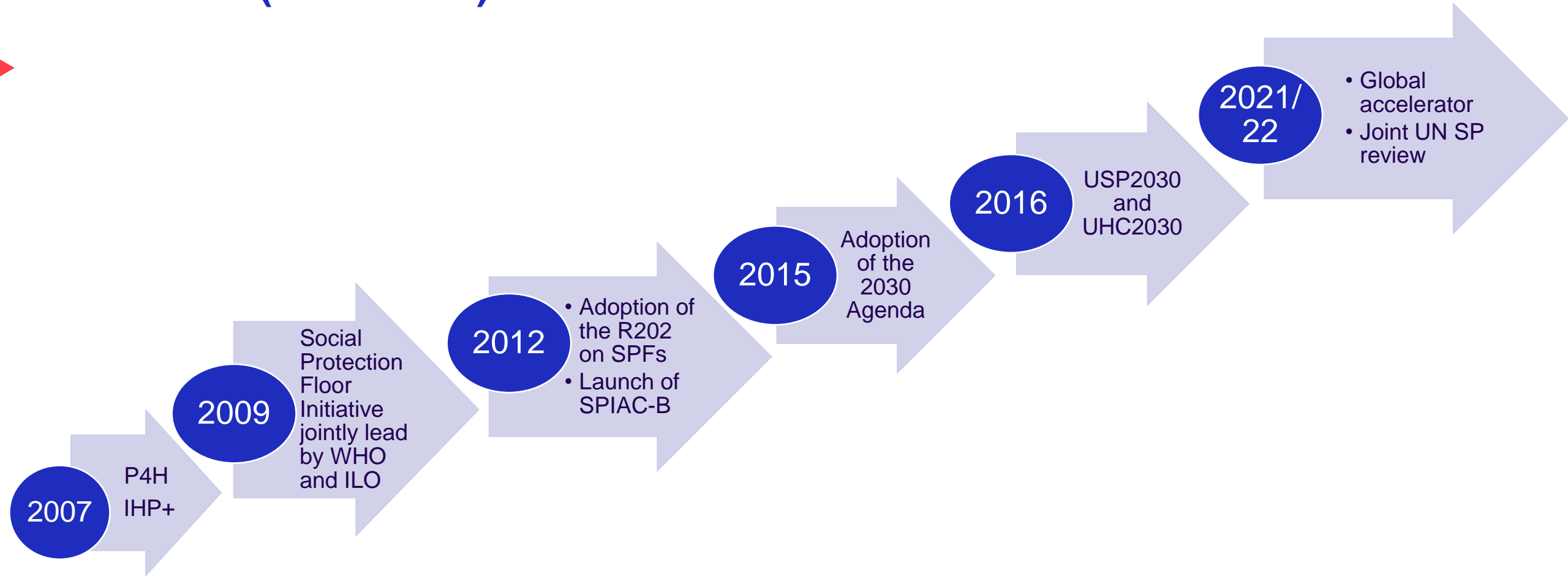


# Advancing Social Protection to Address the Social Determinants of Health Equity

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# Longstanding interagency collaboration on Social Protection (and health)



6 Priorities



Leaving no-one behind and inclusive social protection



Data and delivery systems



Transitioning to the formal economy and covering the missing middle



Ensuring adequate and sustainable financing



Adaptive social protection systems



Stronger integration of USP and UHC policies

## UN collaboration on social protection – Priority 6

### Strengthening the integration of universal social protection and universal health coverage policies



“Initiatives for coordinated action within the UN system to strengthen the coordination and integration of USP and UHC policies are urgently needed.”

- At country, regional and global levels bridging gaps between working groups on social protection and health systems,
- Jointly producing evidence that will speak to audiences in the different sectors concerned (health, social affairs, labour, finance),
- Supporting research that caters to all concerned sectors & measure the impacts on health and well-being of social protection programmes,
- Informing the adequate design of social protection schemes to maximizing their impact on the social determinants of health.

## Social protection and health

### Access to health services without hardship: an objective of both USP and UHC

- Illness recognized as a life-cycle risk against which people need to be protected.
- Integral part of a comprehensive approach to income security.
- Access to services without hardship + income replacement/support in case of sickness/maternity necessary to avoid negative coping strategies.

If social protection cash benefits are spent instead on health services they cannot guarantee income security

i.e. pulling children out of school into work to cover medical bills, sell assets, etc

### Income security along the life cycle directly impacts health and well-being outcomes

- Poverty and inequality along the life cycle (childhood, adulthood, older ages) are determinants of health.
- Income insecurity is linked to other social determinants (access to sanitation, housing, nutrition, etc.).

### Health and well-being in the population have an important macro-economic impact which in turn affects social protection systems

- Workforce capacity to contribute to social insurance contributions.
- Capacity to consume and pay taxes of the general population.
- Cost of preventable diseases and poor health.

Health status impacts capacity to learn, work and generate income now and in the future as well as workforce productivity levels