Social Protection Floor Initiative

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UNFPA: Mandate & Social Protection

- The mission of UNFPA is to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

- The blueprint for achieving this is the ICPD Programme of Action. UNFPA encourages and supports countries around the world to implement this programme as part of a wider strategy to meet all of the MDG goals, in particular MDG 5 (improving maternal health) and MDG 3 (promoting gender equality and women's empowerment).
UNFPA Focus Areas

- Population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equality:
  - Improving reproductive health;
  - Making motherhood safer;
  - Supporting Adolescent & Youth
  - Prevention of HIV/AIDS
  - Promoting Gender Equality
  - Securing RH supplies
  - Protecting Human Rights
  - Assisting in Emergencies;
The changing aid environment (Paris (2005), Accra (2008), UN reform (TCPR 2007), and the urgency of the development challenges ahead are pushing UNFPA to realize the ICPD vision by working more closely with governments and better coordinating our efforts with our partners.

- Support country led- processes;
- Advocate for SRHR in National Plans & Strategies;
- Engaged in SWAps & Joint Pooling Arrangements;
- Active in Regional & Global Harmonised Approaches – H8, HHA, H4, IHP+, PMNCH, etc
UNFPA has embarked on a major reorganization. Key features of the reorganization include a significant shift of resources from headquarters to the country and regional levels, and the provision of integrated programmatic and technical support (focus on South-South Cooperation, Regional Institutions, Harmonised Approaches),
UNFPA & Social Protection

- Taking a country-centred perspective;
- Combination of immediate and long-term actions;
- Areas of particular focus:
  - Population & Development (Targeting Youth; 2010 Round of Censuses; Migrants; Older populations);
  - Sexual & Reproductive Health (Service delivery; health workforce; Provision of medicines, contraceptives, & related technologies/commodities)
  - Gender Equality (employment, education, protecting against gender-based violence)
- Cooperating in the design & launch of the Global Vulnerability Alert System & UNCT Sentinel Alert System;
- UNFPA will continue working within the agreed division of labour.
Tools & Methodologies - Snapshot

- **Adolescents & Youth**
  - The Adolescent Experiences In-depth: Using Data to identify & reach the most Vulnerable Young People
  - Putting Young People into National Poverty Reduction Strategies: A guide to Statistics on Young People in Poverty

- **Gender**
  - Gender Responsive Budgeting & Women’s Reproductive Rights
Tools & Methodologies Cont’d

- **HIV/AIDS**
  - Rapid Assessment Tool for Sexual & Reproductive Health & HIV Linkages

- **Human Rights**
  - Programming to address Violence Against Women

- **Poverty Mapping through Censuses**
  - Utilising the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) Criterion (using info such as Dwelling Construction type, availability of piped water, Education of Head of Household, etc)

- **RH Costing Tool**

- **Commodity Security Stock Out Assessment Tool**
Supporting harmonised TA Approaches at the Regional & Country level e.g., Harmonisation for Health in Africa (Regional Level) and in countries such as Cambodia & Ethiopia.

Promoting South-South & Triangular Cooperation, e.g., CARICOM (Cooperation Agreement between the Caribbean Community) in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention, population & development strategies
Guiding Principles
- Support nationally led processes;
- Country driven;
- Contextual, no blueprints;
- Builds on existing processes – no parallel processes.

In-line with TCPR 2007; Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Principals of Paris (2005)
Key Issues

- Partners role to **enhance existing structures** and accelerate/strengthen national dialogue around universal coverage & protection;

- **UNCTs** could have a powerful convening role, help build the evidence & engage/strengthen/leverage the role of Ministries such as Health, Education, Social Services with Finance;

- **Regional Director Teams** have also a critical role to play in this process;

- **Civil Society and parliament** should be an integral part of any discussions from the outset;
Concerns

• Concerned with the proposed stand alone instruments and surveys, placing more burden on country offices & countries;

• Should not expect to gather information for global reporting rather it should be country demand driven approach and part of an existing reporting mechanisms.

• **Minimum Social Floor** for everyone assumes that we know who and where are the vulnerable populations (adequate mapping identification is required).

• **Eligibility** is to the countries identified as most vulnerable by IMF, WB and UN Criteria.
Concerned about the establishment of Technical partner teams - Global Technical Advisory Network; Joint Technical Teams for Countries, etc.

Stronger emphasis is required on South-South Collaboration (e.g., IBSA – India, Brazil, South Africa Initiative); Peer Country-learning (e.g., African Peer Review Mechanism); Triangular Cooperation (e.g., Pan Caribean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS).

Role of the Regional Level needs greater emphasis (Regional Director Teams, Regional Institutions).

Build on existing coordination structures in country.