Social protection: Headline lessons from global experiences

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The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA COMMITMENT TO PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

THE ROADMAP FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

A CALL TO ACTION TO CHANGE OUR WORLD

At the **UN General Assembly meeting in 2017**, the Pathfinders launched a Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. **Foundation of the SDG16+ Framework.**

An updated version of the Roadmap was launched during the **High-Level Political Forum in 2019**, detailing country case studies of **government actions** to accelerate implementation of peace, justice, and inclusion.

Justice for all
Shift from a world where justice is only available to the privileged few, to one that protects human rights and provides justice for all

Halve violence
Significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere, with the aim of halving global violence

Grand Challenges

Act on inequality and exclusion
Tackle inequality and exclusion so that all people have a stake in a fairer and more sustainable future

Renew institutions
Combat corruption and transform institutions so that they can meet the aspirations of people and underpin the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda

Member States

Canada	Liberia	Sweden
Ethiopia	Mexico	Timor-Leste
Indonesia	Republic of Korea	Tunisia
Jordan	Rwanda	Uruguay
	Sierra Leone	

Joint statement from leaders calling for accelerated action to promote inclusion and tackle inequality

Expert papers

Detailed, policy specific, technical

- Tax policy

- Housing

- Community-driven development

Polling

Testing popularity of policies & how to make the argument

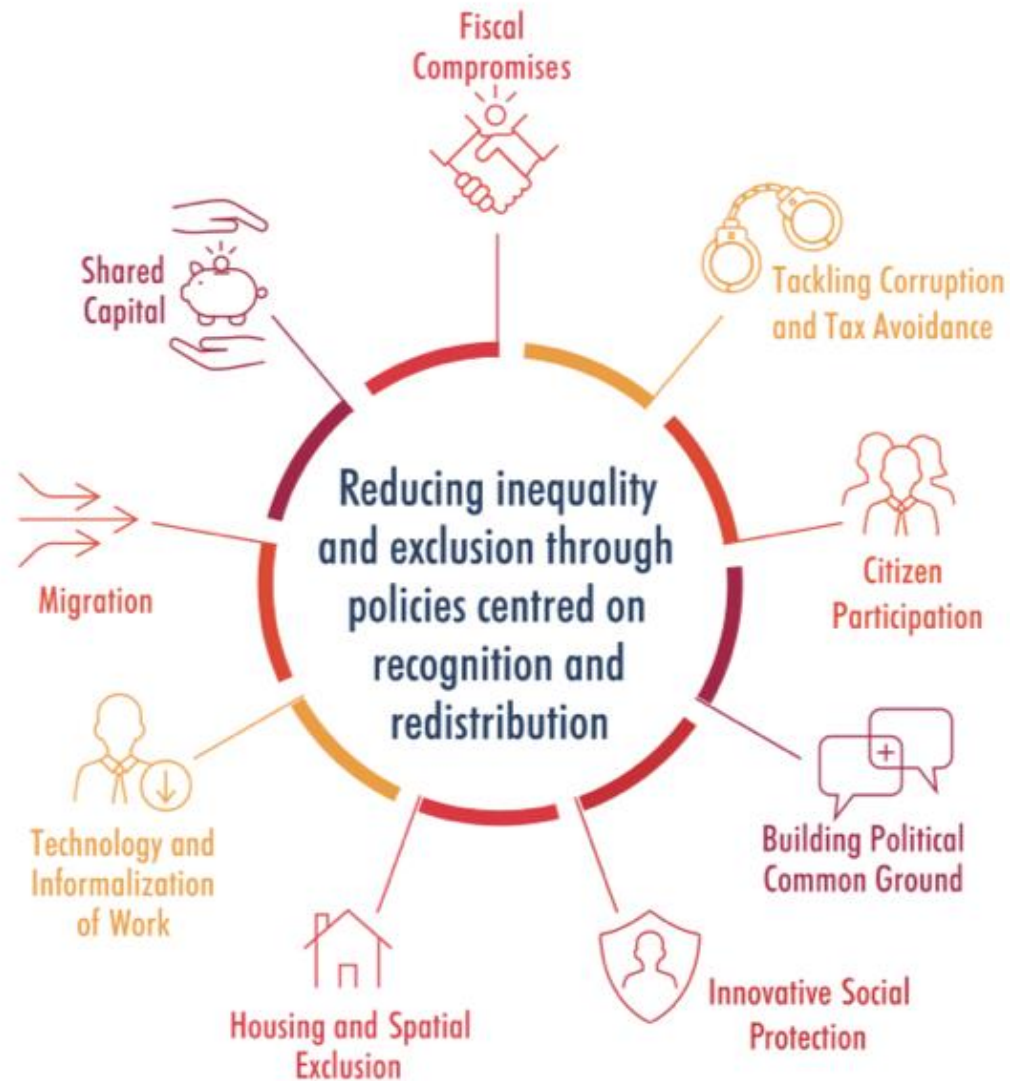Cross-country as well as country specific

Jan 2021

Policy Matrix

Ability to bring policies together and showcase work so far

Consultations on-going

Country and civil society partnerships

Addressing & understanding political barriers, getting policy take-up

Deepening relationships with civil society

Inequality Policy Matrix - Consultation

IMMEDIATE POLICIES (COVID-19 RELATED)	LONG-TERM POLICIES
Access to medical technologies	Combatting the influence of money in politics
COVID19 recovery pro-poor and middle-class spending indicator	Social contracts and compacts, including fiscal compacts
Universal, targeted and community based social protection	Justice system reform
Digital connectivity basket	Global asset registry
Higher compensation for essential workers	Youth citizen endowments and community assets
Solidarity taxes	Mind the gap index for local inequality and exclusion
Financing for development: special drawing rights and debt relief	Reform housing and land governance
Government-led partnerships to increase civic space	Equality and inclusiveness of education outcomes and childcare access
Applying post-conflict tools to polarized societies	More and better data

TABLE KEY: POLITICAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC

Challenge Paper

Inequality and Exclusion

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September 2019

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Beneficial Ownership: The Global State of Play 2019

POLICY REPORT CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

JOHN GITHONGO (ADDITIONAL RESEARCH BY SALMA MWANGOLA) | JULY 2019

Recognition — An OECD Perspective

POLICY REPORT CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

NEIL MARTIN, ANDRÉS IRARRAZAVAL, WILLIAM MATHESON | JULY 2019

Recognizing Communities: Local Level Responses to the Pathfinder's Grand Challenge

POLICY REPORT CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

TARA MOAYED[1] | MAY 2019

This paper aims to contribute to the work of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, a group of UN member states, international organizations and global partnerships which aims to turn the ambition of the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies into reality.[2] Specifically, the Pathfinders are engaged in a discussion on the grand challenge of inequality and exclusion, including exploring operational and policy options to address these.

Introduction

Following discussions at a September 2018 retreat on inequality and exclusion, this paper reviews the experience of community-driven development (CDD) programs in address exclusion and supporting lagging regions and vulnerable groups. The paper complements inputs on recognition and social protection, but focuses on the community rather than household or individual. This paper contributes to the discussion by showing how approaches that involve, reinforce, and engage with communities not only form a different, complementary starting point that builds on a country's indigenous strengths, but can lead to very practical policies and actions to foster inclusion and bring citizens and the state closer.

The concept of CDD as used in this paper refers to an approach to national development programming that emphasizes community control over planning decisions and investment resources, anchored in principles of participation, transparency, and accountability.[3] CDD creates opportunities for poor people to have a say in how their lives can be improved. Over the last decade, CDD has been recognized as an effective component of poverty reduction and sustainable development. CDD has become an important operational strategy for many governments around the world due to its ability to engage citizens and deliver infrastructure and services both quickly and cost-effectively. The World Bank currently supports 199 ongoing projects in 78 countries with investments of $19.7 billion, with an additional $12.4 billion in co-financing provided by borrowers and other donors, for total financing of $32.1 billion. If we unpack the reasons for this success, we see quickly the links between community-based development and the

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The Graduation Approach and Universal Basic Income

POLICY REPORT CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

Rebuilding Common Ground: An Agenda for 21st Century Democratic Health and Resilience

POLICY PAPER CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

What's Good for Women and Girls can be Good for Men and Boys

POLICY BRIEF CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHALLENGE PAPER ON INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

JENI KLUGMAN | JUNE 2019

This policy brief does two broad things. First, we set up gender inequality as a dimension of generalized inequality and review existing evidence about the links between gender inequality and income inequality. Second, we apply the "Greentree framework" from the first meeting of the Pathfinders Grand Challenge on Inequality and Exclusion to highlight experiences from the gender space that demonstrate how specific policies can promote both recognition and redistribution. The concluding section reflects on possible areas for further analysis.

Laying the groundwork

The relationship between gender inequality and broader measures of inequality is striking.

It is well known that gender inequality is bad for economic growth. Better gender equality is associated with gains in terms of income, economic growth, and national competitiveness.

- The best-known recent global study is McKinsey's "The Power of Parity," which estimated the gains associated with greater gender equality to be a 26 percent boost to global output, amounting to $28 trillion.[1]

- A one standard-deviation improvement in gender inequality across 109 countries increased long-term income per capita by about 9 percent.

- It is estimated that annual per capita growth in sub-Saharan Africa could be boosted by almost one percentage point if inequality in Africa fell to the levels in the fast-growing emerging Asian countries,[2] which we estimate as about 37$ per person annually.

Given the expected slowdowns in the growth of the global labor supply due to aging populations, reducing gender gaps in the labor market will become increasingly important to economic growth in the coming decades.[3]

Social protection: What does the evidence tell us?

Indonesia

- Case study of a country able to shift from regressive and expensive fuel subsidies to progressive universal and targeted social protection and social service provision

- Since 2014

  - The rice disbursement program was transformed into an electronic cash transfer scheme, giving more agency to recipients.
  - The unified database for social protection programs was established and eligibility thresholds for the programs were lowered, broadening the pool of recipients
  - Universal healthcare introduced
  - National Community Empowerment Program, an umbrella program for various community driven development initiatives operating for over 15 years and spanning every subdistrict in Indonesia.
  - Village Law

Indonesia

Timor-Leste

"Compared to other countries at a similar development stage, Timor-Leste has a rather comprehensive social protection system. The country also has levels of investment among the highest in Asia based on government expenditures"

André Bongestabs, ILO

- Started using a non-contributory universal social pension for the elderly

- Introduced a program focused on supporting widows and female-headed households

- Followed up with the Bolsa da Mãe a conditional cash transfer programme targeting families and children

- Worked on a broader contributory social security scheme

Over-arching lessons

- **SEQUENCING:** Programs aimed at specific identity groups most easily gain public support when they are rolled out at the same time as broad-based programs

- **UNIVERSAL & TARGETED:** Both Indonesia's Peduli and Timor-Leste's widow initiative programs would have not been politically feasible without the roll-out of larger, more broad-based benefit schemes

- **POWER & INCLUSION:** Importance of community driven development built into design of social protection – can help build positive links between vulnerable groups and the broader community which is important for the developmental success and political sustainability of programs

- **RIGHTS:** Constitutional rights, legal identity and legal aid play an important role in fostering both a sense of recognition and in facilitating the successful expansion of progressive social programs.