Social Protection Floors

Social Security - is a human right
Social Protection
Social Insurance
Social Protection Systems
Social Protection Floors -
Social Protection Coverage, Floors, Mechanism, System and Policies – all used in CSW 62 outcome document (aa)

Comprehensive social protection systems

- cash transfers such as a social pension;
- conditional cash transfers;
- universal access to health care services;
- food-based programs, as well as food stamps, vouchers and coupons;
- school supplies and uniforms;
- vocational and training programs for the unemployed;
- price subsidies for food, electricity, housing, or other public service; and
- other programs.

Considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected


Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.
Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular Articles 9, 11 and 12, entry into force 3 January 1976,

Article 9
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Article 11
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

(a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;
(b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

Article 12

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

(a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

(b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

(c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;

(d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Considering also ILO social security standards, in particular the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102),

the Income Security Recommendation, 1944 (No. 67), and the Medical Care Recommendation, 1944 (No. 69), and noting that these standards are of continuing relevance and continue to be important references for social security systems, and

Social Protection Floors - ILO Recommendation 202

19 principals and 4 basic requirements for a floor and


Social Protection Floors - ILO Recommendation 202

19 principals

3. Recognizing the overall and primary responsibility of the State in giving effect to this Recommendation, Members should apply the following principles:

(a) universality of protection, based on social solidarity;

(b) entitlement to benefits prescribed by national law;
• (c) adequacy and predictability of benefits;
• (d) non-discrimination, gender equality and responsiveness to special needs;
• (e) social inclusion, including of persons in the informal economy;
• (f) respect for the rights and dignity of people covered by the social security guarantees;
• (g) progressive realization, including by setting targets and time frames;
• (h) solidarity in financing while seeking to achieve an optimal balance between the responsibilities and interests among those who finance and benefit from social security schemes;
• (i) consideration of diversity of methods and approaches, including of financing mechanisms and delivery systems;
• (j) transparent, accountable and sound financial management and administration;
• (k) financial, fiscal and economic sustainability with due regard to social justice and equity;
• (l) coherence with social, economic and employment policies;
• (m) coherence across institutions responsible for delivery of social protection;
• (n) high-quality public services that enhance the delivery of social security systems;
• (o) efficiency and accessibility of complaint and appeal procedures;
• (p) regular monitoring of implementation, and periodic evaluation;
• (q) full respect for collective bargaining and freedom of association for all workers; and
• (r) tripartite participation with representative organizations of employers and workers, as well as consultation with other relevant and representative organizations of persons concerned.

4 basic requirements for a floor
5. The social protection floors referred to in Paragraph 4 should comprise at least the following basic social security guarantees:

- (a) access to a nationally defined set of goods and services, constituting essential health care, including maternity care, that meets the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality;
- (b) basic income security for children, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, providing access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services;
- (c) basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; and
- (d) basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for older persons.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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."

Sustainable Development Goal 1.3

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."

Sustainable Development Goal 5.4
10.4, and the establishment of comprehensive social protection systems across the world.

**Box 1.1 Sustainable Development Goals and targets with a direct or indirect reference to social protection**

- **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, 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. (Social protection is one of the four pillars of decent work.)

- **Target 10.4** – Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and **social protection policies**, and progressively achieve greater equality.
The World Social Protection Report 2017-19 provides a global overview of recent trends in social protection systems, including social protection floors. Based on new data, it offers a broad range of global, regional and country data on social protection coverage, benefits and public expenditures on social protection.

**4 billion people worldwide are left without social protection**

New ILO report shows that massive efforts are still needed to ensure that the right to social security becomes a reality for all.

**Social protection is affordable even in most low-income countries**

ILO releases a number of easy-to-use tools and guides, which show that most countries could afford to provide social protection floors if they chose to.
Girls mentioned:

From a young age, girls perform the bulk of unpaid housework and unpaid care work (Munoz Boudet, Petesch and Turk, 2012). ILO surveys in 33 countries show that girls aged 7–14 are far more likely than boys to engage in household chores, which often include looking after younger siblings or adult household members in need of care (ILO, 2016a). Early gender division of labour follows women into their adult lives and firmly establishes the unequal division of household and care work (ibid.). Providing affordable childcare services of good quality would free many girls from the burden of taking care of their younger siblings. Realizing children’s rights to social security, an adequate standard of living, health, education and care, and achieving the 2030 Agenda will not be possible without a conducive policy framework that prioritizes children’s needs and requirements. International standards for child and family benefits (see box 2.1) are an important component of this policy framework.
Building social protection floors and comprehensive social security systems

The World Bank Group and ILO Universal Social Protection Initiative

The Vision: Universal social protection to ensure that no one is left behind

The World Bank and the ILO share a vision of a world where anyone who needs social protection can access it at any time.

The vision states that both institutions recognize that universal social protection is a goal that we strive to help countries deliver. Achieving universality would facilitate the delivery of the World Bank’s corporate goals of reducing poverty and increasing shared prosperity and the ILO’s mandate of promoting decent work and social protection for all. This shared mission would drive the development agenda to ensure lasting peace, prosperity and progress.


23. The Commission emphasizes the need to accelerate progress towards the goal of universal health coverage that comprises universal and equitable access to gender-responsive, quality health services and quality, essential, affordable and effective medicines for all, including for rural women and girls, and that it is critical to promote physical and mental health and well-being, especially through primary health care, health services and social protection mechanisms, including through community outreach and private sector engagement, and with the support of the international community. It stresses the importance of strengthening health systems in terms of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality in order to better respond to the needs of all women and girls, including in rural areas, and enabling rural women’s active participation in the design and implementation of health systems.

aa. Optimize fiscal expenditures to extend social protection coverage to all rural women and girls and establish nationally appropriate social protection floors to ensure access to social protection, without
discrimination of any kind, and take measures to ensure sustainable, long-term financial support for social protection systems and make information on social protection measures and benefits widely available and accessible to all rural women and girls bearing in mind that social protection policies play a critical role in reducing poverty and inequality and supporting inclusive growth and contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including those living in rural areas;

Enabling Aspirations, Realizing Rights: Social Protection for Adolescent Girls

Date: 9 October 2015
Author: Elena Gaia

Aspirations and struggles frequently associated with being an adolescent girl include:

- making one’s voices heard and counted;
- participating in community and peer activities;
- obtaining quality secondary and higher education;
- avoiding child marriage;
- receiving information and services related to puberty and reproductive health, which includes protecting themselves against unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease and gender-based violence.

Social protection is highly relevant to the agenda of adolescent girls’ empowerment, as it brings a transformative approach, grounded in human rights.

Drawing on Roelen and Sabates-Wheeler (2012), social protection can be assessed:

- by the extent to which it responds to adolescent girls’ practical needs – those which stem from their physical and biological vulnerabilities,
- and to strategic needs – those that relate to girls’ limited autonomy, relative invisibility and lack of voice.

Research has focused on the impact of cash transfers, highlighting positive effects on school enrolment, attendance, completion and transition for girls in many Latin American and African countries, and mixed results in reducing girls’ labour.

Additional research which examined the impact of social protection on HIV/AIDS prevention found that women and girls who receive cash transfers are less likely to resort to harmful coping strategies like having sex with older partners; or having sex in exchange for food, shelter, transport or money.
Social protection also strengthens prevention gains by increasing girls’ school enrolment and attendance rates as well as their use of critical health and counselling services.

When we broaden the analysis to the whole social protection toolbox, integrated social protection programmes that combine transfers with social support services and personal intermediation (such as social work and case management) offer great potential for addressing the strategic needs of adolescent girls.

The implementation of these integrated social protection programmes involves building links between different sectors in order to maximize the impact of investments; for example by linking cash provision, care and support services, and access to health.

Social Protection and Girls Education
Social Protection and Preventing Violence against Girls
Social Protection and Girls Unpaid Care Work

Increased investment in social protection will ultimately pay off. Research has shown that when adolescent girls access and complete primary and secondary education, they have greater opportunities, increased personal well-being, improved access to the labour market and the greater chances of exiting the cycle of poverty in their own lifetimes, hence reducing the need for investments in social protection over the long term.

Conclusion
Social protection can help create the enabling conditions for adolescent girls to realize their aspirations and rights allowing them to thrive. Integrated social protection approaches in particular, with their focus on individual vulnerabilities within the household, the introduction of human resource-intensive components, coordination and alignment of various forms of social support both in the public and private sphere, and outreach efforts, offer new opportunities to rethink and redesign programmes to maximize the inclusion and empowerment of girls, particularly the most excluded and invisible, such as girls with disabilities or from ethnic and linguistic minorities.

As a first step, the views and needs of adolescent girls need to be better incorporated in social protection programmes, by providing meaningful opportunities for girls’ involvement and feedback.
Paragraph 9 We affirm the importance of social protection services and essential public services for all, consistent with national development strategies, and encourage support for capacity-building in this regard.

Paragraph 27 We will support lifelong learning and skill acquisition for all, including entrepreneurial skills, adapt and strengthen employment, decent work and social protection policies and measures for all, as appropriate, and make efforts to address continued gender disparities and enhance inclusion of people in vulnerable situations, including for young people and persons with disabilities.

Social Protection Monitor

http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.action?id=3322

A way to track countries....
Social Protection Floors  ILO Recommendation 202

1. Human Rights Based
2. Nationally designed and owned
3. A set of social rights and transfers
4. Societal Insurance
5. No to targeted measures / no to safety net. Concept rather a floor for all
6. No to austerity measures
7. Social Protection is at the forefront of the development agenda
8. It is not a reality for the majority of the world’s population
10. Financing is possible

CSW 63  Priority theme: Social Protection systems, access to public services, and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Winifred Doherty

May 3, 2018