

SEMINAR ON INTER-SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICIES: SOCIAL PROTECTION , LABOR AND
EMPLOYMENT

Río de Janeiro, 30 November, 2010



Inclusive social protection: an integral perspective, a rights-based approach

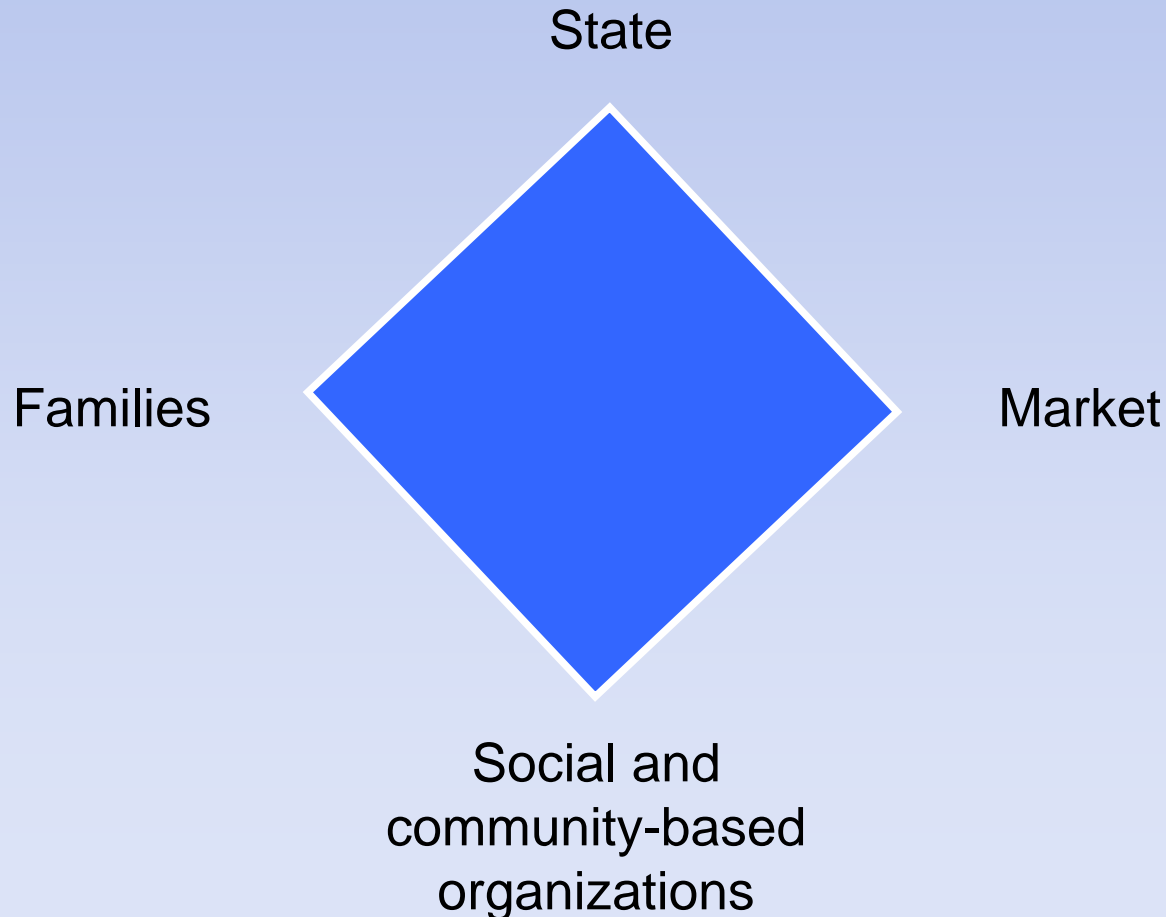
Simone Cecchini – Rodrigo Martínez

Social Development Division

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The State plays a crucial role in the provision of social protection

The suppliers of welfare and social protection



I. Social policy and social protection

Brief history of social protection in Latin America

1. Beginning of the 19th century 2. 1929 Crisis 3. Debt Crisis 4. 21st century



Development
approach

Early liberal

Imports
substitution

Discipline and
fiscal
austerity

Systemic
competitiveness

Main
features of
social
protection
and
promotion

First examples
of social security
for the urban
formal sector

Assistance as
charity

Health and
education
policies begin

Scarce State
regulation

Social security for
the urban formal
sector

Assistance: food
and fuel
consumption
subsidies

Centralization
and growth of the
health and
education sectors

Provider state

**Protection
based on formal
employment**

Social security
based on private
pension funds
system

Assistance: main
focus on the
poor. Social
investment funds

Emphasis on
demand,
decentralization,
externalization of
social services

Subsidiary-
mitigating state

**Protection as
emergency-
relief**

Assistance:
breaking the
reproduction of
poverty

Subsidiary-
promoting state

**Protection as
social assistance
and access to
promotion**

Social protection
systems and
incremental minimums

Guarantor state

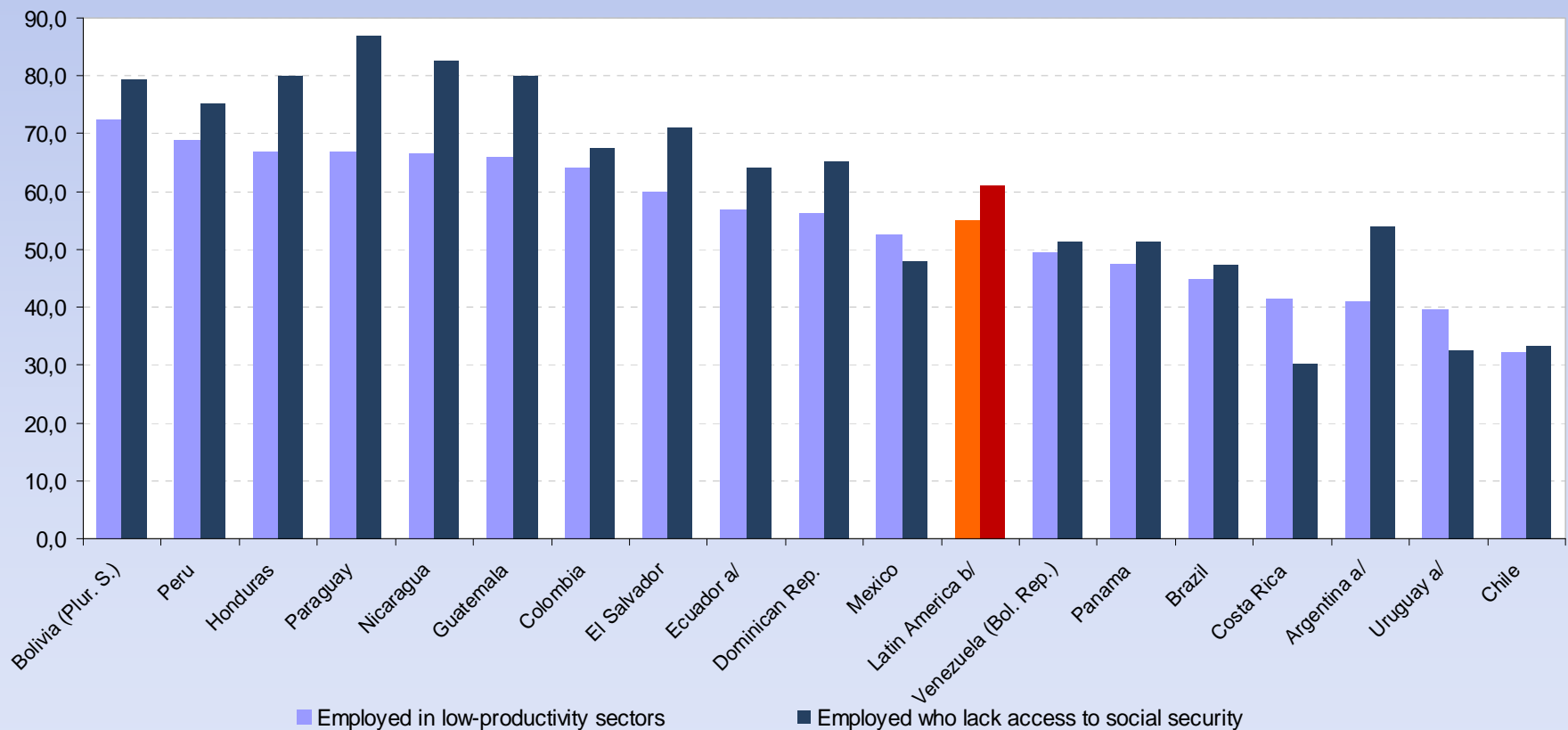
**Protection as a
citizenship
guarantee**

I. Social protection: an evolving concept

- Based on access to formal employment
- Emergency situations (for the poor and vulnerable)
- Social assistance and access to social promotion
- Based on social protection guarantees linked to the concept of citizenship

II. Welfare gaps and social achievements

EMPLOYED PERSONS IN LOW-PRODUCTIVITY SECTORS (INFORMAL SECTOR) AND EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO LACK OF SOCIAL SECURITY, AROUND 2008
(in percentages)



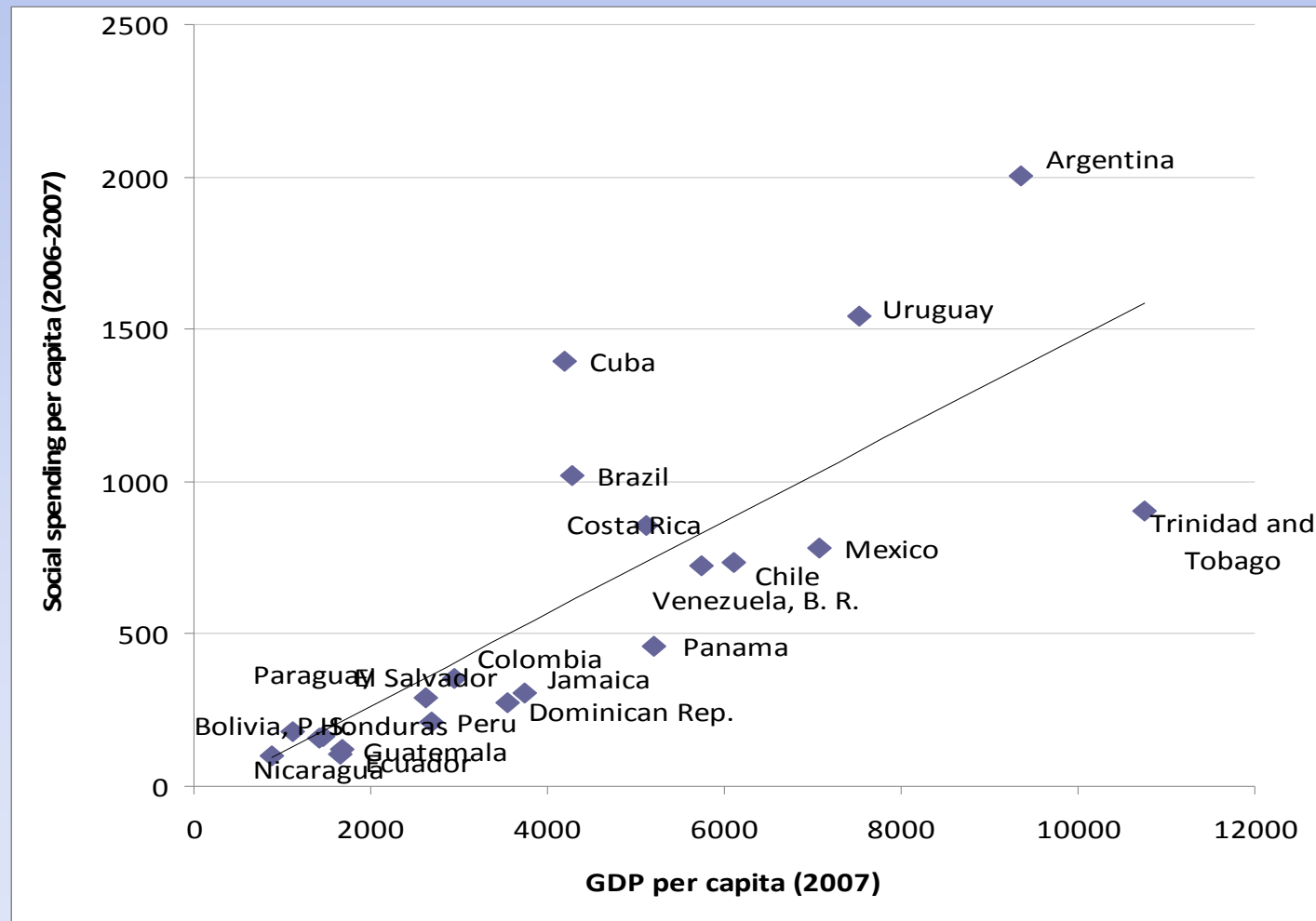
■ Employed in low-productivity sectors

■ Employed who lack access to social security

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in the relevant countries. **Note:** a/ Urban areas. b/ Simple average.

II. Social spending varies considerably among countries

PUBLIC SOCIAL SPENDING AND GROSS DEVELOPMENT PRODUCT PER CAPITA, 2006/2007
(in 2000 dollars)



II. Social protection as a right

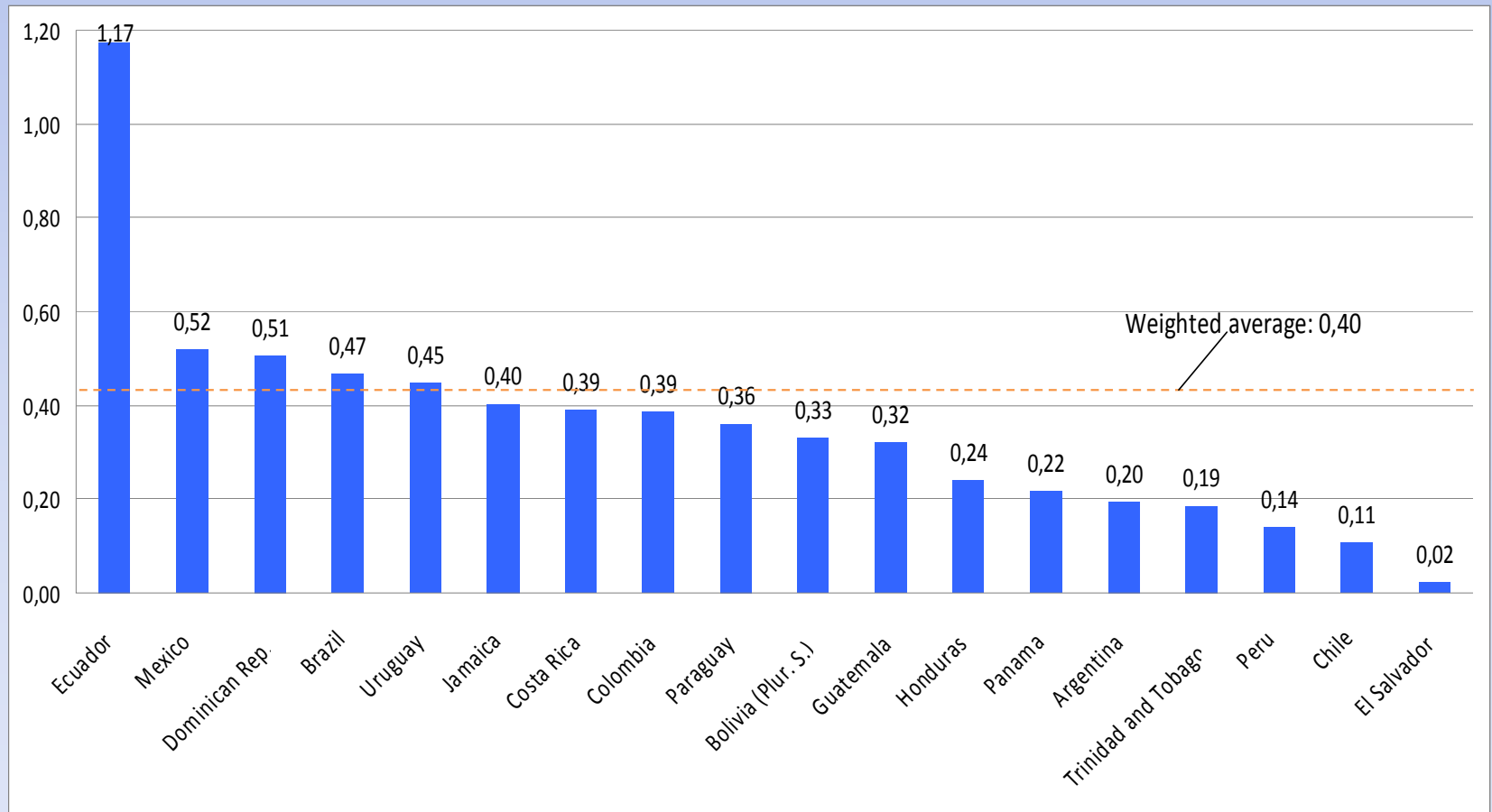
- Progress made by the region in terms of the legal and constitutional recognition of social rights
 - E.g. The Constitution of Brazil (1988) and Colombia (1991)
- A human rights discourse and a rights-based approach to social policy
- Yet, these achievements did not necessarily translate into a formal expression of social protection guarantees

III. CCT programmes and social protection

- **CCT share common features, although it is not possible to speak of a unique model**
- **There are different referents for CCT (e.g., Brazil, Mexico and Chile). The programmes have been adapted to the reality of each country**
 - Political actors and the local institutional environment are relevant factors
- **Emergence of alternative designs**
 - Strong or soft conditionality, in-kind transfers, psychosocial support, training, etc.
- **Heterogeneous experiences**
 - Different levels of investment and coverage
 - Diverse approaches and operational features

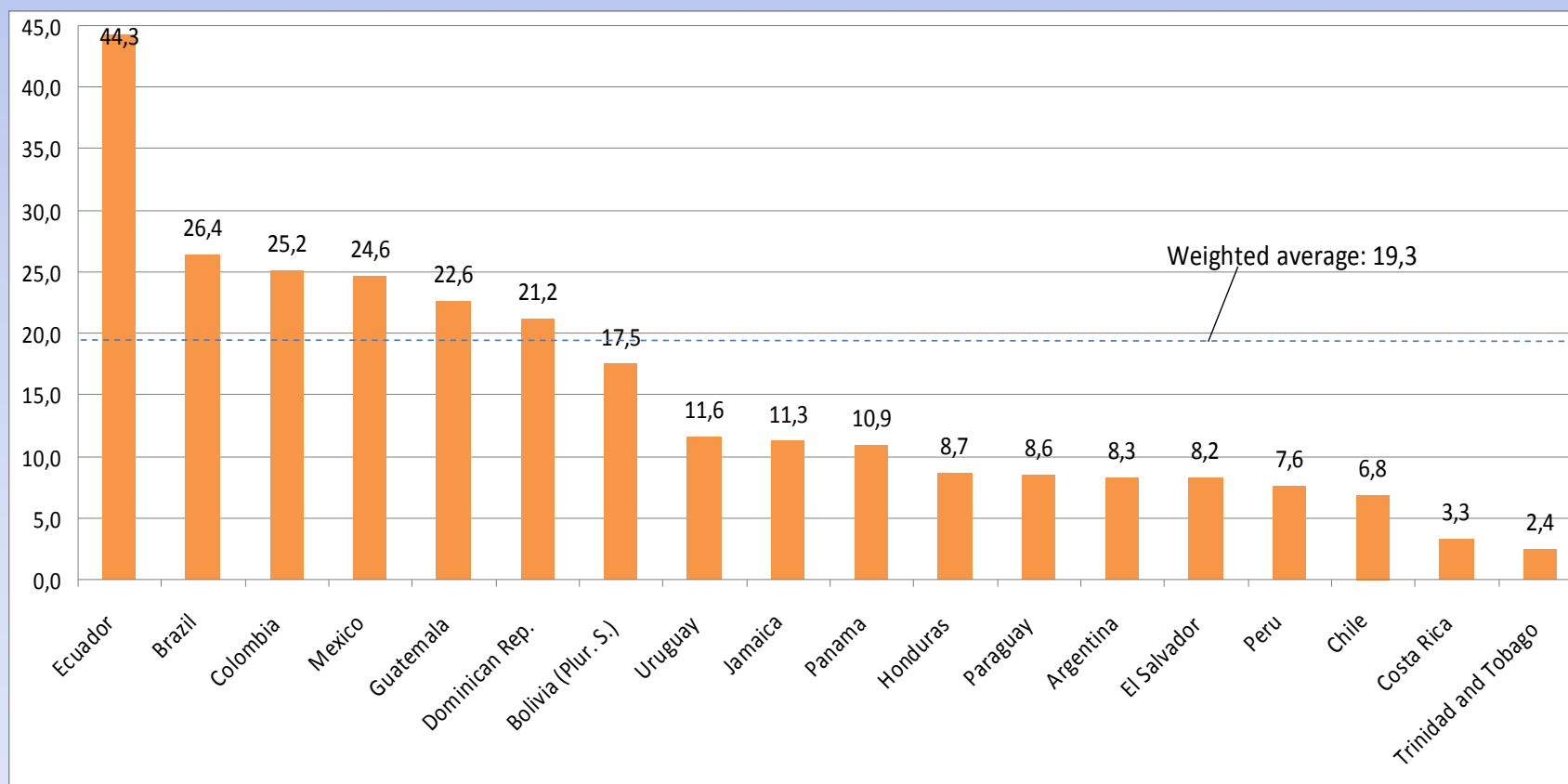
III. Average spending on CCT is 0.40% of regional GDP

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (18 COUNTRIES):
SPENDING IN CO-RESPONSIBILITY CASH TRANSFER (CCT) PROGRAMMES,
AROUND 2010
(Percentages of GDP)**



III. CCT reach 19% of the regional population

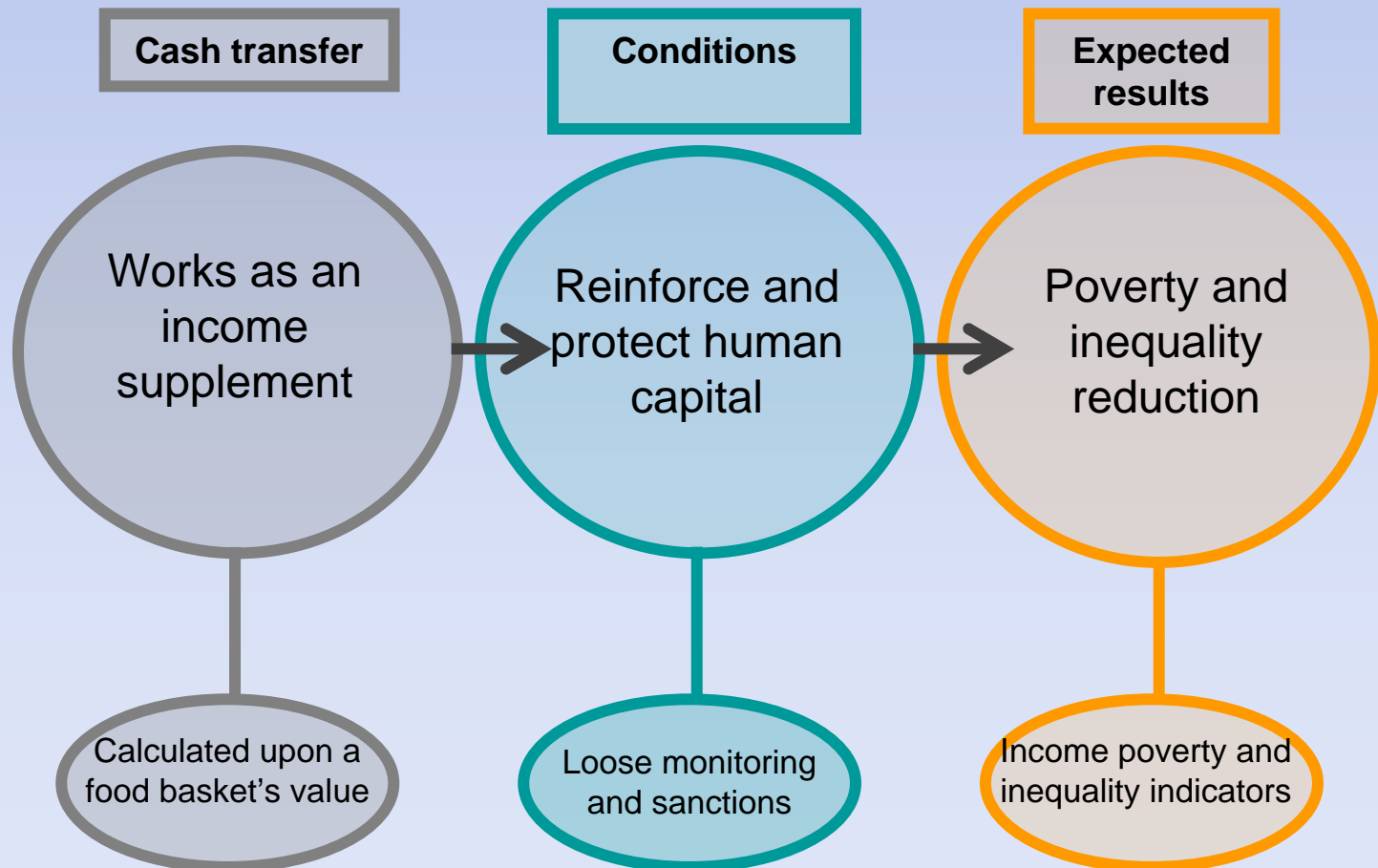
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (18 COUNTRIES):
COVERAGE OF CO-RESPONSIBILITY CASH TRANSFER (CCT) PROGRAMMES,
AROUND 2009**
(Percentages of the total population)



III. Income transfer programmes with soft conditionality

1. Main focus is on the cash transfer

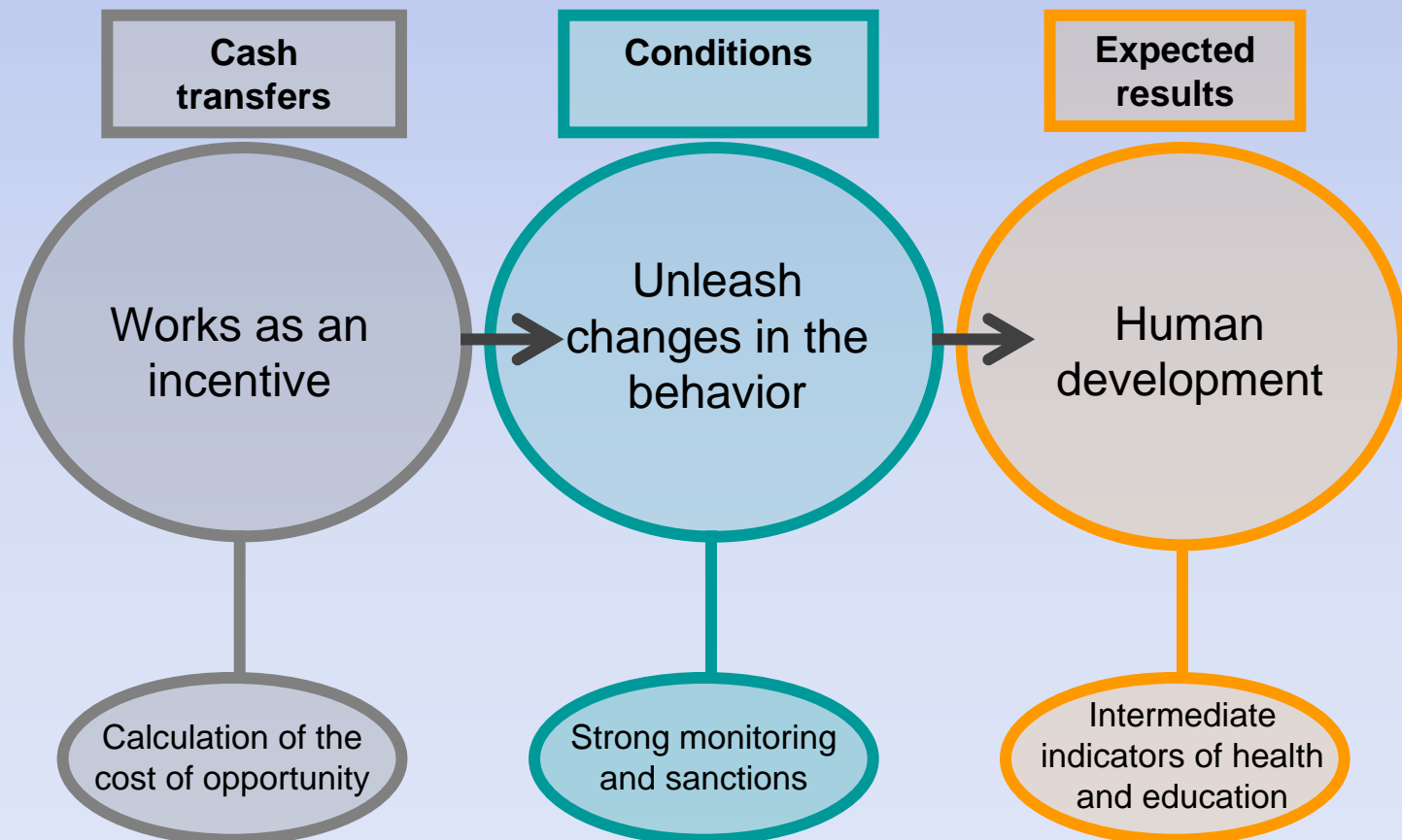
- Soft sanctions if conditionality is unaccomplished; flat transfers or adjusted per family size



III. Programmes that foster demand through strong conditionality

2. Focus on human development

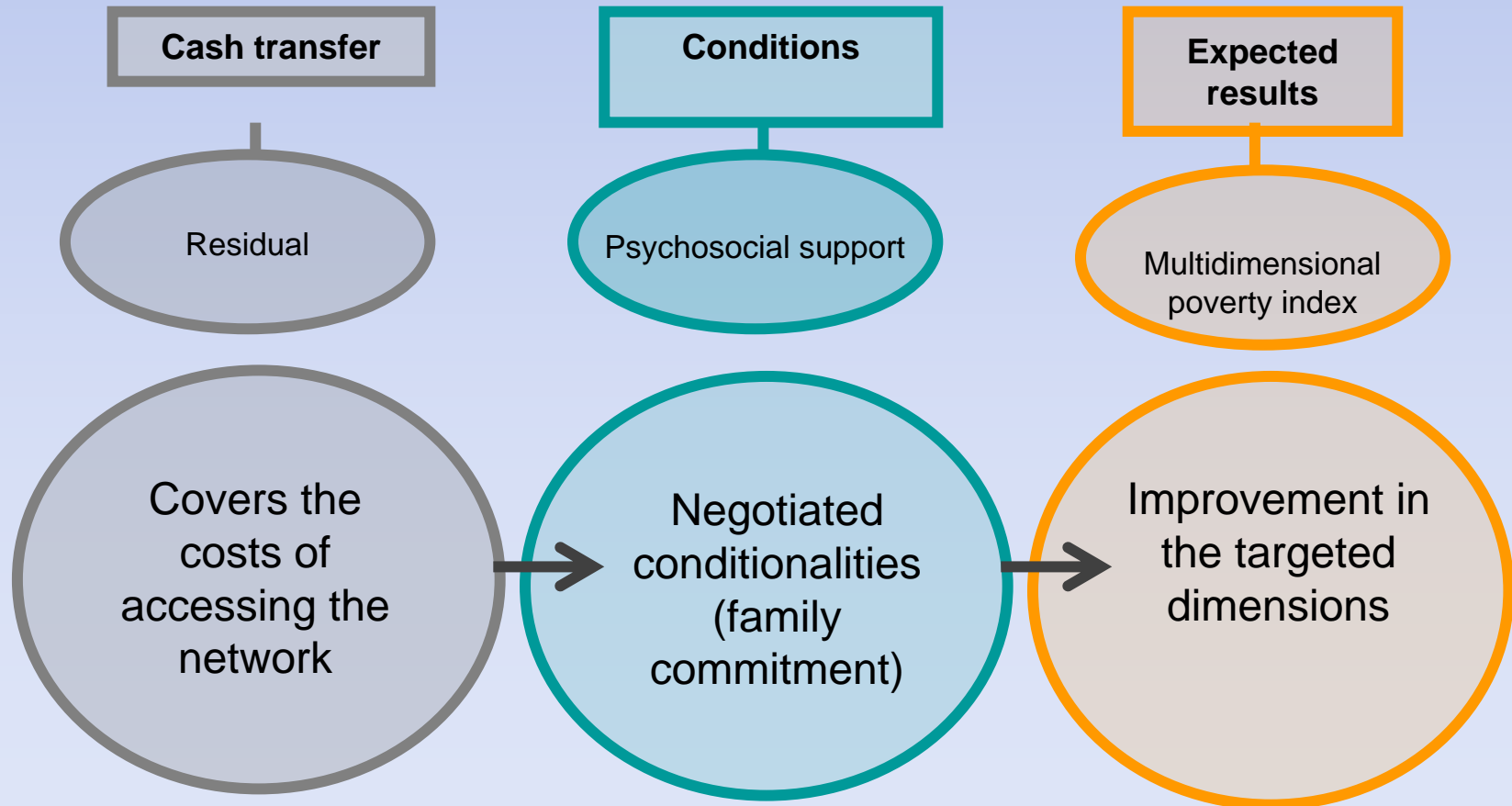
- Strict control of the conditionality; transfers vary according to each group of the population (reflect different costs of opportunity)



III. Systems or networks of articulated programmes with conditionalities

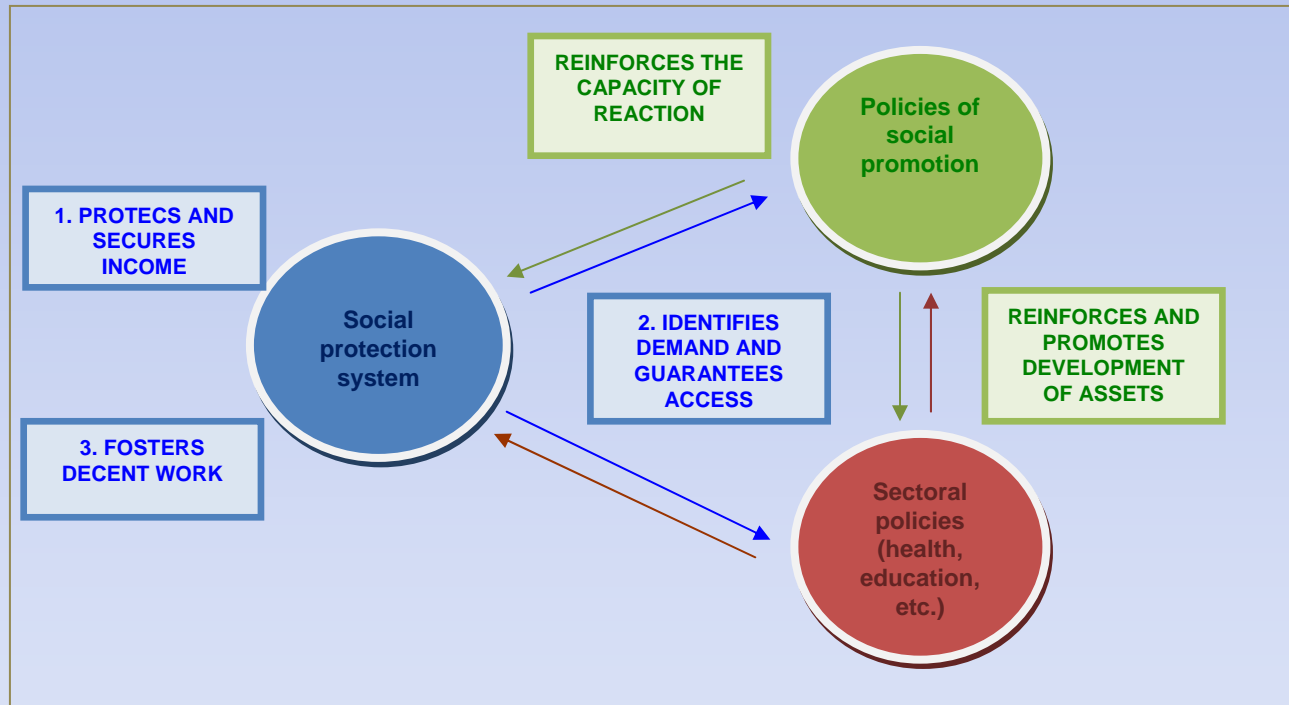
3. Focus is on the connection between the program and the social protection system

- Transfer is very low; psychosocial support is introduced to enhance the families' access to the public network of social services



IV. Towards an integral social protection system

1. Protection, promotion and sectoral policies



Source: Own elaboration

2. Functions of an integral social protection system

- ✓ To guarantee an income (minimum and protect against risks);
- ✓ To identify the unsatisfied demand and guarantee the access to social services;
- ✓ To foster decent work

IV. Towards an integral social protection system

3. Axes of integration of social protection

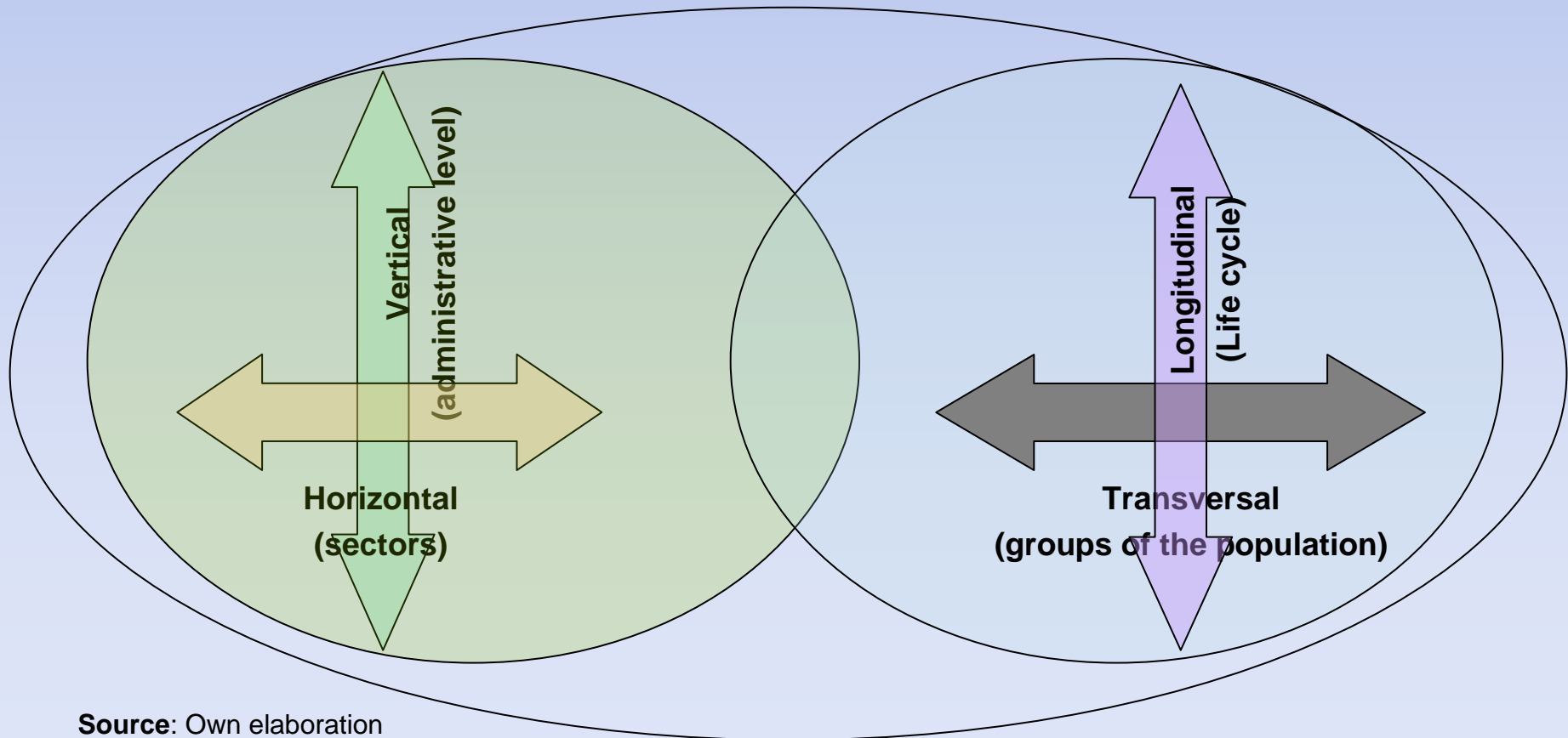
Social protection

Supply

(policies and programmes)

Demand

(families, individuals and communities)



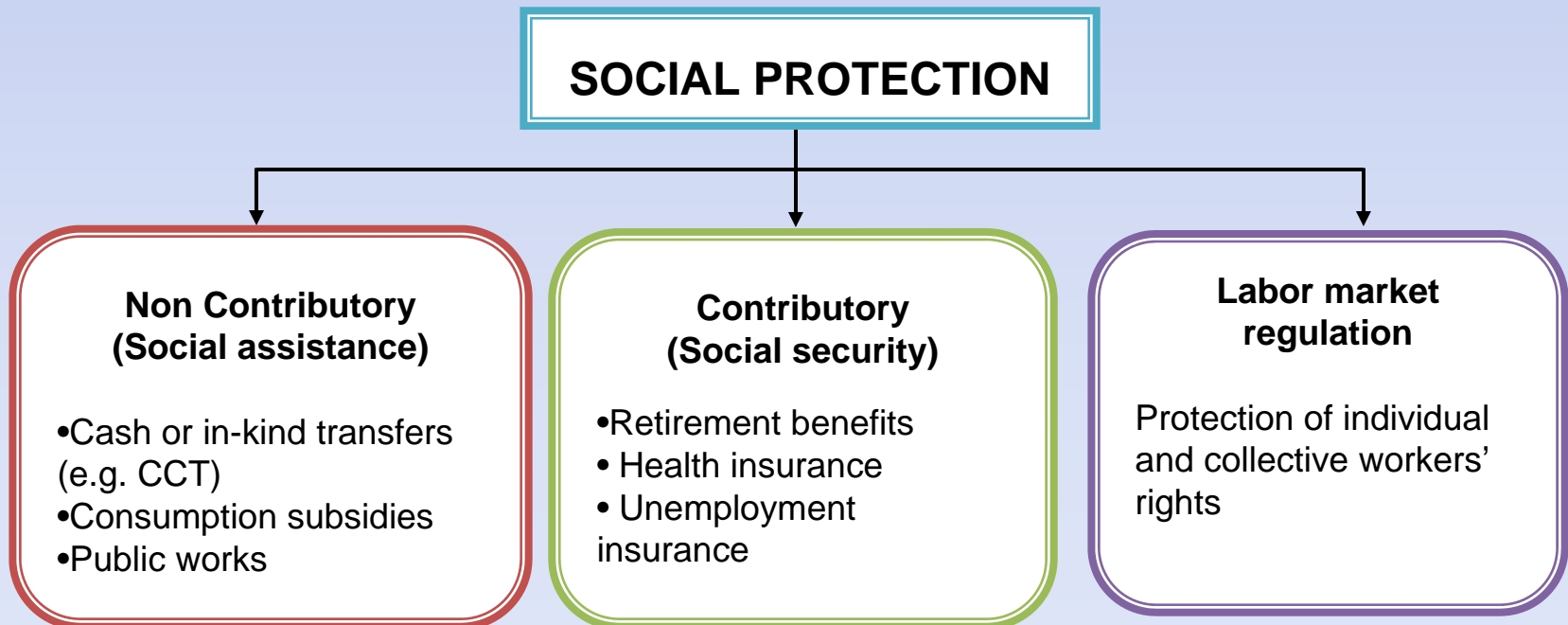
Source: Own elaboration

IV. Towards an integral social protection system

4. Universal rights adapted to different necessities

- Poverty and vulnerability;
- Formal and informal labor;
- Families, life cycle and demographic change;
- Care provision.

5. Components and instruments of social protection



Source: Own elaboration

IV. Towards an integral social protection system

6. Institutional features and social protection:

- Institutional coordination:
 - Political,
 - Technical
 - Operational
- Information management:
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - National statistics
 - System of national accounts
 - Information systems on public finances
- Control systems and conflict resolution

V. CCT as the entrance gate to social protection

1. Integration through the demand for social protection
2. Integration through the supply of social protection
3. Availability and quality of the supply of social services
4. Matching the demand for protection and the supply of services
5. Support in the process of institutional capacity-building
6. Exit from CCT and social protection
 - Exit rules
 - Income generation and access to employment

VI. Consolidating social protection in Latin America: main challenges

1. Rights-based approach: feasibility of its implementation within the region
2. Funding: multiple necessities and scarce resources
3. An heterogeneous population and the enduring gaps in accessing social protection
4. Intersectoral coordination is a must
5. Information management
6. Role of the CTP



Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Database

<http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/>

- Gathers data on social spending, coverage and the amounts of the transfers, as well as detailed information concerning the different components of the CCT within Latin America and the Caribbean

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Database. At the top, there is a header with the title "Programas de Transferencias Condicionadas" and the subtitle "Base de datos de programas de protección social no contributiva América Latina y el Caribe". To the right of the header is the UN logo and the text "NACIONES UNIDAS" and "CEPAL". Below the header is a navigation bar with three buttons: "PORTADA", "GLOSARIO", and "ACERCA DE". The main content area is titled "Programas" and lists three programs: "1 Asignación Universal por Hijo para Protección Social - Argentina", "2 Familias por la Inclusión Social - Argentina", and "3 Jefas y Jefes de Hogar Desocupados - Argentina". On the right side, there is a search section titled "Buscar programas" with a search box and a "buscar" button. Below the search box is a section titled "Ordenar por" with a dropdown menu showing "Pais" and an "ordenar" button.