

Social Protection Floor and Employment

Ms. Valerie Schmitt
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Time management

Explanation of the World Café and the thematic Organization of four groups Four Cafés: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Chez Ginette</i>• <i>La belle Astrid</i>• <i>A la table de Christine</i>• <i>Ali's bar</i>	10 minutes
World café (the participants stay 10 min in each café and turn from one café to the other)	45 minutes
The Coffee Managers give full report of the discussions in their café	25 minutes (5 min+ per group)
PPT presentation (4-5 slides)	10 minutes
Total	90 minutes

Introduction: 10 minutes

- Explanation of the World Café and the thematic
- Organization in groups
- Four Cafés:
 - Chez Ginette*
 - La belle Astrid*
 - A la table de Christine*
 - Ali's bar*

Café # 1- FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS ...

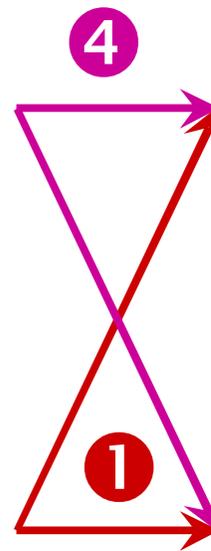
Availability of water and sanitation and proper housing infrastructure



Adequate health and nutrition



Minimum level of education



Easier to find a job

Vocational training more efficient

Activity: Describe the relationship between fulfilment of **basic needs** (being healthy, educated, not hungry, living in decent conditions, etc.) and **the capacity to work, willingness to save, to project in the future ...**

Café # 2 – REMOVING THE BARRIERS



Jakarta, Slum life

Multiple barriers :

Live in remote areas without public transportation

No access to child care and schools

Chronically ill with no access to appropriate health care

Un decent living conditions

No access to information



Capacity to work, actively seek jobs or undertake vocational training is limited

Activity: Describe these barriers and explain to what extend the different elements of the social protection floor can help removing some of these barriers and promoting mobility

Café # 3 – ACTIVATING THE LABOUR MARKET

LINKAGES between elements of the SPF and a behaviour (actively seeking for jobs & being more employable)

IF: Conditions

- being registered in an employment service centre,
- seeking and accepting jobs,
- undertaking vocational training,
- undertaking work beneficial for the community such as work fare



THEN: Provision of

minimum income (ex: RSA), family benefits, priority access to basic crèches/child care

Activity: IMAGINE!!!!!! Describe / imagine / design how this linkage could be put in place ...

Café # 4 - COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS



- Organizing informal economy workers
- Registrating them
- Providing them with decent working conditions
- Providing them with a social protection floor



Is beneficial:

- For informal economy workers
- For the society as a whole

Activity: Explain WHY?! Describe the multiplier effects and positive spillovers of such measures. You may use examples from your own country.

World Café: 40 minutes

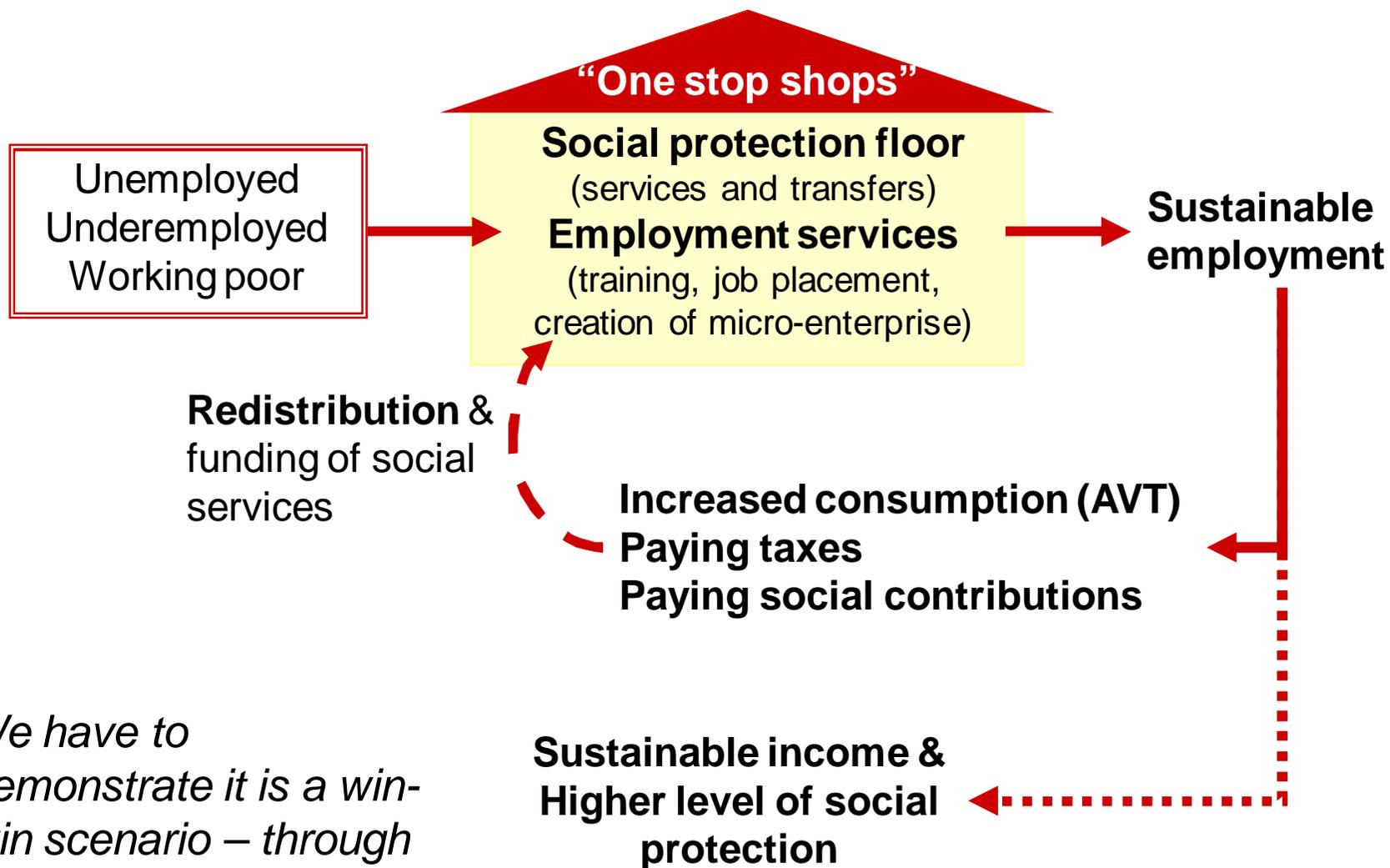
Reports: 30 minutes

Means to ensure the supply of an essential level of: Rights and transfers to ensure effective demand* from:	Health services	Water and sanitation Housing	Education	Food	Other social services as defined by national priorities (including life and asset saving)
Children					
People in active age groups with insufficient income from work					
Older persons					

Linking SPF and Active Labour Market Policies

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Rationale: towards a virtuous cycle



We have to demonstrate it is a win-win scenario – through a cost-benefit analysis

From the RMI to the RSA



Martin Hirsh
RSA's father

- **Revenu de Solidarite Active (RSA)**
 - Finding a new job entails costs (transportation, child care, clothes, etc.)
 - Before the RSA: the Minimum income was stopped as soon as the unemployed founded a new job → disincentive to active seek and accept jobs
 - With the RSA:
 - the minimum income continues (although reduced);
 - the basic salary of the working poor is supplemented so that they have an incentive to work (as compared to those who benefit from basic social transfers without working).

Similar experiences

(to be documented)

- India- NREGA & LabourNet Joint Initiative www.labournet.in
- South Africa - One Stop Shops
- Argentina, Mexico, Chile
- Namibia - Basic Income Grant?
http://www.sistemasmart.com.br/bien2010/arquivos/24_6_2010_11_59_0.pdf

A win-win scenario?

- Example of Solo, Indonesia
- Before / after
- City income more than doubled

Formalizing Street Vendors



before

**Monjari public park
occupied by 989 street
vendors in 2005**

Relocation site: Notoharjo Market



**For automotive section,
sales have increased up to
400% from sales in Monjari**

A win-win scenario? “City-Income”

Before Revitalization	After Revitalization
7,8 M	19,2 M

How to make linkages between SPF & Employment operational? ...

- “One stop shop” approach:

- Develop one stop shops where IE / vulnerable groups would have access to social services (health, child care, scholarships...)

“One stop shops”

Social protection floor

(services and transfers)

Employment services

(training, job placement, creation of micro-enterprise)

- In addition to social services they would receive a minimum income under certain conditions:

- Undertaking training & actively seeking jobs
- Work beneficial for the community ...

- They would progressively move towards sustainable employment (decent jobs) with also higher capacity to pay taxes and social contributions

... One stop shop approach!!

Functions:	1. Enrolment	2. Job placement	3. Support creation of productive & decent employment
Administrative procedures	Registration Identification of social needs & Vulnerability assessment	Skills assessment Are requirements (seeking jobs, training) met?	Skills assessment Automatic registration in adapted SS schemes
Social protection services	Social protection services and transfers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care, • health cards, • scholarships ... 	Minimum income guaranteed through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment guaranteed schemes • public procurement 	Minimum income continued although progressively reduced ... Partially subsidized social security schemes OSH
Employment services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channeling job opportunities: PWPs, self-employment • Channeling business opportunities & access to markets • Training services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to enterprise creation e.g. through micro-credit and specialized training
<hr/> - Labour market inclusion / social protection / decent work +			