

Welcome to the #SPorgWebinar

Financing shock responsive social protection systems



Vivek Sharma / Unsplash



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.

Opening



Doerte Bosse

Head of Sector for horizontal coordination, social protection and disabilities , European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships

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.

Speakers



Céline Peyron Bista

Chief Technical Advisor SP&PFM Programme
ILO Headquarters, Geneva

Ms Celine 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 INSP!R 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!

✈ 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**

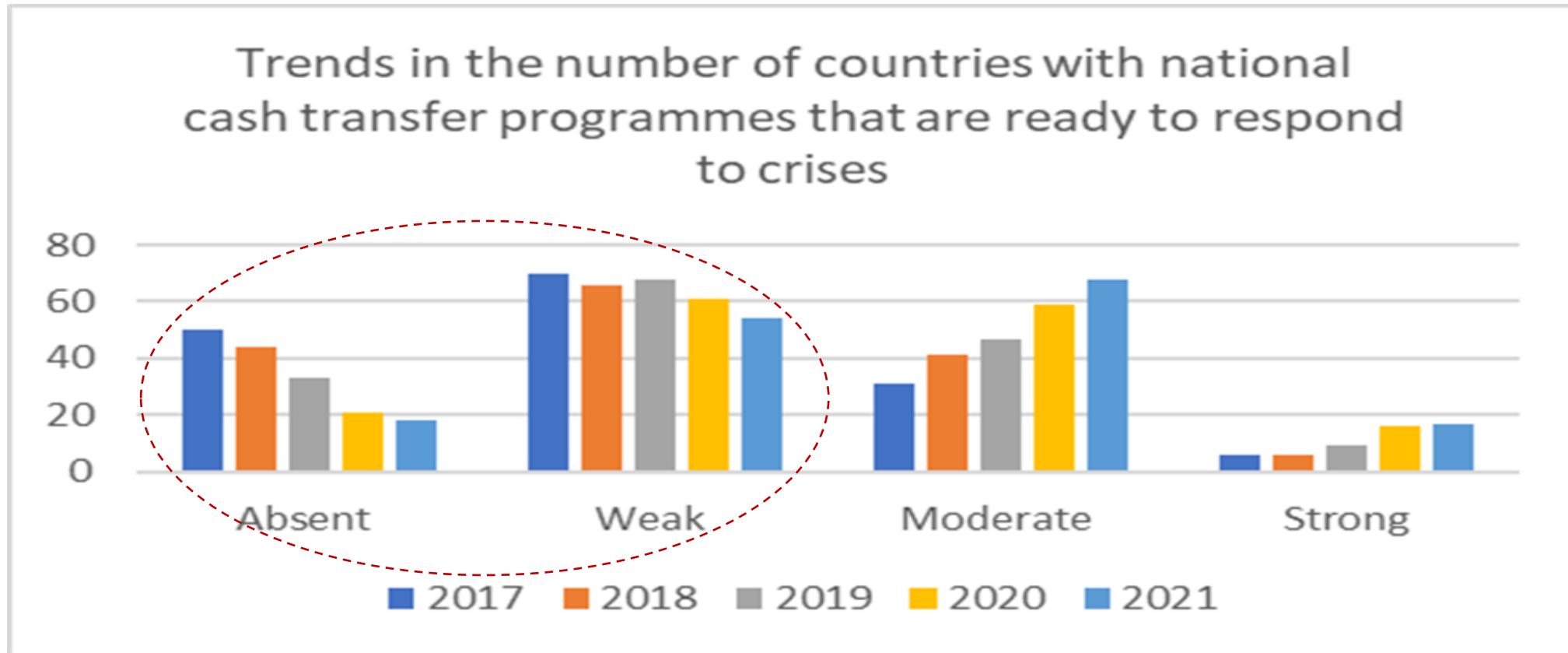
What is Shock Responsive Social Protection?

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

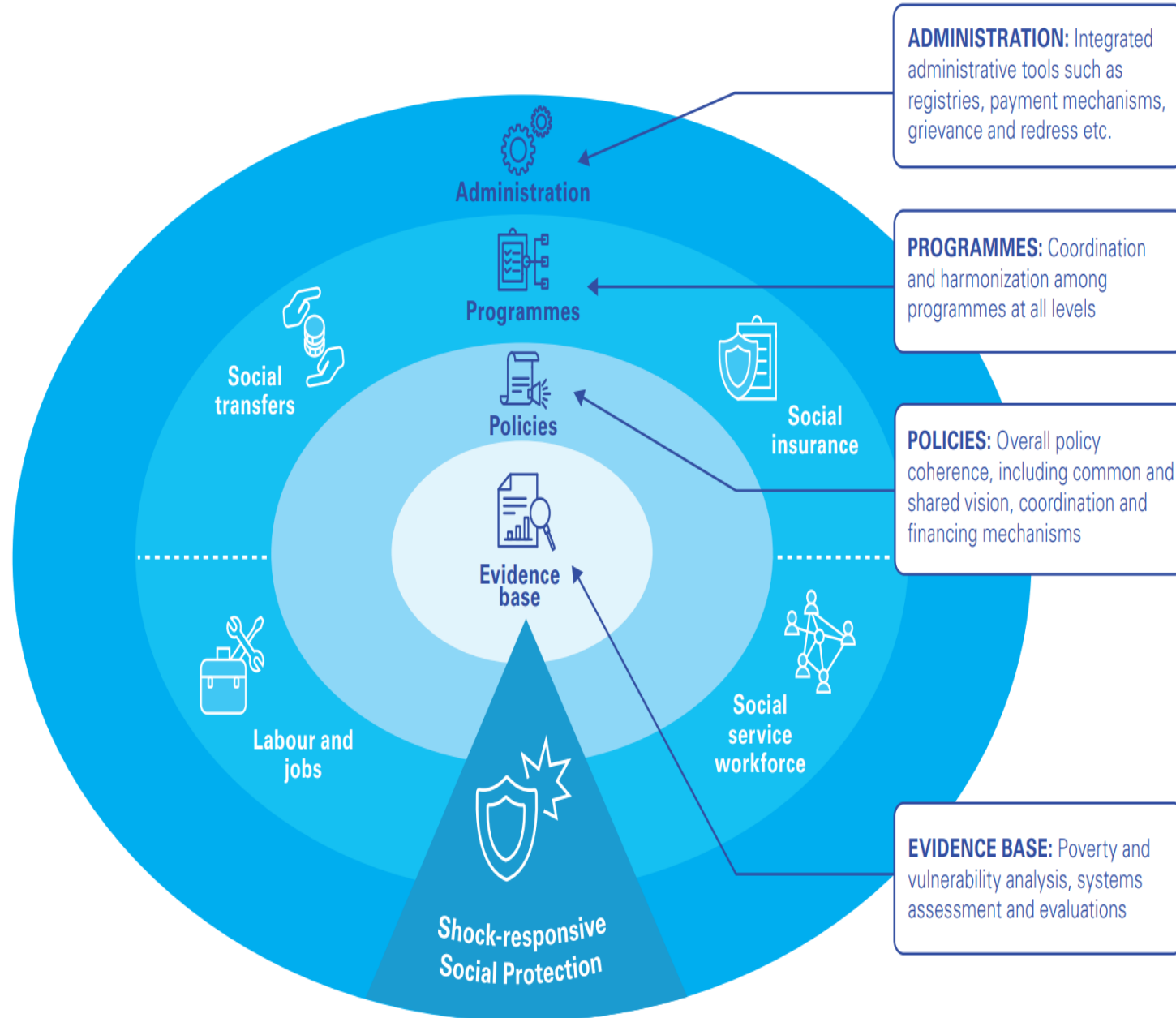
Status update on Shock Responsive Social Protection



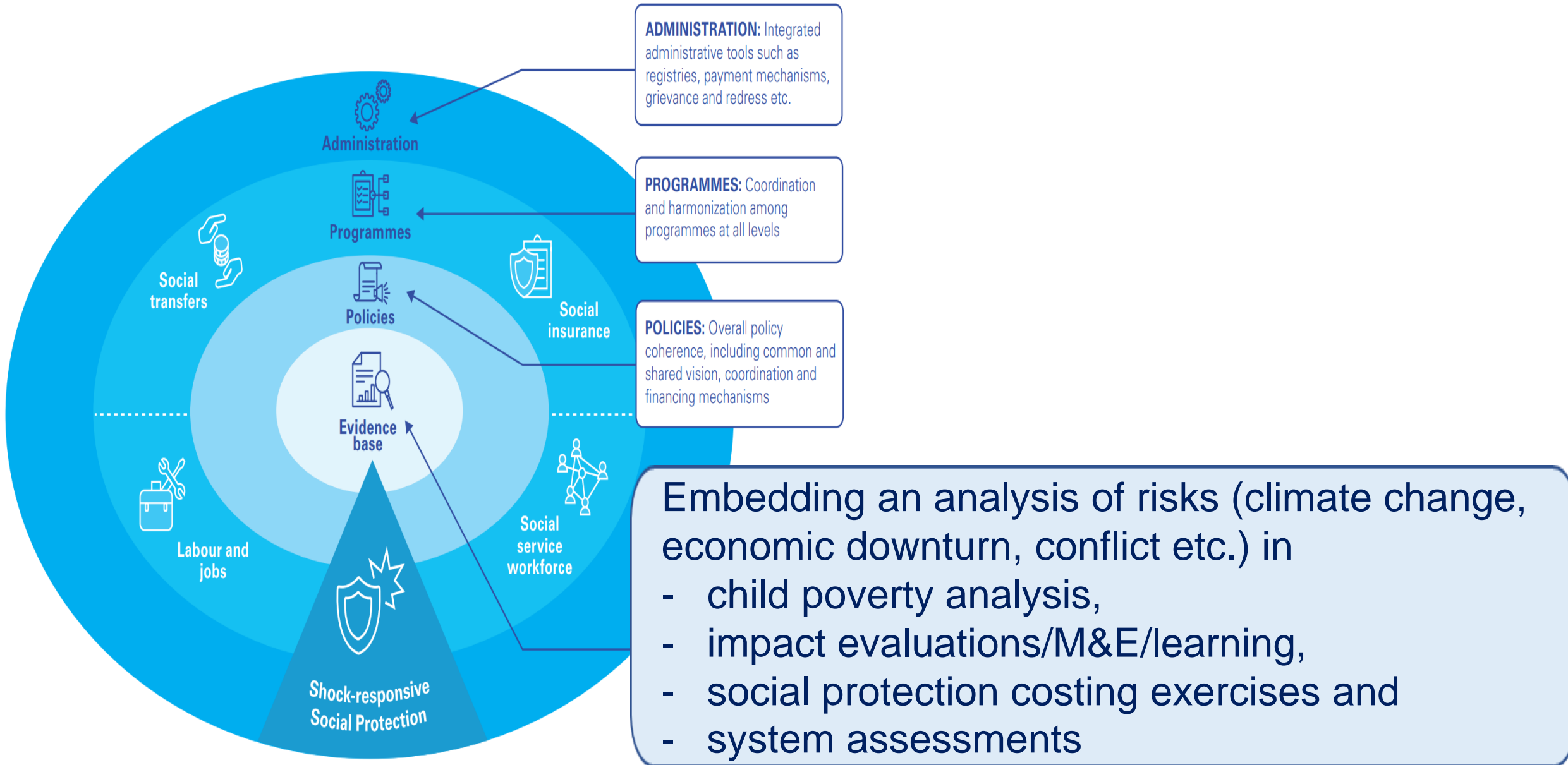
Ready to respond to crisis:

- *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*

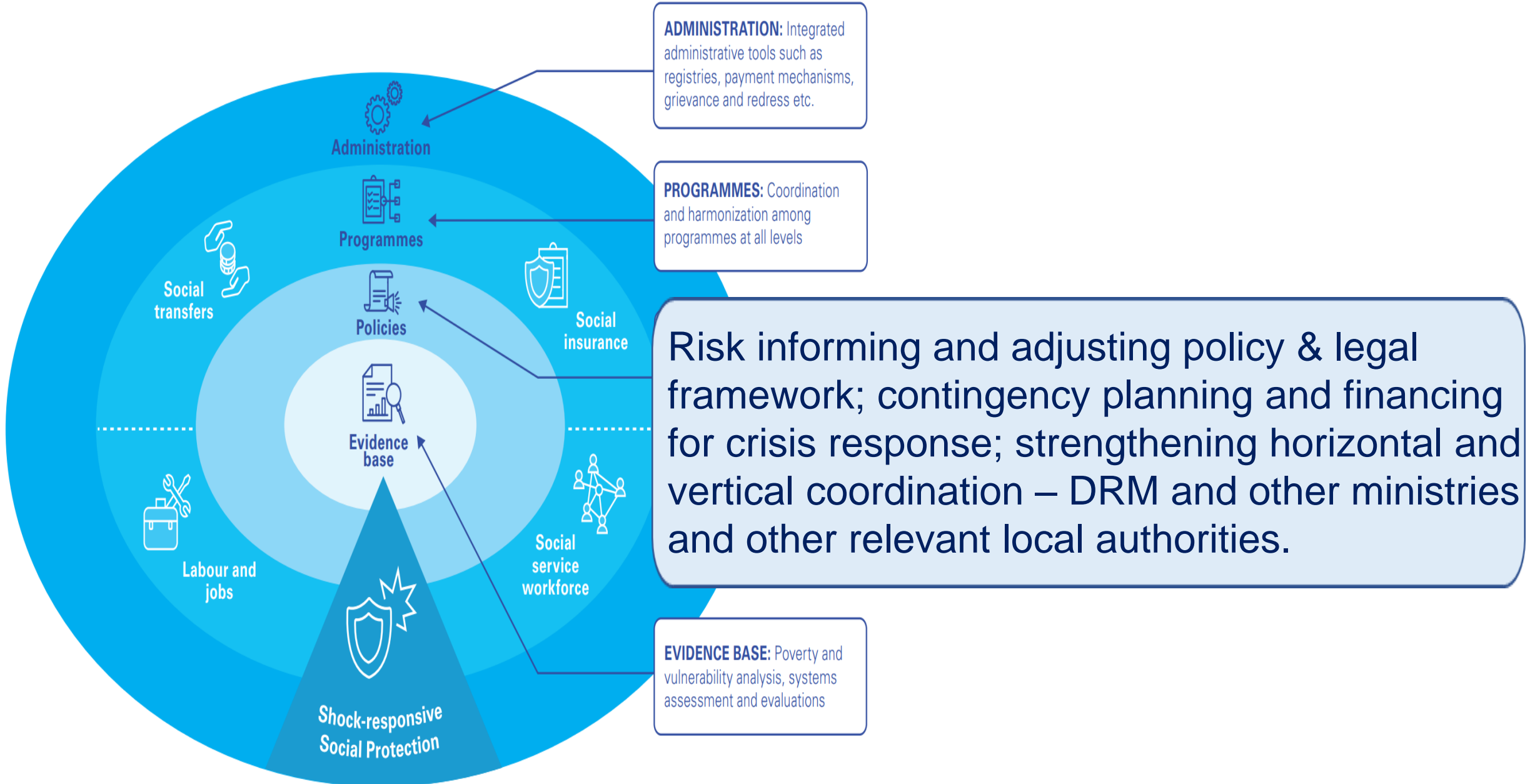
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks



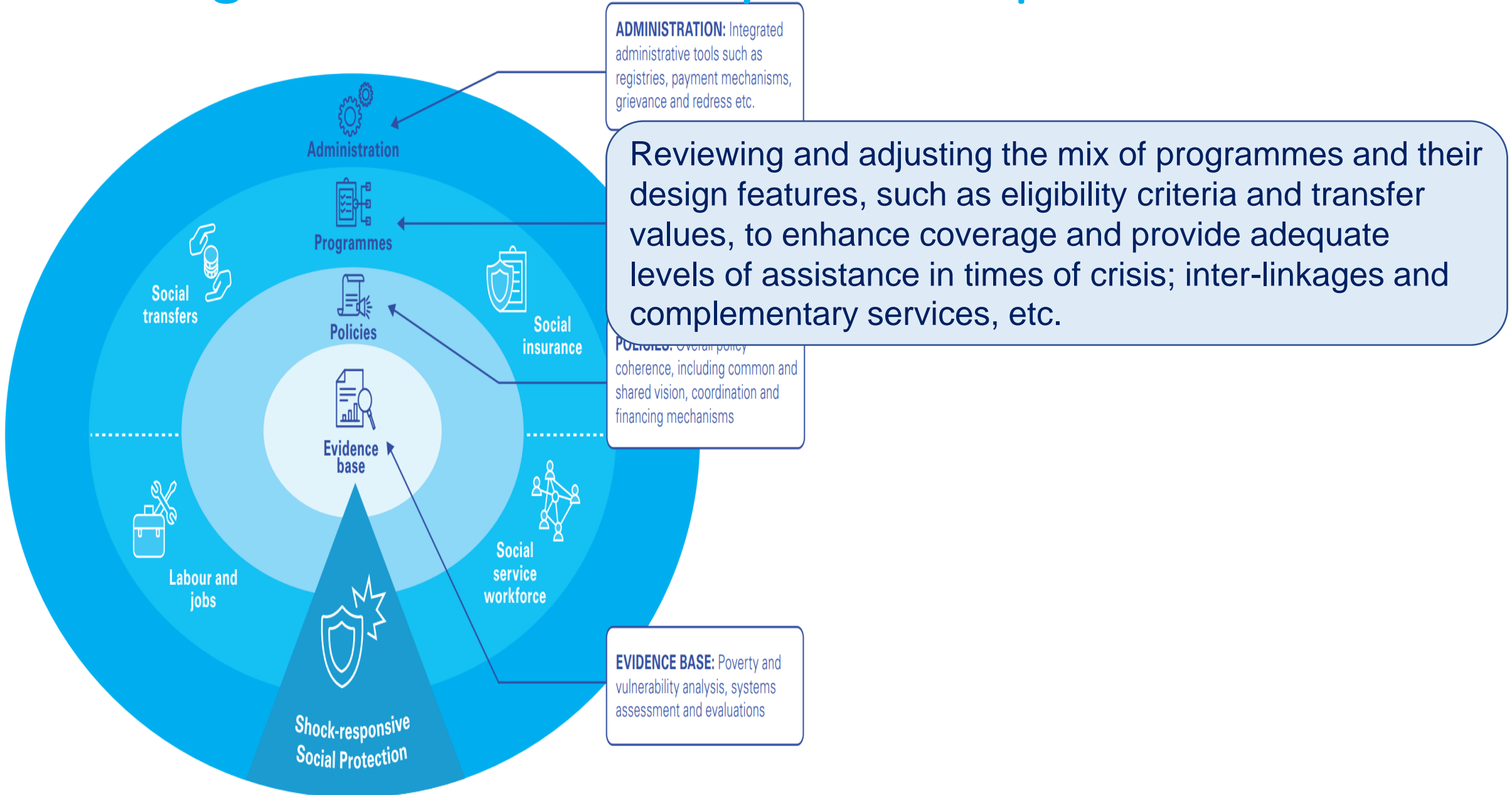
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks



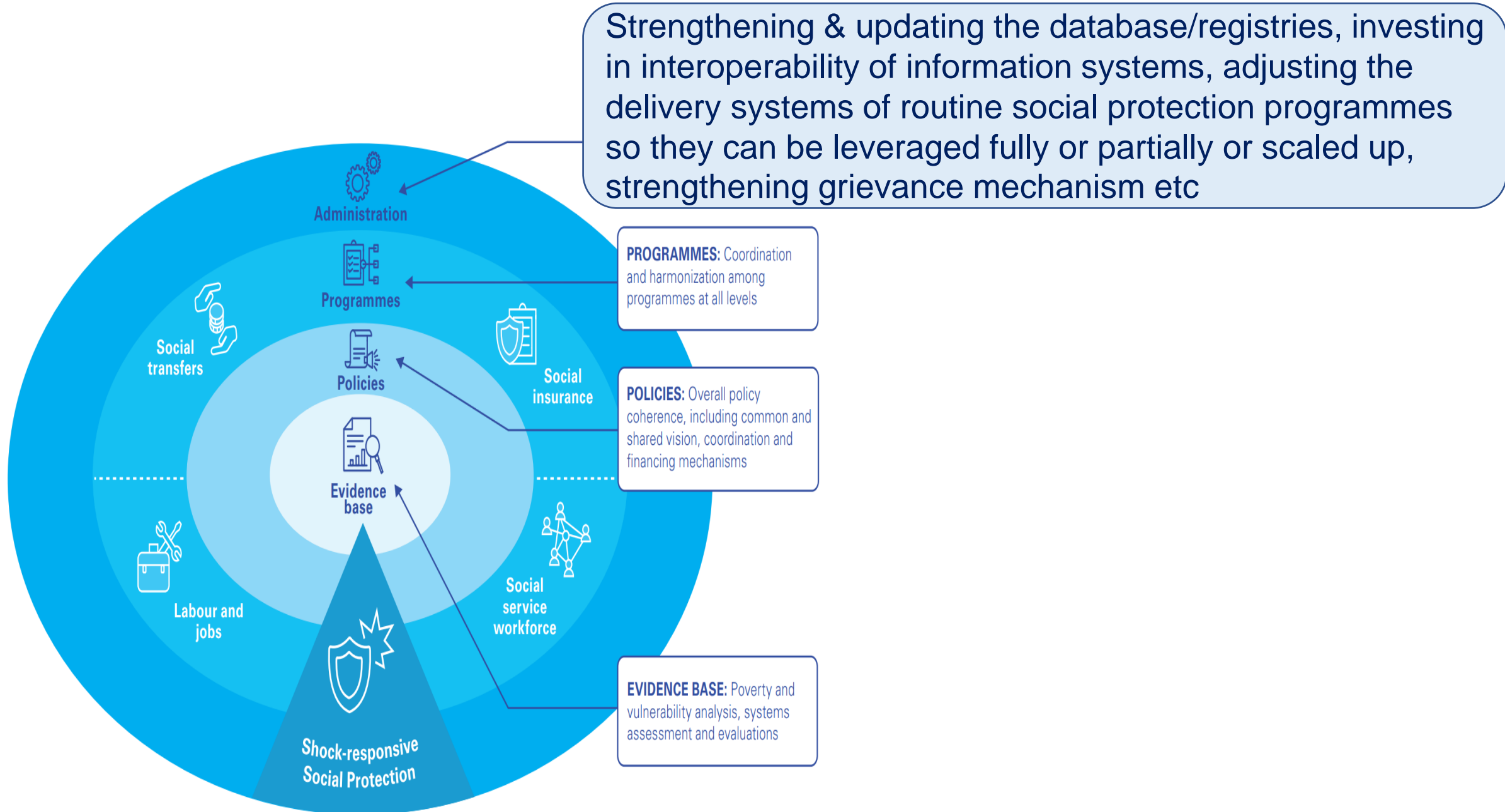
Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks



Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks



Making Social Protection systems responsive to Shocks

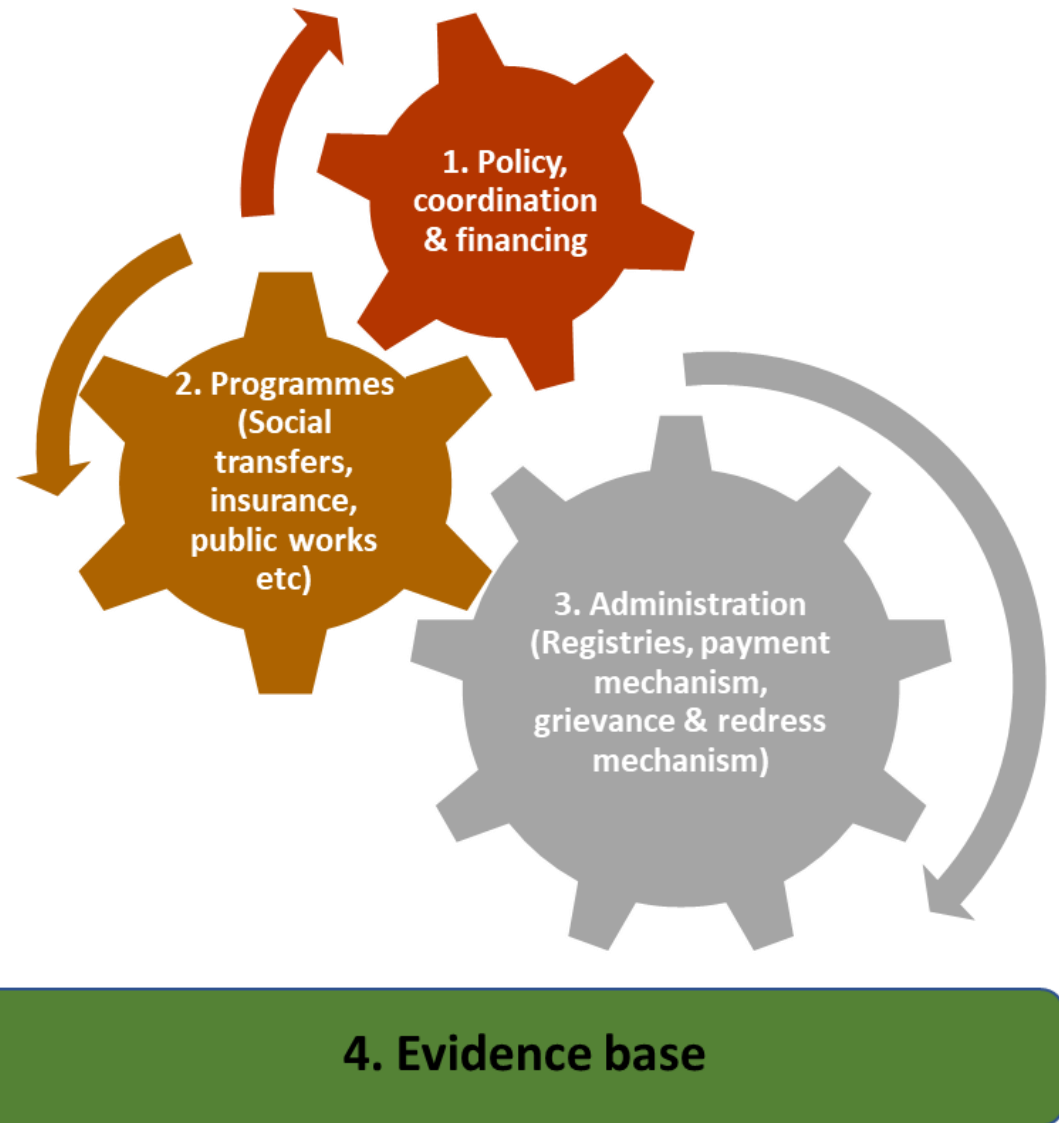




**Key
Considerations
for Child
Sensitive SRSP**

Consideration 1 : A systems' approach in critical

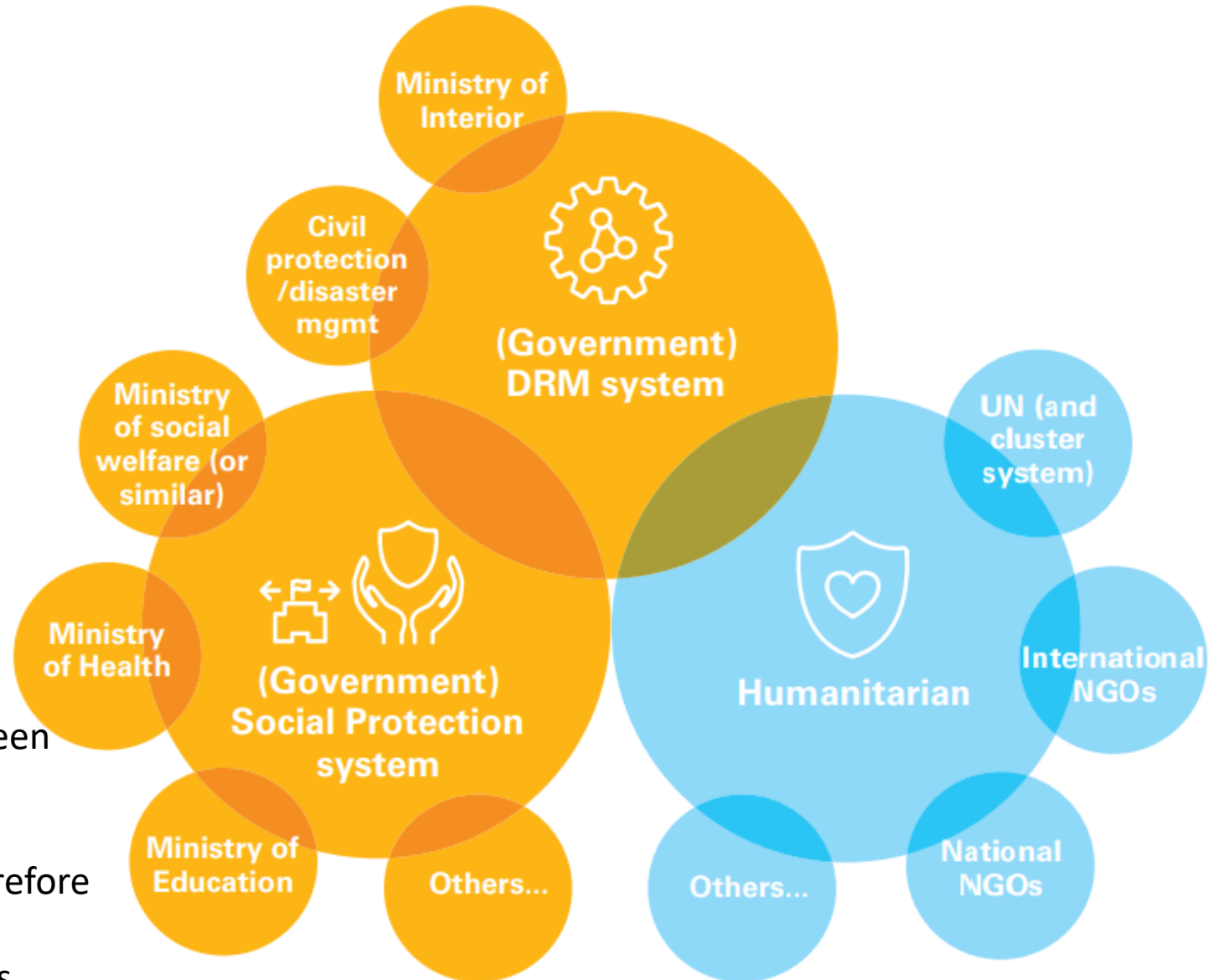
Different components of a social protection system are integrally linked with each other, therefore, focusing on one or two components is not enough for SRSP to work effectively and contribute to human capital development of children.



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!



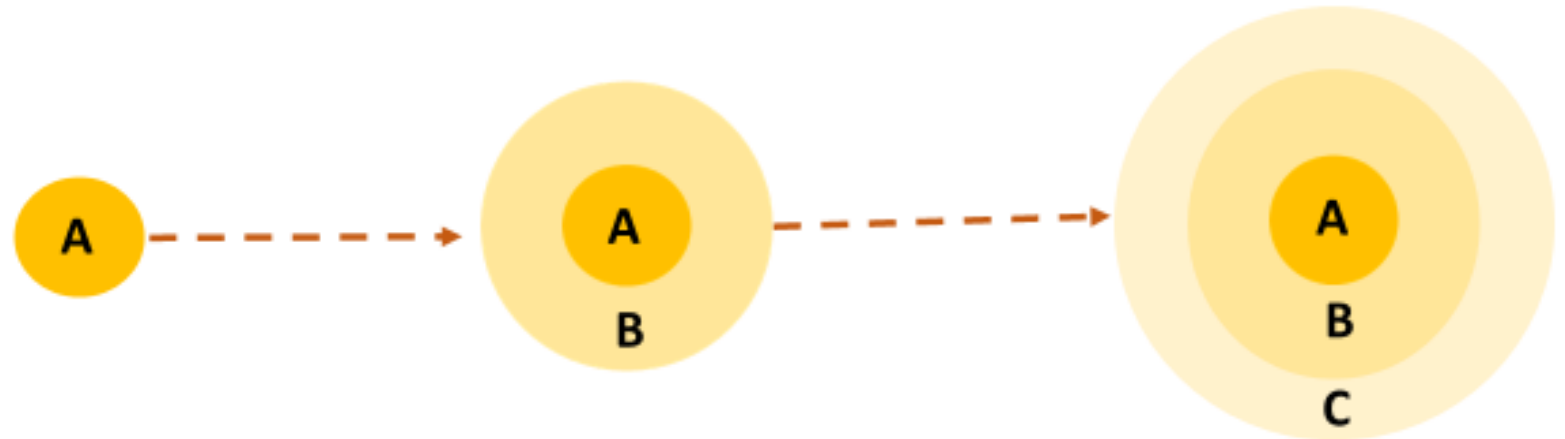
**Vertical
Expansion**



**Horizontal
Expansion**

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



This project is funded by
the European Union

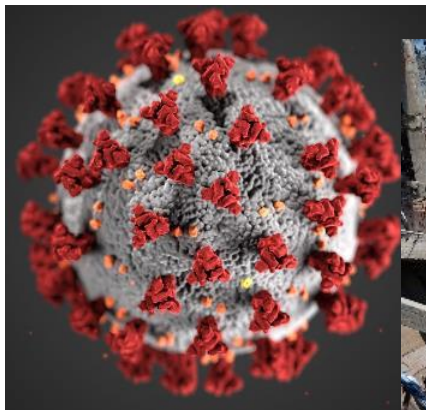


International
Labour
Organization



Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

Shocks in Nepal and Asia



What will I talk about?

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?

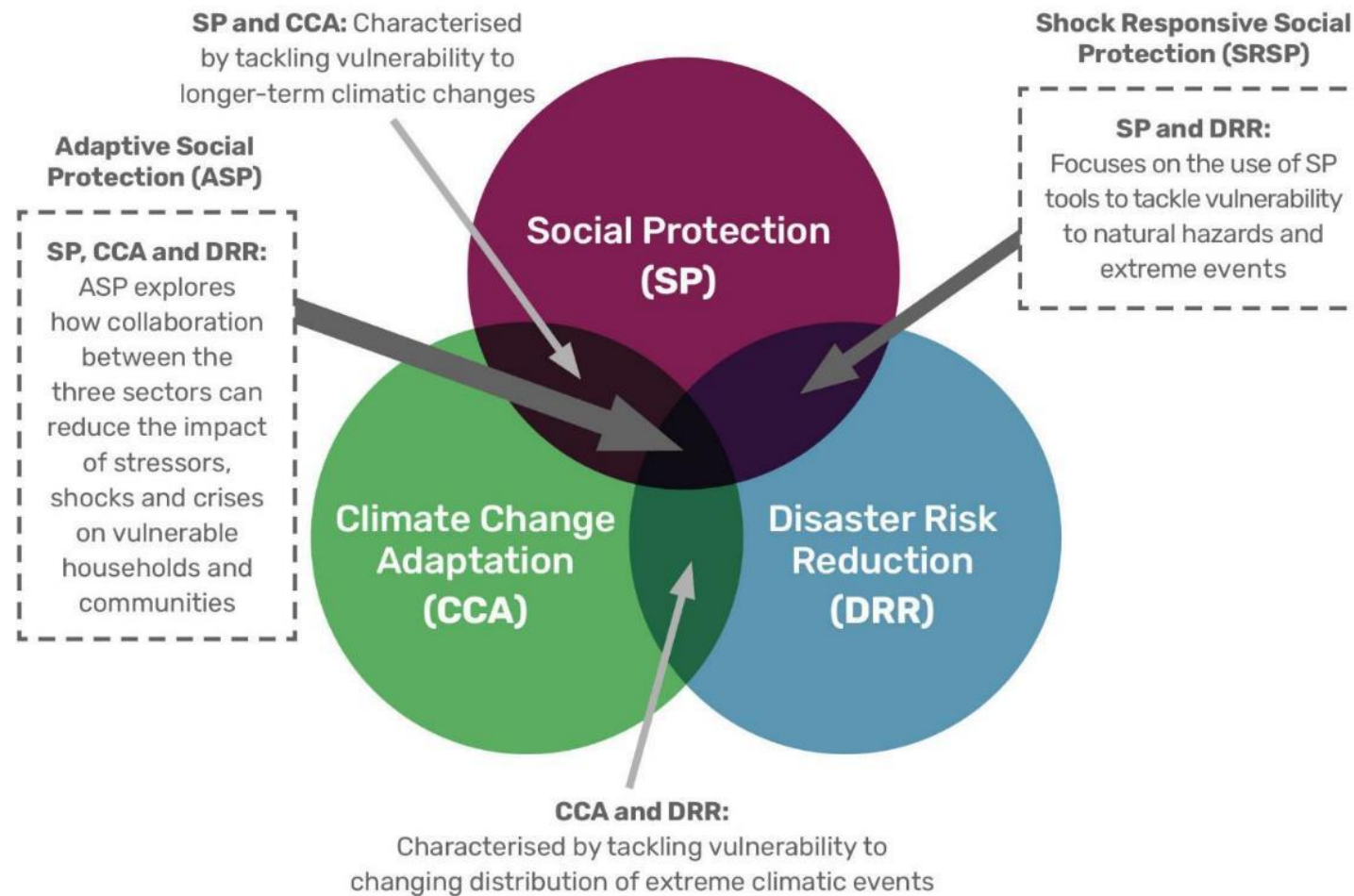
Enough said by me, two **quotes**

Haven't had enough? Some **references for further reading!**

Before we begin?



Shock responsive... or



Little riddle



Rapidly increasing SP schemes in Nepal

Examples of Social Insurance

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

Examples of Social Assistance

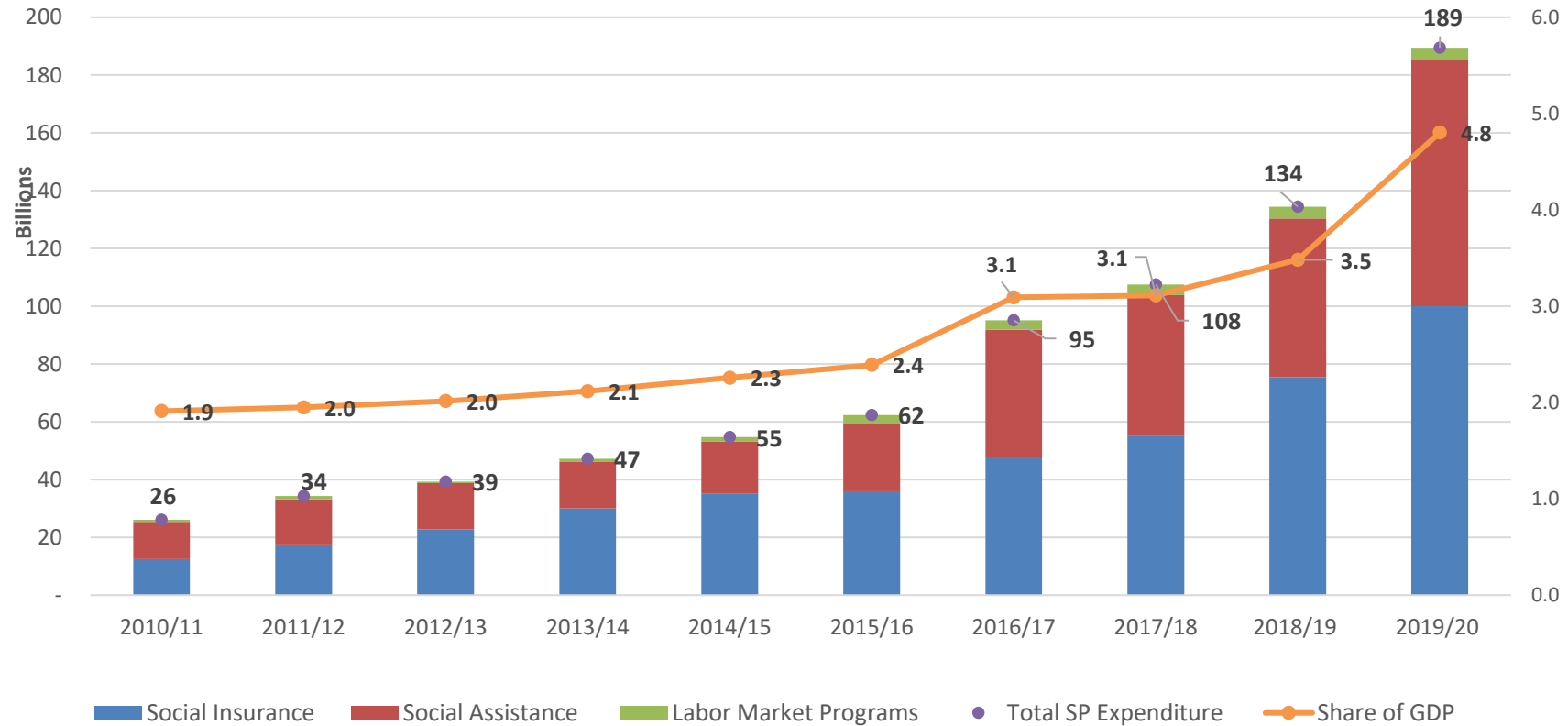
Social Security Allowances (SSA)	Cash transfers to senior citizens, single women, those with disability, endangered ethnic groups, and children under the age of five (all dalit children and those in selected 25 districts)
Scholarships (15+ schemes)	Scholarship to Dalits, girls, those with disability,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

Examples of Labor market programs

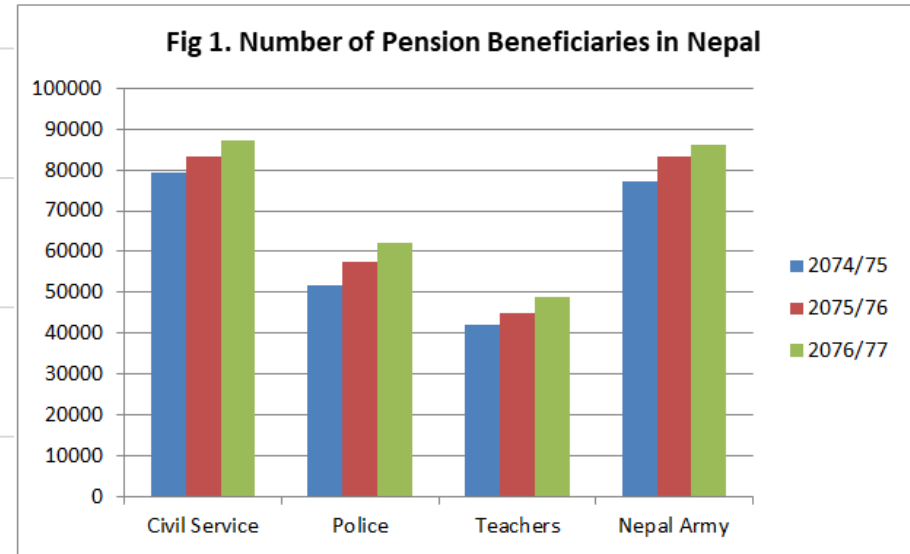
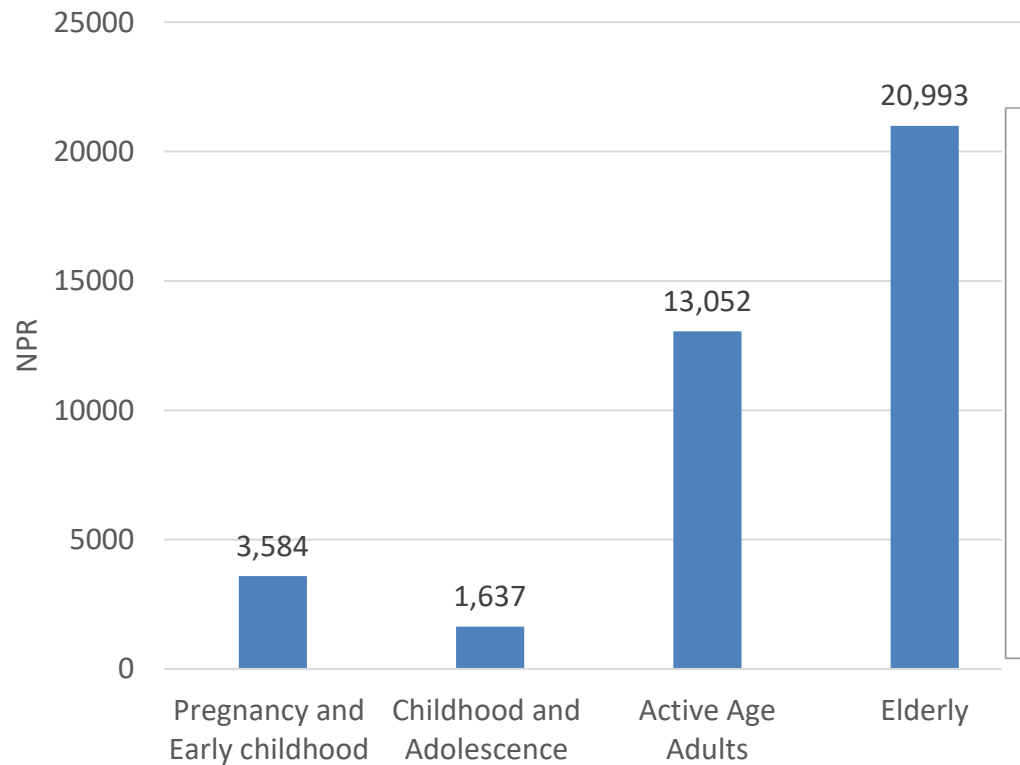
Prime Minister Employment Programme	PMEP provides 100 days guaranteed work for unemployed
Youth and Small Entrepreneur Self Employment Fund	The fund provides collateral free loan up to Rs. 500,000 for self-employment activities
Enhanced Vocational Education & Training (EVENT II)	Skills training and access to apprenticeships and job placement

Social Protection expenditures rising during 2010-20 : Nominal x 5 Real expenditure x3

Social Protection Expenditures over the last 10 years



Spending per age group



(Source: Pension Management Office, 2021)

Per capita Social Assistance expenditure by Life Cycle in FY 2019

HIGHLIGHT

51
%

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



Fiscal year	Employed	Days provided (goal:100)	minimum daily wage
2018/2019	172.270	13	513 NPR
2019/2020	105.626	16	513 NPR
2020/2021	181.091	76	513 NPR
2021/2022	136.384	75	577 NPR

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

Context

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

National target	Unit	FY 2017/18	15th Plan (FY 2024/25)	FY 2043/44
SP Expenditure in national budget	%	11.3	13.7	14
Population covered by SP programmes	%	17	60	100
Population covered under Health insurance	%	7 (2019/20)	60	100
Population affected by disaster	Per 100000	19.5	-	
Number of death (disaster hit)	Per 000	1.7	-	1.09
National ID Population coverage	%	-	100	-
Food secured family	%	48.2	80	100

Nepal response to shocks

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.

Crop and Livestock in Premium Grants Distribution Guideline- insurance premium provisions.

Risk Settlement Relocation Procedures (2018)- grants for house reconstruction.

...

Current legislations/ policy tools to address Shock-responsive

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
-



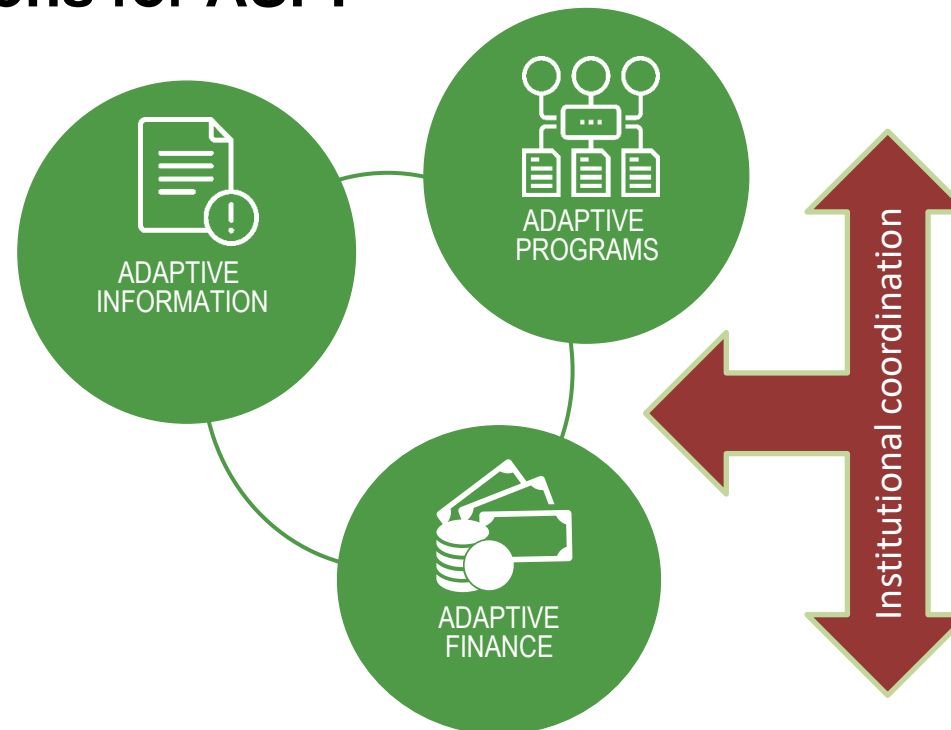
SRSP or adaptive SP?

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:



1. Adaptive information

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

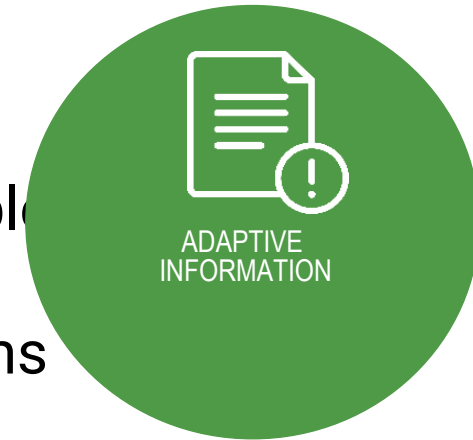
Status in Nepal

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

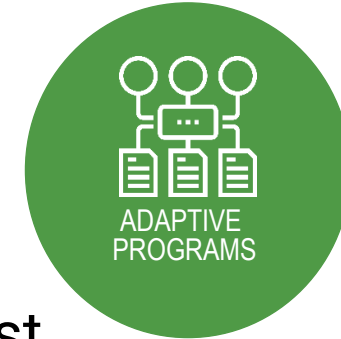
Next steps

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

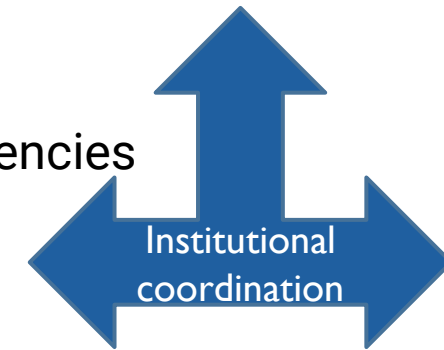
Policy coherence on disaster risk management, relief and early warning system

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.



Financing

Much of GoN budget is not spent

Newly federalized levels and competences, leaving fiscal space for pilot projects ex. Construction workers through cess

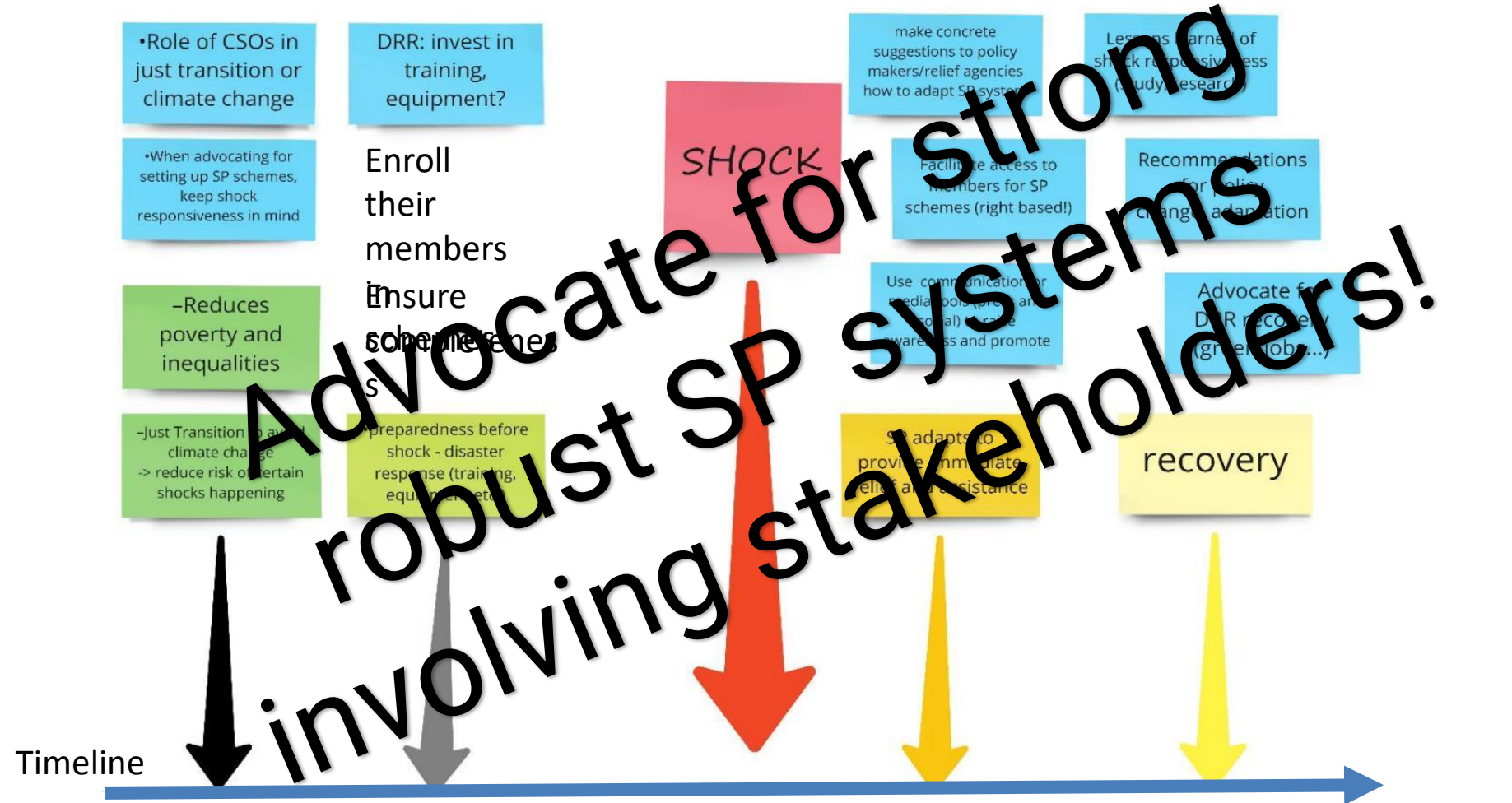
Increase actual tax collection

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



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



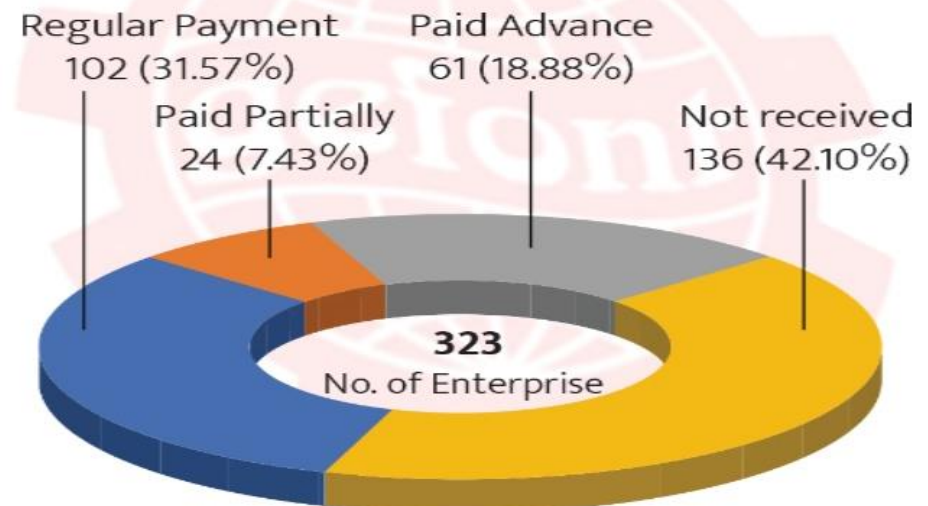
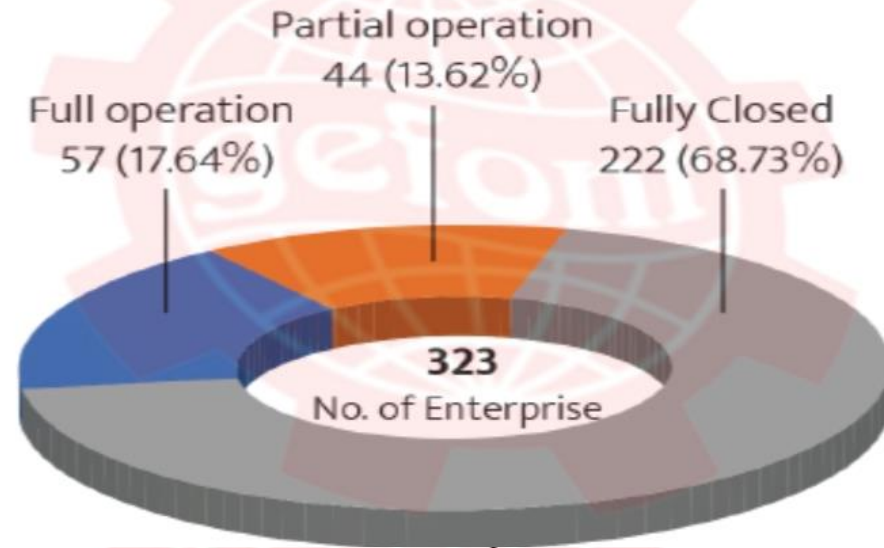
GEFONT distributes safety materials to health workers



Mental well being and stress management, a first

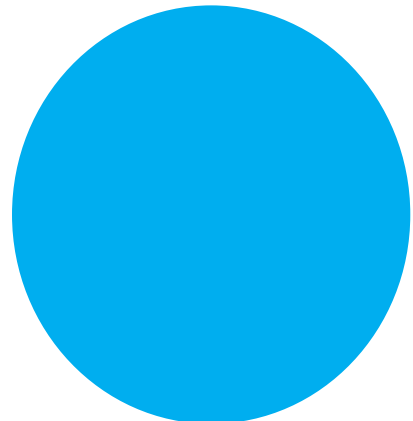


Research and studies

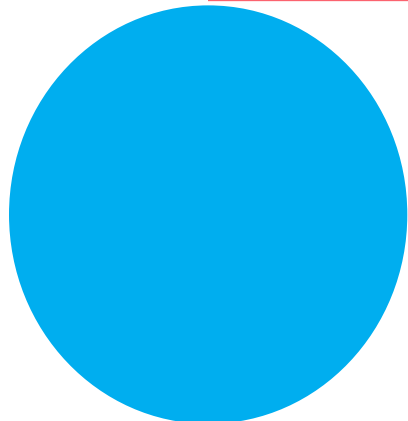


“The welfare system lays the foundation of socialism in the country so that it is necessary to guarantee employment, education, health, and social security.”

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

References & Further reading

[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](#)

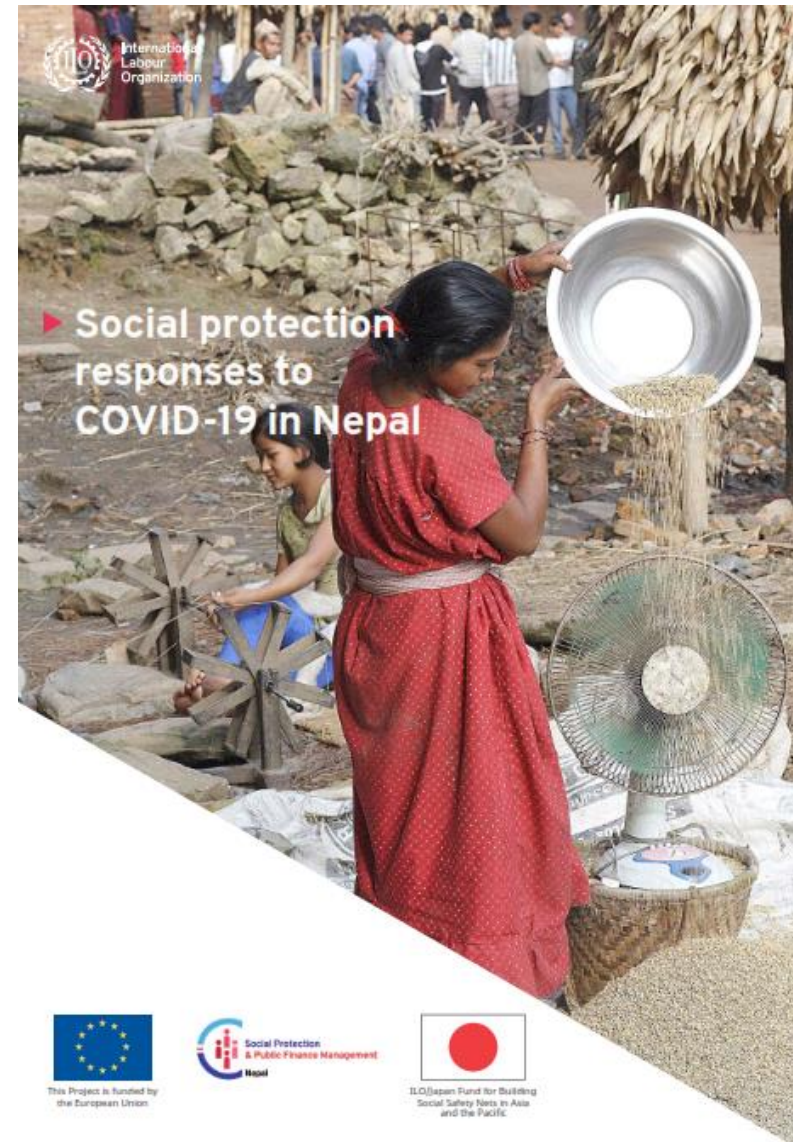
SRSP in practice - case study from the [Nepal/Danish Red Cross](#). Leveraging Nepal's SSA to deliver a vertical expansion cash top-up -

And of course: <https://socialprotection.org/>



ILO study

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



This project is funded by
the European Union



International
Labour
Organization

unicef 
for every child



Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

Protection against Unemployment



Learning from countries: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru, Sri

Lanka



This project is funded by
the European Union



International
Labour
Organization



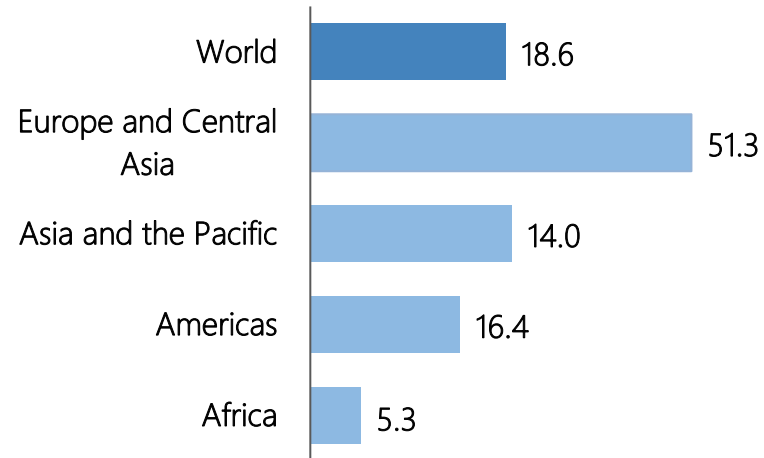
Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

Less than one in five unemployed workers are unprotected



Less than one in five unemployed workers worldwide are covered by unemployment benefits

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for unemployed persons



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

SDG indicator 1.3.1



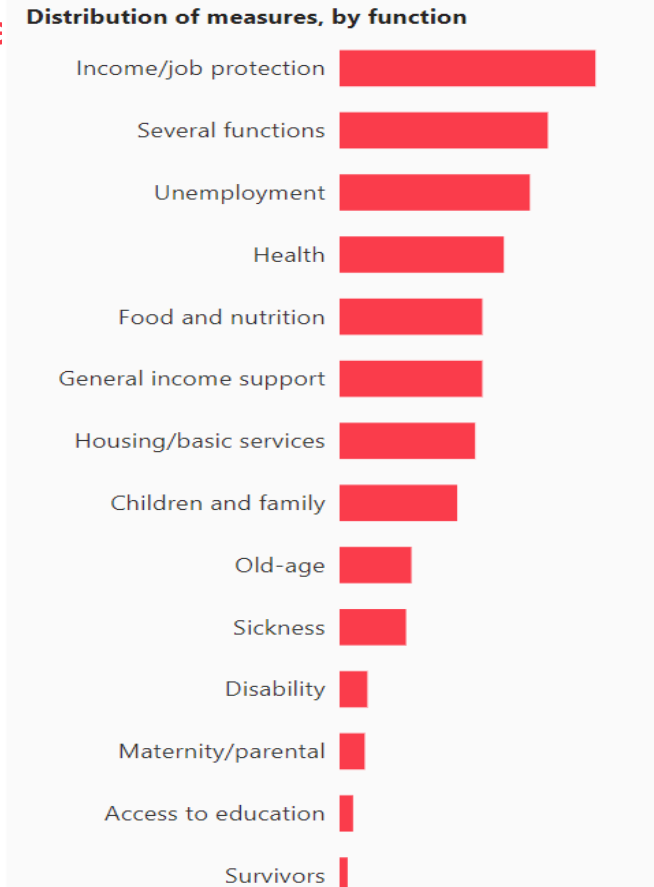
COVID-19 pandemic and social protection response

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

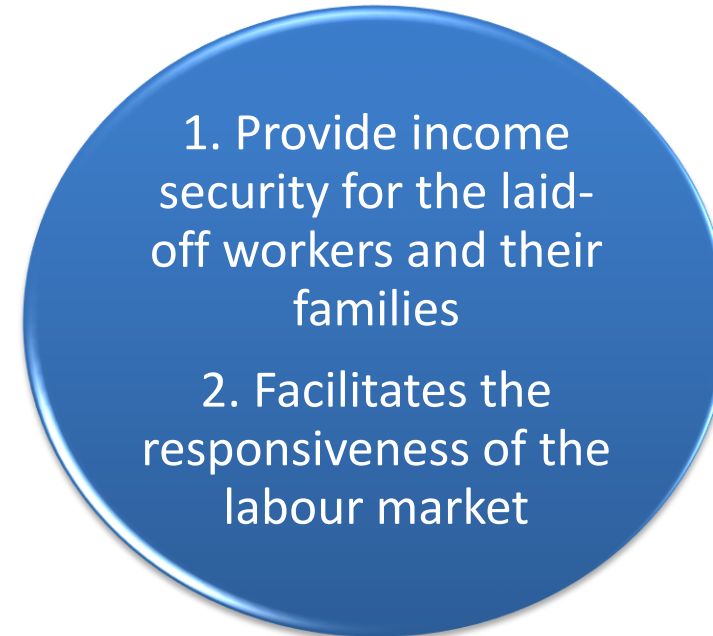
Maintaining the unemployed and their family in *healthy and reasonable living conditions* (C.168, art.16)

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

UI
Benefits



ALMPs



Employment promotion and protection against unemployment Convention (No.168)
Social Security (minimum standards) Convention (No.102)

Bangladesh: Well-informed and effective social

The design and parameters of the wage subsidies programme for the garment sector were the result of well-informed social dialogue:

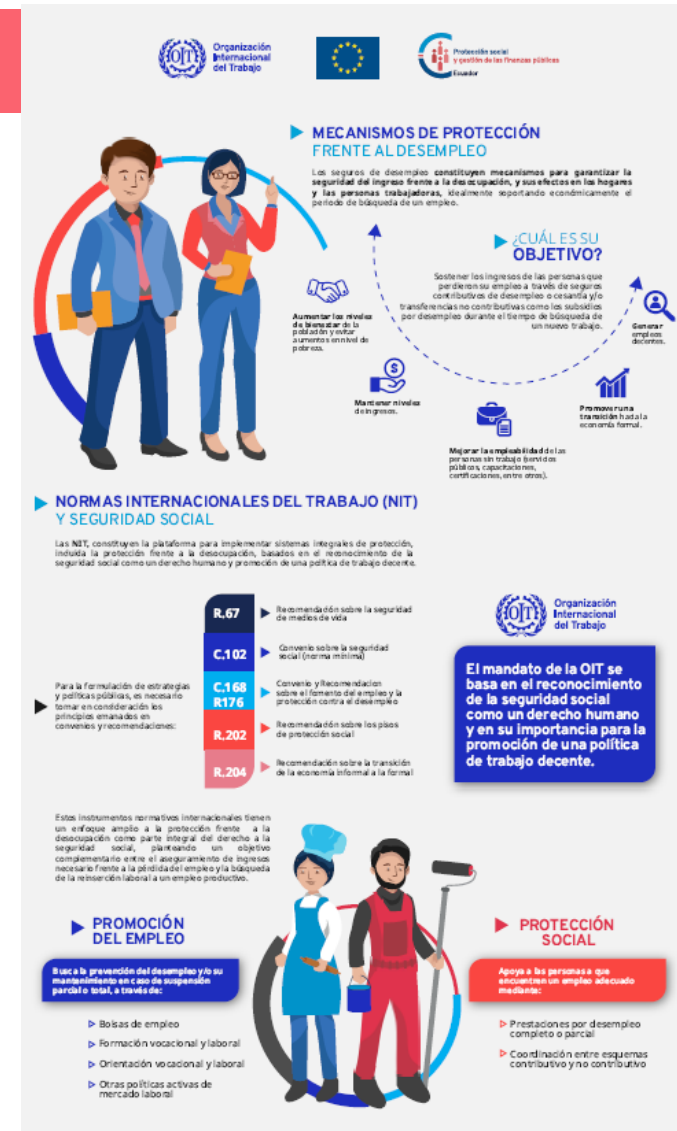
- Identification criteria, selection of enterprises and workers, duration and level of benefits;
- Minimum levels recommended in ILO Social Security (minimum standards) Convention, No.102 and Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, No.168
- Set the basis for the future unemployment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



Bartender in Sri Lanka

Lessons learnt on the development of unemployment protection scheme

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**
-



Social Protection
& Public Finance Management



This project is funded by
the European Union



International
Labour
Organization



Global Coalition for
SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

THANK YOU

Céline Peyron Bista

Chief Manager,
Programme on Social
Protection and PFM, ILO

bista@ilo.org



Shocks: Lessons for Public Finance

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
-

Shocks: Lessons for Public Finance

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
-



+ click here or scan the QR code to become a member of



socialprotection.org



Thank you for joining!

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