Welcome to the #SPorgWebinar

Financing shock responsive social protection systems
Opening

Ms Bosse has worked for over 20 years in Development Policy and International Cooperation. Currently, she is the Head of Sector for horizontal coordination, social protection and disabilities in INTPA Headquarters. Previously she led various teams in INTPA Headquarters and in Delegations covering Human Development, Communication & Visibility and Finance & Contracts. Before joining the EC, she was a speechwriter and worked in the Latin American Department of the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development.

Moderator

Namrata Saraogi

Social Policy Specialist (Social Protection Financing), UNICEF New York

Namrata Saraogi is a Social Protection and PFM specialist working with UNICEF in New York. She is coordinating the SP&PFM Programme for UNICEF. Namrata Saraogi has over 10 years of experience in social protection, education, and public finance with UNICEF, World Bank, among others.

Namrata holds an M.Sc. in Economics from University College London (UCL) and MPA in International Development from Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government.
Céline Peyron Bista
Chief Technical Advisor SP&PFM Programme
ILO Headquarters, Geneva

Ms. Céline Peyron Bista is the Chief Technical Advisor of an EU-funded Programme on social protection and public finance management for the ILO. She has over 20 years of professional experience in the field of social security and social protection, mainly with the ILO, but also the Asian Development Bank and NGOs. Among other topics, she has a specialization on unemployment protection. She worked and lived in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Nupur Kukrety
Social Policy Specialist (Shock Responsive Social Protection), UNICEF New York

Nupur Kukrety is a Social Policy Specialist with UNICEF and leads UNICEF’s global work on Social Protection in humanitarian and fragile contexts. In her professional career spanning more than 20 years, she has worked in a range of contexts designing humanitarian and social development policies, strategies, programmes and their implementation. Prior to joining UNICEF, Nupur has worked with World Food Programme as the Senior Social Protection Advisor in OMC Regional Bureau and as a specialist with Oxfam and Save the Children on social protection and food security issues covering East & South Asia, Middle East, Central Asia and East & West Africa. Nupur has Post Graduate degrees in Gender Studies from London School of Economics, UK and in Agriculture Extension from GB Pant University for Agriculture and Technology, India.
Speakers

**Bruno Deceukelier**
WSM Asia Coordinator, Nepal

Bruno Deceukelier has been based since 2014 in Nepal where he works as the WSM Asia Coordinator, strengthening capacities of the INSPIR Asia 18 members and 4 networks. His areas of expertise include Law and Protection Advocacy, social and labour law, social mediation and negotiation techniques, facilitation, Network coordination and team dynamics and Capacity Building On staff, organizational and networking level, as well as communications.

**Carlos Galian**
Technical Officer, Social Protection Financing, ILO, Geneva

Carlos is ILO’s Technical Officer on Social protection financing. He has worked for the ILO in Viet Nam and at ISSA. In Viet Nam, from 2010 to 2014, he supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to reform the Social Insurance Law. Later, he was a social protection policy specialist at ISSA, where he was a researcher working on the Social Security Programs Throughout the World publication until 2016. He also worked for Development Pathways, the World Bank, GIZ and UNICEF as a consultant.

**Getachew Berhanu**
Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

Getachew Berhanu is currently working as a Social Protection Specialist at UNICEF Ethiopia and He has more than 10 years’ experience working on social protection and social security Sectors with government, NGO and international organization including World Bank financed project. He provides technical Assistant to The Government of Ethiopia on development and implementation of Social Protection Policy and Programmes. He supports the general UNICEF Social Protection agenda related to implementation of child and gender sensitive social protection, developing and piloting the “Cash Plus” approach including effective linkages creation to nutrition, child protection and health (financing) as well as implementation of the shock responsive social protection programmes.
Share your questions to the speakers!

Arial type them in the Q&A box

Please state your name/organisation, and if your question is directed to a specific speaker.

Also, feel free to share your impressions on Twitter using #SPorgWebinar
Shock Responsive Social Protection Systems - `on the ground’

Financing Shock Responsive Social Protection Systems, 29th September, 2022
Outline

• Unpacking Shock Responsive Social Protection

• Key considerations for Child Sensitive Shock Responsive Social Protection
Unpacking

Shock-Responsive
Social Protection
What is Shock Responsive Social Protection?

Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) refers:

- to the ability of the social protection system to anticipate shocks (Preparedness);
- Perform its routine function, scale up and/or flex in an inclusive manner to accommodate new populations and needs as a result of the shock or stress (Response);
- and to contribute to resilience building of individuals, households, communities and systems to future shocks (Recovery and Adaptation).

Bottom line: Social Protection should be able to support people when they need it the most.
Status update on Shock Responsive Social Protection

Ready to respond to crisis:
- enabling policy environment
- good coordination
- ability of the operational system for CTs to maintain routine function, scale up assistance, temporarily add more people,
- Budgets are protected/ contingency budgets are planned
- Social workers can be deployed

UNICEF, 2021, GA5, Annual Results Report
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks

ADMINISTRATION: Integrated administrative tools such as registries, payment mechanisms, grievance and redress etc.

PROGRAMMES: Coordination and harmonization among programmes at all levels

POLICIES: Overall policy coherence, including common and shared vision, coordination and financing mechanisms

EVIDENCE BASE: Poverty and vulnerability analysis, systems assessment and evaluations
Embedding an analysis of risks (climate change, economic downturn, conflict etc.) in
- child poverty analysis,
- impact evaluations/M&E/learning,
- social protection costing exercises and
- system assessments
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks

Risk informing and adjusting policy & legal framework; contingency planning and financing for crisis response; strengthening horizontal and vertical coordination – DRM and other ministries and other relevant local authorities.
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks

Reviewing and adjusting the mix of programmes and their design features, such as eligibility criteria and transfer values, to enhance coverage and provide adequate levels of assistance in times of crisis; inter-linkages and complementary services, etc.
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks

Strengthening & updating the database/registries, investing in interoperability of information systems, adjusting the delivery systems of routine social protection programmes so they can be leveraged fully or partially or scaled up, strengthening grievance mechanism etc.
Key Considerations for Child Sensitive SRSP
Consideration 1: A systems’ approach in critical

Different components of a social protection system are integrally linked with each other, therefore, focusing on one or two components is not enough for SRSP to work effectively and contribute to human capital development of children.
Consideration 2: Multi stakeholder and multi sectoral process

SRSP requires effective coordination between DRM and social protection stakeholders.

Child deprivation is multi-dimensional therefore child sensitive SRSP requires additional coordination with critical ministries such as education and health.
Consideration 3: It is NOT ONLY about expansions

A child sensitive SRSP ensures that routine social protection support to children e.g. *Mother and Child transfers, School feeding, Education stipends/grant/subsidies etc.*, are not disrupted or deprioritized in the event of a crisis – i.e. when they are needed the most to cope with and recover from crises and build resilience!
Consideration 4: Incremental Process and not a one off activity

Building human capital and adaptive social protection are long term processes that can be blended in a lifecycle approach to achieve outcomes for children.
Consideration 5: Back commitments with resource allocation

Child sensitive SRSP requires resource allocation for generating evidence; adjusting policies, programmes and the administration to ensure that SRSP is sensitive to the human capital development needs of children across the lifecycle.
Thank You

Nupur Kukrety
Policy Specialist – Social Protection in Humanitarian and Fragile contexts
nkukrety@unicef.org
Nepal Country case
Shock Responsive/
Adaptive
Social Protection

Bruno Deceukelier
WSM Asia Coordinator
INSP!R Nepal
Shocks in Nepal and Asia
So how is Social Protection (SP) currently doing in Nepal?
Theory and practice
Now we know where we are, where is Nepal heading?
But is any of it adaptive or shock responsive?
Some of the key challenges
And what have civil society and trade unions been doing?
What could they do?
Enough said by me, two quotes
Haven’t had enough? Some references for further reading!
Before we begin?

What cannot talk but will always reply when spoken to?
Shock responsive... or adaptive?

Social Protection (SP)

SP and CCA: Characterised by tackling vulnerability to longer-term climatic changes

Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)

SP, CCA and DRR: ASP explores how collaboration between the three sectors can reduce the impact of stressors, shocks and crises on vulnerable households and communities

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

CCA and DRR: Characterised by tackling vulnerability to changing distribution of extreme climatic events

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)

SP and DRR: Focuses on the use of SP tools to tackle vulnerability to natural hazards and extreme events
Little riddle

What can't talk, but will always reply when you talk to it?

Echo Point
### Examples of Social Insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Pension</td>
<td>Pensions to civil servants, army, police, armed police, and teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Provident Fund</td>
<td>Mandatory retirement savings scheme for all public sector employees, Open to formal sector works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Fund (launched 2017)</td>
<td>Contributory schemes for all workers to provide medical, health &amp; maternity benefit, accident &amp; disability benefit, benefit for dependent family members, and retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Health Insurance</td>
<td>Health insurance with coverage up to Rs. 100,000 per household, and per individual for those over 70 years of age.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples of Social Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Allowances (SSA)</td>
<td>Cash transfers to senior citizens, single women, those with disability, endangered ethnic groups, and children under the age of five (all dalit children and those in selected 25 districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships (15+ schemes)</td>
<td>Scholarship to Dalits, girls, those with disability, conflict affected, martyr’s children, freed Kamaliari, and other groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midday Meals</td>
<td>Midday meal in schools for school-going children in early childhood development (ECD) to Grade 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Motherhood Program</td>
<td>Cash incentives to mothers to deliver at health facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples of Labor market programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister Employment Programme</td>
<td>PMEP provides 100 days guaranteed work for unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth and Small Entrepreneur Self Employment Fund</td>
<td>The fund provides collateral free loan up to Rs. 500,000 for self-employment activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Vocational Education &amp; Training (EVENT II)</td>
<td>Skills training and access to apprenticeships and job placement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Protection expenditures rising during 2010-20:
Nominal x 5
Real expenditure x3

Social Protection Expenditures over the last 10 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Social Insurance</th>
<th>Social Assistance</th>
<th>Labor Market Programs</th>
<th>Total SP Expenditure</th>
<th>Share of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/19</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Per capita Social Assistance expenditure by Life Cycle in FY 2019
of all SP spending in Nepal goes to elderly, especially pensions for civil servants
Labour market policies

**Right to Employment Act (2018): Prime Minister Employment Programme PMEP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Days provided (goal:100)</th>
<th>Minimum daily wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018/2019</td>
<td>172,270</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>513 NPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/2020</td>
<td>105,626</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>513 NPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020/2021</td>
<td>181,091</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>513 NPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021/2022</td>
<td>136,384</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>577 NPR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potentially very useful set up (Employment Service Centres in all local federal units)
Database of people willing to work for minimum wage - self targets unemployed

**Way forward:**
- focus on skill development of workers
- link with Agriculture Modernization Programme

Not just respond to shocks, but reduction: just transition towards greener jobs
Progressive legal basis for Social Protection but
- Coverage: only 1/3 covered
- especially not informal or migrant workers
- Access to health, with failing insurance programme
- New federalization ongoing: programs are scattered across many implementing agencies and levels without effective coordination
- No overarching social protection policy framework to bring together the various laws, policies, and programs to effectively deliver social protection

Way forward: National Social Protection Integrated Framework could help address this, currently being drafted
# Ambitious goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National target</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>FY 2017/18</th>
<th>15th Plan (FY 2024/25)</th>
<th>FY 2043/44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SP Expenditure in national budget</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population covered by SP programmes</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population covered under Health insurance</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7 (2019/20)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population affected by disaster</td>
<td>Per 100000</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of death (disaster hit)</td>
<td>Per 000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National ID Population coverage</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food secured family</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus: **disaster response relief in kind**, creating new institutions and tools per shock

Current SP programmes are not designed to be shock-responsive

Federalized & local governments newly constitutionally mandated, potentially faster and more efficiently

**but**

not used to it and could cause disparity
Examples of schemes and tools

NDRF 2019 - provisions for the selection of disaster-affected people that are sick, injured and vulnerable.
Method of the Disaster Assessment Guideline (2021)- provisions for the use of participatory tools observations of disaster-affected areas.
Winterization Guidelines (2020) - addresses hazard-affected families and populations.
Grants Distribution Procedures for the Reconstruction of Private House and Rehabilitation of Fire Victims (2021) - prioritizing beneficiaries belonging to deprived, marginalized, minority, and risky.
Grants for Reconstruction of Houses Damaged by Flood and Landslide Distribution Procedures (2016) - for distributing amount to disaster-affected families for house construction.
Disaster Victims Resettlement Operation Procedures (2014) – provision on land as well as cash to disaster victims.

...
Current legislations/ policy tools to address Shock-responsive SP

DRRMA (Clause 8d) ‘to implement special programs for those at risk - women, children, senior citizen, marginalized, those with disability’ and DRRMR (Point 3.e) ‘ascertaining the ways and process on disaster risk reduction/ mitigation (inter alia, Insurance and Social Security), and its implementation’ are some specific openings and slots to address and to accommodate shock response. Social Security Act provisions ‘right to get another type of social security who is getting SSA’ and ‘integrated system for SS’.

15th Plan policy ‘The social security programme will be made disaster-sensitive so that it can face the potential risks created by disasters’.

Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA)/ MIRA, Cluster Specified Detail Assessment (CSDA) to assess the affected and the demographically vulnerable among the affected.
COVID-19 impact and response

COVID-19 severe impacts on employment, nutrition, maybe more result from lockdown than from COVID-19. More than 50% lost jobs and 19% struggling to feed daily. Remittances and tourism, the major sources of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal declined. No current unemployment scheme, which was what many countries used, but PMEP. After lobbying from trade unions:

1. Employers have to pay the salaries of their workers, can use welfare fund
2. Gvt depositing their contributions to Social Security Fund
One third of households suffer at least one shock each year
The most vulnerable = most affected
But current SP programs are not adaptive or shock-responsive

Pre-conditions for ASP:

SRSP or adaptive SP?
1. Adaptive information

Information system that can identify the vulnerable and those covered by existing SP programs
Integrated with early warning information systems

Status in Nepal
No unified database of the poor and vulnerable
Fragmented information systems that are not linked to each other

Next steps
Development of an integrated social registry of uniquely identified households and their members, with demographic, socio-economic and spatial data (World Bank)
But best way to build database is to enroll everyone!
2. Build adaptive programs to promote resilience

Ensure the coverage of all, including poorest and most exposed to shocks.
Ensure design features to support preparedness
Design public works to build/maintain assets for community resilience

Status
Many vulnerable groups are not targeted or covered

Next steps
Operationalize SSA scheme for the economically poor & Scale up and review Prime Minister Employment Program
3. Develop adaptive financing

Preposition financial instruments with layering of instruments for different risks
Ensure linkages between contingency financing for disaster response and SP programs

Status
No clear provision for contingent financing linked to SP programs

Next steps
Provision for DRM funds at all levels of government linked to SP programs; and a long-term disaster risk financing strategy
Institutional coordination

Ensure institutional coordination between DRM and SP agencies

**Status**
Limited institutional coordination

**Next steps**
Institutional coordination between NDRRMA and SP agencies
Policy coherence on disaster risk management, relief and early warning system

From CSOs:
Step 1: Link three databases: civil registry, social registry platform and national ID
Step 2: phase wise include: PMEP, health insurance, safe motherhood, scholarships etc.
Step 3: add relevant early warning.
Much of GoN budget is not spent
Newly federalized levels and competences, leaving fiscal space for pilot projects ex. Construction workers through cess
Increase actual tax collection
Welfare fund for migrant workers could function a lot better
From CSOs and TUs:
• Seen as investment
• Contributions based SSF – linked with right based approach
• Global Fund for SP to assist countries in pilot schemes
Role of civil society to render SP more adaptive

- Role of CSOs in just transition or climate change
- When advocating for setting up SP schemes, keep shock responsiveness in mind
- Reduces poverty and inequalities
- Just transition in climate change
  - Reduce risk of certain shocks happening

DRR: invest in training, equipment?

Enroll their members
Ensure consultative processes

Advocate for strong, robust SP systems involving stakeholders!

Timeline

Make concrete suggestions to policy makers/relief agencies on how to adapt services

Ensure access to members for SP schemes (right based)

Recommendations on improving coordination

Use communication tools, social media, workshops and promote

Advocate for S & R: recovery

Adapt and provideImmediate and effective recovery
Example 1: Forecast based action

Danish and Nepal Red Cross
In province 5 and Sudhur Paschim
Pilot project: focus areas with flood affected areas
SMS communication system fastest and most effective.
Social Security Assistance bank accounts used for a one-time support, after clearing misconception from banks this could only be used for SSA. **Not about poverty, this is about being affected by a shock!**
Example 2: Child Sensitive adaptive Social Protection

- Child Grant Top Up Program
- Piggy backing (super flour distribution for children below)
- Cover other children also by Cash Top Up
- Enhance child sensitivity of SP- by parenting, life skills for children, nutrition awareness(cash plus)
- Cash for Work (Flexible Hour for Lactating mothers, Child Care Center in working place)
- Child Impact assessment of intervention
Example 3: Trade unions & decent work

Mental well being and stress management, a first

GEFONT distributes safety materials to health workers

We stand with workers whose rights are violated every day, and who are facing even greater economic battles due to this pandemic.
Research and studies

National Labour Academy, Nepal

Impact of Covid-19 on Workers & Employment in Nepal
(Based on Desk Review & Key Informant Survey)

By
UMESH CU PADHIYAYA
Associate Professor of Economics, Tribhuvan University and
Vice President of National Labour Academy

Key Informant Interviews conducted by
Bidur Karki, General Secretary of National Labour Academy

Desk Review assisted by
Surej Timalsina, Lecturer, Tribhuvan University

Updated Version - July 31, 2020

Diagram shows the impact of Covid-19 on enterprises in Nepal:
- Full operation: 57 (17.64%)
- Partial operation: 44 (13.62%)
- Fully closed: 222 (68.73%)
- Regular payment: 102 (31.57%)
- Paid advance: 61 (18.88%)
- Paid partially: 24 (7.43%)
- Not received: 136 (42.10%)
“The welfare system lays the foundation of socialism in the country so that it is necessary to guarantee employment, education, health, and social security.”

Bishnu Rimal, patron of trade union GEFONT and former political advisor to Prime Minister Oli
I think our government gives these allowances to people in need, to ensure a good life for the Nepali citizens, which is the right thing to do. But I think the politicians make these schemes so people will vote for them again, so they can get re-elected. I went to vote in the last elections, but my husband only once, since he was not on the voters lists since he had been working abroad. And yes, I would remember this support when I go to vote next time, which is only fair…” Mother of 3 year old Aran
Enrollment of everyone – through national ID but also through CSOs and trade unions

Integrated framework – with structural involvement of multi-stakeholders

Ensuring fiscal sustainability – contributions but also alternatives
Assessment on social protection responses to COVID-19 in Nepal
World Bank Adaptive Social protection for Effective Disaster Risk Management.
Nepal - Social Protection: Review of Public Expenditure and Assessment of Social Assistance Program
Overview – Main Report: FY11-FY20
Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks
Adapting SP by UNICEF Nepal here
10 Things you wish you knew shock responsive SP
SRSP in practice - case study from the Nepal/Danish Red Cross. Leveraging Nepal's SSA to deliver a vertical expansion cash top-up -
And of course: https://socialprotection.org/
Assessment on social protection responses to COVID-19 in Nepal with recommendations on policy options, with a particular focus on the “missing middle” particularly visible in Nepal at the backdrop of the significant share of informal workers
THANK YOU AND NAMASTE
Bruno Deceukelier
WSM Asia Coordinator
Bruno.Deceukelier@wsm.be
Protection against Unemployment

Learning from countries: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka
Less than one in five unemployed workers worldwide are covered by unemployment benefits.

Less than one in five unemployed workers are unprotected during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### SDG Indicator 1.3.1 on Effective Coverage for Unemployed Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployed receiving unemployment cash benefits (%)

255 million jobs lost during COVID-19

Expansion of unemployment protection in various middle- and low-income countries, such as in Cabo Verde, Indonesia, Malaysia

Unemployment protection can support structural change of the economy

81.4% of unemployed workers worldwide were left with no unemployment protection during the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 pandemic and social protection response

Social protection related COVID-19 response (based on the ILO Social Protection Monitor de la Protección Social)

209 countries implemented 1721 social protection measures between Feb 2020 and Dec 2021:
• Extension of existing schemes.
• Introduction of cash-transfers.
• Protection against loss of employment and income represented almost 30% of all measures

With the COVID-19 crisis, many countries considered the introduction of unemployment protection schemes (main request for short-term technical services to the SP&PFM Programme in 2020)

Source: ILO Social Protection Monitor
Unemployment protection approach

1. Provide income security for the laid-off workers and their families
2. Facilitates the responsiveness of the labour market

Maintaining the unemployed and their family in *healthy and reasonable living conditions* (C.168, art.16)

Promoting active labour market policies for *full, productive and fully chosen employment* (C.168, art.2&7)

Employment promotion and protection against unemployment Convention (No.168)
Social Security (minimum standards) Convention (No.102)
The design and parameters of the wage subsidies programme for the garment sector were the result of well-informed social dialogue:

- Identification criteria, selection of enterprises and workers, duration and level of benefits;
- Minimum levels recommended in ILO Social Security (minimum standards) Convention, No.102 and Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, No.168
- Set the basis for the future unemployment insurance scheme.
Ecuador: Adequate level of protection

For unemployment insurance to be effective, while qualifying conditions should preclude abuse, they should ensure access to benefits:

- By introducing flexibility;
- Will better cover workers in short-term employment;
- Will create incentives to register to other schemes of social insurance.
Peru: Comprehensive unemployment protection systems

Ensures financial benefits and support services for labour market (re)insertion for all those who lose their jobs and thus their main source of income:

- By linking social insurance benefits with active labour market policies;
- To cover those who are not eligible to UI benefits (including informal economy workers);
- To support transitions from school to work, from one job to the other, upgrading skills;
- To facilitate economic transitions (green and digital transitions) and formalization.

Learn the project proposal for a comprehensive unemployment protection system in Peru (Spanish, March 2022)

https://youtu.be/JZtjNWwjwic
Sri Lanka: Need to build on social insurance principles and

From a cash transfer for the tourism sector to an unemployment insurance scheme:

- Reflection to anchor the experience in social insurance institutions;
- Capacity building on social insurance principles;
- Need to reinforce public employment services.
In order to give effective unemployment protection:

- Importance of a well developed free **public employment service** (counselling services, registration job offers and job seekers, accessibility);
- Experience in the administration of other branches of **social security**;
- Qualifying conditions that ensure **adequate protection** and create **incentives** (can act as incentive to formalization);
- **Extension of coverage** and compliance among workers in formal sectors;
- Alternative measures for **workers in the informal economy**, linking to active labour market policies and non-contributory social protection programmes.
- Lessons learnt from the SP&PFM Programme feed the SP and employment integrated approach being developed in the framework of the **Global Accelerator**

**Lessons learnt on the development of unemployment protection scheme**
Shock (COVID) Response

- Emergency cash transfers
  - Uganda, Ethiopia

- Wage subsidy
  - Bangladesh, Cambodia and Ethiopia

- Policy/programme level design
  - Angola, Cambodia (ID poor)

- National social registries
  - Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal and Cabo Verde

- Unemployment Insurance and ALMP
  - Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru and Sri Lanka

Public Finance

- Fiscal space: options
  - Burkina Faso, Nepal

- Financing options + New schemes/coverage
  - Peru, Myanmar, Togo

- Programme-based budgeting
  - Angola, Cambodia, Paraguay
Shocks: Lessons for Public Finance

What is next for the Programme?

How to maintain the momentum in a difficult context?

• **Beyond ODA**
  - In some countries -> reduce dependency: a roadmap for domestic financing

• **How to design counter-cyclical social protection systems?**
  - The key role of UI
  - National registries

• **Beyond financing**: Lessons learnt
  - Emergency funding through regulated mechanisms
  - Budget re-prioritization
  - Supplementary budgeting
  - Enhanced expenditure tracking
Beyond the Programme: Global Response ... eppur si muove

- **IMF’s Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST)**
  - Help low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries build resilience to external shocks and ensure sustainable growth, contributing to their longer-term balance of payments stability
  - $11 billion out of the $50 billion financing package to insure against downside risks

- **Global Accelerator**
  - Additional funding
  - Priority on social protection + green/care jobs
Thank you for joining!

Make sure to answer our survey, available after this session, and join us for the next webinars!

Financing shock responsive social protection systems