

The background image shows the facade of a building with traditional Islamic architectural features. It features several arched windows and doorways, each filled with colorful tilework. The tiles are primarily in shades of blue, green, and gold, with intricate floral and geometric patterns. The building's walls are made of brick and show signs of wear and tear, with some areas of peeling plaster. A large, dark blue semi-transparent banner is overlaid across the center of the image, containing white text. Above the banner, the words 'DEVELOPMENT' and 'PATHWAYS' are written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A red brushstroke is positioned above the word 'PATHWAYS'.

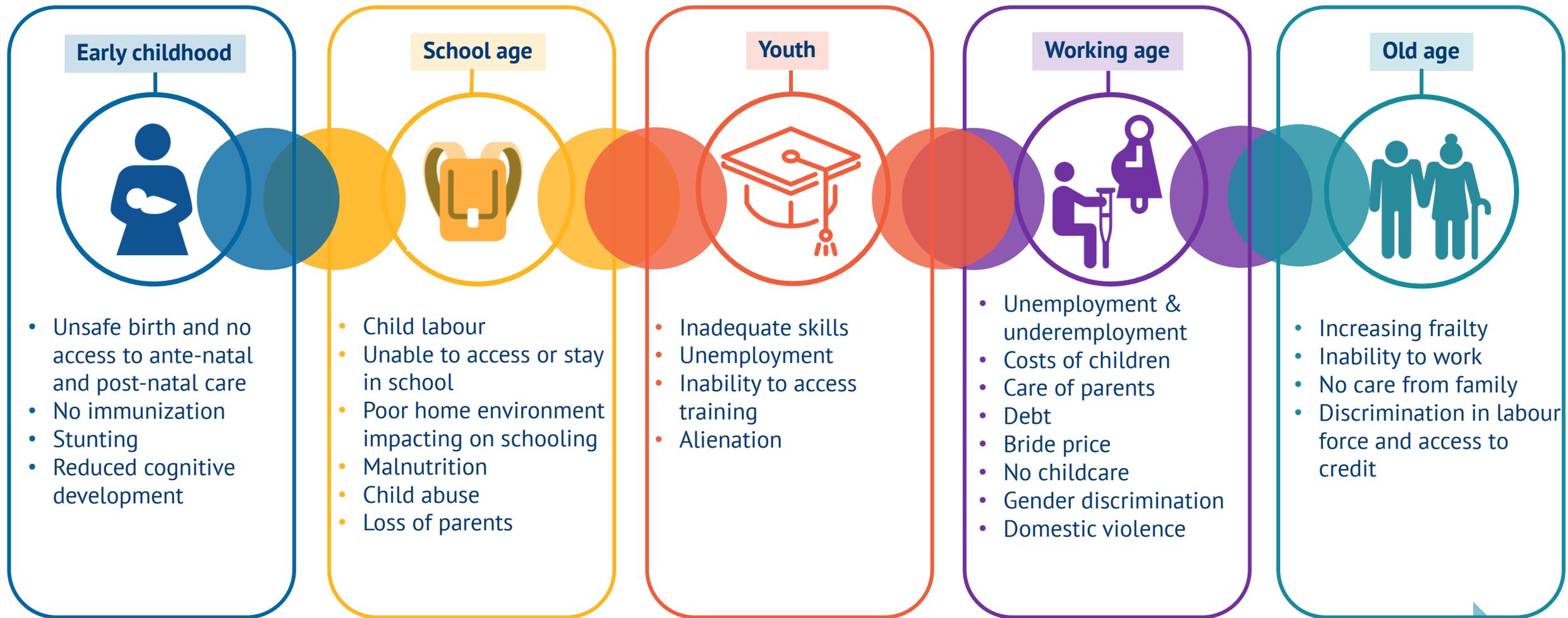
DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Affordable, universal social security: building resilience to recurrent crises

21st March 2023

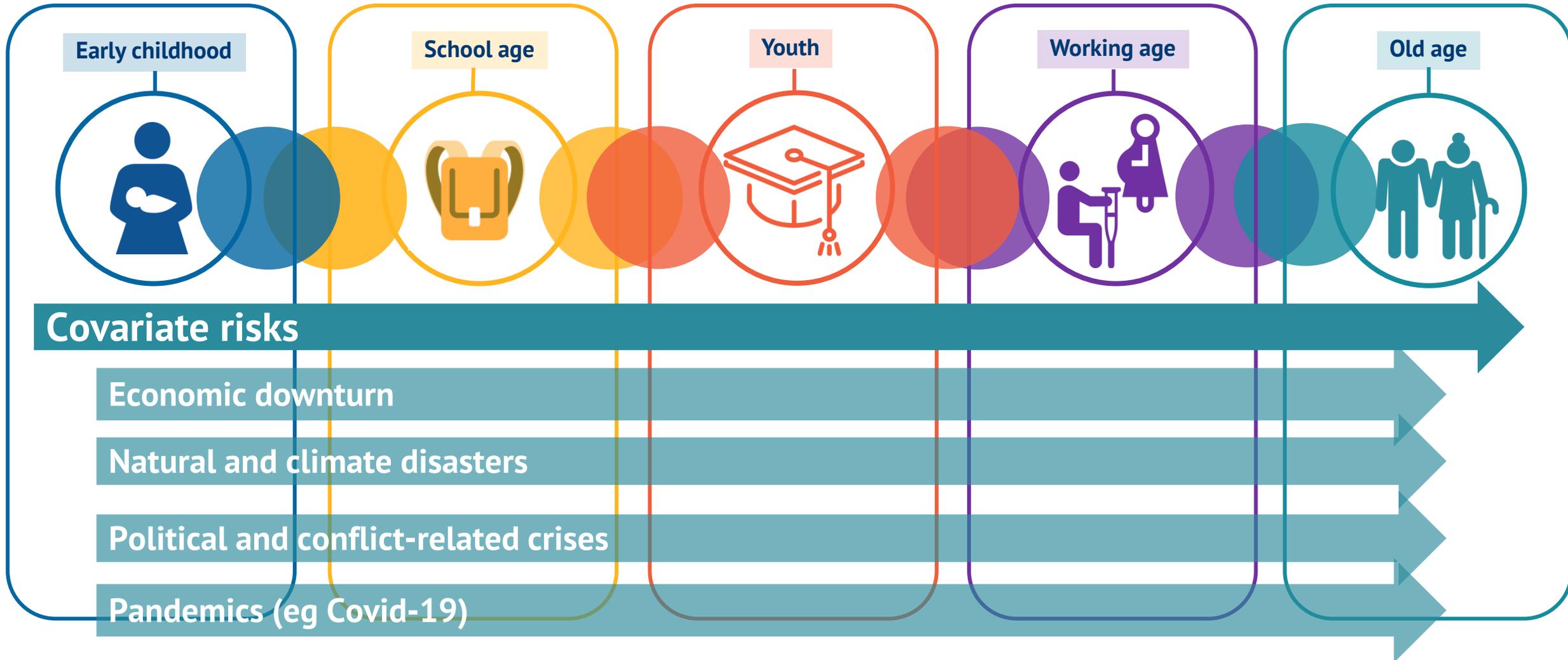
Stephen Kidd

Social security can build resilience to idiosyncratic risks and shocks across the lifecycle...

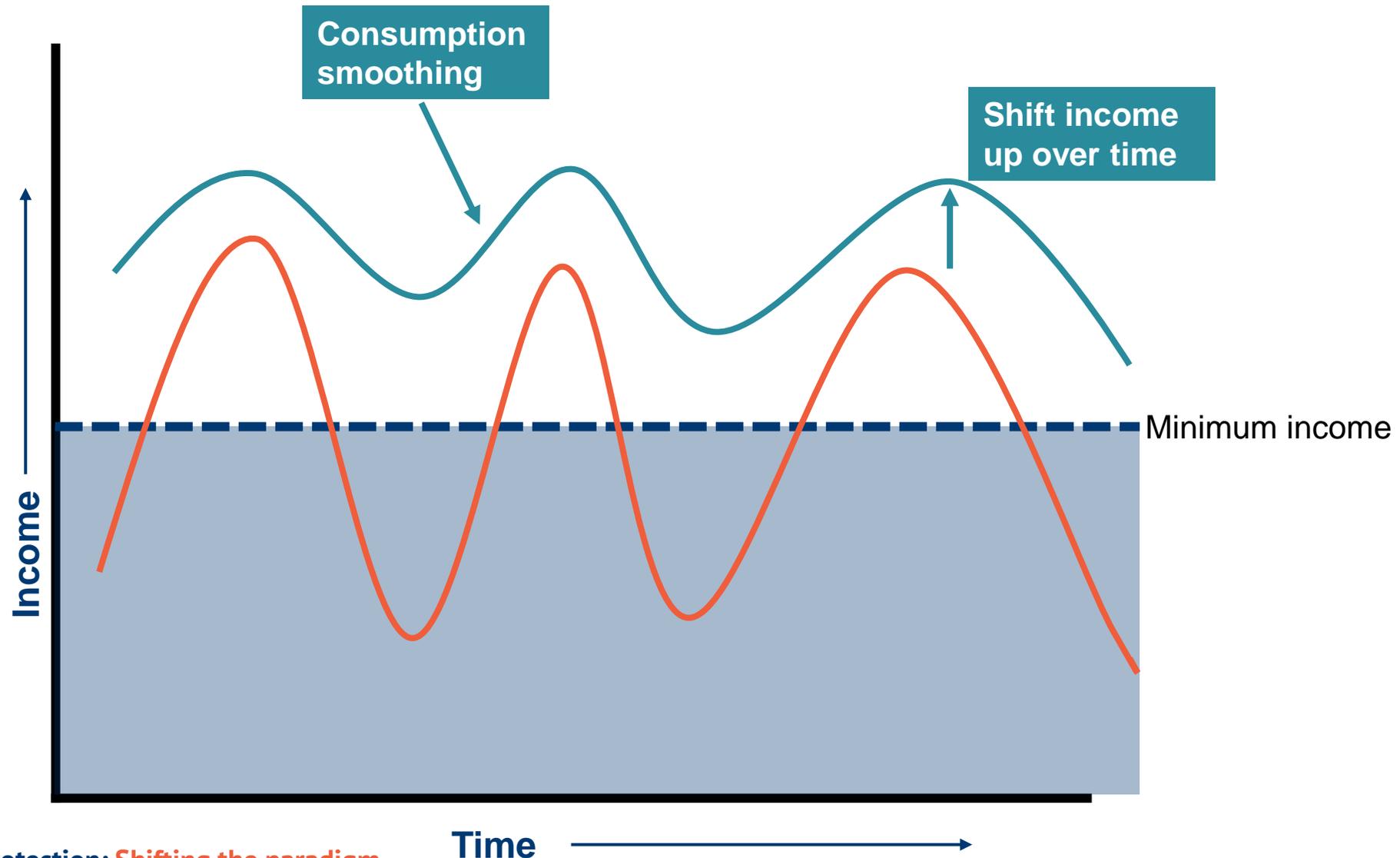


Disability & Chronic Illness

...and also covariate risks that cut across the lifecycle and affect entire populations



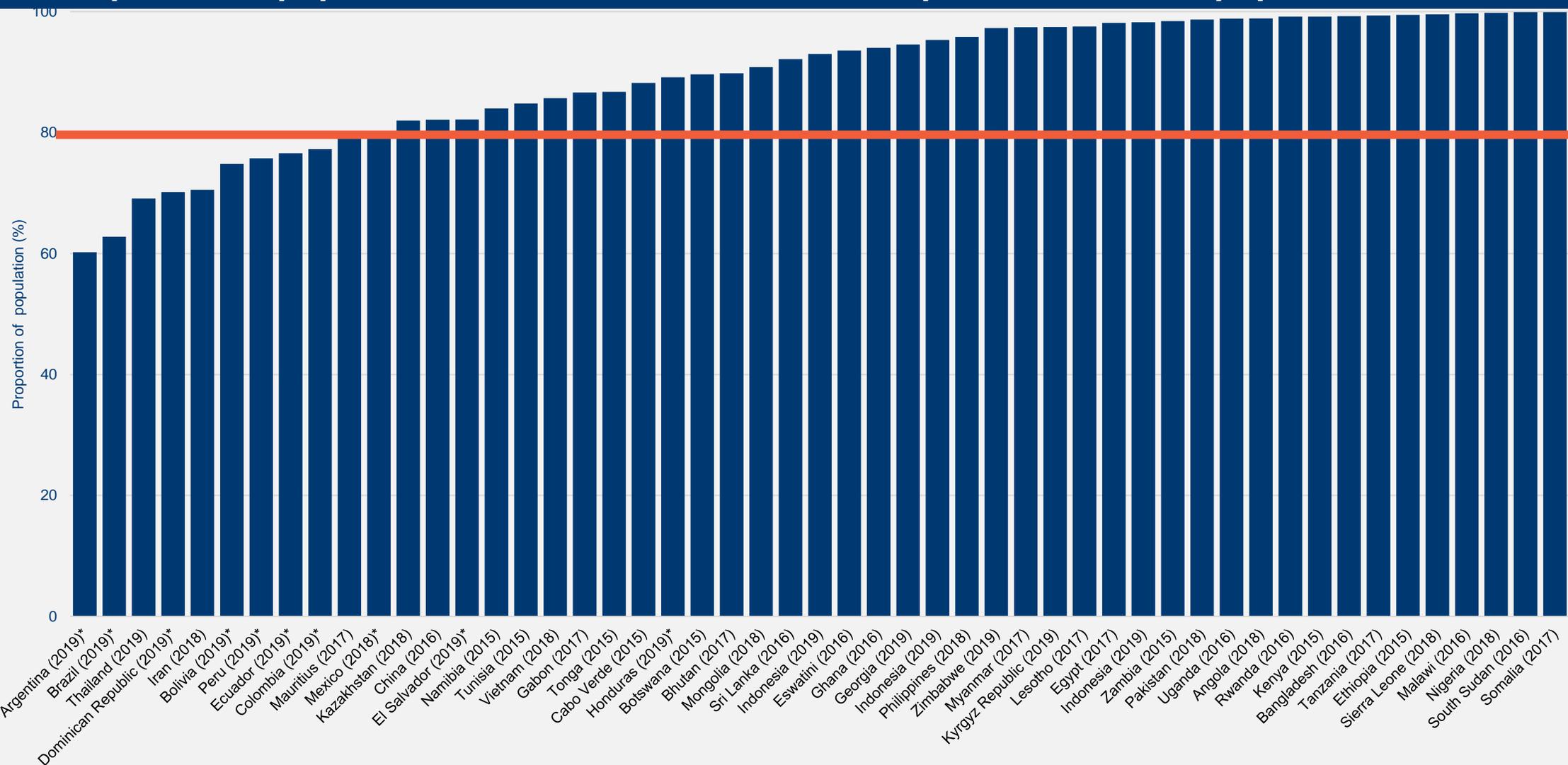
Social protection aims to provide both a minimum income and less volatility in incomes, to build resilience of individuals and families



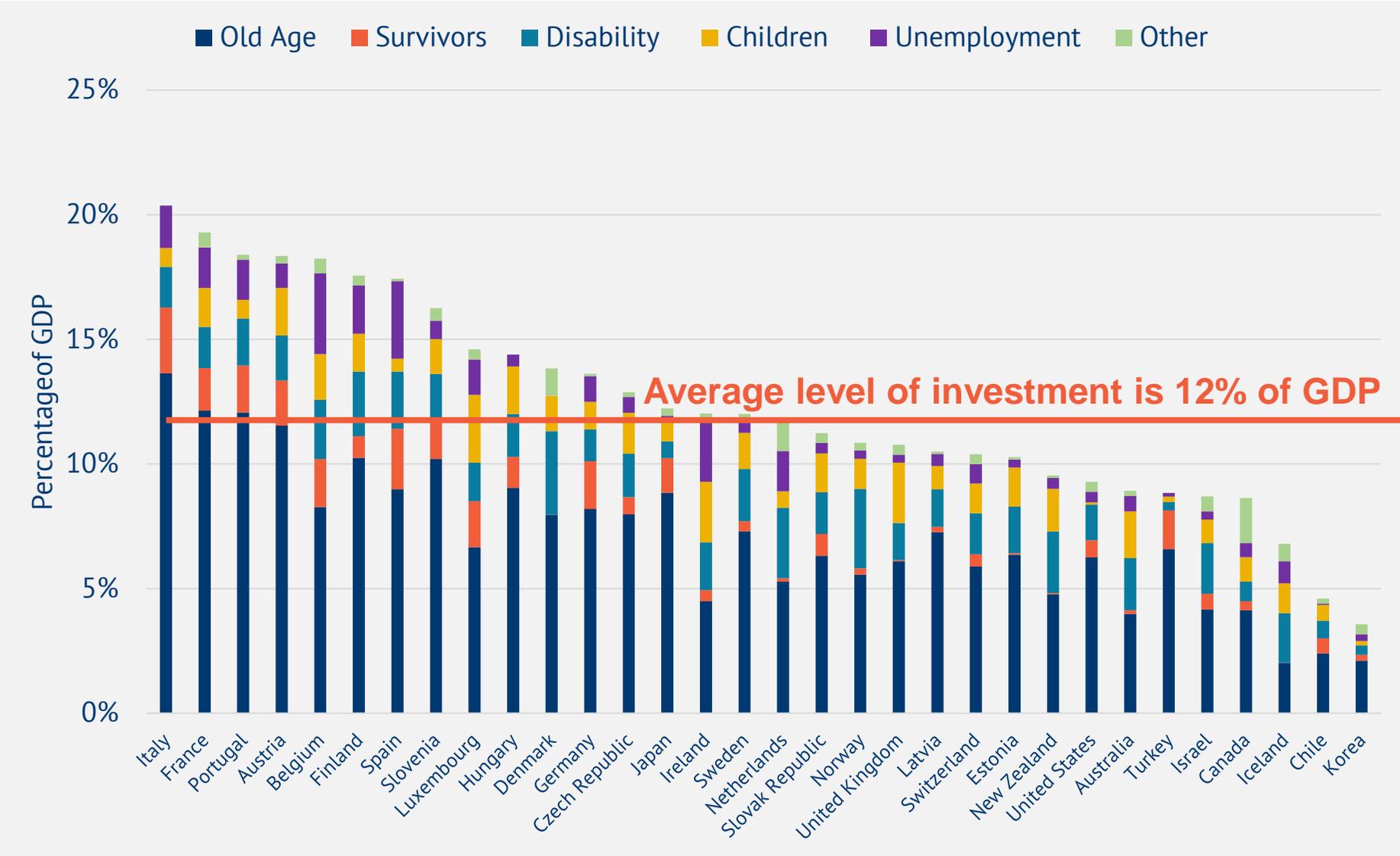
Inclusive social protection: **Shifting the paradigm**

Most people live on low and insecure incomes in low- and middle-income countries

Proportion of population with lower incomes than the poorest 5% of the population in Sweden

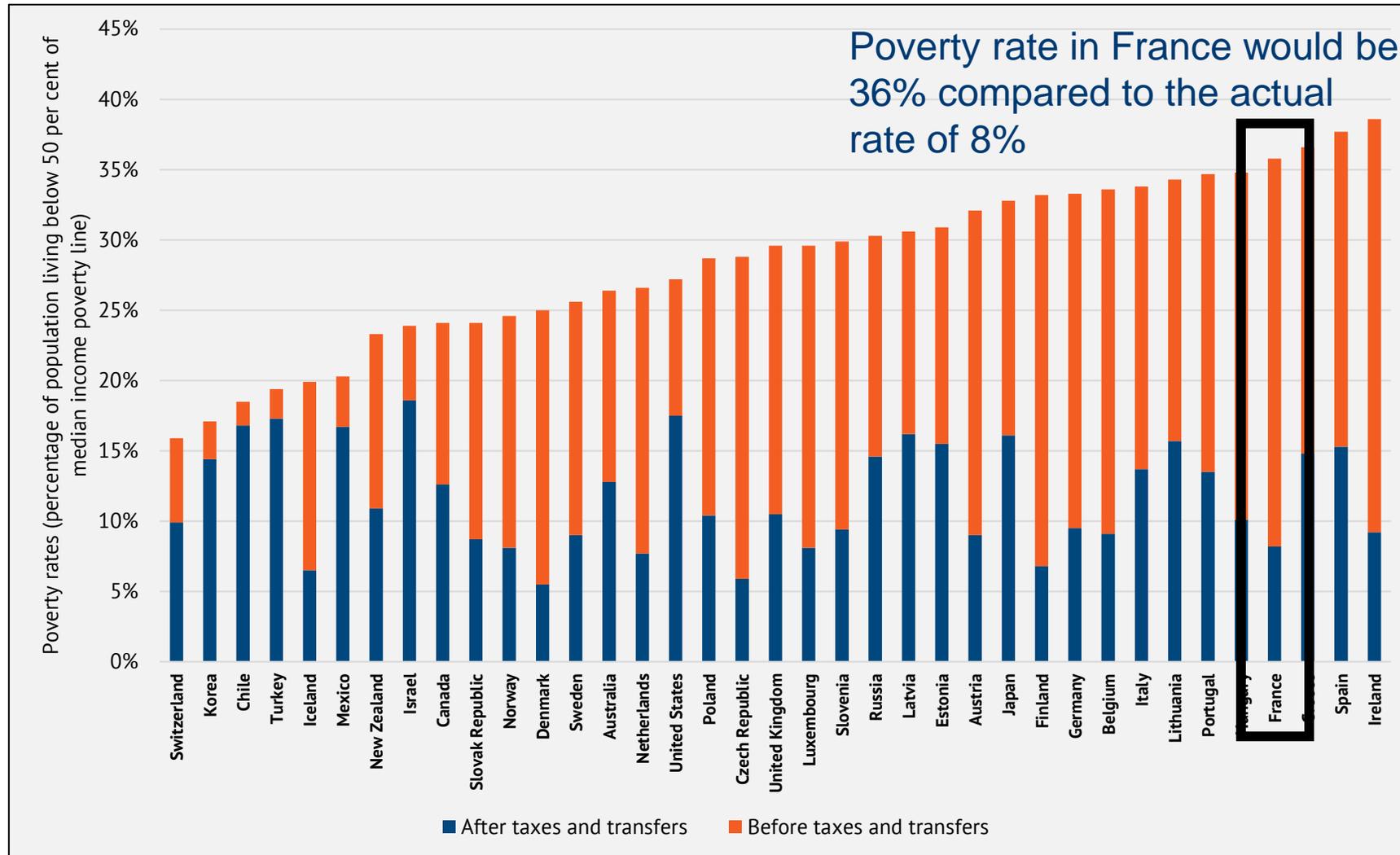


Investment in social security across rich countries



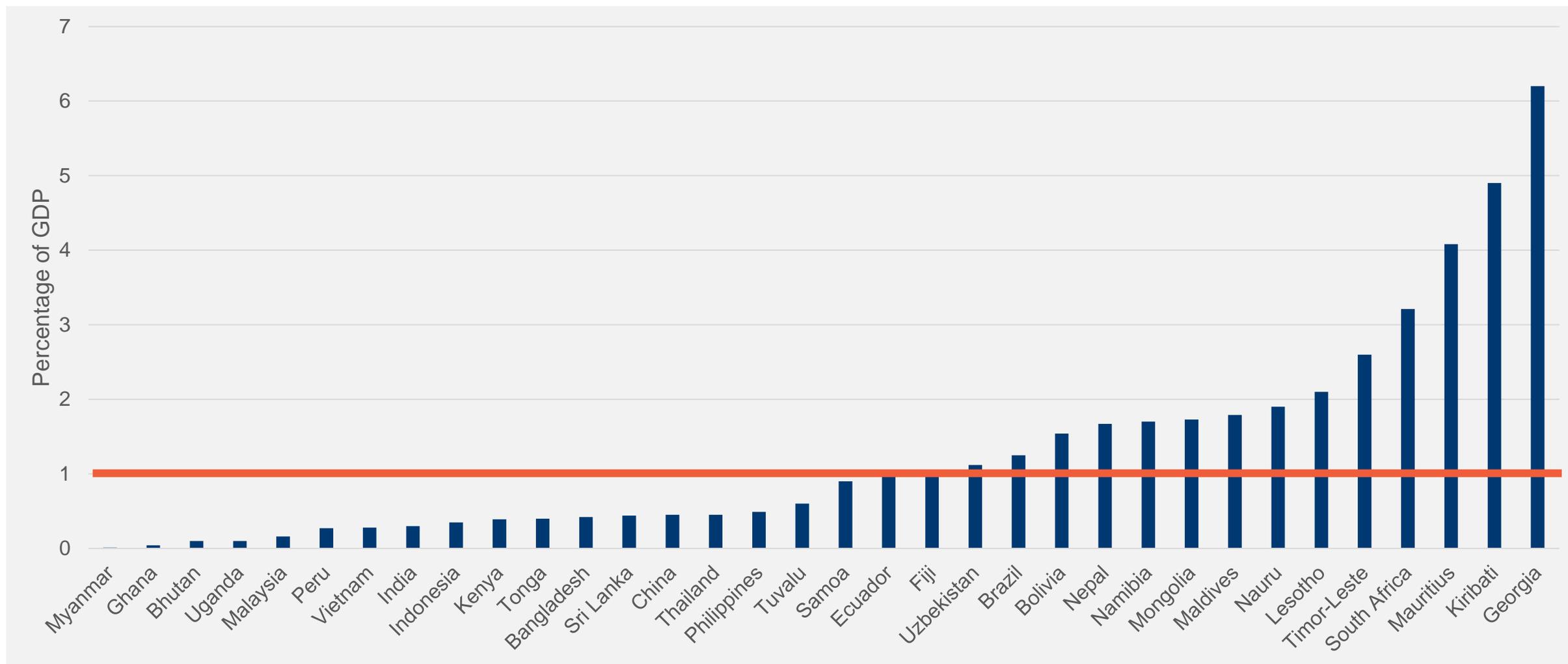
Inclusive social protection. **Shifting the paradigm**

Social security's impacts on poverty in OECD countries

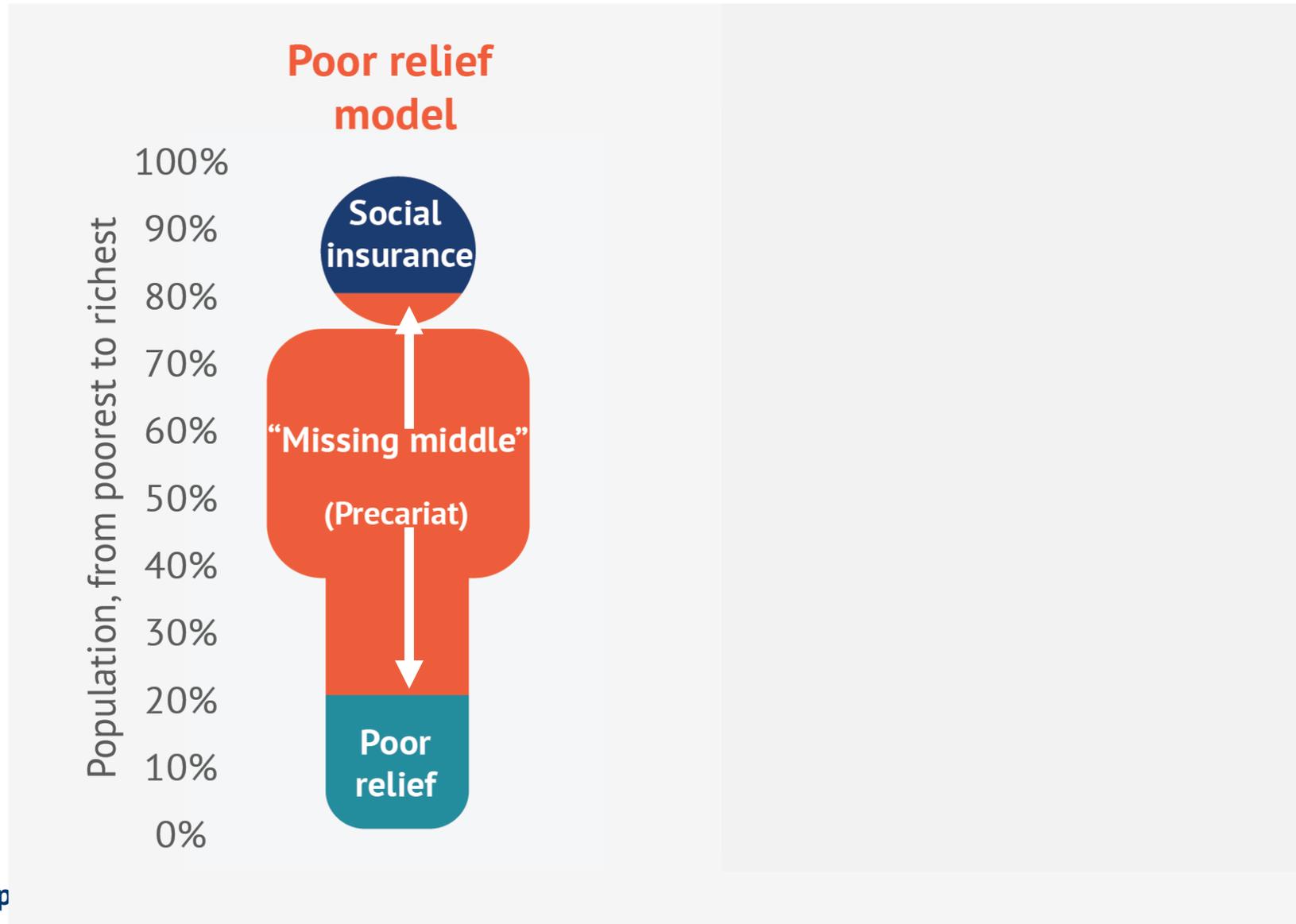


Inclusive social protection: **Shifting the paradigm**

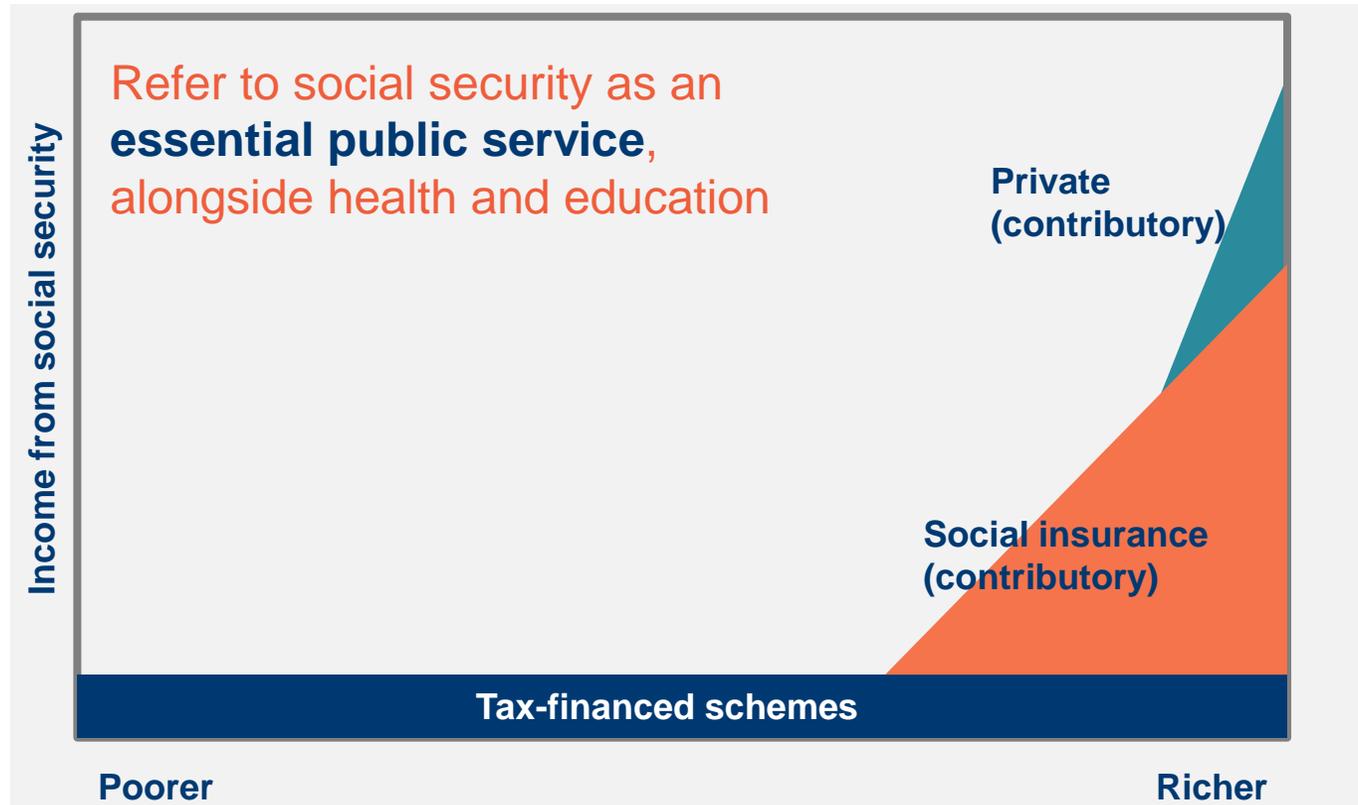
Most low and middle-income countries invest very little in tax-financed social security



Most low- and middle-income countries are still dominated by a 19th Century poor relief model

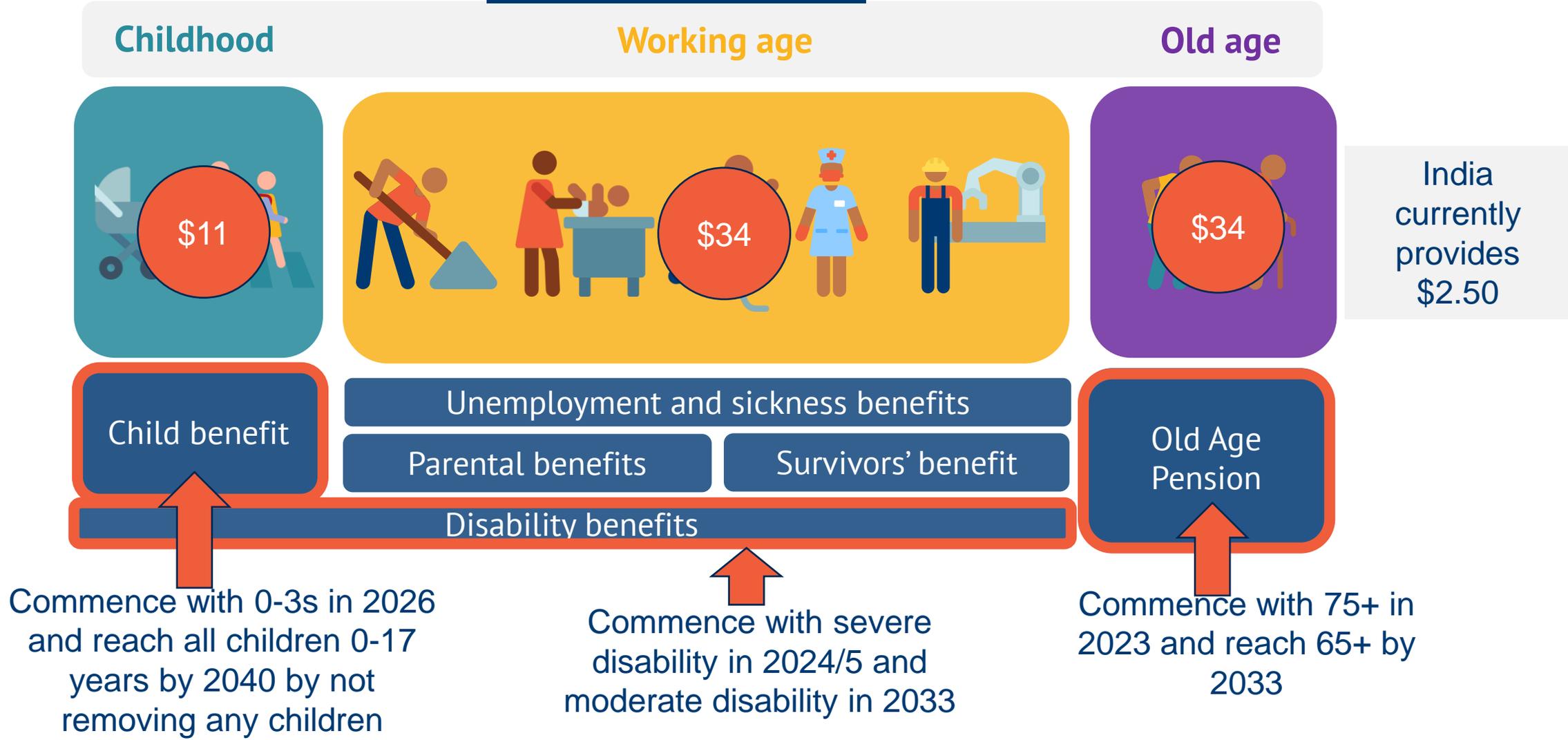


Low- and middle-income countries need to build a universal, multi-tiered lifecycle social security system

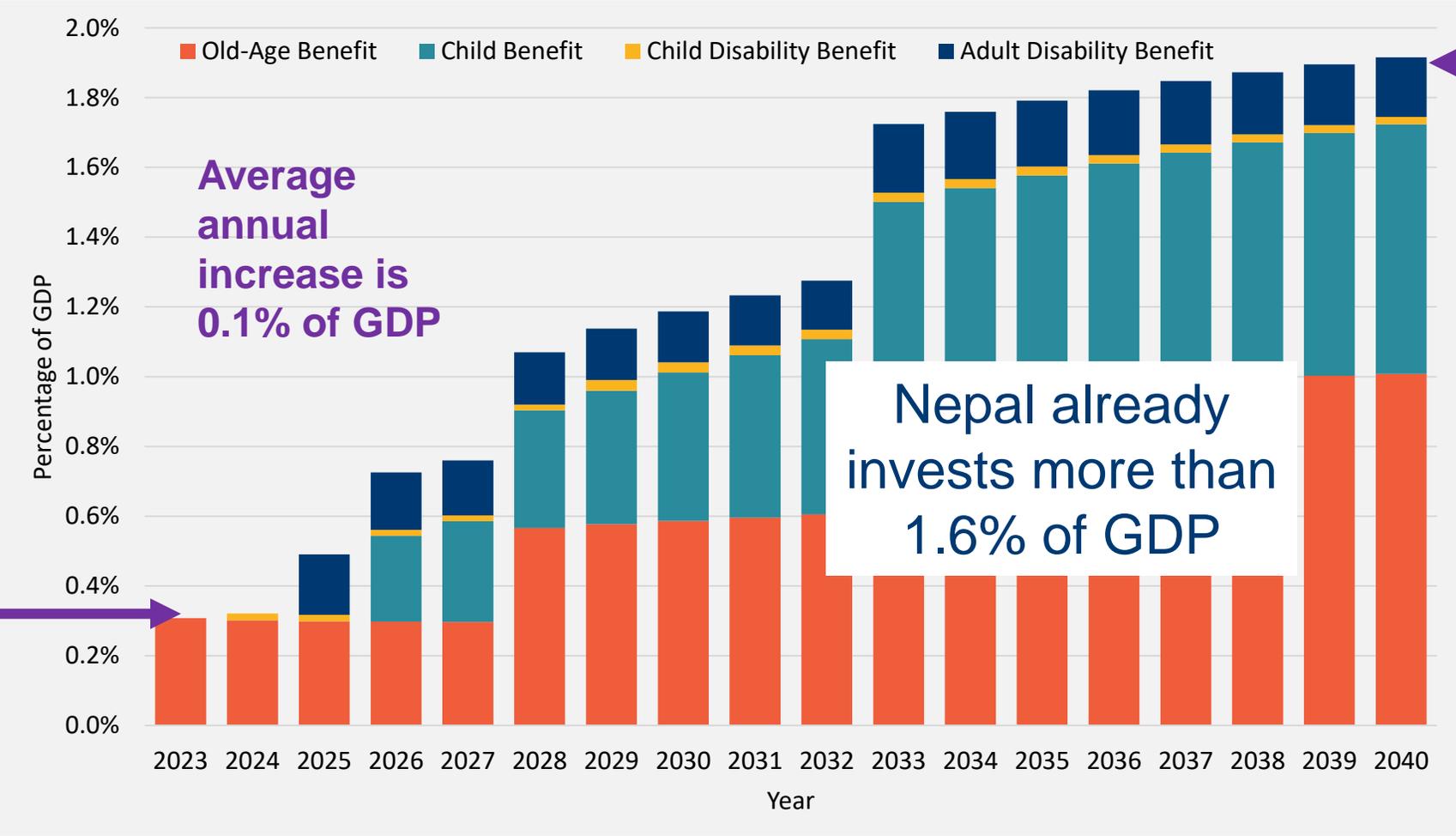


The three 'foundation' schemes in universal social security systems are child, old age and disability benefits

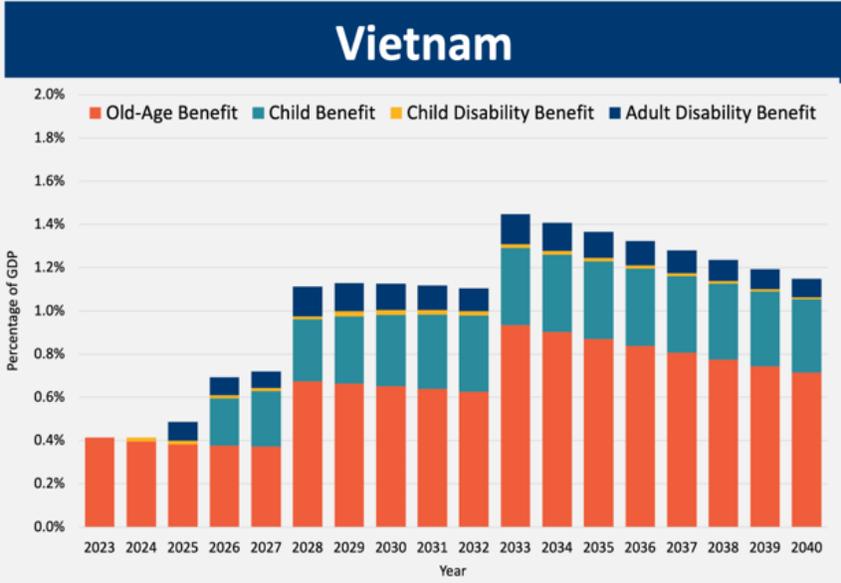
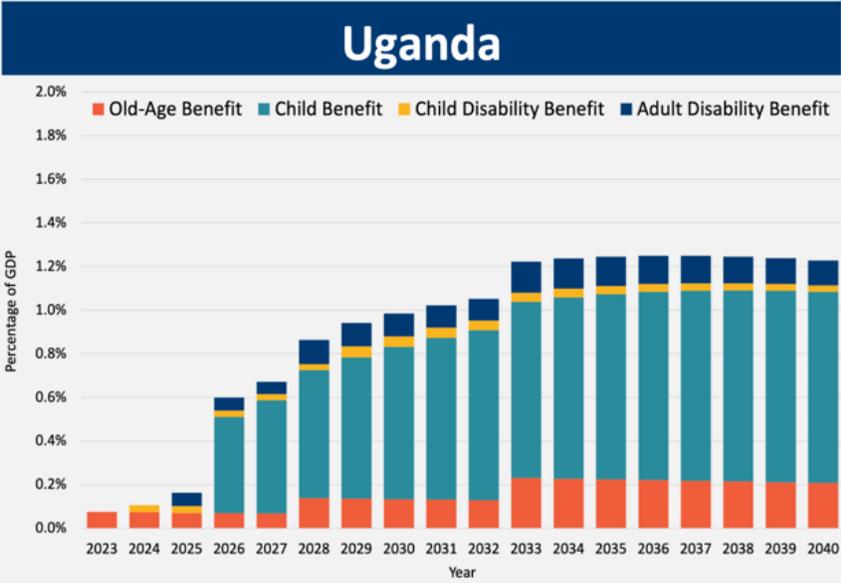
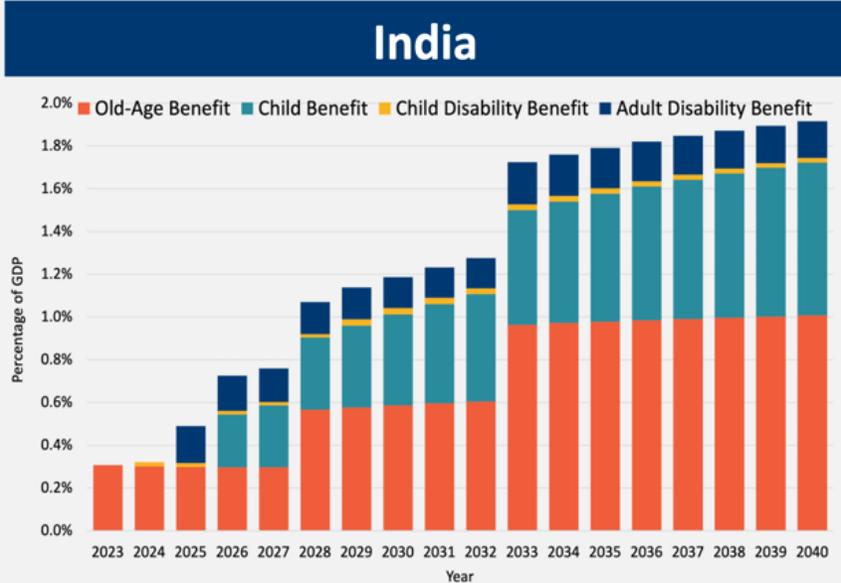
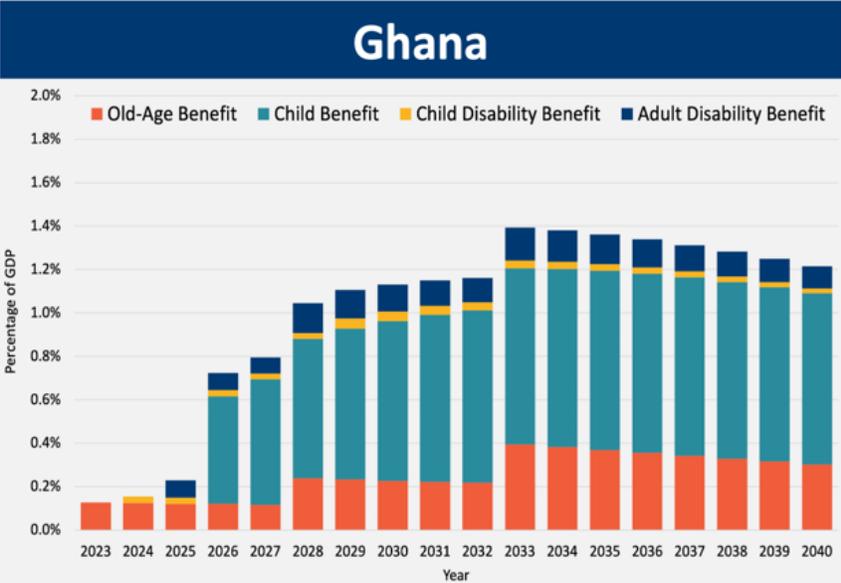
Example of India



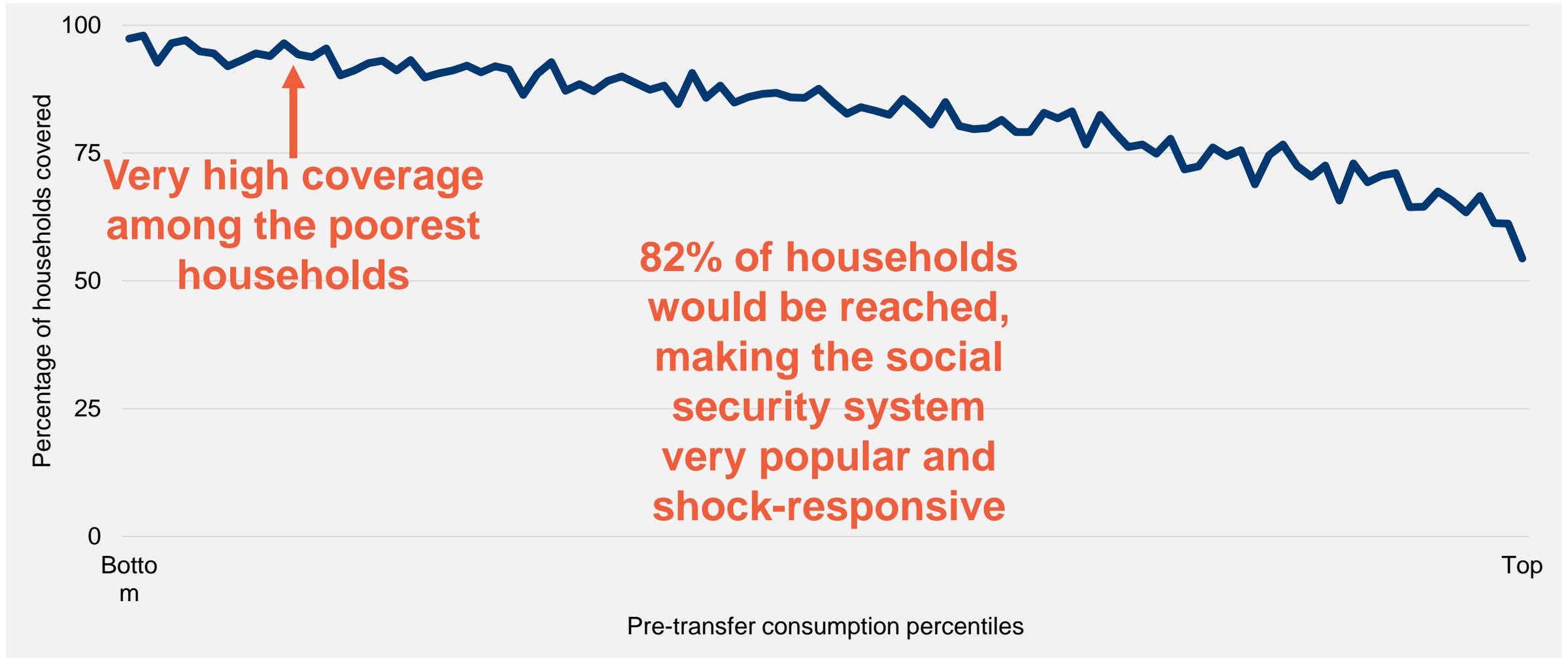
Growth in level of investment in a universal system in India



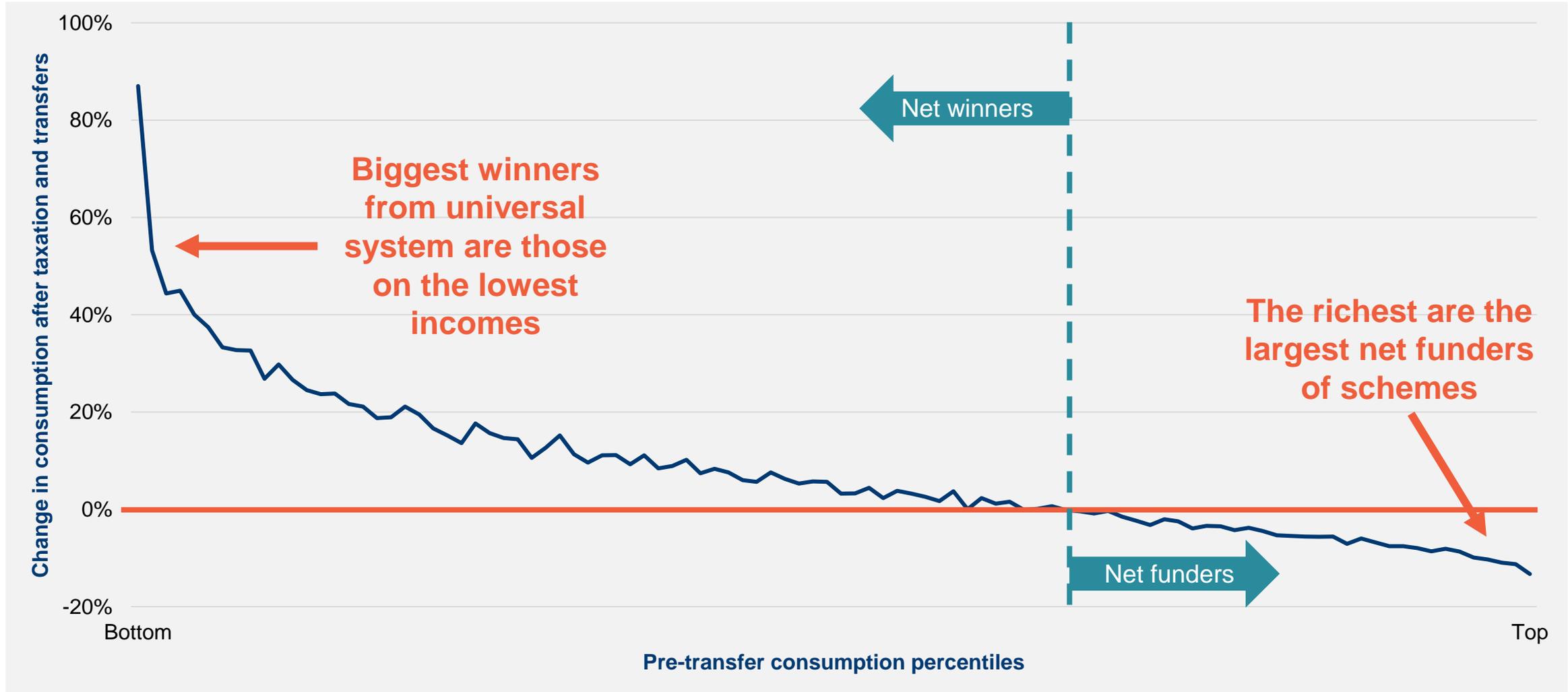
Growth in levels of investment required across all 4 countries with similar analysis



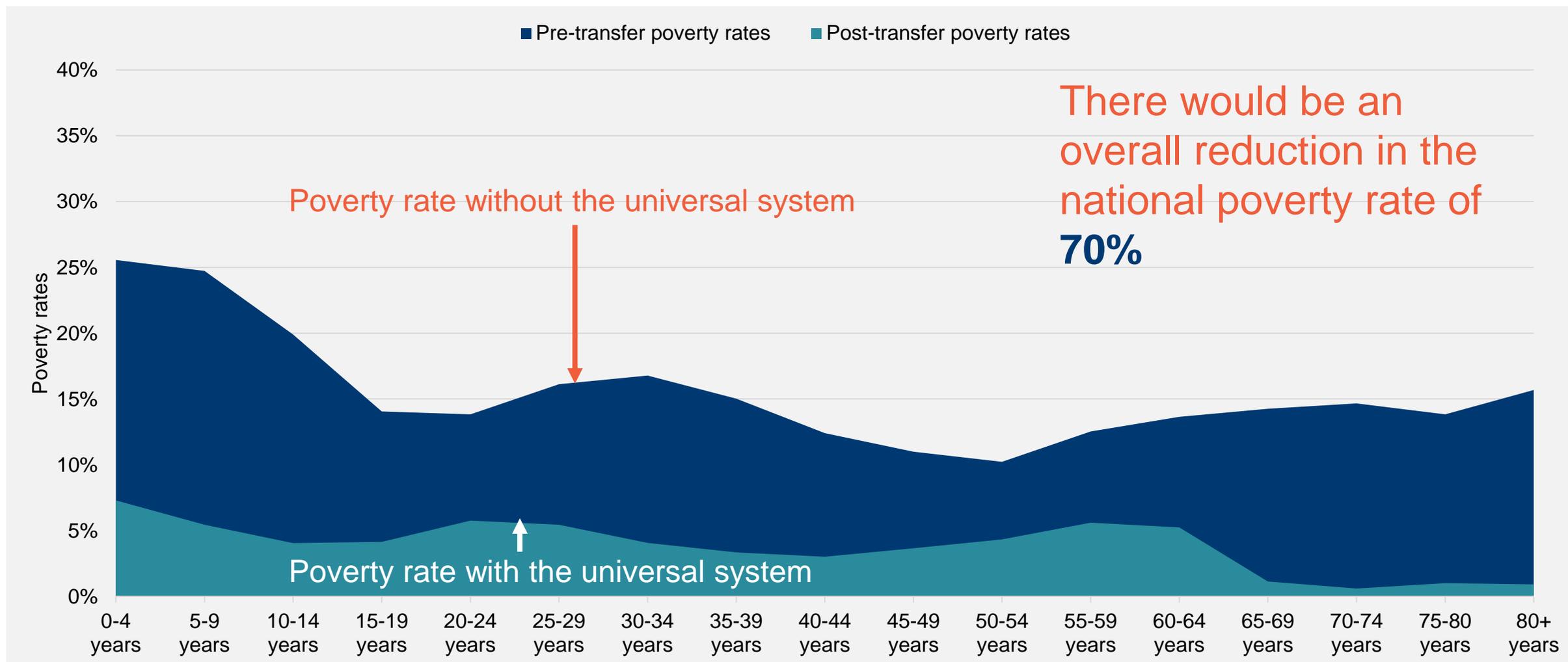
Coverage of the universal system in India (2040)



Changes in household consumption when both the transfers and the taxes to pay for the transfers are taken into account (example of India, 2040)



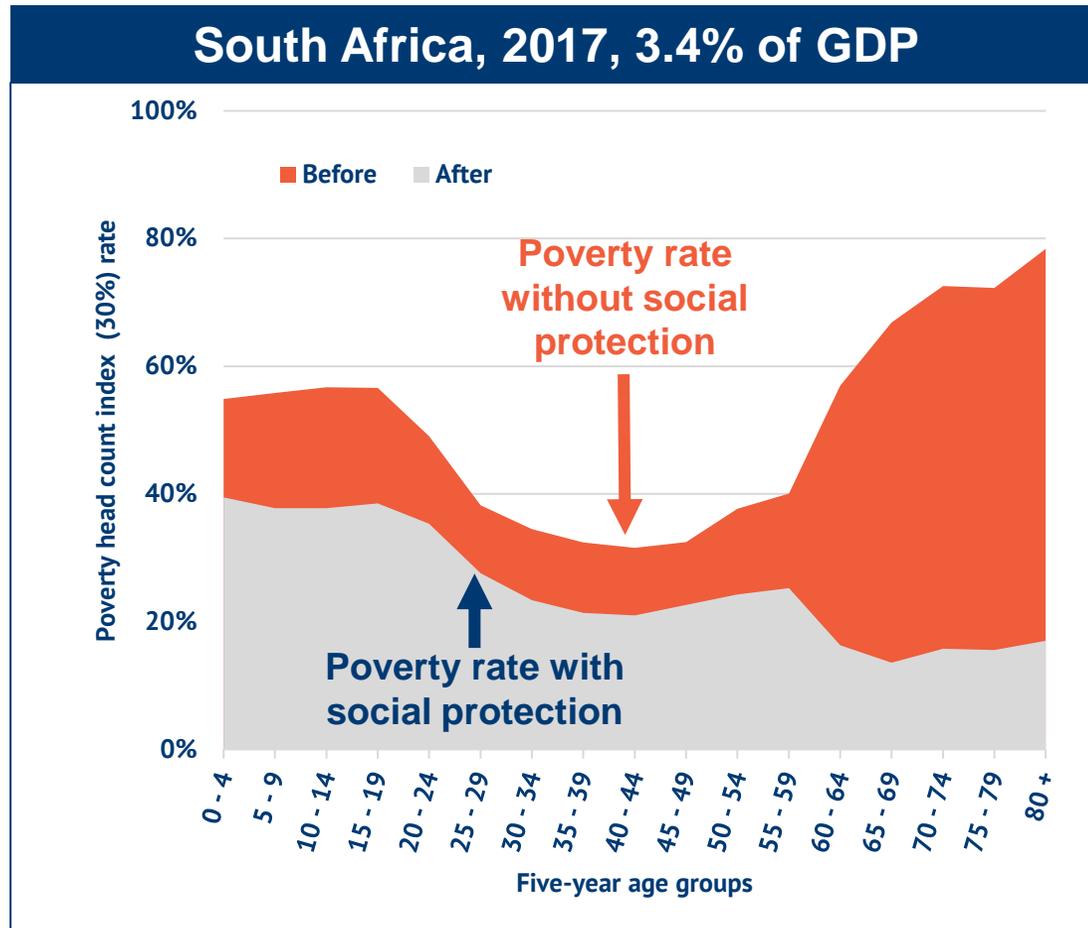
Impacts on national poverty rate across age groups: Example of India (2040)



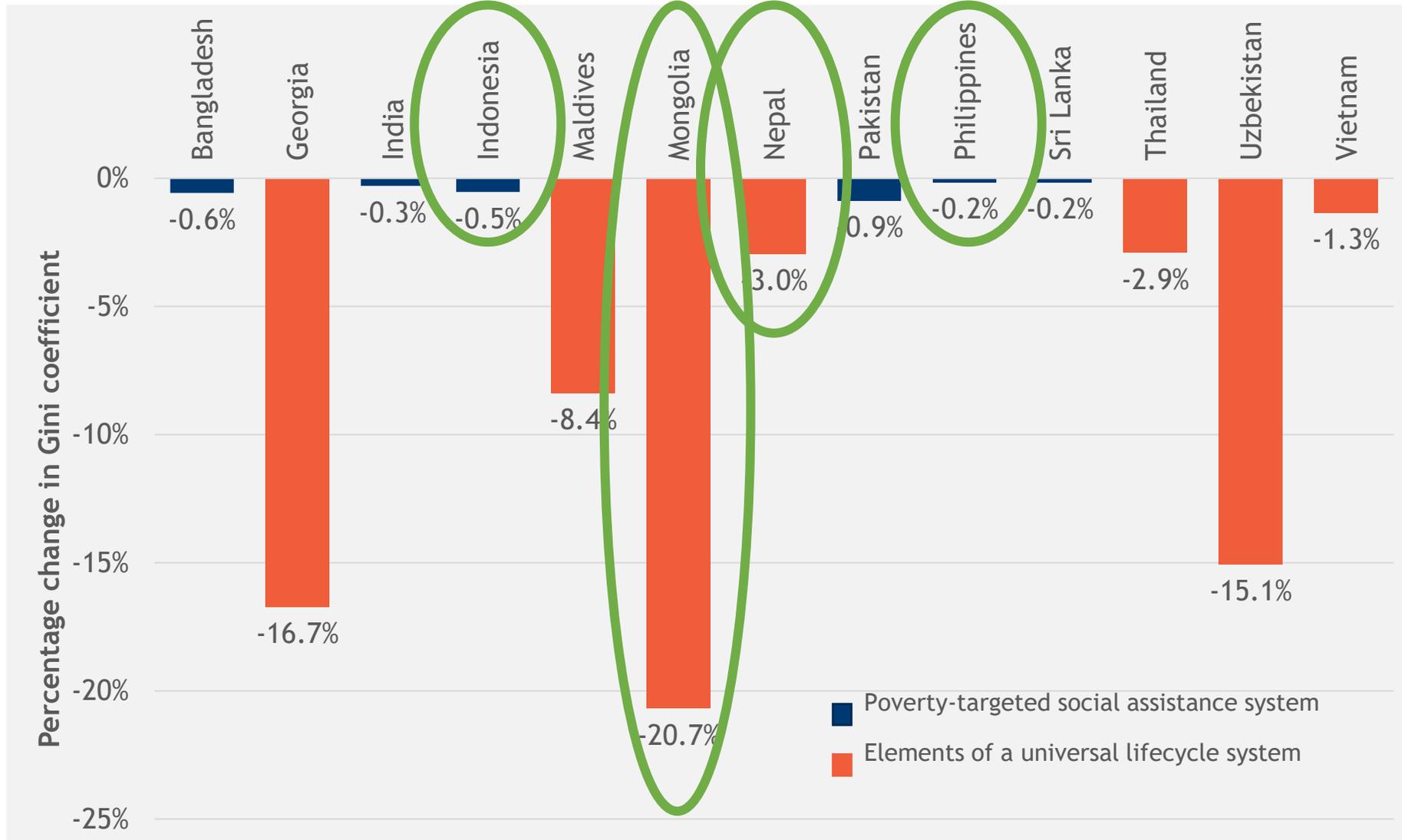
Poverty rate set at 60% of median consumption

Universal social security is higher cost, but it has higher impacts

High coverage system



In Asia, universal systems are much more effective in tackling inequality than poverty-targeted systems



Low- and middle-income countries need to choose whether to build an effective social security system (and reap the rewards)

CURRENT DEALS!!!

Second-hand Lada poor relief

CLEARANCE



Reaching the poorest



CCT

Coverage



PMT

Administration



Workfare

Transparency



Anti-Social Registry

Thank You