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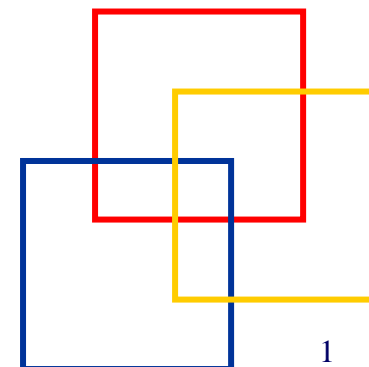
# How to achieve universal coverage and adequate benefit levels for the protection of children, poor workers and the unemployed ?

## An Introduction

Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Strategies for the Extension  
of Social Security Coverage  
Geneva, 2-4 September 2009

Philippe Marcadent  
Social Protection Sector  
International Labour Office

The ILO Campaign on Social Security and Coverage for All

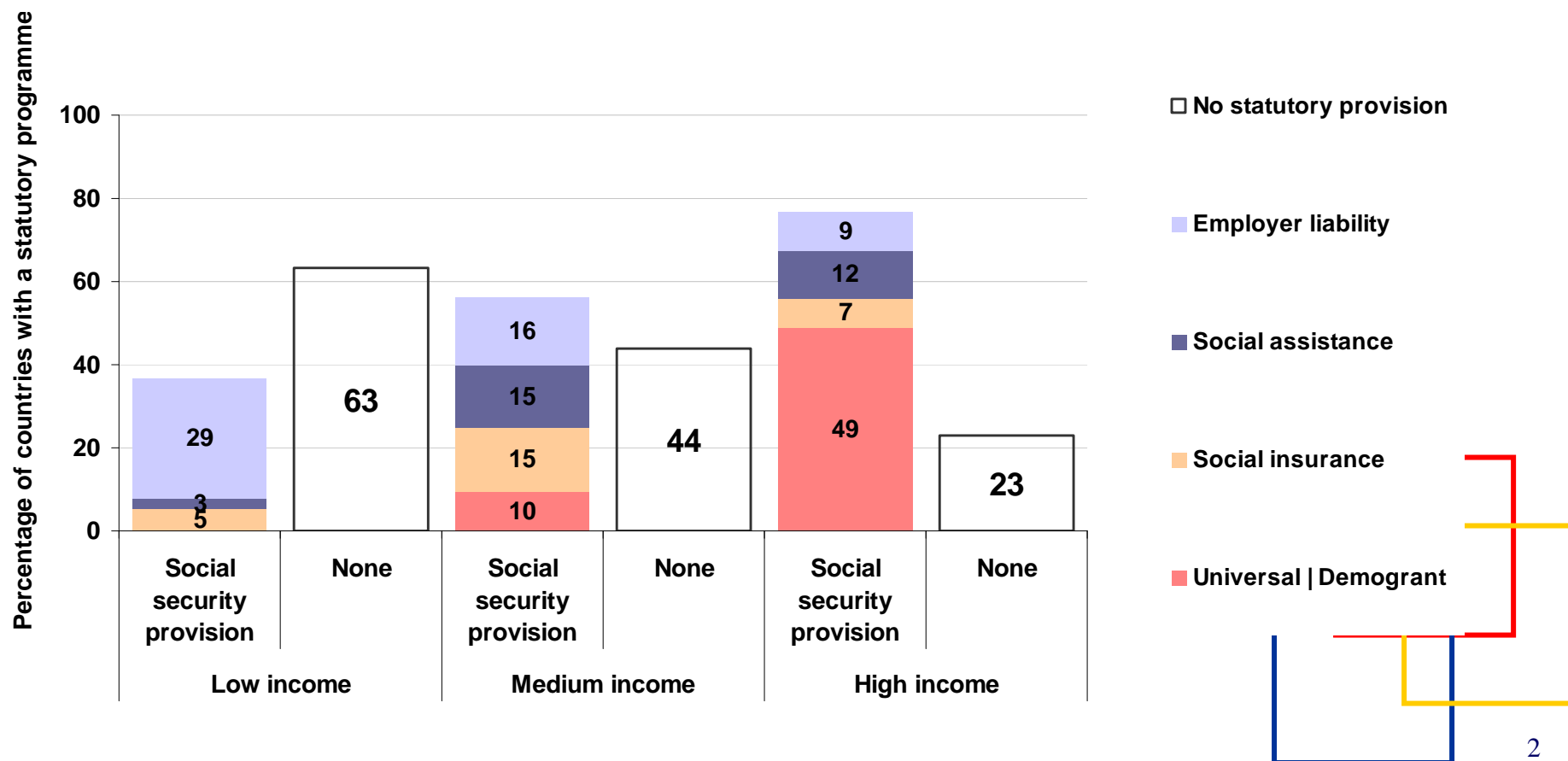




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## Family allowances | Existence of a statutory programme & type of programme

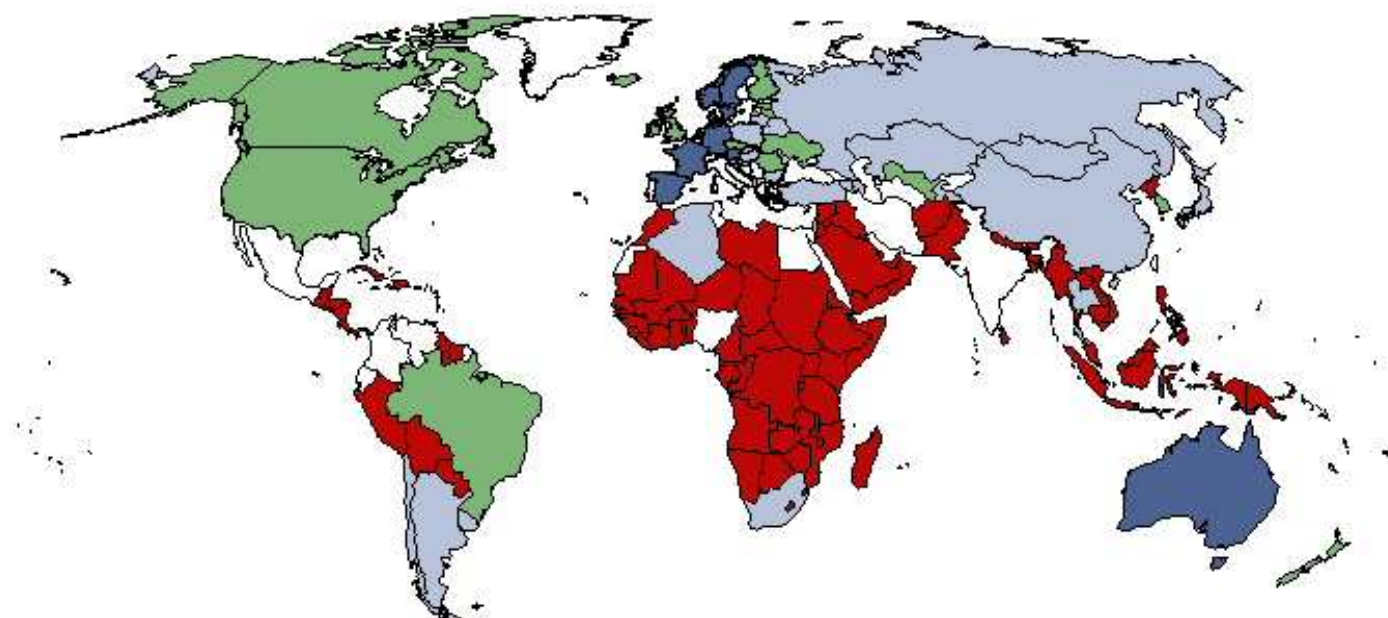
*Percentage of countries (on a basis of 155 countries)*



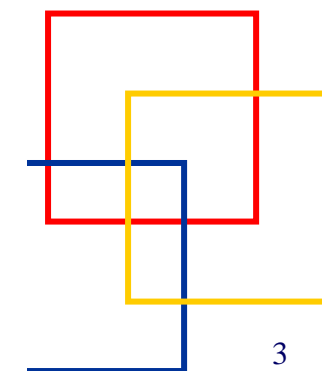


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## Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits from statutory unemployment schemes



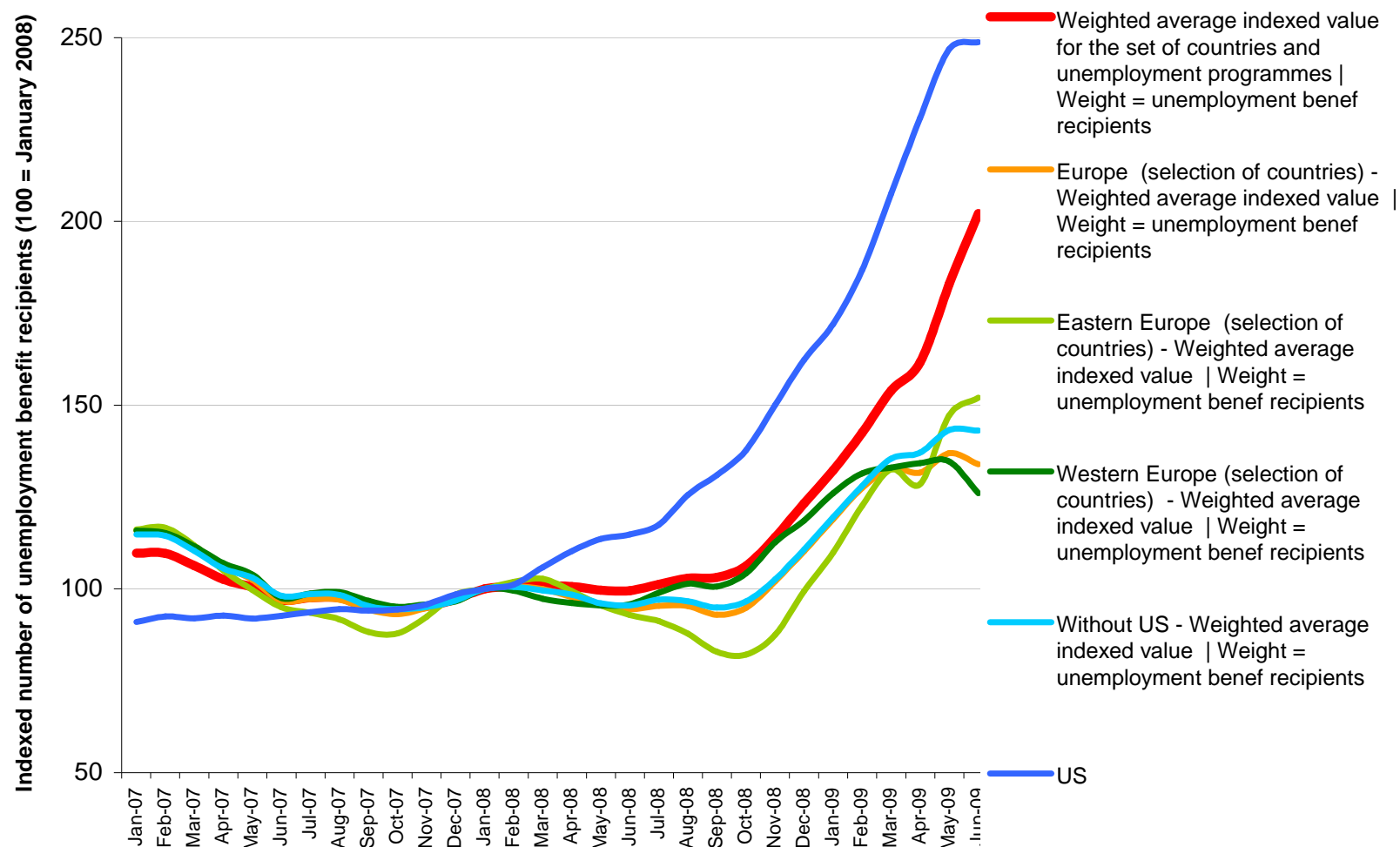
Recipients of unemployment benefits in percentage of total unemployed	
□ - No data	(30)
□ a) Less than one third of the unemployed	(29)
□ b) Between one third and two thirds of the unemployed	(18)
□ c) Over two thirds of the unemployed	(10)
■ No unemployment social security coverage	(110)



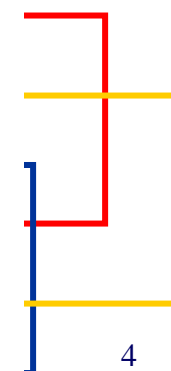


# Weighted average of the number of social security unemployment benefit recipients | Index (100 = January 2008)

tional



Source: ILO | SECSOC  
20/08/2009



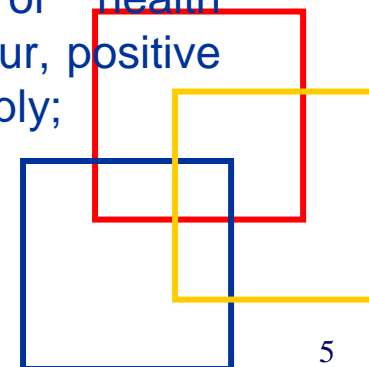


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## Highlights on some current practices

### *Child benefits*

- Strong development of conditional cash transfers (Latin America) and unconditional cash-transfers (e. g. South Africa) in middle-income countries
- Some features of Conditional Cash Transfers (Latin America):
  - Targeting based on resources conditions / Behavioral requirements related to children's health care and education / Large scale (47 millions people in Brazil, 25 millions in Mexico);
  - Benefit level: Transfer as a share of consumption before transfer varies from 5 % to 30 % in LA countries;
  - Costs : from 0,1 % of GDP (Peru) to 0,6 % of GDP (Ecuador)- around 0,4 % GDP for Mexico and Brazil;
  - Good delivery effectiveness: targeting and administrative costs;
  - Outcomes : positive effects on school attendance, utilization of health services and child growth; good prospect on reducing child labour, positive impact on consumption, income equality/ No effect on labour supply;
  - Access to benefit is not guaranteed for all people that fulfill the criteria of eligibility.





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# Highlights on some current practices

## *Unemployed and Working Poor*

### European Union countries

Minimum income guarantee schemes. Include among their recipients unemployed and working poor (e.g. 50 % and 20 % of recipients of MI in France)

- Strong linkages with employment policies and services in the context of « Activation policies » (since the end of 90s);
- Increasing pressure and obligations (compulsory activation) on recipients to seek and accept jobs, to follow training programmes or to undertake work beneficial for the community (workfare);
- In addition, reforms to introduce or enforce « work availability » requirements for beneficiaries of « non-employment benefits »;
- Balance between passive and active measures, rights and duties, sanctions and incentives vary largely according to countries and local authorities;
- Introduction of measures to create financial incentives to «make work pays » (example of RSA Income of Active Solidarity France).



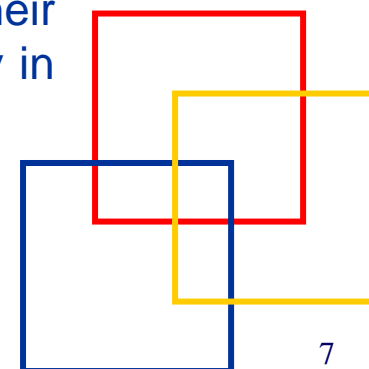
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## Highlights on some current practices

### *Unemployed and Working Poor*

#### Developing countries

- Employment Guarantee Schemes : confer statutory rights on beneficiaries (household) to a number of days of employment per year (generally on public works); National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of India
- Integrated programmes targeting extreme poor with emancipatory (graduation) prospect; TUP Bangladesh, Chile Solidario;
  - Most of the mainstreams antipoverty strategies (microfinance, skills, cooperatives, entrepreneurship, etc.) bypass the extreme poor;
  - Combining transfers to overcome immediate needs of the extreme poor with active support to enable them to develop their capabilities, access productive opportunities and escape poverty in a sustainable way;
  - Remains relatively small scale/experimental in most of the cases.





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## Some conditions of success

- Promote employment-friendly macroeconomic frameworks, job-rich growth and transition to formal (decent) employment;
- Enhance availability of quality social services (huge gap in low-income countries);
- Strengthen efforts to cover the most in needs who are often the most difficult to reach, such as :
  - Orphan and others vulnerable children (countries affected by HIV/AIDS)
  - Chronic and extreme poor
  - Indigenous people
  - Those living and working in remote rural areas
- Improve coherence among policies and integration of interventions inside the social security system and with what is done in other social and economic areas.

