

Demography, development and Social Protection Systems

Reshaping the generational and gender contract: fiscal efforts and
social protection policies for sustainable poverty eradication

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Beijing, December, 9-10th December, 2017

IAP-SPEC Conference

Science-Based Solutions for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development:
Science Academies working together to tackle SDGs 1 and 10

Brief Presentation Statement: redefining the gender and generational contracts with an eye on equality

- Science has increasingly provided solid arguments for reshaping the social protection systems of both developing and developed nations: neuroscience, demography, sociology and economics provide the blueprint for (re)shaping social protection systems that are effective in tackling poverty, efficient in increasing productivity and diminishing inequality and sustainable in fiscal and economic inter-temporal terms.
- Three components of this social protection systems will be proposed: a) robust early childhood protection systems that include cash transfers, care systems and leaves from work to care for family and offspring, b) empowering women in reproductive choices, through education and in their capacity to become incorporated into the labor market and c) basic flat-rate universal systems of protection for the elderly delinked from contributory records are the cornerstone of the protection systems we shall advocate.
- Health Care and Education also need to be reframed towards basic universal coverage, limiting stratification and increasing efficiency. Basic guarantees and quality should be the state business, while additional goods and services can be left to markets. Targeting benefits or contributory based social security while necessary in some cases because of fiscal limitations or path dependency should be seen as a transitional stage towards basic universalism in social protection.

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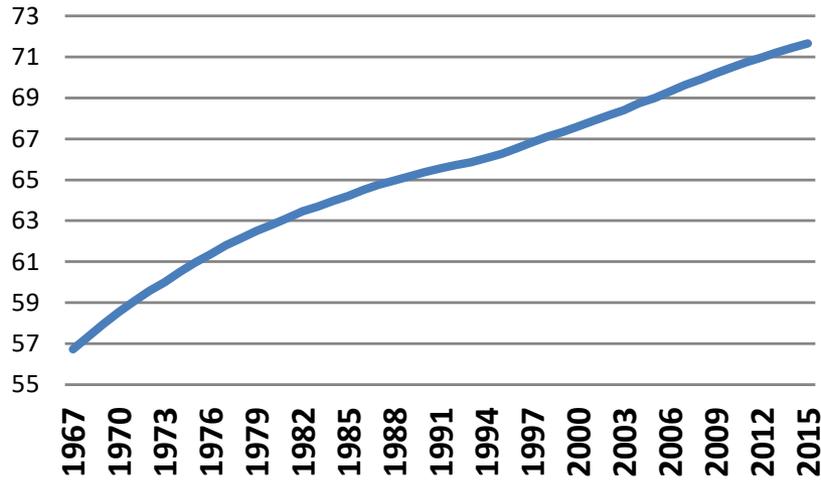
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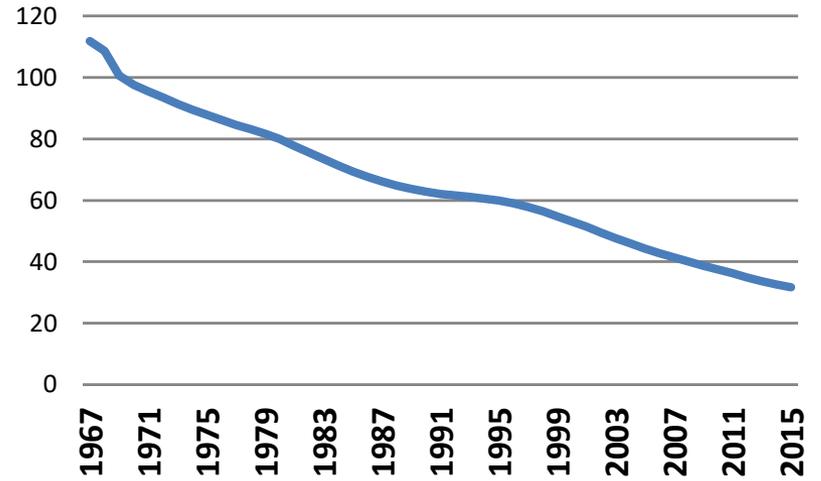
Structure of the presentation

- Three critical scientific findings: neuroscience and early childhood development, understanding intergenerational transfers and factoring non paid work into economic equations.
- States, markets and families: the distributional spheres of risk, protection and opportunity
- One way to look at the sources of poverty: inequality and productivity
- Another way to look at the sources of poverty: fault lines in states, markets and families.
- The dominant underlying contracts in social protection regimes
 - The labor/rights link
 - The generational contract
 - The gender contract
- Fault lines in social regimes in comparative perspective
 - The formal/informal divide
 - The intergenerational reproduction of inequality
 - Gender, families, work and fertility: a new great divide?
 - Stratification in risk coverage and insurance mechanisms
 - The shyness to redistribute assets
 - The limited capacity of states to redistribute opportunity
- A universal blueprint to guide the reshaping of national social protection systems

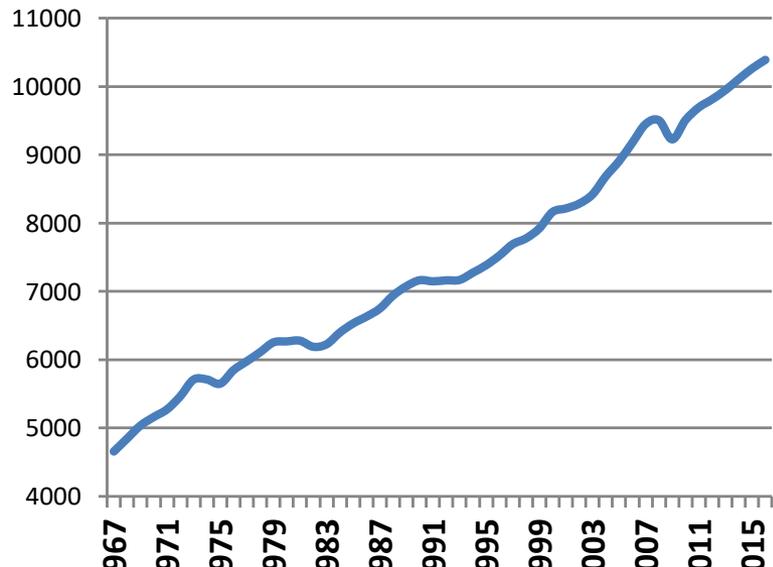
World Life Expectancy



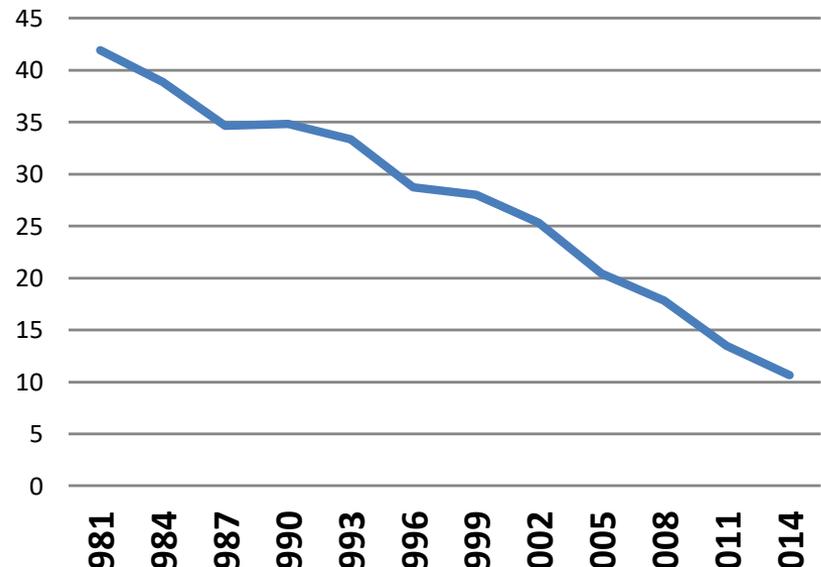
World Infant Mortality



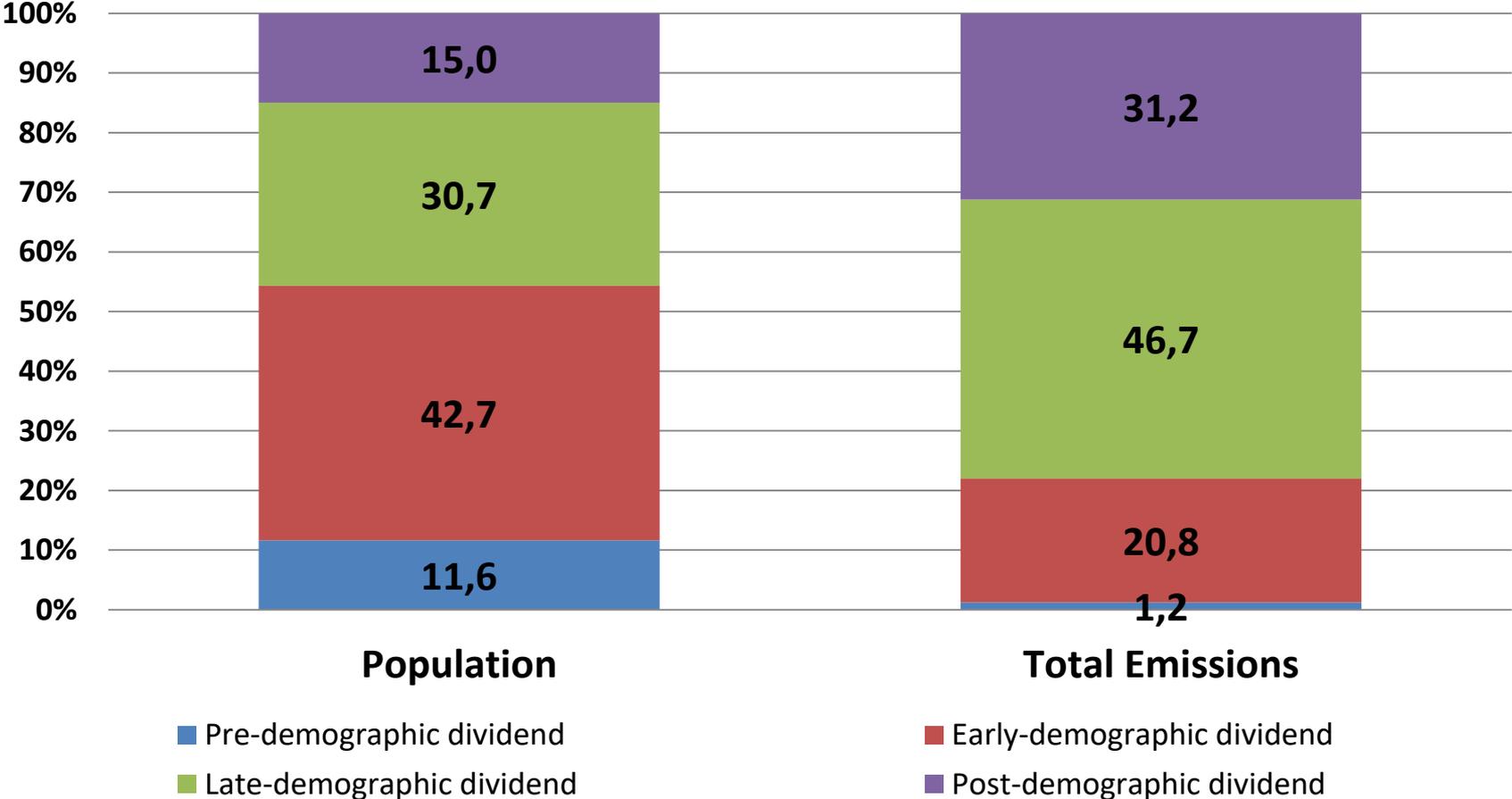
World GDP percapita



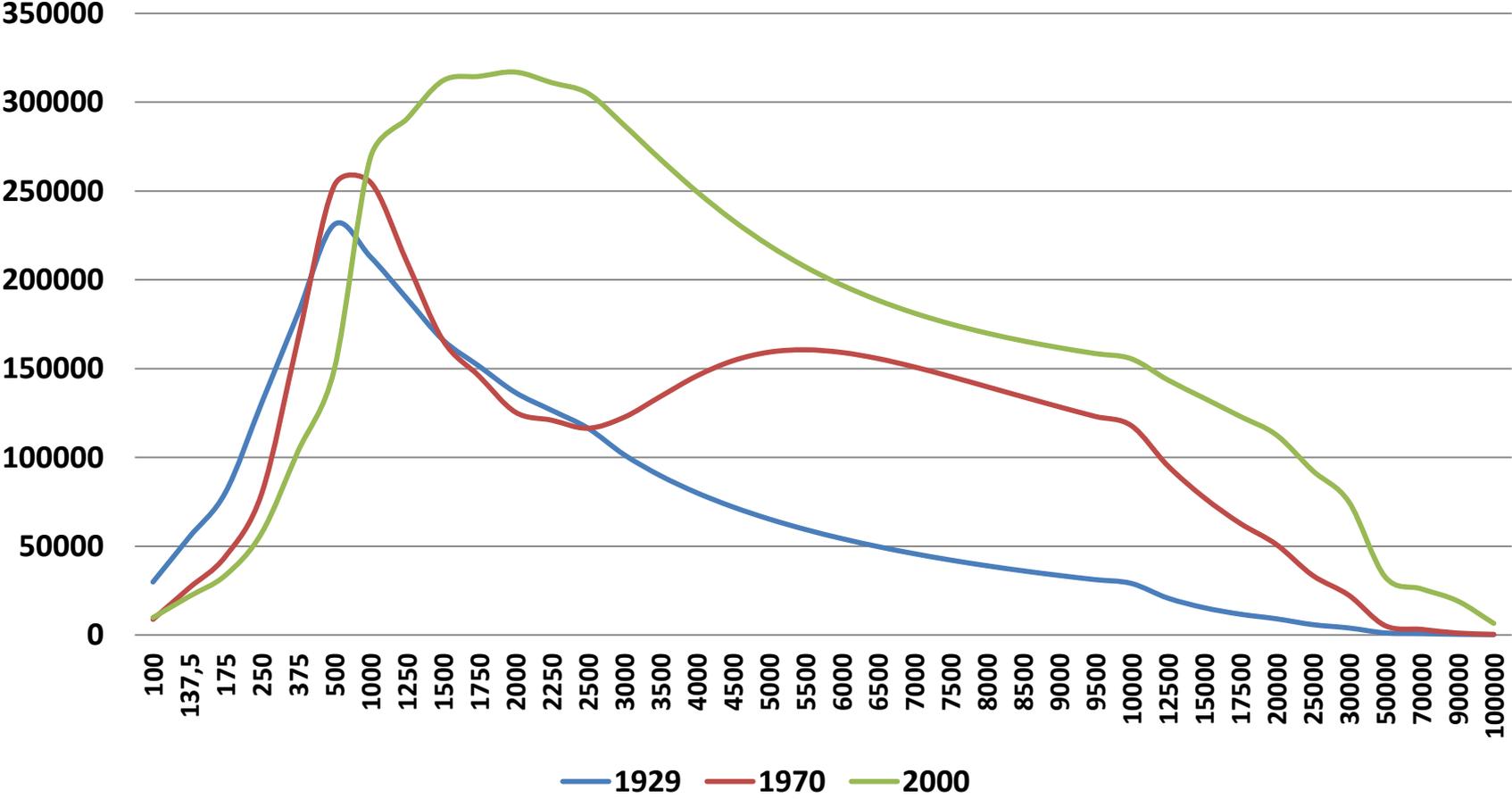
World Poverty headcount evolution



Contribution to world population and world CO2 emmissions by demographic stages (circa 2015)

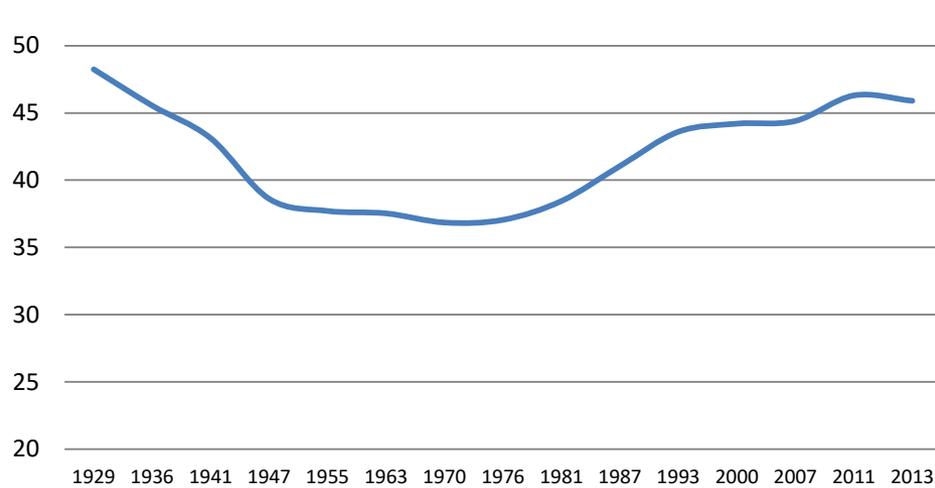


Global Income Distribution during the 20th century

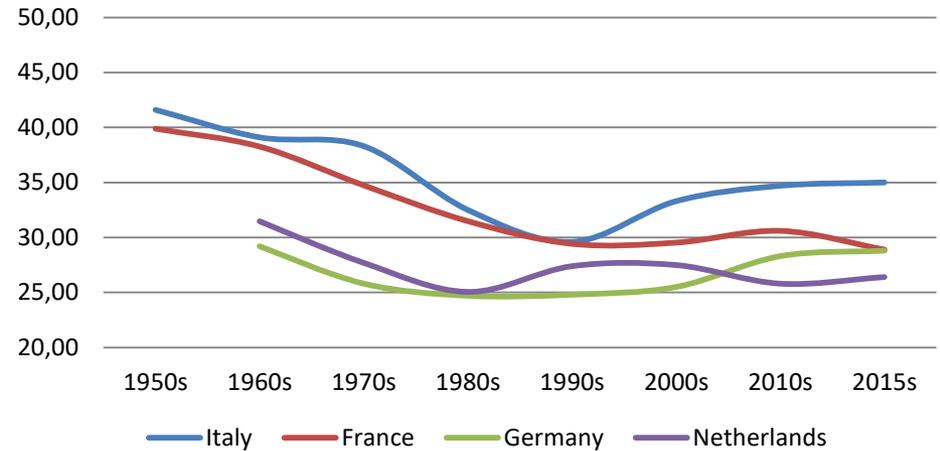


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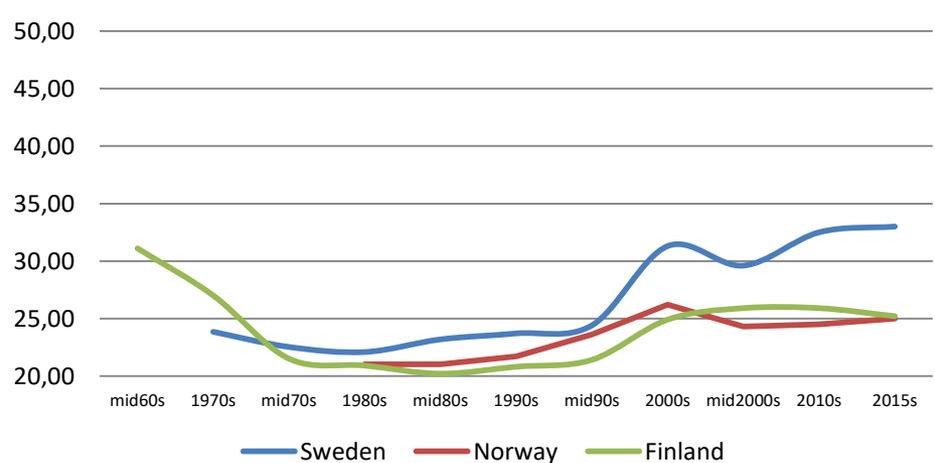
United States



Continental Europe



Nordic Countries



Selected developing countries

