

Outcome 4: More people have access to better managed and more gender-equitable social security benefits.

Indicators	2014-15 targets	2014-15 results						
		Total No.	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia-Pacific	Europe-Central Asia	
Indicator 4.1: Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve the knowledge and information base on the coverage and performance of their social security system	10 member States	11 member States	Ethiopia Lesotho Niger	Bolivia Colombia Dominican Republic Peru	Lebanon	Myanmar	Czech Republic Slovakia	
Indicator 4.2: Number of member States that, with ILO support, develop policies improving social security coverage, notably of excluded groups	12 member States	24 member States and 1 territory	Cameroon Ethiopia Gambia Ghana Niger Rwanda Togo Zambia	Argentina Colombia Honduras Peru	Iraq Jordan Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman Saudi Arabia	Bangladesh Cambodia Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Myanmar Thailand Viet Nam	Kyrgyzstan	
Indicator 4.3: Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve the legal framework, general and financial management and/or tripartite governance of social security in line with international labour standards	8 member States	16 member States and 1 territory	Ghana Namibia Rwanda	Argentina Honduras	Jordan Kuwait Oman Occupied Palestinian Territory	China, Lao People's Democratic Republic Mongolia Myanmar Nepal Viet Nam	Kazakhstan Tajikistan	

How the strategy delivered on the two or three areas of focus identified in the programme and budget 2014-15

As the global economic recovery continues, persistent poverty and increased inequality remain barriers to development and the need for adequate and sustainable social protection systems is greater than ever.

During the biennium, in synergy with the ACI on Creating and extending social protection floors (ACI/SPF) and in line with the 2011 Social Security Plan of Action, the Office delivered support through several types of action as part of its two-dimensional social security extension strategy. It provided guidance and benchmarks for social protection assessments and implementation to support countries in the application of ILO standards and developed and shared knowledge, including with UN agencies and ILO-led communities of practice. Through direct intervention and capacity-building efforts, it provided support for drafting legislation and regulations, improving governance and performance, and assessing the financial, fiscal, and economic implications of reforms.

How the strategy delivered support to constituents

The Office led efforts to make the case for social protection floors (SPFs), as defined in ILO Recommendation 202, to UN Member States during the negotiations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Social protection, including SPFs, are listed among the targets for the Goals on ending poverty, reducing inequalities, achieving universal health and increasing gender equality (1.3, 3.8, 5.4 and 10.4).

The Office has expanded its range of standard-setting knowledge products. The ILO flagship publication, the World Social Protection Report 2014–15 (WSPR), highlights progress, gaps and institutional arrangements in the area of global social protection and provides statistics on coverage, benefits, and public expenditure. It is the most comprehensive global source of social protection statistics. A series of policy papers (7), policy briefs and country notes (19), working papers (12) and other materials on best practices and country experiences has been developed in order to strengthen the evidence base and assist constituents in their efforts to expand social protection. Knowledge dissemination has also been strengthened by the new ILO Social Protection Platform; the newsletter, “Social Protection Outlook”, which has more than 6,500 subscribers; and active use of social media.

The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), reinforced by the recently adopted Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204), calls for the expansion of protection beyond formal sector workers and their dependents. Through national dialogue, ILO supported countries' efforts to design, reform and assess the financial implications of their social protection schemes in order to extend coverage to excluded populations. During the biennium, 10 member States developed national social protection policies or national development plans, several of which expand social protection coverage to include the informal economy. In Indonesia, for example, the ILO supported the development, through tripartite dialogue, of a national plan that will include 2.2 million informal economy workers in social security programmes. In Colombia, it provided assistance with the establishment of the National Decent Work Development Plan 2014-2018, including a new scheme for self-employed persons earning less than the minimum wage. It also supported improvements in governance and delivery by helping to strengthen coordination among national social protection actors.

In fragile States, the Office reinforced constituents' capacities through an integrated approach in which short-term interventions, such as public works and skills development, are entry points for

longer-term commitments to the promotion of quality employment. In Myanmar, Cambodia, Niger and Pakistan, it applied its Assessment-Based National Dialogue (ABND) methodology to the development and implementation of extension strategies. In response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, ILO and UNICEF co-led the Infrastructure and Basic Services working group and promoted the incorporation of humanitarian assistance into national social protection systems, addressing health care staff deficits, improving OSH and implementing universal health coverage.

The ILO provided legal, policy and actuarial support to 14 member States and 1 territory to develop or adopt legislation or policy to establish new schemes and cover additional contingencies in line with the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102). For example, it helped the Government of the Occupied Palestinian Territory to develop its first social security law for private sector workers and their families in order to provide coverage to 82,000 workers in 2016 and 336,000 workers by 2030.

The Office also provided awareness-raising and technical advice concerning the compensation of occupational accident victims. As Chair of the Rana Plaza Coordination Committee in Bangladesh, it was instrumental in developing a comprehensive process for supporting victims and their families and promoting OSH. In line with Convention No. 121, it is now supporting the development of a national occupational injury insurance scheme for workers in the ready-made garment sector and supply chain to be extended to all workers at a later stage.

Providing a benchmark for effective social security design, implementation and monitoring, ILO's public Social Security Inquiry database was expanded to include internationally comparable administrative data on expenditure from approximately 104 countries. It is the most comprehensive source of social protection statistics and informed ILO's WSPR (2014–15). It also supported the development of inter-departmental work on decent work indicators and benchmarks, including benefit adequacy, reference wages, and income replacement rates for EU countries. This served to advise the 2015 European Council Adequacy Report.

Building constituent capacity in the design, implementation and governance of social security systems, including SPF, was reinforced. A total of (850 constituents) were enrolled in ITC-Turin courses, including the Academy on Social Security, specific training for social partners and country-specific training. This enhanced the social partners' contribution to national policy-making, as evidenced by the reflection of their concerns in national policies and strategies.

On 21 November 2014, in an effort to broaden the SPF coalition and enhance social dialogue, ILO and the economic and social councils and similar institutions (ESC-SIs) adopted the Seoul Declaration on promotion of national social protection floors for all by economic and social councils and similar institutions at the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (AICESIS) - ILO Conference on "The role of ESCs-SIs and the social dialogue in the implementation of a social protection floor for all".

How the strategy helped to address gender equality and non-discrimination

The ILO actively promoted gender equality, non-discrimination and the inclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g. people living with HIV/AIDS, migrant and domestic workers, etc.) in policy and scheme design. It also supported the development of maternity protection schemes in countries where they were absent or inadequate. With ILO support, Rwanda's maternity protection scheme was brought into line with ILO standards and in Ghana, an ILO feasibility study raised awareness and resulted in the inclusion of maternity protection, in line with ILO standards, in the National Social Protection Policy, which also covers women in the informal economy.

The ILO also supported governments' efforts to extend social protection to women in the informal economy, including the majority of domestic workers, and ultimately to formalize domestic work. For example, the review of Thailand's Social Security Act removed a provision that excluded domestic workers from social protection.

Significant external partnerships that have helped in delivering the strategy

The ILO and World Bank led Social Protection Inter-agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) continues to serve as the primary forum for social protection policy coherence between donors and development agencies. In a recent effort, interagency social protection assessment (ISPA) tools were produced.

In addition, the ILO led efforts to better coordinate activities among UN agencies and expand inter-agency collaboration across all regions. The UN SPF Initiative, under ILO leadership, documented efforts to extend social protection under the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) umbrella in the Asia-Pacific region. An inter-agency social protection and human rights platform was also developed.

In October 2015, the ILO launched a global business network on SPFs, highlighting the role of business in supporting State-led social protection.

The Organization has been an advisory member of the IMF Government Finance Statistics Advisory Committee with a focus on the reporting of social security benefits and financial statistics.

The ILO partnered with the International Social Security association (ISSA) to release actuarial guidelines and collaborated with the Working Group on Social Security of the International Actuarial Association that adopted the International Standard of Actuarial Practice for Social Security Programmes.

In June 2015, the ILO and the World Bank announced a Universal Social Protection Initiative, which promotes universal coverage in pursuit of the SDGs.

Significant outputs

The Office has made significant efforts to support constituents and become a global knowledge leader for social protection. It generates shares and acts on policy knowledge and technical and legal advice and supports partnerships and national dialogue, thereby empowering others to advance social justice and promote social protection for all. Its hallmark knowledge products have informed policy advice upstream and ensured the promotion of ILO values and principles, increasing the Organization's reach.

Significant outputs	
Knowledge generation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">World Social Protection Report 2014/15; 7 policy papers, 12 working papers and 23 briefs and country notes presenting trends and policy innovations. The WSPR and the underlying SSI database position the ILO as a global leader in social protection statistics aggregation and analysis.Social protection knowledge- sharing platform and newsletter (www.social-protection.org), the revised knowledge platform and use of social media networks enabled the dissemination of up-to-date ILO research and policy advice to over 6,500 subscribers.
Upstream policy advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SPIAC-B donor policy coordination and inter-agency social protection assessment (ISPA) tools. Office participation and leadership as co-chair of the SPIAC-Board have ensured that it is a primary forum in which social protection donors and development agencies can coordinate their efforts; - that ILO values and principles, including specific references to international labour standards, are embedded in the resulting tools, which are designed to be used by UN agencies and international partners in providing technical advisory support to countries.One-UN effort to build SPFs (with UNDG) and joint plan of action on Universal Social

	<p>Protection (with World Bank). Continued work with UN partners under the SPF-I has resulted in policy dissemination of the SPF concept and in a multiplier effect whereby the implementation of SPFs is taken up and, in some cases, led by other agencies, often in countries where the ILO is under-represented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social dialogue: Global meeting of economic and social councils and adoption of Seoul Declaration on promotion of national social protection floors for all by economic and social councils and similar institutions. Endorsement of the Declaration by the economic and social councils and the ILO broadened the coalition of support for SPFs and increased support for the SPF approach and like-minded social policy.
Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITC Social Security Academy. The Academy trained 227 experts in management and financing practices and enabled them to participate more fully in national policymaking, as evidenced by the reflection of their concerns in national plans and strategies. • Social protection: assessment-based national dialogue guide. Codification of ABND experiences into a step-by-step operational guide has allowed assessments to be carried out using an evidenced-based, pedagogical approach. The guide was instrumental in the completion of assessments in Mongolia and Myanmar, as well as in Lao PDR and Zambia, where assessments are under way. • ILO-ISSA actuarial guidelines for social protection schemes. The joint guidelines for the conduct of actuarial valuations are used to assess the adequacy and sustainability of social security schemes and systems and to formulate sound reform proposals, providing a solid base for informing policy decisions.
Strategic normative support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rana Plaza, Bangladesh, victim compensation mechanism was designed in line with Convention 121 on employment injury insurance and the groundwork for development of a national EII scheme was laid. It is expected that this model can be adapted to the national circumstances of other countries with fragile or nonexistent EII schemes. This issue is reflected in the SDGs, which include an indicator related to compensation for occupational accidents. • Within the framework of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No.202), an Ebola Recovery Assessment (ERA) in the form of a rapid response on infrastructure and basic services was developed. Together with UNICEF, the ILO highlighted the need to incorporate humanitarian assistance into efforts to develop the institutional capacities of national social protection systems and to address health care staff deficits with a view to the successful recovery of production systems, with a focus on occupational safety and health and the implementation of universal health coverage. The ERA served as evidence to build national SPFs in line with R.202 as a sustainable way to avoid such crises, especially in the context of fragile states.