Designing and Delivering Social Protection and Labor Systems

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LABOR

SOUTH SOUTH 2014 LEARNING FORUM

MARCH 17–21, 2014 | RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

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Some Headline Numbers

- **1/3** of the poorest 20% are covered by social protection programs in the developing and emerging world
  - **Over 80%** in Mongolia, Ecuador and Thailand, **less than 20%** in Bolivia, Mozambique and Tajikistan

- **1%-1.7%** of GDP typically spent on safety nets
  - From **0.02%** of GDP in Afghanistan to **6%** in Georgia

- **1%-7%** of GDP, typically, in addition on pensions deficit
  - From **0.14%** of GDP in Liberia to **18%** in Ukraine

- **53+** countries in the developing world have focused social protection strategies
  - Big expansion of social protection, especially in the poorer countries
  - Strategies/plans/laws just since 2010 include China, Rep. Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Honduras, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Rep., Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Romania, Vietnam

Coverage:
1/3

Spending:
1%-1.7%
+
1%- 7%

System:
53+

The Road to Rio de Janeiro

Building Resilience and Opportunity: The Role of Labor and Social Assistance Policies

Social Protection Responses to the Three Waves of Crisis: Finance, Food & Fuel

BUILDING RESILIENT SAFETY NETS
SOCIAL PROTECTION SOUTH LEARNING FORUM
May 30th – June 3rd
Addis Ababa

MAKING PUBLIC WORKS WORK
SOCIAL PROTECTION SOUTH LEARNING FORUM 2010

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Designing and Delivering Social Protection and Labor Systems

Cairo 2009

Hyderabad 2012

Addis Ababa 2011

Arusha 2010

Rio 2014

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The crowded road in social protection and labor

Bangladesh had over 100 social protection and labor programs in 2012

Maternal health voucher scheme

Allowance for Retarded and Disabled Persons

Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development (IGVGD) Programme

Protection for the Children at Risk (PCAR)

Female Secondary School Assistance Programme (FSSAP)

Vulnerable Group Development Programme (VGD)

Orphans program

Program for non-tribal, refugees from India and Jonosanghati Shamity members

Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)

100-day Employment Guarantee Programme

Food Support for Chittagong Hill Tracts

Community Nutrition Program

Maternity allowance programme for Poor Lactating Mothers

Food for work (FFW)

Stipend for Dropout students

Primary Education Stipend Program (PESP) (formerly FFE)

Cash for Work

Allowance for poor elderly individuals

Rural Employment Opportunities for Public Assets (REOPA)

Capacity Building, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihood of the Socially Disadvantaged Women and their Children

Program for stranded Pakistani refugees

Subsidy for Marginal Farmers to cope with the Fuel Price Hike

Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP)

Emergency program

Allowances for the widowed, deserted, and destitute women

Distressed cultural personalities program

Food Subsidy

Rural Social Services

Vocational Training and Self-employment Program for Injured Freedom Fighters and their Dependents

Test Relief

Housing support

Urban Community Development Program

Disability allowance

Housing Loan for Homeless

Rural Mothers Center

Rural Employment Opportunities for Public Assets (REOPA)

Educational stipend for students with disabilities

Fund for Rehabilitation of Acid Burnt Women and the Physically Handicapped

Source: World Bank; Khandker et al. (2011); UNDP (2009); Ahmed (2007)

All such programs have two things in common:

1. They are meant to help the poor and vulnerable

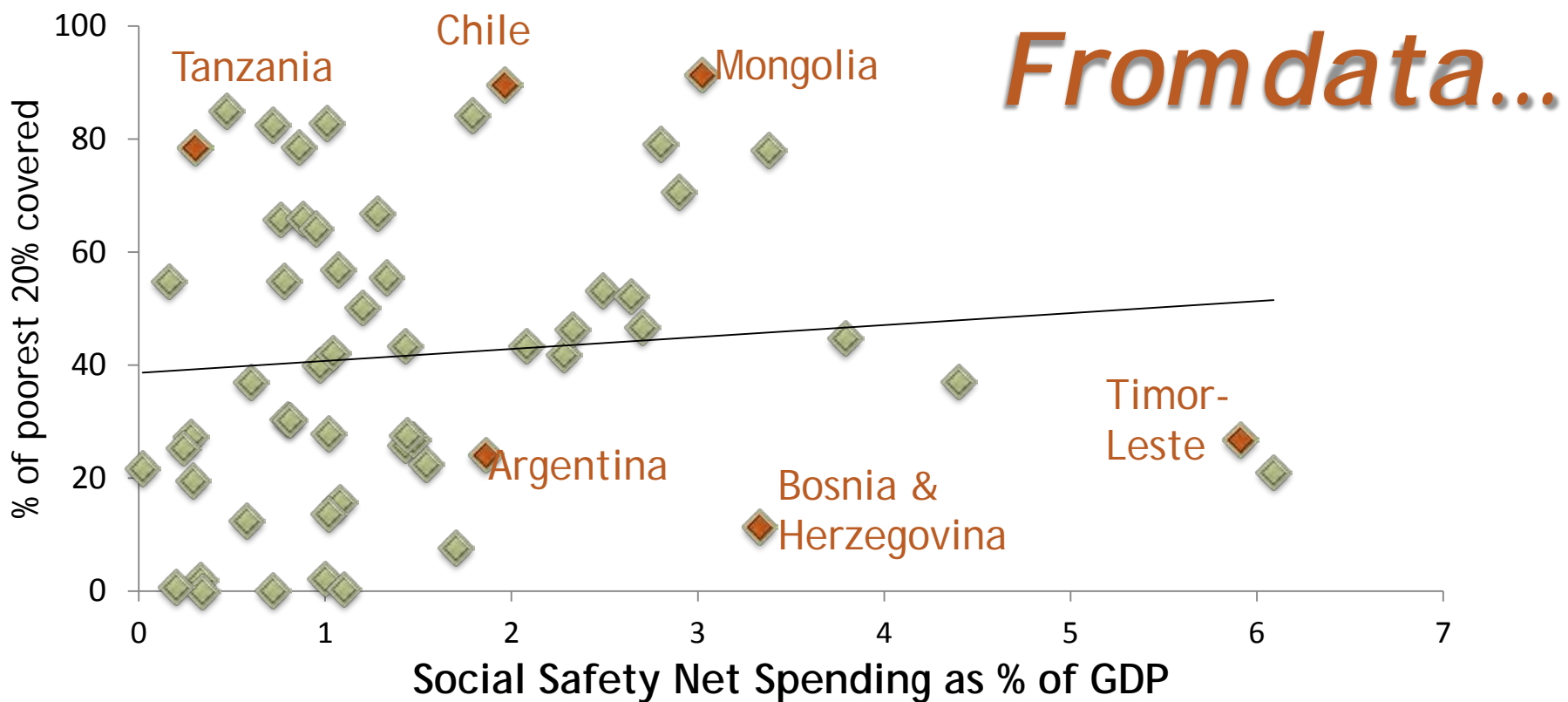# 2. They don't fully realize their potential to have the greatest possible impact …

due to problems with DELIVERY

Getting cash, goods or services

… to the right people

We know that we can do better on DELIVERING social protection and labor programs

From data…

Chart: Y-axis "% of poorest 20% covered" (0 to 100), X-axis "Social Safety Net Spending as % of GDP" (0 to 7). Labeled data points: Tanzania, Chile, Mongolia, Argentina, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Timor-Leste.

... *And from the beneficiaries themselves*

So what is involved in delivering SP?

5 critical steps:
1. Identification
2. Eligibility
3. Enrolment
4. Payments and transactions
5. Information systems

Identification

Day 1:

1.30 – 3.30 pm

- Is there a robust national level ID that ensures uniqueness?
- Do potential beneficiaries have access to this ID?
- Do social protection programs use this common ID or are they forced to create their own?
- Does the ID that the program uses allow for effective authentication -- verification of identity at the point of the transaction?

Eligibility

- How is eligibility **determined**? Is this the right approach given the program and country?
- How do you **trade off costs** of getting it right and **errors** of inclusion or exclusion?
- How **frequently** is eligibility determined and are there good mechanisms for updating the list?
- Is there a well-functioning system for **grievance and redressal**?

Enrolment

Day 1:

4.00 – 5.30 pm

- Are all potential beneficiaries aware that they can enroll in the program?
- Is it difficult or costly for those that are eligible to enroll?
- Are there adequate incentives for enrolling agents to ensure high coverage?

Payments and Transactions

Day 2:

9.00 – 10.30 am

- Do beneficiaries have to **incur high costs** (bribes, transport costs, lost wages to get benefits?
- Is the beneficiary's identity **securely verified** (smart card, debit card with PIN, mobile phone)?
- Is there an electronic **audit trail** of payments or receipt of goods and services for verification?
- Are the **incentives to providers** - banks, food distributors, training agencies, hospitals etc. - adequate?

Information Systems

Day 2:

1.30 – 4.00 pm

- How can we construct information systems that act as early warning signals about how the system is working?
- How can information systems help diagnose what is going right and what is going wrong?

Delivery systems as links

Day 4:
9.00-10.30 am
1.30 – 3.30 pm

- How can we use efficient common delivery systems across programs to lower the cost per beneficiary?
- How can we use common delivery systems to lower the costs to beneficiaries to receive benefits?
- How can we cross-check across programs to reduce fraud or to discover exclusion?

Europe and Central Asia (7)

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Romania
Turkey

Armenia
Moldova
Tajikistan

Middle East and North Africa (10)

Algeria   Djibouti
Egypt   Iraq
Jordan   Lebanon
Morocco   Tunisia
West Bank/Gaza
Yemen

East Asia and Pacific (8)

Cambodia   China
Indonesia   Malaysia
Myanmar   Philippines
Timor   Vietnam

South Asia (7)

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

Latin America and Caribbean (11)

Belize   Brazil
Colombia   Ecuador
El Salvador   Haiti
Honduras   Jamaica
Mexico   Paraguay
Peru

Sub-Saharan Africa (27)

Benin   Botswana
Burkina Faso   Cameroon
Comoros   Congo
Cote d'Ivoire   Equ. Guinea
Ethiopia   Ghana
Kenya   Lesotho
Liberia   Madagascar
Malawi   Mali
Niger   Nigeria
Rwanda   Senegal
Sierra Leone   South Sudan
Sudan   Tanzania
Togo   Uganda
Zambia

Learning from each other

- Expert chairpersons
- Case studies by country practitioners
- Global Cafés to share experiences more informally
- Field trips for first-hand views
- Last day on group reflections and summary lessons
- Chats, arguments, discussions, questions, clarifications, exchanging emails, arguments...

Braiding Community of Practitioners and Experts Together ...

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