

The World Bank and Social Protection Overview



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December 2, 2013



Outline

2

- What is social protection in the world?
- Key concepts of social protection: policies, programs, schemes, and instruments; communities and households; design and implementation; performance of programs
- Types and functions of social protection
- Safety nets
- World Bank and social safety nets
- Social Safety Nets Core Course history and objectives
- Social Safety Nets Core Course: Outline



Social Protection

Global revolution

Definitions

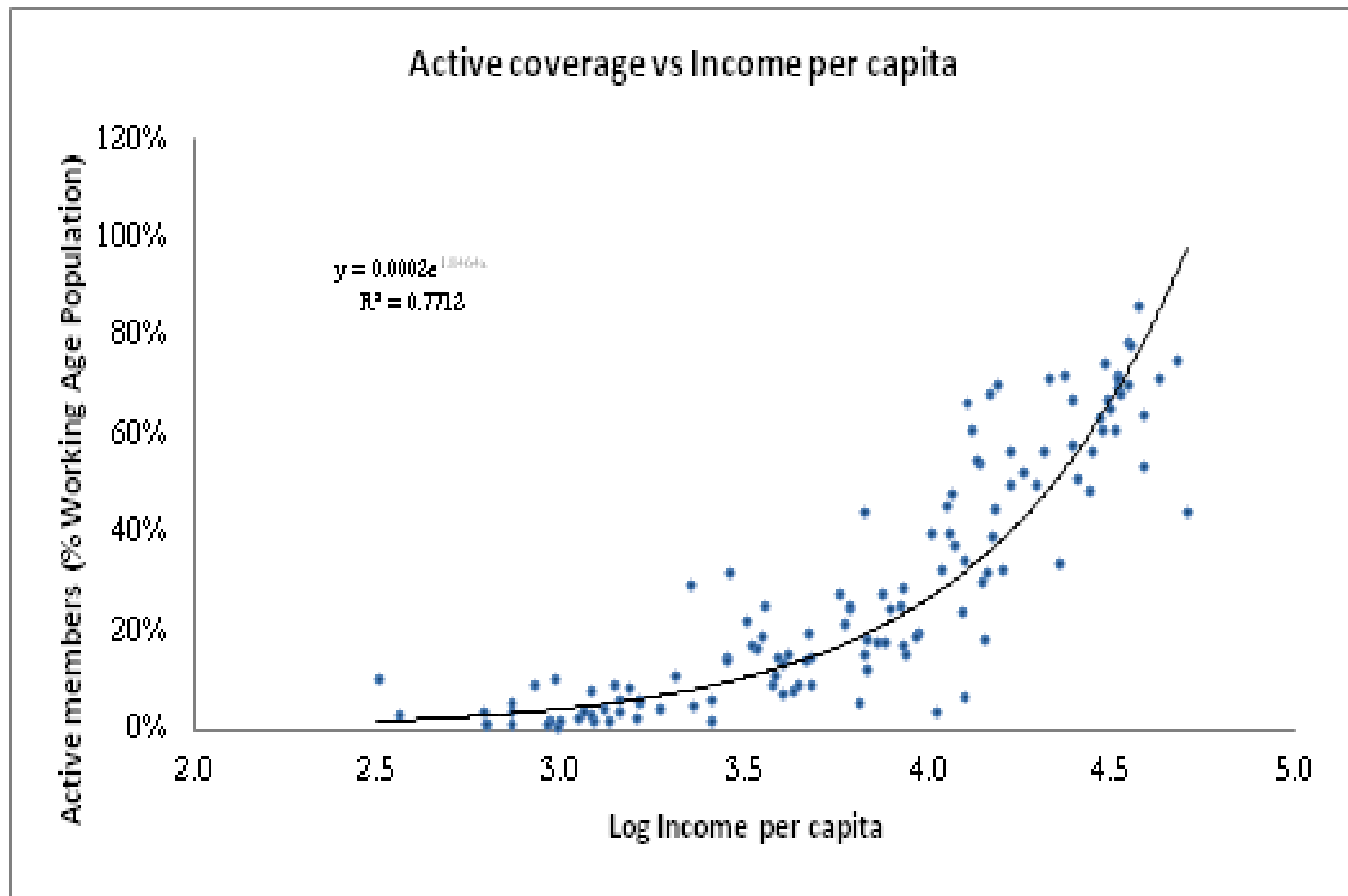
Key concepts

Types and functions



Pre revolution view: be rich to be protected

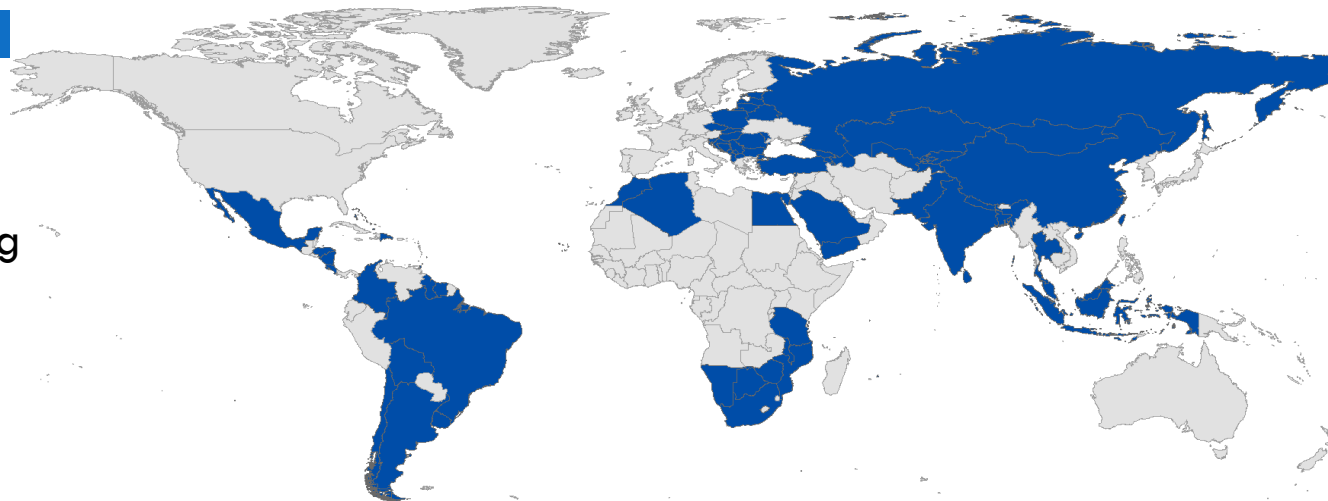
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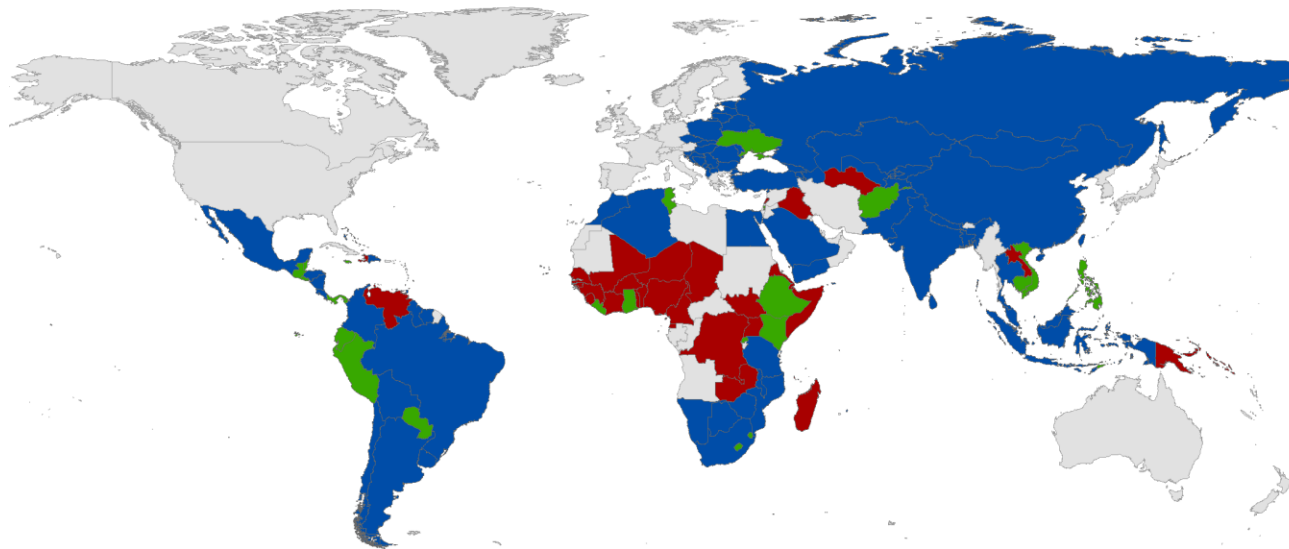
Global Revolution in SP

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2000:
72 developing
countries with
SSN



2013:
98 developing
countries with
at scale SSN



The revolution is happening where needs are greatest Rapidly

2000

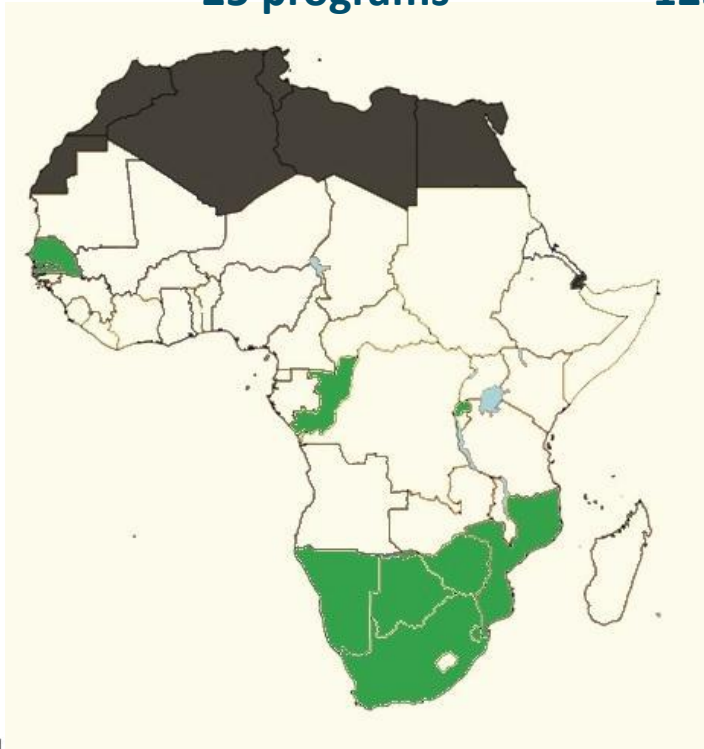
9 countries,
25 programs*

2010

35 countries
123 programs

2012

41 countries,
245 programs



Agency	Definition
Multilateral Development Banks	
World Bank	Social Protection is a collection of measures to improve or protect human capital, ranging from labor market interventions and publicly mandated unemployment or old-age insurance to targeted income support. Social Protection interventions assist individual, households, and communities to better manage the risks that leave people vulnerable.
AfDB	Social protection and labor market regulation reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people (CPIA 2008).
ADB	The set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. Social protection consists of five major elements: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities and (v) child protection.
IDB	Prevention and compensation systems to reduce the impacts of shocks on the Latin American poor.
United Nations	
United Nations	A set of public and private policies and programs undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance to families with children as well as provide people with basic health care and housing.
ILO	The set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and, the provision of benefits for families with children.
UNDP	Social protection refers to policies designed to reduce people's exposure to risks, enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and loss of income. Social protection involves interventions from public, private, voluntary organizations, and social networks, to support individuals, households and communities prevent, manage, and overcome the hazards, risks, and stresses threatening their present and future well-being.
UNICEF	A set of public actions which address not only income poverty and economic shocks, but also social vulnerability, thus taking into account the inter-relationship between exclusion and poverty.
WFP	Integrated systems of institutionalized national measures, which may include contributory pensions, insurance schemes and safety nets.
Bilateral Donors, EU and OECD	
DFID	Social protection can be broadly defined as public actions – carried out by the state or privately – that: a) enable people to deal more effectively with risk and their vulnerability to crises and changes in circumstances (such as unemployment or old age); and b) help tackle extreme and chronic poverty.
SIDA	The concept of social security systems is defined as formal systems that create security for human beings in vulnerable situations.
EU	Measures put in place to provide a minimum standard of welfare and to protect citizens against the risks of inadequate income associated with unemployment, illness, disability, old age, the cost of raising a family, or the death of a spouse or parent.
GTZ	A framework that helps people to cope with life's risks and cushion their consequences.
OECD	Social protection refers to policies and actions which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enable them to better manage risks and shocks.

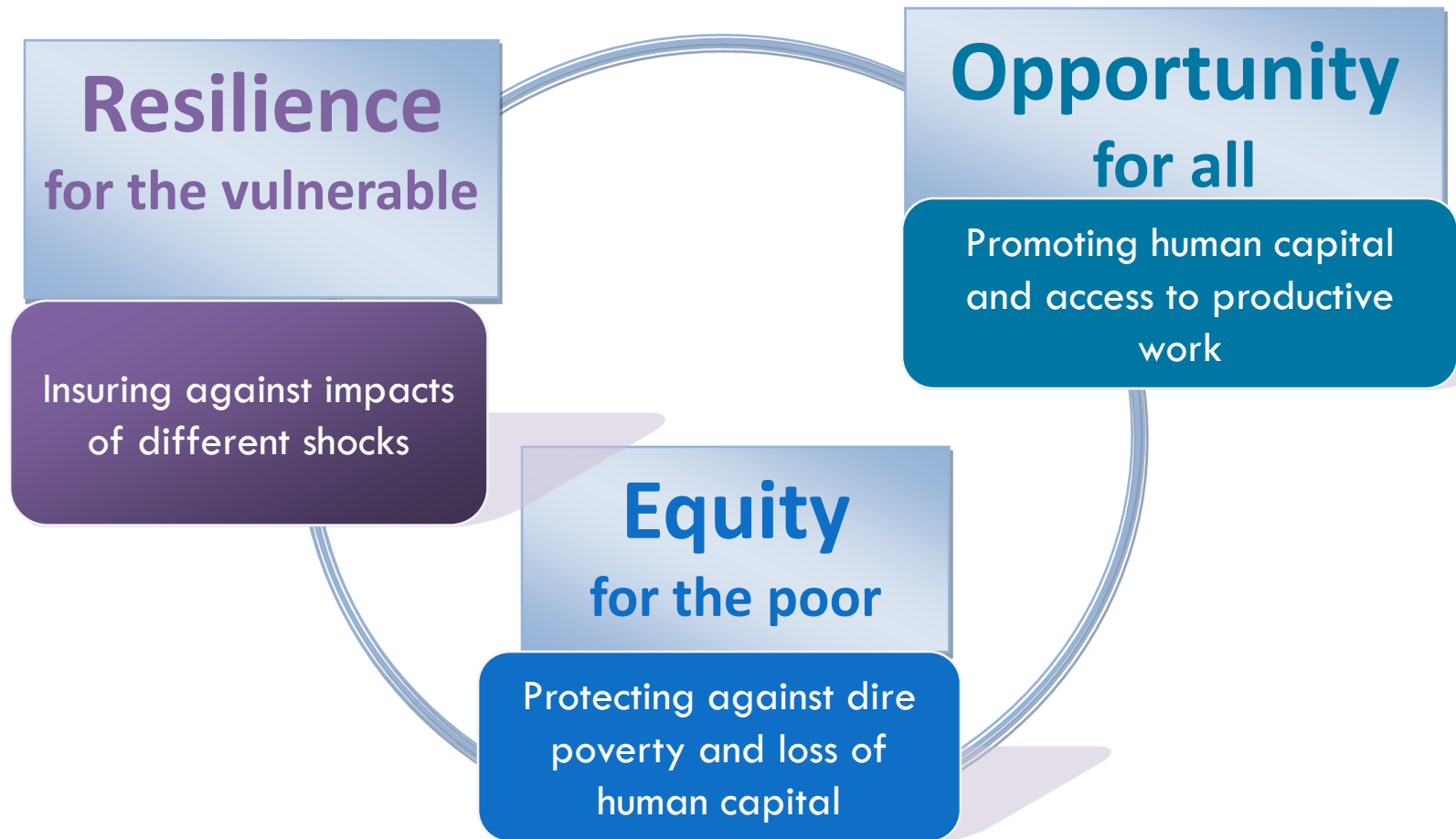
Emerging consensus

8

- ❑ Instrument for development
- ❑ Permanent
- ❑ Human right
- ❑ Productive force
- ❑ Improved coverage



Our definition: Social protection and labor policies let countries help their people achieve:



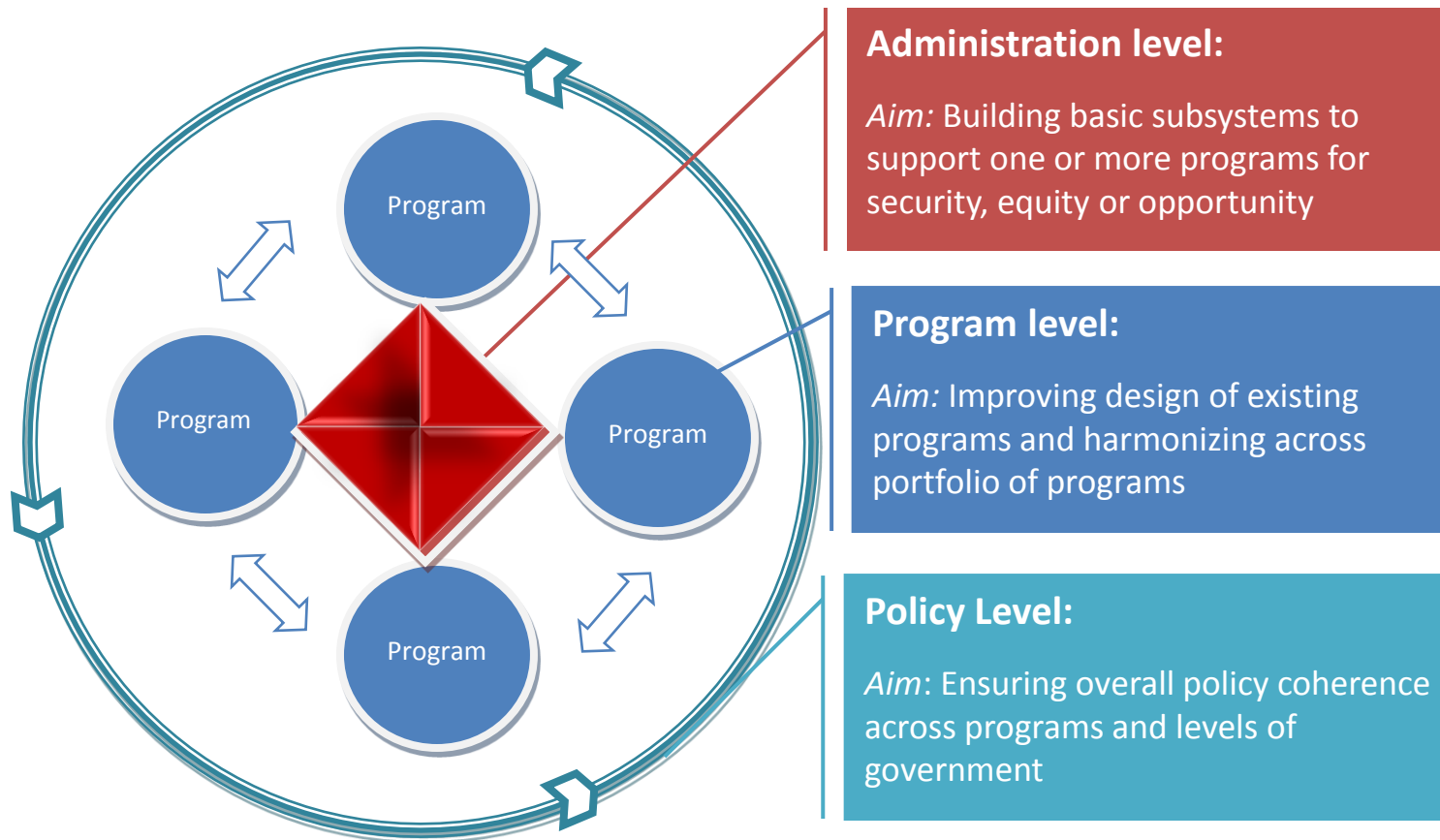
Key concepts

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- ❑ Communities, households, individuals;
- ❑ Poor and vulnerable;
- ❑ Targeted and universal;
- ❑ Policies, programs, schemes, and instruments;
- ❑ Design and implementation;
- ❑ Monitoring and Evaluation;
- ❑ Performance of programs



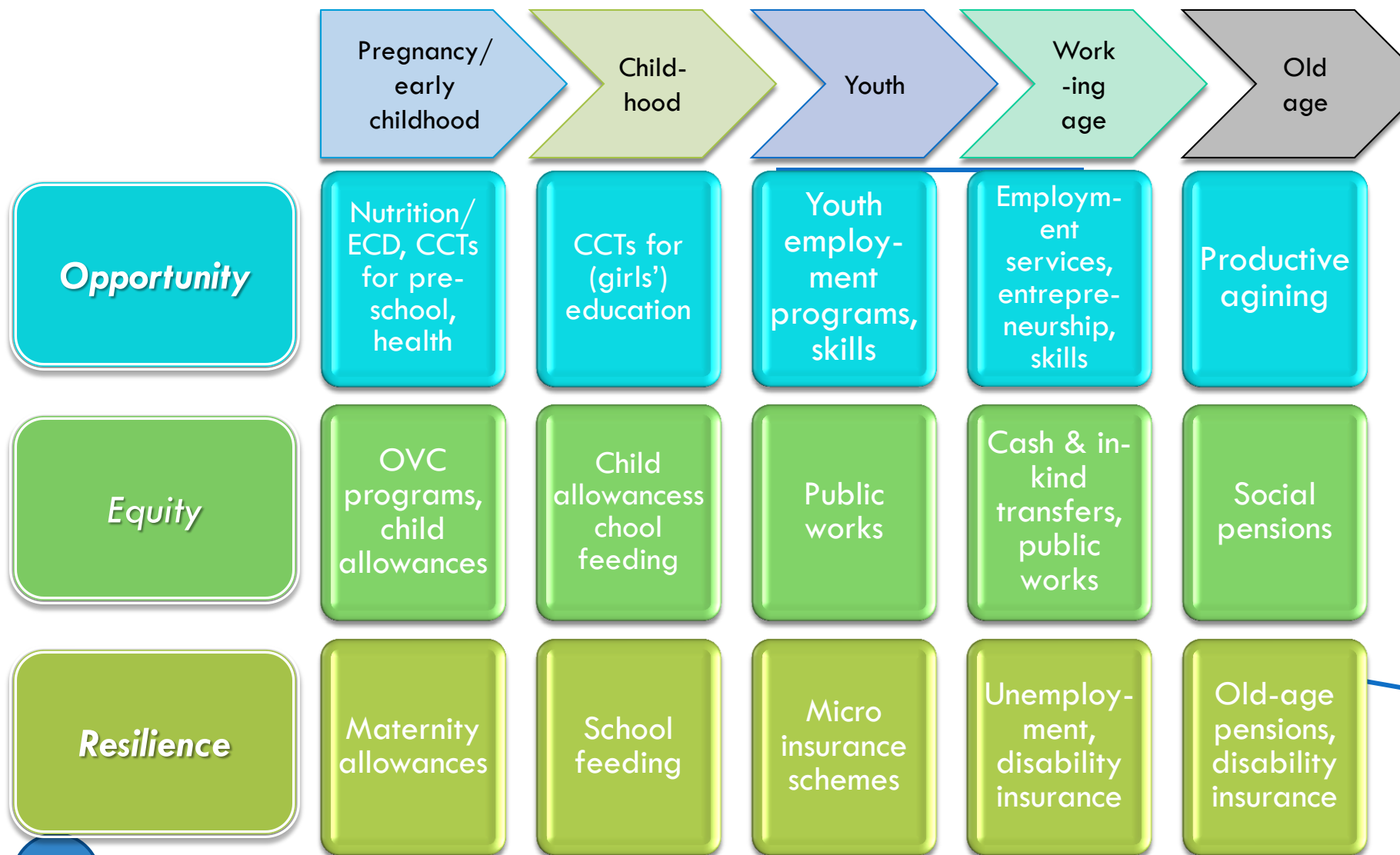
Social protection systems



Types of social protection

	Safety Nets	Pensions	Insurance	Labor Programs	Targeted service delivery
Middle income countries	National, proxy-means tested social transfer systems	Expand multi-pillar pension system	Expand formal disability & accident insurance	Employment services; job search assistance; labor regulation	Support marginalized groups to access quality services
Low income countries	Regular seasonal public works; cash transfers to select groups	Reform contributory schemes; Promote savings for informal sector	Index-based agricultural insurance; Targeted support to extend health insurance poor	Skills development, especially for informal sector	Targeted support to increase access to quality services for the poor
Fragile states	Cash & In-kind safety nets through NGOs or community-based organizations	Social pensions through community-based initiatives	Community-Based Health Insurance	Temporary job (public works), demobilization & reintegration	Rebuilding basic infrastructure and services

Social protection functions and lifecycle



Social protection contributes to gender equality, opportunities and better access to services

Gender equality

Transfers/public work for poor women empowers them and improves capabilities

Programs provide improved access to education for girls/maternal care for women

Nutrition

Increased resources for poor families reduce hunger and malnutrition

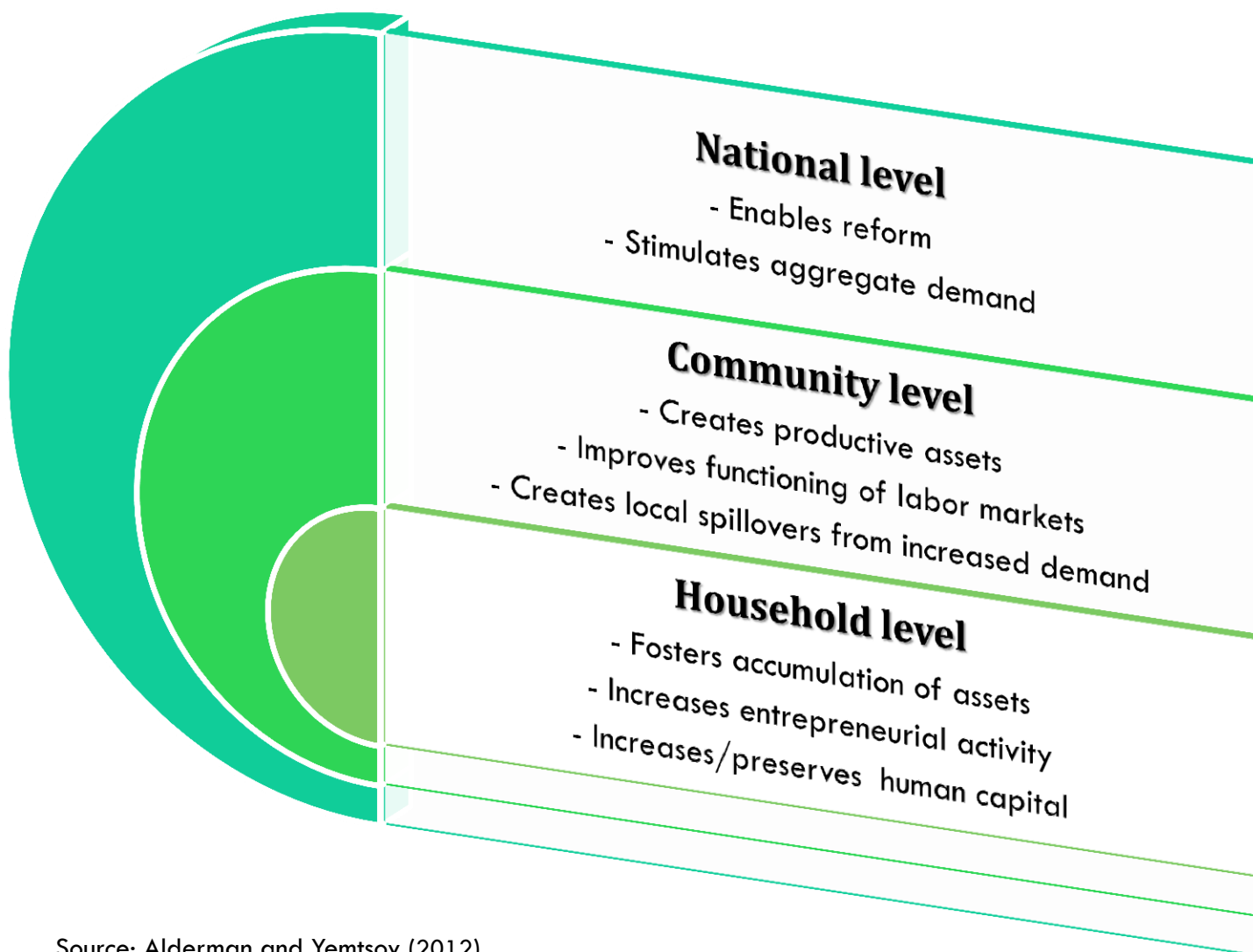
Improved nutrition in first 1000 days of life have huge impact on future incomes/productivity

Access to education/health

Transfers and school feeding helps meet implicit and opportunity costs of education, boosting enrollment and attendance

Transfers during shocks preserve human capital

Evidence shows social protection and labor policies contribute to sustainable, inclusive growth



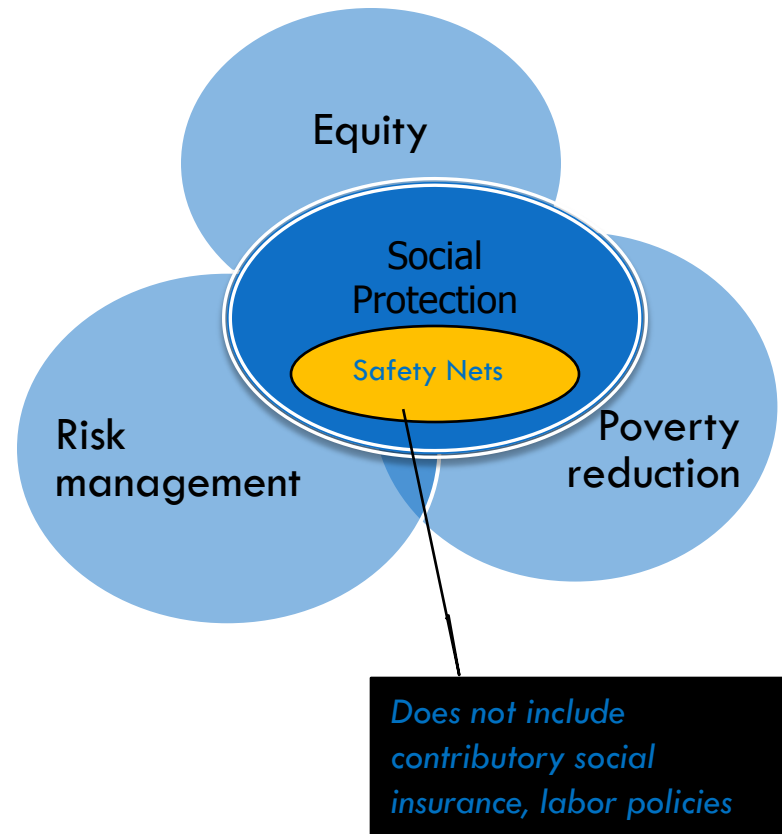
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Safety Nets



Safety Nets are:

- Non-contributory transfers
- Aimed at the poor and vulnerable
- Examples:
 - ▣ Cash transfers (conditional or unconditional)
 - ▣ In-kind transfers
 - ▣ School feeding
 - ▣ Public works programs

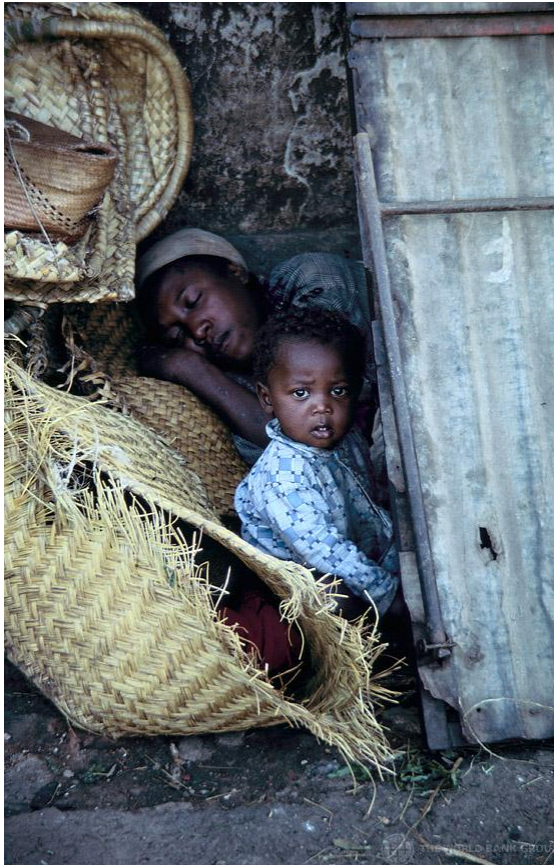


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World Bank and Social Safety Nets

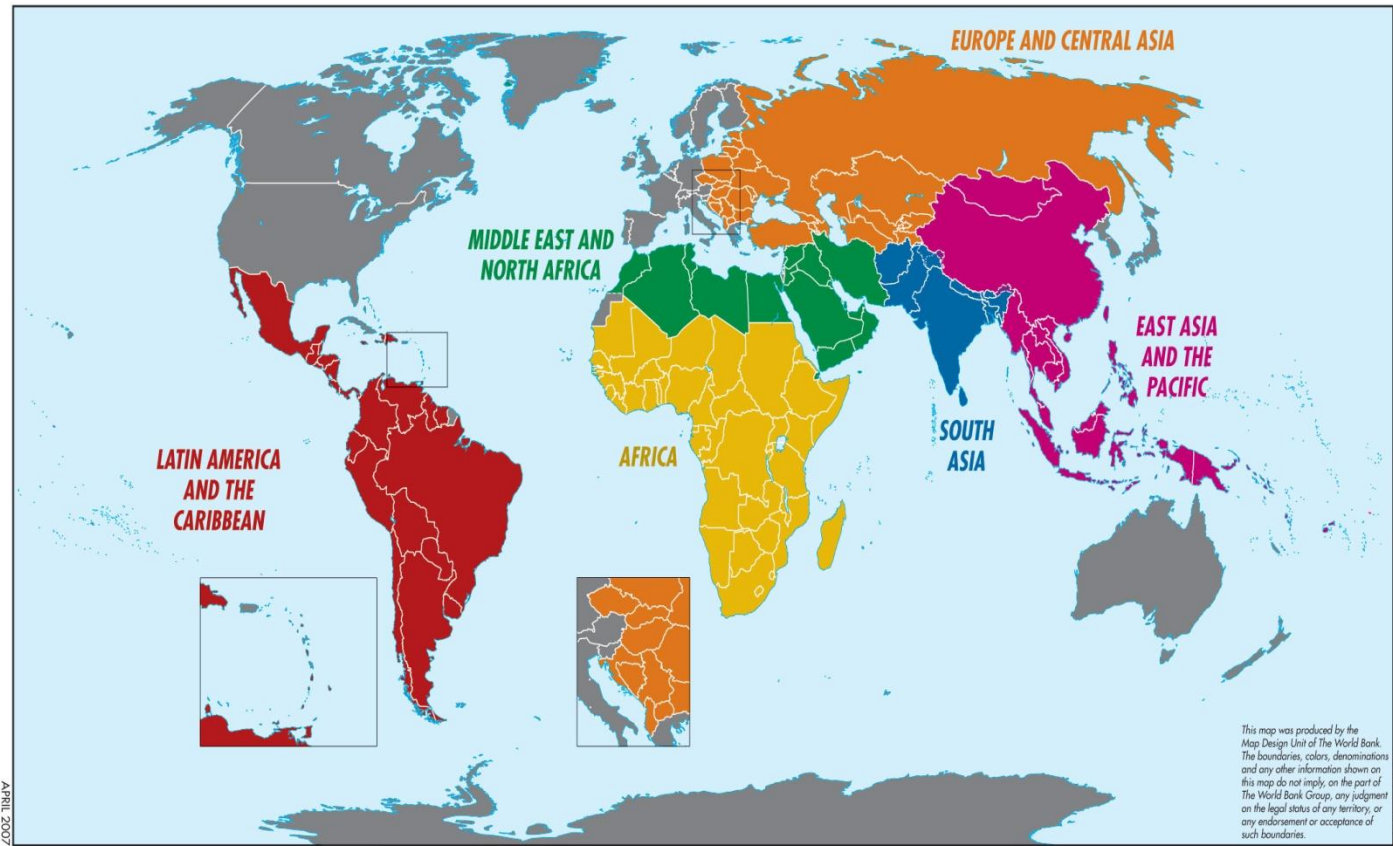


World Bank Mission



- Eradicate poverty, achieve shared prosperity (reduce social inequity, improve opportunity for all)
- Low- and middle-income countries
- Approach
 - ▣ Multi-sectoral
 - ▣ Country ownership
 - ▣ Inclusive: Govt, CSOs, private sector

Where We Work



World Bank Staff

- 10,000 (6,000 in DC and 4,000 in 131 country offices)
- 165 nationalities
- 140 languages
- 55% of total staff from developing countries



The World Bank's Role in Development

22

- **A Development Finance Institution:**

- The largest provider of development assistance(over\$50 bln per year since 2008 crisis; \$30 bln pre-crisis, 2005-7)*

- **A Global Partner:**

- Works with Govts, NGOs, Private Sector, Bilaterals, Multilaterals

- **A Knowledge Bank:**

- Provides technical assistance from its global knowledge and diverse pool of skills

* IBRD, IDA and IFC new commitments; IDA new commitments is about \$15 annually



International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

- ❑ 187 member countries
- ❑ Lends to middle income countries
- ❑ Repayment over 25 years
- ❑ Funds mainly from borrowing on capital markets
- ❑ Sells bonds in international capital markets
- ❑ Flexible loan rate at: LIBOR + 17 basis points

www.worldbank.org/ibrd



International Development Association (IDA)

- 171 member countries
- Lends to poorest countries (81)
- Funded largely from wealthier government contributions, with additional funds from IBRD profits and repayments of earlier IDA credits
- Repayment over 25-40 years
- Credits carry 0.75% service charge, no interest

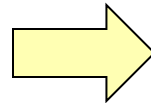
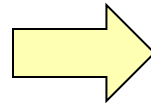
www.worldbank.org/ida



Funding and Agencies

Sources of Funding

- International bond markets
- Donor commitments
- Repayments
- Trust funds



Agencies

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

1944



International Development Association

1960



International Finance Corporation

1956



Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

1988

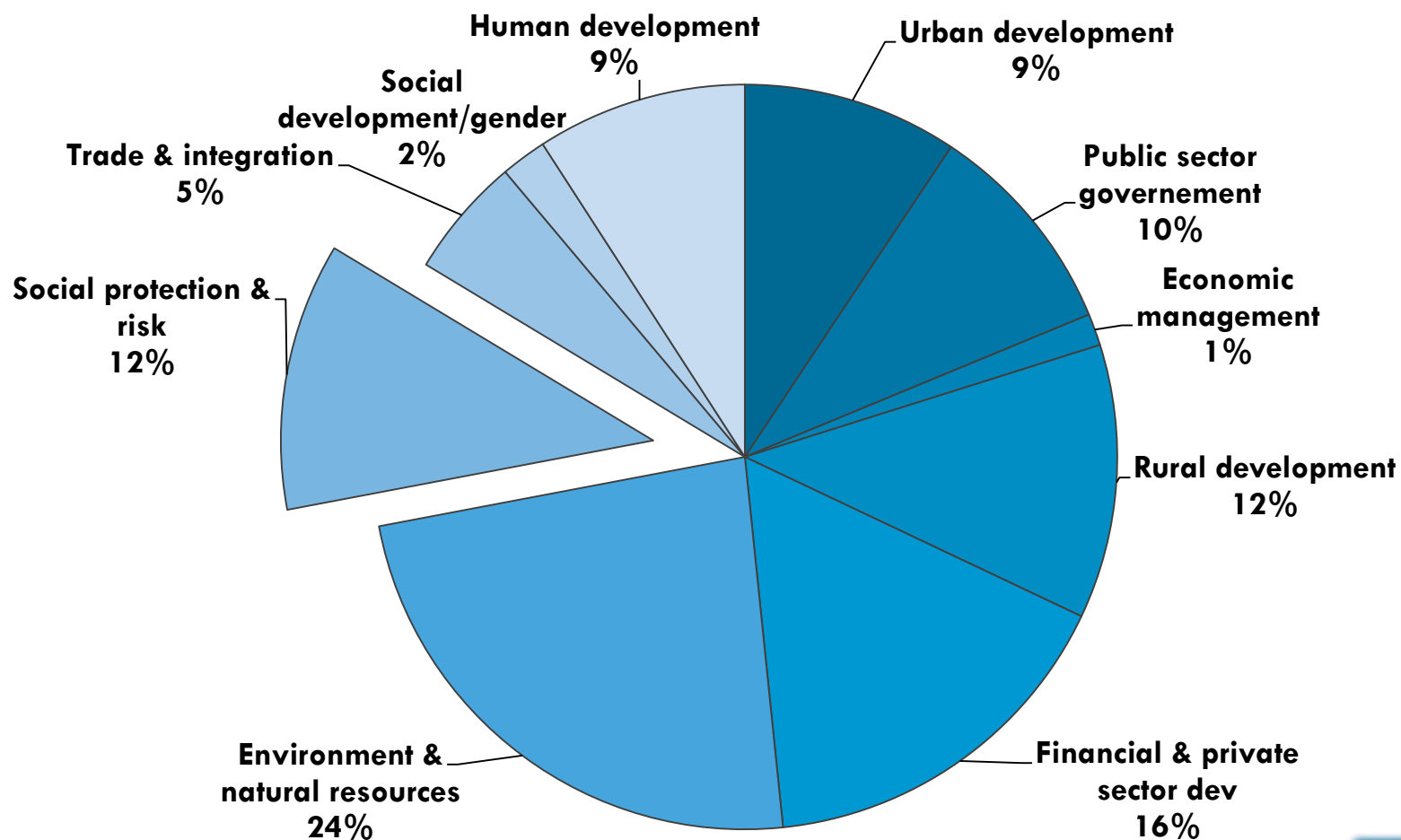


International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes

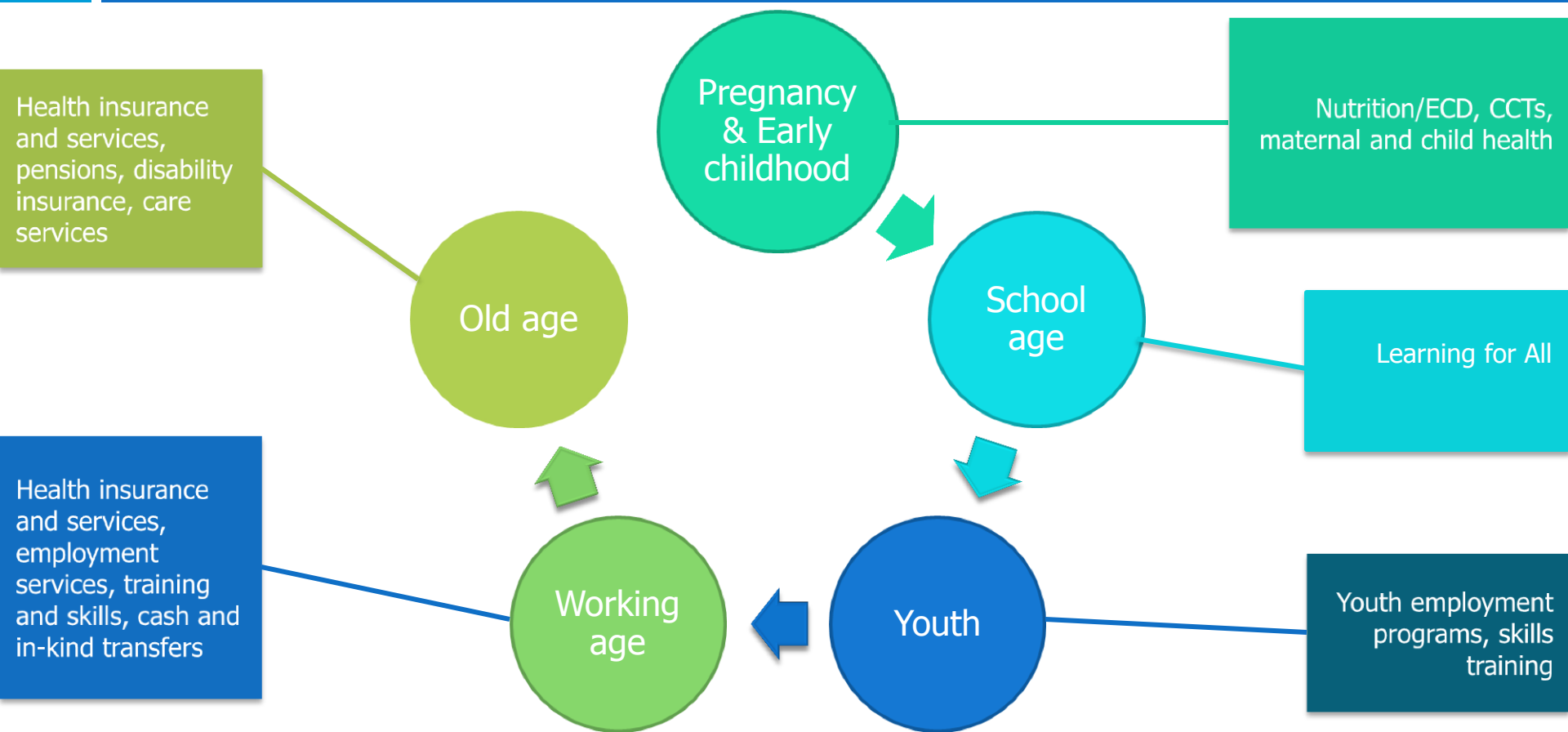
1966



Bank Lending by Theme



Investing in people and productivity throughout life





Social Protection: Results

- On average, in the last 3 years, **114 million poorest**, especially women and young, people benefited from SP
- The World Bank currently works with 88 countries on Social Protection and Labor issues, with investment and policy advice provided to 31 new countries (22 of them IDA) just since 2009.

Challenges

- Fiscal **pressure** in client countries limits the **ability to expand the coverage**
- Weak record keeping and **M&E capacity**
- Weak **outreach capacity**, particularly in low income and fragile settings



Objectives

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- ❑ To become familiar with popular options to design and implement SP programs
 - CCT? UCT? Public Works? In-kind transfers?
 - To target or not to target: that is the question
 - ❖ Means testing vs. Proxy-means testing (PMT) vs. Community-based targeting vs. Geographic targeting vs. Self-targeting...
 - ❖ Costs?
 - ❖ Pros and cons?
 - How to put in place or improve administration of a program?
 - Political economy?
- ❑ To become better prepared for the dialogue



Main Building Blocks of the Course

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- Introduction and key concepts
 - ▣ What are the SSN? What they do? How have they evolved? How are they financed? Poverty and vulnerability; Targeting
- *Main interventions: transfers, public works, in-kind support*
- *How to (implementation): building blocks, MIS, registry, payments, M&E*
- *Cross –cutting issues*
 - ▣ *Activation and graduation; political economy; gender; disaster response; disability; results and impacts*
- *Country studies/applications: your presentations*
 - Field Trip and US welfare system



Week 1

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	MONDAY, DECEMBER 3	TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6	FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7
8:00 8:15	Registration LIGHT BREAKFAST	LIGHT BREAKFAST	LIGHT BREAKFAST	LIGHT BREAKFAST	LIGHT BREAKFAST
9:00-10:30 am Session 1	Welcome & Introduction to the Course <i>Arup Banerj, Ruslan Yemtsov, Dominique van de Walle</i>	Poverty and Vulnerability Concepts <i>Ruslan Yemtsov</i>	SSN Interventions: Cash Transfers and CCT <i>Margaret Grosh</i>	Cross cutting issues: Food security, nutrition and safety nets <i>Harold Alderman</i>	Business Processes in SSN (2) Enrolments, MIS & payments <i>Rogelio Gomez</i>
10:30 -11:00 am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	COFFEE/ TEA BREAK	COFFEE/ TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
11:00-12:30 pm Session 2	What are Social Safety Nets, what do they Achieve and at what Cost? <i>Harold Alderman</i>	Poverty:Interactive Exercise (3 groups: Adept hands on & 2 exercises) <i>Ruslan Yemtsov, Brooks, Claudia</i>	SSN Interventions: Public Works <i>Kalanidhi Subbarao</i>	Business Processes in SSN (1) Enrolments, MIS & payments <i>Rogelio Gomez</i>	Interactive session: Knowledge gaps as seen by practitioners: Get your questions answered by researchers
12:30 – 2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH	BB LUNCH WORKING GROUP: Finalization of Themes
2:00-3:30 pm Session 3	Evolution of Social Safety Nets <i>Margaret Grosh</i>	Targeting: Concepts & approaches <i>Dominique van de Walle</i>	Public works case studies: India: <i>Dominique van de Walle</i> Latvia: <i>Mohamed Ihsan Ajwad</i> Sierra Leone/Liberia: <i>Colin Andrews</i> Summary of lessons learned:	Cross cutting issues: Gender and SSN <i>Dominique van de Walle</i> Targeting women Djibouti Case study: <i>Joana Silva</i>	Business Processes in SSN (3) Enrolments, MIS & payments <i>Rogelio Gomez</i>
3:30 – 4:00 pm	COFFEE/ TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
4:00 - 5:30 pm Session 4	Interactive Session Global Cafe <i>Colin Andrews, Ruslan, Uwe, Claudia, Dominique, others</i>	Targeting: Interactive Exercise (3 groups: Adept hands on & 2 exercises) <i>Ruslan Yemtsov Brooks, Claudia, Dominique</i>	SSN Interventions: Non-cash (including social services) <i>Harold Alderman</i>	Welfare Programs in US <i>Demitra Nightingale, Urban Inst.</i> Overview & sign up for Field visit <i>Erin McDonald Urban Inst.</i>	Working Groups: Preparation of Presentations
5:30 pm+		RECEPTION & group photo			



Week 2

33

	MONDAY, DECEMBER 10	TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13	FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14
9:00-10:30 am Session 1	Assessing the Impact of Social Safety Nets: Methods and Application <i>Emanuela Galasso</i>	Cross cutting issues: Disability & SSN <i>Sashka Posarac</i>	Living with Shocks: Simulation Game Introduction: <i>Hideki Mori</i> <i>Pablo Suarez, Red Cross Climate Center</i>	Working Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Teams • Feedback 	What I should have learned... <i>Participants, SSN Course Team</i>
10:30-11:00 am 11:00-12:30 pm Session 2	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Activation & Graduation in SSN <i>Mirey Ovadiya, Aline Coudouel, Rita Almeida</i>	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Cross cutting issues: Political Economy of Social Safety Nets <i>Benedicte de la Briere</i>	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Living with Shocks: Simulation Game (cont.) <i>Pablo Suarez</i> Debriefing: <i>Mirey Ovadiya</i>	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Working Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Teams • Feedback 	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Course Evaluation Official Closing and Certificate Distribution <i>SSN Course Team, WB</i>
12:30 - 2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK	LUNCH BREAK Launch of Public works book	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 - 3:30 pm Session 3	SP for disaster response and climate resilience <i>Margaret Arnold</i>	Field visit: departure 1:15	SP Strategy & SSN Systems <i>Laura Rawlings</i> Case studies: <i>Ghana: Lucian Pop</i> <i>Chile: Veronica Silva</i>	Working Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Teams • Feedback 	
3:30 - 4:00 pm 4:00 - 5:30 pm Session 4	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Working Groups Preparation of Presentations		COFFEE / TEA BREAK Working Groups Preparation of Final Presentations	COFFEE / TEA BREAK Working Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Teams • Feedback 	
				CLOSING DINNER	



Resources for the Course

SSN e-learning (on CD ROM)

For protection and promotion

How to (print and web)

Library

Data: ASPIRE

All presentations- on USBs



3. e-Learning course: Intro to SSN

³⁵
lms.worldbank.org

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL SAFETY NETS 2. Designing and implementing Social Safety Nets X
2.1 Key Programme Design Processes

Food Security Information for Decision Making Course Menu Additional Info

TARGETING METHODS

One or a combination of the following **methods** can be used for targeting:

					
Means Tests	Proxy means tests	Community-based targeting	Geographic Targeting	Demographic targeting	Self-targeting

Let's have a look at these targeting methods...

Copyright FAO 2011 7 of 21

Built around “For P&P” and “SSN How To”, the course consists of interactive step-by-step instructions, case studies, exercises and reading material.

Translated into French and Spanish (on FAO web site)

e-Learning course: Intro to SSN

³⁶
lms.worldbank.org

2 modules and 6 lessons

1. What are SSN?

- i. Overview
- ii. Safety Nets in Different Contexts?
- iii. Common Interventions and Approaches

2. Designing and Implementing SSN

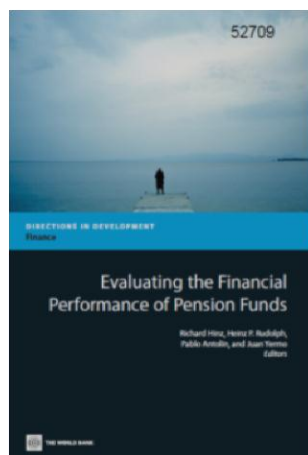
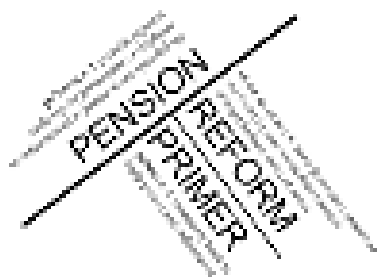
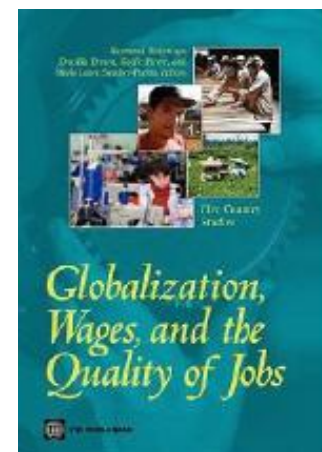
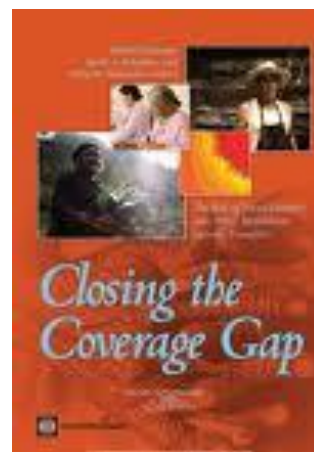
- i. Key Program Design Processes
- ii. Key Program Implementation Processes
- iii. Cross-cutting Aspects

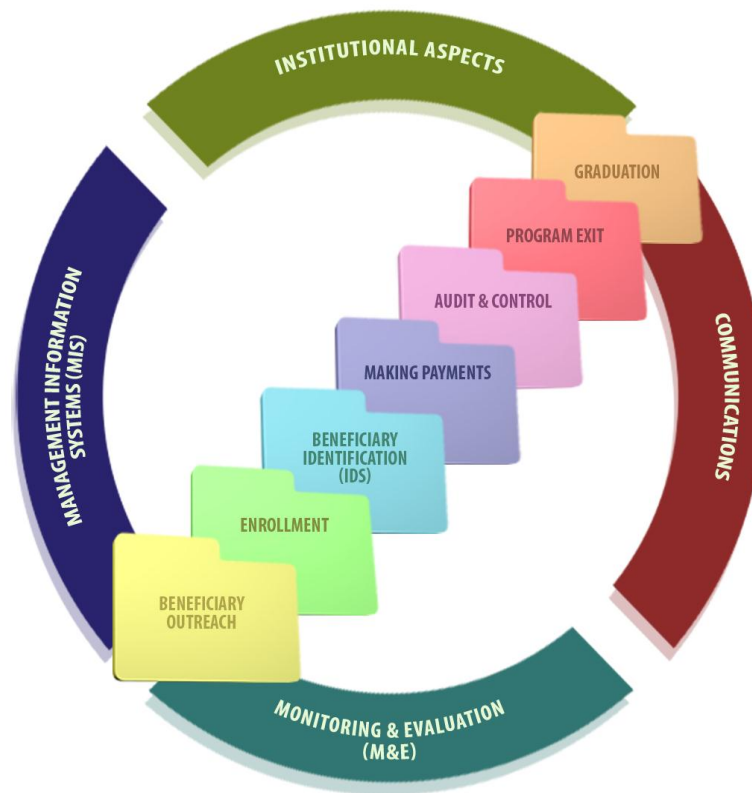
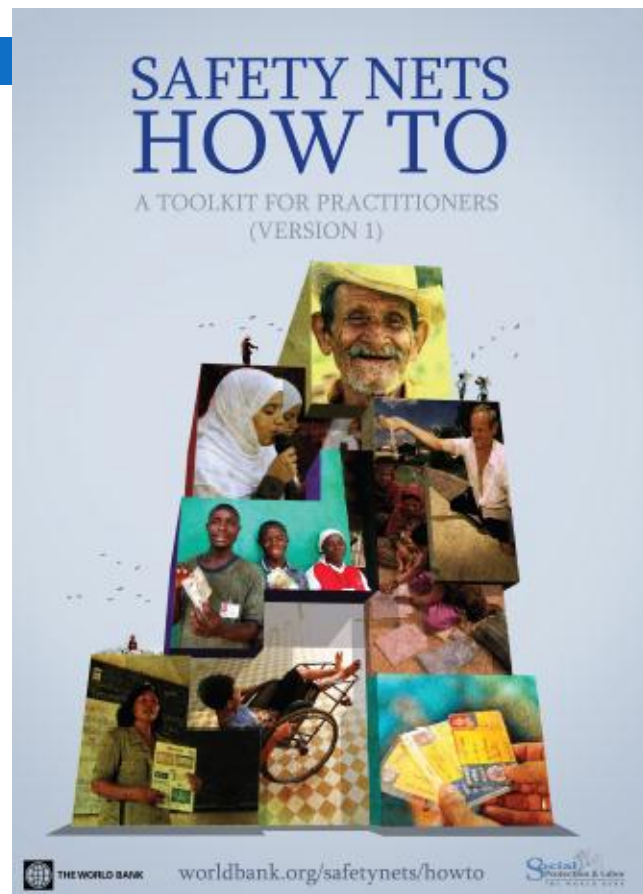


Recent major analytical publications in SP (FY09-12)



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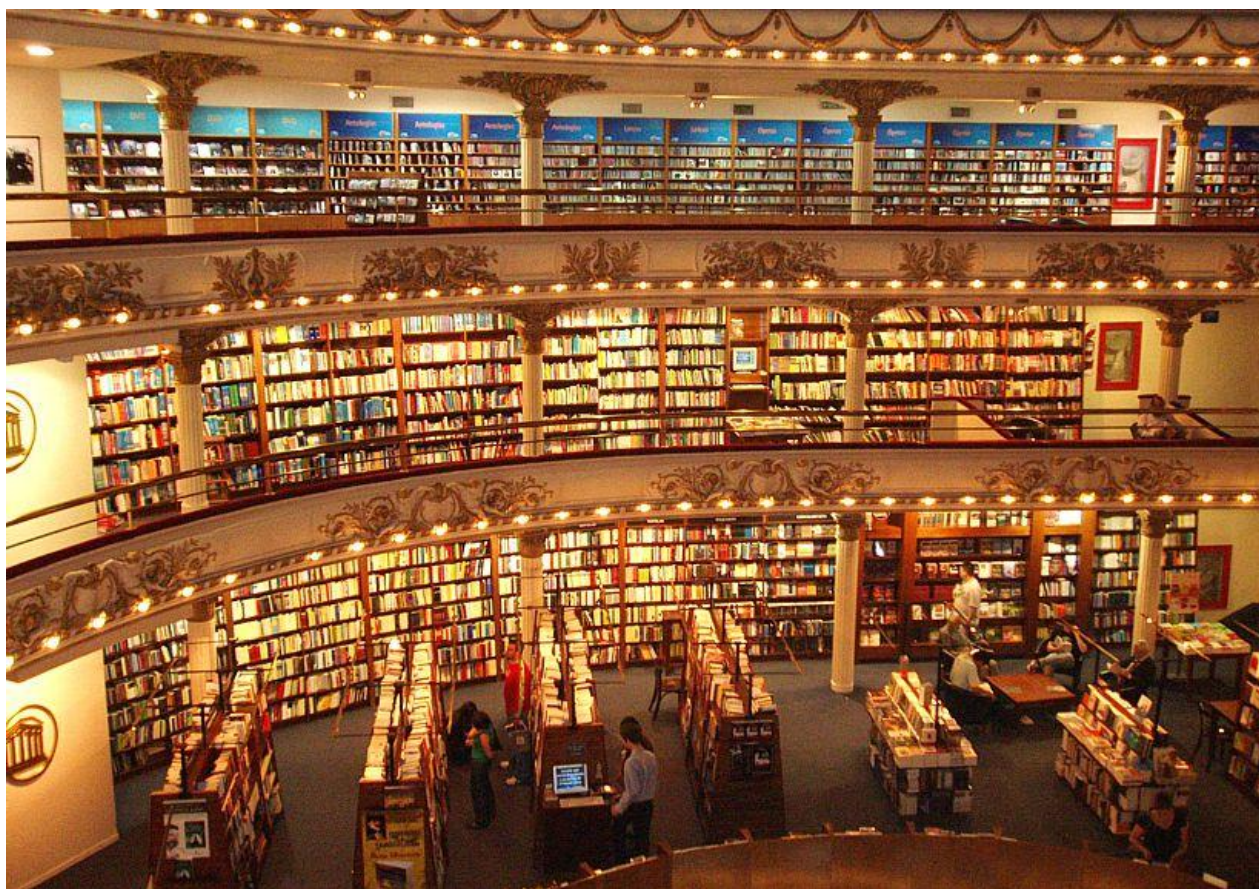


Publications Library

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Ongoing update: 2,000+ entries

worldbank.org/safetynets/publications



Human Development *Network*



Publications Library

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Safety Nets Publications Database

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Search/Browse (over 1800 documents)

Keyword Search

GO RESET SEARCH

Browse Publications by:

Program Intervention

- Cash Transfers
- Community-based
- Conditional Cash Transfers
- Fee Waivers_Exemptions & Schola
- Food-based
- General Subsidies

Hold CTRL key to select multiple values

Topic

- Communications/Outreach
- Economic Crises
- Error_Fraud & Corruption
- Financing & Spending
- Gender
- Graduation Strategies

Hold CTRL key to select multiple values

Document Type

- Article
- Data and Tables
- Discussion & Working Papers
- Guide / Manual
- Notes
- Presentations

Hold CTRL key to select multiple values

Country/Region

- Africa
- East Asia & Pacific
- Europe & Central Asia
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Middle East & North Africa
- South Asia

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Language

- Arabic
- Bahasa Indonesia
- Bulgarian
- English

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Safety Nets Publications Database


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Your search for **Document Type='Primer' and Topic='Institutions & Political Economy, Payment Mechanisms' and Program Intervention='Public Works'** returned **8** records.
Displaying Page 1 of 1

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No.	Document
1	How to Make Public Works Work: A Review of the Experiences Carlo del Ninno, Kalanidhi Subbarao and Annamaria Milazzo World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0905 5/1/2009 This paper reviews the experience with public works programs (PWP) in several countries over the past 20 years to delineate use patterns and to determine the factors contributing to its use as a successful safety net program. The analysis shows that PWP Report broken link
2	Highly Labor-Intensive Public Works in Madagascar: Issues and Policy Options Nirina Haja Andrianjaka, Anamaria Milazzo Safety Nets Primer No. 27 10/2/2008 High labor intensive (HIMO) public works programs have been very popular in recent years in Madagascar. They have been one of the most common safety net programs used in Madagascar to address poverty and vulnerability. The objectives of these programs are Report broken link
3	Highly Labor-Intensive Public Works in Madagascar: Issues and Policy Options Nirina Haja Andrianjaka, Anamaria Milazzo World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0836 10/1/2008 High labor intensive (HIMO) public works programs have been very popular in recent years in Madagascar. They have been one of the most common safety net programs used in Madagascar to address poverty and vulnerability. The objectives of these programs are Report broken link
4	The Political Economy of Targeted Safety Nets (Russian)


SP DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 0905



How to Make Public Works Work: A Review of the Experiences

Carlo del Ninno, Kalanidhi Subbarao and Annamaria Milazzo

May 2009



Social Protection & Labor
THE WORLD BANK

Data: worldbank.org/aspire

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ASPIRE: THE ATLAS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION - INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE AND EQUITY

Latin America & Caribbean

Key Indicators

(%) Program participation -
All Social Protection

58.3% 2005-2010

(%) Program participation -
All Social Insurance

38.4% 2005-2010

(%) Program beneficiaries in
1st 20% - All Social Safety
Nets

36.4% 2005-2010

(%) Program beneficiaries in
1st 20% - All Social Protection

21.7% 2005-2010

(%) Program beneficiaries in
1st 20% - All Social Insurance

13.6% 2005-2010

(%) Generosity of All Social
Safety Nets - 1st 20%

23.6% 2005-2010

(%) Generosity of All Social
Protection - 1st 20%

30.0% 2005-2010

(%) Generosity of All Social
Insurance - 1st 20%

23.6% 2005-2010

Gini inequality reduction (%) -
All Social Protection

5.4% 2005-2010

% of 1st 20% population not
receiving Social Protection

36.4% 2005-2010

(%) Program participation -
All Social Safety Nets

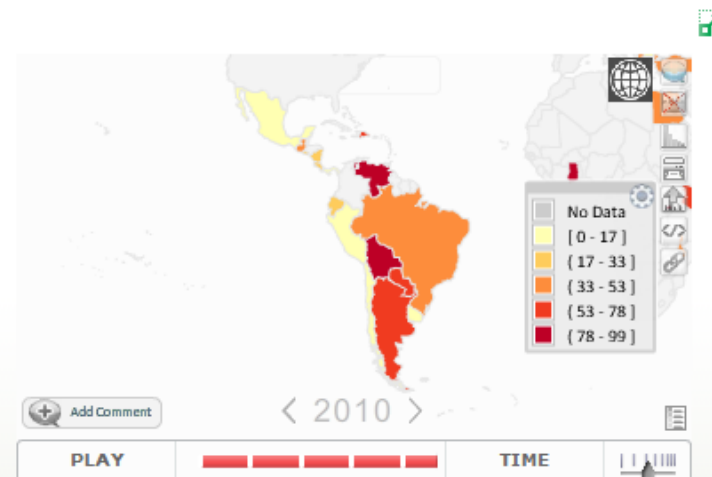
27.8% 2005-2010

Poverty Headcount reduction
(%) - All Social Protection

42.2% 2005-2010

EXPLORE DATA DASHBOARDS

Poorest 20% population not receiving any type of Social Protection & Labor Programs (per 1,000)



Global Social Protection, World Bank [See more data](#)

