

Designing and Implementing Social Protection Systems

Chiang Mai, Thailand - 2019

A course for policy-makers, government officials and practitioners around the world

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Chiang Mai, 2019

What's on the Menu?

Economic
Policy
Research
Institute



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

SESSION OUTLINE

Latin America



Africa



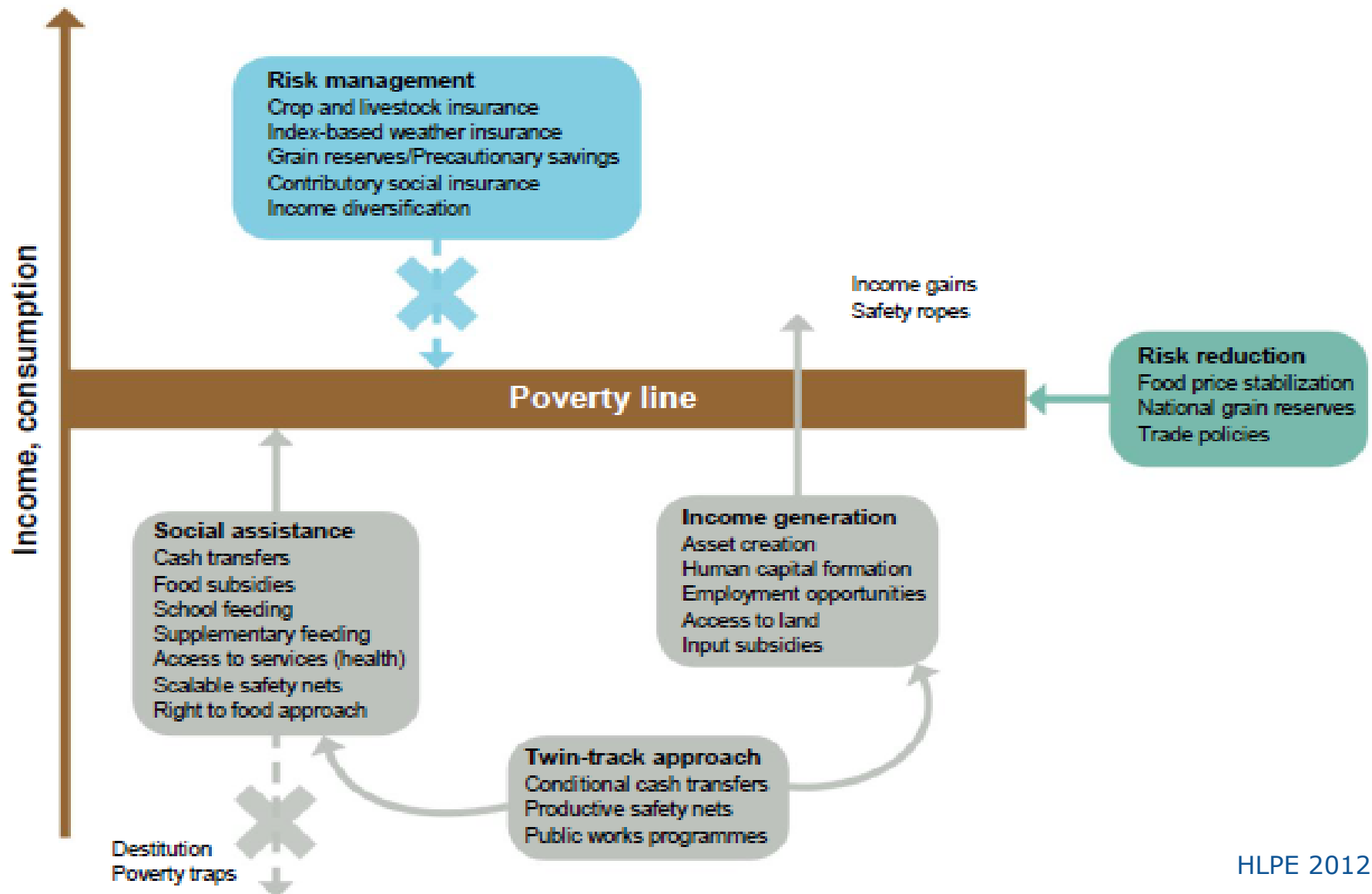
Western Europe



South Asia



THE MENU



“European model”

Social security



Social security: income insurance after livelihood/employment shocks (*pension or unemployment benefit = partial replacement of lost salary*).

Rights-based:

“everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security”

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)]

9 branches of social security:

1. medical care
2. sickness benefit
3. unemployment benefit
4. old-age benefit
5. employment injury benefit
6. family benefit
7. maternity benefit
8. invalidity benefit
9. survivors' benefit

[Minimum Standards Convention (1952)]

Limitation:

Social security is mainly accessible to formal sector workers. The ‘precariat’ + informal sector are not covered.

Financing:

(‘tripartite’)

1. employee
2. employer
3. the state.



“Latin America model”

Conditional cash transfers (CCTs)

Argentina	<i>Programa Familias</i>
Bolivia	<i>Beca Futuro</i>
Brazil	<i>Bolsa Familia, Bolsa Escola</i>
Chile	<i>Chile Solidario</i>
Colombia	<i>Familias en Accion Program</i>
Costa Rica	<i>Programa Supermonos</i>
Ecuador	<i>Bono de Desarrollo Humano</i>
El Salvador	<i>Red Solidaria</i>
Honduras	<i>Programa de Asignacion Familiar</i>
Mexico	<i>Progresas, Oportunidades, Prospera</i>
Nicaragua	<i>Red de Proteccion Social</i>

What explains the rapid diffusion of CCTs throughout Latin America?



“Africa model”

Unconditional cash transfers

Botswana	Destitute allowance; Old Age Grant
Ethiopia	Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)
Kenya	Hunger Safety Net Programme; OVC-CT
Lesotho	Cash and Food Transfers Pilot Project
Malawi	Food and Cash Transfers Project (FACT)
Mozambique	GAPVU/ PSA Food Subsidy Programme
Namibia	Disability Grant; Child Benefit; Old Age Grant
Rwanda	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)
South Africa	Child Support Grant, Older Persons Grant
Swaziland	Food and Cash Transfers Project (FACT)
Zambia	Social Cash Transfer Pilot Projects

Which actors are driving the spread of unconditional cash transfers throughout Africa?

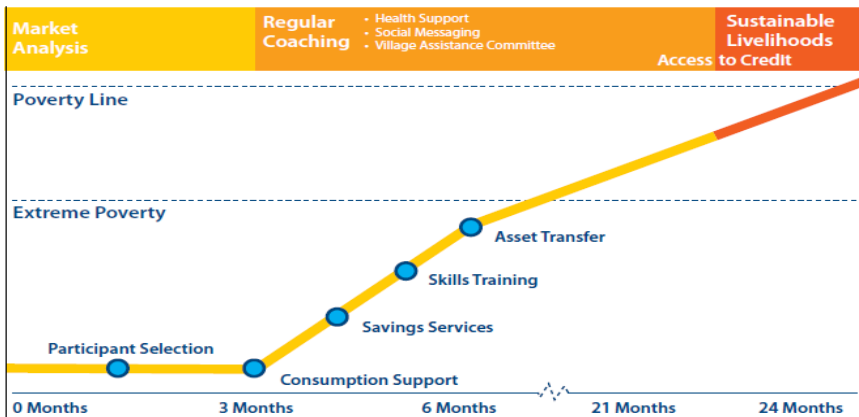


“South Asia models”

Graduation + rights-based + cash transfers

Bangladesh

Microfinance + Graduation model programme



Source: Hashemi and de Montesquiou (2011)

Pakistan

Unconditional cash transfer programme



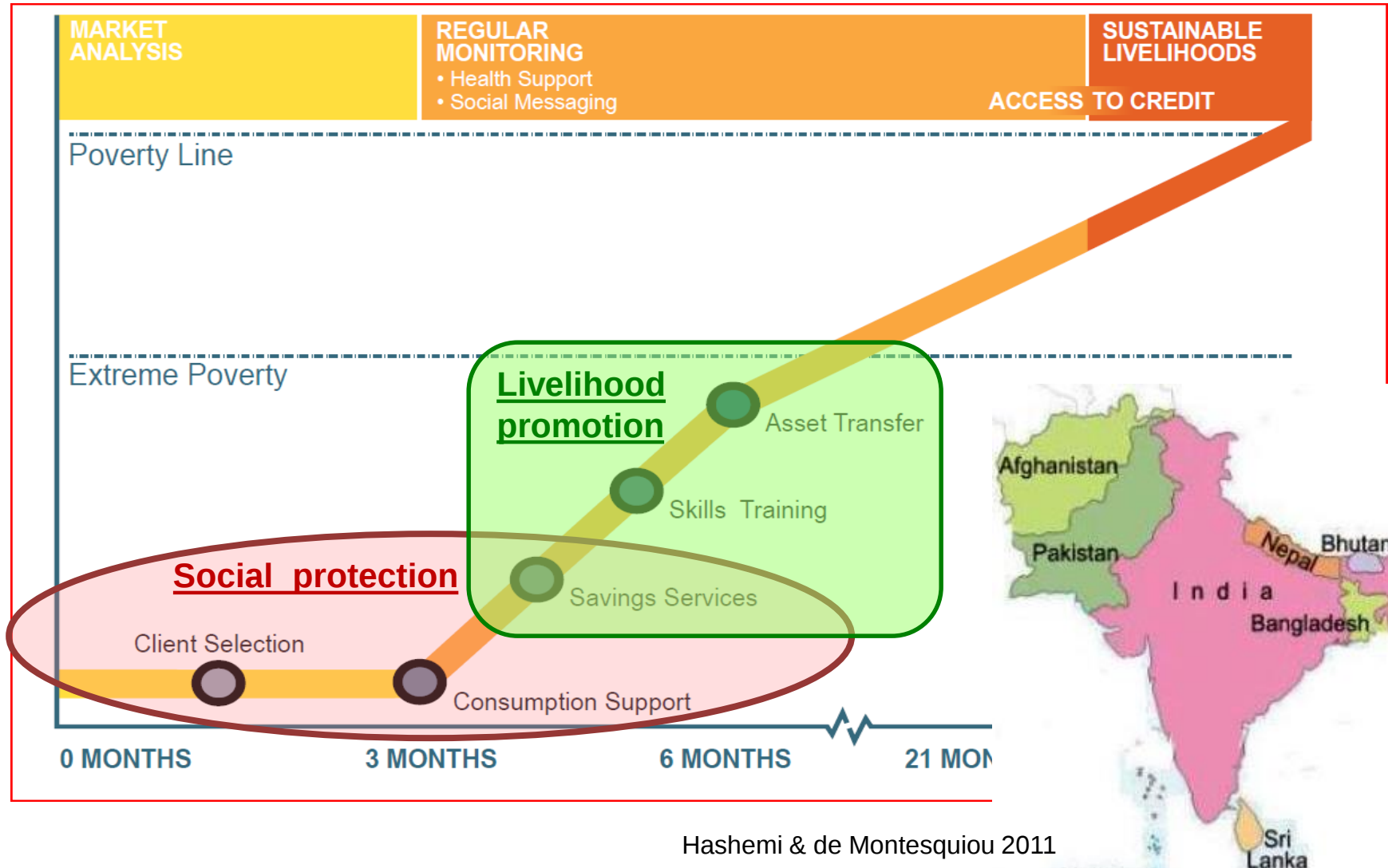
India

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

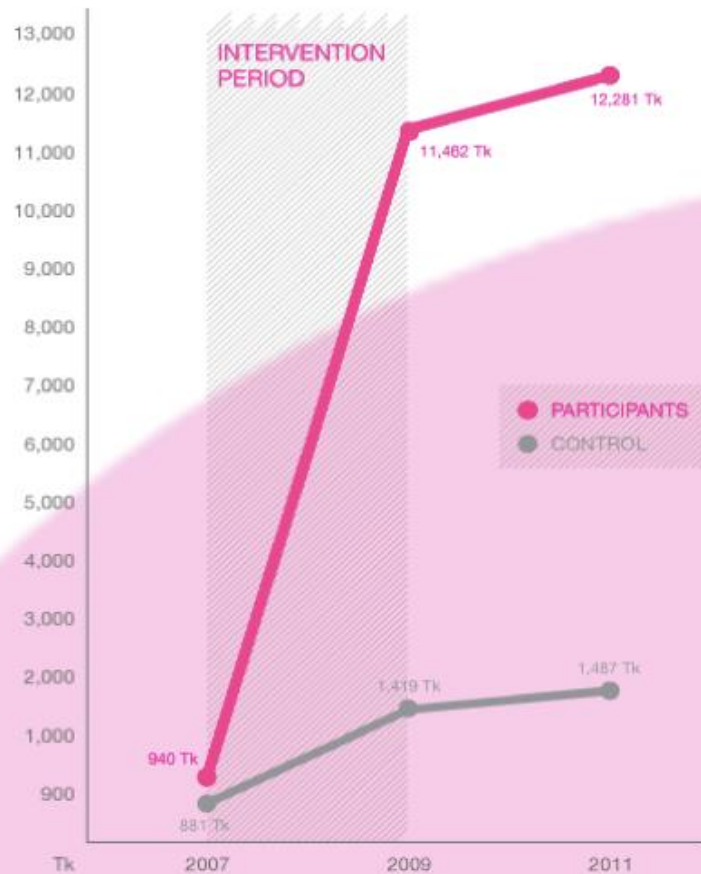


“South Asia model”

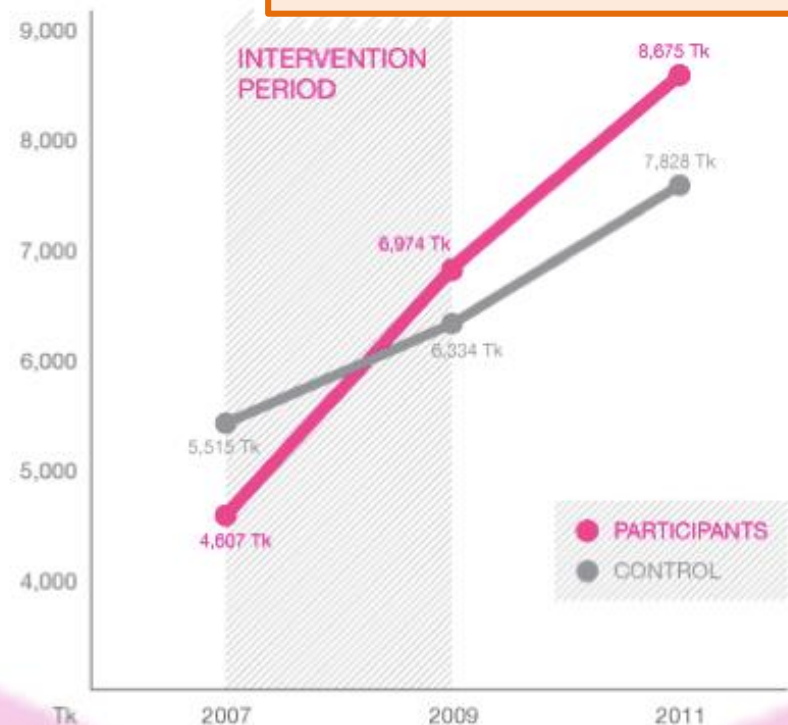
Graduation



Graduation in Bangladesh



VALUE OF ALL LIVESTOCK



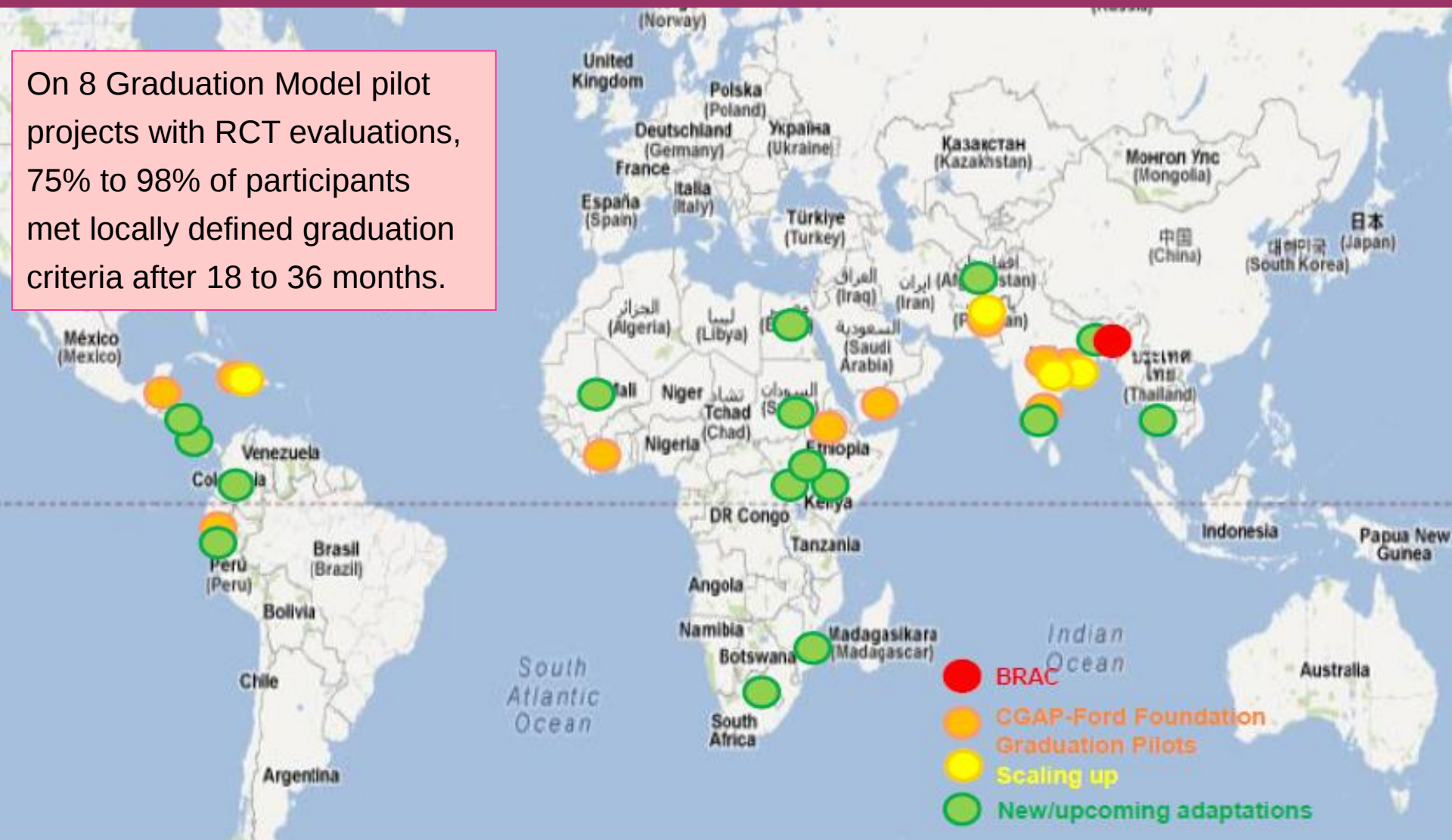
TOTAL EARNINGS

Bangladesh

95% of participants graduated out of ultra-poverty (<50c/day) within two years (24 months). Higher income was sustained after program support ended.

Graduation pilot projects

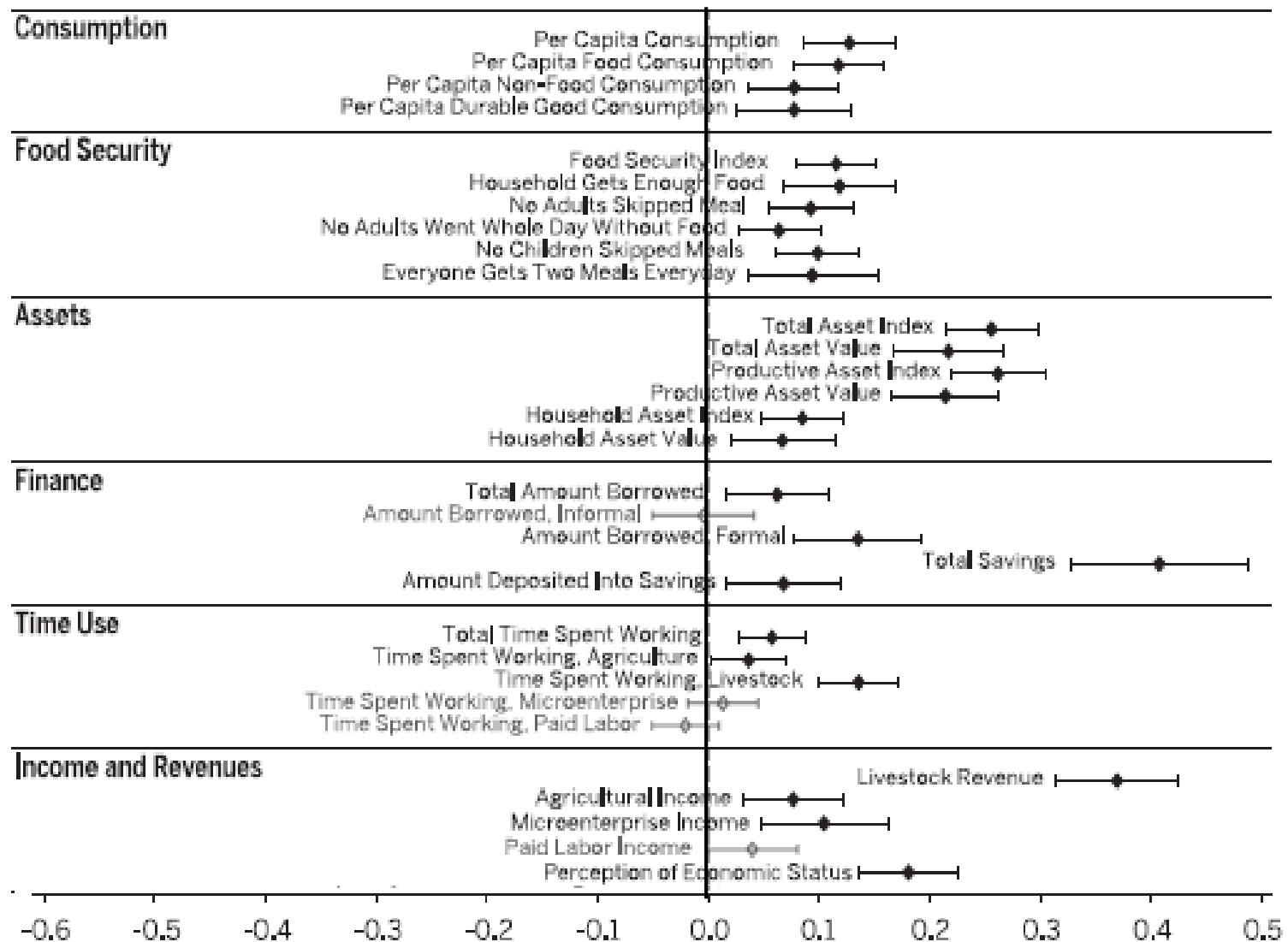
On 8 Graduation Model pilot projects with RCT evaluations, 75% to 98% of participants met locally defined graduation criteria after 18 to 36 months.



Graduation pilot projects

RCT findings for six pilot projects:

- ❑ Ethiopia
- ❑ Ghana
- ❑ Honduras
- ❑ India
- ❑ Pakistan
- ❑ Peru



Where next for social protection systems?

Divergence or Convergence...

European welfare state?

- * social insurance
- * social welfare

Social protection floor?

- * minimum income for all
- * access to health care

Conceptual approach:

- * life-cycle?
- * rights-based approach?

Specific instruments?

- * cash transfers (conditional)?
- * graduation model?

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Policy Anticipation, Response and Evaluation

Where Next for Social Protection?

Stephen Devereux, Kerrie Roelen and Martina Ulrich

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