



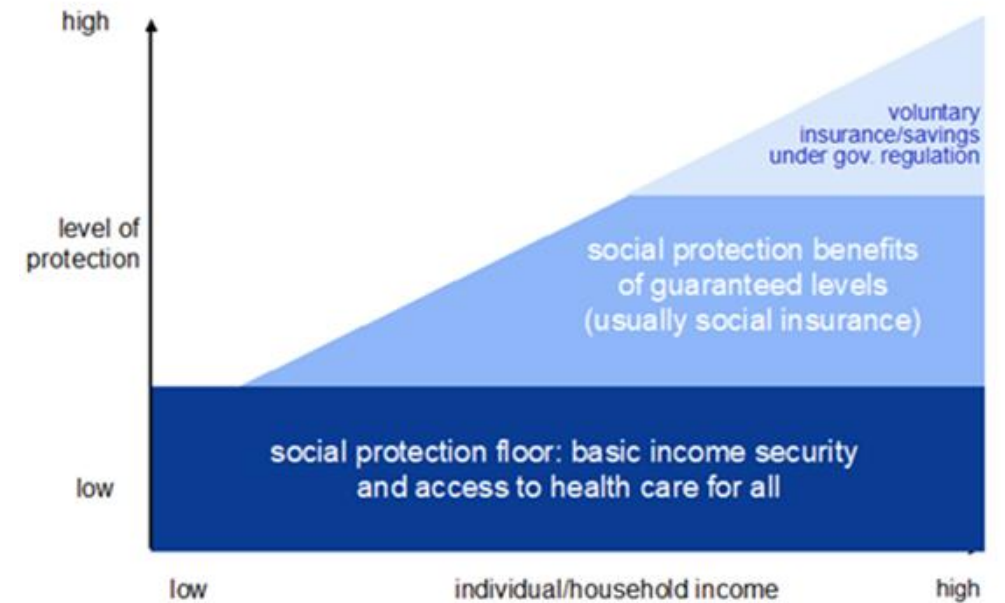
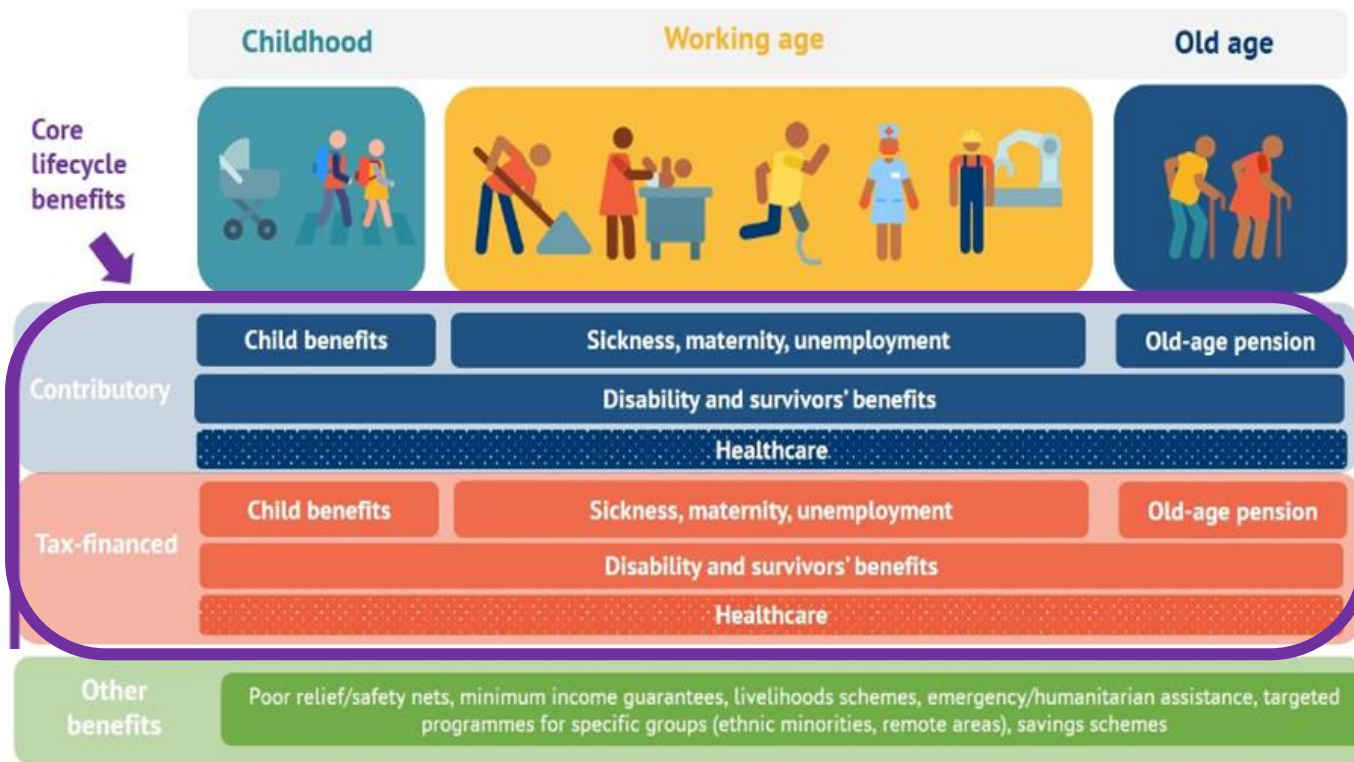
Responding to losses and damages: The role of social protection & the work of the ILO

20th Meeting of the WIM ExCom for Loss and Damage
Bonn, 13 March 2024

Jana Bischler – Technical Officer – Social Protection and Climate Change, ILO Social Protection Department

What is social protection?

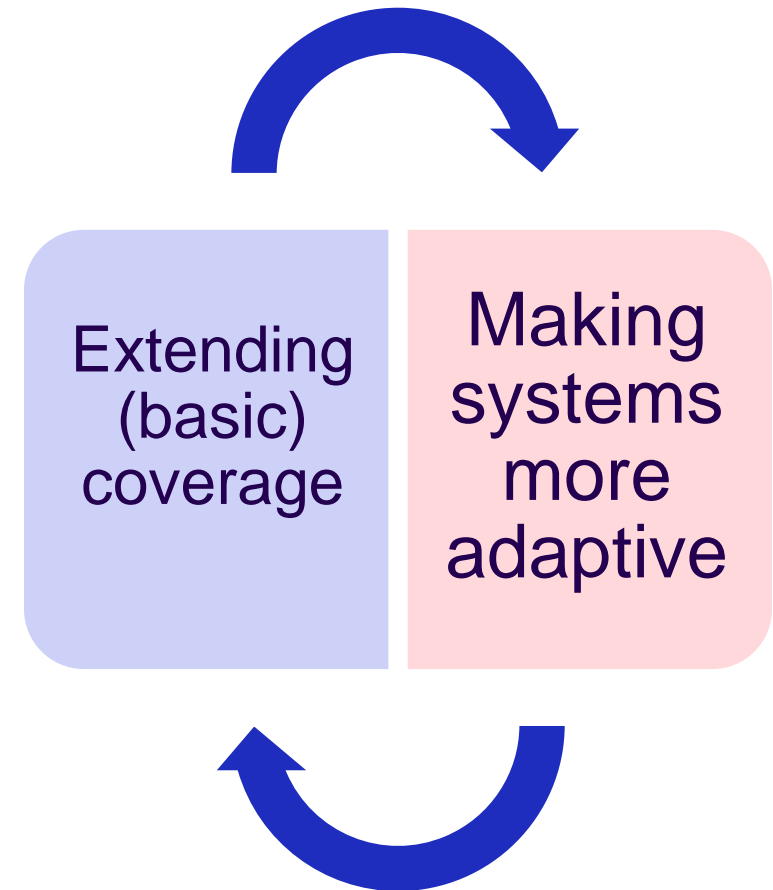
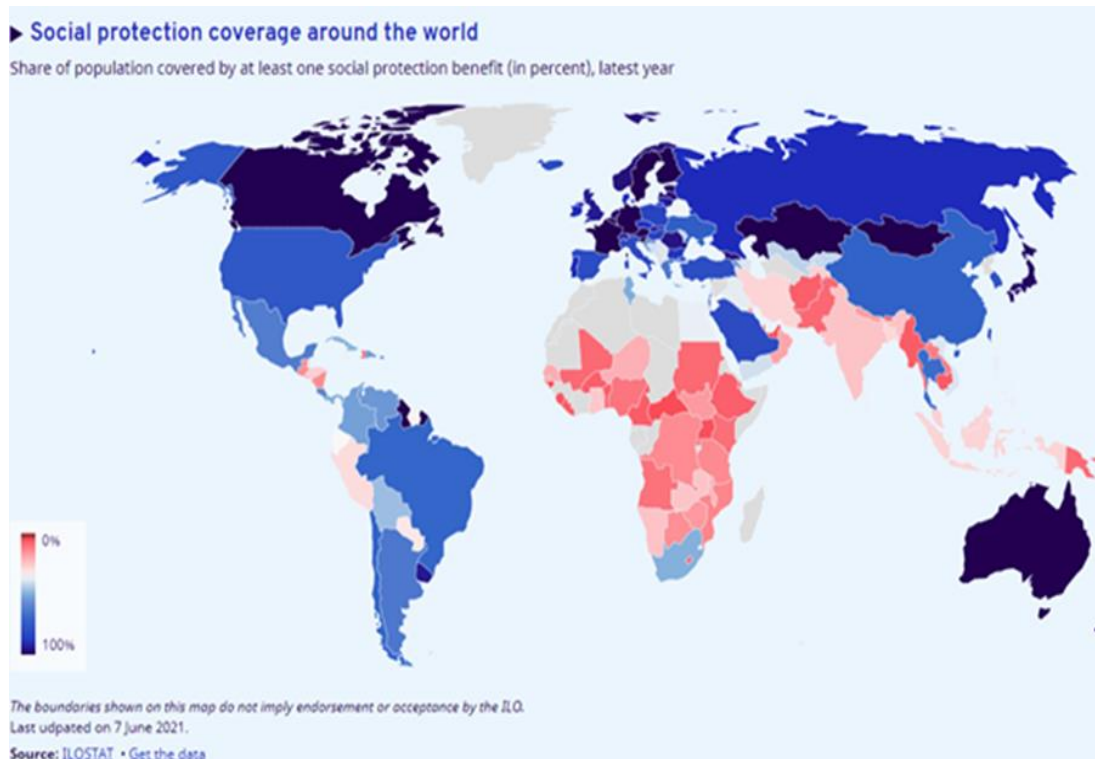
(Basic) income security and access to health care in the context of shocks (including climate!) that affect people across their lives



▶ Loss and damage: Why social protection?

- ▶ **Economic losses (i.e., incomes) and non-economic losses (i.e., health and displacement)**
- ▶ **Averting, minimising and addressing losses ...**
 - Reduces vulnerability, inequality and exclusion ex-ante and increases adaptive capacities
 - Directly reaches everyone affected, including the most vulnerable
 - Increased efficiency and timeliness
 - Draws on and helps build nationally owned systems
 - Are predictable and rights-based

Social protection for loss and damage: What does it take?



▶ **Loss and Damage – The work of the ILO**

▶ Extending social protection and ensuring preparedness for loss and damage response



Examples from over 50 countries



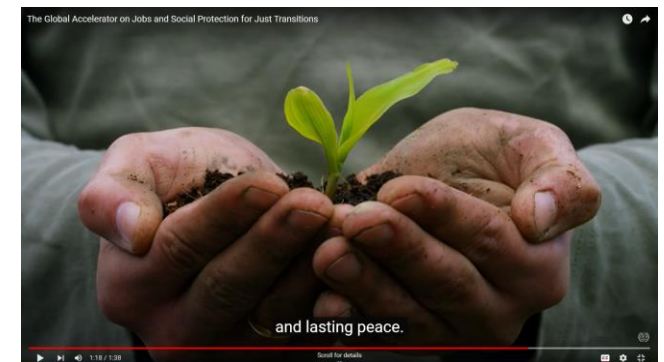
Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

Objective: Coordination of multilateral system to help countries create 400 million decent jobs and expand social protection to 4 billion people by 2030

- ▶ 12 countries with high level commitment; 8 countries started the development of roadmaps
- ▶ Range of EU member countries committed funding; GA helps countries mobilise domestic and international resources for implementation

Examples from Indonesia's roadmap:

- ▶ Improving socioeconomic registry and MIS systems
- ▶ Integrating disaster and climate change risk into social protection planning, governance, financing and delivery
- ▶ Expanding social protection benefits, including to currently excluded groups



▶ **Enhancing coherence and coordination**

Building coherent systems ...

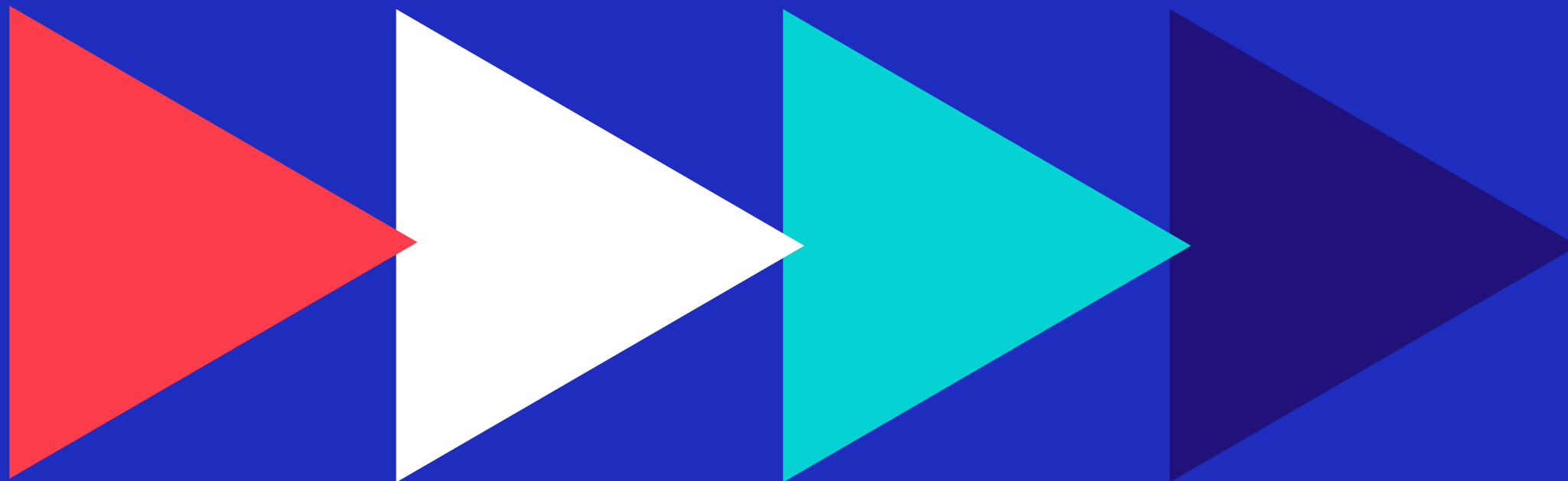
- ▶ Building social protection systems that are also adaptive rather than investing exclusively in «adaptive social protection mechanisms»
- Loss and damage responses contribute to building national systems (co-benefits for adaptation and reducing vulnerability in medium/long term beyond reactionary measures)

Through coordination ...

- ▶ Strengthen knowledge sharing and dialogue between WIM Excom, ILO and other partners of USP2030
- ▶ Linking and integrating different initiatives – e.g., the Global Accelerator and the Global Shield; engaging with ministries of labour and social development in loss and damage initiatives

▶

Thank you!



▶ **Additional slides**
For discussion and resources

▶ Country Example: Strengthening social protection for loss and damage in Mozambique

- ▶ Linking existing social assistance and social insurance + adaptive elements defined *ex ante*
- ▶ **2019** Cyclones Idai & Kenneth. **COVID-19**: extended overall coverage (+990,000) and specific geographic areas
- ▶ **Lessons:**
 - existence of legal and strategical frameworks
 - established collaboration platforms (given experience with climate-related shocks) and registries
 - Importance of ‘building back better’ to reduce underlying vulnerabilities (2023 ILO-IMF collaboration helped expand domestic resource allocation by 44% - increase in regular beneficiaries from 600k – 1 m)



International Normative Framework on Social Protection to guide approaches to avert, minimise and address losses and damages

C102 Social Security Minimum Standards Convention (1952)

Establishes minimum standards for all nine branches of social security: medical care, sickness benefits, unemployment benefit, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit, and survivors' benefit.

R202 Social protection floors recommendation (2012)

Members should establish as quickly as possible and maintain their social protection floors (for all *residents*) comprising basic income security and access to basic health care

R205 Employment and decent work for peace and resilience (2017)

In responding to crisis situations (including **disasters**), members should as quickly as possible:

- (a) Seek to **ensure basic income security**, in particular for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted
- (b) **Develop, restore or enhance comprehensive social security schemes** and other social protection mechanisms
- (c) Seek to **ensure effective access to health care** and other basic social services

In order to prevent crises, enable recovery and build resilience, Members should **establish, re-establish or maintain social protection floors**, as well as seek to close the gaps in their coverage.

► International Normative Framework on Social Protection to guide approaches to avert, minimise and address losses and damages

Guidelines for a just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies (2015)

Governments in consultation with social partners should ...

Promote and establish adequate social protection systems **providing health care and income security** to increase resilience and safeguard populations against vulnerabilities and impacts from climate change (incl. Innovative SP mechanisms, Employment guarantee schemes, portability of benefits for those displaced, public insurances for farmers, MSMEs, among other measures)

ILC Resolution on a Just Transition (2023)

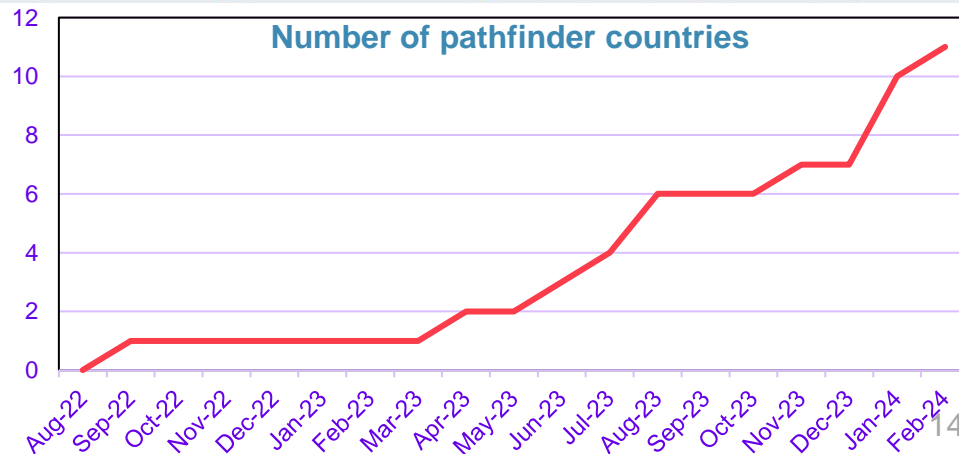
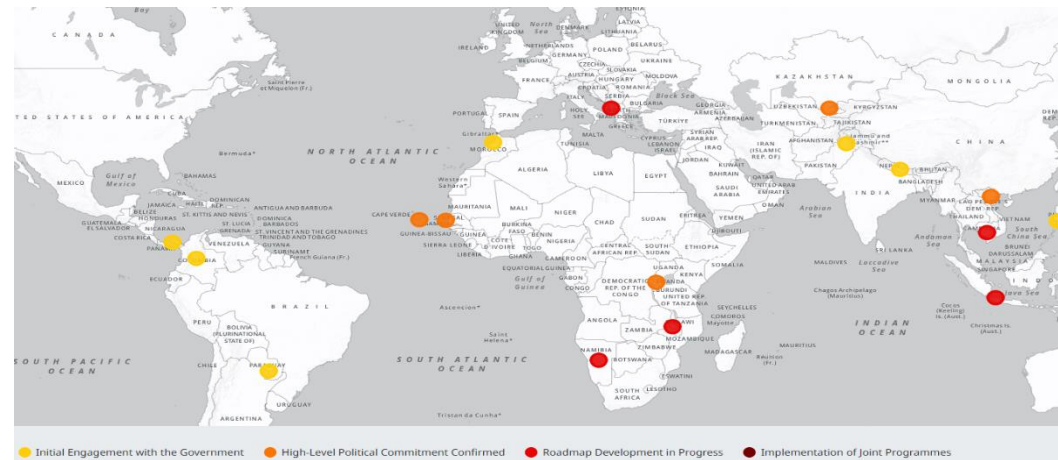
(j) Provide universal access to comprehensive, adequate and sustainable social protection systems, including social protection floors, to safeguard populations against adverse impacts, reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience

ILO is mandated to support countries in building universal social protection systems that can provide income security and access to health care also in the context of environmental impacts and crises

Pathfinder countries of the Global Accelerator

Pathfinder countries dashboard

<https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/pathfinder-countries>



High level commitment in 12 pathfinder countries

- Albania
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Colombia
- Indonesia
- Malawi
- Namibia
- Paraguay
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

4 roadmaps developed

- Albania
- Indonesia
- Malawi
- Namibia

4 roadmaps under development

- Cambodia
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Uzbekistan

Ongoing consultations with 5 countries

- Bangladesh, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines

▶ Climate Change and Social Protection: Resources

- ▶ [Social protection for a just transition. A global strategy for increasing ambition in climate action](#)
- ▶ [ILO Product and Services: Social protection for a Just Transition](#)
- ▶ [Social Protection for a Just Transition – Policy brief](#)
- ▶ [Social Protection and Climate Change – case studies](#)

- ▶ [ILO Strategy on extending social protection to migrant workers, refugees and their families](#)
- ▶ [Human mobility and labour migration in a just transition -policy brief](#)

Other resources:

- ▶ [Relevance of Social Protection Systems for the Loss and Damage Fund and Funding Arrangements Submission Kaltenborn.pdf \(unfccc.int\)](#)
- ▶ [Turning climate justice into practice? Channeling loss and damage funding through national social protection systems in climate-vulnerable countries - Huber - 2024 - WIREs Climate Change - Wiley Online Library](#)

▶ Beyond Social Protection: ILO's work on human mobility

Norm-setting, research and capacity building to support policy coherence between just transition and labour mobility and migration, through

- ▶ Emphasising social dialogue
- ▶ Advocating for rights-based regular migration pathways for people on the move because of climate change impacts
- ▶ Ensuring decent work for people at risk of climate change impacts through capacity-building projects
- ▶ Input to intergovernmental/interagency processes e.g. Task Force on Displacement, UN Network Workstream on climate change, regional dialogue (Pacific/IGAD region)
- ▶ Fair recruitment and decent work in the green sector; skills development for green jobs

Focal point: Paul Tacon, Labour Migration Specialist – tacon@ilo.org

► Beyond Social Protection: ILO's work on climate risk insurance

Supporting government initiatives for addressing agriculture and disaster risks:

- **Rwanda** - Ministry of Agriculture's National Agriculture Insurance Scheme - new products and processes to cover a larger sections of small holder farmers
- **Senegal** - capacity building of the government supported insurer CNAAS
- **Ghana** – support regulator and the insurance association to develop a framework for effective implementation and rapid growth of agriculture insurance (inputs for Global Shield support)

Caribbean and Pacific: Insurance as a business continuity tool and livelihood protection against **climate hazards and weather-related risks** (e.g., Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad, Grenada, Belize)

- UNCDF collaboration- Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands (proposed)

"3-D" Client Value Assessment tool : provides a multi-dimensional understanding of the value proposition for potential or existing clients.

Focal point: Pranav Prashad, Senior Technical Officer, Microinsurance – prashad@ilo.org

▶ Climate Change and Just Transition Finance and Insurance: Resources

- ▶ [Just Transition Finance – Pathways for banking and insurance](#)
- ▶ Thematic page: [Climate change and financing a just transition](#)
- ▶ Input paper for G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group: [Finance for a Just Transition and the Role of Transition Finance](#)
- ▶ [Just Transition Finance Tool](#) for financial institutions focusing banking and investing activities
- ▶ Awareness raising events and roundtables: ILO Just Energy Transition Forum, [Building Bridges Week \(2021, 2022\)](#), tool launch at [COP27](#)

- ▶ [Agriculture](#) and [climate risk insurance](#)
- ▶ Insurance as a tool for [business continuity](#) and [livelihood protection](#)
- ▶ [Property insurance](#)
- ▶ Insurance [training modules](#)
- ▶ [The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - YouTube](#)