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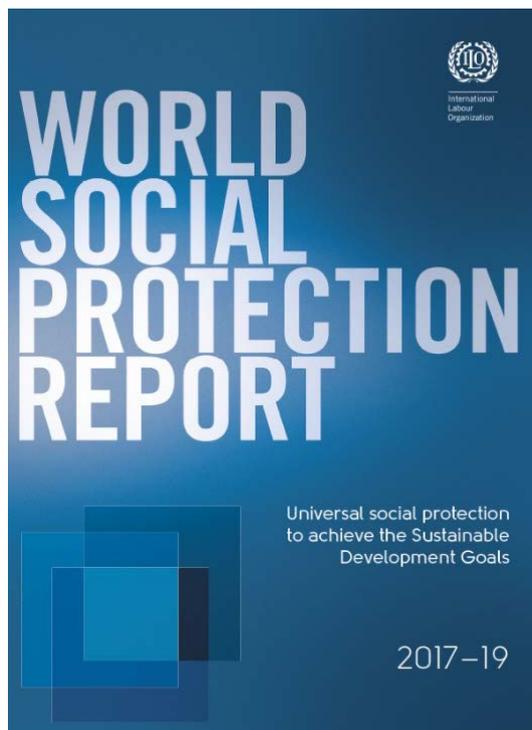
World Social Protection Report 2017–19

Universal social protection to achieve
the Sustainable Development Goals

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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



- Based on the [World Social Protection Database](#) comprises information from [214 countries and territories](#)
- Data come mainly from the [ILO Social Security Inquiry \(SSI\)](#), an administrative survey compiled by the ILO from countries since 1949, regularly updated
- Complemented with data from the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the World Bank, OECD, Eurostat, IMF, ECLAC, ADB, and AfDB, others

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



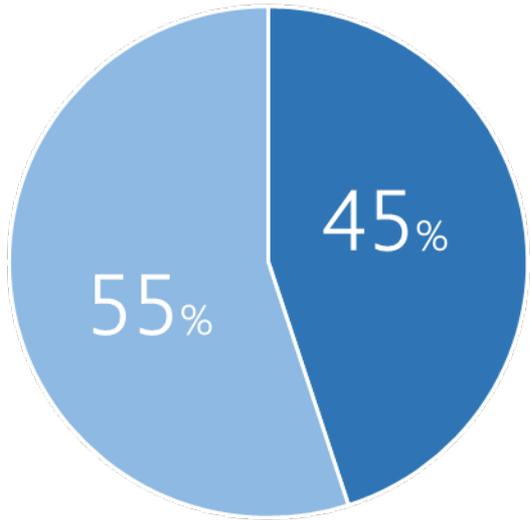
SDG Target 1.3:

“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)



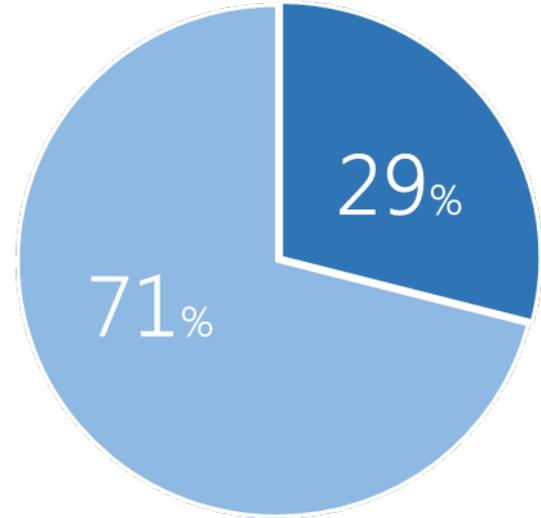
SDG indicator 1.3.1

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

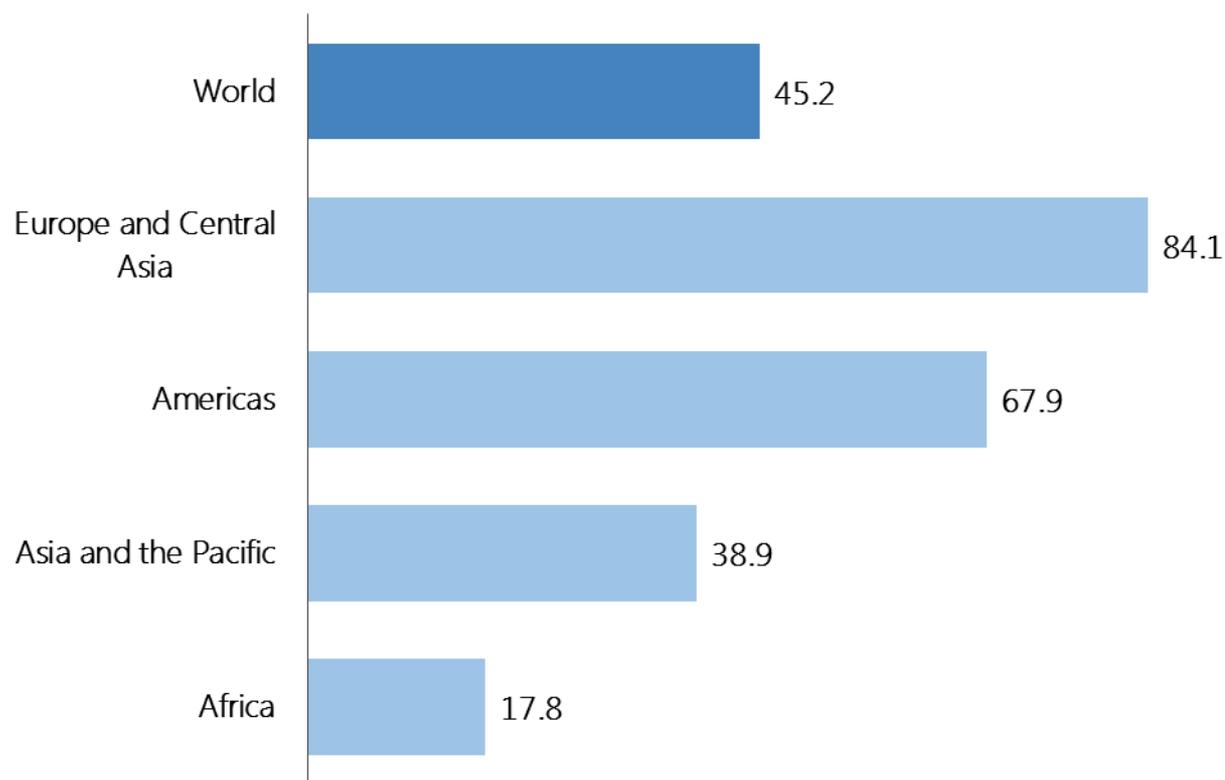
5.2 billion people (71%) are not, or only partially, protected



Source: ILO World Social Protection Report 2017-19, mainly based on Social Security Inquiry

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

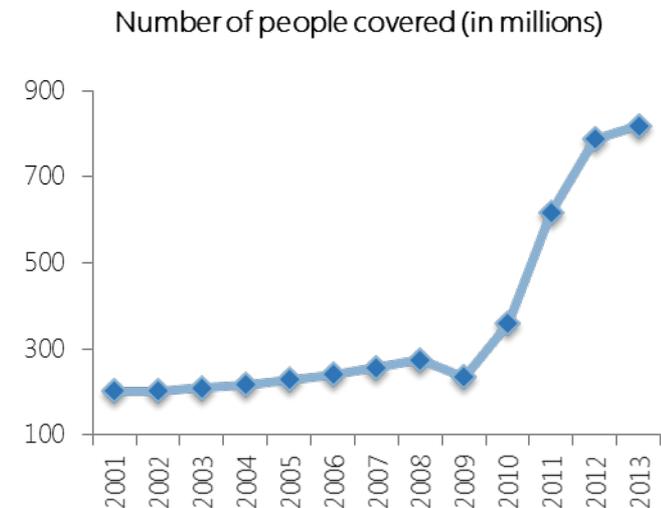
SDG indicator 1.3.1



But developing countries rapidly expanding social protection - many achieved universal coverage, generally combining social insurance and social assistance

- 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



Source: www.universal.social-protection.org



Social protection for
children and families

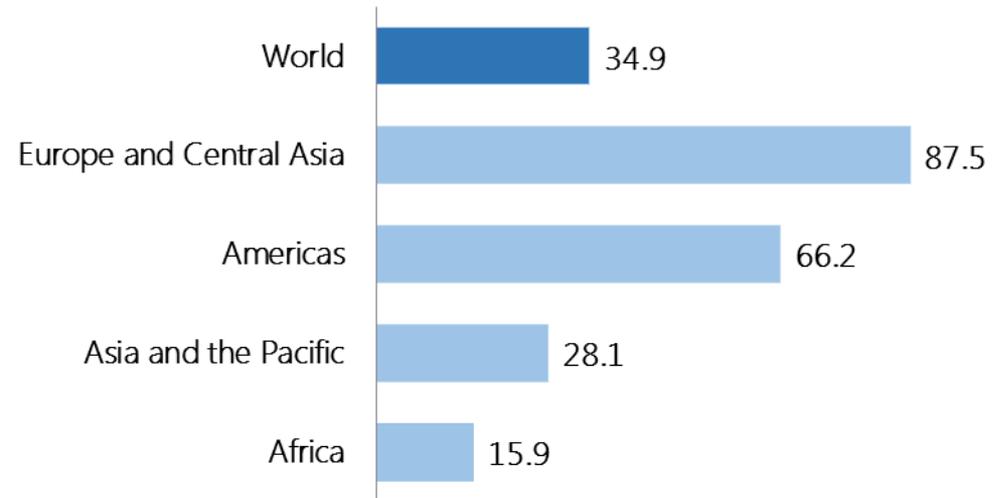


Almost two-thirds of children globally are not covered

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 enjoy effective access to social protection

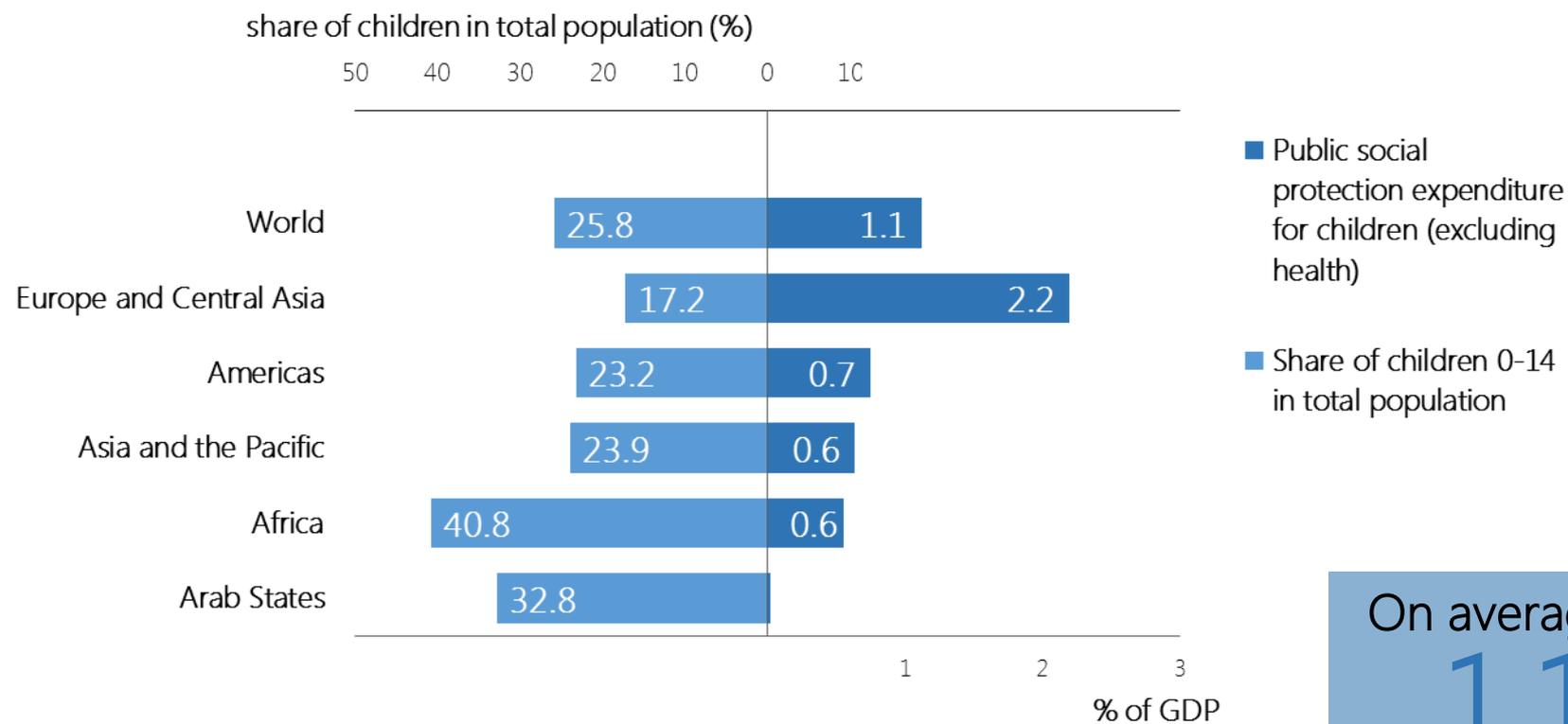
1.3 billion children are still unprotected

SDG indicator 1.3.1



Significant underinvestment in children

Public social protection expenditure (excluding health) on children and share of children 0–14 in total population



On average, only
1.1%
of GDP is allocated
to social protection
for children



Main trends in social protection for children

- Universal social protection for children achieved in some countries, such as Argentina, Chile and Mongolia; many other countries extending coverage
 - Other countries undergoing austerity or fiscal consolidation cut allowances, narrow-target to the poor and limit coverage, excluding children from their right to social protection
- ! Significant efforts are needed so that short-term fiscal adjustment does not undermine long-term progress



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

Universal maternity coverage was achieved in **Ukraine and Uruguay**

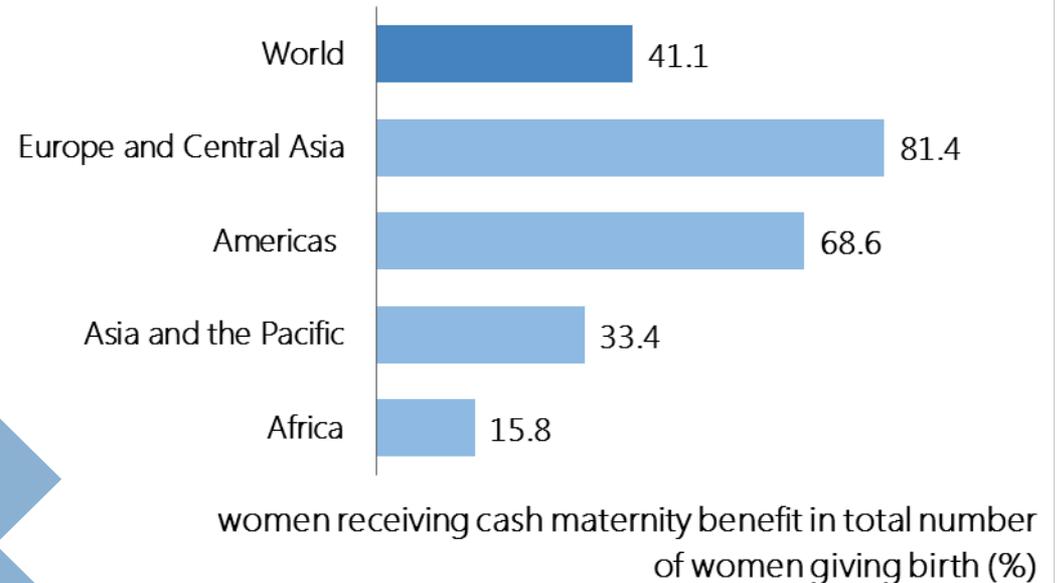
Significant progress was achieved in **Argentina, Mongolia and South Africa**

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

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for mothers with newborns



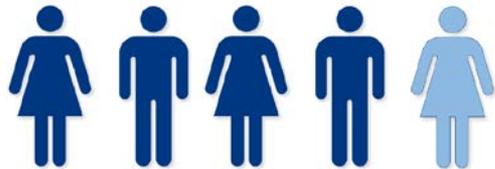
83 million

new mothers are still unprotected

SDG indicator 1.3.1

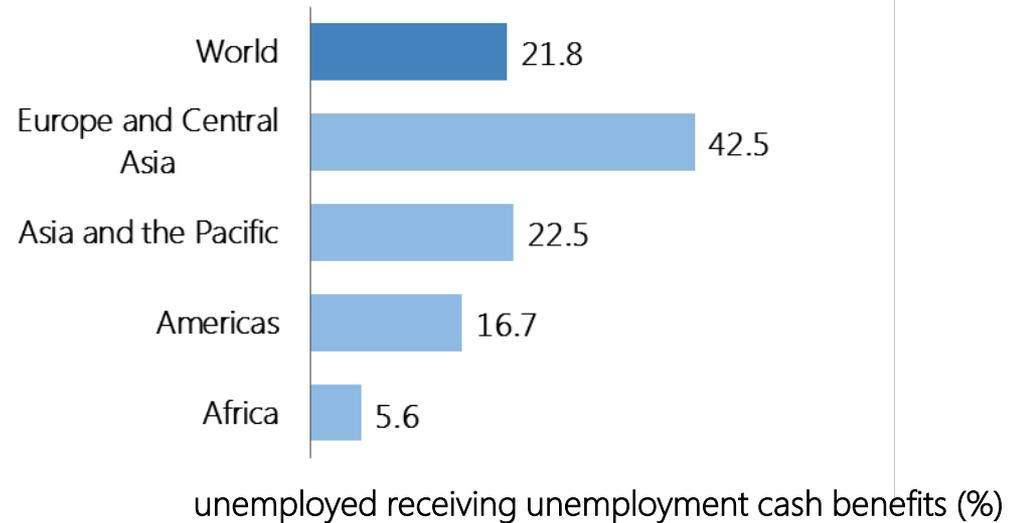


152 million unemployed workers are unprotected



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

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for unemployed persons



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

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





শিক্ষার অধিকার
সমসংস্কৃত সমাজে
সমস্ত শিশু, সবার জীবন

ইকুগেতে আসব
লিখব পড়ব জানব

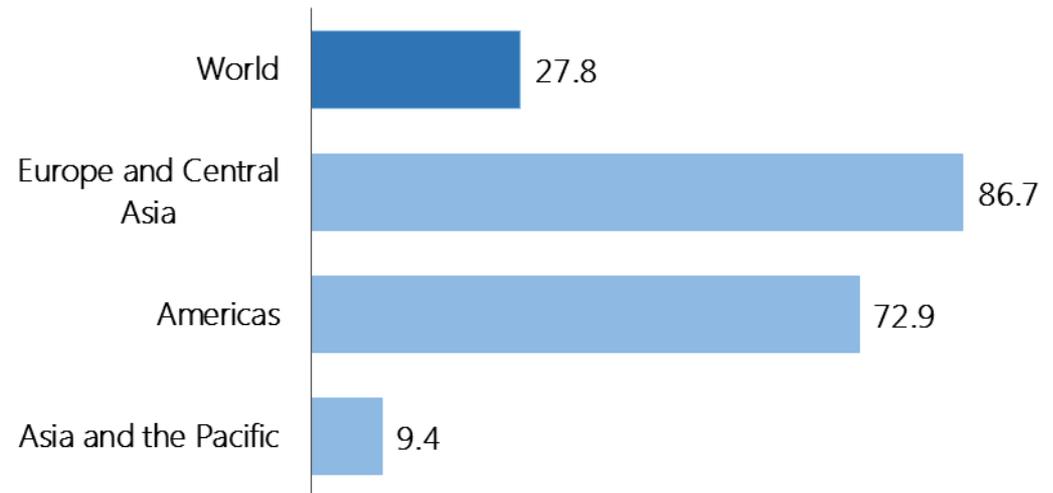
— হৃগদী সর্বশিক্ষা মিশন

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

SDG indicator 1.3.1





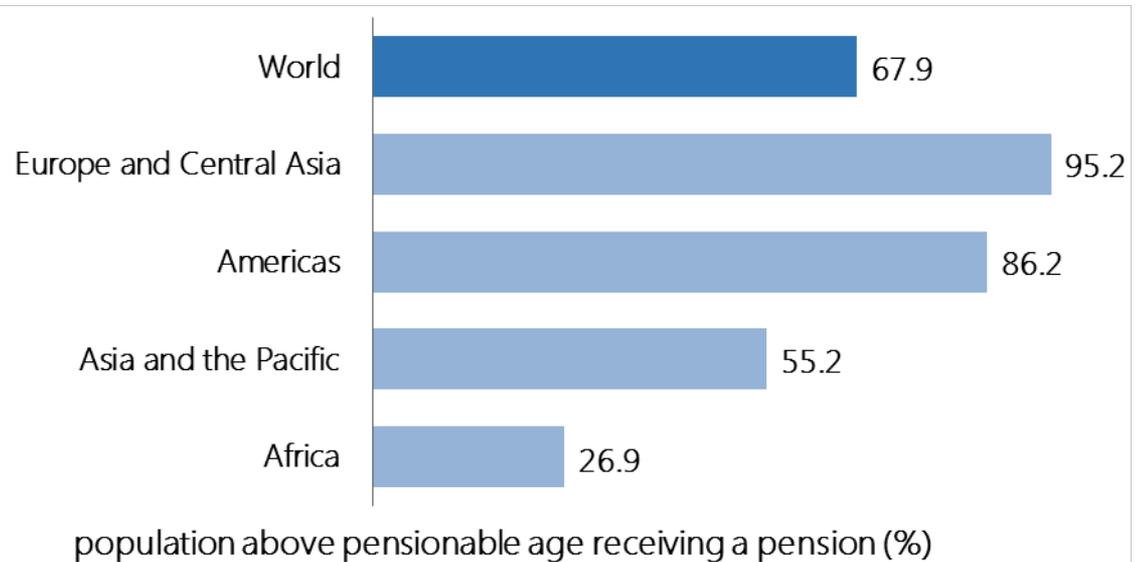
Social protection
for older persons

Significant expansion of old-age pensions

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

Those uncovered tend to work until death

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for older persons



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



Overview of old-age pension schemes

Information available for 192 countries (100%)

Old-age pension schemes anchored in national legislation providing periodic cash benefits
186 countries | (97%)

No old-age pension scheme anchored in national legislation providing periodic cash benefits

6 countries
(3%)

(of which 4 countries with provident funds providing lump-sum benefits to employees and sometimes also self-employed)

CONTRIBUTORY

Contributory scheme only

72 countries
(39%)

Contributory scheme and non-contributory means-tested scheme

64 countries
(34%)

Contributory scheme and non-contributory pensions-tested scheme

23 countries
(12%)

Contributory scheme and non-contributory universal scheme

14 countries
(8%)

NON-CONTRIBUTORY

Non-contributory means-tested scheme only

2 countries
(1%)

Non-contributory pensions-tested scheme only

1 country
(1%)

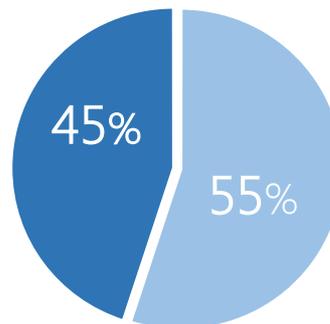
Non-contributory universal scheme only

10 countries
(5%)



The challenge for the future: closing persistent coverage gaps... and ensuring adequate benefits

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



55% (4 billion)
are still unprotected

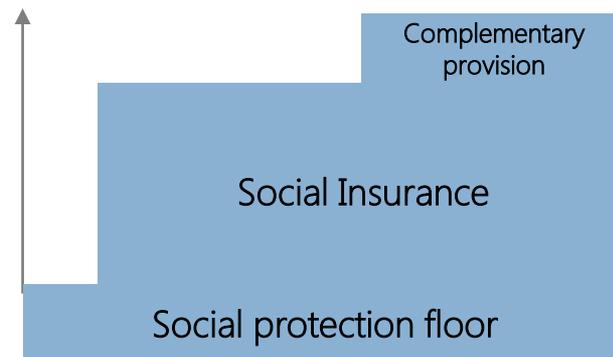
ILO's two-dimensional
social security extension strategy

More efforts are needed:

Strengthen national social protection systems,
including floors

Extend coverage to those in the informal
economy and facilitate their transition to the
formal economy

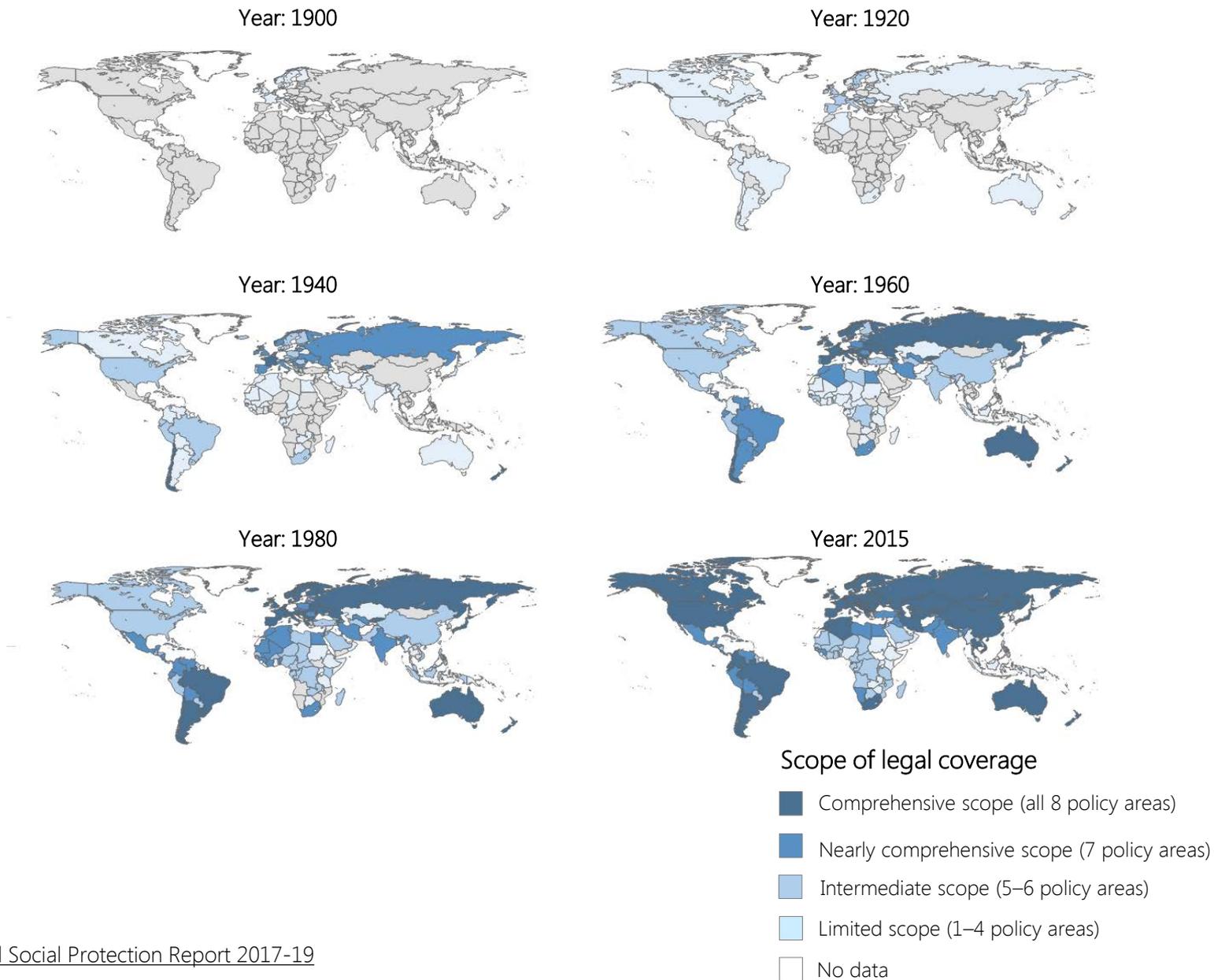
Ensure benefit adequacy



SDG indicator 1.3.1



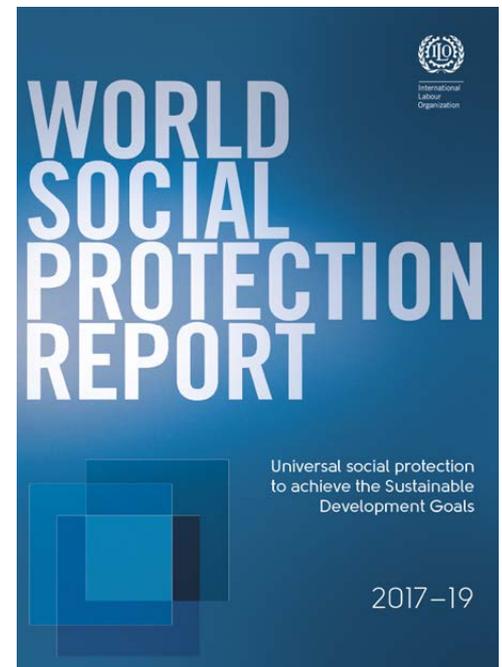
Social protection systems: a story of success over 100 years





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Thank You



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Universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

<http://www.social-protection.org>