



International  
Labour  
Organization

# BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS FOR ALL

GLOBAL FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME:  
PRELIMINARY ACHIEVEMENTS (2016)

JANUARY-OCTOBER 2016





## **BUILDING SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS FOR ALL GLOBAL FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME PRELIMINARY ACHIEVEMENTS (2016)**

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All was launched in January 2016. This Flagship Programme contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on social protection, notably SDG target 1.3. It follows the SDGs 15 years' implementation and will be implemented in three phases of five years each.

During its first phase from 2016 to 2020, the Flagship Programme will provide in-depth support to 21 countries in building their social protection floors (SPFs). This in-country focus is complemented by cross-country policy advice. The in-depth support provided to the target countries contributes to the development of good practices, new methodologies and tools that are shared with all ILO member States. As part of the Flagship Programme, the ILO works primarily with governments and workers' and employers' organizations in each of the 21 countries. In addition, partnerships are developed both in and across countries with the United Nations (UN) system, international financial institutions, the business community, academia and civil society organizations.

This leaflet provides an overview of the main achievements in 2016:

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

The leaflet also provides an overview of the resource mobilization efforts of the Flagship Programme.

# OUR STRATEGY TO CHANGE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS

## Institutional changes in all target countries...

Our aim is that by 2020:

- ▶ a national social protection strategy and/or a practical strategy 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.

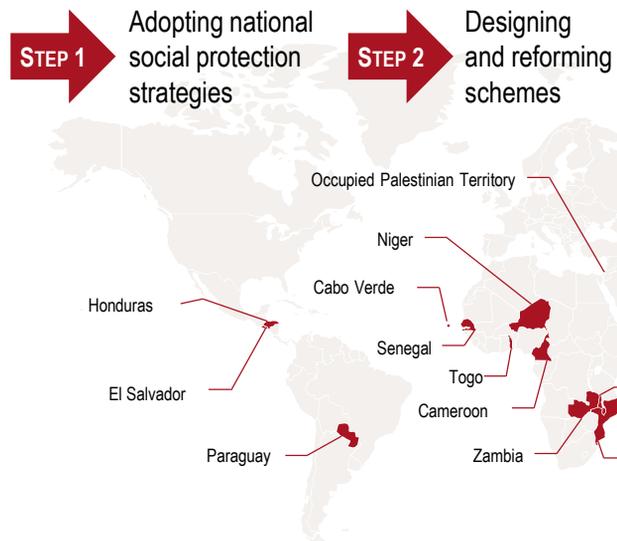


## ... to improve the social protection situation for millions of people

By 2020:

HIGHER COVERAGE	30 million people previously excluded be covered.
MORE ADEQUACY	50 million people previously partially covered will have higher levels of protection.
BETTER ACCESS	130 million people will have better access to social protection.

## 1 In-country support to implement nationally

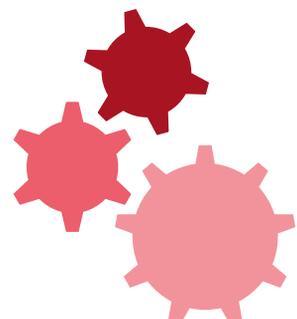


## 2 Cross-country policy advice and the



**Policy advice 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, unemployed persons, and victims of workplace accidents.**

## 3 Partnerships in the countries, at the



## defined SPFs

STEP 3

Improving operations



In all 21 countries the Flagship Programme follows a tailor-made and step-by-step approach to support the development of **national social protection strategies**, the **design or reform of social protection schemes** and the **strengthening of administrative capacity** to make the right to social protection a reality.

## 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).

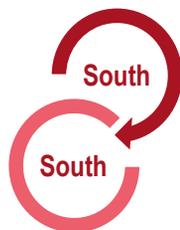
The ILO is developing a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund on social protection floors with UN agencies. This fund will support and enhance delivering as One on SPFs and the transition from humanitarian aid to sustainable development.

## development of methodologies and tools



**Methodologies and tools** to support the step-by-step approach include: Assessment-based National Dialogue exercises; costing and financing of social protection schemes; legal drafting; coordination and administration; ratification of ILO standards and development of a culture of social protection.

## regional and global levels



### Total budget (2016-20)

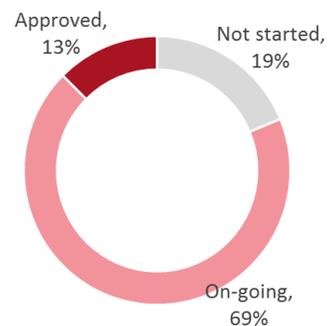
In-country support to 21 countries	US\$44 million
Cross-country policy advice	\$12 million
Support unit	\$5 million
<b>Total budget</b>	<b>\$61 million</b>

# 1 In-country support to implement nationally defined SPFs

## 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 SPF.

During the first phase (2016-20), 16 of the 21 Flagship Programme target countries and one territory have requested the ILO's support for the development of their national social protection strategies or roadmaps for implementation of the strategies: 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 and Viet Nam.



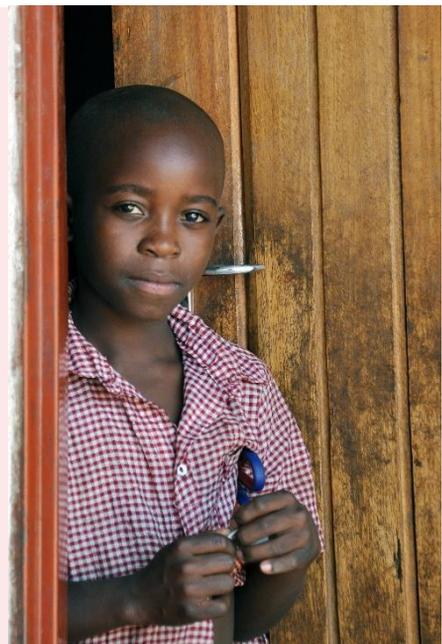
### Achievements in 2016

With ILO's support, national social protection strategies have been finalized and adopted in **two** countries (or 13 per cent):

- ▶ In **Mozambique** the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB-II) 2016-24 was approved by the Council of Ministers on 23 February 2016.
- ▶ In **Pakistan** the National Social Protection Framework 2016 was adopted by the Technical Advisory Committee on 1st March 2016.

In three other countries the process is advanced:

- ▶ In **Cambodia** the National Social Protection Framework has been approved by the Minister and awaiting the Council of Ministers' review and Prime Minister's signature.
- ▶ In the **Kyrgyzstan** and **Timor-Leste** the ABNDs are almost completed.



## Mozambique: a new strategy to change the lives of older persons and children

Over the past years, the ILO has played a key role in developing basic social protection in Mozambique. This support has resulted in the development of a comprehensive legal and policy framework for social protection and higher public investments in social protection. The number of beneficiaries covered by basic social protection programmes increased from 183,000 households in 2008 to 535,000 in 2015.

The National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB II) 2016-2024 was endorsed by the Council of Ministers in February 2016. It envisages significant expansion of the coverage of older persons and people with disabilities under the flagship cash transfer and the gradual introduction of a child grant with an increase in the benefit package. The ILO has supported the development of this strategy. It has also led the process to design a management and information system (MIS), to increase the efficiency and transparency of the system. It is expected to start operating in 2017.

The ILO's interventions in the area of social protection in Mozambique were made possible due to financial contributions from the Government of Portugal and Irish Aid. Since 2011, the ILO has also collaborated with UN agencies as part of United Nations Joint Programmes on Social Protection financed by SIDA and USAID.

**Regina** is a 65 year old widow living in Malhanzine, a rural town in Mozambique. Regina is one of the beneficiaries of the basic social allowance (US\$9 per month). *"If I did not have this benefit, I do not know if we would be able to eat every day. With the money, I can buy food, books and school uniforms. This is my investment. I want to bet on the future of my grandchildren!"* says Regina.



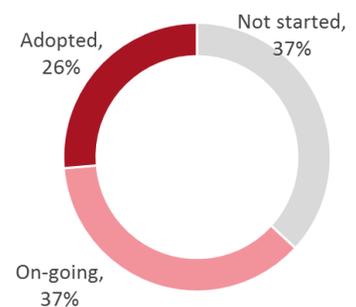
## 1 In-country support (continued)

STEP 2

### Supporting the design or reform of social protection schemes

Social protection schemes are designed or reformed based on technical studies and social dialogue. ILO is assisting countries in designing social protection schemes including costing and financing studies, proposing an institutional set-up and developing the legal framework. ILO also supports the inclusion of macroeconomic and fiscal assessments of social protection reforms into national budgets and the ratification and application of up-to-date conventions.

During 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.



### Achievements in 2016

ILO's support for the design and reform of social protection schemes has led to the adoption or amendment of social protection legislations in **four** countries and **one** territory (or 26 per cent) :

- ▶ In **Cambodia** the Sub-Decree on the establishment of the Social Health Insurance was endorsed by the Prime Minister in March 2016.
- ▶ In **India**, the Rajya Sabha has passed the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill on 11 August 2016 which raises maternity leave for women from 12 to 26 weeks.
- ▶ In **Mozambique**, the Council of Ministers approved in June 2016 a law that regulates the payment of the social security contributions by independent workers.



## Results in 2016 (continued)

- ▶ In **OPT**, the first ever Social Security Law was adopted in March 2016, and its revision was adopted in September 2016.
- ▶ In **Timor-Leste**, the Law of the Contributory Regime of the Social Security was passed by Parliament on 18 October 2016.

### OPT and Timor-Leste: anchoring social protection in law

In OPT, the first ever Social Security Law was adopted in March 2016, and its revision in September 2016. The ILO has contributed to this process by supporting the design of the policy parameters, an actuarial valuation, extensive tripartite capacity building workshops and drafting of the related law. Between October 2015 and March 2016, the Council of Ministers and President of the OPT introduced amendments to the draft Social Security Law. The law adopted in March 2016 was not fully aligned with ILO standards. Therefore the ILO supported the amendment of the law and the revised law was adopted on 30 September 2016. It is estimated that with the new law, social security benefits will be extended to 82,646 workers in 2017-18, increasing to 336,440 workers by 2025. The ILO's interventions were partly financed by the Government of Kuwait.

In Timor-Leste, the Law of the Contributory Regime of the Social Security was adopted on 18 October 2016. The ILO has contributed to the design studies and the preparation of the law that is expected to come into force on the 1 January 2017. The law entails the creation of the National Social Security Institute. The ILO's contribution was made possible thanks to a financial contribution from the Government of Portugal.

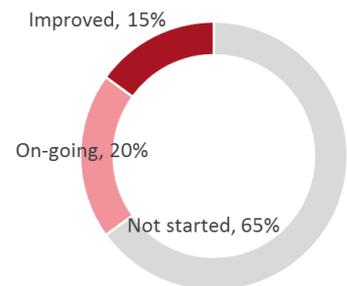


## 1 In-country support (continued)

### STEP 3 Supporting the improvement of operations

Administrative capacity and participation of persons concerned are increased through hands-on training, the implementation of SPF 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.



### Achievements in 2016

In 2016, the ILO's support to the improvement of operations resulted in higher coverage, more adequacy or better access to social protection in **three** countries (or 15 per cent):

- ▶ In **Cabo Verde**, the National Social Security Institute (INPS) improved its administration system which resulted in efficiency gains and the extension of coverage to the self-employed.
- ▶ In **Cambodia**, the Social Health Insurance scheme launched on 1 May 2016 is expected to cover 400,000 workers by the end of the year.
- ▶ In **Lao PDR**, the online membership database and other tools piloted in Vang Vieng district contributed to improve the operations of the National Health Insurance Scheme.



## **Cabo Verde and Lao People's Democratic Republic: improved operations to facilitate access to social protection**

Cabo Verde is strongly committed to achieving universal social protection coverage by extending social insurance coverage and non-contributory social protection benefits. In recent years, the ILO supported the creation and development of the social pension system which is managed by the National Centre for Social Pensions (CNPS). It has also supported institutional strengthening of the National Social Security Institute (INPS). More efficient delivery and administrative processes and tools have facilitated access to social protection for Cabo Verdeans. Some of this support is delivered as One UN with UNDP, UNICEF, and UN WOMEN. ILO's support to Cabo Verde receives financial support from the Government of Portugal.

Lao People's Democratic Republic is committed to achieving universal health coverage through the extension of coverage and the progressive merger of existing schemes. The ILO and WHO have supported the establishment of the National Health Insurance Bureau at central, provincial, and district levels. A solidarity fund was established in Vang Vieng district on a pilot basis. It co-finances social health protection contributions of informal economy workers and their families. This project was financed thanks to the financial contribution from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.



## 2 Cross-country policy advice, methodologies and tools



### Policy advice to address vulnerabilities

ILO's Flagship Programme provides specialized policy and technical assistance to support the development of social protection to reduce vulnerabilities. Based on experiences in several countries, the ILO documents good practices through country briefs, policy notes and "how-to" guides that can be used across countries. These guides are tested and progressively improved through successive country applications. At the same time, country projects benefit from the experiences of other countries through a cross-fertilization process.

During its first phase (2016-20), the Flagship Programme provides cross-country policy advice on the development of social protection to address vulnerabilities related to:

- ▶ children;
- ▶ climate change and disasters;
- ▶ domestic workers;
- ▶ health for the poor and women;
- ▶ maternity and paternity;
- ▶ migrant workers;
- ▶ older persons;
- ▶ persons with disabilities;
- ▶ refugee crisis;
- ▶ self-employed, informal and rural workers;
- ▶ unemployed persons; and
- ▶ victims of workplace accidents.

«How-to» guides are currently being developed and applied on social protection for migrant workers, social protection for informal economy workers, unemployment protection and employment injury insurance.

## Methodologies and tools to support the three-step approach

Based on its experience of supporting countries over several years, the ILO develops tools on social protection that provide guidance for the three-step approach to implement social protection floors. These methodologies and tools contribute to progressively and successfully supporting more countries and facilitating the scale-up of programmes.

During its first phase (2016-20), the Programme will focus on six methodologies:

- ▶ Assessment-based National Dialogue exercises;
- ▶ costing and financing;
- ▶ anchoring social protection in law;
- ▶ ratification of ILO social security standards;
- ▶ coordination and administration; and
- ▶ the development of a culture of social protection.

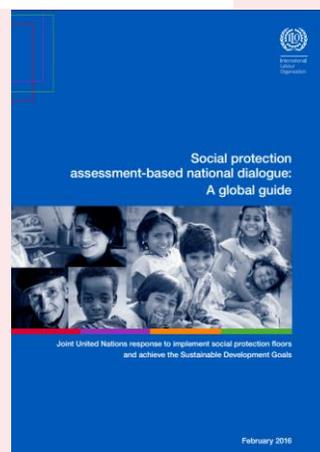
A «how-to» guide on legal drafting is currently being developed based on the experience gained in several countries.

### Achievements in 2016

In 2016, the ILO published two «how-to» guides:

- ▶ Social protection assessment-based national dialogue: A global guide; and
- ▶ UNDG social protection coordination toolkit: Coordinating the design and implementation of nationally defined social protection floors.

In 2015 and 2016, the ILO published 57 country briefs to share what countries across the world are doing to make social protection a reality for their people.



## 2 Cross-country policy advice (continued)

### **Colombia: social protection floors to reduce vulnerabilities in rural areas**

Colombia is striving towards the development of a social protection floor that will provide a coherent set of benefits to those working in the informal sector with a priority focus on rural workers and their families. This SPF will contribute to reducing inequalities and encouraging rural development in Colombia. The ILO will provide policy advice to the development of schemes for informal economy and rural workers and document Colombia's experience. This will contribute to feed the knowledge base and benefit many more countries that are facing similar challenges. ILO's support receives financial support from the Government of Colombia.

### **National dialogues for a shared vision**

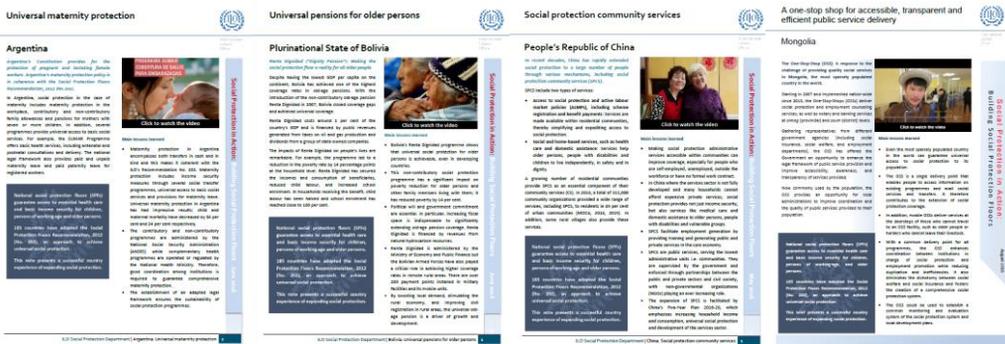
In 2011-13, the ILO in collaboration with other UN agencies supported Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam by carrying out assessments of the social protection systems based on a dialogue process. Based on these country experiences the first version of the Assessment-based National Dialogue (ABND) methodology and guide was developed in 2014. The ABND was then rolled out in an additional 14 countries, following which the ILO developed an updated version of the guide that was published in 2016. The methodology is currently being used in 13 countries and 11 are planning to start an ABND.



## Sharing knowledge through country briefs

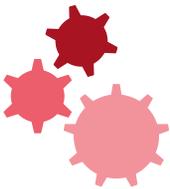
In 2015 and 2016, the ILO produced 57 country briefs. These four-page documents present good practices on:

- ▶ national dialogue exercises (the Philippines and Myanmar);
- ▶ anchoring social protection in law (Brazil and South Africa);
- ▶ financing (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mongolia and Zambia);
- ▶ administration (Brazil, Cambodia, China (2), Colombia, India (3), Mongolia, South Africa and Thailand);
- ▶ the development of a culture of social protection (Belgium and Uruguay);
- ▶ migrants, informal and rural workers and the self-employed (China, France, India and Uruguay);
- ▶ children (Argentina, Mongolia and South Africa);
- ▶ maternity (Argentina);
- ▶ social protection and climate change (Brazil, China, Egypt, the Philippines and the Sahel);
- ▶ unemployment (Argentina, France (2), and Romania);
- ▶ disability (South Africa);
- ▶ older persons (Bolivia, Cabo Verde, China, El Salvador, Lesotho, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago);
- ▶ employment injury insurance (Bangladesh and Malaysia); and
- ▶ health (China, Colombia, Rwanda and Thailand).



The briefs are published on ILO's web-based platform [www.social-protection.org](http://www.social-protection.org) and have been distributed in various events including at the Global South-South Conference organized in Beijing on 6-8 September 2016.

### 3 In-country partnerships at the regional and global levels



#### **Collaboration with the UN, workers' and employers' organizations**

ILO's Flagship Programme relies on multi-stakeholder partnerships at the national, regional and global levels.

The Programme ensures that the private sector and employers organizations can play a role in the promotion of social protection floors notably through the Global Business Network for SPFs launched in October 2015. The "Social Protection, Freedom and Justice for Workers Initiative" strengthens the capacities of workers' organizations to engage in building SPFs. Furthermore, the Programme promotes partnerships with civil society organizations.

Collaboration with the UN system is one of the corner stones of the Programme. "Delivering as One" on SPFs makes the most of each agency's core competencies and maximizes efficiency. Within countries, social protection task teams are established as part of UN Country Teams. They promote the inclusion of social protection as a priority of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and SDG implementation plans. Under the framework of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), regional UNDG thematic working groups and issue-based coalitions have been created in Asia and the Pacific in 2011, in Europe and Central Asia in 2015 and in the Arab States in 2016. They document UN country-level collaboration on social protection floors and develop joint toolkits, such as the UNDG Coordination Toolkit that was published in 2016.

At the global level, the ILO coordinates approaches with the World Bank, the UN and other development partners as part of the Social Protection Interagency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B), notably through the development of Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools, and the newly launched Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection.

In 2016, the ILO started collaborating with the UN Staff College to develop a joint training curriculum for UN colleagues. At the initiative of the ILO, a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund is currently being developed. It will enhance delivery as One on social protection floors and support the transition from humanitarian aid to sustainable development.



## South-South cooperation

As part of the Flagship Programme, the ILO promotes South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Many multi-country projects have peer-to-peer approaches and South-South cooperation embedded as part of their objectives. This includes the organization of knowledge sharing events, field visits, secondment programmes and technical advisory services provided by experts from the Global South.

### Achievements in 2016

- ▶ A new UNDG regional thematic working group on social protection was created in the Arab States region. A UNDG Eastern and Southern Africa social protection issues brief was published with contributions from ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and WFP.
- ▶ A Global Partnership on Universal Social Protection was launched with the World Bank and 11 other development partners.
- ▶ A Global South-South Conference was organized in Beijing to share good practices with 100 policy-makers from the Global South.
- ▶ The Global Business Network for SPFs annual meeting on 25 October 2016 included 18 multi-national enterprises. The first national network was launched in Pakistan in September 2016 and a francophone network in October 2016.

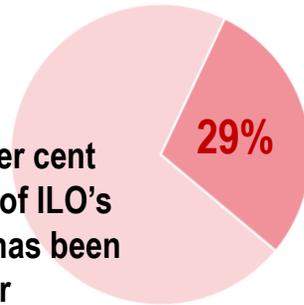


## 3 Partnerships (continued)

### **Delivering as One on SPFs in Zambia**

Zambia's high economic growth rate over the past decade has not translated into equitable distribution of wealth. According to national poverty data for 2015, poverty in Zambia stands at an alarming rate of 55.4 per cent. While poverty has marginally reduced since 2010, inequality has been on the rise, making Zambia one of the most unequal countries in the region. The Government considers social protection as a key strategy to support economic growth and reduce poverty and inequality. However, the national social protection system at present lacks efficiency and remains fragmented and uncoordinated. Hence, the Government with support from a Joint UN Programme on Social Protection, aims to increase coverage and establish a more coherent national social protection system. Within the Joint UN Programme, the ILO has supported the drafting of a new social protection bill and the development of an integrated framework for basic social protection programmes to reduce fragmentation and improve coherence. Although the UN agencies have specific thematic responsibilities, they work in close collaboration, complementing each other and ensuring a one UN approach.

By October 2016, 29 per cent of the 2016-20 budget of ILO's Flagship Programme has been secured. We need your support to reach out to people in all the target countries.



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

BY BECOMING AN ILO PARTNER  
AND SUPPORTING COUNTRIES TO REALIZE  
THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION,  
**YOU CAN CHANGE MILLIONS OF LIVES,**  
ALLOWING PEOPLE TO LIVE IN DIGNITY.