

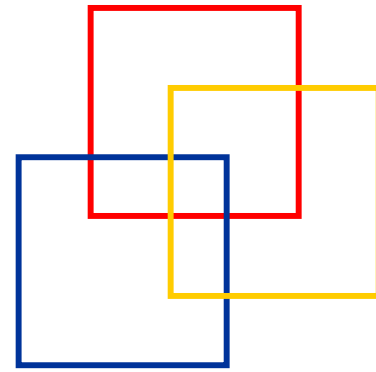


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Social Protection for All

Jürgen Schwettmann
ILO Dar es Salaam

based on a presentation by ILO/HQ

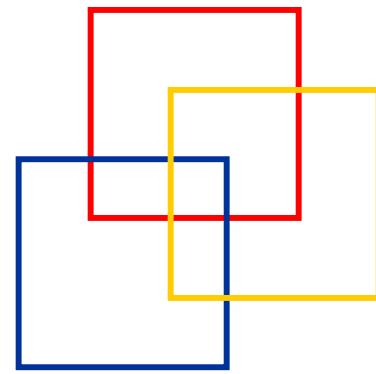




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Structure

- **1:** Background
- **2:** Experience from OECD countries
- **3:** Feasibility in developing countries
- **4:** Social Protection project in
Tanzania and Zambia - SPER
- **5:** Conclusion: Towards a new
social security development
paradigm

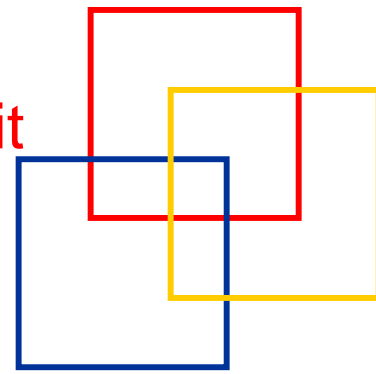




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Background

- Social security universally accepted as human right: articles 22 and 26 of the Universal Declaration
- 80% of people are not covered by social security, 20% live in abject poverty
- Social security reduces poverty by at least 50% in almost all OECD countries, and income inequality by about 50% in many European countries
- Investing in social security looks like an effective way to combat poverty and social exclusion – but it seems underutilized in anti-poverty and development strategies.

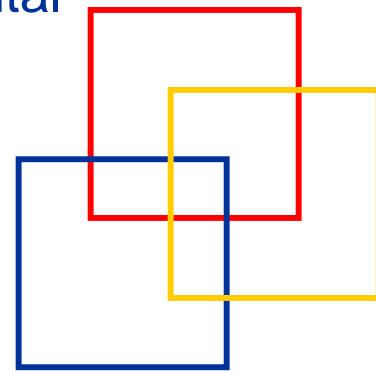




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ILC 2001 – Consensus on guiding principles:

- coverage should be universal and benefits adequate;
- the State bears the ultimate and general responsibility of guaranteeing a framework of good governance and the assurance that benefits will be paid as and when due;
- social security should be organized on the basis of social solidarity between, inter alia, men and women, different generations, those in and out of work, and the rich and poor;
- social security systems must be sustainable;
- strong and well-functioning social dialogue, involving social actors – specifically the ILO's social partners is fundamental in building and managing social security policy.

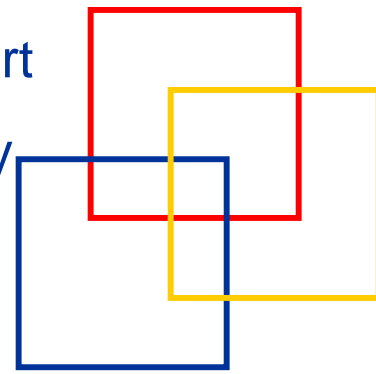




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2003: The Global Campaign on Social Security and Coverage for All

- 2004: World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization:
 - A minimum level of social protection for individuals and families needs to be accepted unequivocally as part of the socio-economic “floor” of the global economy. Donors and financial institutions should contribute to the strengthening of social protection systems in developing countries
- 2006: UK “White Paper” on international development, entitled “Making governance work for the poor”:
 - commits “at least half of all future UK direct support for developing countries to public services, to get children into school, improve health care, fight HIV and AIDS, provide more clean water and sanitation, and offer social protection”.



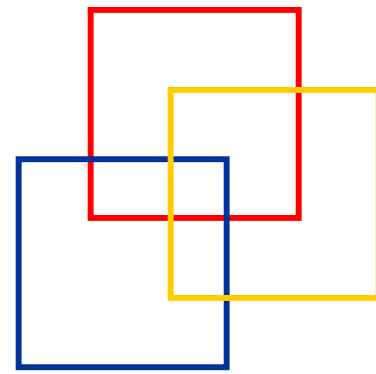


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Social security is not a social cost but an affordable investment in:

- prevention/reduction of poverty and vulnerability
- quality of work and life
- economic and social productivity
- social cohesion and peace
- nation building
- global security

It is an investment in people and states

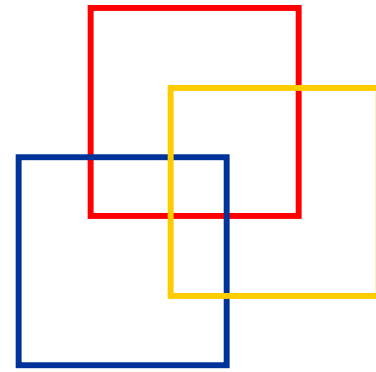




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Social Protection Project in Tanzania and Zambia

- DFID and the ILO Global Campaign for Social Protection and Coverage for All as a Means to Combat Poverty in Africa
- Programme strategy: ILO PFA Objective 3 : Global policy work is embedded in DWCP and progresses poverty reduction agenda around complex challenges
- To enhance social security coverage in Tanzania and Zambia so as to contribute to reduction of poverty
- To advance the knowledge, capacity and advocacy for appropriate social security systems and measures, particularly in Africa

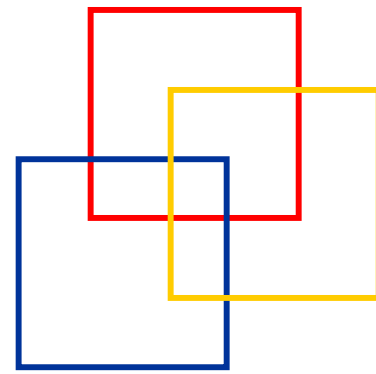




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Steps

- Step 1: diagnosis of national needs and opportunities – baseline (SPER), year 1
- Step 2: development of planning tools proper (Social Budget), year 1 and 2
- Step 3: initiating a national dialogue process and developing a Social Security Action Plan, year 2 and 3
- Step 4: supporting future national implementation, year 2 and 3
- Step 5: monitoring and evaluation - continuous

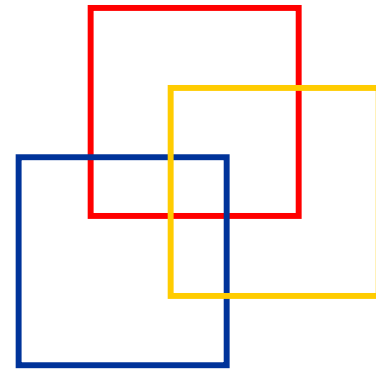




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Progress

- Finish baseline and social budgets - Social Protection Expenditure and Performance Review report (SPER)
- Plan to launch the SPER report in Zambia on 18th June and Tanzania on 3rd July
- Capacity building and knowledge transfer
- Start political process



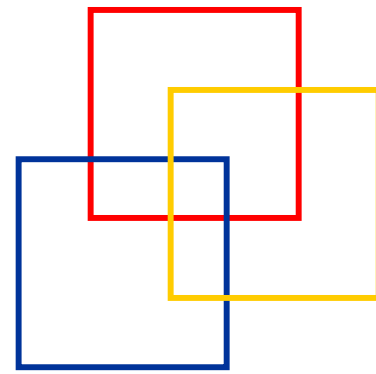


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The new development paradigm: towards progressive universalism

Universal but progressive means: building progressively higher levels of protection based on a foundation of protection consisting of:

- Basic health care for all within a pluralistic system
- Child benefits to foster school attendance
- Universal benefits in old age, disability and loss of breadwinner
- Pro-active social assistance

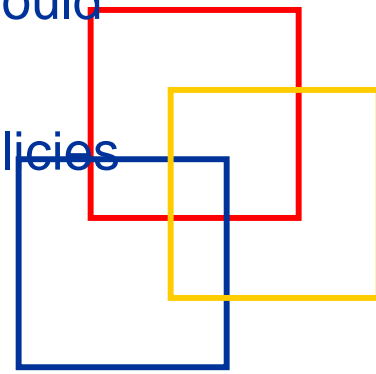




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Conclusion

- There is ample evidence that the investment in health care, education and properly designed cash transfers have positive economic and social effects in countries at any stage of development;
- There is also already plenty of evidence about the characteristics, needs and priorities of vulnerable groups;
- The choice of policy instruments to meet these needs and priorities is also well known (various cash transfers as well as mechanism assuring affordable access to health care and education);
- Various simulations show impact these instruments would have on reducing poverty and vulnerability;
- Various estimates and projections show that these policies can be made affordable.





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THANK YOU

