



SPRI

SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Social Protection : New Findings New Challenges New Answers

**PROTECTION SOCIALE: UN
LEVIER POUR UN
DÉVELOPPEMENT PLUS
EQUITABLE ET RÉSILIENT**

ALGIERS, 20 – 21 OCTOBRE, 2021

Chris De Neubourg



En quoi la protection sociale est importante ?

1. The COVID – 19 pandemic has demonstrated some new lessons – or has changed our interpretation of old lessons
2. Social Protection is for everybody: everybody can be vulnerable
3. Social Protection has a broad impact on monetary poverty and multidimensional deprivations
4. Social Protection is key to economic development
5. Social Protection shows (re-)newed challenges and (re-)newed answers

Context COVID - 19

COVID 19 pandemic 2 elements:

Public health crisis

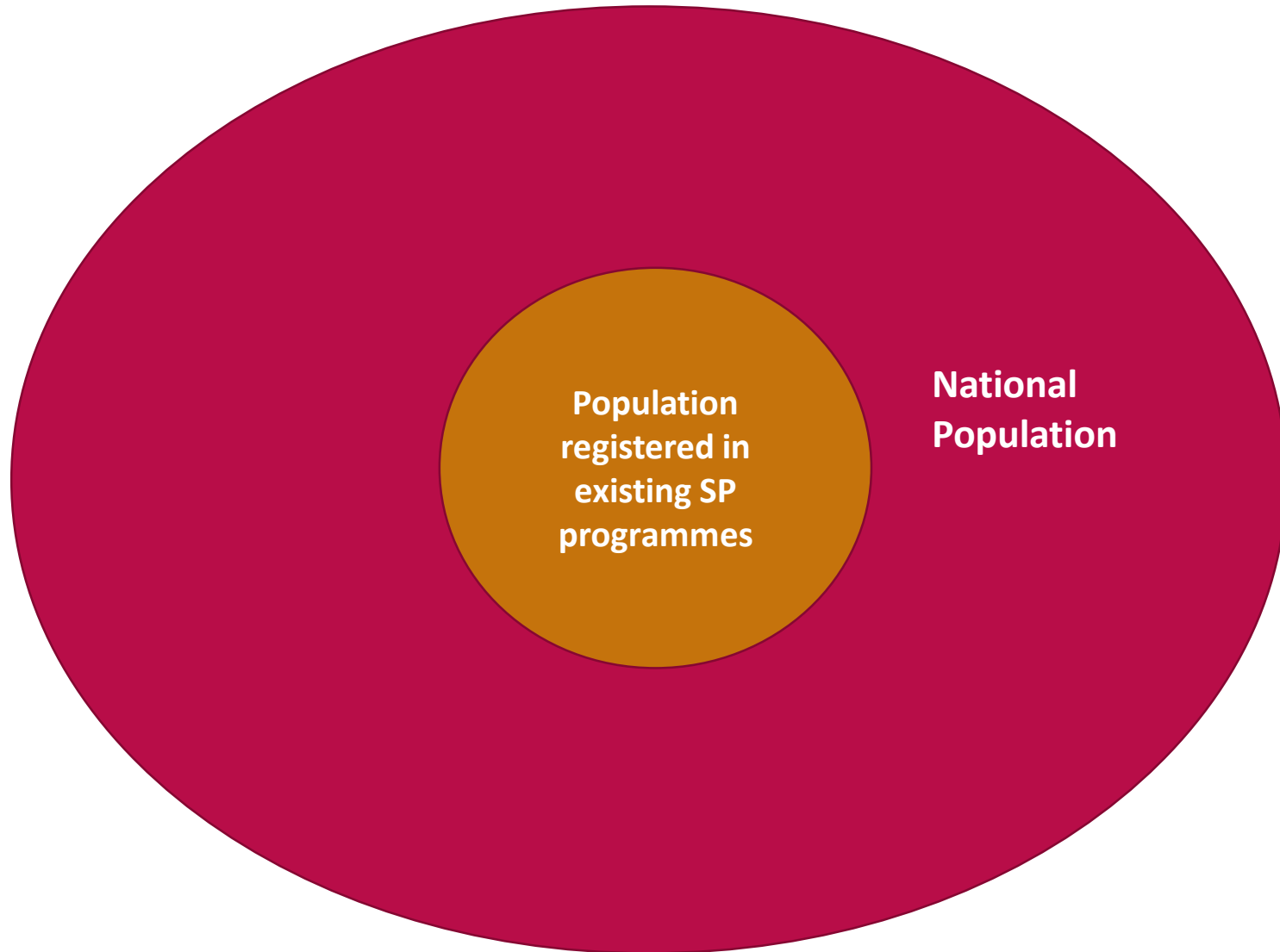
Socioeconomic Shock

Extraordinary reactions in social protection

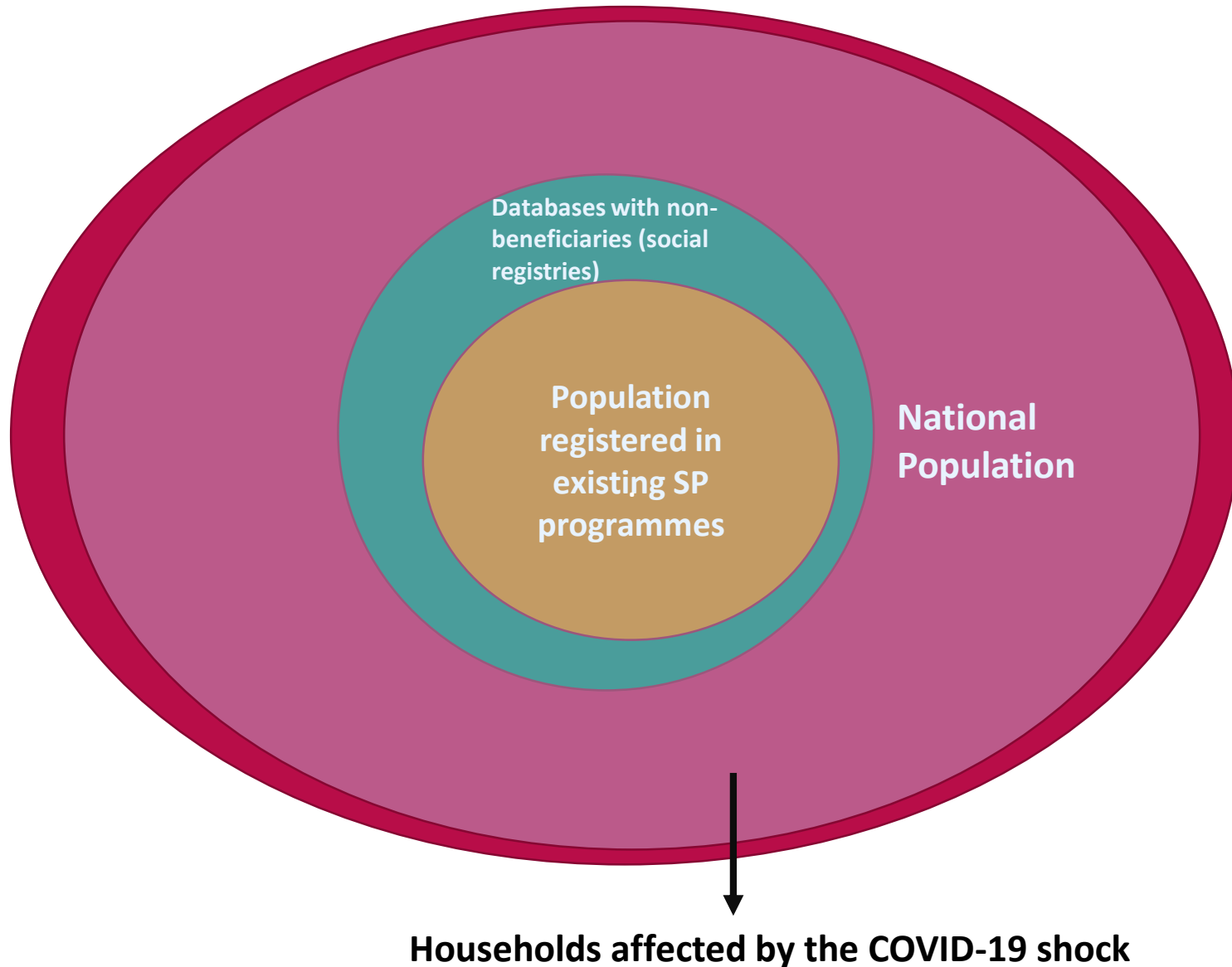
To support hsh's to withstand the health crisis and the socioeconomic effects

An uncertain future

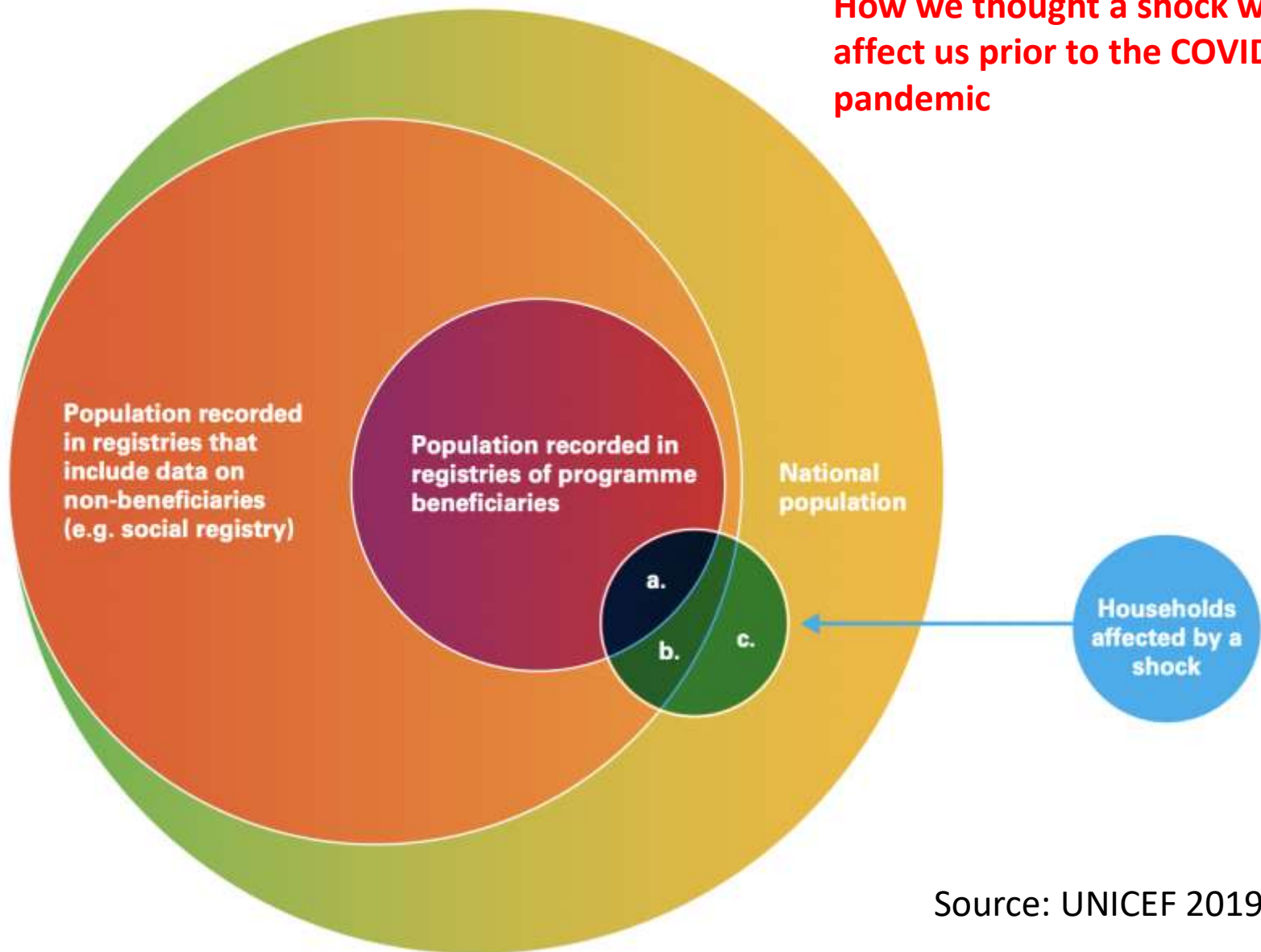
Popular ideas about social protection in many countries



What we experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic

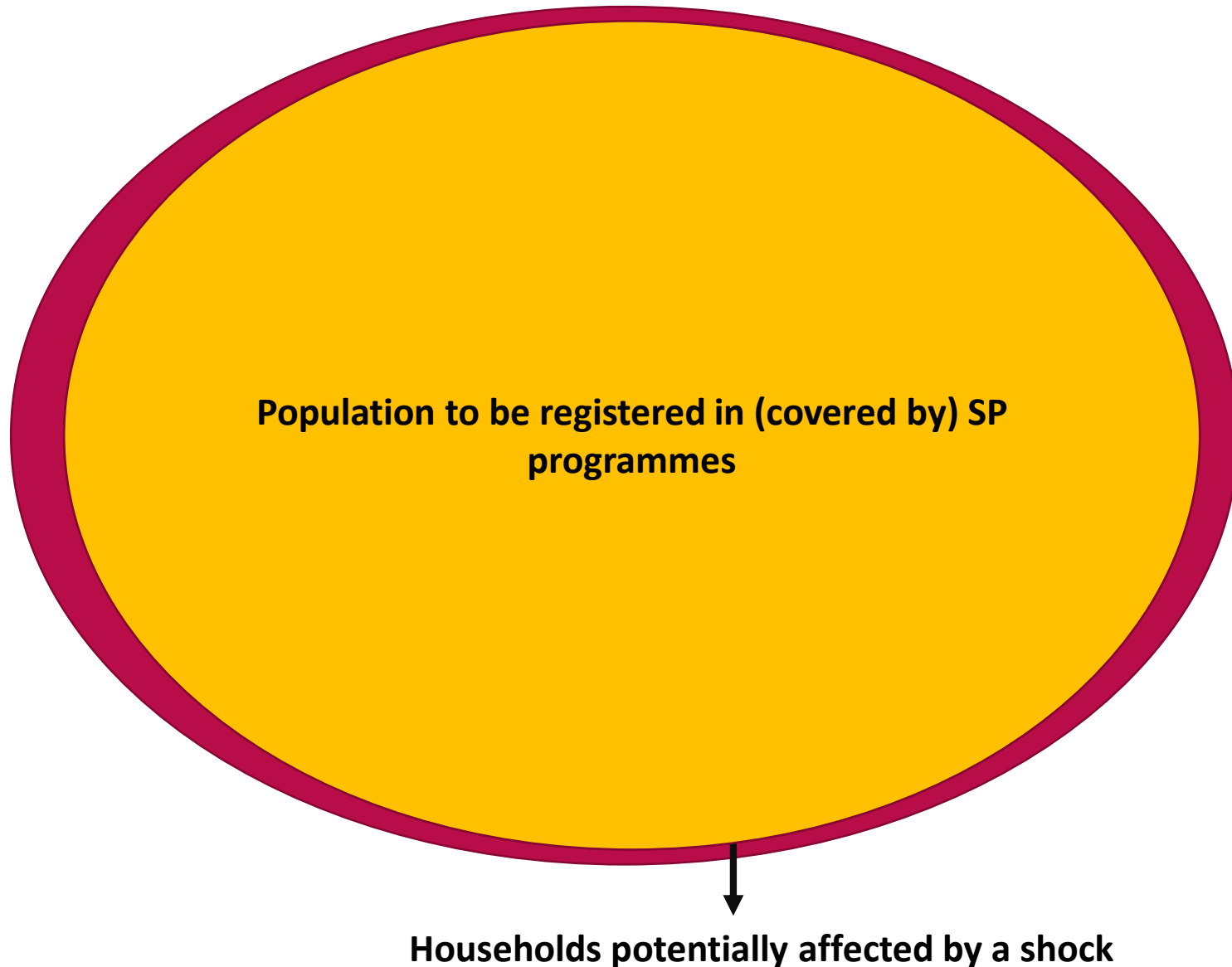


How we thought a shock would affect us prior to the COVID-19 pandemic



Source: UNICEF 2019

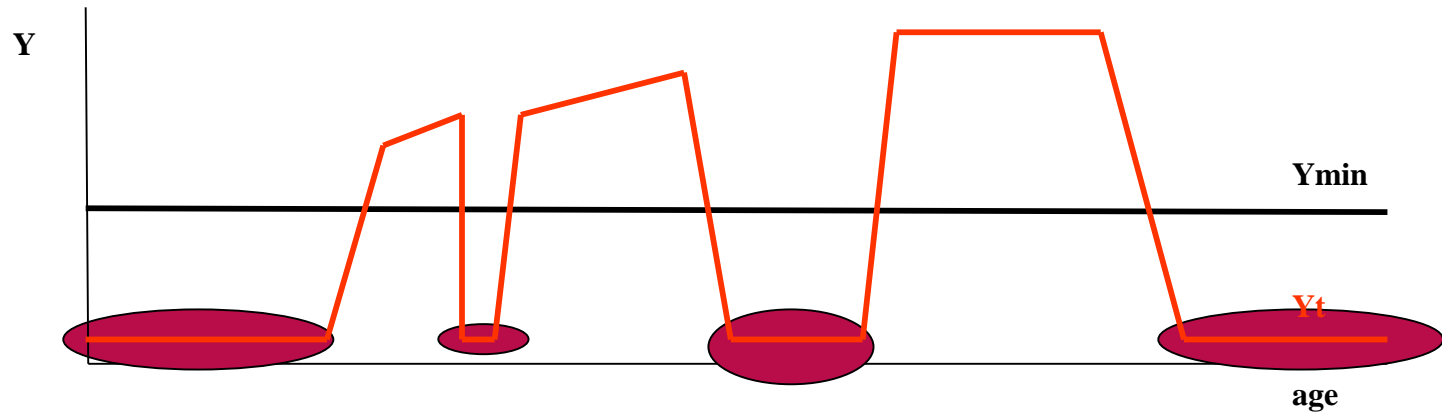
What we experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic



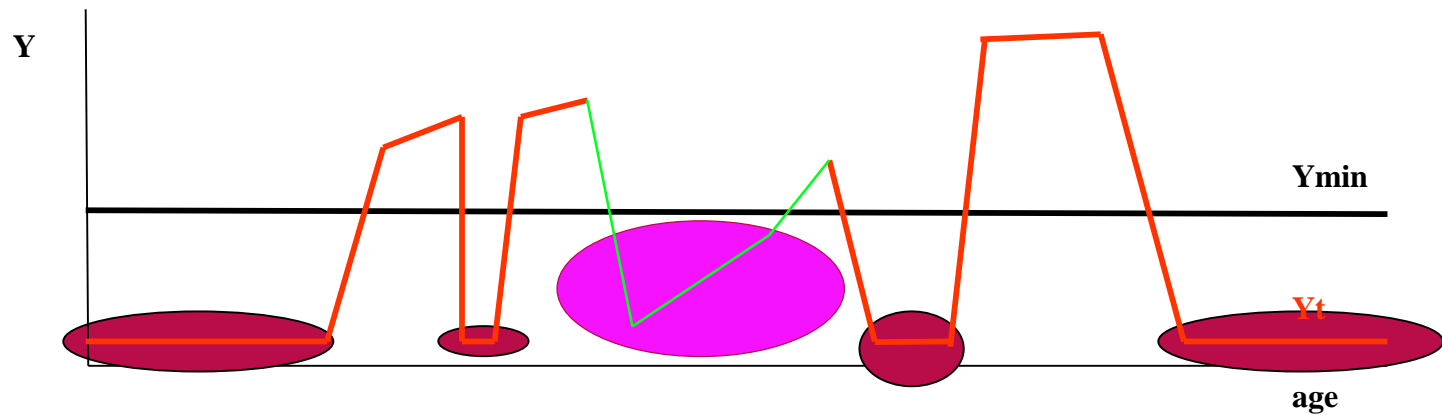
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Need for minimum resources for subsistence



Subsistence at times of shocks



Concepts: Contingencies and Risks

- **Contingencies:** events that might or might not occur (having an accident or winning the lottery, for example).
- **Risks:** contingencies that are perceived as having a **negative** effect on individuals, groups or societies

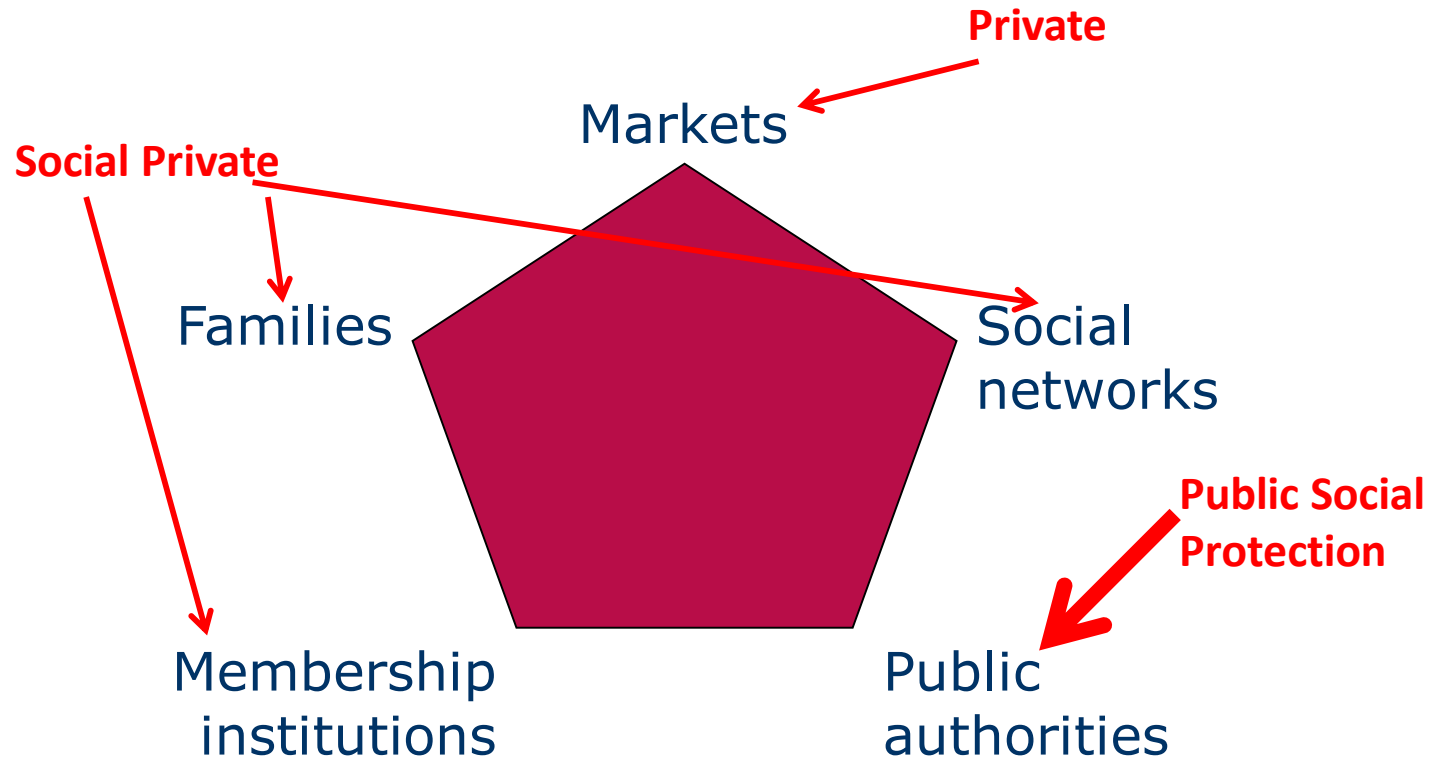
Concepts: Risk exposure and Vulnerability

- **Risk exposure:** You are exposed to a risk if a certain event can occur and affect you negatively with a certain degree of probability
- **Vulnerability:** You are vulnerable to a certain risk if you have no means of coping with the consequences of that risk once it has occurred

Concepts: Social Protection

- Social protection makes you less vulnerable to the financial consequences should the risks materialize. It provides some **social security**.

Protection is provided by several channels in The Welfare Pentagon



But “Social Protection” is Public Social Protection

Contrary to private social protection, **public social protection intends to be:**

- Predictable
- Regular
- Linked to (human) rights and legal arrangements
- Relevant
- More effective due to risk sharing
- **Not linked to** family and social network **privileges**

The main instruments of social policy

Taxation

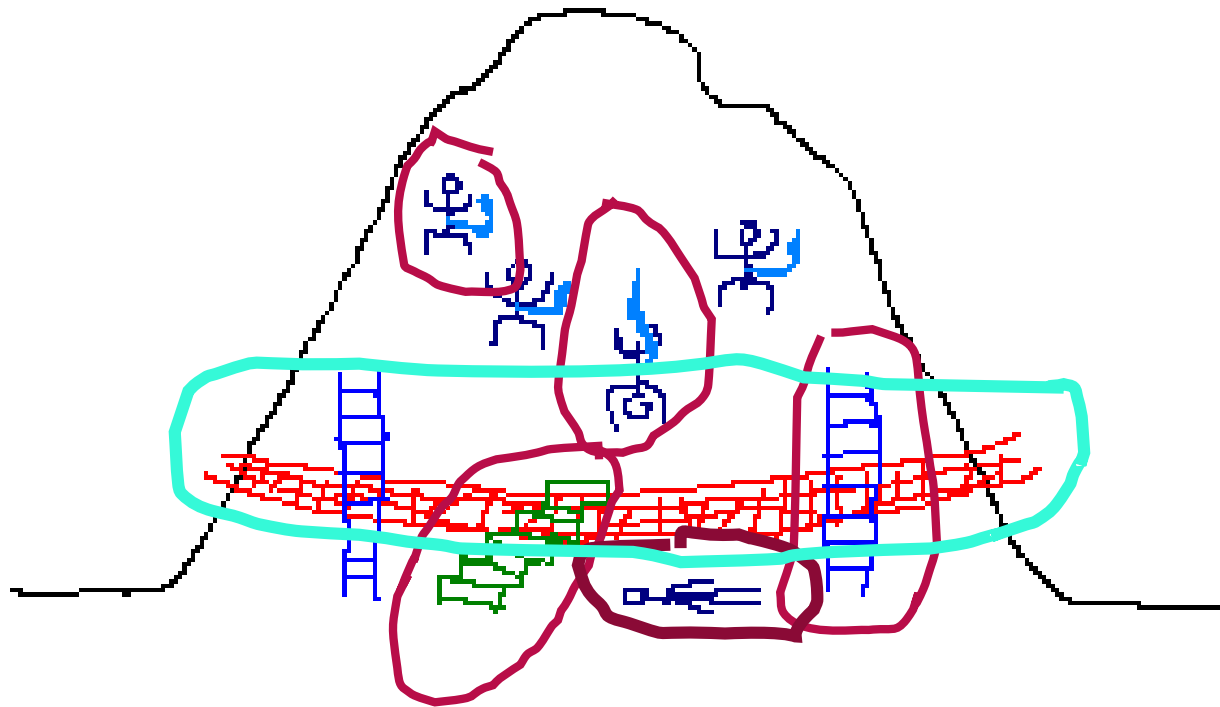
Provision of basic social services: education, health, housing

Provision of social- and labour laws that avoids exploitation, that avoids leaving people behind

Provision of social transfers: contributory and non-contributory = Social Protection

Social transfers can be in cash, in kind and by combinations with cash and services

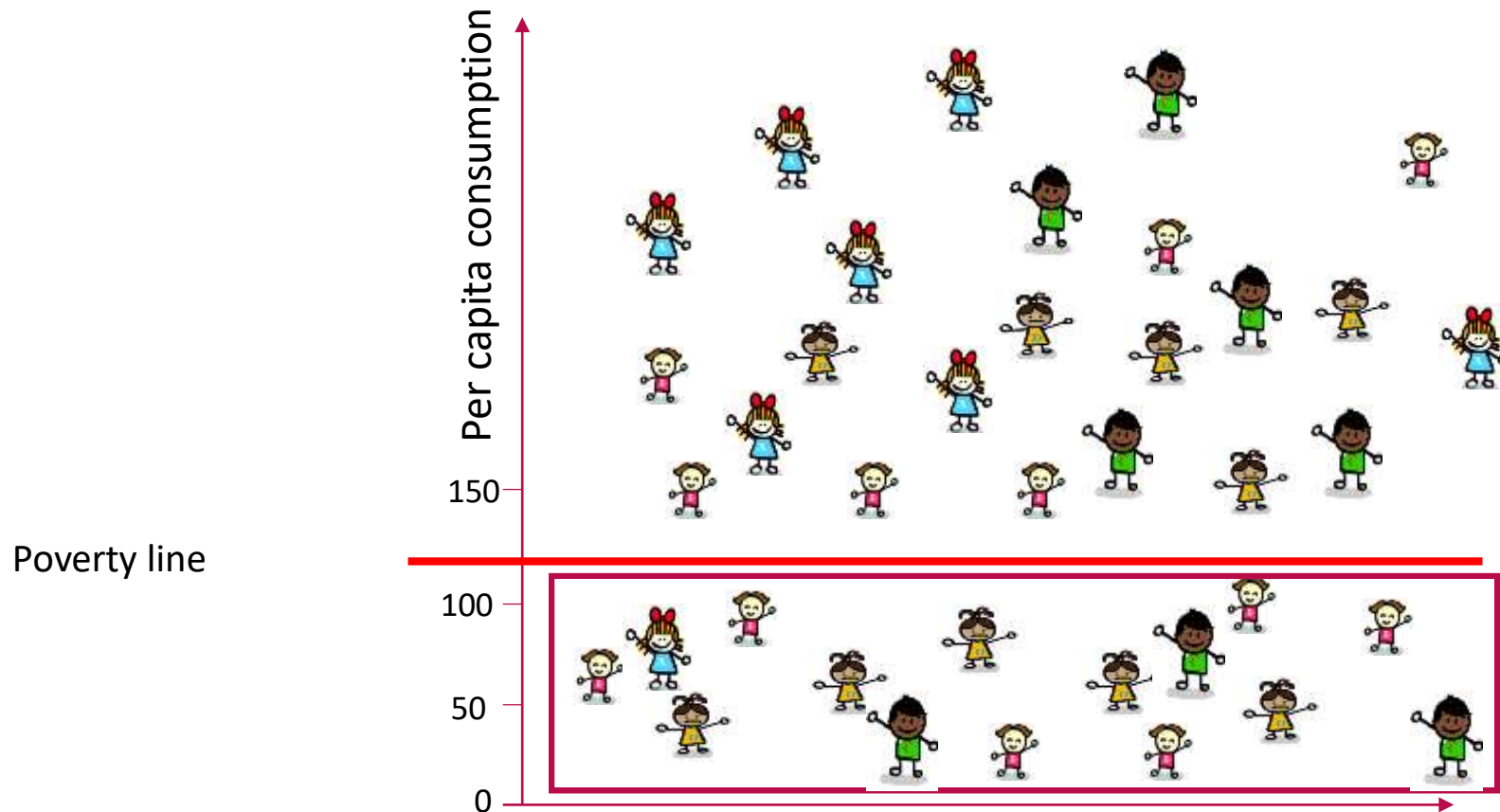
Social Policy Instruments



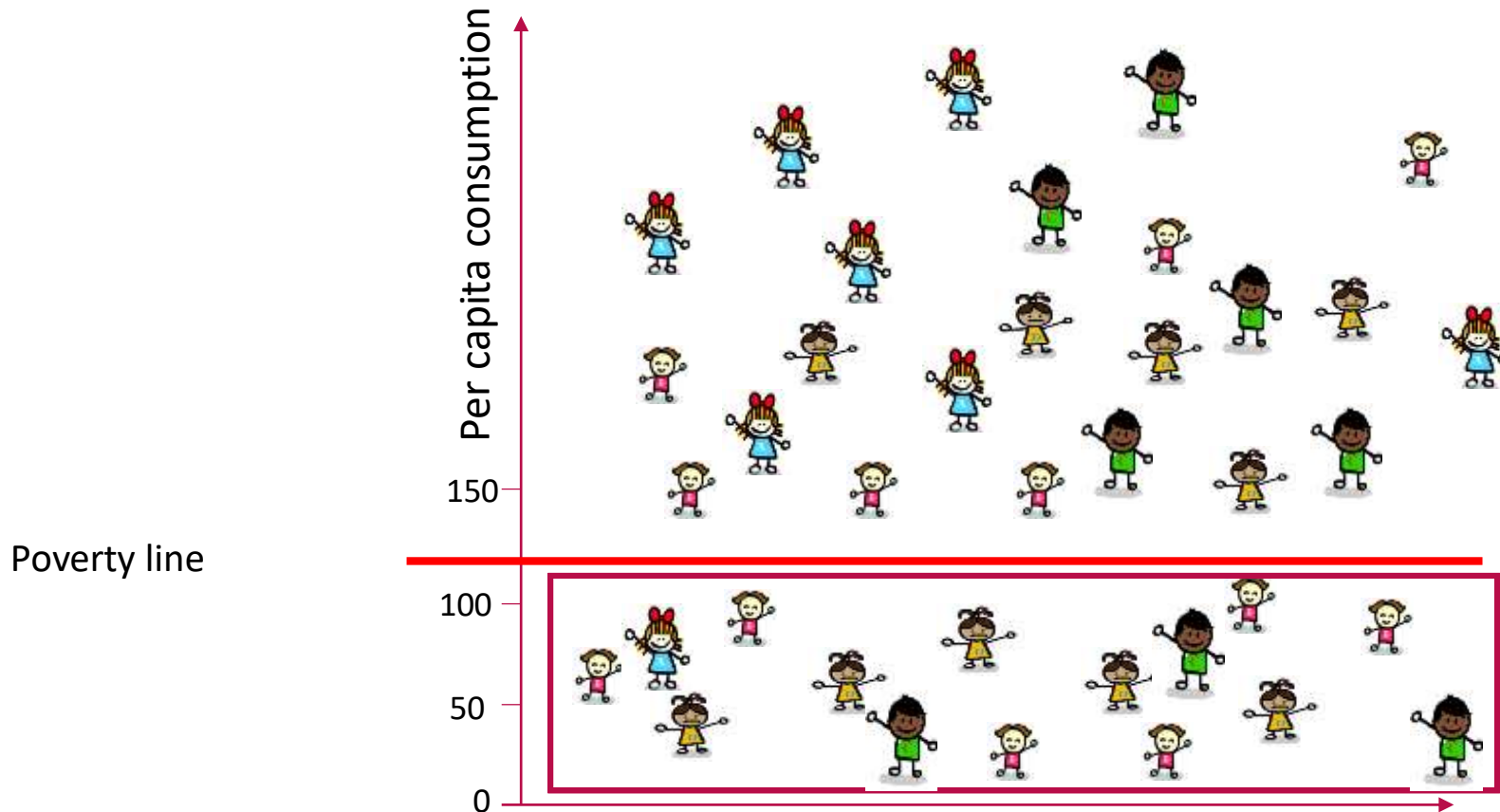
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3. **Social Protection has a broad impact on monetary poverty and multidimensional deprivations**

Social Protection reduces Monetary Poverty the Headcount: the number of monetary poor persons as a percentage of total



Social Protection reduces Monetary Poverty Gap

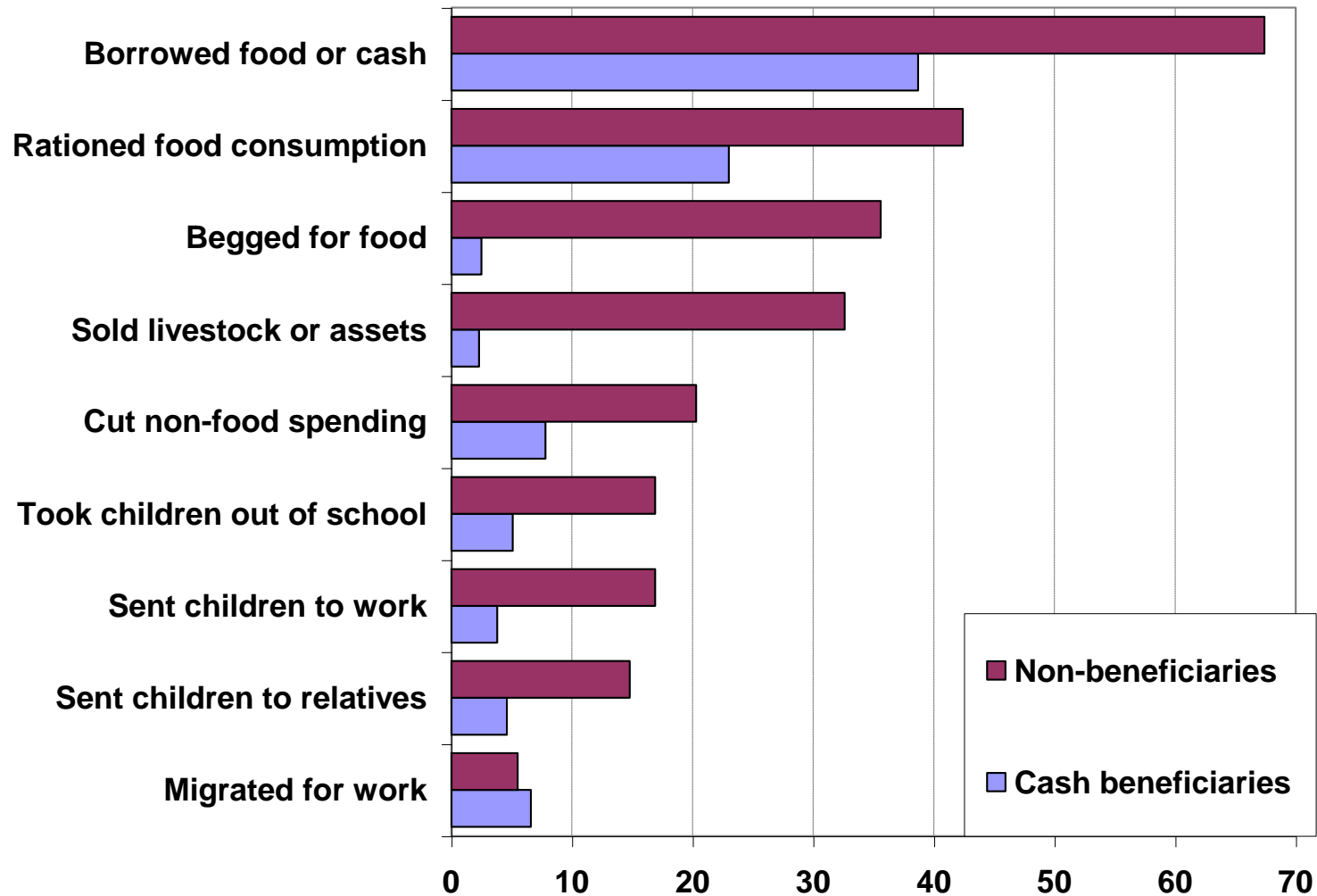


Social Protection reduces deprivations or reduces multidimensional poverty

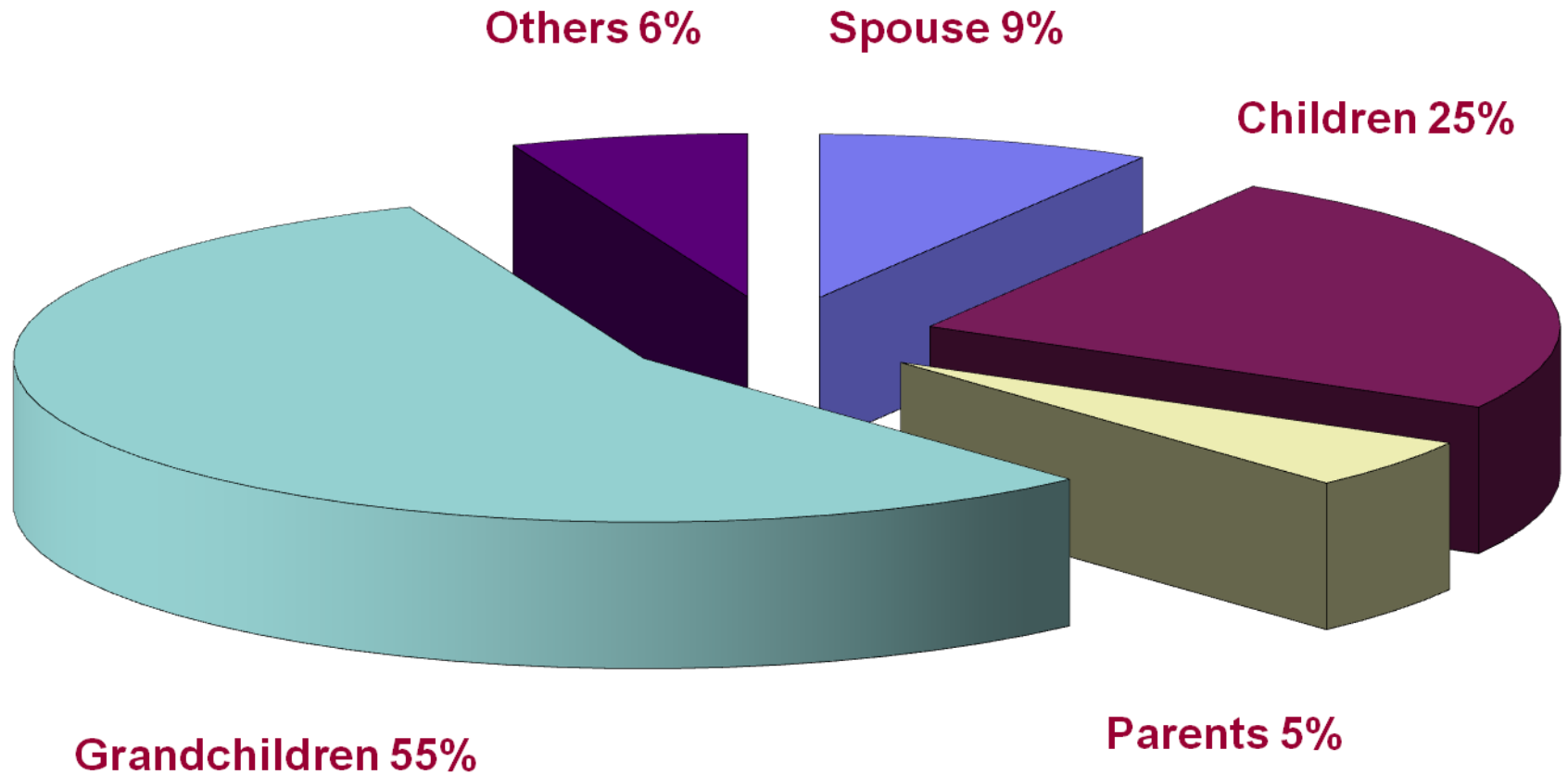
Impact multidimensional poverty: example: impact on schooling

Country	Impact	Methodology	Source
Bangladesh	15.2% difference between the gross enrolment rates of schools in rural feeding program areas and those in control areas	difference-in-difference	Ahmed (2004)
Burkina Faso	girls' enrolment in rural areas increases by 5 and 6% with in site and take home ration, respectively	Randomized experiment	Kazianga et al. (2009)
Cambodia	Increase in enrolment around 2-2.5%, larger for girls	Panel data analysis	Nielsen et al. (2009)
Ghana	Increase in enrolment by 13% for girls and 14% for boys	Qualitative study	Devereux et al. (2010)
Laos	No significant impact, except for take home rations in one of the district (+7%)	Difference-in-difference	Bettenheim et al. (2011)
Malawi	5% increases in enrolment. Enrolment in one of the schools surveyed rose by 26% in one month following the introduction of free school meals.	Qualitative study	Devereux and Macauslan (2006)
Mali	Enrolment in assisted schools increased by 23% for girls and 17% for boys, at a time when national enrolment rates increased by 8% and 5%	Qualitative study	Devereux et al. (2010)

Lesotho social protection and changes in coping behaviour

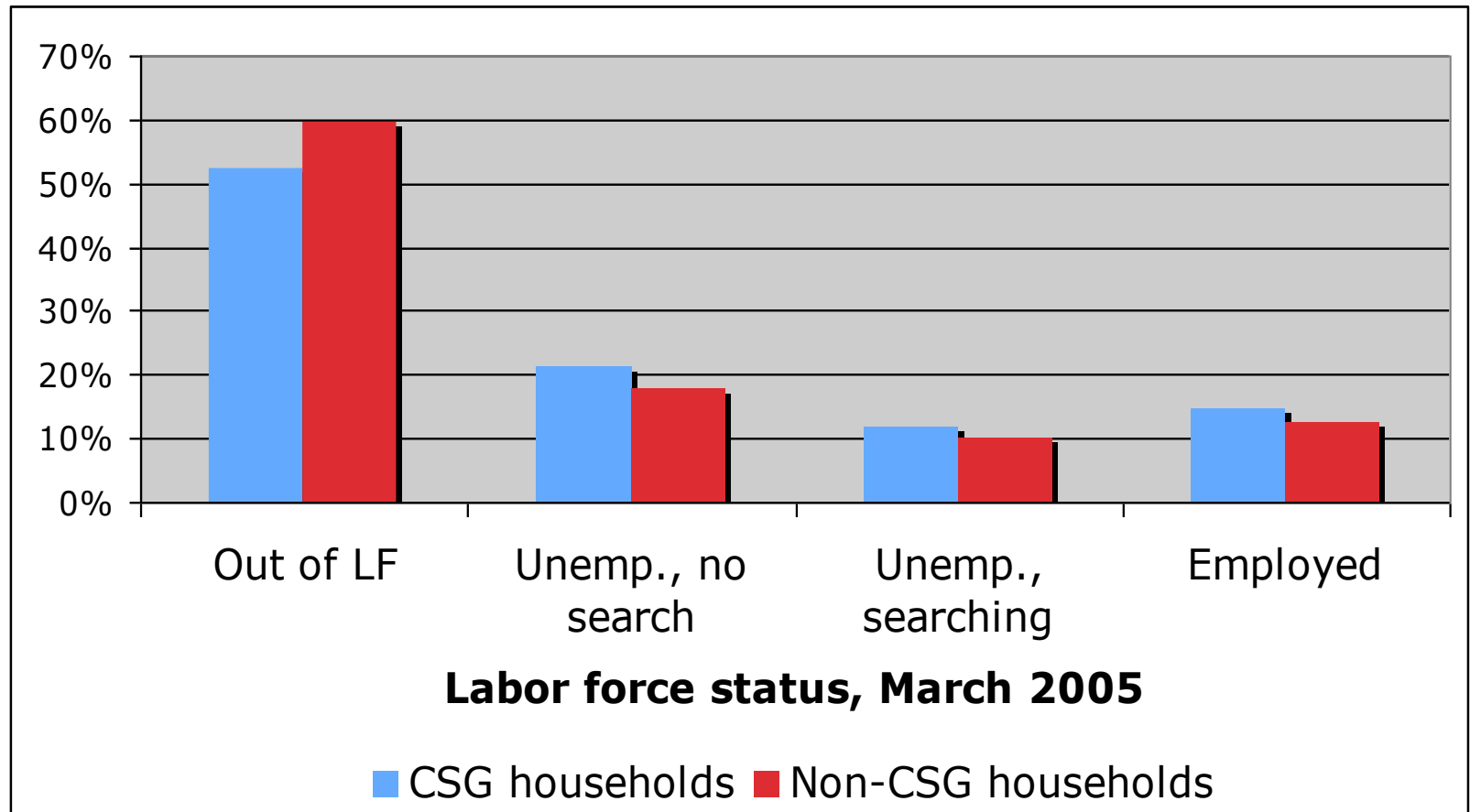


(3b) Indirect beneficiaries of social pension spending in Namibia



Social Protection helps households to become more resilient

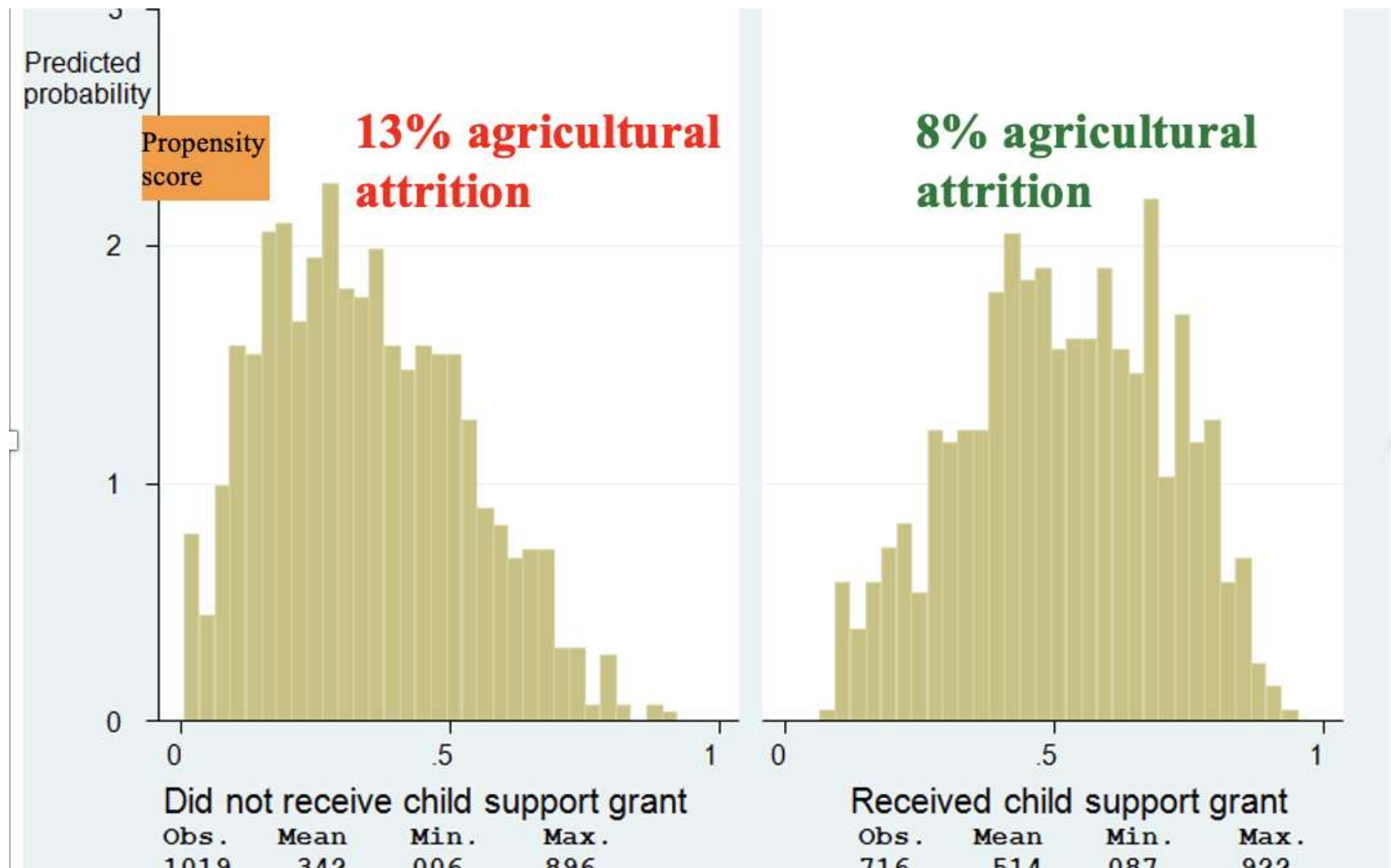
Social Protection helps households to become more resilient



n=3462

n=1795

Social protection leads to better use of resources



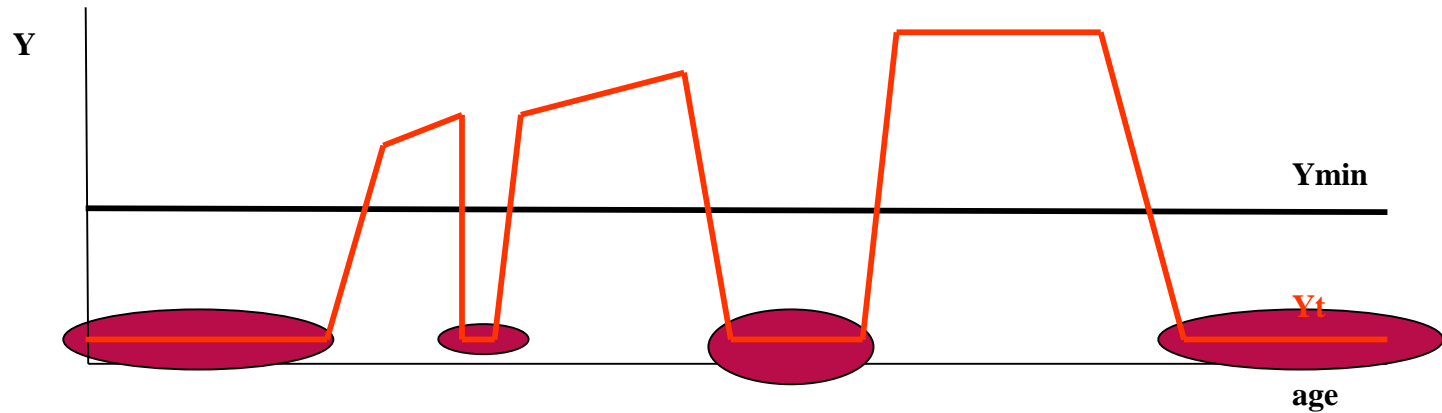
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4. **Social Protection is key to economic development**

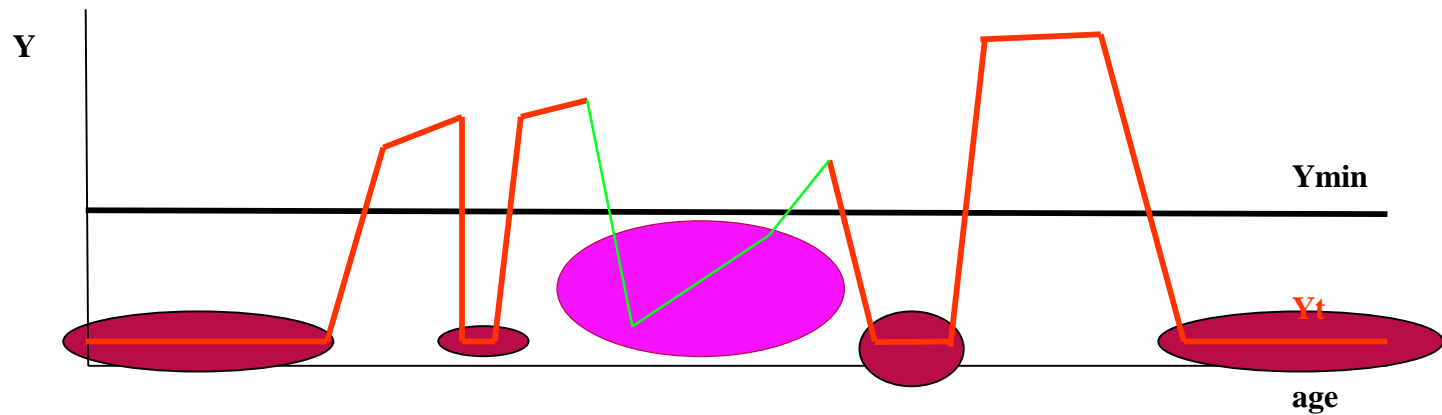
Social Protection is investment in Human Capital and in well functioning of the (labour) markets

1. The crucial Childhood years
2. Oiling the economic systems by preventing the destruction of human capital and by making job-turnovers easier
3. Allowing “less productive” workers to leave the labour force and transfer money and time to younger generations

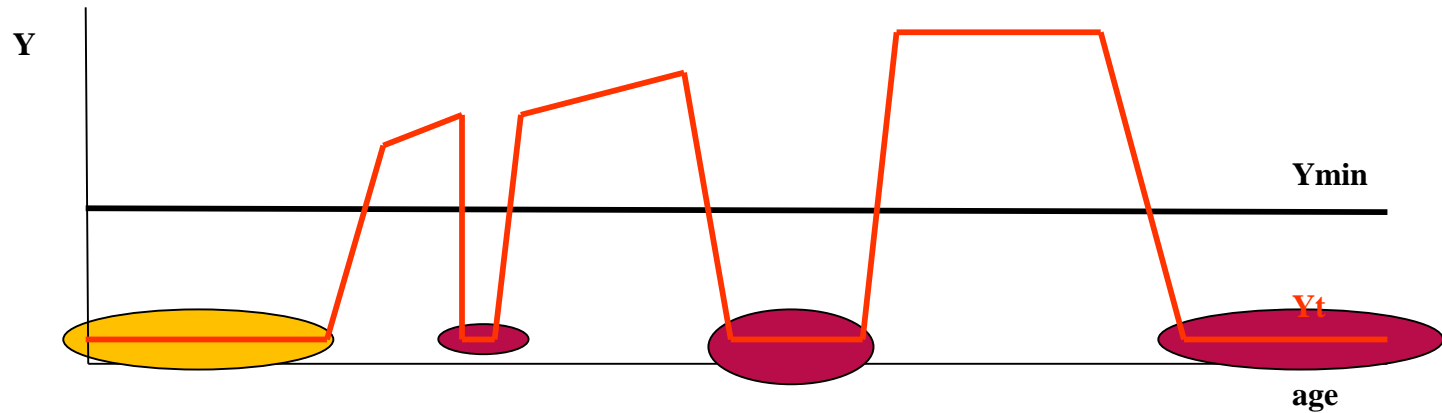
Need for minimum resources for subsistence



Subsistence at times of shocks



Need for minimum resources for subsistence



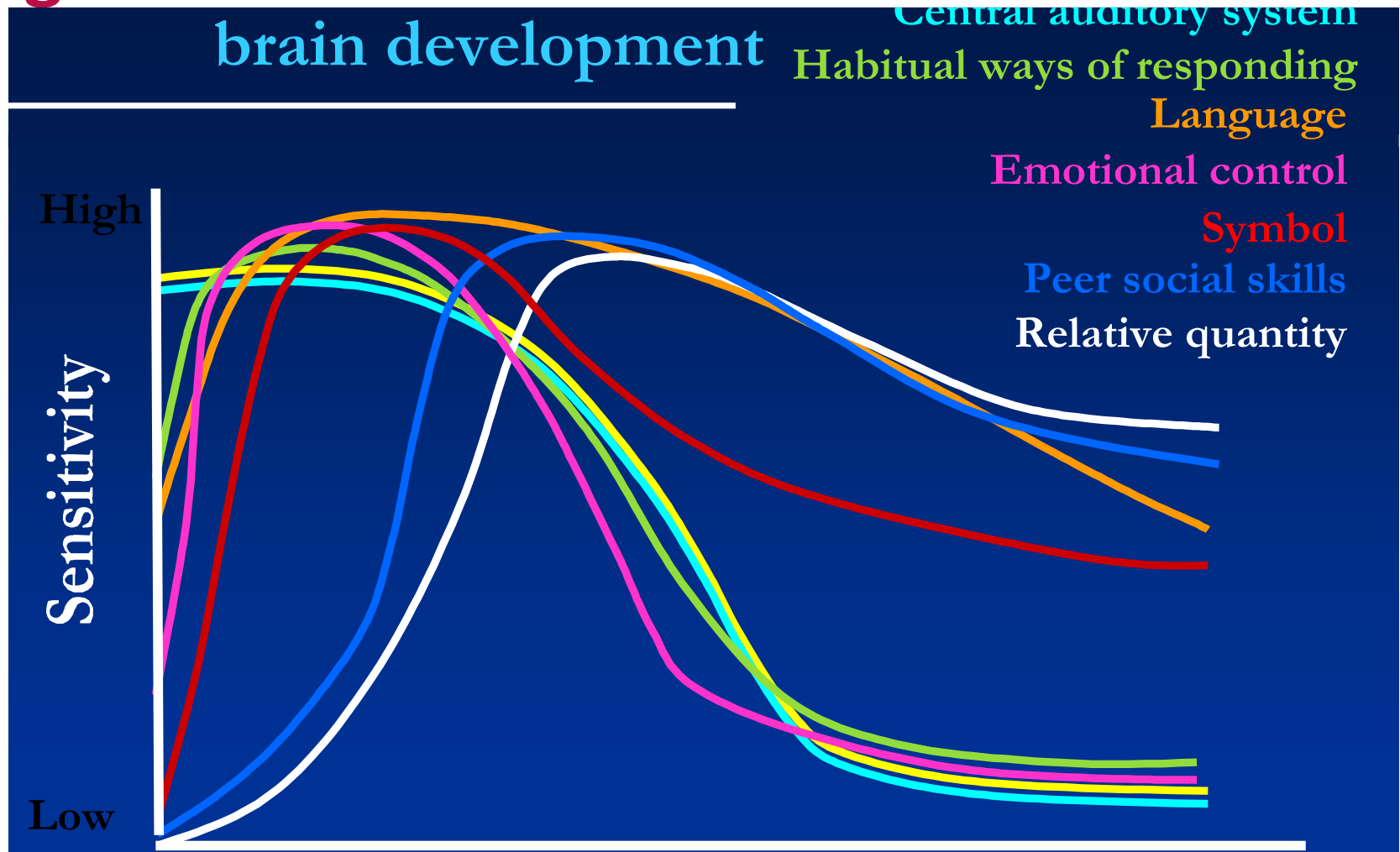
Investment in children is the basis for economic growth

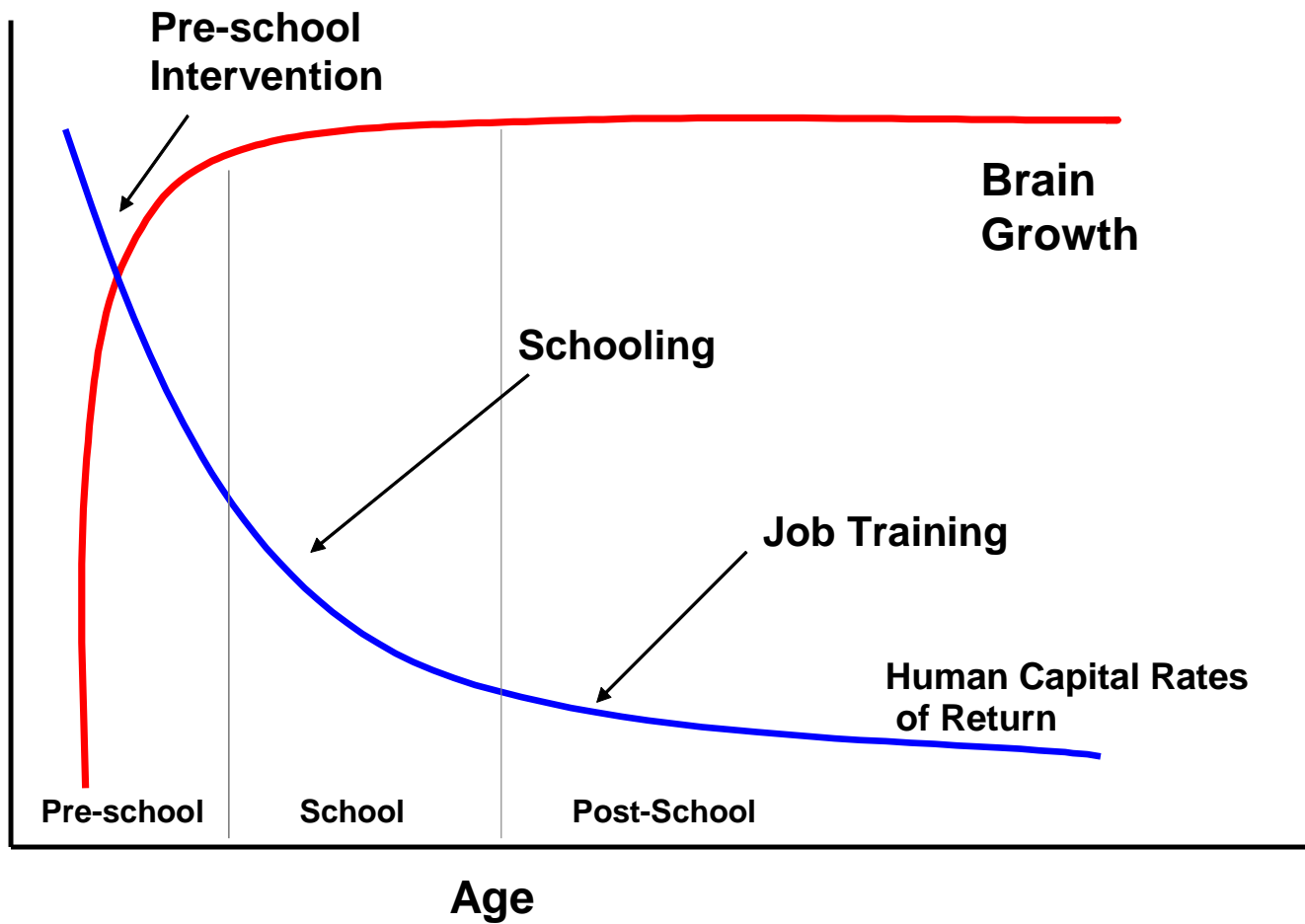
The most essential element of economic growth is productivity growth

Productivity growth is mainly realised by investments in human capital – directly and --- indirectly

Investment in younger children gives the highest yields possible

Investments in early years make big gains

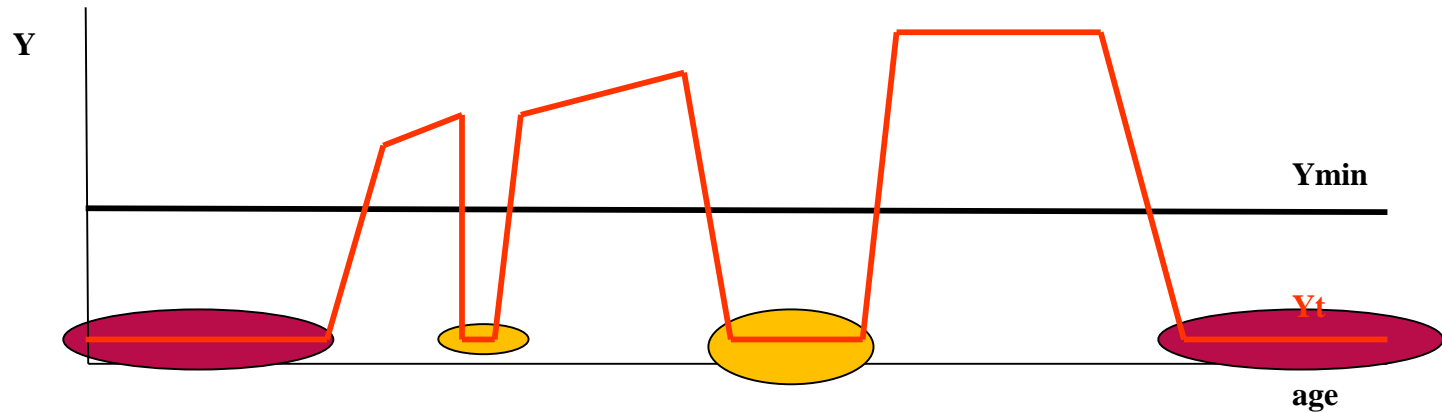




Productivity growth is served by well functioning markets

Reducing "transaction" costs

Need for minimum resources for subsistence



A well established Social Protection Floor as a minimum is a good start

Covering Children

Ensuring free education and good feeding practices

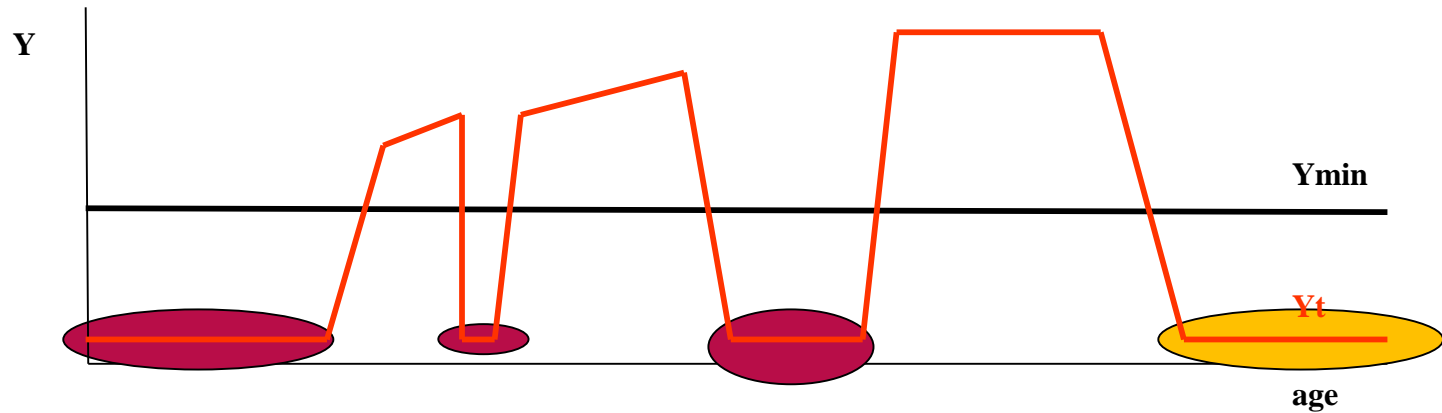
Providing universal health insurance

Providing employment protection

Providing a (social) retirement pension

Mauritius

Need for minimum resources for subsistence



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Opportunities to be seized to re-design social protection instruments and to set up comprehensive systems

Methods to make social protection interventions less “ad-hoc” :

1. adopting a life-cycle approach,
 2. harmonising social protection instruments in an integrated system,
 3. and making that system growth oriented
 4. and shock-responsive.
-
5. New thinking about financing and austerity

Lessons from the last year: making social protection more Shock-Responsive

OBJECTIVES of the Social Protection Interventions

Mitigate the effects of the pandemic and its related lockdowns and other economic disturbances on:

- ❖ **MONETARY POVERTY OF CHILDREN AND HOUSEHOLDS**
 - ❖ **DEPRIVATIONS OF CHILDREN**
- ❖ **DEPRIVATIONS OF WOMEN AND VULNERABLE GROUPS**

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ADEQUATE COVERAGE

Existing coverage

Horizontal expansion

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ADEQUATE BENEFIT LEVEL(S)

Existing levels

Vertical expansion

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TIMELY DELIVERY

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FINANCING

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ADEQUATE COVERAGE

Existing coverage

Horizontal expansion

TIMELY DELIVERY

DESIGN

Eligibility

Targeting

Value transfer

Transfer Duration

DELIVERY

Information

Identification

Registration

Enrolment

Modality

Disbursement

Case Manage

ADEQUATE BENEFIT LEVEL(S)

Existing levels

Vertical expansion

legislation, system management, M&E, MIS & data management grievance procedures

GOVERNANCE

FINANCING



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