



International  
Labour  
Organization

# Extending social protection: an ILO perspective

Valerie Schmitt, 19 October 2010



*Decent Work for All*

ASIAN DECENT WORK DECADE 2006-2015

# Structure

- ILO mandate
- Definitions and rights based approach
- ILO conventions
- Coverage gap (statistics)
- How to extend social security: the staircase
- The social protection floor
- Linking SP with employment
- Experience in Asia: Situation and ILO's intervention

# ILO Mandate

- **The ILO was founded in 1919**
- It seeks the **promotion of social justice** and internationally recognized **human and labour rights**
- The ILO is the UN agency specifically charged with setting international labour standards which regulate conditions across work related issues:

**Conventions  
& Recommendations**

# ILO Mandate

- **Social security** = part of the ILO mandate since 1919
- **Preamble to the ILO Constitution (1919):** ...to improve conditions of labour, inter alia, through the «prevention of unemployment, ...the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old-age and injury»



**The Commission on International Labour Legislation meeting during the Paris Peace Conference, February-March 1919. This Commission was responsible for the drafting of the ILO Constitution, which was later embedded in the Treaty of Versailles.**

# ILO Mandate

- **The extension of SS** = part of ILO mandate since **the Declaration of Philadelphia (1944)** on the goals and objectives of the ILO; it recognizes the Organization's solemn obligation to pursue "the extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care"



- ILO constituents widened the mandate of the Organization from the social security protection of workers and their families to the **extension of social security measures to all those in need**
- Objective (as of 1944) = to extend social security to all, in all countries of the world

# ILO Mandate

- The extension of SS through pluralistic strategies, since 2001: « **Social security: a new consensus** »
  - 89th International conference, in 2001
  - Priority to the extension of coverage
  - Several strategies for extending coverage (insurance, social assistance, potential of micro-insurance, the design and implementation of integrated national strategies for social security ...)
  - Proposal to launch a global campaign for the extension of social security for all
- The **global campaign** (launched at ILC 2003)

# ILO Mandate

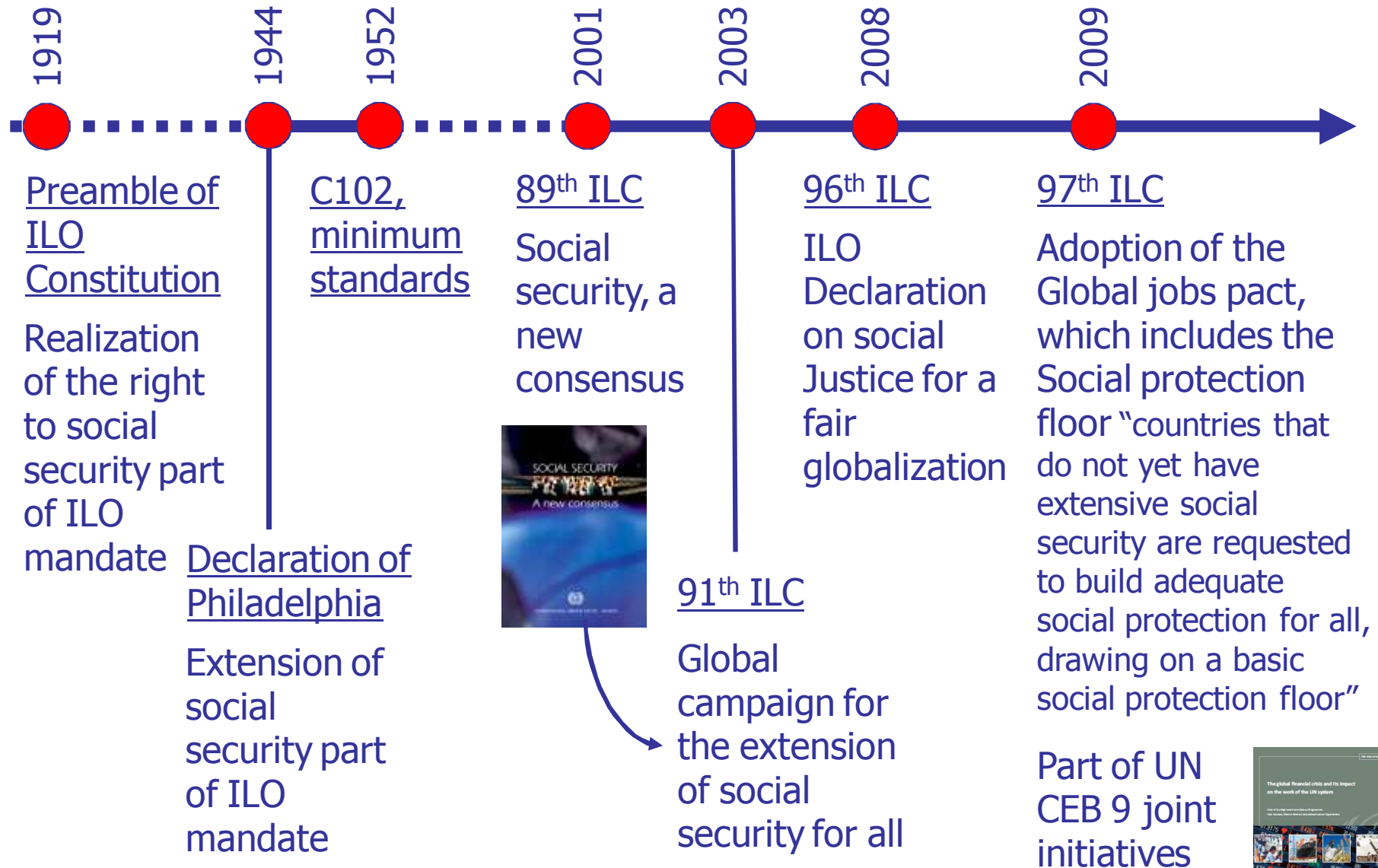
- The social protection floor initiative
  - April 2009: the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) have agreed on nine joint initiatives to confront the crisis and accelerate recovery
  - One of them is the **Social protection floor initiative**, co-lead by the ILO and WHO



- The **Global Jobs Pact** (adopted by the ILC 2009) requests countries that do not yet have extensive social security to build adequate social protection for all, **drawing on a basic social protection floor ...**



# ILO Mandate





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# Definition: What is Social security?

- **Social security** is the protection which society provides for its members through various public statutory / compulsory mechanisms (delivery can be done by private entities with public mandate):
  - Provide access to **health care**
  - Protect people against the financial / economic consequences of:



Maternity



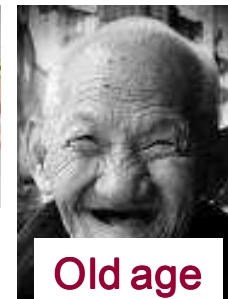
Sickness



Unemployment



Work injury



Old age

Life cycle

Families with children



Invalidity



Death of the breadwinner



# Definition: What is Social security?

## Types of Social security schemes

**Contributory schemes** : The contributions made by beneficiaries (& employer) determine entitlement to benefits

- Statutory *social insurance* scheme

- National provident funds (lump sum to beneficiaries when particular contingencies occur, typically old age, invalidity or death)

**Partially contributory schemes** (subsidized contributions)

**Universal schemes for all residents** (ex: guarantee access to health care) **or for specific categories of the population** (ex: minimum income to the elderly above a certain age or children below a certain age). Generally tax-financed, but may require a co-payment (ex: user fees for health care)

**Social assistance (means tested) schemes** (ex: Conditional cash transfers provide cash to families subject to the condition that they fulfil specific “behavioural” requirements; Employment guarantee schemes ensure access to a certain number of workdays a year to poor households ...)

# Definition: What is the social protection floor?

- A **set of basic social rights, services and facilities** that each member of society should enjoy
- A SPF should consist of:

Availability of  
**essential services:**

- Housing, WATSAN,
- Education/skills,
- Health care supply,
- Food/Nutrition,
- ...

Accessibility of these services through basic  
**transfers in cash or in kind:**

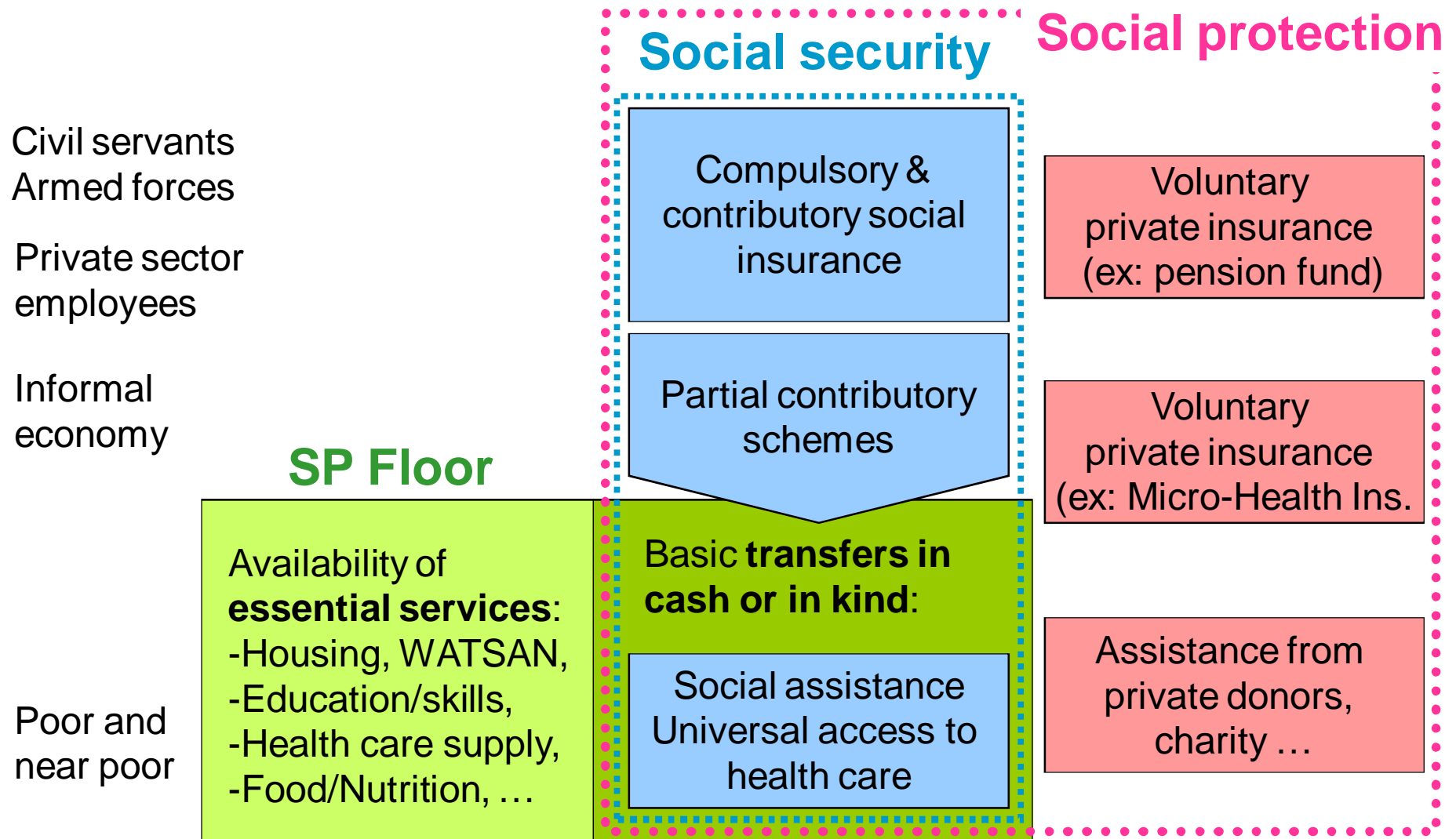
- Subsidized health insurance / health cards,
- Scholarships & school buses,
- Minimum income support to families (family/child benefits), the working poor (cash transfers and PWP) and the elderly (minimum pensions) ...

- Notion of **availability** and **accessibility** – *both work hand in hand*

# Definition: What is the SPF?

	<b>Social services &amp; transfers</b>	<b>For...</b>	<b>Types of programs</b>
<b>Health:</b>	Health care supply + Financial / Physical access	All population	Subsidized health insurance, HEFs ...
<b>Education:</b>	Supply of schools + Financial / Physical access	Children	Scholarships, School feeding programs
<b>Water, Food, Sanitation, Housing:</b>	Transfers in kind: food, water ...	All the poor	Food distribution, water supply
<b>Minimum income:</b>	Transfers in cash	Families with children	Family/Child allowances
		Working poor, under-employed	PWPs, employment guaranteed schemes
		Elderly, disabled..	Minimum pensions

# Social security, protection, the SPF ...



# Social security is a human right

- Through the adoption of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)**, UN Member States have recognized social security as a basic human right :
  - Article 22: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security
  - Article 25: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family
- Through ratification of the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)**, 160 UN Member States ...
  - « *recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance* » (Article 9)
- One area of social security (access to health) is addressed by a specific right: **the right to health**





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# ILO norms for implementing this right

- **Social security conventions and recommendations** are the main tools through which the ILO promotes right to social security
- « **Flagship Convention** » Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
  - Defines nine areas of social security: medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age, employment injury, maternity, invalidity, survivors, and benefits for families with children
  - Sets minimum standards for each of these branches
- **Other up-to-date conventions**
  - Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121);
  - Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128);
  - Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No. 130);
  - Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168);
  - and Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183).
  - In addition, the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), makes provision for the equality of treatment between national and non-national workers with regard to coverage by the branches of social security

# Convention 102, 1952

## Minimum standards

Branches	Minimum Standards			
	Benefit	Conditions	Duration of Benefit	Coverage of persons
<b>Sickness Benefit</b>	45 % (sickness)	To preclude abuse	26 weeks (each case)	50% of all employees or 20% of all residents, or all residents whose means do not exceed certain limits
<b>Unemployment Benefit</b>	45 %	To preclude abuse	13 weeks in period of 12 months	50% of all employees, or all residents whose means do not exceed certain limits
<b>Old-Age Benefit</b>	40 %	30 years	Throughout the contingency	50% of all employees or 20% of all residents, or all residents whose means do not exceed certain limits
<b>Employment Injury Benefits</b> Short term disability Permanent disability Death of the breadwinner	50 % 50 % 40%	No qualifying period allowed	Throughout the contingency	50% of all employees, and their widows and children in case of death of the breadwinner through an employment injury
<b>Family Benefit</b>	3% or 1,5%	To preclude abuse	Throughout the contingency	50% of all employees or 20% of all residents, or all residents whose means do not exceed certain limits
<b>Maternity Benefit</b>	45 %	To preclude abuse	Minimum of 12 weeks	Women of classes of employees constituting not less than 50% of all employees or 20% of all residents,
<b>Invalidity Benefit</b>	40 %	15 years	Throughout the contingency or until old – age pension is paid	50% of all employees or 20% of all residents, or all residents whose means do not exceed certain limits
<b>Survivors' Benefit</b>	40 %	15 years	Throughout the contingency	Wives and children of 50% of all employees, or 20% of all residents, or all resident wives and children whose means do not exceed limits

# Why is it important to ratify C102?

- Convention 102 defines minimum standards in social security; the ratification process is an opportunity to **verify if the national legislation complies with these minimum requirements**
- If it does not the ILO supports the review of the legislation and modification of practice so that they progressively comply with the minimum requirements; therefore the social security situation of the country is enhanced
- Ratification **guarantees also the sustainability** of the SS system
- It **enhances the confidence** of insured persons in the scheme and in the national Social Security administration in general
- It **prevents countries from slipping back** and it has a great impact on the SS coverage and the reduction of poverty
- States that ratify will benefit on a priority basis from ILO experience in the field of Social protection and from **technical assistance**, including policy advice and actuarial studies, collection of data, drafting of legislation, etc.

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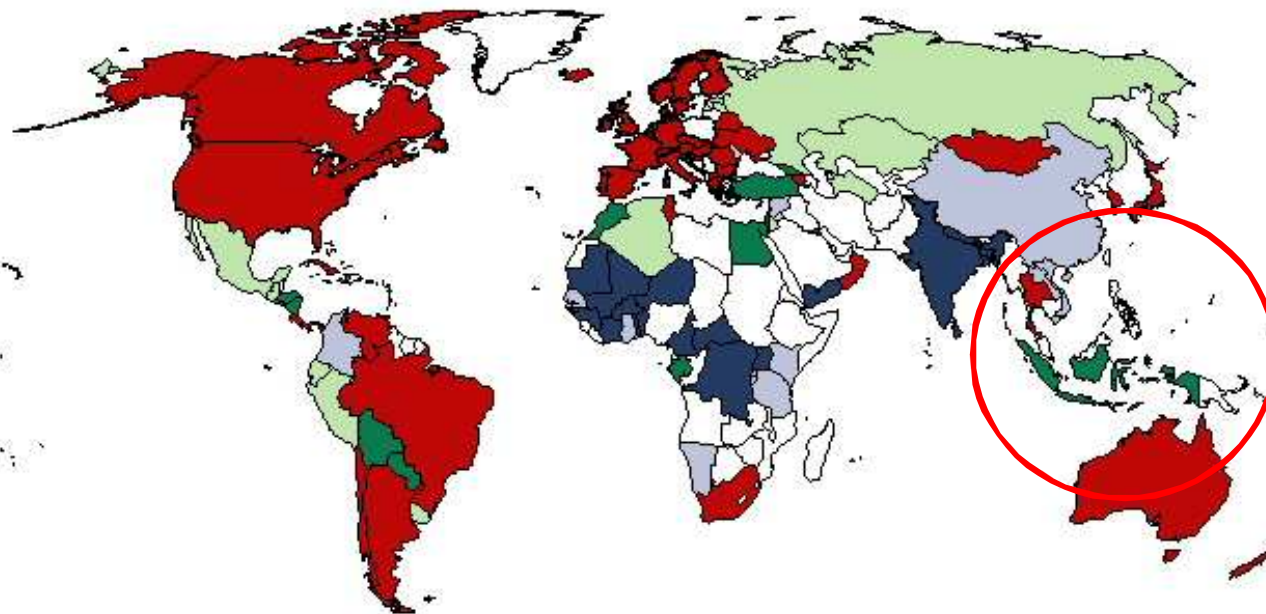
# The problem: coverage gap

- Only about 20 per cent of the world's working-age population (and their families) have effective access to comprehensive social protection
- In many countries the number of social security branches to which the population has access is limited.. **Scope**
- For those schemes which are available only a limited percentage of the population is legally covered (e.g. formal sector) .. **Extent**
- There is a difference between legal and effective coverage
- The levels of benefits are often limited, providing therefore a coverage which is not adequate .. **Level**
- Countries in Asia don't invest enough in social security (choice of society more than a question of affordability) ...

# The problem: coverage gap

## Health protection

Proportion of the population covered by law, latest available year  
(percentages)



Indonesia, efforts  
towards Universal  
coverage with  
Jamsostek +  
Jamkesmas...  
Thailand UI scheme  
since 2001

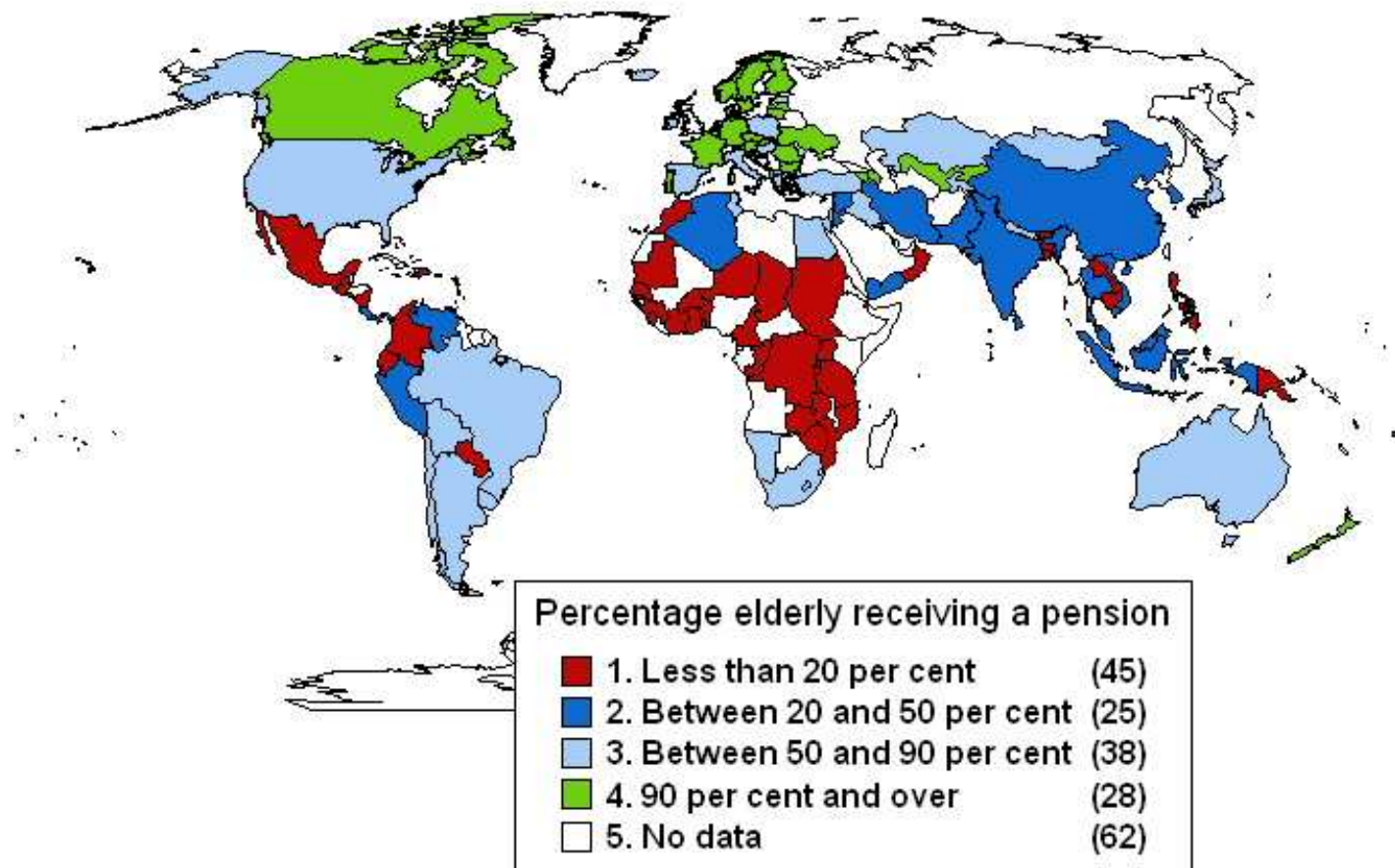
1	Less than 10 percent	(21)
2	10 to 40 percent	(12)
3	40 to 70 percent	(13)
4	70 to 95 percent	(14)
5	95 percent and over	(50)
6	No data	(87)



# The problem: coverage gap

## Old age benefits

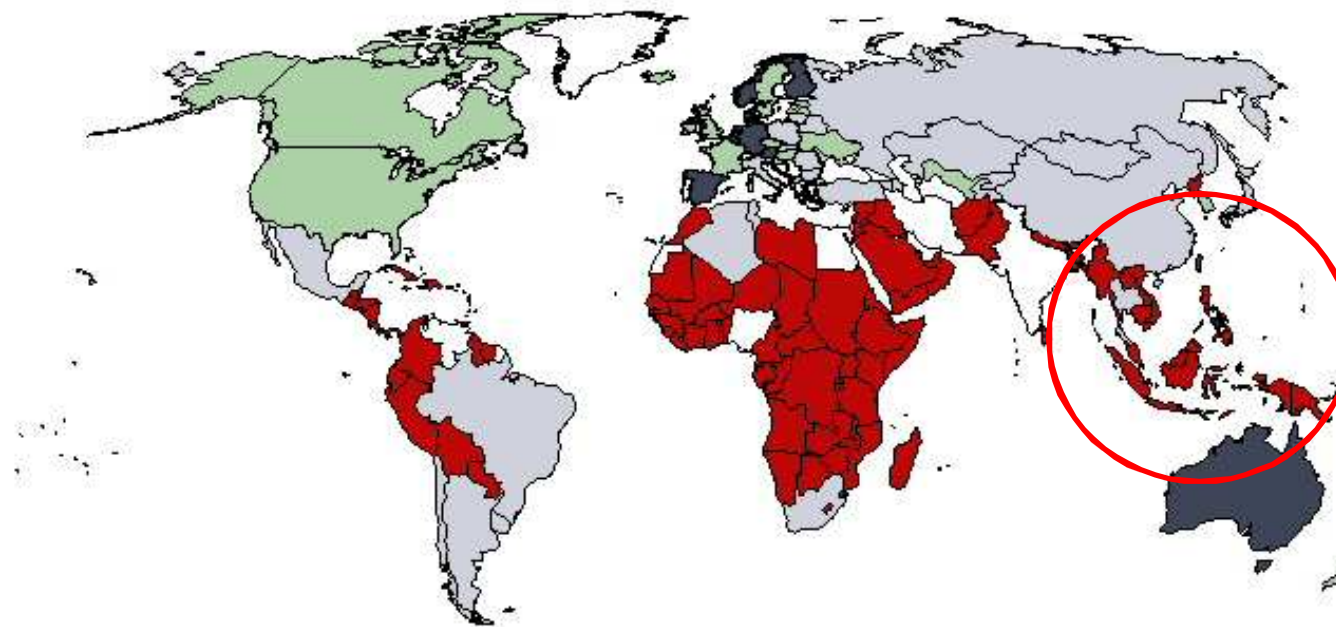
**Old-age pension beneficiaries as a percentage of the population above retirement age, latest available year (contributory and NC pensions)**



# The problem: coverage gap

## Un-employment benefits

Effective coverage worldwide ; unemployed who actually receive benefits, latest available year (percentages)



Only Thailand has a long established UI scheme

Viet Nam established a UI scheme in 2009  
Malaysia, Philippines have conducted feasibility studies for the future establishment of UI schemes

1. No unemployment social security coverage	(113)
2. Less than one-third of the unemployed	(35)
3. Between one-third and two-thirds of the unemployed	(17)
4. Over two thirds of the unemployed	(12)
5. No data	(21)

# The problem: coverage gap

## Countries do not invest sufficiently in Social Security

Dichotomy between GDP growth and employment growth. Inequalities increasing.

Country	Average GDP Growth (2001-08)	Average Employment Growth (2001-08)	Gini coefficient (latest available year)
China	10.2	0.9	41.53 (2005)
Indonesia	5.2	1.7	39.41 (2005)
Japan	1.3	-0.1	n.a.
Korea, Republic of	4.4	1.4	n.a.
Malaysia	5.1	1.8	37.91 (2004)
Mongolia	7.2	3.2	33.03 (2005)
Pakistan	4.8	3.7	31.18 (2005)
Philippines	4.8	2.8	44.04 (2006)
Sri Lanka	5.1	1.7	41.06 (2002)
Thailand	4.8	1.7	42.45 (2004)
Viet Nam	7.6	2.0	37.77 (2006)



**Source:** IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2009; ILO, LABORSTA; ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Sixth Edition; World Bank, World Development Indicators.



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## » WORLD SOCIAL SECURITY REPORT 2010/11

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### WORLD SOCIAL SECURITY REPORT 2010/11

#### PROVIDING COVERAGE IN TIMES OF CRISIS AND BEYOND

This report is the first of a series whose chief aim is to present the results of regular statistical monitoring of the state and developments of social security in the world. The series will look at:

- the scope, extent, levels and quality of coverage by various social security branches;
- the scale of countries' investments in social security measured by size and structure of social security expenditure and sources of its financing; and
- the effectiveness and efficiency of social security systems in reaching various national social policy objectives as well as other impacts of the policies which may be of special interest.

It is based to a large extent on information and statistics collected within the ILO Social Security Inquiry and in this respect it may be seen as a continuation of the reports produced over past decades (since the 1950s) by the ILO on the cost of social security, but with broader ambitions.

The main objective of the current report is to present the knowledge available on coverage by social security in different parts of the world, and to identify existing coverage gaps.

The report thus focuses on three elements:

- mapping social security coverage globally and by region or other country grouping (such as level of income) using the various information and statistical sources available;
- presenting various methods and approaches to assessing social security coverage;
- identifying and indicating gaps in measurable statistical knowledge on social security coverage, costs and impacts, in order to raise awareness of the need for and importance of high-quality social security statistics.

#### » Quick links

- The World Social Security Report 2010/11: Providing coverage in times of crisis and beyond | [pdf](#)
- Access to main related resources | [More](#)

#### » Diaporama

*overview of (and access to) chapters in figures (click on the figure below)*



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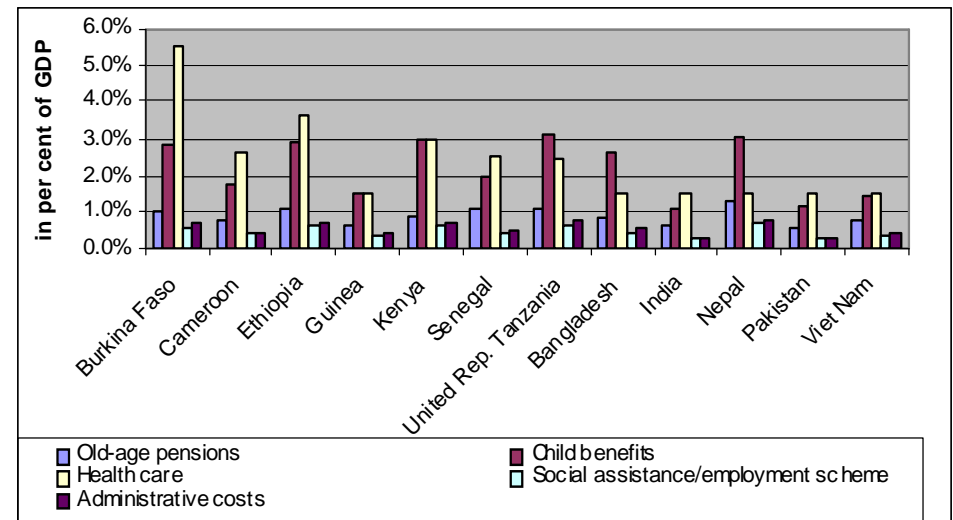
# Many arguments towards the extension of social security

- Human right
- Social and economic stabilizer
- Enhances productivity at enterprise level
- Impact of redistribution on consumption & domestic markets
- and a basic set of social protection is affordable!
- → political decision

# Extending Social Security is affordable

Evidence emerges that a minimum package of social security benefits is affordable in even the poorest countries (recent work by the ILO on the cost of a minimum package in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America).

A SPF is possible from a financial and macro-economic point of view in every country (3 to 5 % of GDP). SP is rather a cost-effective investment in human capital.



At country level the ILO conducts SPER and social budget + fiscal space analysis + cost / benefit analysis of implementing basic social security benefits ...



# Extending Social Security is feasible

of the World, September 2008

ndent state  
endency or area of special sovereignty  
/ island group

**Elements of the SPF already exist in 85 developing and middle income countries**

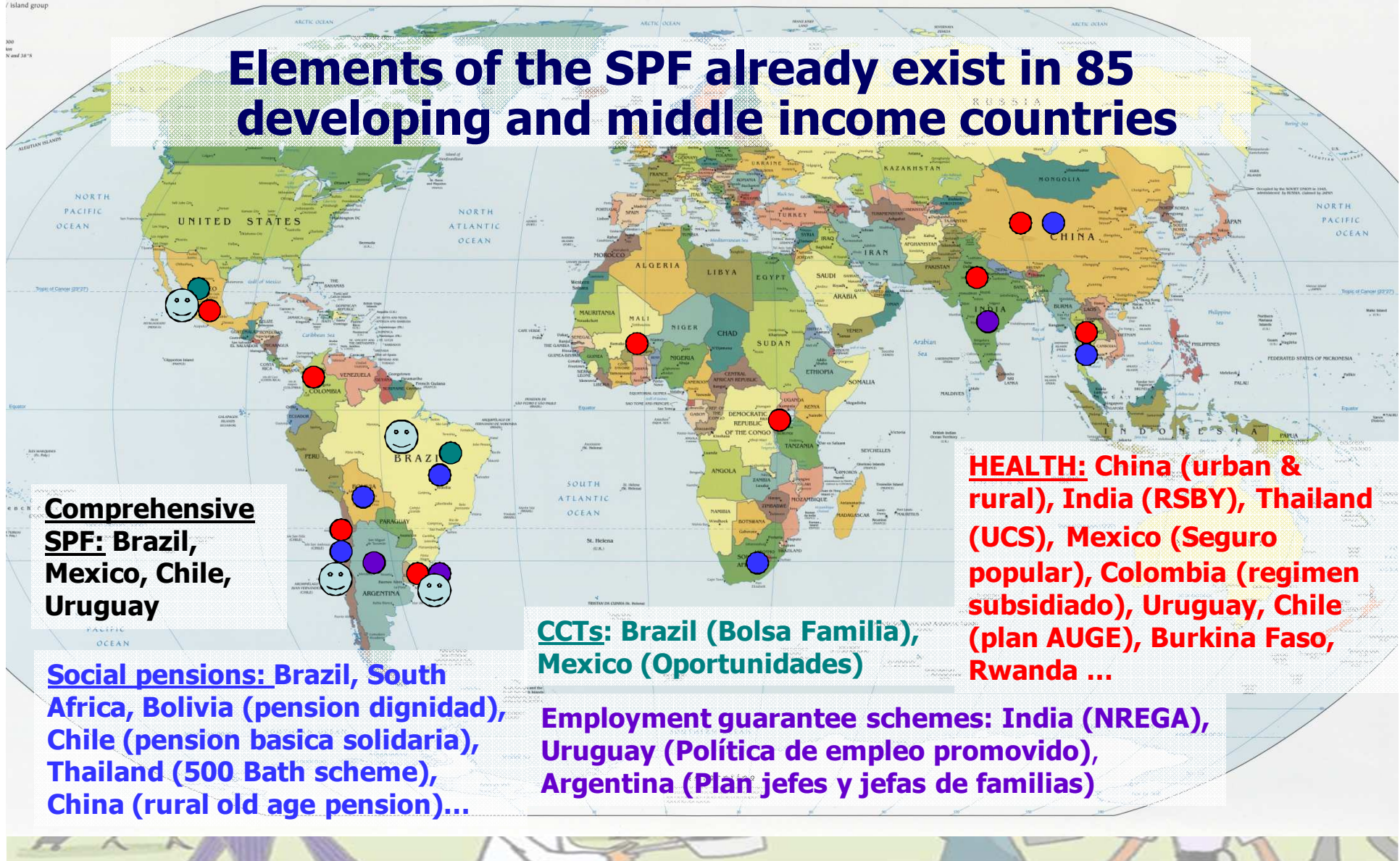
**Comprehensive SPF:** Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay

**Social pensions:** Brazil, South Africa, Bolivia (pension dignidad), Chile (pension basica solidaria), Thailand (500 Bath scheme), China (rural old age pension)...

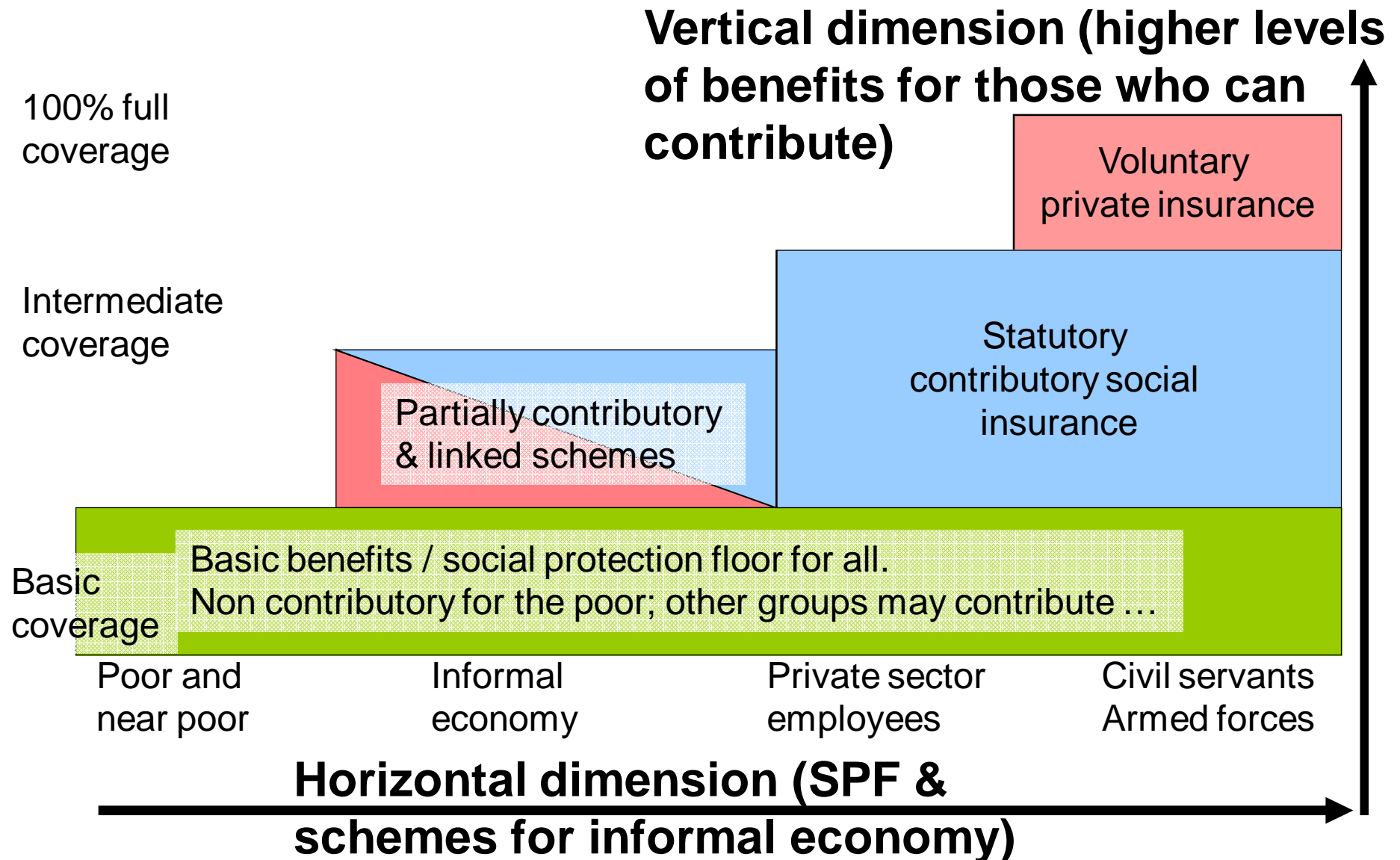
**CCTs:** Brazil (Bolsa Familia), Mexico (Oportunidades)

**Employment guarantee schemes:** India (NREGA), Uruguay (Política de empleo promovido), Argentina (Plan jefes y jefas de familias)

**HEALTH:** China (urban & rural), India (RSBY), Thailand (UCS), Mexico (Seguro popular), Colombia (regimen subsidiado), Uruguay, Chile (plan AUGE), Burkina Faso, Rwanda ...



# The social security staircase



# Structure

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# What is the social protection floor?

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**transfers in cash or in kind:**

- Subsidized health insurance / health cards,
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- Minimum income support to families (family/child benefits), the working poor (cash transfers and PWP) and the elderly (minimum pensions) ...

- Notion of **availability** and **accessibility** – *both work hand in hand, are articulated*



# Components of the SPF in Asia

**India:** RSBY, NREGA

**Cambodia:** CARD's SP strategy for the poor and the vulnerable with clear reference to the SPF ... including HEFs, CBHIs, Food distribution, Cash transfers, PWP...

**Indonesia:** Implementation of SS Law starting with health: Jamkesmas

**China:** minimum living standard guarantee program; new rural corporative medical care (NRCMC); health insurance for urban uninsured residents (HIUR); rural old-age pension

**Lao:** extension of SHP for all

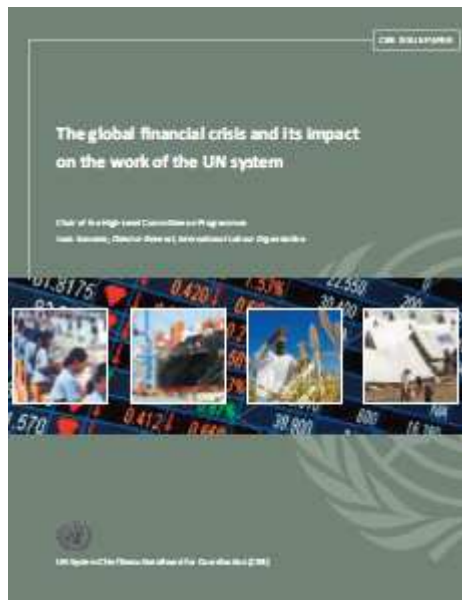
**Thailand:** UC scheme, minimum pension scheme (500 THB)

**Vietnam:** 10 years Social protection strategy



# What is the SPF Initiative?

- On April 2009, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) have agreed on **nine joint initiatives** to confront the crisis, accelerate recovery and pave the way for a fairer and more sustainable globalization:



1. Additional financing for the most vulnerable
2. Food Security
3. Trade
4. A Green Economy Initiative
5. A Global Jobs Pact
6. **A Social Protection Floor**
7. Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability
8. Technology and Innovation
9. Monitoring and Analysis

# Who is supporting the SPF Initiative?

- **At country level:**

- Government institutions: Ministry of Labour, Health, Finance, Agriculture, social security institutions...
- Non Governmental Actors: social partners, NGOs, cooperatives, mutuals, associations, civil society ...
- UN Country teams



- **At global level:**

- 17 Agencies: ILO and WHO (co-leaders), FAO, OHCHR, UN regional commissions, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNODC, UNRWA, WFP, WMO
- The World Bank and IMF, Regional development banks, bilateral donors, global funds, EU,
- International NGOs (Helpage Int., ISSA, AIM) and private sector

- **The SPF transcends the mandate of any individual UN agency:  
Need for a coherent, system-wide approach**



# SPF-I: what has been done so far?

- A coalition in place (17 UN agencies)
- A manual & strategic framework
- Tools development (ex: rapid assessment)
- SPF success stories (South-South exchange initiative)
- Knowledge sharing through the GESS platform
- Joint training programme (Turin)
- Joint briefings of UN resident coordinators
- Joint advocacy programme
- SPF teams or working groups in the countries (ex: Thailand)
- A **SPF Advisory Group** headed by Mrs Bachelet to enhance global advocacy activities and to elaborate further the conceptual and global policy aspects of the social protection floor.
  - A flagship Global SPF Report under preparation
  - Mission to Viet Nam last week





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#### Chairperson

H.E. Ms Michelle Bachelet

President of Chile (2006 -2010), Minister of Defense (2003-2005) and Minister of Health (2002-2003).

[Interview with H.E. Ms Michelle Bachelet](#)



Global Extension of  
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#### Members



#### Mr Aurelio Fernández López

Chair of the European Union Social Protection Committee (since 2007), Special Adviser to the Secretary of State for Social Security of Spain.

[Interview with Mr. Aurelio Fernández López](#)



#### Mr Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Economic Development of South Africa, former spokesperson of the Workers Group of the Employment and Social Policy committee in the Governing Body of the ILO.

#### QUICK LINKS

[Social Protection Floor Website](#)

[Social Protection Floor Initiative - \(pdf 689kB\)](#)



# SPF-I: what has been done so far?

## The SPF concept is largely accepted (a few examples)

- The recommendation to build “*adequate social protection for all, drawing on a basic social protection floor*” was endorsed by the **98<sup>th</sup> Session of the ILC as part of the Global Jobs Pact (GJP)**
- **ECOSOC** approved the Resolution E/209/L24 encouraging countries to promote and make full use of the GJP, including the social floor, as a general framework within which each country can formulate a policy adequate to its context and priorities
- **G8 and G20 declarations** mentioned the importance of social protection policies and SPF as a crucial pillar in the context of a new global framework
- All **UN national resident coordinators** were informed on the crisis initiatives and the UNDG is preparing a concise note for each initiative
- **ASEM Workshop** on Social Protection Floor and the Informal Economy (Nice, 28-29 September)
- The IMF and ILO agreed at the **Oslo conference** (13 Sept 2010) to (...) “*explore the concept of a social protection floor for people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations, within the context of a medium- to long-term framework of sustainable macroeconomic policies and strategies for development.*”

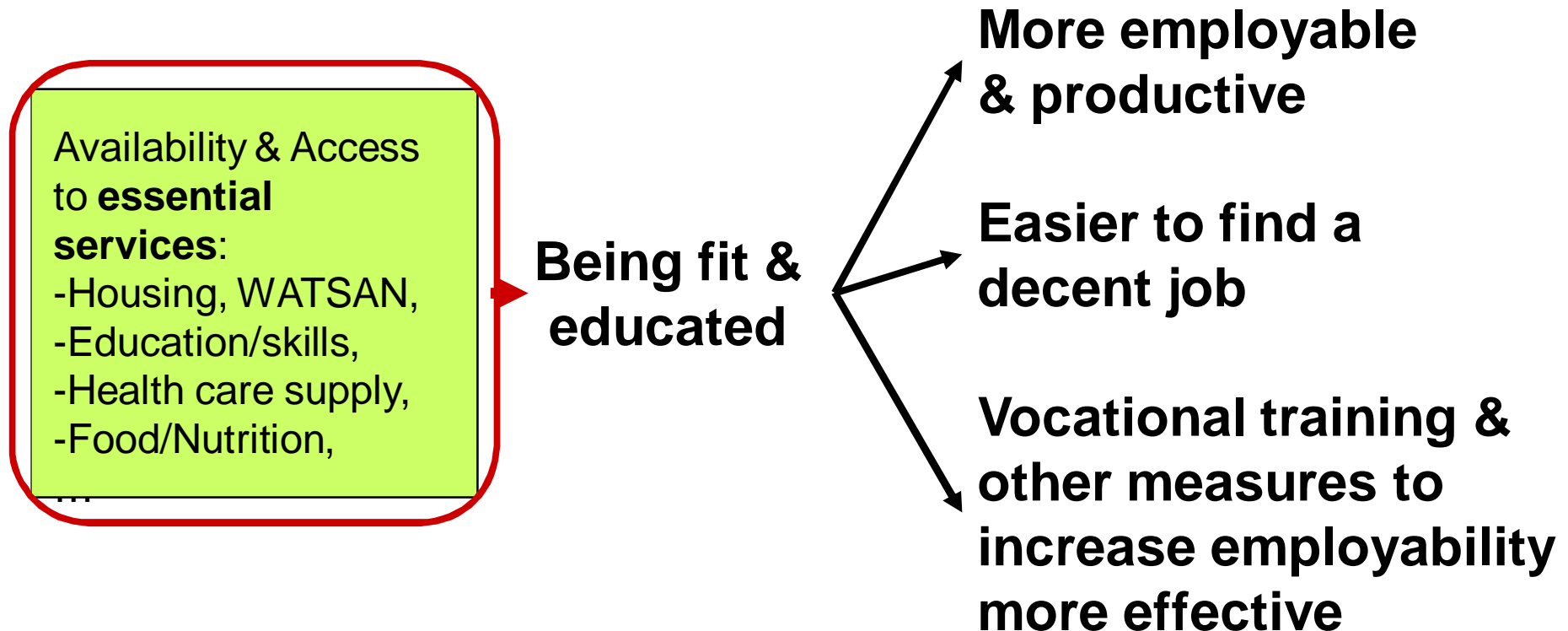
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# Access to a SPF, a precondition for employment

- A minimum level of education facilitates inclusion in the labour market and increases effectiveness of vocational training and other measures to increase employability of the workers.
- Education performance depends on adequate health and nutritional status which is connected to availability of water and sanitation and proper housing infrastructure.
- Availability and accessibility of the different components of the social protection floor are therefore a precondition if we want to build a healthy and productive workforce

# Access to a SPF, a precondition for employment



# The SPF facilitates access to employment & training

- Poor and vulnerable working age population also face multiple challenges and barriers that limit their capacity to work, actively seek jobs or undertake vocational training.
  - They may live in remote areas without public transportation, without access to basic public services including child care and schools,
  - some of them may also be chronically ill with no access to appropriate curative health care services, or lack access to primary health care services limiting their capacity to work.
- The social protection floor can help removing some of these barriers and promoting mobility:
  - by providing a minimum income to face expenses related to job seeking,
  - by providing family benefits to cover child care expenses,
  - by facilitating access to health care services,
  - by offering decent living conditions (housing, food, water and sanitation).



# The SPF facilitates access to employment & training

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*People who combine multiple disadvantages need to be “supported with sufficient resources and personalized employment and social services, to help them participate in society and become more employable”*

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# The SPF, a tool for activating labour market policies

- One step further, by linking the provision of some elements of the social protection floor such as
  - a minimum income support
  - or priority access to basic social services (such as child care)
- with the fulfilment of certain conditions
  - (e.g., being registered in an employment service centre, seeking and accepting jobs, undertaking vocational training, undertaking work beneficial for the community such as work fare) ...
- The social protection floor **becomes a tool for activating labour market policies ...**
- And in addition contributes to increase the chances of finding a new job

# The SPF, a tool for activating labour market policies

**When the social services & transfers:**

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

**Are only provided:**

**If the recipient fulfills certain conditions:**

- Seek and accept jobs
- Register in a job center
- Undertake training
- Undertake work beneficial for the community (PWPs)

→ The social services and transfers are becoming conditional to a certain behavior of the recipient

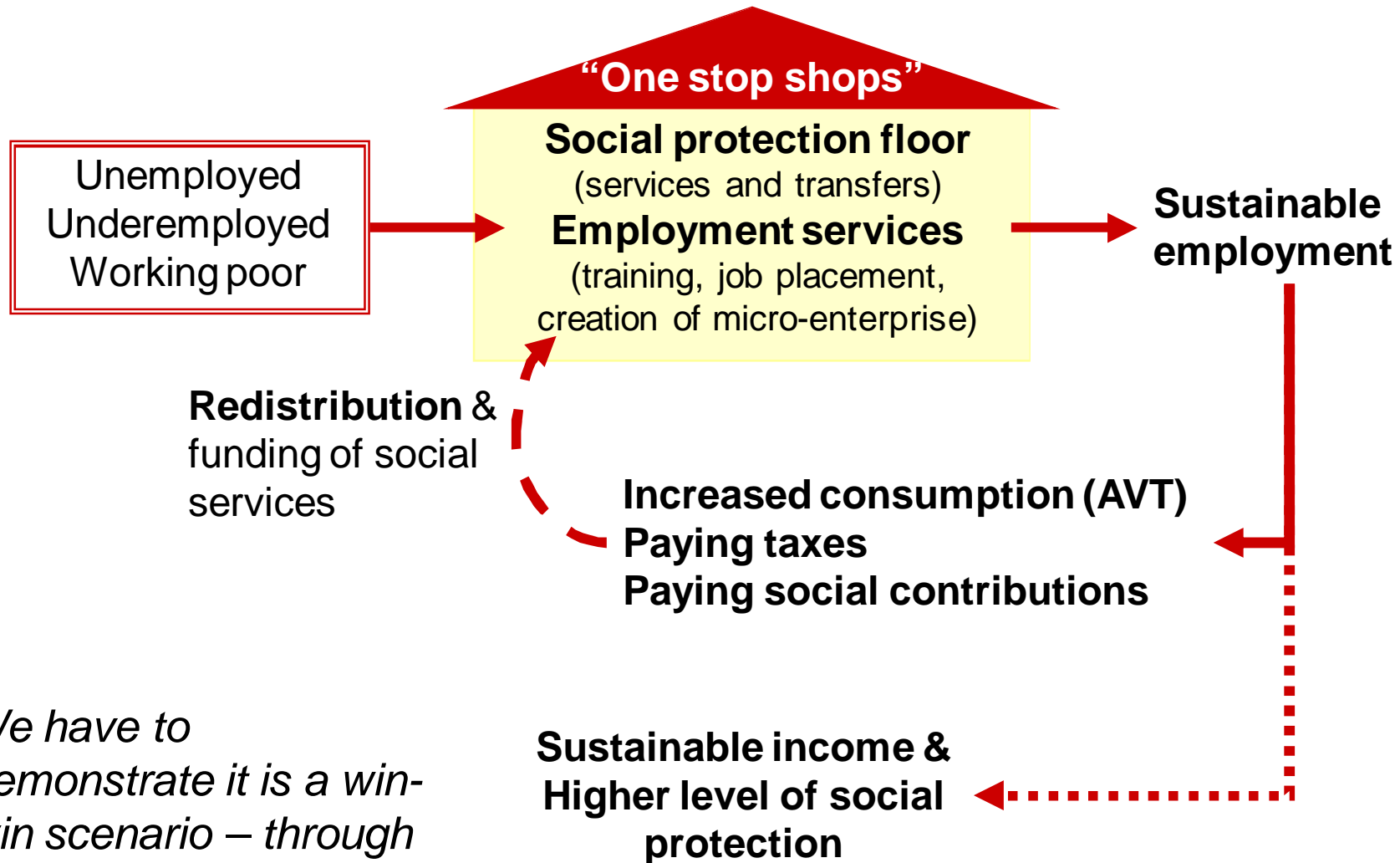
→ The chances of finding a new job are increased

→ The SPF is a tool for activating Labour Market Policy

# “One-stop-shops” for inf. economy?

- New conceptual approach:
  - Develop one stop shops where IE / vulnerable groups would have access to social services (health, child care, scholarships...)
  - 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-shops” for inf. economy?



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

# “One-stop-shops” for inf. economy?

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

# Reorientation of ILO's support to CARD NSPS through...??

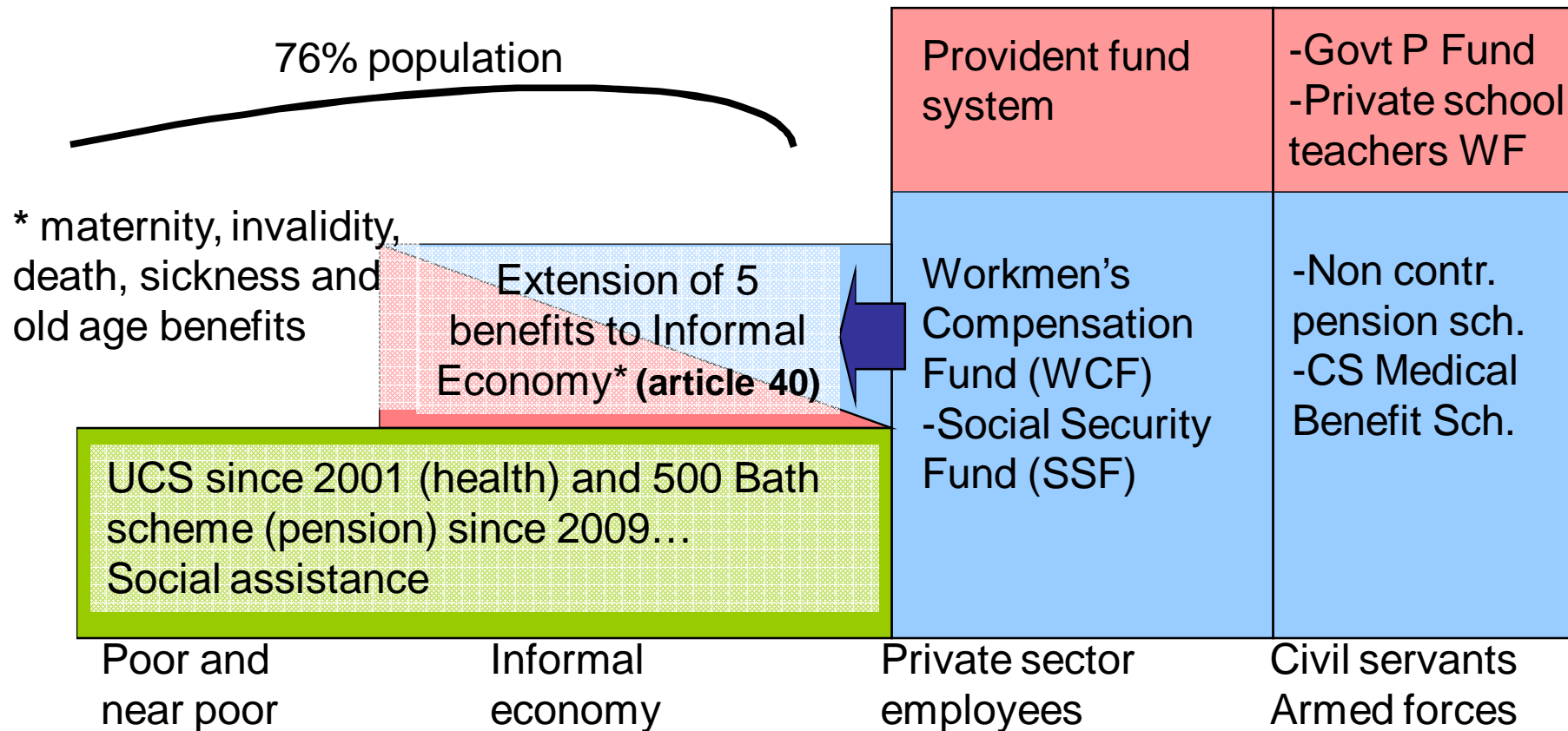
- Increased coordination at policy level
- Increased coordination at implementation level:
  - Piloting of the one stop shop (linkages between SPF and Employment at implementation level) ...
  - Improving delivery of SP and employment services
- Development of tools to undertake a fiscal space analysis + cost/benefit analysis
- Capacity building of social partners, policy makers, social workers ...
- Information & knowledge sharing: data collection on labour market trends, social protection coverage, sharing of good practices, guides to replicate the pilot experiences ...



# Structure

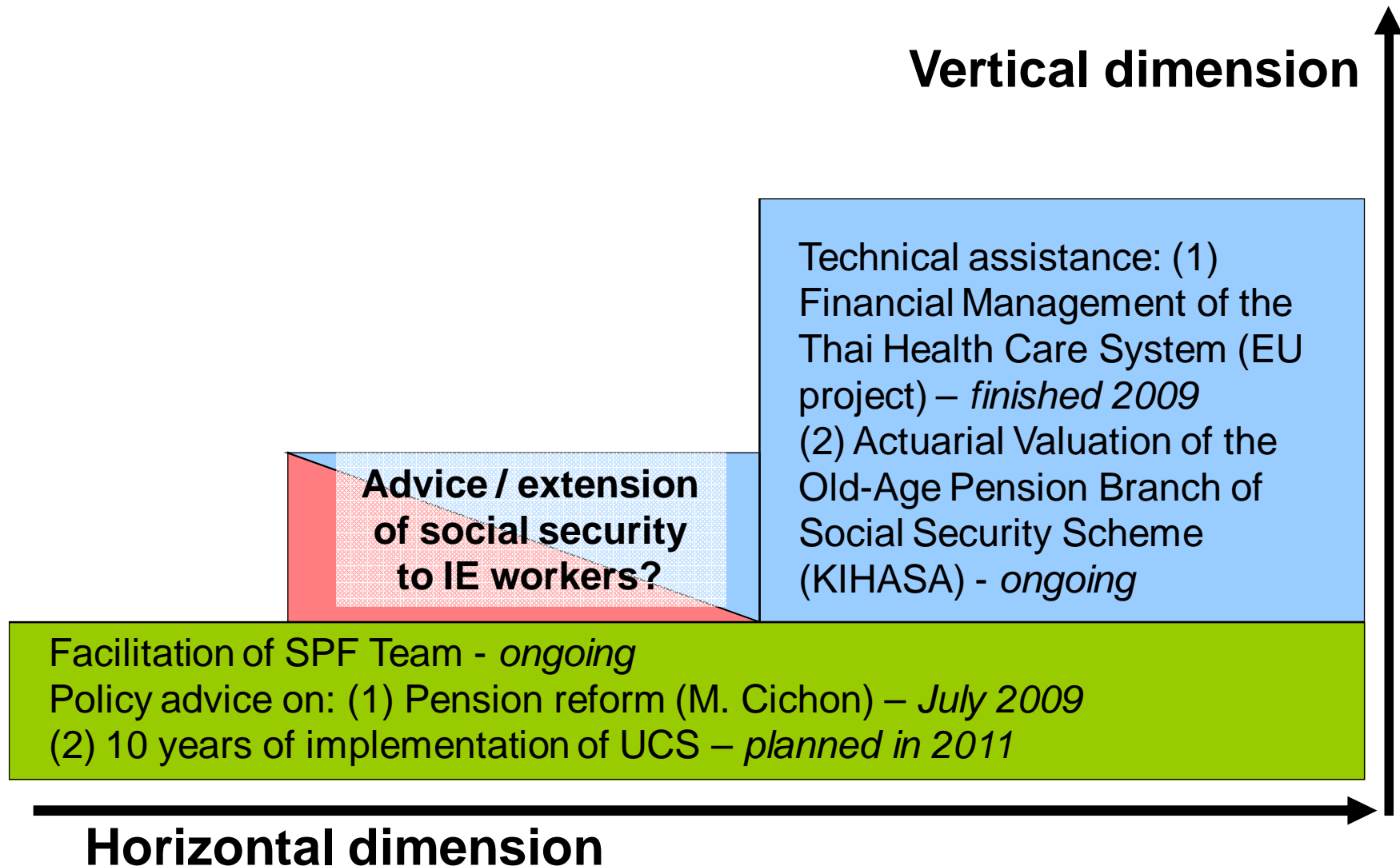
- ILO mandate
- Definitions and rights based approach
- ILO conventions
- Coverage gap (statistics)
- How to extend social security? The SS staircase
- The social protection floor
- Linking SP with employment
- Experience in Asia: Situation and ILO's intervention

# Situation in Thailand

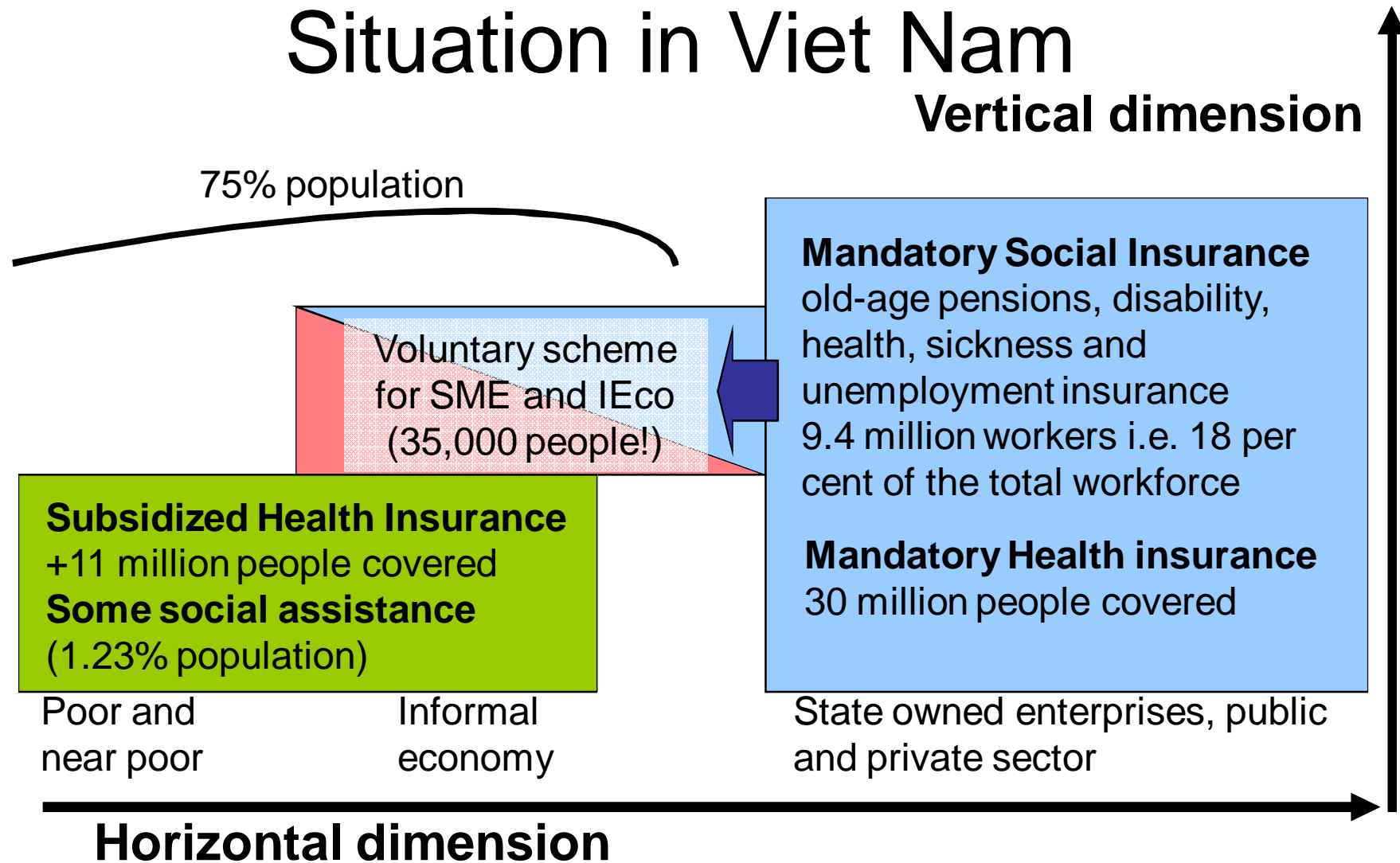


- Challenges to extend coverage to IE workers (+/- 60 people joined)
- Fragmentation of social security schemes
- Inequalities have increased over past years ... Capitation amount under UCS = 2,200 THB/capita whereas under CSMBS = 12,100 THB/capita

# ILO's support in Thailand

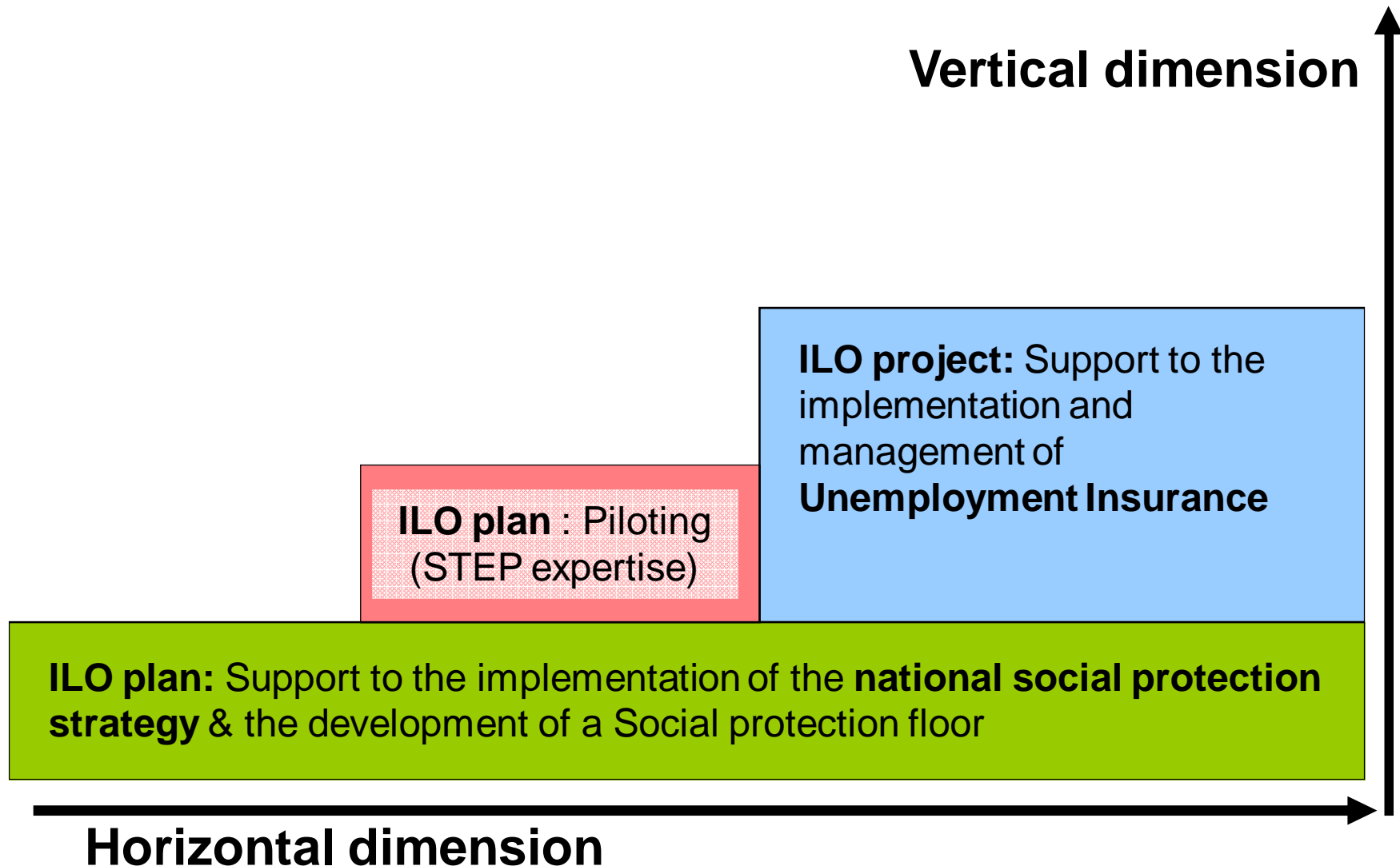


# Situation in Viet Nam

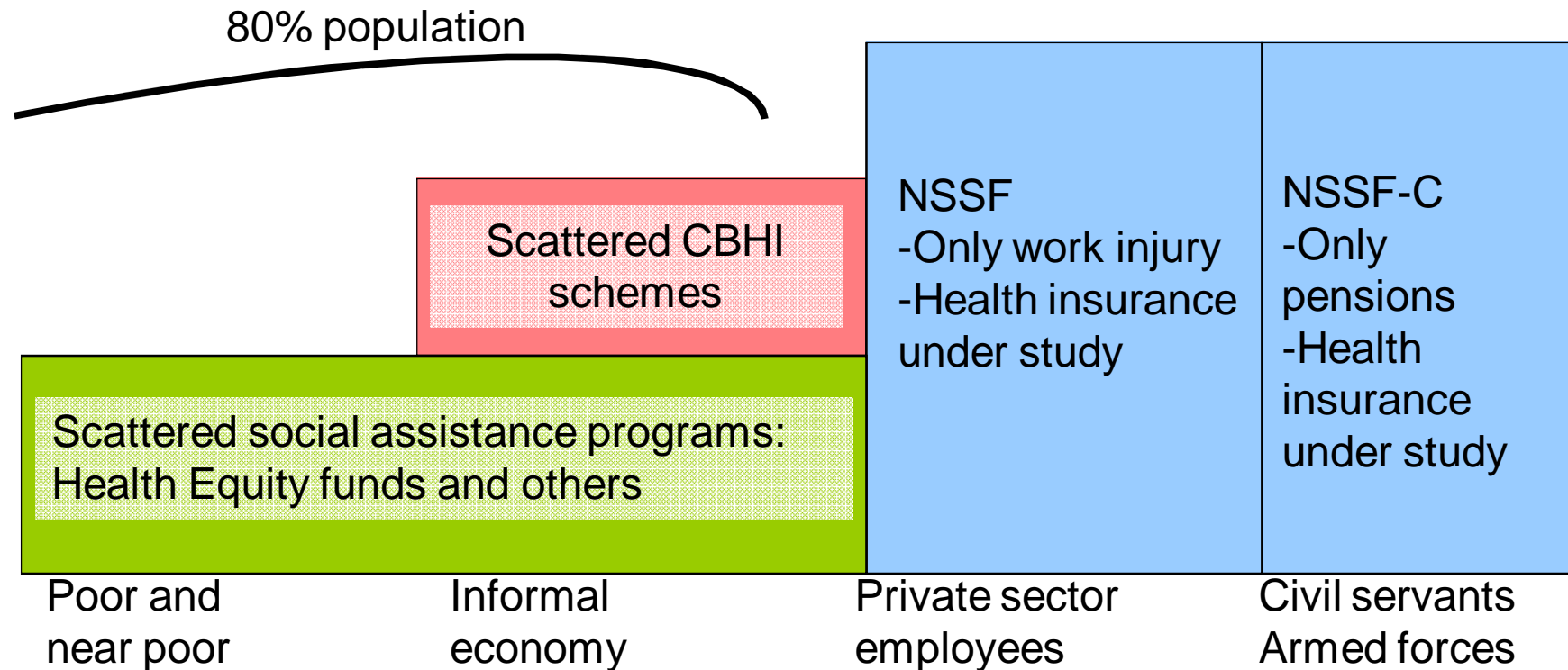


- National Social Protection Strategy for the ten coming years (2011-20) .. Objectives: Universal health insurance by 2014; increase coverage of informal economy; social protection floor for all ...

# ILO's projects & plans in Viet Nam

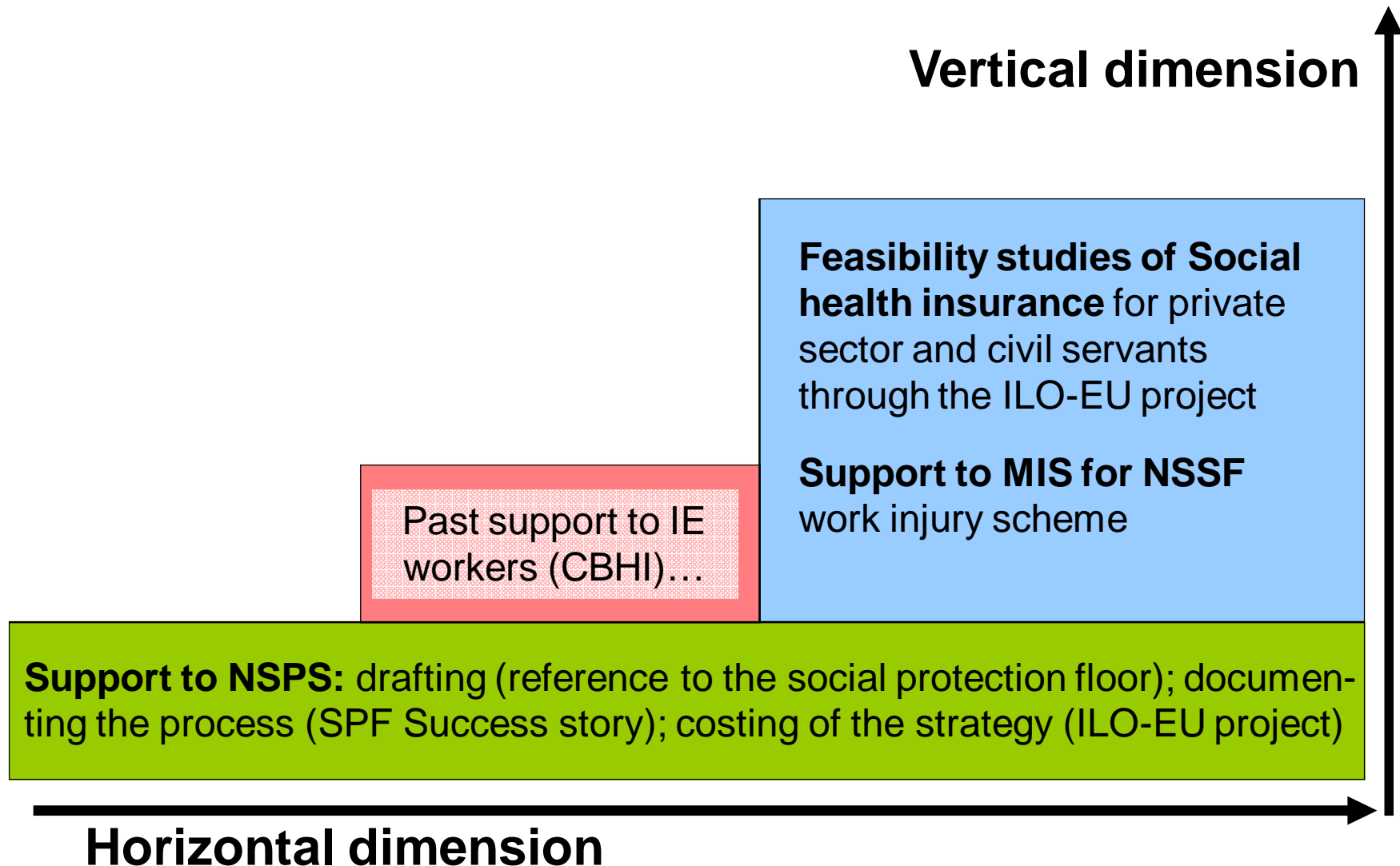


# Situation in Cambodia



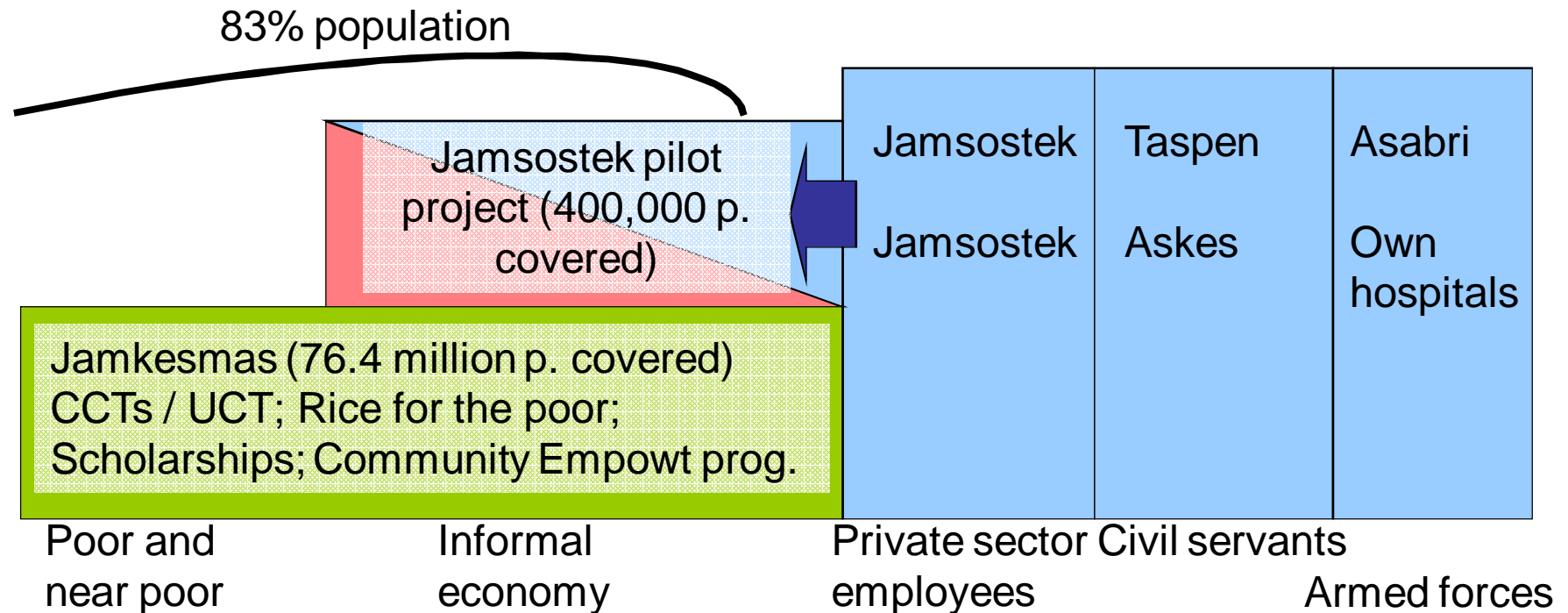
- CARD's National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable
- Community Based Health Insurance : limited coverage (100,000 people)
- NSSF and NSSF-C provide very limited scope of coverage

# ILO's support in Cambodia





# Situation in Indonesia



- National social protection strategy for the ten coming years
- Coverage gap of 83% for old age, death, work injury (if any) and 54% for health
- Objective of universal HC coverage by 2014 (already 46% in 2009)
- Fragmentation of Social assistance
- Challenges in extending social security to Inf. Economy workers

# ILO's plans in Indonesia

**Broader picture:** Support to Social Protection Component of the Jobs pact Scan and Indonesian Jobs Pact ; Preparing for ratification of C 102 (assessment & comparative analysis)

**Vertical dimension**

**Informal Economy:**  
Feasibility study (with GTZ), present Workshop, implementation in provinces?

**Technical advise to Jamsostek:** introduction of HIV-AIDS under health care benefits ; unemployment insurance for formal sector

**Social Protection Floor initiative** (Creation of UN working group, rapid assessment, knowledge sharing workshop)

**Horizontal dimension**

# Further readings:

- GESS platform  
<http://www.socialsecurityextension.org>
- Website of the SPF technical advisory group  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/spfag/>
- Tripartite expert meeting (Geneva, 2009)  
<http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ResourceShowResource.do?resourceId=13137>



- Turin workshop (1<sup>st</sup> half of November) on extension of SS and the SPF

Thank you!

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