



International
Labour
Organization

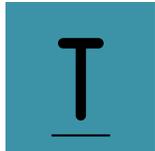
BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS FOR ALL

GLOBAL FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME:
ANNUAL REPORT 2017



BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS FOR ALL

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The Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All (hereinafter the Flagship Programme) was launched in January 2016. It aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on social protection notably SDG 1.3 and make universal social protection a reality.

In the twenty one target countries, the Flagship Programme is providing support to implement nationally defined social protection floors within social protection systems. This in-country focus is completed by cross-country policy advice supporting priority thematic areas such as social protection for migrants or extension of social protection to the informal economy. From this practice, knowledge, methodologies and tools are developed and shared with all ILO member States. Through the partnerships developed at country, regional and global levels with workers' and employers' organizations, the United Nations system, development partners, the business community, academia and civil society organizations, the Flagship Programme is increasing its impact.

We are happy to share with you the Annual Report 2017. It provides an overview of the main achievements in 2017:

1. in supporting the step-by-step development of nationally defined social protection systems including social protection floors in the 21 target countries;
2. in providing cross-country policy advice ;
3. in developing and sharing knowledge, methodologies and tools; and
4. in building partnerships at the country, regional and global levels.

The Annual report provides an overview of the resource mobilization efforts of the Flagship Programme contributing to the realization of the above-mentioned achievements.



“ It is our generational duty to ensure adequate universal social protection in all countries.”

Isabel Ortiz
Director, Social Protection Department, ILO



“ With ILO's Flagship Programme, we believe that we will improve the social protection situation of at least 30 million people by the end of 2020.”

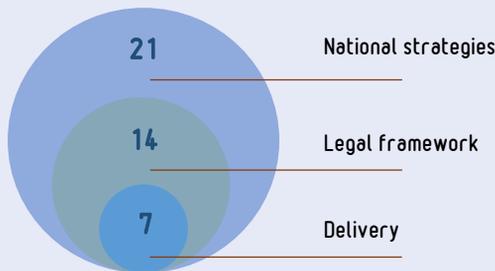
Valerie Schmitt
Deputy Director, Social Protection Department, ILO
Head of the Flagship Programme

A STRATEGY TO CHANGE MILLIONS OF LIVES

Institutional changes in all target countries...

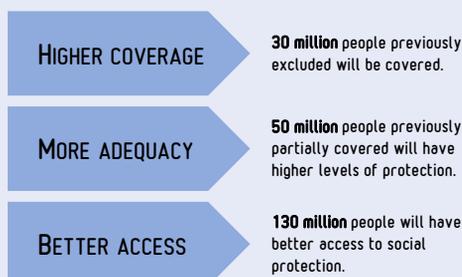
Our aim is that by 2020:

- ▶ a national social protection strategy and/or a practical implementation plan will be adopted in the 21 countries;
- ▶ 14 of the 21 countries will have designed or reformed social protection schemes and adopted or revised the corresponding law; and
- ▶ 7 of the 21 countries will have improved their operations including delivery mechanisms for their social protection floors.

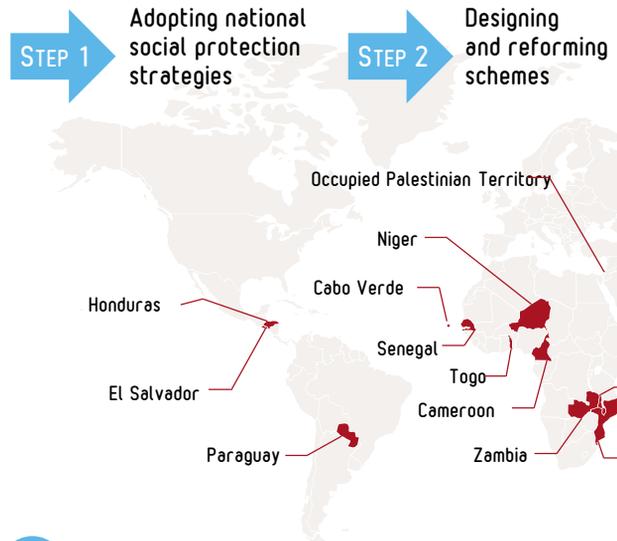


... to improve the social protection situation for millions of people

By 2020:



1 In-country support to implement nationally



2 Cross-country policy advice



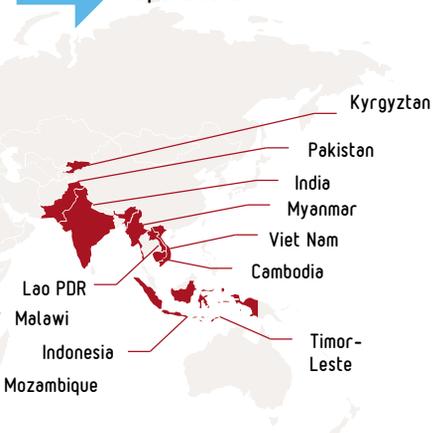
The Flagship Programme provides specialized policy and technical assistance to address vulnerabilities related to: children, climate change and disasters, domestic workers, health care for the poor and women, maternity and paternity, migrant workers, older persons, persons with disabilities, refugee crisis, self-employed, informal and rural workers, and unemployed persons.

4 Partnerships for success in the countries,

As much as the 2030 Agenda is a responsibility shared by all actors of society, the development of social protection systems including floors requires a strong commitment by a variety of actors. Partnerships with the private sector, trade unions, civil society, UN agencies, South-South and other development partners are crucial to mobilize the necessary resources and expertise to support the achievement of SDG 1.3.

defined social protection systems including floors

STEP 3 Improving operations



To make the right to social protection a reality for all, the Flagship Programme follows a tailor-made and step-by-step approach. In all 21 countries, it supports the development of national social protection strategies, the design or reform of social protection schemes and the strengthening of their governance and delivery capacity.

3 Practical knowledge development



The in-country support and the cross-country policy advice inform the development of knowledge, methodologies and tools aimed at supporting other countries with Assessment-Based National Dialogue processes; the design of national evidence-based policies and strategies; the costing and financing of social protection schemes; legal drafting processes; the coordination and administration of schemes; the ratification of ILO Conventions and the implementation of ILO Recommendations and the development of a culture of social protection.

A resource mobilization strategy to achieve this change

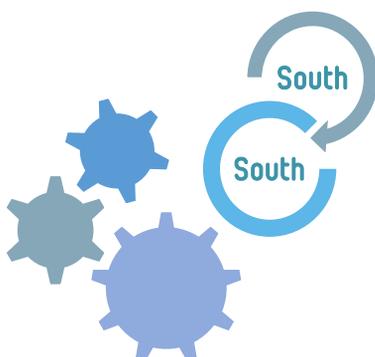
The Flagship Programme is partially financed by ILO's Regular Budget and Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA).

To fulfil the ambition of the Flagship Programme the ILO is mobilizing additional resources from:

- ▶ governments;
- ▶ development banks;
- ▶ global funds;
- ▶ triangular and South-South cooperation;
- ▶ foundations and the private sector; and
- ▶ General public (crowd-funding).

The ILO is leading the development of a Social Protection Floors Window under the UN Joint Policy Fund. This fund will support and enhance delivering as One on SPFs and the transition from humanitarian aid to sustainable development.

at the regional and global levels



Total budget (2016-20)

In-country support to 21 countries	USD 48.3 million
Cross-country policy advice	USD 10.7 million
Support unit	USD 5.7 million
Total budget	USD 64.7 million

Joining forces through partnerships

At the country level: multi-stakeholders teams

At the country level building social protection systems and floors is the overall and primary responsibility of the State. Together with workers and employers organizations, civil society and with support from academia, UN agencies and other development partners, they shape national social protection strategies and implement social protection policies and programmes.

Each of these stakeholders has specific reasons to support SDG 1.3. :

- Governments for reasons related to reducing poverty, enhancing social justice and social peace, economic growth and sustainable development in their country.
- Workers organizations and civil society because social security is a human right and because it contributes to fair and inclusive societies.
- Employers organizations and private sector enterprises because social protection contributes to the productivity of workers, the competitiveness of enterprise, and because it increases domestic demand.
- The UN system because it promotes "delivery as One" on social protection as the most efficient way to achieve tangible poverty reduction and sustainable development results in countries.
- Development partners because social protection is a driver of fair, inclusive and sustainable development.



At the global level: A Multi-stakeholder Partnership for SDG 1.3

A Multi-stakeholder Partnership for SDG 1.3 was announced in July 2017 at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York by ILO Director-General. It brings together under one umbrella the various networks that have been created over years to build common positions on social protection and enhance joint programming. Each network has its own agenda based on which its members make substantive contributions to SDGs on social protection through global advocacy and support to country implementation.

Working as One-UN on social protection floors: The UN Social Protection Floors Initiative launched in 2009 by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination includes UN agencies and other partners. At the country level, UN Country Teams ensure that social protection is included as a priority in UNDAFs and develop joint technical assistance programmes. Through the UNDG regional social protection teams, experiences and good practices on the implementation of national social protection floors are being shared and promoted; the UN Staff College supports the development of UN capacities on social protection. A Thematic Window under the UN Joint Policy Fund will soon support delivery as One through joint programming and resource mobilization.

Bilateral donors and agencies: the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) created in 2012 is composed of representatives of international organizations, bilateral donors and NGOs and is co-chaired by the World Bank and the ILO. It aims at enhancing global coordination and advocacy on social protection issues and at coordinating international cooperation in country demand-driven actions.

The NGO Global Coalition for the Social Protection Floors, created in 2012 and led by civil society organizations includes 80 civil society organizations and trade unions that support the outreach of social protection floors to informal economy workers and other vulnerable groups.

The Social Protection, Freedom and Justice For Workers Network, launched in 2017 with the International Trade Union Confederation and in collaboration with the Global Coalition for SPFs established in 2017, mobilizes workers organizations to promote and defend workers' rights to social protection in the context of the establishment of SPFs and social security reforms.

Partnerships with universities and training centres, including training and learning services offered by the ILO's International Training Centre (ITC) in TURIN, the new partnership with the UN Staff College as well as a network of universities that will receive ILO accreditation for the delivery of a social protection Master Course Curriculum.

The Global Business Network for Social Protection Floors established in 2015 by the ILO and the International Organization of Employers, is an engagement platform for enterprises and employers' organizations to share experiences and support the implementation of public social protection systems in selected countries.

The Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection (USP 2030) launched in 2016 by the World Bank and the ILO and expanded in 2017 to include 15 international organizations and development partners to promote universal social protection.



IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT NATIONALLY DEFINED

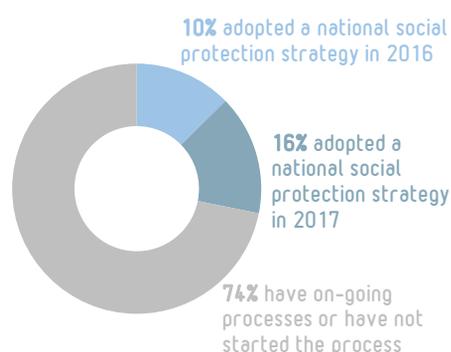
STEP 1

Supporting the development of national social protection strategies

National social protection strategies in countries are adopted based on a national social dialogue process. The dialogue assesses the current situation and arrives at a consensus on actions to implement a nationally-defined social protection floor.

For the first phase (2016-20), 19 out of the 21 Flagship Programme's target countries and one territory have requested the ILO's support for the development or revisions of their national social protection strategies or implementation roadmaps: Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt), Senegal, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Step 1 target countries



ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

With ILO's support, national social protection strategies have been finalized and adopted in **three** countries (16 percent of Step 1 target countries) from November 2016 to October 2017.

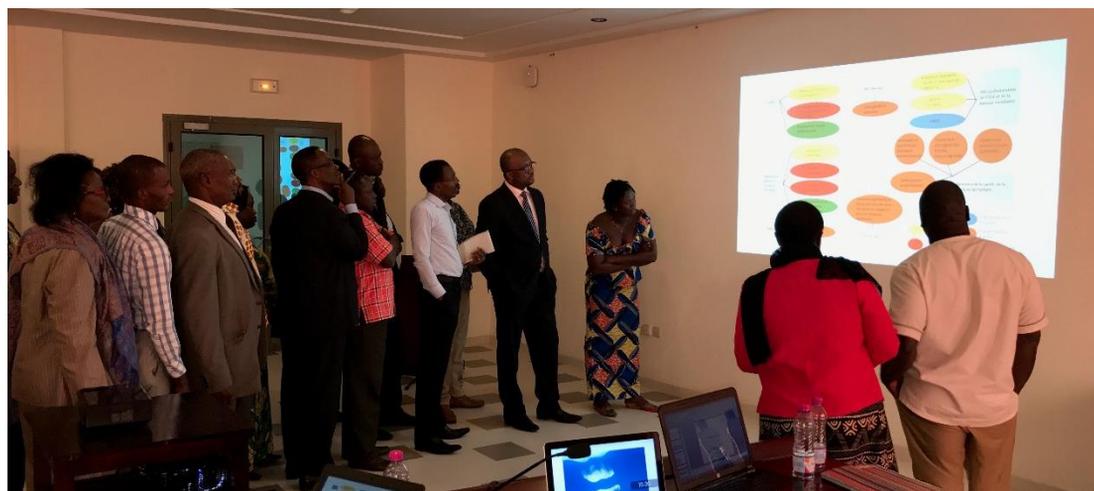
- **Cambodia:** The National Social Protection Framework 2016-2025 was approved by the Council of Ministers on 24 March 2017 and launched by the Prime Minister in July 2017. The ILO contributed from the onset of this process in collaboration with UNICEF, GIZ and other partners, with the support from EU-SPS, AFD and ILO-Korea funding.
- **Viet Nam:** The Government of Viet Nam has embarked on a profound reform of its entire social protection system. In April 2017, the Government adopted a Master Plan on Social Assistance Reform (MPSAR) (2016-2025). The preparation of the MPSAR benefited from the joint support of different UN agencies. ILO, with support from its Irish Aid project, provided a costing of the overall benefits package of the MPSAR. The Government is now preparing the Master Plan on Social Insurance Reform (MPSIR). The ILO, with financial support from Japan, is currently providing advisory support for defining policy options including the articulation between social assistance and social insurance.
- **Zambia:** The Integrated Framework for Basic Social Protection Programmes (IFBSPP) is scheduled to be launched in November 2017 during the social protection week in Lusaka. This framework is intended to promote an efficient, coordinated and more coherent provision of social protection transfers, by reducing fragmentation and allowing for synergies and complementarities in programming. The development of the framework was supported by the ILO through a partnership with Irish Aid and a UN Joint Programme.

SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS INCLUDING FLOORS

In six other countries the process is advanced and will be completed by the end of 2017 or beginning of 2018:

- **Kyrgyzstan:** The Assessment-based National Dialogue (ABND) process has been finalized and the report was published. It is expected to be officially launched at the end of 2017. A Resolution on the extension of social protection floors, setting out national priorities on improving the national social protection system was also adopted by the multi-stakeholder Working Group of the Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND).
- **Lao PDR:** The ABND is being carried out under the oversight of the government's Drafting Committee for the National Social Protection Strategy led and facilitated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare with support of ILO (and involvement of other UN agencies). The ABND report was completed and endorsed by the government. It is expected to be officially launched at the end of 2017.
- **Malawi:** The Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP) II (2018-2023) is expected to be approved by relevant authorities in November 2017. It was developed using the ABND methodology and following a comprehensive review of the current MNSSP (2012-2016). The MNSSP II benefitted from the support of a social protection task force comprised of the Ministry of Finance, UNICEF, WFP, GIZ and ILO. Particular attention was paid to the better integration of existing social assistance instruments as well as to aligning traditional social assistance structures with emergency response programmes.
- **oPt:** A national diagnostic study has been carried out and will be endorsed by tripartite stakeholders in December 2017. It is the first step of a national dialogue process aiming at the development of a social protection floor.
- **Timor-Leste:** The ABND has been carried out and the final report has been shared with the Government for their endorsement in 2018.
- **Togo:** The process of elaborating a coherent social protection strategy started in November 2016, using the Social Protection Policy Options Tool (ABND-SPPOT) to collect relevant data that will help in the development of a social protection floor. This process is financially supported by the OECD.

ABNDs on social protection are currently being carried out in other countries (beyond the 21 target countries of ILO's Flagship Programme).



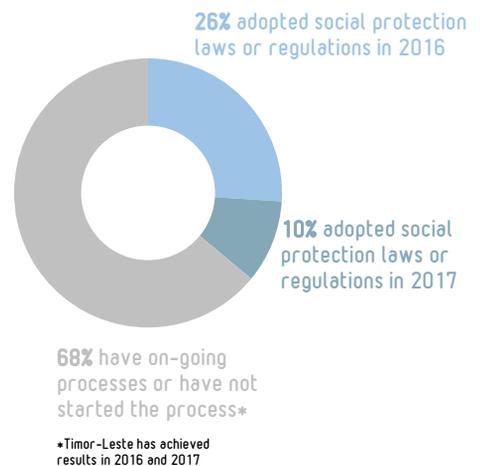
STEP 2

Supporting the design or reform of social protection schemes

The ILO supports countries with the design of social protection reforms, schemes and programmes developed in consultation with social partners. It provides countries with technical advisory services and studies, including costing and financing studies, feasibility studies with respect to the legal framework, institutional set-up or architecture of the scheme as well as macroeconomic and fiscal assessments of social protection reforms. The ILO further supports countries with the ratification and application of up-to-date social security Conventions.

For the first phase (2016–20), 19 of the 21 Flagship Programme target countries and one territory have requested the ILO's support in the design or reform of social protection schemes: Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, OPT, Paraguay, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Togo, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Step 2 target countries



ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

ILO's support for the design of social protection schemes and reforms has led to the adoption of social protection Laws or regulations in **two** countries (10 per cent of the Step 2 target countries) from November 2016 to October 2017.

- **El Salvador:** In June 2017, the tripartite board of directors of the Salvadorian institute of social security approved the Régimen de Salvadoreños en el Exterior (SALVEX) which will provide social security coverage to families of workers who work abroad. The institute expects to provide coverage to the families of 5'000 workers every year, for the first three years. The objective of the programme is to provide coverage to 200'000 families.
- **Timor-Leste:** The Parliament of Timor-Leste approved the General Social Security Law (Law 12/2016), creating the first contributory social security scheme in the country. The new scheme offers provisions for old age, death, survivors, disability and maternity/paternity. The Parliament approved the regulations for contributions and benefits in May 2017. The participation in the new scheme is mandatory as of 1st August 2017, and it aims at covering from 40'000 to 70'000 workers by January 2018. ILO's support in Timor-Leste is financed through the ACTION Portugal project.

In four other countries, ILO's support led to the approval of the design or reform of social protection schemes and programmes, but the legal framework has not yet been adopted:

- **Cameroon:** The government, in consultation with social partners, has designed a new social health protection scheme. The ILO supported the assessment of the health financing system and contributed to the design of the universal health coverage scheme. The new Law on universal health coverage is scheduled to be discussed in Parliament in November 2017.
- **Honduras:** With ILO support, the Secretariat de Desarrollo e Inclusiòn Social is designing a new non-contributory pension scheme.
- **Myanmar:** As part of the social security law reform in Myanmar, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement launched, in February 2017, a Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme in Chin State, Rakhine State and Naga autonomous region with combined funding from the national Government and the development partners; and a monthly social pension of 10'000 Kyats for persons aged 90 years old and over with funding from the national Government.
- **Viet Nam:** The Decree on Mandatory Social Insurance for Migrant workers was drafted and submitted to the Government; it is expected to be adopted by the end of 2017.



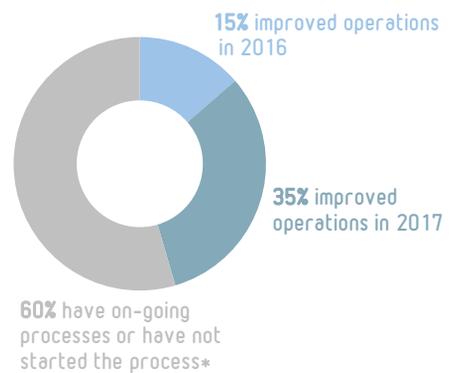
STEP 3

Supporting the improvement of operations

Administrative capacity and participation of persons concerned have been increased through hands-on training, the implementation of social protection floors delivery mechanisms (including one-stop shops for beneficiary registration and benefit distribution), and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems among others. The financial governance of schemes is also improved through actuarial valuations.

During the first phase (2016-20), 20 of the 21 Flagship Programme target countries and one territory have requested the ILO's support for the improvement of their social protection operations: Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Togo, Viet Nam and Zambia.

Step 3 target countries



*Cabo Verde and Cambodia have achieved results in 2016 and 2017

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

ILO's support to the improvement of operations resulted in coverage, adequacy or better access to social protection in **seven** countries (35 per cent of the Step 3 target countries) from November 2016 to October 2017.

- **Cabo Verde:** In November 2016, the government of Cabo Verde approved an action plan for the implementation of a single register that will facilitate the identification of beneficiaries for their enrolment in the new non-contributory schemes. The ILO, with support from the ACTION-Portugal project, contributed to the development of the methodology used.
- **Cambodia:** The National Social Security Fund's (NSSF) social health insurance (SHI) scheme was launched in late 2016 in consultation with workers' and employers' representatives. In addition to health insurance, maternity and sick leave benefits were also introduced. As of August 2017, approximately 910,000 workers were registered in the scheme, and approximately 100,000 workers per month are now accessing health services through this scheme. It is expected that by the end of 2017, all 1.1 million NSSF members will be registered. Starting January 2018, the NSSF will begin expanding beyond this base, to workers currently in informal employment. The ILO supported the government to set up the scheme, through feasibility studies and advisory services on the operational design. ILO support was financed through an EU SPS and AFD projects.
- **Cameroon:** In November 2016, the government of Cameroon adopted a new national methodology to identify vulnerable and poor people to give access to the social protection benefits. In total, 15'000 additional beneficiaries are expected to be identified and registered by 2018.

- **Indonesia:** The on-going reform of the National Social Security System on the extension of coverage, has contributed to increasing coverage for women and men. According to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (the Indonesian Social Security Agency), currently, 9 million workers are active contributors to the new pension scheme (launched in July 2015). The ILO, through its Japan funded project on social protection in ASEAN, supported the review and capacity building of the social security inspection system to improve its operations.
- **Myanmar:** With ILO's support, a Management Information System (MIS) for social health protection scheme is currently being implemented with the financial support of Korea.
- **oPt:** The new social security institution, the Palestinian Social Security Corporation (PSSC), is being established. It is responsible for the administration of the new social security system for private sector workers and their family members. The ILO is providing continuous comprehensive technical assistance for the setting-up of a well-functioning administration. It is estimated that the new social security system will contribute to the extension of old-age, disability and death benefits, as well as employment injury benefits and maternity benefits to more than 80'000 workers and their family members in 2018-2019 and to more than 330'000 by 2025. ILO's support represents a total budget of USD 3.7 million of which USD 1.85 million have been secured thanks to the contribution from Government of Kuwait USD 700'000; Qatar USD 1 million, and ILO-South-South and Triangular Cooperation funds USD 150'000.
- **Pakistan (KP Province):** The first ever One-Window-Operation for Social Protection in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Province is being piloted in two districts (Nowshera and Lower Dir) with 300 social protection beneficiary households. The objective is to establish a well-coordinated and efficient social protection service delivery system. The project is technically supported by ILO and financially assisted by the Japan Social Safety Net programme. GIZ, ILO and the government of KP Province are collaborating to complete the pilot and draw lessons learnt to inform the development of a replicable model for the expansion of the social protection system to the informal economy. A vulnerability assessment of the beneficiaries was also undertaken to be able to assess future impact of the One-window-operation on their vulnerability and their capacity to move out from poverty.
- **Pakistan (national level):** The national Government launched in 2016 the Social Protection Management Information System (MIS) to identify social protection beneficiaries, keep track of existing social protection schemes and assess coverage under each scheme, The ILO supported the design of the MIS and is currently supporting its implementation including, amongst others, the development of a database that will allow to identify beneficiaries' needs and provide them with the appropriate social protection schemes.



Single window service

People often have multiple social protection needs and require a package of complementary services and transfers (such as food, education, and child support grants; income support and vocational training) that demand coordination between institutions from the policy development stage to the practical implementation of social protection floor components. Various delivery, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been piloted all over the world in an effort to make social protection floors a reality for all.

A step-by-step approach:

1. Analyse the existing situation: An analysis of a country's current social protection system and decentralization policies are carried out to assess gaps and issues in the delivery, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation of the social protection system. A participatory approach is adopted to ensure that all views are given due consideration and that the recommendations are based on a national consensus.
2. Design the delivery, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation mechanism: The mechanism's functions are described in detail and the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders at all levels of the sub-national administration are identified. Participatory workshops are organized to ensure that the final design is relevant, acceptable, and feasible.
3. Implement the mechanism: The required changes in the system are identified and an implementation plan is elaborated. The processes are described in detail and the tools (such as manuals, leaflets, IT solutions) are developed, tested, and implemented. National stakeholders receive hands-on training.

An example:

Zambia: The ILO is planning to support (starting in 2018) a selected number of district administrations in the development of integrated single window approaches. The experience will allow to test and develop a district/community level social protection coordination model that can subsequently be scaled up at national level.

Delivery



Coordination



Monitoring and evaluation



In-country support to implement nationally defined social protection floors:
A summary of achievements during the first two years of implementation of
ILO's Flagship Programme (2016–2017)

	Step 1			Step 2			Step 3		
	2016	2017	Target by 2020	2016	2017	Target by 2020	2016	2017	Target by 2020
Cabo Verde			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Cameroon			✓			✓		✓	✓
El Salvador			✓		✓	✓			✓
Honduras			✓			✓			✓
India			✓	✓		✓			✓
Indonesia								✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan			✓			✓			
Lao PDR			✓			✓	✓		✓
Malawi			✓			✓			✓
Mozambique	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
Myanmar						✓		✓	✓
Niger			✓			✓			✓
occupied Palestinian territory			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Pakistan	✓		✓					✓	✓
Paraguay			✓			✓			✓
Senegal			✓			✓			✓
Timor Leste			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Togo			✓			✓			✓
Viet Nam		✓	✓			✓			✓
Zambia		✓	✓			✓			✓
Total	5 countries or 26 per cent have achieved step 1 (adoption of a strategy)			6 countries or 32 per cent have achieved step 2 (adoption of a law in line with ILO standards)			8 countries or 40 per cent have made progress under step 3 (improving operations)		

CROSS-COUNTRY POLICY ADVICE AND PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

Assessment-based national dialogue (ABND)

The Assessment-based National Dialogue (ABND) on social protection is a participatory national social dialogue process that identifies priority areas for government intervention to develop a national floor of social protection and estimates the cost of closing social protection floor gaps. It is led by Government and involves a broad platform of relevant stakeholders, including representatives of various ministries (i.e. labour, social welfare, health, education, rural development, finance, planning and others); local governments; social security institutions; workers' and employers' representatives; civil society organizations; academia; UN agencies under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and other development partners. The ABND process follows three steps: It first identifies the existing social protection situation in the country, policy gaps and implementation issues. It then formulates recommendations to address these problems, establish a social protection floor (SPF) in the country and design a national social protection strategy. The cost of various policy scenarios as well as their potential impacts on poverty are assessed; financing options are also discussed. The recommendations take into account government priorities and can also inspire new policy developments. Finally, the ABND report and its recommendations are shared with the relevant authorities for their endorsement and ultimately their implementation. The ABND is a technical dialogue process that informs the development of a national social protection policy, strategy or reform and its road map or implementation plan. The ILO's Social Protection Assessment Based Dialogue: A Global Guide provides guidance on how to conduct an ABND. It draws, amongst others, from experiences and lessons learned from countries which have already carried out an ABND. The Guide is being progressively enriched with new country experiences.

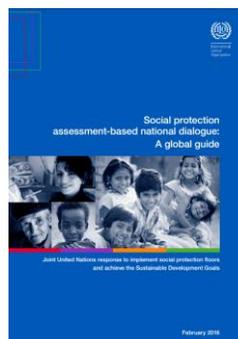
Since 2011, the ABND methodology has been used in 21 countries: Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, oPt, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Togo, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, and Zambia. It is still on-going in Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, oPt, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and Togo.

The ABND methodology has been the basis for the development of an interagency social protection assessment tool (ISPA) namely the "ABND-SPPOT" tool which is currently being piloted in Togo.



For more information on the ABND:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ResourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=51881>



Social protection assessment-based national dialogue: A global guide

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ResourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=53462>

Technical legal support

Entitlement to social protection benefits prescribed by national law is a prerequisite for ensuring the fulfilment of the human right to social security. By anchoring social protection in law a State creates a solid foundation that establishes rights and obligations; builds accountability; contributes to the sustainability of social protection programmes and their effective implementation.

The ILO has a long history of providing legal advisory services to its constituents. This includes the development of national social security policy and law, as well as the ratification and effective implementation of ILO social security standards.

All legal advisory services and recommendations provided by the ILO are based on international social security standards that have been developed and adopted by governments, employers and workers representatives of ILO 187 member States. This body of legal standards, and notably the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), set out minimum qualitative and quantitative requirements as well as fundamental principles for the development and maintenance of sound and sustainable social security systems and schemes.

- **India:** India is currently revising its Social Security and Welfare Code. The revision started in march 2017 with the objective to extend social security to all workers by establishing a unified national social security system including the consolidation of 15 national laws on social security. Upon request of the Government, the ILO has reviewed and provided extensive comments on the draft Code on the basis of principles embodied in international social security standards and international best practices. The ILO also organized workshops with trade unions and employers' organizations, to discuss the development of the draft Code and take stock of their observations.
- **Egypt:** The ILO is advising the Government of Egypt on the finalization of the new Social Insurance Law, as the last step of a comprehensive reform process supported by the ILO. The law is expected to be finalized and shared with the Prime Minister and Parliament by the end of 2017. Legal advice currently being provided by the ILO builds on a review of the existing social insurance pension system examining the design and implementation of the scheme based on the existing legislation as well as implementation data. More specifically, basic income security and benefit adequacy have been assessed; the financing structure under the current legislation has been analysed; and a financial projection of the current scheme has been carried out.
- **Zambia:** The ILO provided key support for the development of the draft National Social Protection Bill under the lead of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and related social protection line ministries in consultation with the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) and Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU). Technical inputs were provided at all stages of the process. The Bill has been submitted to Parliament for enactment during the second session of the 12th National Assembly (2017) and is pending endorsement.

- **Cambodia:** The Government of Cambodia is undertaking an important social protection reform with the overall objective of extending social protection. The ILO has been providing technical support in this regard, including undertaking actuarial valuations and assessments concerning governance and investment policies as well as providing legal support.

A **how-to guide for drafting social security law** is currently being developed. It has already been applied in Myanmar in 2016 and is currently being applied in Cambodia and India.

In addition to supporting the drafting of social protection legal frameworks, ILO also supports countries to ratify social security conventions, and meet their conventional obligations once the Convention has been ratified.

A **toolkit to assist ILO constituents in ratifying ILO social security Conventions, and most particularly Convention No. 102**, is under development. Components of the toolkit are being used by social partners, national consultants and ILO experts.



For more information on the technical legal support:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/guess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=53289>



A video on ILO experts supporting Myanmar in aligning their social protection legal framework with international social security standards.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6D0xVR-arQY&list=PLALQQNjQjyMBAejigGld0n0cpG8hWJPls&index=54>

Culture of social protection

Creating a culture of social protection contributes to the extension of coverage and the realization of the human right to social protection. People who are well informed about their rights to social protection are more proactive in exercising their rights and participating in the design or implementation of the social protection system.

Building a culture of social protection is a country-specific process in line with a country's social contract, ideologies and religion. It concerns society as a whole in which every person has a role to play as a member of society. Instruments to build a culture of social protection involve: education, communication and awareness raising, capacity building of social protection institution staff and policy-makers.

- **Cambodia:** In 2017, Auchan's Foundation "Weave our Future" is collaborating with the ILO and the Cambodian National Social Security Fund (NSSF) to promote national social protection schemes for workers and their families in Cambodia. The foundation provides financial support for the development of a communication campaign to raise awareness among workers and employers, of existing and new benefits, such as those under the new Social Health Insurance of the NSSF.
- **Mozambique:** During the Social Protection Week in Mozambique, organized by the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Welfare in October 2016, the ILO conducted several advocacy activities both in 2016 and in 2017 that contributed to reinforce a national culture of social protection. Among the activities organized, the ILO launched the documentary film "Being Someone". This film tries to capture the impact of social protection on the lives of beneficiaries, through the story of four households that receive basic social protection allowances provided by the National Social Action Institute.
- **Zambia:** With the support of the ILO and other development partners, the first Zambia National Social Protection week took place in 2016 under the theme "Social Protection for Inclusive Growth". A second edition of the Social protection week will take place in November 2017. The Social Protection Week comprises a series of sessions engaging citizens in public debate on the state of social protection in Zambia. During this five-day event, government and other stakeholders organize sessions on social protection reforms, maternity protection, universal health coverage, social protection financing and the extension of social protection to the informal economy.



For more information on the culture of social protection:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressourceid=53497>

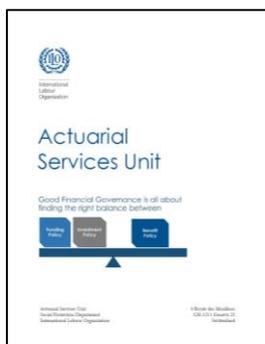


The film "Being Someone" can be accessed here: <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowResource.action?ressourceid=54137>

Actuarial services unit (ASU)

Actuarial valuations and investment policy reviews undertaken by the ILO assess social security systems and schemes to ensure they comply with actuarial standards and guidelines. Regular actuarial valuations are required under national social security legislations in order to assess the financial sustainability of the social security schemes. To ensure that ILO constituents receive high quality advisory services in a timely manner, a unit dedicated to deliver these services, the Actuarial Services Unit (ASU), was created. ASU's mandate is to support technical cooperation projects requiring quantitative and actuarial valuations and review as well as policy and legal recommendations.

Since January 2016, ASU has been involved in **28 actuarial valuations and investment policy reviews in 18 countries**: 4 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 African countries, 2 European countries, 4 Asian countries, 2 Middle East countries.



For more information about ASU:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.res.sourceld=54824>



Old age pensions

Many countries around the world have achieved universal pension coverage. The experience of these countries shows that extending pension coverage to all citizens over a relatively short period is possible. As shown through the case of Timor-Leste, one way to reach this outcome is through the universalization of non-contributory benefits, a type of scheme that is indispensable for covering vulnerable groups that have limited or no capacity to pay contributions. Timor-Leste achieved universal pension coverage in 2011, from a coverage rate of just 0.5 per cent in the year 2000. Universalization can also be done by combining contributory old-age insurance schemes and non-contributory social pensions. China increased coverage of the old-age pension system by three times in just four years, making impressive strides towards its goal of universal coverage by 2020. Today, many governments continue to expand coverage through public pension systems. As the majority of workers in the informal economy will face income insecurity in old age, countries continue to extend coverage through non-contributory pension schemes or through the extension of contributory schemes to previously uncovered groups of workers, including female workers in informal employment. Fiscal consolidation policies adopted from 2010 onwards have affected older persons around the world, and may further constrain the policy space for pension policy in the future. Countries undertaking fiscal consolidation are reforming their pension systems for cost savings by raising the retirement age, reducing benefits, increasing contribution rates and, in a few cases, implementing structural reforms like moving to individual accounts and market-based solutions. These adjustments are often undermining the adequacy of pension systems and reducing their ability to prevent poverty in old age. For example in Asia and the Pacific where the population is rapidly ageing, the pension debate is high on the policy agenda. The debate raises the topics of fiscal consolidation in the context of rapid ageing and system sustainability, as well as the challenges of extending coverage and ensuring the adequacy of benefits. Those concerned with public finances and government liabilities, as well as the potential impact of an ageing population on schemes' financial sustainability, often ignore the importance of pension adequacy, the state responsibility to ensure old-age income security, and the experience of many countries that have reversed pension privatization processes in recent years.

A reform of the pension system is currently being carried out in **Timor-Leste** (as part of the ACTION-Portugal project), in **Lao PDR**, in **Viet Nam** (with the support of Irish Aid), in **Indonesia** and in **Cambodia** (with the support of AFD). Based on the experience gained and also from other regions, the ILO is building a series of methodologies and tools on the design and reform of pension schemes.

TOGETHER, TO CHANGE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF OLDER PERSONS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OLD AGE PENSIONS:

http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gress/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=53224

For more information about old age pensions:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gress/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=53224>

Social protection for refugees, host communities and returnees

By supporting the development of nationally defined social protection floors, together with adapted social protection mechanisms, the ILO aims to enhance the capacities and reduce vulnerabilities of refugee populations, host communities and returnees. This entails a progressive shift from humanitarian assistance where food, health and education are handed over to refugees to the development of sustainable social protection systems embedded in national law and accessible to all. Subsidizing refugees' contributions from external resources while strengthening national schemes provides the necessary critical support for host countries following a massive influx of refugees. Other measures are required, in addition to social protection, for displaced populations: supporting livelihoods, training and employment of displaced populations; building resilience of host communities and strengthening their capacity to host displaced populations; facilitating the voluntary return of displaced populations and their reintegration into labour markets when the situation allows it.

On 1 July 2016, UNHCR and the ILO signed a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), designed to engender a new and deeper phase of collaboration between the two organizations in eight common priority areas, including the extension of social protection. The agreement focuses on long-term solutions for refugees and others displaced populations by conflict and persecution. A Plan of Action in order to implement the MoU is currently under development.

- **The ILO/UNHCR project on Health Insurance schemes for refugees** gives action to the MoU and the action plan. The objective of this partnership is to bring together the social protection expertise of ILO with the refugee protection mandate of UNHCR to further seek opportunities and implement integration schemes for refugees into existing national social protection systems, specifically health insurance schemes with the aim to allow refugees to access health services at the same level as nationals, through shared risk mechanisms. A number of countries have already been identified as prospective countries for the conduct this project: Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sudan.

TOGETHER TO CHANGE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF REFUGEES



For more information about social protection for refugees, host communities and returnees :

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=53288>

Workers in the informal economy

The lack of social protection coverage of workers in the informal economy is part of the decent work deficits that they are facing. Most of them are neither covered through contributory mechanisms (social insurance), nor through non-contributory programmes. While some non-contributory programmes play an important role for workers in the informal economy (e.g. social pensions), other programmes are explicitly targeted towards poor individuals of households with limited earnings capacities, which effectively excludes many workers in the informal economy and their families. In addition, they often lack the contributory capacity to pay social insurance contributions on a regular basis; they may face difficulties in meeting the administrative requirements, or they may simply not be covered by the applicable legislation. ILO's Recommendation No. 204 concerning the transition from the informal to the formal economy, adopted in 2015, complements ILO's Recommendation No. 202 in guiding the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy. The ILO is preparing a policy resource package on the extension of social protection to workers in the informal economy, which includes a guide based on international experiences, issue notes, as well as training materials developed in collaboration with the International Training Centre (ITC) of the ILO in Turin with the support of the Government of France. The training materials have been used in the ITC ILO Academies on Social Security and the Formalisation of the Informal Economy, as well as the Global Knowledge Sharing on Drivers of Formalization, benefitting more than 200 participants. In addition, a workshop on the extension of social protection for ASEAN countries was held in Jakarta in October 2017, funded by the Government of Japan.

- **ASEAN:** In October 2013, ASEAN Heads of State adopted a Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, pledging for the completion of social protection floors as a priority to achieve growth with equity. The Regional Framework for Strengthening Social Protection and its Plan of Action, adopted by the ASEAN Heads of State in November 2015, includes among its priorities the extension of social security coverage among informal economy workers, self-employed and micro, small and medium enterprises workers. Building on the achievements of the past two phases of the ILO/Japan Project on Promoting and Building Social Protection in Asia (2011-2013 and 2014-2016), and the solid partnership with ASEAN Member States, a third phase of the Project aims specifically at fostering knowledge, capacity and expertise for extending social security coverage in ASEAN. The project intends to generate better knowledge, understanding and expertise on extension of social security, and stimulate South-South cooperation across ASEAN Member States. The project provides direct support to Indonesia and Viet Nam for increasing social protection coverage.
- **Senegal:** In Senegal, health coverage is a priority for the government and social partners. Preliminary studies (2014-2016) have highlighted the need for universal health coverage. The ILO supports the design of a universal health coverage for informal economy workers.

THE ILO AND UNCTAD ARE JOINING FORCES TO COMBAT THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY:



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE EXTENSION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION TO WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY:



For more information on self-employed workers in the informal economy:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourcelid=53367>

THE ILO AND UNCTAD ARE JOINING FORCES TO COMBAT THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY:



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE EXTENSION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION TO WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY:



For more information on informal workers in Asia and The Pacific:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourcelid=53222>

Social protection for migrant workers

One of the major challenges migrants face is a lack of social protection coverage. They may not be entitled to social protection in their host countries or, when they return home, may not be eligible to claim benefits. The ILO is mandated to extend social security to all in need of such protection. This mandate was reaffirmed with the adoption of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), which reiterated the need for social protection and made a strong statement that closing coverage gaps is of the highest priority for equitable growth, social cohesion, and decent work for all.

- **Regional Economic Communities:** ILO's project on extending social protection access and portability of benefits to migrant workers and their families in selected Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa was launched in October 2017 for a duration of 22 months. The project is funded by the European Commission through the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and implemented by the ILO and African Union Commission. The project will strengthen regional and national institutions' capacities to extend social protection to migrant workers and their families through regional social security agreements and policy frameworks. It will also support the African Union Commission to facilitate South-South sharing of experiences and lessons learned and establish a monitoring framework by supporting countries with the systematic collection and analysis of statistical information for the monitoring of the SDG targets. The project will also enhance access to social protection for migrant workers in the formal and informal economy while also promoting the transition to the formal economy. It will support its partners in fulfilling their responsibility to strengthen their national policies and governance for the sustainable provision of social protection while putting a strong focus on the protection of the most vulnerable.

THE ILO SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS GUIDE FOR ALL
TOGETHER, TO CHANGE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS
OF MIGRANTS



A RENEWED EFFORT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION
The ILO has renewed its efforts to extend social protection to all migrants, including those who are not covered by social security in their host countries. This is done by working with governments to improve the legal and regulatory framework for migrant workers and their families. The ILO is also working with governments to improve the social protection systems in their home countries. This is done by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for migrant workers and their families. The ILO is also working with governments to improve the social protection systems in their home countries. This is done by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for migrant workers and their families.

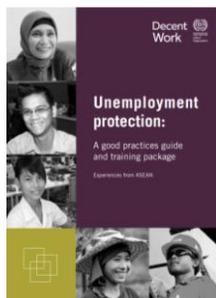


THE ILO SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS GUIDE FOR ALL
The ILO Social Protection Floors Guide for All is a practical guide for governments to extend social protection to all migrants, including those who are not covered by social security in their host countries. The guide provides a comprehensive overview of the legal and regulatory framework for migrant workers and their families. It also provides a detailed overview of the social protection systems in their home countries. The guide is available in English, French, and Spanish. It is also available in Arabic, Chinese, and Russian. The guide is available for free download at <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.celd=52180>.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS:
<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.celd=52180>

KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND SHARING

Recent publications (available on www.social-protection.org)



Unemployment protection: A good practices guide and training package, Experiences from ASEAN, published in August 2017.

Learning from concrete country experiences and practices in ASEAN countries, the guide provides guidelines and tools for the design and implementation of unemployment protection schemes for both informal and formal economy workers. The guide does not prescribe a standard scheme or method; instead, it highlights the ILO principles and approaches that will support the design and implementation of context-specific unemployment protection schemes. This material will also be useful for other regions, as many of the issues discussed in the guide are common to most policy dialogues towards unemployment protection schemes.



Social protection and climate change: the role of social protection in supporting the "just transition", four country briefs published in 2017.

- *China: Unemployment protection and cash transfers to combat deforestation*
- *Brazil: Cash transfers to promote conservation and sustainable enterprises*
- *Sahel: Transfers to protect against chronic deprivation and climatic shocks*
- *Philippines: Emergency employment linked to longer-term protection*

How can social protection help in the fight against climate change?

Two ways. Firstly, social protection can be extended or adapted to populations at increased risk of climate-related hardship. Benefits like cash or in-kind transfers and employment guarantee schemes can assist individuals whose livelihoods are affected by extreme weather or environmental degradation linked to climate change. The support could be pre-emptive or just following a climatic shock. Secondly, social protection can support individuals whose livelihoods are affected by efforts to transition away from polluting practices and industries. Efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions may initially have negative impacts on workers or others whose livelihoods are tied to unsustainable practices. Unemployment protection and cash benefits can ensure a more equitable or "just" transition toward greener economies and societies.



Social Protection Floors series, 49 country briefs published in December 2016.

- *Social Protection Floors, Volume 1: Universal Schemes*
- *Social Protection Floors, Volume 2: Innovations to extend coverage*
- *Social Protection Floors, Volume 3: Governance and financing*



This series of three volumes showcases successful experiences in building social protection floors. The first volume showcases 16 experiences from 12 countries which have achieved universal or near-universal social protection coverage in the areas of health care, child allowances, maternity benefits, disability benefits and old-age pensions. The second volume showcases 13 experiences from 11 countries and one region which have developed innovative solutions to extend social protection coverage. The third volume showcases 20 experiences from 14 countries in the areas of participatory formulation of social protection strategies and design of schemes, transparent and efficient governance and innovative financing of social protection floors.

Training programmes in 2017

TRANSFORM: Leadership and Transformation Curriculum on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa. Together with development partners including (UNICEF, UNDP, Irish Aid and EU Social Protection Systems Programme (EU-SPS)), the ILO has developed an innovative training curriculum on Principles and Mechanisms for Implementing and Monitoring Non-Contributory Social Protection Programmes for Southern Africa. The prime objective of the training package is to strengthen the technical capacity of the operational and administrative process in the governance and administration of social protection policies and programmes. The package aims at three different "user groups": policy makers, senior technical officials and operational staff. The package is composed of 8 thematic modules: Legal framework, Selection & Identification, Administration, Coordination, Governance, Management Information Systems, Financial management, Monitoring and Evaluation. The first TRANSFORM regional Training of Trainers took place in Zambia from 16-27th October 2017 with participation of 25 regional practitioners who will be delivering the TRANSFORM learning package at country and regional level. In parallel and the online version of the TRANSFORM learning package is being developed.



ILO training for employer's organizations on enhancing employers' involvement in social protection policy debates was developed in partnership with ACT/EMP and the ILO's International Training Centre (Turin). The objective is to train officials from employers' organizations to understand and master the Social Protection Floor concept and its implications, and to equip them with expertise and tools to be more active and have more constructive impact in national discussions on social protection.

A training toolkit is currently being developed. It will be implemented by GEELY Group university (Sanya University) to train private sector enterprises and employers' organizations in China. The toolkit will be available in English, French and Chinese

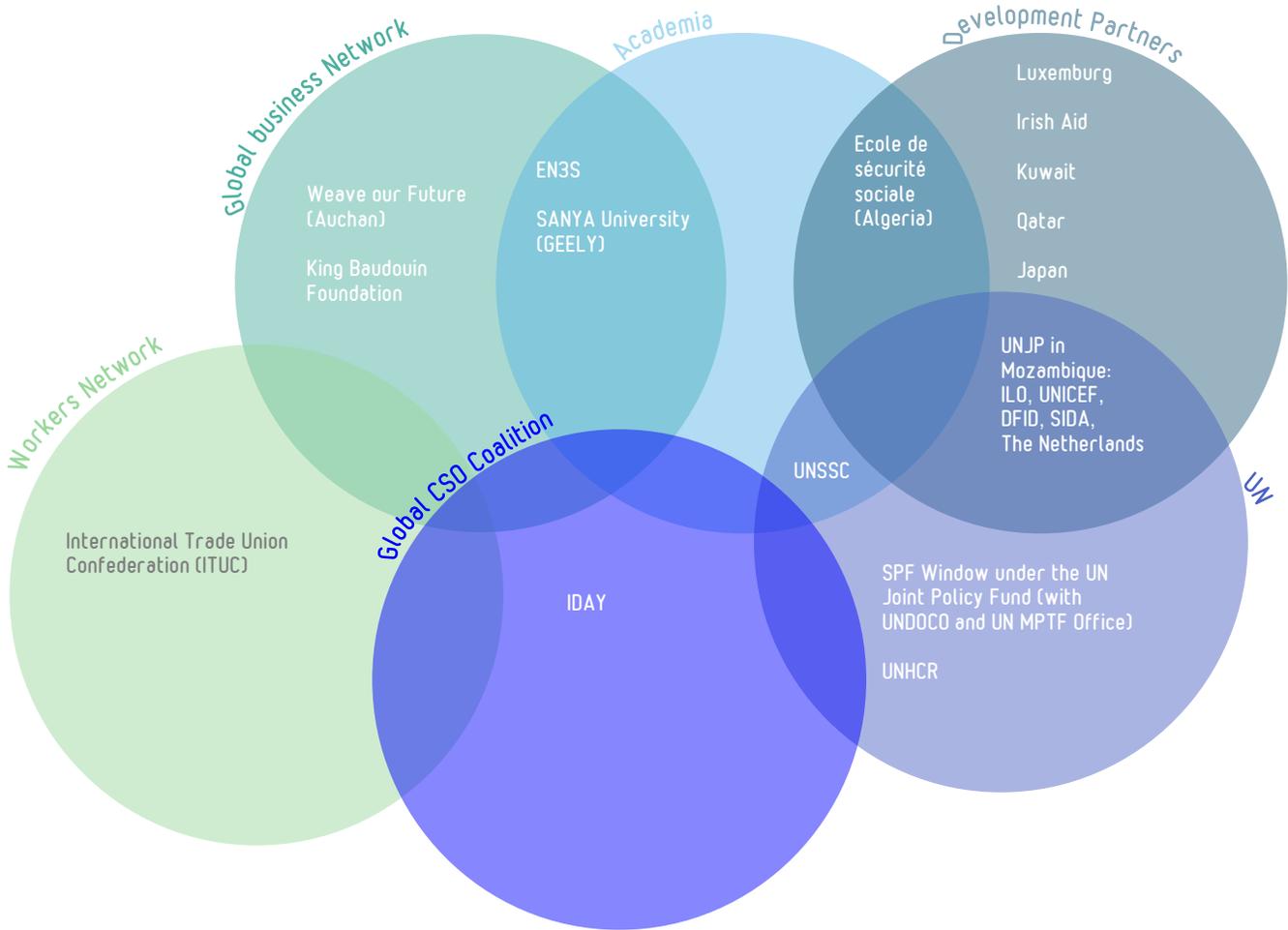
A tutored online course: Social Protection for Sustainable Development. The tutored online course aims to enhance knowledge and understanding of the role of social protection for sustainable development. It is jointly developed by the UNSSC Knowledge Centre and the ILO. The online course will provide information on questions such as the meaning and forms of social protection, international standards, extension strategies in countries starting with basic social protection floors as well as tools and methodologies to extend social protection. The course will also showcase experiences from countries representing different contexts and regions on work done to extend social protection, as a means to encourage peer-to-peer learning and exchanges.

The online course will be launched early 2018. Open to participants coming from various backgrounds such as the UN, other development agencies, bilateral donors, government officials, worker and employer organizations, members of civil society and academia, it will be offered in a tutored modality with facilitation and contribution of selected resource persons, whenever possible.



PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUCCESS

New partnerships in 2017



Multiple ways to support ILO's Flagship Programme

	Priority countries	Priority thematics
Agence française de Développement (AFD)	Cambodia	Social protection and climate change SPIAC-B Secretariat
Algeria	Africa, oPt	South South cooperation
China		South-South cooperation
Colombia	Colombia	Extension of social protection to rural workers (peace building)
DFID	Mozambique (through UNJP) Zambia (through UNJP)	Extension of social protection to the informal economy
EN3S		Francophone business network
European Commission	Selected Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa	Social protection for migrant workers
EU SPS project with OECD and Finland	Togo	ABND-SPPOT, TRANSFORM package
Finland	Kyrgyzstan, Zambia (UNJP), Zambia (SPIREWORK)	ABND, disability and extension of social protection to the informal economy
France		Climate change; extension of social protection to the informal economy; Global Business Network
Geely	China	Business Network in China
German cooperation	Pakistan (KP province)	Universal Social Protection
IDAY	Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda Senegal	Domestic workers Culture of social protection
Irish Aid	Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Viet Nam	Extension of social protection to the informal economy (includes: ABND, financing, policy developments, systems strengthening, coordination, culture of social protection) TRANSFORM package
Japan	Indonesia, Viet Nam, ASEAN	Extension of social protection to the informal economy
Jordan	oPt	South-South cooperation
King Baudouin Foundation		Global Fund for SPFs
Korea	Cambodia, Myanmar	Extension of social protection to the informal economy: management information systems

	Priority countries	Priority thematics
Kuwait	oPt	Implementation of social security scheme
Luxemburg	Lao PDR, Myanmār, Viet Nam, ASEAN	Health
The Netherlands	Mozambique (UNJP)	Extension of social protection to the informal economy
Paraguay	Paraguay	Extension of social protection to the informal economy
Portugal	PALOP, Timor-Leste	Extension of protection to the informal economy, Universal health coverage
Qatar	oPt	Implementation of social security scheme
SIDA	Mozambique (UNJP)	Extension of social protection to the informal economy
South Africa	oPt	South South Cooperation
UIC/ENCELE	Italy and potentially other european countries	Social protection for refugees
UNAIDS	Cameroon	Health for workers
UNDOCO / UN MPTF Office		SPF Window under the UN Joint Policy Fund
UNHCR	Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sudan	Health for refugees
UNSSC		Global training package
Weave our Future (Auchan)	Cambodia	Culture



MEASURING / MONITORING ILO'S IMPACT

Monitoring, impact measurement and knowledge management tool

The monitoring, impact measurement and knowledge management tool allows to monitor ILO's projects in the field of social protection.

It provides evidence on ILO's contributions to social protection policy developments that are occurring in countries. This includes contributions to the adoption of a social protection strategy, the design or reform of a scheme leading to a new or revised legal framework, the effective implementation of social protection schemes through the establishment of offices, single window services or the implementation of management information systems. By keeping track of the number of persons covered under social protection schemes and programmes that have been established with ILO's support, it also provides evidence on the impact on people of ILO's projects.

It is a knowledge management tool that allows to consolidate the institutional memory on social protection, to homogenize messages on social protection and to standardize processes. It facilitates knowledge sharing among ILO experts and its partners.

The pilot test of the tool has started in July / August 2017, and by the end of 2017 the tool will be ready for deployment.





Protection sociale

Mettre en place des socles de protection sociale et des systèmes complets de sécurité sociale

Données & Indicateurs
Outils
Régions et Pays
Socle de protection sociale
Actualités
Publications
Thèmes
Espaces de Travail
Blog
Vidéo

Administration

[Home](#)

DESIGN OF THE NSSF HI

Contribution
Outputs
Outcome
Impact

WORKERS REGISTERED IN THE SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME >

Retour à la liste
Outcome contributing to the impact
Editer
Supprimer

Type	Better access (i.e. people will have better access to social protection)
Branch	Medical care - Sickness benefit - Maternity benefit
Pays	Cambodia
Expected number of person impacted	1 100 000
Expected date for full impact	31.12.2017

Mis à jour par Huguette Yéré - 23.10.2017

IMPACT HISTORY >

+ Ajouter

31.08.2017	People impacted: 910 000	✎ 🗑
01.01.2017	People impacted: 295 000	✎ 🗑



SECTIONS

- [Données & Indicateurs](#)
- [Outils](#)
- [Régions & pays](#)
- [Socle de protection sociale](#)

INFORMATIONS

- [Qui sommes-nous?](#)
- [ILO social protection global team](#)
- [Pourquoi la sécurité sociale?](#)
- [Contact](#)

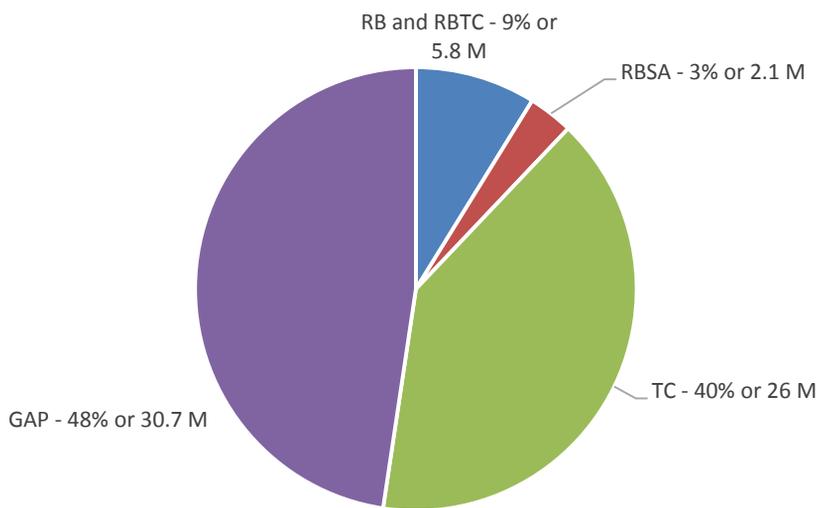
Protection sociale

Mettre en place des socles de protection sociale et des systèmes complets de sécurité

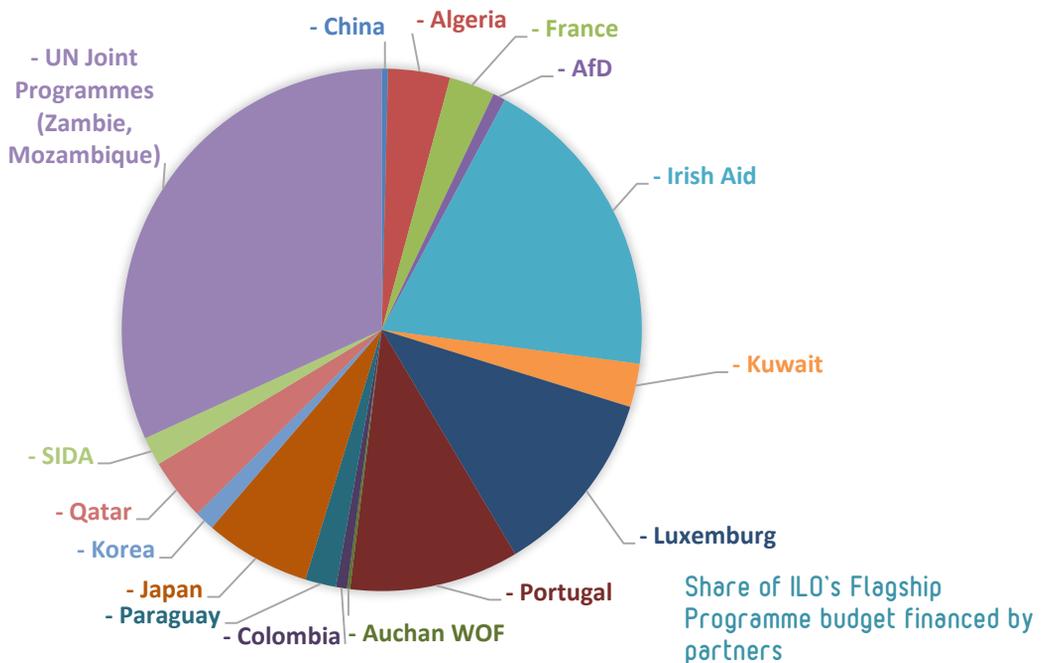
Example of the utilization of the Monitoring and Impact Measurement tool to track the extension of social health protection in Cambodia. On 31.08.2017, the number of people impacted was 910'000.

FILLING THE RESOURCE GAP

By October 2017, **52 per cent** of the 2016-2020 budget of ILO's Flagship programme has been secured. We need your support to reach out to people in all target countries

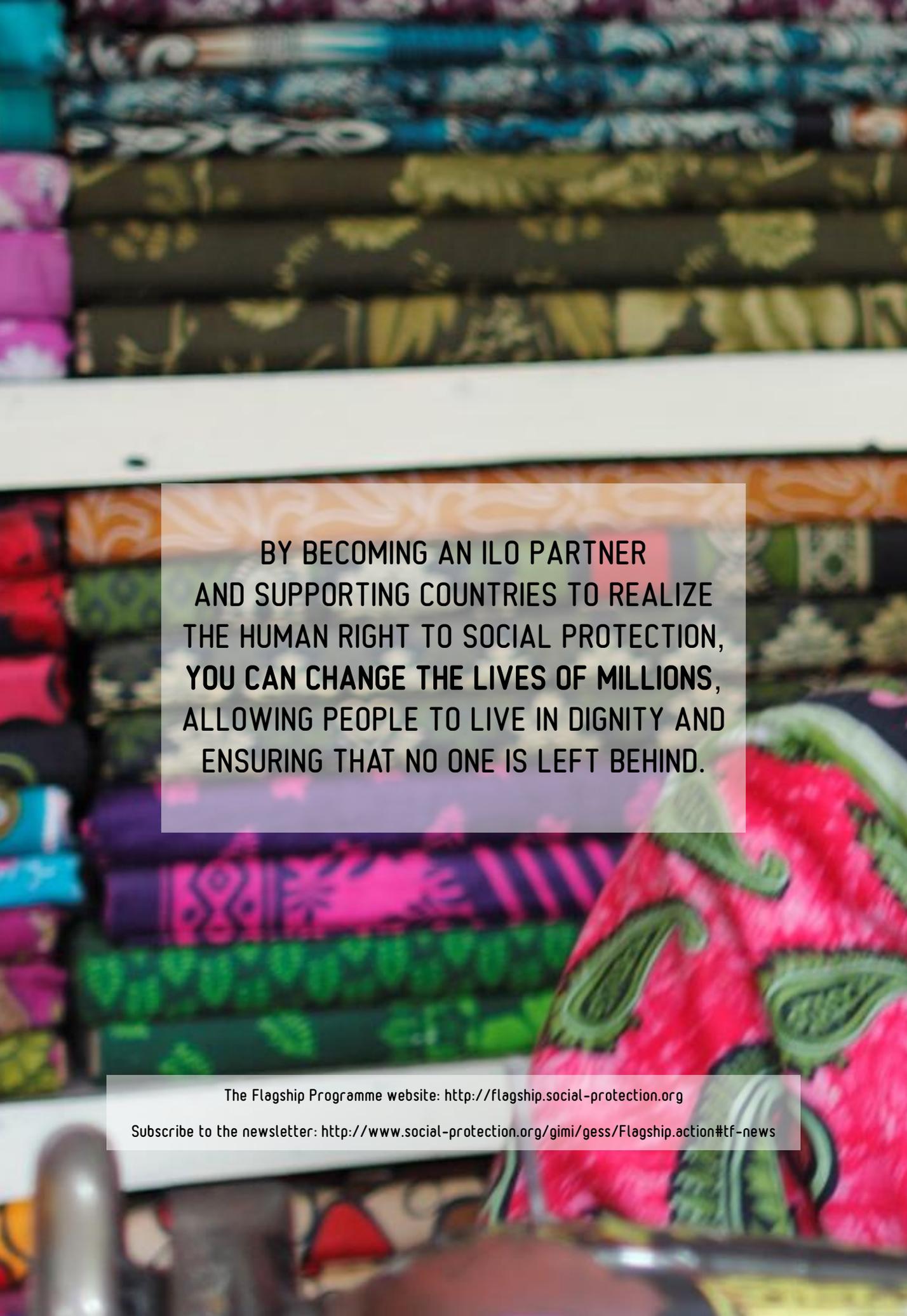


ILO's Flagship Programme still has a resource gap of 48% or USD 30.7 million



Share of ILO's Flagship Programme budget financed by partners





**BY BECOMING AN ILO PARTNER
AND SUPPORTING COUNTRIES TO REALIZE
THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION,
YOU CAN CHANGE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS,
ALLOWING PEOPLE TO LIVE IN DIGNITY AND
ENSURING THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND.**

The Flagship Programme website: <http://flagship.social-protection.org>

Subscribe to the newsletter: <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/Flagship.action#tf-news>