



Roundtable "Housing and Social Protection to End Homelessness" 12 October 2020

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Already before the COVID-19 pandemic, many people were left behind with regards to the rights to social security and an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing

Social security is a human right, but...

Adequate housing is a human right, but...



of the world population is not covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG indicator 1.3.1)

4 billion people are still unprotected

of the world's urban population lives in slums (SDG indicator 11.1.1)

Lack of access to adequate housing:

- Material and social aspects
- Systemic discrimination and social exclusion
- Rights-holders agency and participation



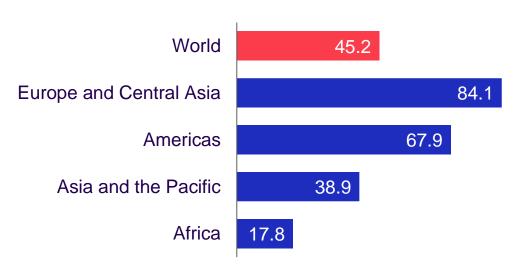






The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of social protection and housing policies, but also exposed serious gaps in social protection systems

Situation prior to COVID-19: only 45% of global population covered - 4 billion people excluded from coverage (SDG indicator 1.3.1)



Source: ILO World Social Protection Report, 2017-19

COVID-19 social protection policy response: countries mobilized their social protection systems and, where necessary, introduced urgent measures to extend coverage and improve benefits



Source: ILO Social Protection Monitor (22 September 2020)

Recorded response measures: 208 countries – 1461 measures of which: housing and basic services: 86 countries – 131 measures



Recovering from COVID-19: Social protection at a crossroads Towards a new "better normal"?

Austerity context

- Limited coverage
- Minimal benefits
- ► Gaps in labour and social protection
- Limited solidarity, risk-sharing and redistribution, fiscal consolidation
- No decent work

Universal social protection systems, including floors

- Universal coverage
- Adequate protection
- Comprehensive protection
- Sustainable and equitable financing
- Adapted to the world of work



Recovery priority 1: Extending protection to those not yet covered

Comprehensive and integrated approach:

- Strengthening social protection policies, in line with key principles:
 - Universality of protection, including for workers in all types of employment
 - Adequacy
 - Gender equality and inclusiveness
 - Portability and transferability
 - Transparency
 - Good governance and trust
- Extending coverage to those in the informal economy, and facilitating transitions from the informal to the formal economy
- Facilitating life and work transitions, as well as structural change
- Coordinating employment and social protection policies for decent work

Building universal social protection systems is not just about coverage... internationally agreed framework





Recovery priority 2: Investing more and better in universal social protection systems

Ensuring sustainable and equitable financing of social protection systems

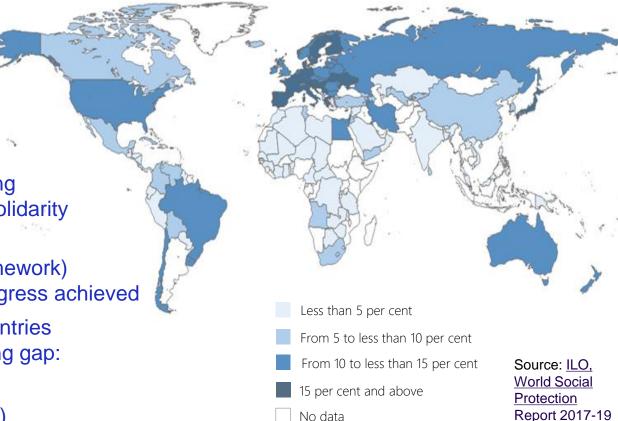
Strengthening sustainable and equitable domestic financing mechanisms based on the principles of risk sharing and solidarity (including through taxes and social security contributions)

Safeguarding fiscal space for social expenditure (IMF framework)
-- austerity could have significant negative impacts on progress achieved

 International support needed to close financing gap in countries with insufficient own capacities – ILO estimates of financing gap:

- developing countries: US\$1.2 trillion (3.8% of GDP)
- low-income countries US\$77.9 billion (15.9% of GDP)
- Global support for universal social protection more necessary than ever (<u>USP2030</u>)

Public social protection expenditure, excluding health, latest available year (percentage of GDP)





Recovery priority 3: Strengthening social protection systems, with the bigger picture in mind

Key priorities:

- Reinforcing social protection systems, including floors, in line with human rights and international social security standards (also SDG 1.3), also with a view to adapting them to the evolving world of work.
- Enhancing national social protection policies and strategies to make them fit for purpose, including through social dialogue
- Building nationally-defined social protection floors to guarantee at least a basic level of social security for all (ILO Recommendation No. 202)
- Enhancing the protection of workers to especially during life and work transitions (unemployment protection, sickness benefits, maternity protection, health protection, care, housing)
- Strengthening coordination between employment and social protection policies, as well as with fiscal, infrastructure and housing policies





We have only 10 years to make social protection and adequate housing a reality for all







































Social protection and access to adequate housing:

 Social protection systems for all to prevent homelessness and facilitate access to adequate housing

COVID-19 crisis response:

- ▶ ILO portal on social protection response to COVID-19, including
 - Spotlight briefs: Extending social protection to informal workers in the COVID-19 crisis; Social protection responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries; Unemployment protection in the COVID-19 crisis; Sickness benefits during sick leave and quarantine; Financing gaps in social protection.
 - Data dashboard: <u>Social Protection Monitor: Social protection responses to the COVID-19 crisis around the world</u>
 - Costing tool: Rapid Social Protection Calculator for COVID-19
- LO portal on COVID-19 and the world of work

Other key resources:

- World Social Protection Report 2017-19 (ILO, 2017)
- Policy resource package on extending social security to workers in the informal economy

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- ILO Social Protection Platform
- Joint UN Social Protection and Human Rights web platform
- Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection (USP2030)

