



Beyond COVID-19: Towards more inclusive and resilient social protection systems

1st meeting of the G20 Employment Working Group
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International Labour Organization
International Social Security Association
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development



INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION

► Social protection policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic and previous crises: Key lessons learnt

- Social protection systems are key automatic stabilizer for the economy, contributing to higher resilience and promoting social cohesion.
- Crisis revealed pre-existing vulnerabilities and gaps especially for part-time, temporary and self-employed workers.
- Crisis response through existing mechanisms plus emergency responses.
- Decisive policy action is required to transform short-term responses into more sustainable solutions.
- Need to reinforce social protection systems for an inclusive recovery and preparedness for future crises.

Crisis response measures in G20 countries:

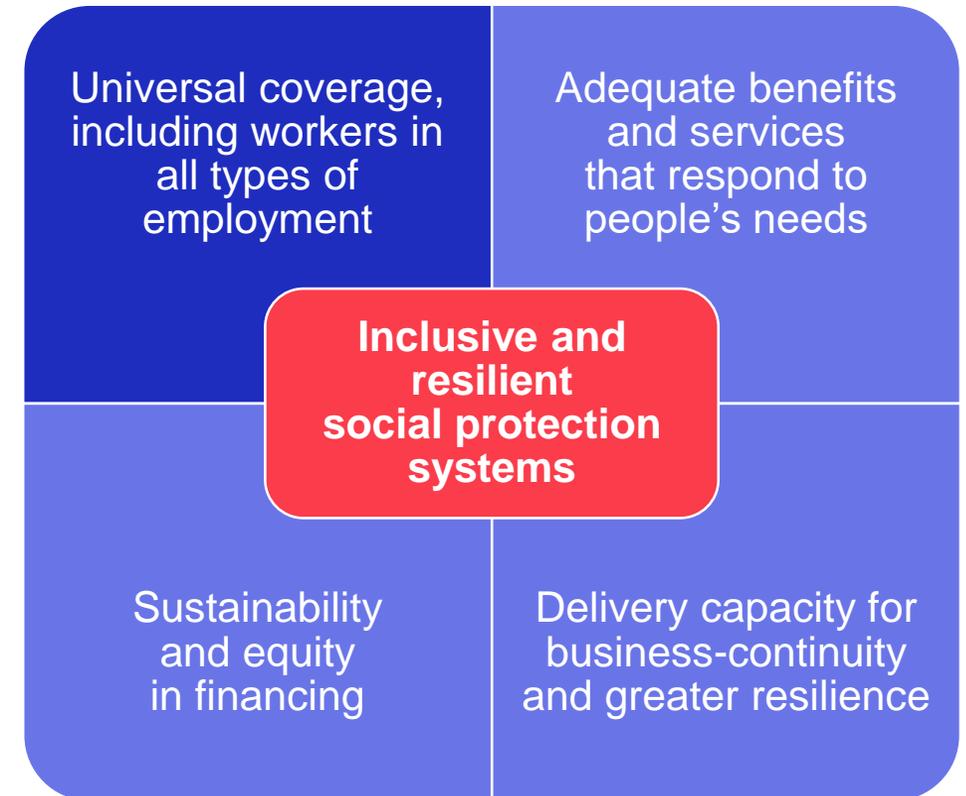
- Providing access to health care, including testing and treatment
- Extending coverage of sickness benefits and paid sick leave
- Extending coverage/duration of unemployment protection
- Extending coverage/ increasing generosity of employment retention benefits
- Providing social assistance / minimum guaranteed income
- Extending family-related benefits, such as child care vouchers

Beyond COVID-19: Reinforcing social protection systems for an inclusive recovery and preparedness for future crises



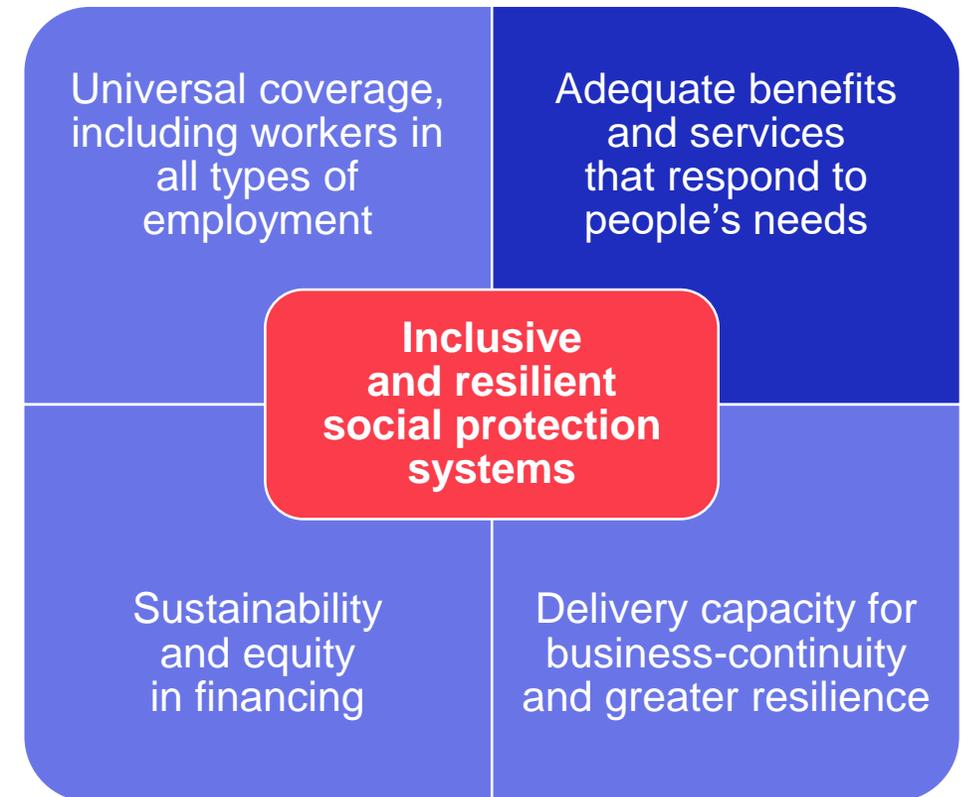
Ensuring universal coverage, including workers in all types of employment

- ▶ Strengthening social protection systems as to adequately cover workers in all forms of employment, including temporary, part-time and self-employment.
- ▶ Building a nationally-defined social protection floor to avert the negative effects of economic hardship and enable people to adapt, and to guarantee at least a basic level of income security and access to health care.
- ▶ Promoting transitions from the informal to the formal economy, contributing to more productive and decent employment and a more balanced financing mix for social protection systems.



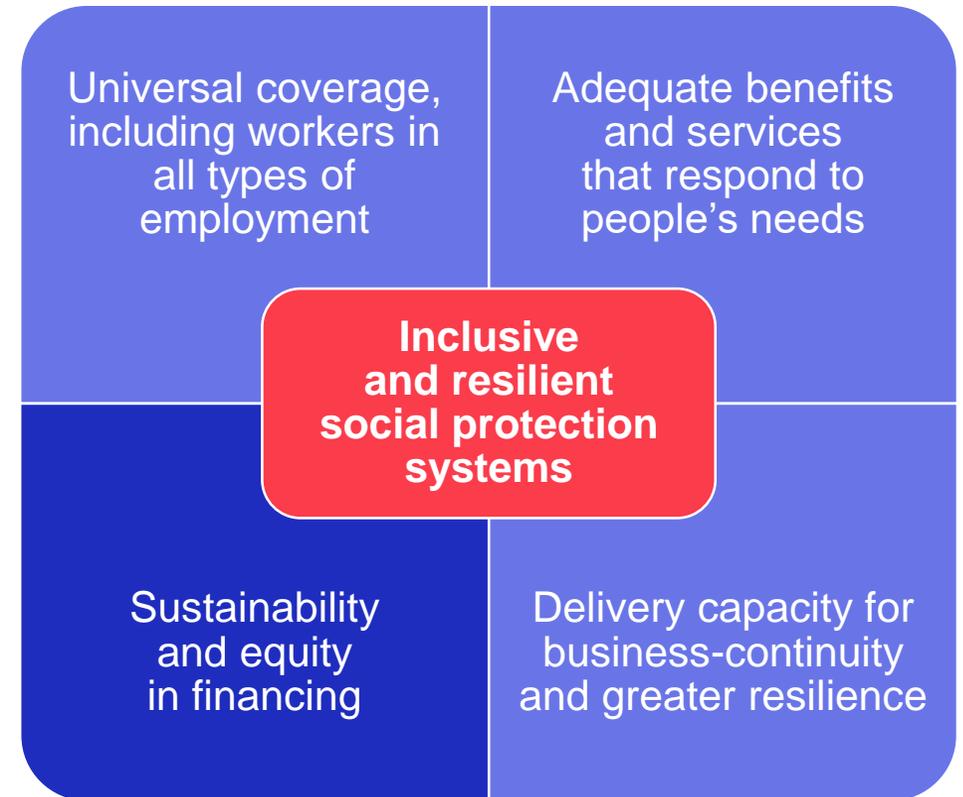
▶ Ensuring adequate benefits and services that respond to people's needs

- ▶ Adequate income support and access to health, care and other services enable individuals and families to manage risks more effectively and take advantage of opportunities.
- ▶ Social protection can be made more inclusive by ensuring support for low-income jobseekers.
- ▶ Universal benefits to broad categories of the population can maximise coverage.
- ▶ Efficient high quality services are essential to delivering good social policy.
- ▶ Active labour market policies (ALMPs) are key for a well-functioning labour market and for a recovery of jobs and incomes



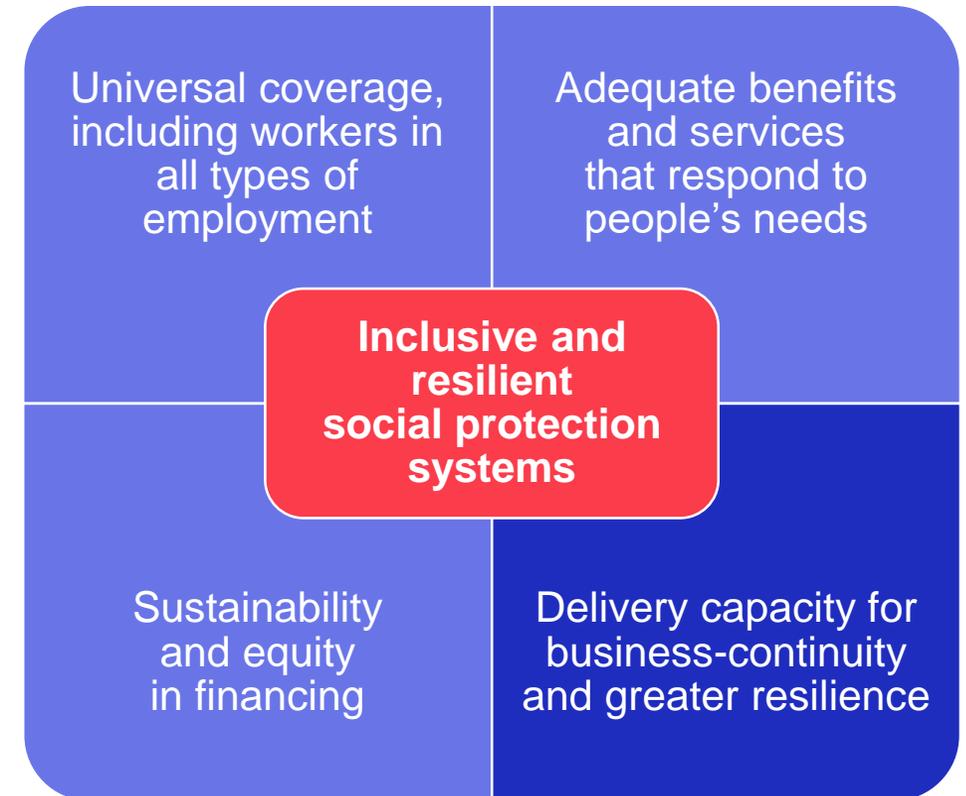
Ensuring sustainability and equity in financing rights-based social protection systems

- ▶ Social issues lie at the heart of governments' policy agendas.
- ▶ Fiscal pressures make it difficult to provide adequate public support in countries where it is most urgently needed.
- ▶ Maintaining and strengthening counter-cyclical support for more equitable and efficient outcomes.
- ▶ Current financial market conditions are favourable.
- ▶ Credible commitment to sustainable and counter-cyclical social protection requires attention to both spending and revenues.
- ▶ Closing financing gaps by considering a diversity of mechanisms as to ensure a sustainable and equitable financing in times of crisis and beyond.



▶ Ensuring institutional readiness and capacity to deliver for business continuity and greater resilience

- ▶ Enhancing institutional readiness and delivery capacity as a condition for comprehensive, robust, and adaptive social protection for all.
- ▶ Developing the digital capacity of social protection delivery institutions, and human-and-digital staff capacities.
- ▶ Strengthening national capacities through systematic inter-institutional coordination and partnerships.
- ▶ Reinforcing social security institutions' capacity as part of national responses, notably to implement and deliver countrywide high-impact social programmes.



▶ **Thank you**

More information is available
in the background paper



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