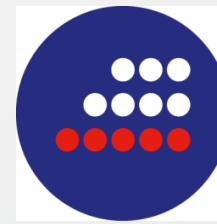


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Key demands for national and international action on universal social protection

Universal Social Protection: End Poverty and Reduce Inequality
Side Event High-Level Political Forum
Tuesday July 18th 2017

Social protection for all

Key for poverty and inequality reduction, and to achieve the 2030 Agenda

Adaptation to National Context: Implications of the 2030 Agenda for Argentina

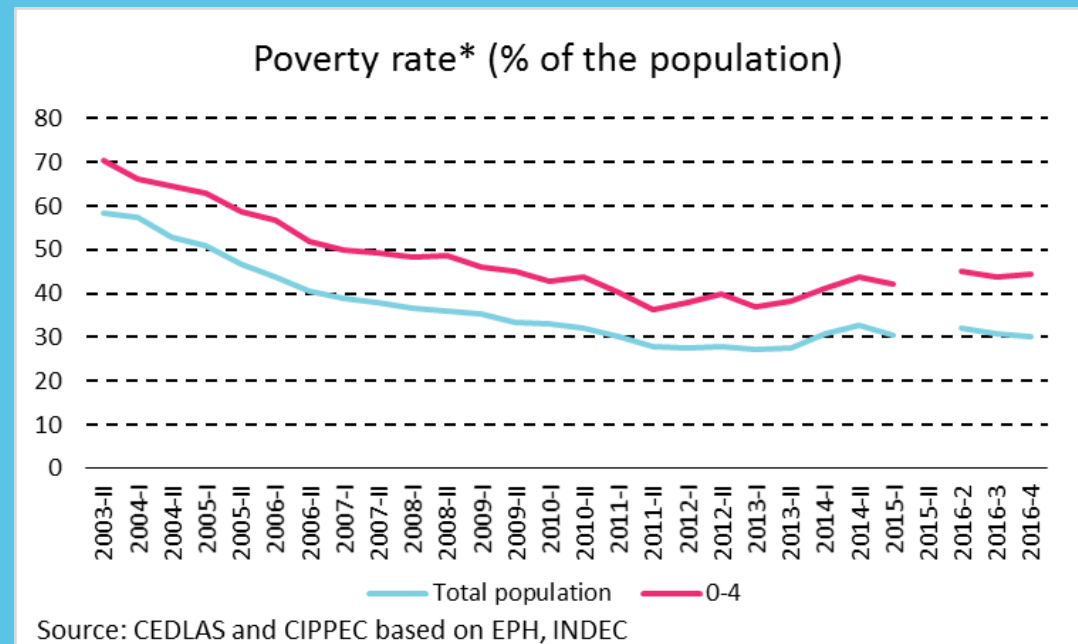
- **Social protection floors (ILO R20):** Greatest challenges: Guarantee 1, 2 & 3
→ Higher unprotection for young and female households
- **Link with SDGs:** Focus on SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - Considered as social protection priorities for the Government's Goal "Zero Poverty", according to Argentina's Voluntary Report
 - All starred (*) indicators are also considered by the Argentinian Government in the Voluntary Report

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

32% of the population under the poverty line

Infantilisation of poverty

- Moderate* and extreme poverty* affect 42.3% and 9.4% of children under 5 years of age, respectively.
- 22.3% of children under 5 years of age live in households with at least one unsatisfied basic need (vs. 12.5% of total population).
- Significant regional disparities across the country.



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Existing social protection policies

Conditional Cash Transfers: Universal Child Allowance and Universal Pregnancy Allowance, but:

- Lack of universal coverage*
- Lowest children coverage in the poorest quintile
- Government social spending as a % of total spending remained constant

Proposal: universal income for families with children (Guarantee 2)

Based on the current family allowances scheme:

- Universalization: Reach all children
- Make the system more progressive
- Increase cash transfer amounts

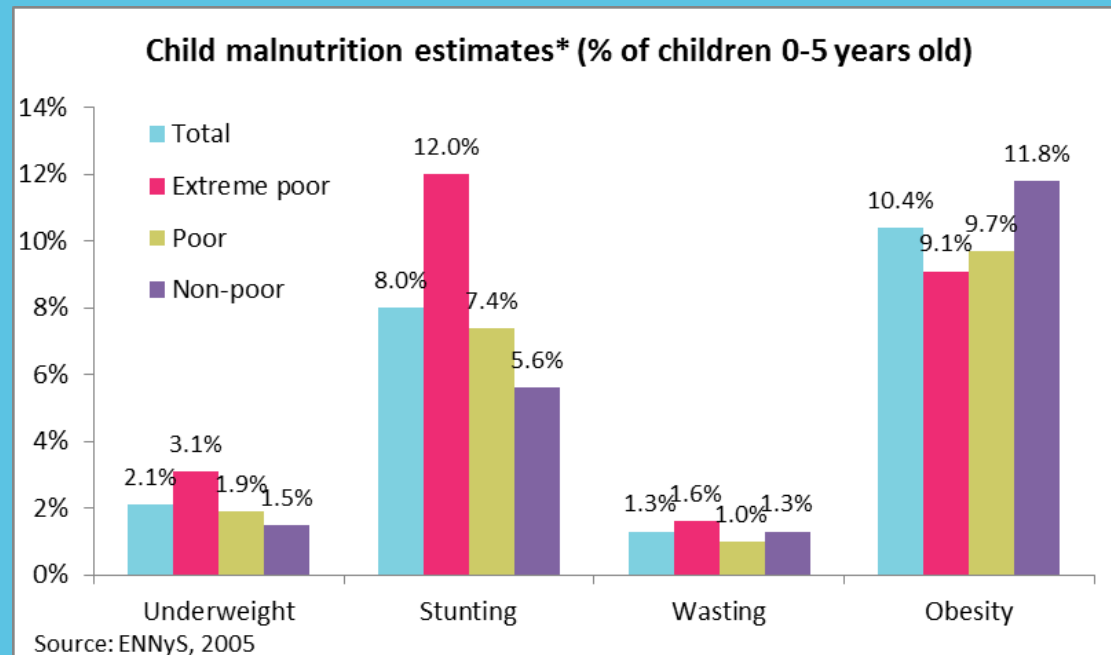
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Malnutrition as the greatest concern

- Obesity epidemic* with lack of specific micro nutrients
- Severe food insecurity affects 4.5% of households and it has low incidence among children.

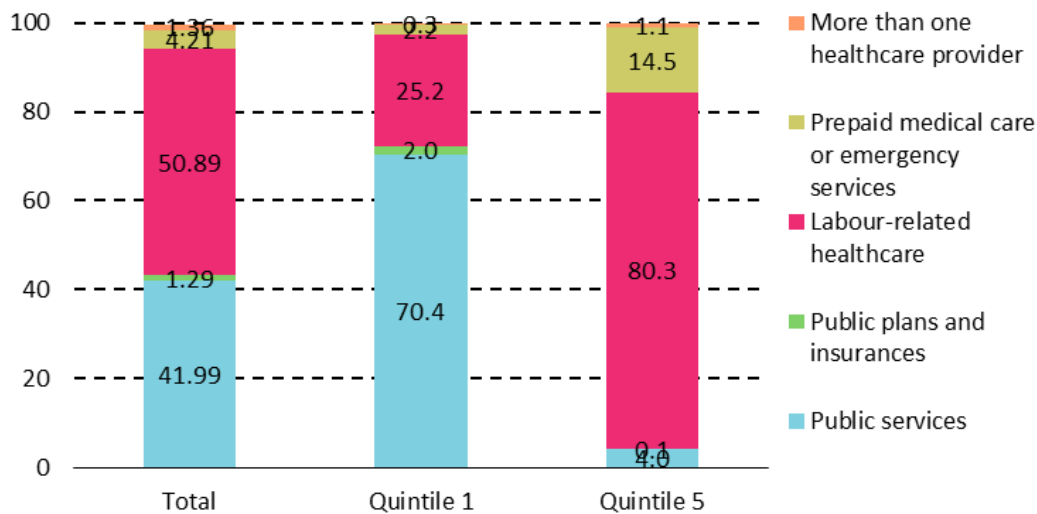
Proposal: encourage healthy eating and physical activity

- Strategies to promote healthy food choices
- Industry regulations and incentives
- Encourage healthy habits
- Raise public awareness



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Healthcare coverage*



Source: CIPPEC, based on EPH IV-16, INDEC

Infant mortality* reached an all-time low in 2015: 9.7 deaths per 1,000 births.

Maternal mortality*

- Outstanding debt: unmet MDG

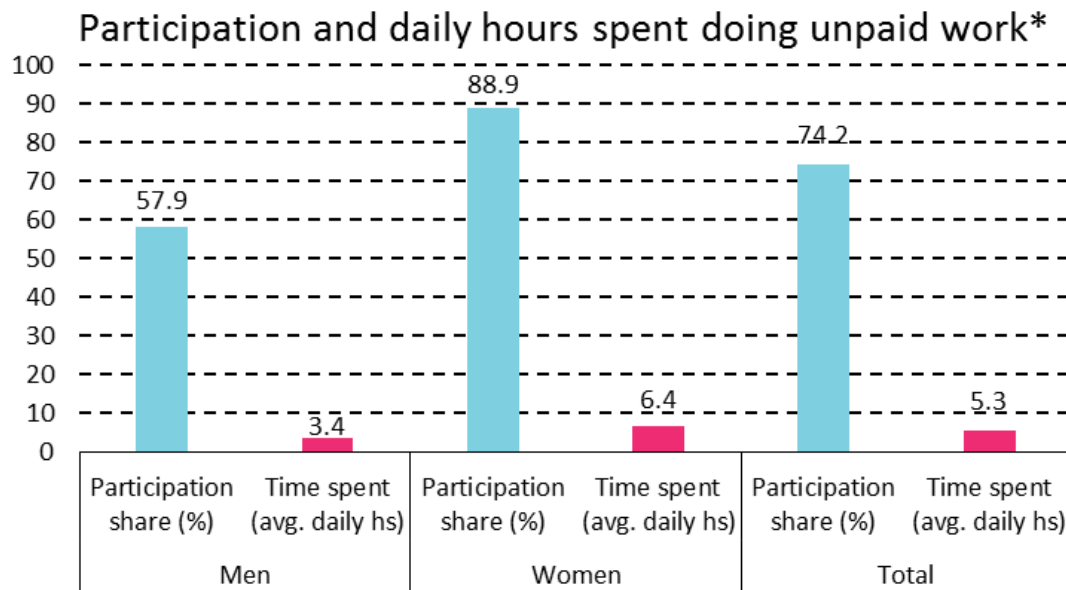
Sexual and reproductive health

- Teenage fertility rate* constant and 67% unintended*

Proposals

- Sexual and reproductive health: Raise awareness; Improve access to contraception ; Enhance sexual education; and sexual violence and abuse prevention
- Maternal and infant wellbeing: expand services & linkage to transfereces

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Source: Time-Use and Unpaid Work Survey, INDEC, 2013

Significant gender gaps remain:

- Poverty: the other face of the infantilisation of poverty
- Labour market participation and performance
- Disproportionate burden of unpaid work*

Proposals:

- Remove barriers (ie maternity and paternity leaves)
- Expand care services
- Fulfilment of Sexual and Reproductive Rights: She decides

Conclusion

Guaranteeing SPFs as a prerequisite for SDGs realization

Focus on “leaving no one behind”:

- Needs to be translated into a focus of universalization with expansion of social policies.
- Focus on not creating dual regimes of social protection
 - Allow the progressive fulfilment of rights

Social protection floors for all, an useful framework for:

- Identifying gaps → **Argentina**: families with greater proportion of women and children
- Mutidimensional approach: fulfilment of several SDGs (+ SDG10 and 17). Requires minimum income insurance and strategies for (re)productive conciliation

Conclusion

Guaranteeing SPFs as a prerequisite for SDGs realization

Means for implementation (principles of R202):

- **Coordination within government:** sectors & levels
- **Articulation** with private sector and civil society (as partners, responsibility is on the States)
- **Relevance of disaggregated data & integral systems of information**
- **Calls on progressive & sustainable structures for financing:** relying on international cooperation solely at first. Mix of contributive and non-contributive sources.
 - **Ultimate leads to building strong resilient societies & enabling fulfillment of human rights**

Further reading:

Díaz Langou and Caro Sachetti: Sustainable Development Goals and Early Childhood in Argentina: Gaps and priority actions to leave no one behind, CIPPEC, July 2017. Available at: www.cippec.org



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