

LAUNCHING THE SPF in EGYPT



International Labour Office

THE EGYPTIAN SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR ASSESSMENT

International Labour Organization (ILO)

CAIRO, 1st MARCH 2017

Social Protection Floors: a renewed UN/ILO mandate

2009 UN Social Protection Floor initiative (SPF-I) launched (ILO-WHO leading)
Under UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination



2011 Bachelet Report, G20 endorsement
2012 ILO Recommendation 202, consensus among 185 member States, workers' and employers' representatives
UN ECOSOC endorsement



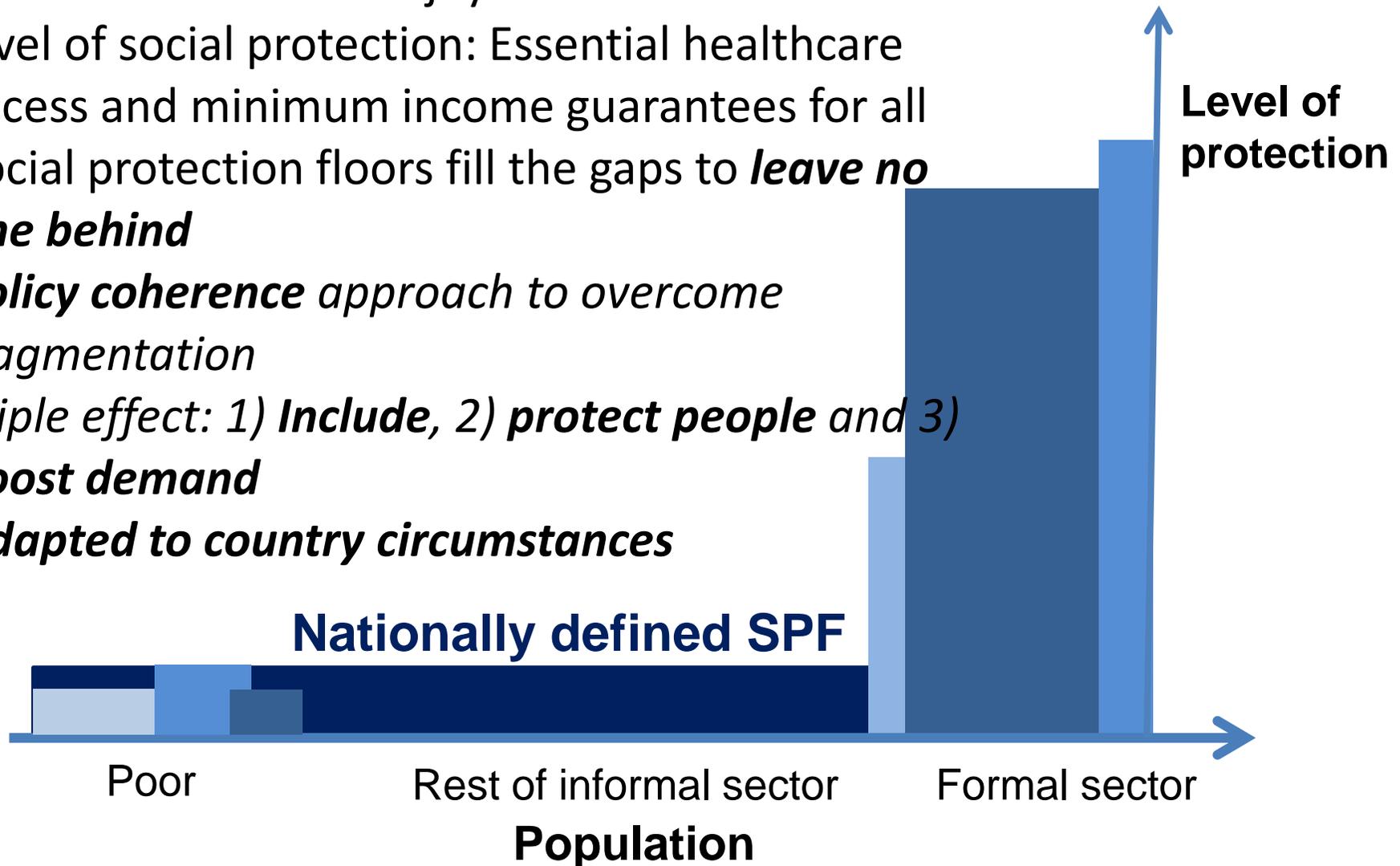
2014 Endorsement and call for continued SPF-I efforts by UNDG and ILO (2014)



2015 SDGs and post-2015 agenda, Goal 1. "End Poverty", Target 1.3 on social protection, including SPFs

Nationally-Defined Social Protection Floors

- All residents should enjoy at least a minimum level of social protection: Essential healthcare access and minimum income guarantees for all
- Social protection floors fill the gaps to *leave no one behind*
- *Policy coherence approach to overcome fragmentation*
- *Triple effect: 1) Include, 2) protect people and 3) boost demand*
- *Adapted to country circumstances*



SPF: Four essential guarantees

as defined in ILO Recommendation 202

1

Essential health care for all residents

2

Social protection for all children

3

Support to people of working age

In cases of unemployment, maternity, disability and work injury

4

Pensions for all older persons

Principles in SPF ILO Recommendation No. 202

UNIVERSALITY

- Universal coverage of residents by comprehensive SS

NON-DISCRIMINATION

- Based on equal treatment (and gender equality)
- Responsiveness to special needs
- Social inclusion, including informal economy

TRANSPARENCY

- Accountable and sound financial management, admin

SUSTAINABILITY

- Financial, fiscal and economic sustainability with due regard to social justice and equity

RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

- Respect for rights and dignity of people
- Full respect for collective bargaining and freedom of association for workers

DELIVERY

- High-quality public services that enhance delivery of SS

EVALUATION

- Regular monitoring and periodic evaluation

Steps of SPF Assessment

Step 1 – Building the **SPF Assessment Matrix** (draft done in 2016) including the identification of **priority recommendations**



Step 2 – **SPF Cost Assessment & Feasibility Studies** to estimate the cost of implementing the social protection recommendations



Step 3 – Finalisation of the **SPF Assessment Report for Endorsement** and further action by the higher levels of government

Involving stakeholders



Line ministries (Labour, Health, Social Welfare, Planning, Interior, Education, Finance, Rural Development, Women's Affairs, etc.), social security institutions

Local governments

Workers' and employers' organizations

National Statistics Office, academicians

UN agencies involved in SPF (ILO, UNICEF, WHO, UNECA, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNDP, WFP), World Bank, AU, BAD, other development partners

Civil society

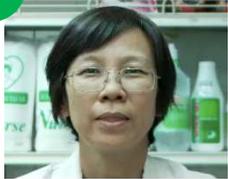
Step 1: Building the SPF Assessment Matrix

	SPF objectives	Govt. strategy	Existing provisions	Policy gaps	Implementation issues	Recommendations
Health	Four SPF guarantees	Identifying existing situation in the country		Identifying policy gaps and implementation issues, addressing which would complete the SPF		Priority policy options, decided through national dialogue
Children						
Working age						
Elderly						

Step 1: Making the SPF a reality

Four basic guarantees:

1



Do all residents have access to **essential health care**, including maternity care?

2



Do all **children** enjoy basic **income security**, providing access to nutrition, education, care, and any other necessary goods and services?

3



Do all persons in **active age** who cannot earn sufficient income, enjoy **basic income security**, particularly in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability?

4



Do all **older persons** have basic **income security**?

From Step 1 to Step 2

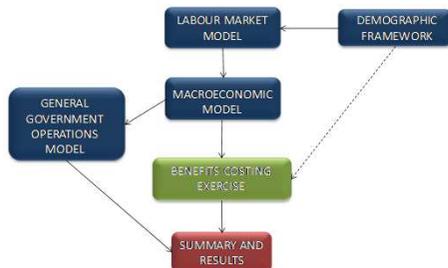
	SPF objectives	Existing SP provisions	Planned SP provisions (strategy)	Policy gaps	Implementation issues	Recommendations
Health						
Children						
Working age						
Elderly						

There are 2 types of recommendations

Recommendations to introduce non-contributory benefits, increase non-contributory benefit amounts, extend coverage

Recommendations to introduce social insurance, work on coordination between schemes and operations, qualitative recommendations to improve quality of services

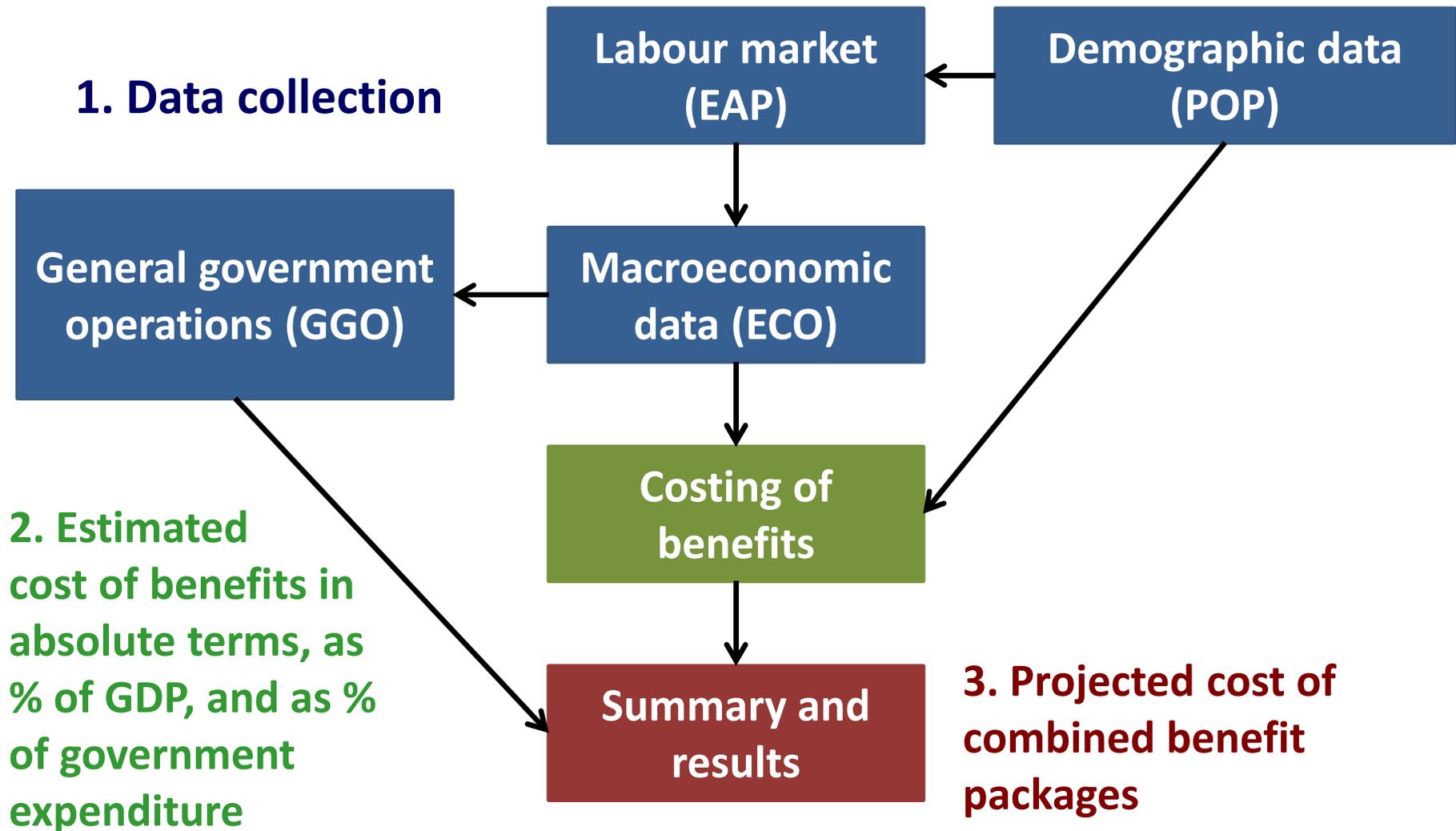
We can use the **Costing tools**



We need to conduct further studies



Step 2: Costing Assessment and Feasibility



Step 2: Costing Assessment and Feasibility

CHILDREN GUARANTEE

Recommendations are translated into scenarios, i.e. specific social protection policy options

Model version: 1.1
 Country: Coresia
 Created: 18-Oct-13
 Modified: 27-Nov-13
 User Name: ABND guide

Parameters	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Scenario 1: Provision of a conditional child allowance of COD 3,000 annually to										
Total children in the 0-14 age group (000s)	12,470	12,296	12,123	11,950						10,811
Target group (000s)	3,117	3,074	3,031	2,989	2,948	2,910	2,873	2,838	2,803	2,770
Take-up rate (%)	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target group covered by this scenario (000s)	0	0	0	747	1,474	2,183	2,873	2,838	2,803	2,770
Benefits per head (COD)	3,000	3,091								5,000
Total cost of providing benefits (COD million)	0	0								14,000
Admin cost (COD million)	0	0								4,000
Cost of Scenario 1 (COD million)	0	0	0	2,789	5,639	8,557	11,547	11,693	11,836	11,994
Cost as % of GDP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Cost as % of Govt. expenditure	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.20%	0.29%	0.36%	0.34%	0.32%	0.30%

Cost of implementing the scenarios is calculated using RAP worksheets

Estimated cost can be linked to fiscal space (GDP and government budget) to check their feasibility

Step 3: Finalization and Endorsement



Finalising the SPF Assessment report with stakeholders

Presenting to higher levels of Government



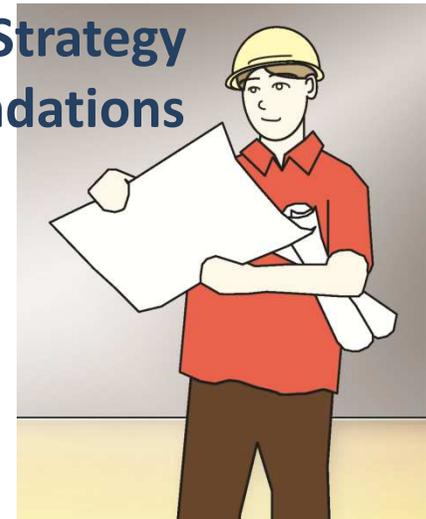
with a 'champion'



or conduct further studies:

- actuarial
- legal
- human capacity

Government may endorse in a **Social Protection Strategy** or '**pilot**' recommendations



Financing the Egyptian SPF Assessment

Step 1 – Define the national SPF through the Assessment Matrix

US\$ 50,000 (4 months, Draft Matrix already done)

Step 2 – Cost Assessment & Feasibility Studies of the SPF

\$ 150,000 (8 months)

Step 3 – Finalisation of the SPF Assessment Report with recommendations for national Endorsement

\$ 50,000 (4 months)

Share the country's experience through country briefs, web pages, and videos.

\$ 50,000

Build capacities through conducting workshops and study tours to countries with relevant experiences.

\$ 150,000