



ADBI-SMERU Webinar on Rethinking Social  
Protection Reform in Post-Pandemic Recovery  
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# RETHINKING SOCIAL PROTECTION IN POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY

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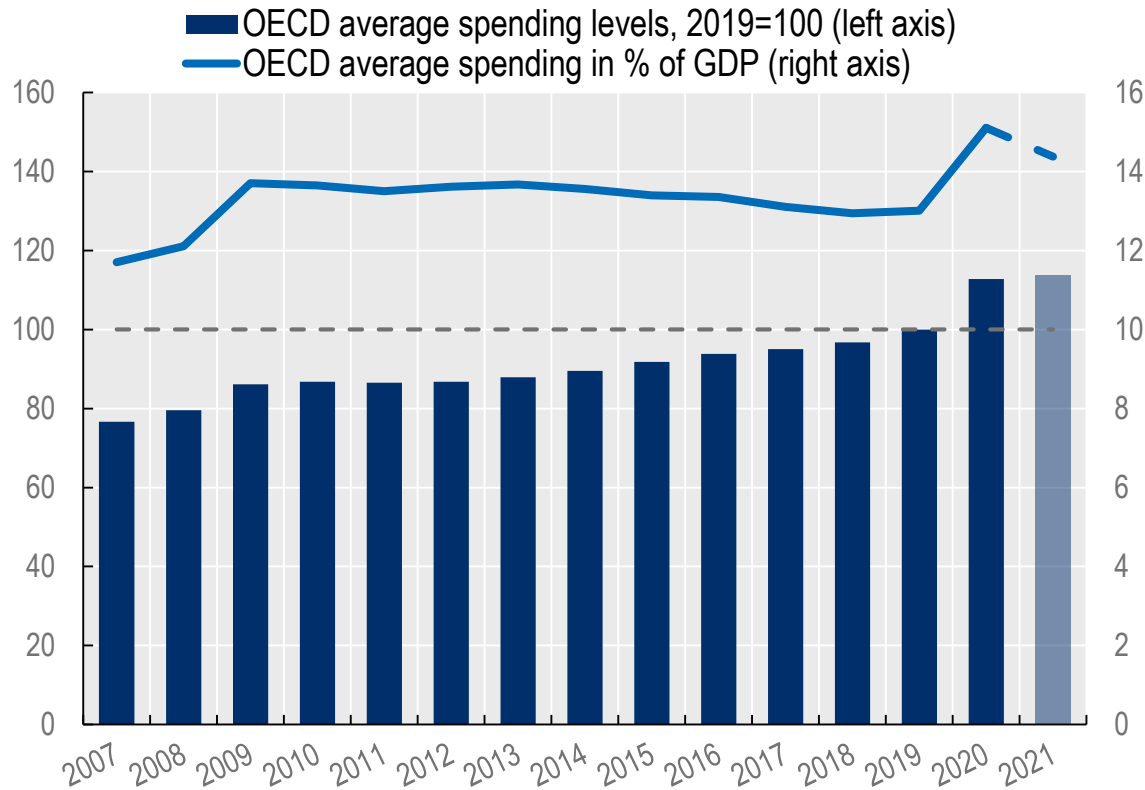
Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs



# An unparalleled crisis response

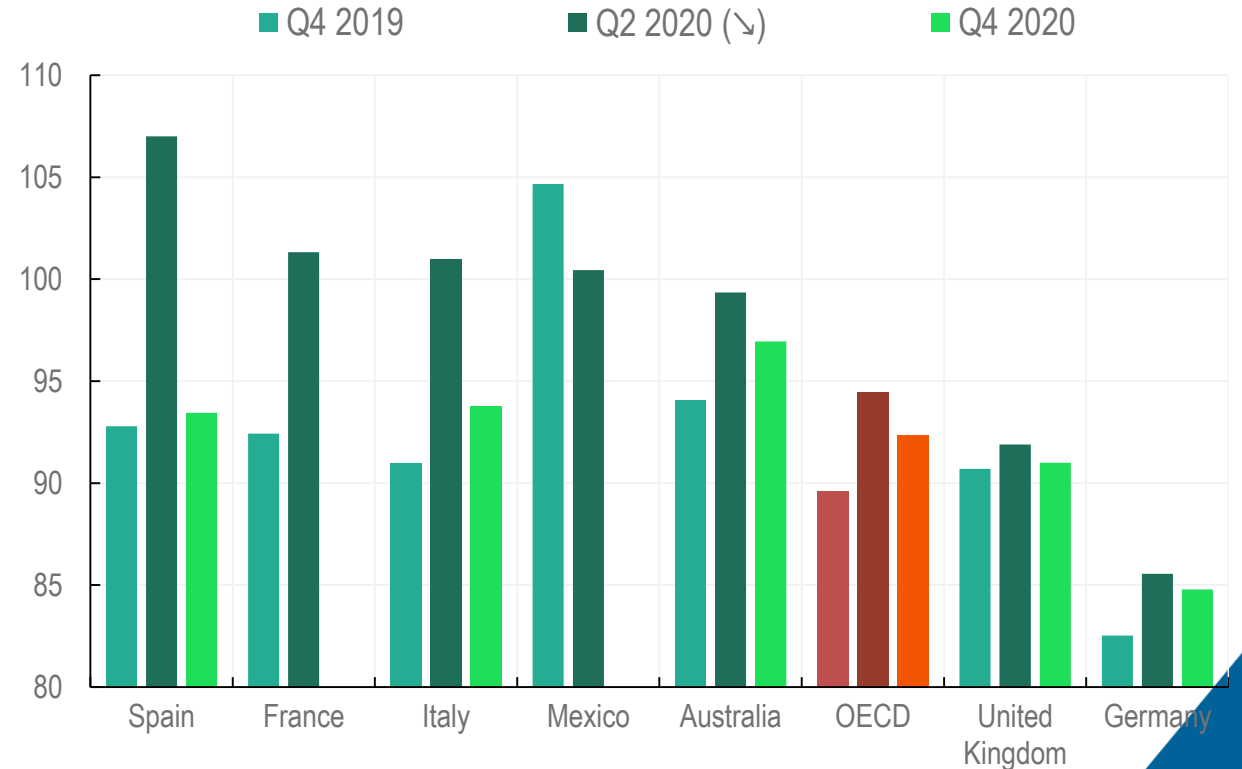
## Increase in social-security payments between 2019 and 2020

Trend in social security payments made by government, OECD average 2007-21 (2021 projected)



Source: (OECD 2022) OECD Employment Outlook 2022

## Household income was relatively protected during the crisis, Ratio of gross disposable income to gross primary income

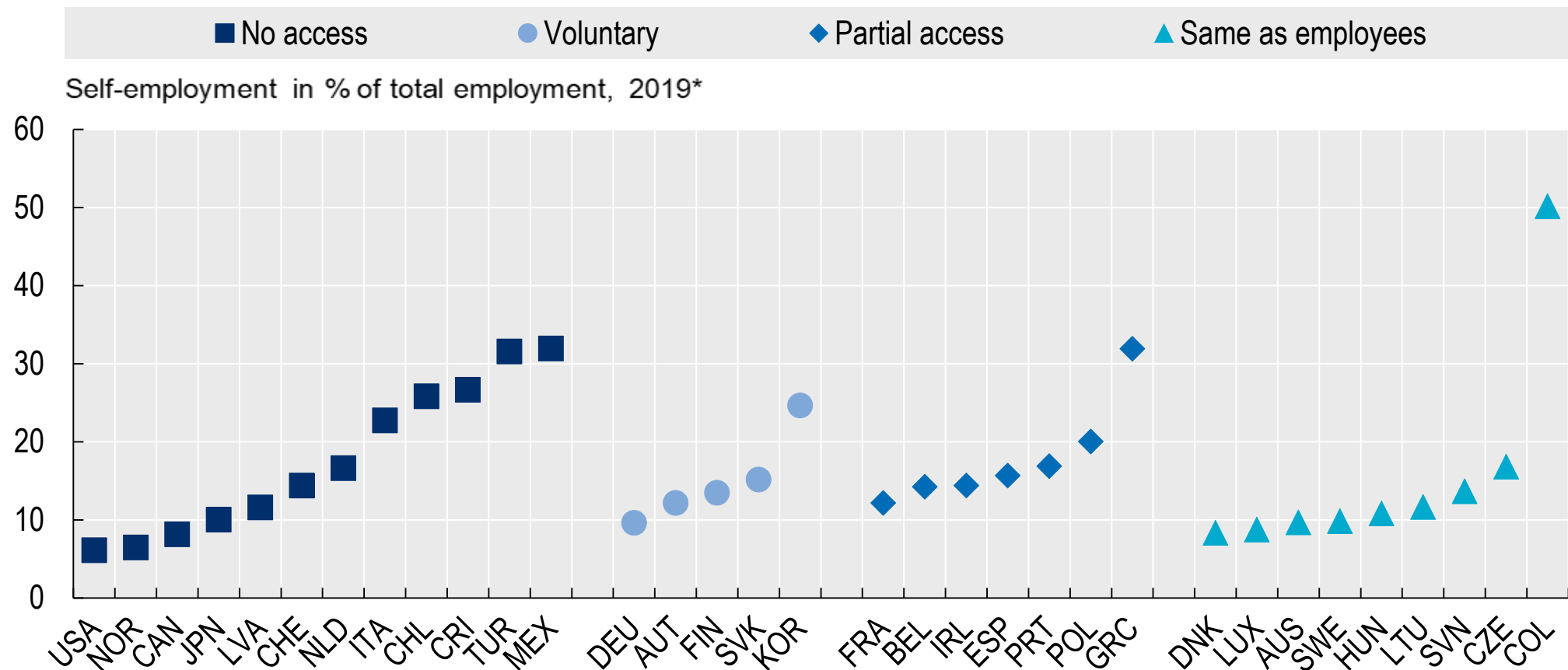


Source: (OECD 2021) OECD Employment Outlook 2021



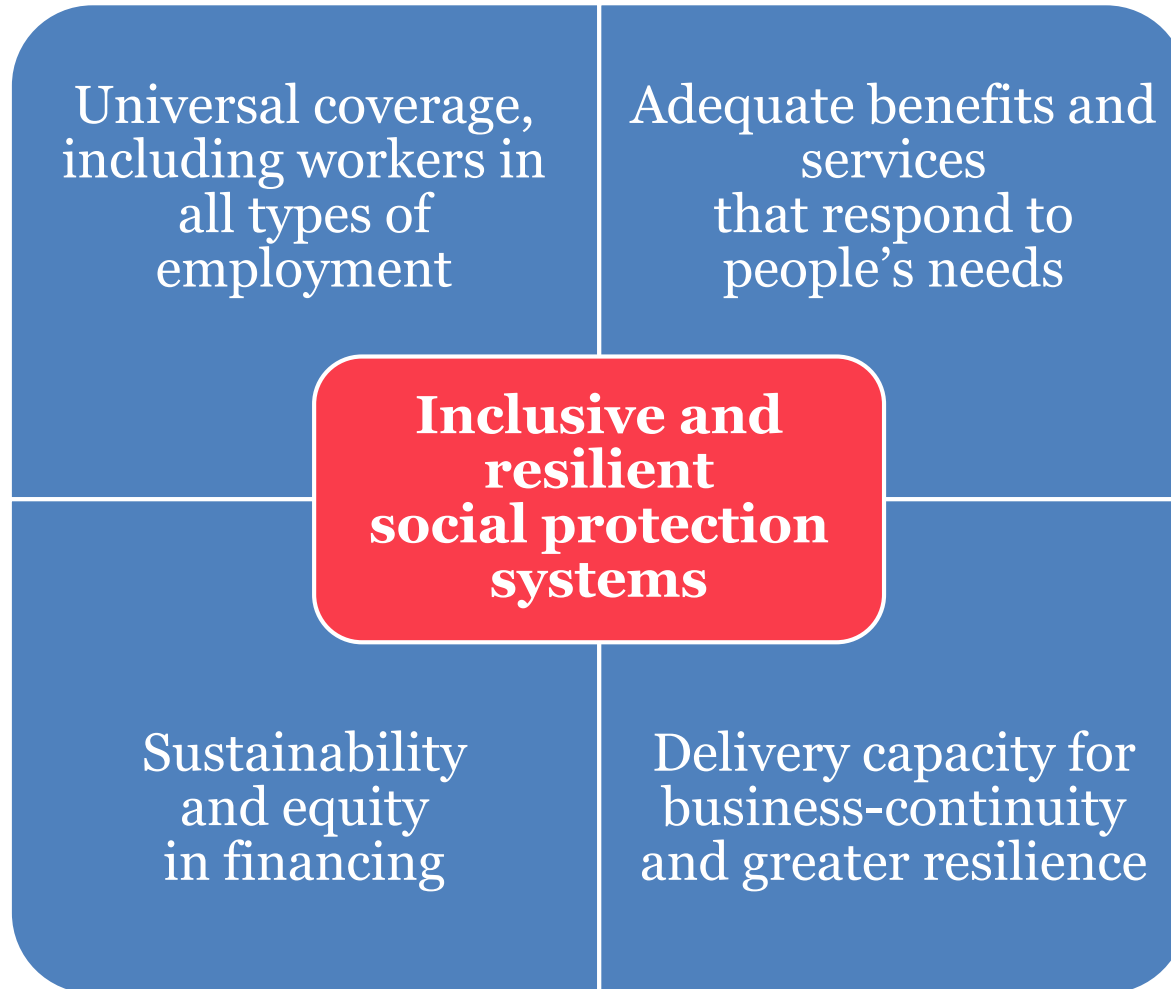
# But the pandemic also highlighted gaps for some workers

Statutory access to unemployment benefits for the self-employed vs. dependent employees in 2020 by incidence of self-employment (2019)





# Re-thinking social protection in post-pandemic recovery





# Ensuring universal coverage, including workers in all types of employment

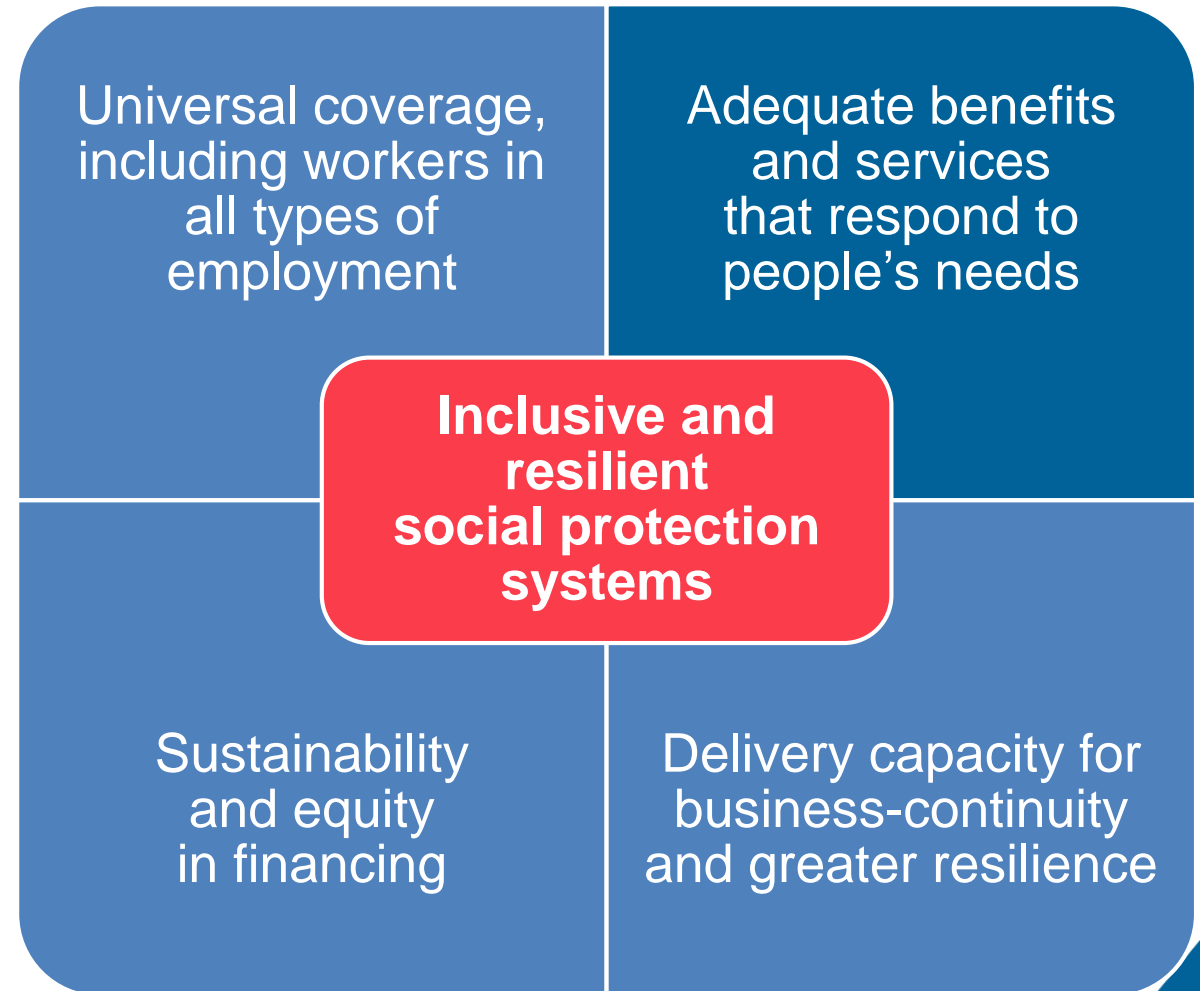
- Strengthening social protection systems as to **adequately cover workers in all forms of employment**, including temporary, part-time and self-employment.
- Building a **nationally-defined social protection floor** to avert the negative effects of economic hardship and enable people to adapt, and to 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

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