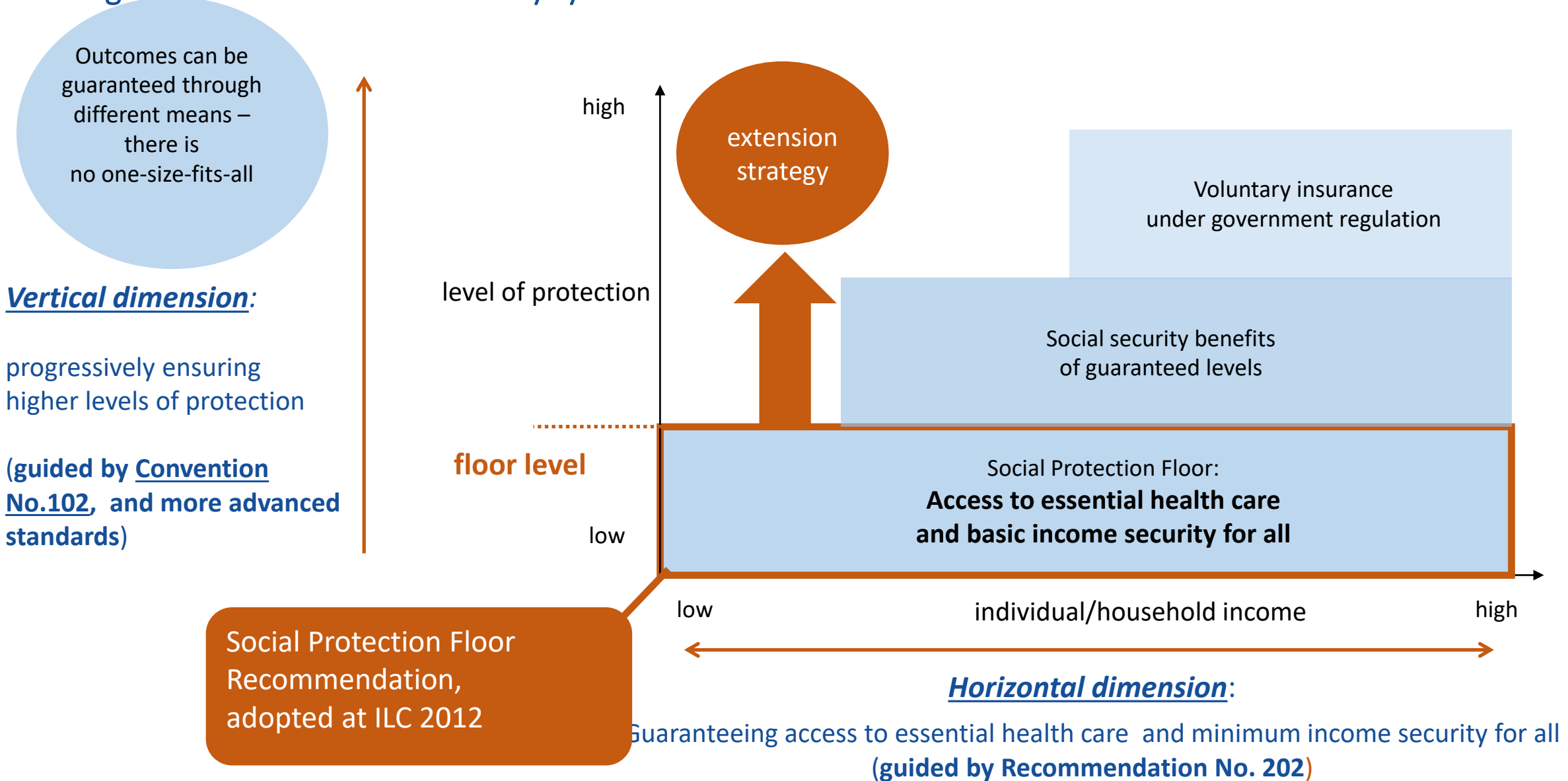
Old-age pension

Disability benefit

Access to Health Care

Universal access to a nationally defined basic package of health benefits,

## Building comprehensive social security systems on the basis of a floor for all





## Group Exercise

**WHAT ARE THE TOP 3 VULNERABLE GROUPS IN YOUR COUNTRY OR THE COUNTRY YOU WORK IN?**

**PICK ONE OF THE BASIC GUARANTEES, AND FILL IN THE THREE ELEMENTS OF THE MATRIX**



# Vulnerabilities throughout the lifecycle

- Children
- Men & Women of Working Age
- Older Men & Women
- Everyone: Health Protection

# The Assessment Matrix

4 Guarantees	Overview	Gaps	Recommendations
Health for all			
Social protection of children			
Social protection of working age persons			
Social protection of old-age persons			

## Moving to more specific questions

**1. What is the social protection situation?**

**2. How far are we from the achievement of the SPF? -> gaps, issues**

**3. What should be done to complete the SPF?**

**4. How much would it cost today and in the future?**

**5. Can the Government afford it?**

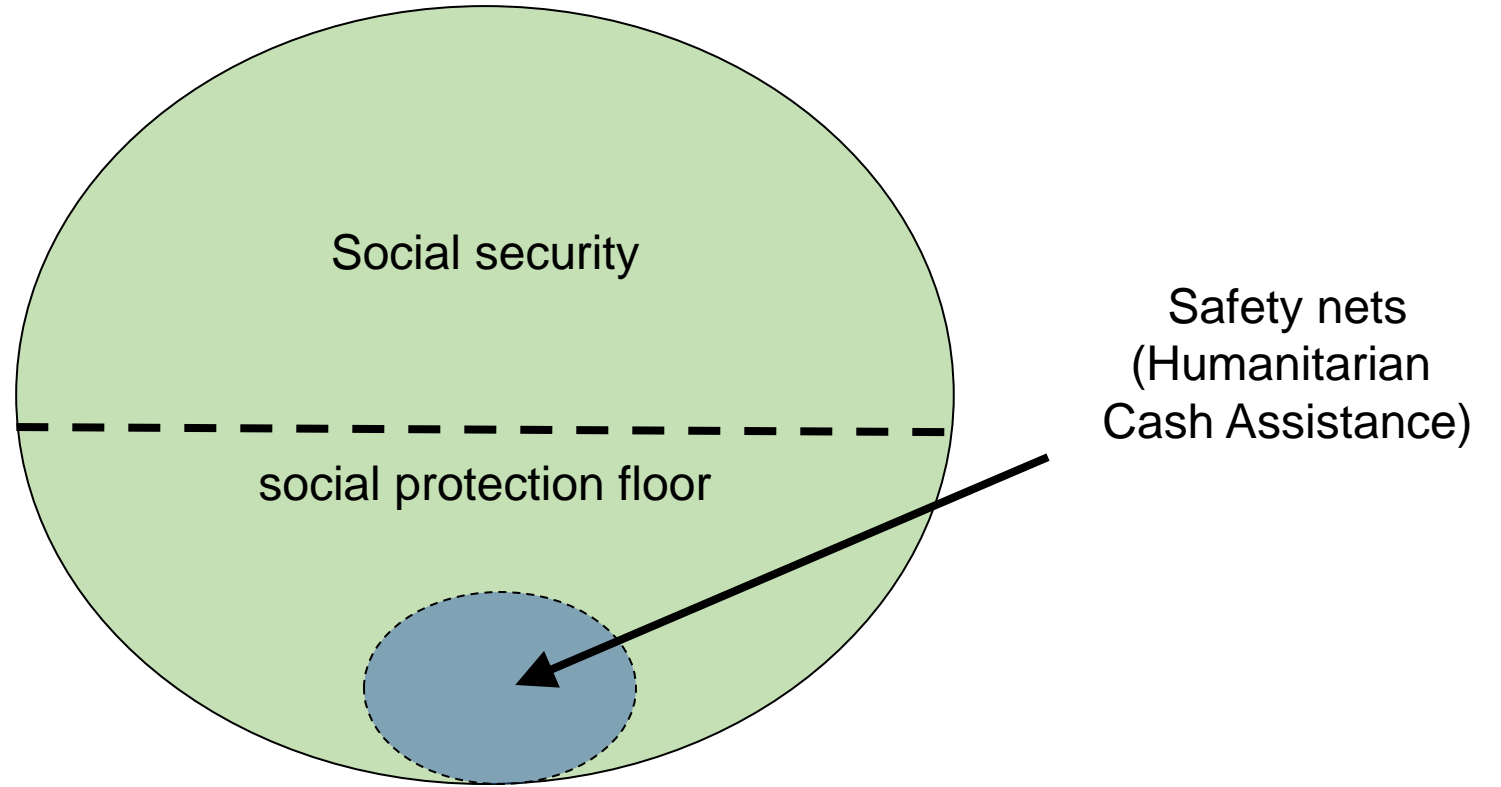
**6. How to ensure that the recommendations are endorsed and listened to?**

**7. How to advocate for the SPF as a whole or specific recommendations?**



# The Social Protection Floor vs. Safety Nets

Criteria	Safety Nets	Social Protection Floor
Overall Objective	Poverty reduction/ Support government choices that support efficiency and growth	Giving effect to the Human Right to Social Security
Type of interventions	Targeted set of non-contributory transfers, depending on government priorities	Universal entitlement to protection through a defined basic package for all in need
Benefit levels	Minimum consistent with adequacy, defined as “meaningful benefits”	National poverty lines
Role	SNs as transitory response measures/ short term (crisis, reforms)	Rights-based, systemic “insurance” against poverty for all residents



# INDICATORS

- <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>
- <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=32>
- <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowWiki.action?id=3426>

## World Social Protection Dashboards (WSPD)      Social Protection Monitor Dashboards (SPM)

<https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=32>

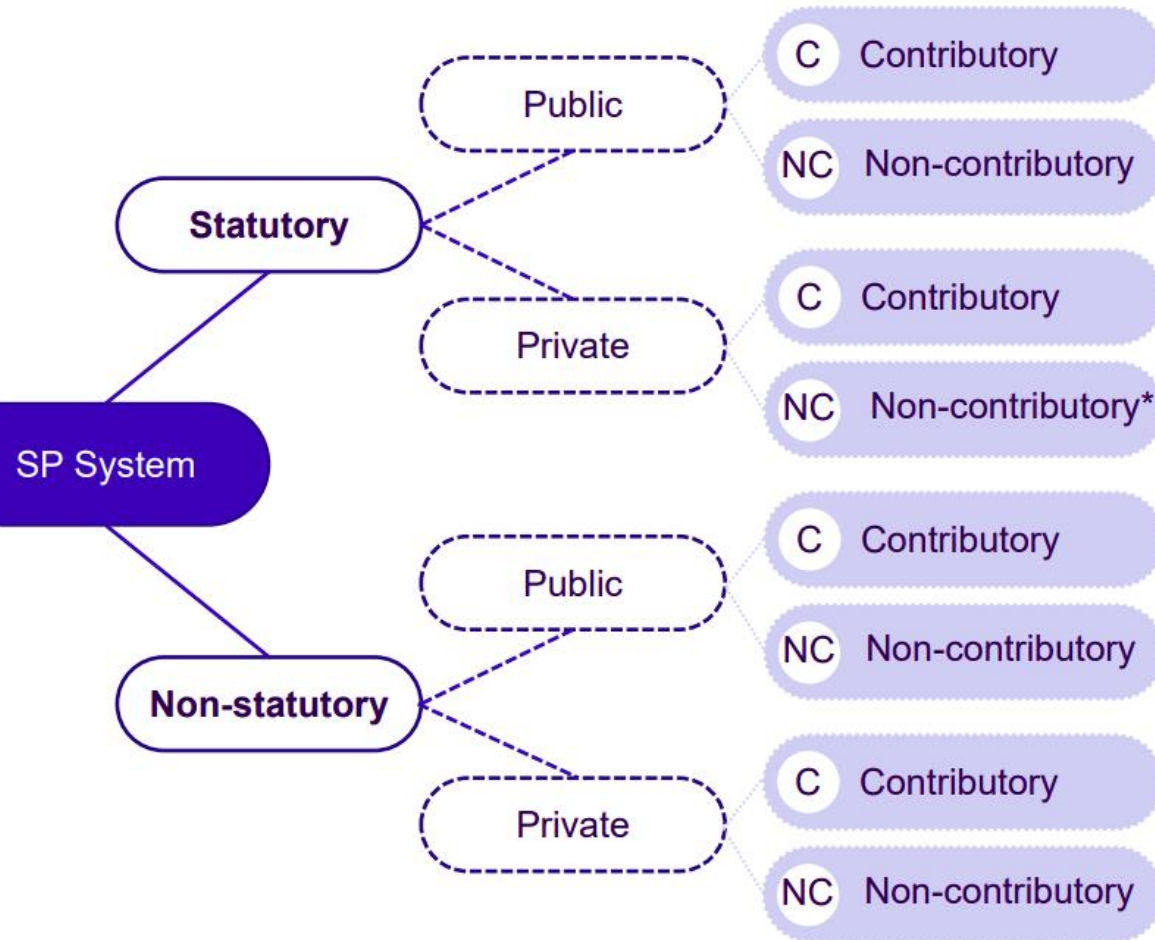


<https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowWiki.action?id=3426>





# Schemes/Programmes definition



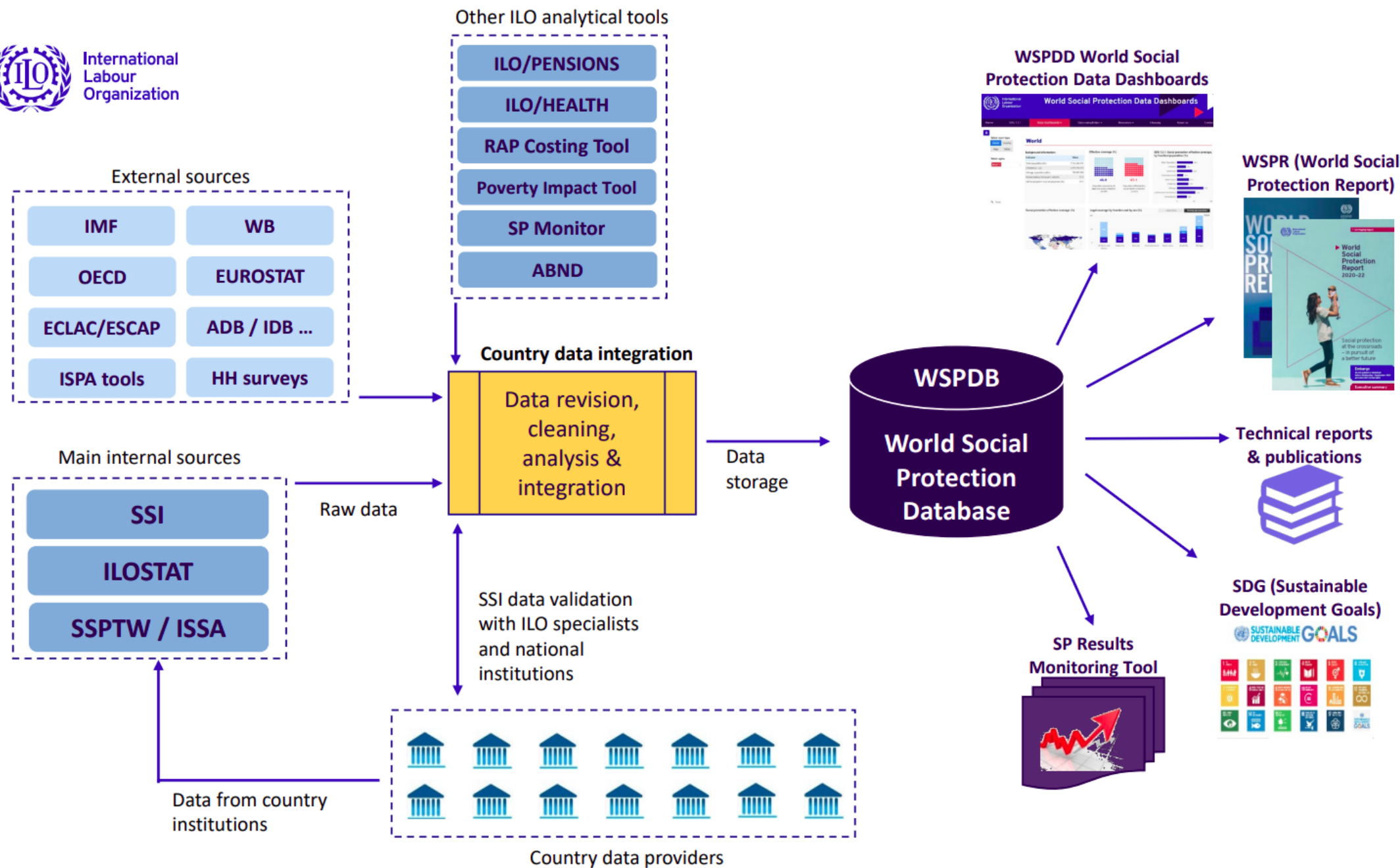
# Benefits features

Function	Type	Periodicity	Eligibility
<b>Elderly</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Old-age</li><li>▪ Survivors**</li></ul>	Cash	Periodic	Means-tested
<b>Active age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Sickness</li><li>▪ Disability/Invalidity</li><li>▪ Unemployment</li><li>▪ Work injury</li><li>▪ Maternity</li><li>▪ Survivors**</li><li>▪ ALMP</li><li>▪ Housing**</li><li>▪ Other social assistance**</li></ul>		Lump-sum	Universal
	In kind	One-off	Universal - categorical
		<div>Other criteria<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Mandatory X Voluntary</li><li>▪ Main benefit X Supplements</li><li>▪ Conditional X Unconditional</li></ul></div>	
<b>Family/Child benefits</b>			
<b>Healthcare benefits</b>			

► ilo.org

\*Donor-funded programmes anchored in legislation

\*\*This may concern different age groups



# Let's think together about Indicators



# Indicators (not exhaustive)

1. Total population covered by social protection systems/floors
2. Proportion of children covered by social protection benefits
3. Proportion of women receiving maternity benefits
4. Proportion of elderly receiving old-age pensions and proportion of the labor force contributing to a retirement plan
5. Proportion of people with disabilities who receive benefits
6. Proportion of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits
7. Proportion of the labor force covered by employment injury schemes
8. Proportion of poor people covered by social protection systems
9. Proportion of vulnerable people covered by social protection systems.
10. Total social protection expenditure as % of GDP (excluding health), by area
11. Per capita expenditure : Total expenditure per capita (to include administrative expenditure) on protection social, excluding health

12. Contributory pensioners: Proportion of older persons - persons above statutory pensionable age - receiving a contributory pension Old-age
13. Non-contributory pensioners: Proportion of older persons above statutory pensionable age - receiving a social pension and not covered by contributory pensions Old-age
14. Disability contributory pensioners: Proportion of persons with severe disabilities receiving a contributory pension Disability
15. Disability non-contributory pensioners: Proportion of persons with severe disabilities receiving a social pension and not covered by contributory pensions Disability
16. Maternity protection coverage: Proportion of men and women in labour force contributing to maternity insurance scheme Maternity
17. Unemployment protection coverage: Proportion of men and women in labour force contributing to unemployment insurance scheme Unemployment
18. Workers covered by health insurance: Proportion of labour force contributing to health insurance scheme Health
19. Participation in public work: Proportion of registered unemployed involved in public works programmes Public work
20. Severance payment recipients: Proportion of total unemployed having received severance payment Unemployment
21. Children receiving free lunches: Proportion of school age children receiving free lunches at school Child and family
22. Poor children receiving free lunches: Proportion of poor school age children receiving free lunch at school Child and family / Poverty
23. Population covered by health insurance: Proportion of population covered by health insurance (including dependants) Health
24. Housing and electricity benefits in old-age: Proportion of old age persons - above statutory pensionable age - receiving subsidies for housing and electricity Housing
25. Mothers recipients of childbirth grant: Proportion of mothers (current year) who received the childbirth grant Maternity
26. Poor receiving benefits: Proportion of poor persons receiving social assistance cash benefit

27. Expenditure on contributory system: Public expenditure on contributory system as a percentage of GDP Contributory
28. Expenditure on non-contributory system: Public expenditure on non-contributory system as a percentage of GDP Non-contributory
29. Expenditure by social protection function: Public expenditure by social protection function as a percentage of GDP Old-age
30. Expenditure covered by social contributions: Social contributions as a share of total public expenditure on social protection Aggregate/social protection
31. Coverage of non-national residents: Proportion of non-national residents abroad contributing to or receiving at least one social protection benefit Migrants
32. Coverage of nationals living abroad: Proportion of nationals living abroad contributing to or receiving a social protection benefit Migrants
33. Protection of injured workers: Proportion of workers injured in occupational accidents receiving work injury benefit Work injury
34. Coverage of self-employed workers: Proportion of self-employed workers contributing to a social protection scheme Contributory
35. Coverage of salaried workers: Proportion of employees contributing to a social protection scheme Contributory
36. Health system coverage: Proportion of population affiliated to a health social protection system Health
37. Legal coverage: Proportion of population group covered by existing law of mandatory contributory and non-contributory schemes Old-age/ Dis./Surv./Sickn./Work injury/Unemp./Ch. fam./ Mat./Others
38. Adequacy of minimum old-age pension: Minimum old-age pension (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage Old age
39. Adequacy of minimum disability pension: Minimum disability pension (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage Disability
40. Adequacy of minimum unemployment benefit: Minimum unemployment benefit (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage Unemployment
41. Adequacy of minimum maternity benefit: Minimum maternity benefit (contributory scheme) as a proportion of national minimum wage Maternity
42. Adequacy of average old-age pension: Average old-age contributory pension as a percentage of average national wage Old a

# Challenges

# Brainstorming Exercise

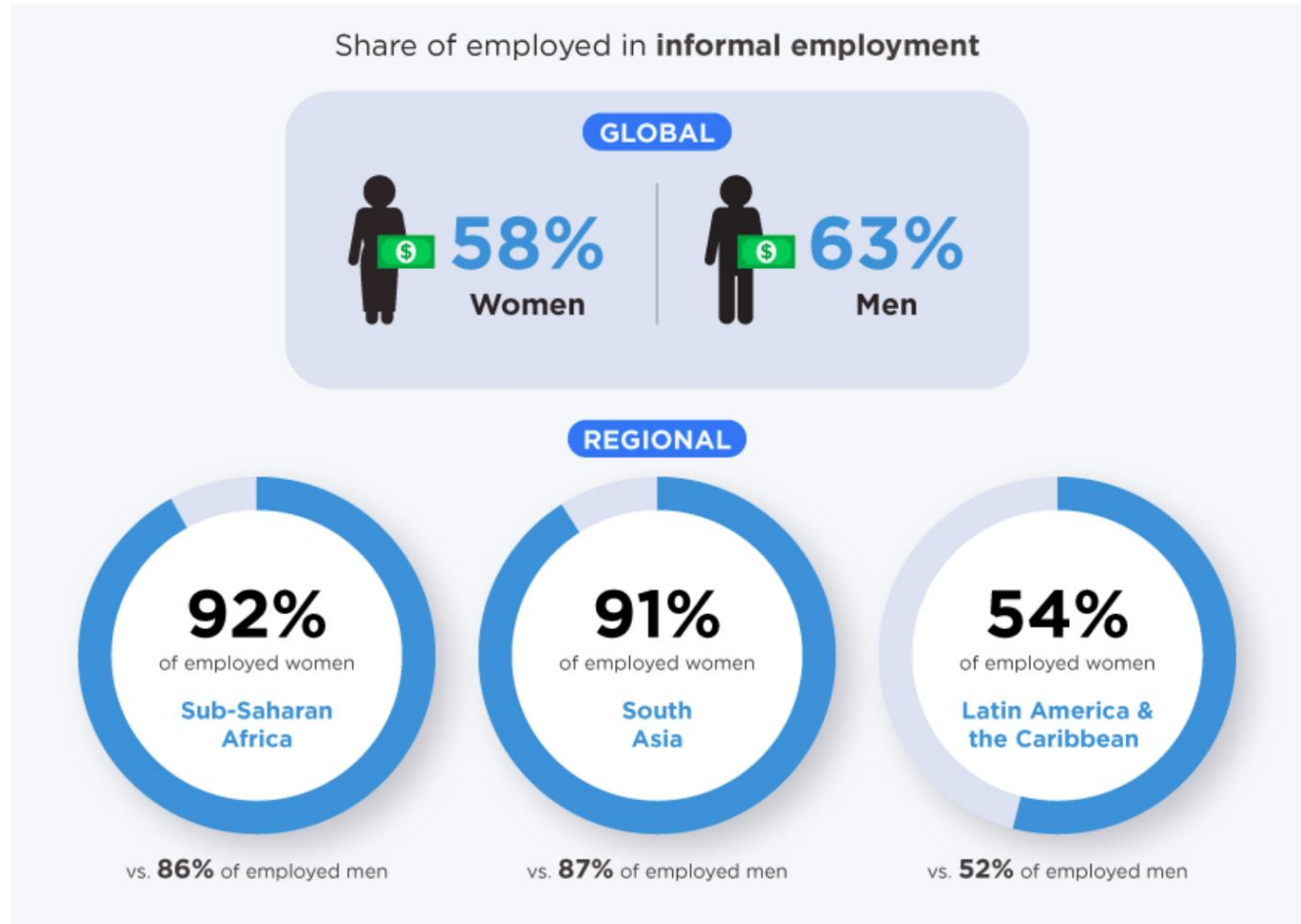
What challenges do you see in the future that social protection will have to tackle or face?



# INFORMAL LABOUR



# Share of Informal Employment



Source: UN-WOMEN 2021  
<https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/explainer/covid19/en/index.html>

# A push for integrated approaches for the future

- **Integrated approaches to “formalize” the economy and sustainably extend social protection**
- Sustainable manner cannot be achieved without incorporating the relationship between the key stakeholders...governments, workers/trade unions and employers' organizations
- Sustainable manner cannot be made in a vacuum not incorporating global changes

# Some Examples














- Brazil & Ecuador: Including agricultural/rural workers in labour and social security legislation
- Argentina and South Africa: Extending social security to domestic workers
- Argentina: Simplified Regime for Small Taxpayers
- Indonesia: formalizing street-vendors
- Egypt: Registration of street garbage collectors



# THE FUTURE OF WORK



# What do you see?

Sector	Description	Sub-Sectors Included	Example Platforms
<b>Asset-Sharing Services</b>	Digital platforms that facilitate short-term P2P rentals of one owner's (or "freelancer") property to another individual	Home-sharing, car-sharing, boat-sharing, parking space-sharing, P2P equipment sharing	  
<b>Transportation-Based Services</b>	Digital platforms that require a freelance driver to complete the requested transport service	Ride-sharing, carpooling, restaurant delivery, and goods delivery	   
<b>Professional Services</b>	Digital platforms that connect freelancers directly with businesses to complete projects	Business work, microwork, design, tech/coding, writing/translation, administrative	  
<b>Handmade Goods, Household &amp; Miscellaneous Services (HGHM)</b>	Digital platforms for freelancers to sell homemade crafts or offer on-demand services for household-related tasks	Home-services, babysitting, handmade crafts, tutoring, pet services, and misc. (DJ, events, etc.)	  

**Type of work /  
Characteristics of work**

**Informal work**  
(e.g., casual or  
freelance workers)

**Platform-enabled  
gig work**  
(e.g., Grab driver- and  
delivery-partners)

**Formal work**  
(e.g., full-time  
employees)

**Flexibility**

**High**

**High**

**Low or None**

**Financial security**  
(earnings certainty, level of  
savings, insurance protection)

**Low or None**

**Some**

**High**

**Fair work conditions**  
(safety, inclusion,  
transparency, representation)

**Low or None**

**Some**

**High**

**Professional and career  
development**

**Low or None**

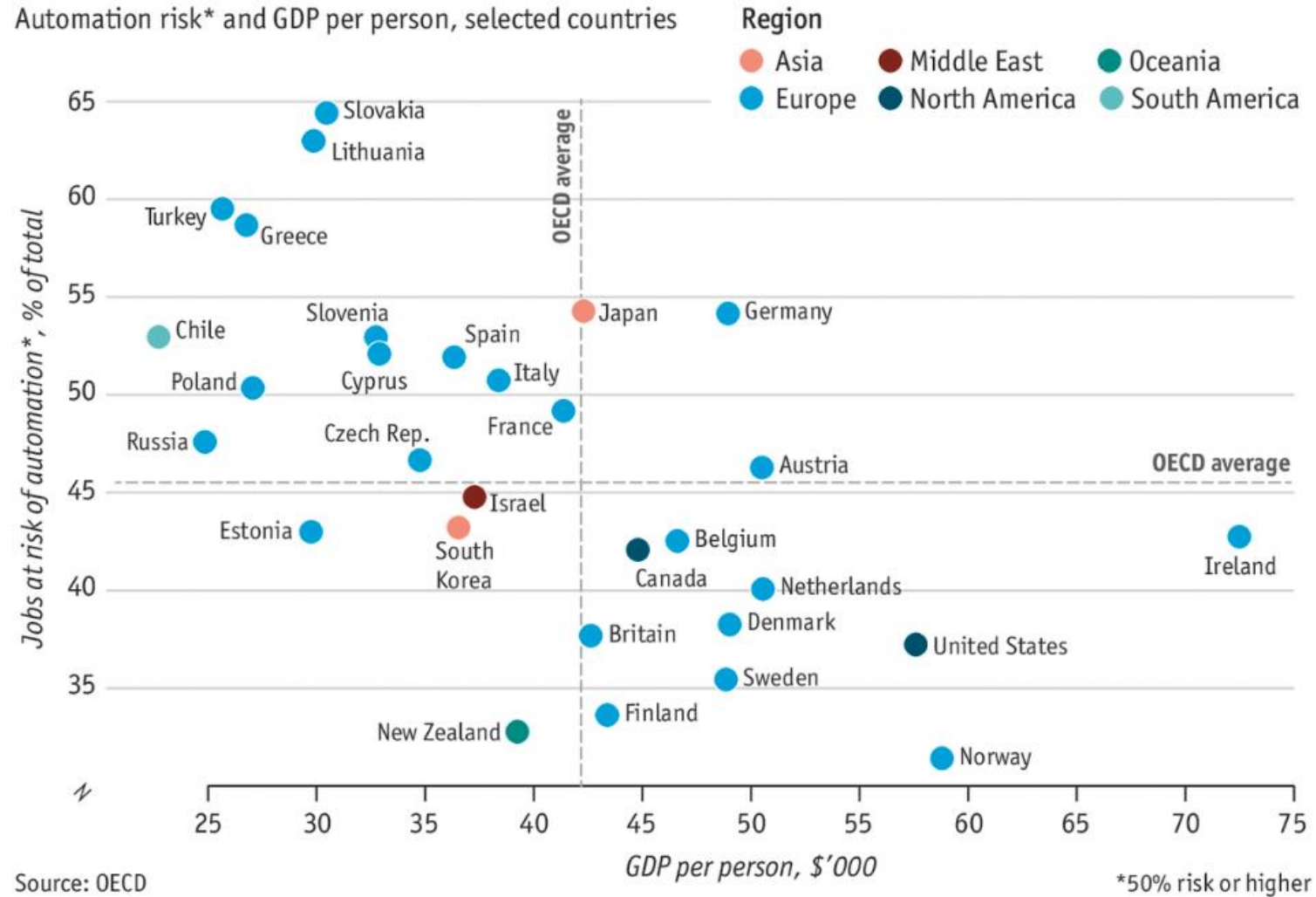
**Some**

**High**



## Wage against the machine

Automation risk\* and GDP per person, selected countries



Source: OECD



# Remember contributory and non-contributory

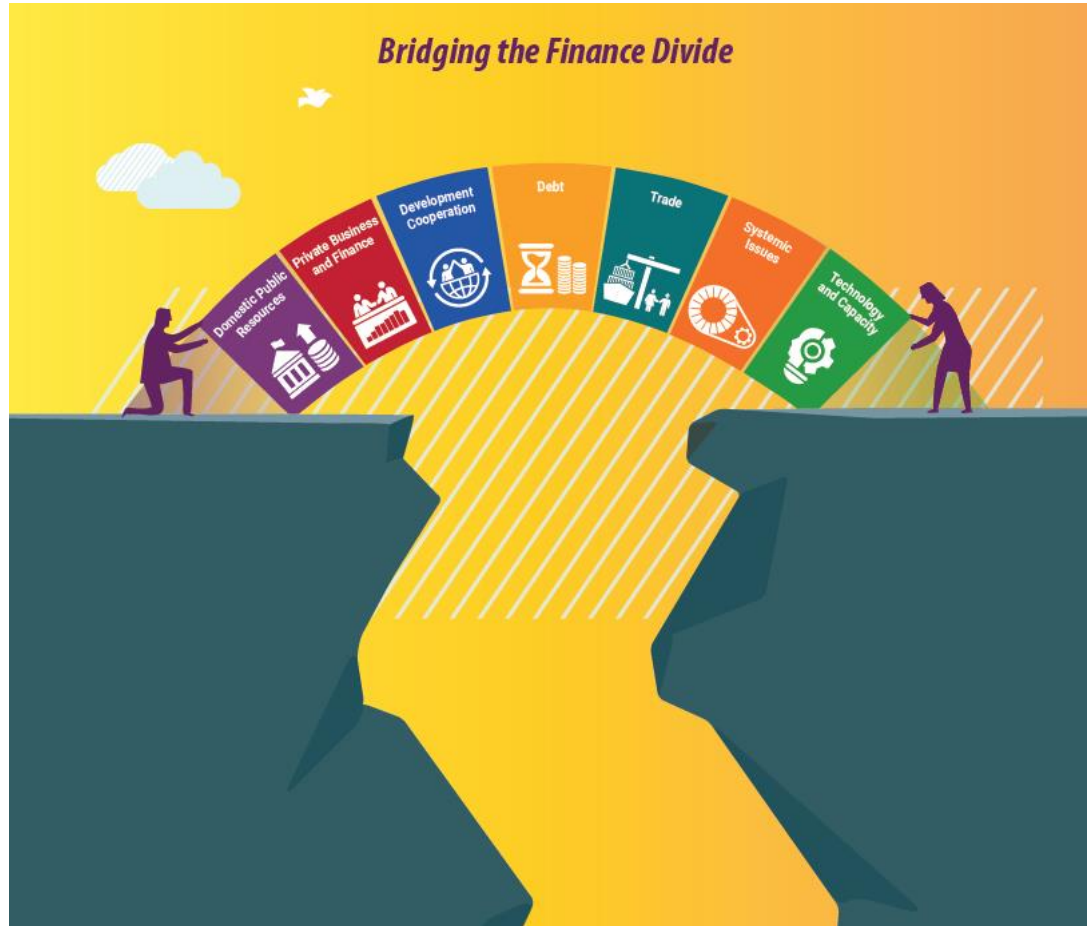
Dimension	Contributory schemes	Non-contributory schemes
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Social insurance can cover those with contributory capacities; however, for those with limited contributory capacity, subsidization mechanisms are necessary.</li> <li>– Other contributory mechanisms (provident funds, mutual funds, private insurance) offer no or limited potential for redistribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Universal/categorical schemes can cover the broad majority of the population, including those in the informal economy.</li> <li>+ Means-tested schemes provide critical support to those living in poverty or the most vulnerable, yet often cover only a few of those in the informal economy.</li> </ul>
<b>Adequacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Can offer a higher level of protection.</li> <li>+ Legal frameworks usually set out benefit formulas, eligibility conditions and rules for the indexing of benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Usually offer a basic level of social protection.</li> <li>+ Legal framework may not exist or may not specify benefit levels and indexing procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>Financing and sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Financing through contributions provides a certain insulation from the political dynamics of budgetary processes.</li> <li>+ Willingness to pay is potentially higher for social insurance compared to general taxation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Usually financed from general taxation or other state revenues – potentially a broad tax base – yet in many developing countries, the actual tax base is rather small.</li> <li>– Programmes are vulnerable to annual budget decisions, which has a negative impact on financial sustainability.</li> <li>– Where financial resources are derived from external grants or loans, sustainability may be limited.</li> </ul>
<b>Governance and administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Social insurance is usually based on a strong legal framework.</li> <li>+ Social security institutions are normally administered with the participation of representatives of protected persons and employers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Universal/categorical schemes usually enjoy broad political support, means-tested programmes less so.</li> <li>– Complex targeting mechanisms may limit transparency and accountability.</li> </ul>

# Group Discussion

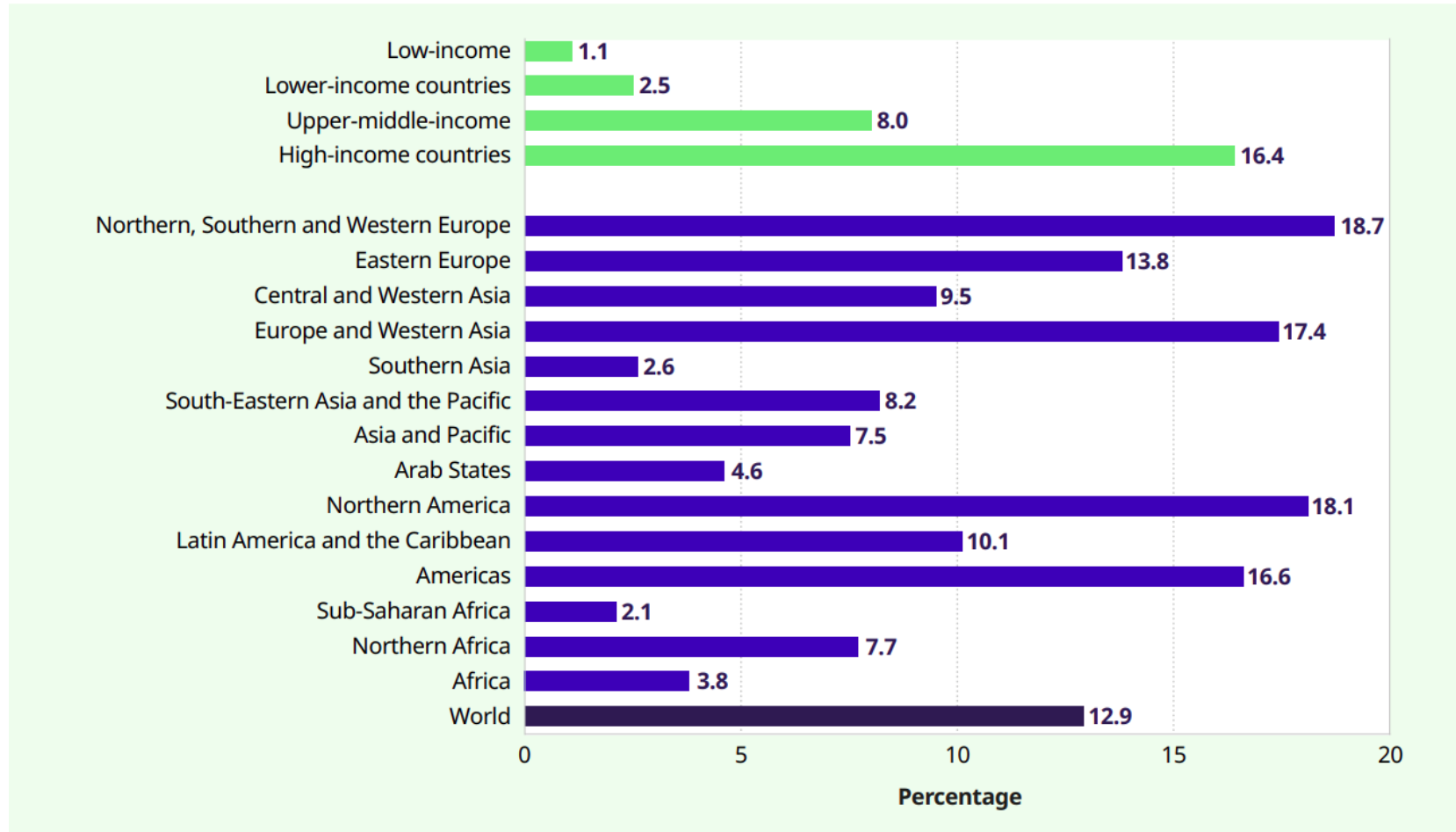
## Are sustainable solutions politically attainable?

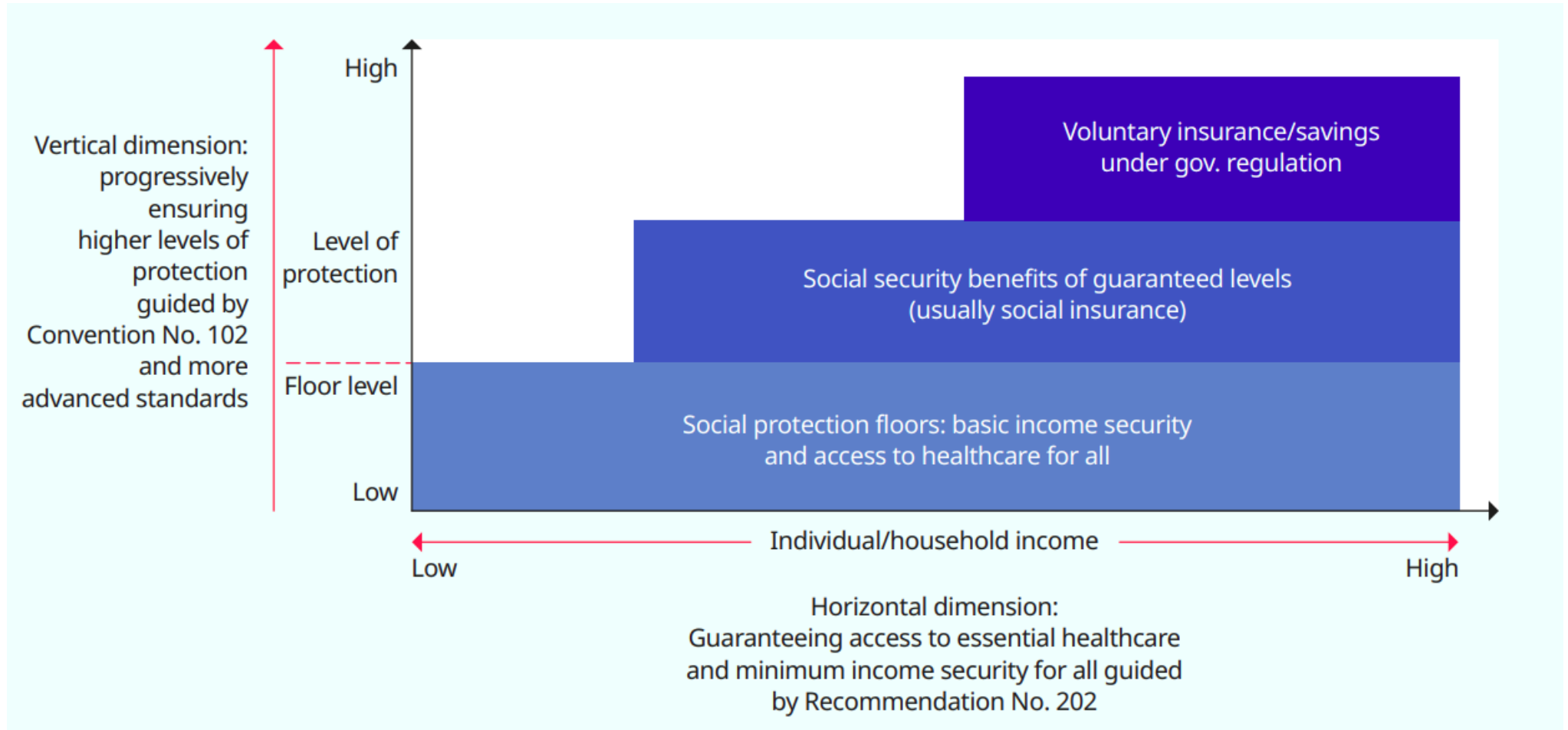
- Mobilizing active population
- Child-centered investment strategy (fertility)
- Raising and broadening human capital base
- Flexicure labour markets
- Dual earner family support coherence
- Gender equality
- Later and flexible retirement (quality work)
- Migration and integration through employment participation
- Strong anti-poverty strategies (minimum income protection)
- Fiscal prudence in the face of ageing

# THE FINANCING GAPS

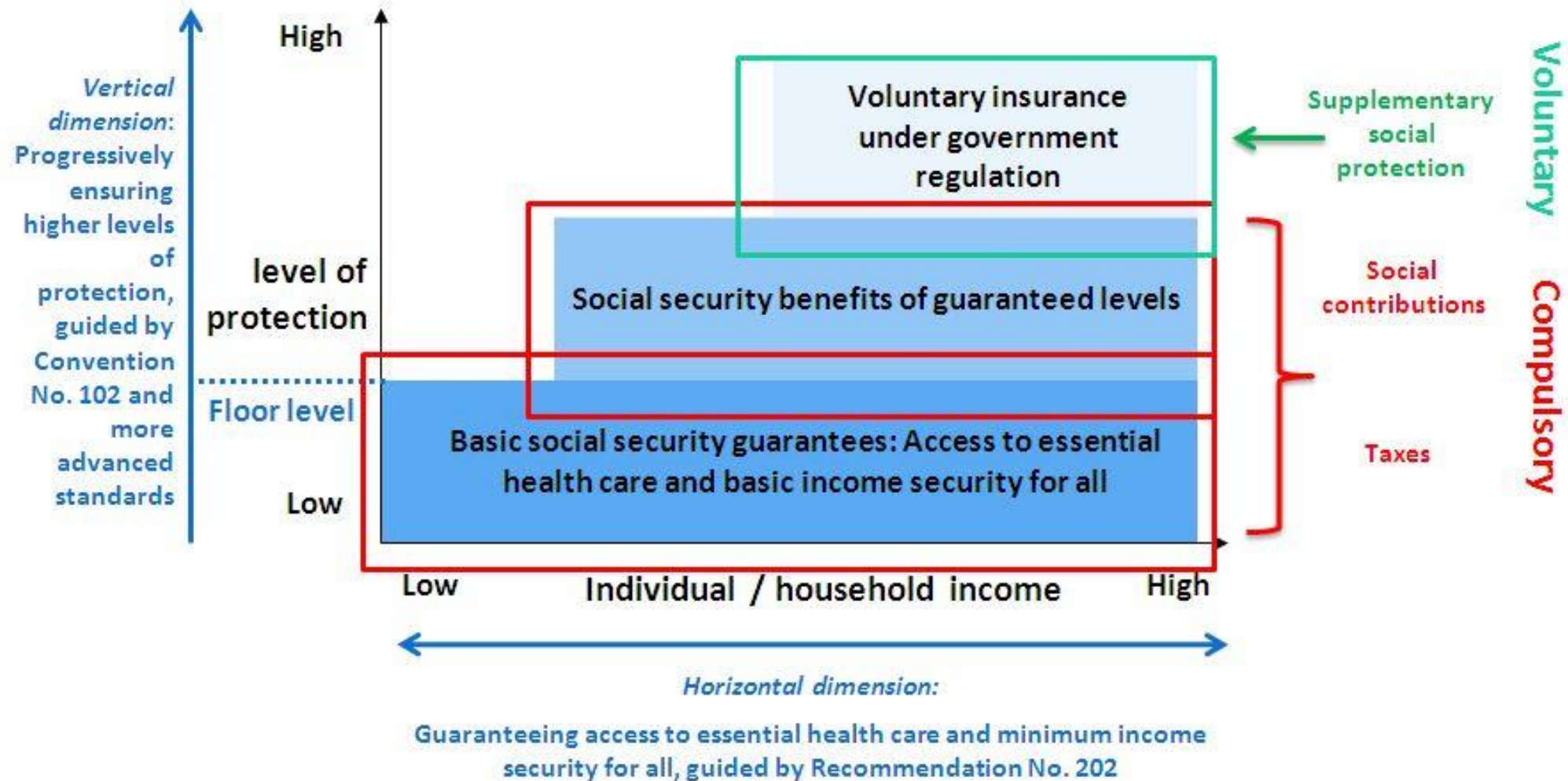


# Public social protection expenditure (excluding health), percentage of GDP, 2020 or latest available year, by region, subregion and income level



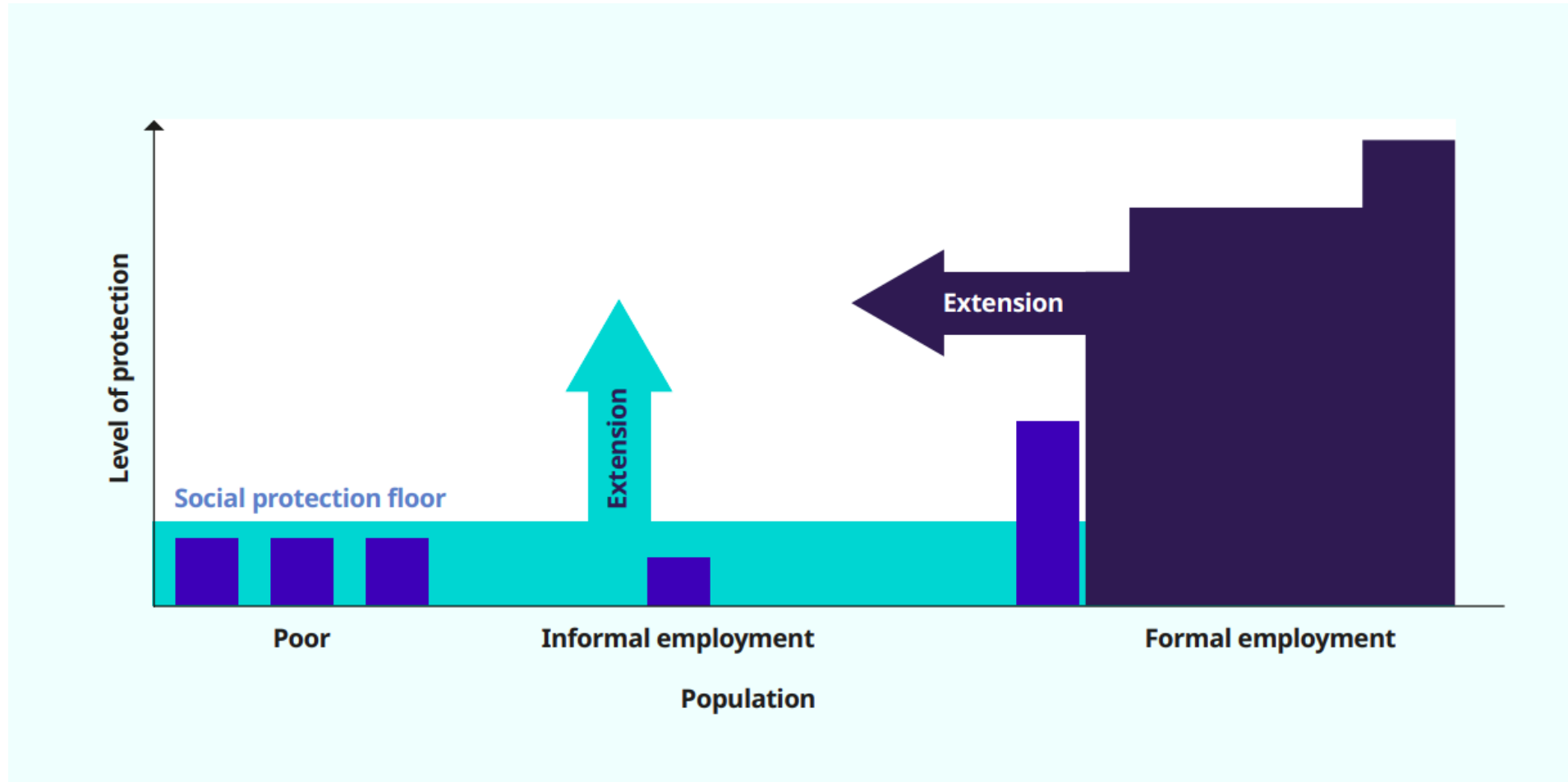


# Financing





## Strategies for the extension of social protection coverage



# How can fiscal space for social protection be created?

International experience shows that countries can draw on eight different strategies for creating fiscal space (Ortiz et al. 2019):

1. expanding social security coverage and contributory revenues
  - Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Tunisia have developed mechanisms broadening both coverage and contribution base.
2. increasing tax revenues
  - Algeria, Mauritius and Panama, among others, have supplemented social security revenues with high taxes on tobacco.---- Egypt has introduced earmarked taxes to finance its universal healthcare system.
3. eliminating illicit financial flows
  - For Egypt, the ILO estimates that combatting illicit financial outflows could on average generate an annual amount equivalent to 3 per cent of GDP; illicit financial outflows from the country in 2014 were estimated at between 1.9 and 4.7 per cent of GDP (Ortiz et al. 2019).
4. improving efficiency and reallocating public expenditures from socially less desirable areas
  - Costa Rica and Thailand reallocated military expenditures for universal healthcare.
5. tapping into fiscal and foreign exchange reserves
  - South Africa issued municipal bonds to finance basic services and urban infrastructure to redress financing imbalances after the Apartheid regime.
6. borrowing or restructuring debt
7. adopting a more accommodative macroeconomic framework
8. increasing aid and transfers (*changing aid modalities?*)
  - Pakistan, Madagascar, Namibia, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe received international support for financing their social protection systems.

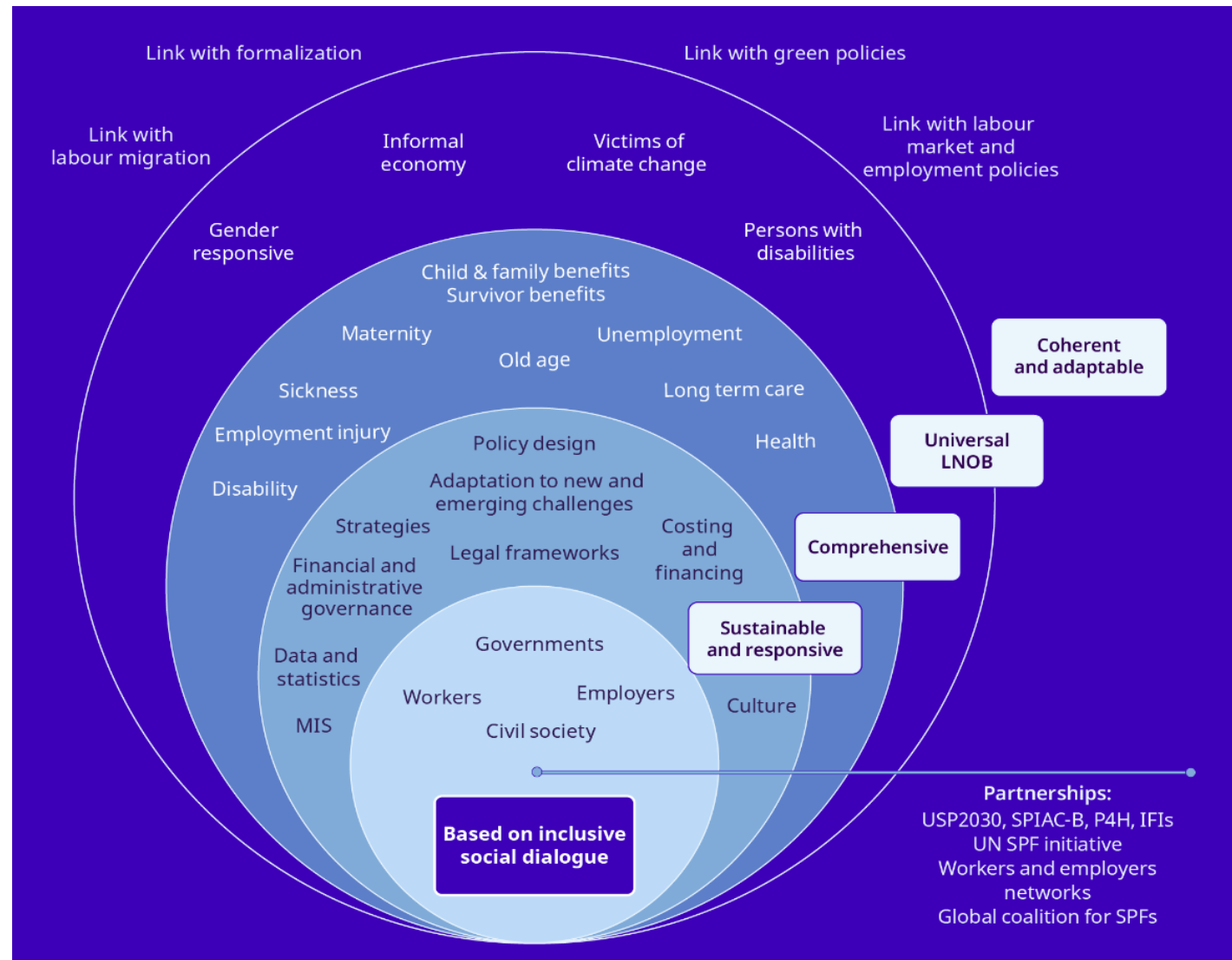


**WHERE TO GO FROM HERE?**

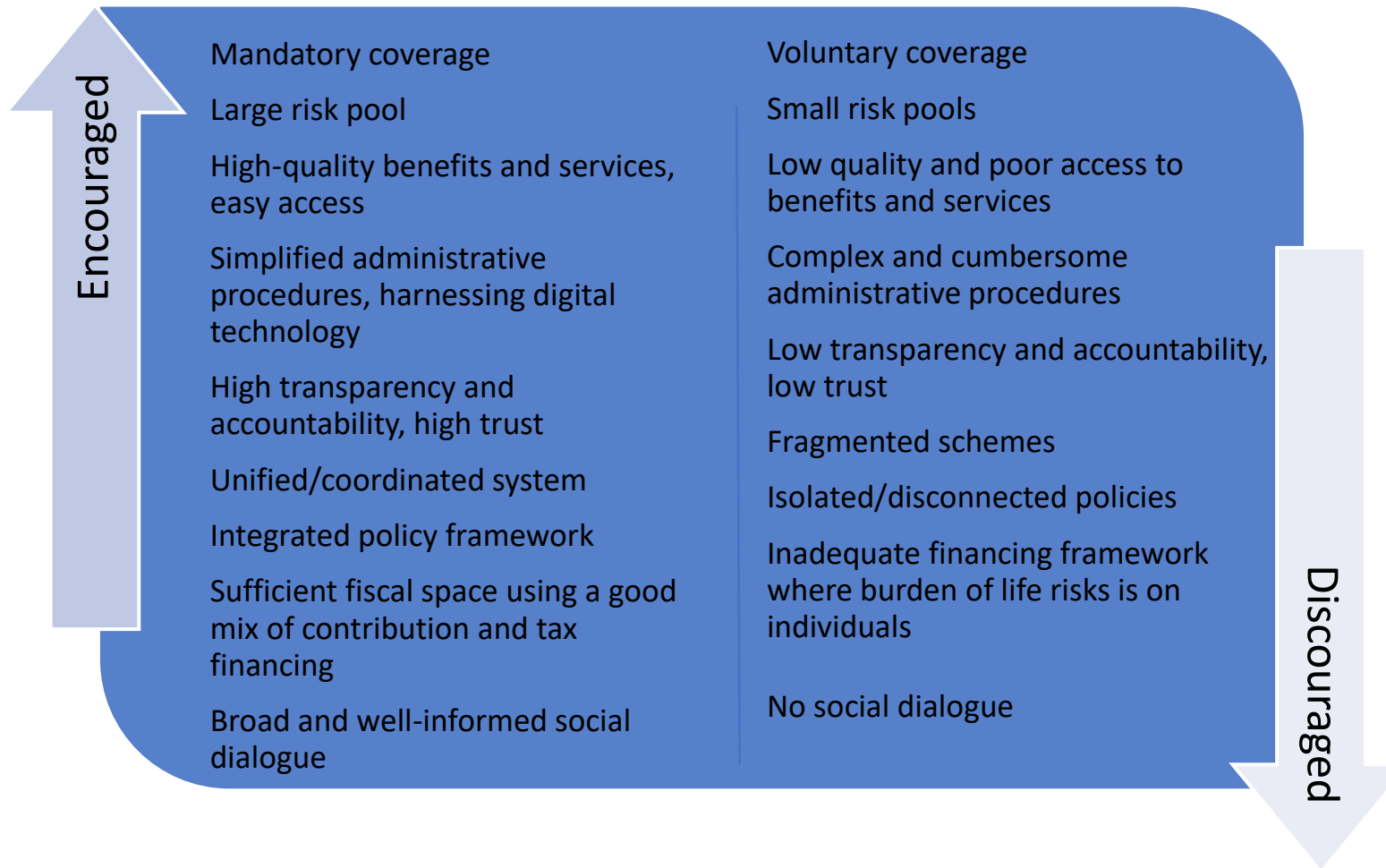
# Lessons Learnt

- Understanding the context and historical underpinnings
- Legislative adaptations to particular circumstances
- Simplified administrative procedures
- A need for reinforcing compliance mechanisms including inspection mechanisms
- Increasing awareness and social dialogue among ALL stakeholders (tripartite approach)

# Social Dialogue



# Which Approach?



## Key principles:

- Universality of protection, including for workers in all types of employment
- Adequacy
- Portability and transferability
- Transparency
- Gender equality
- Good governance and trust

Measures to support the extension of social protection are also multidimensional...



# Areas that we need to further investigate

- Think global act local (Is social protection a global public good?)
- Build capacity
- Responding to challenges with technology, and taking advantage of digital tools

thank  
you



**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





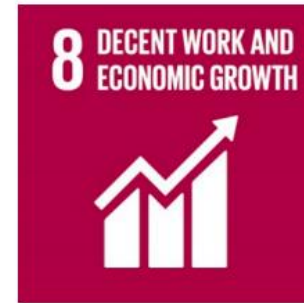
**Target 3.8** - Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all



**Target 5.4** - Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.



**Target 8.5** - By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value



**Target 10.4** - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality