



Session 11:

Employment guarantee schemes Universal basic income Social protection floor



Which policy option you prefer?



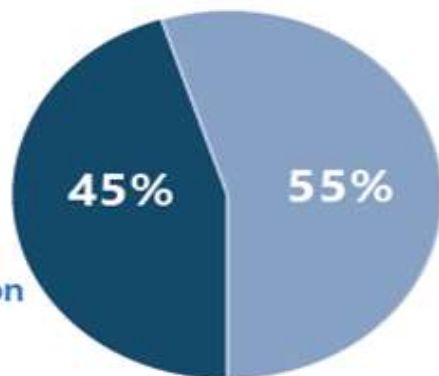
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"Denying this human right to 4 billion people worldwide is a significant obstacle to economic and social development"

ILO Director-General Guy Ryder

Only **45%** of the global population is effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit (SDG 1.3)

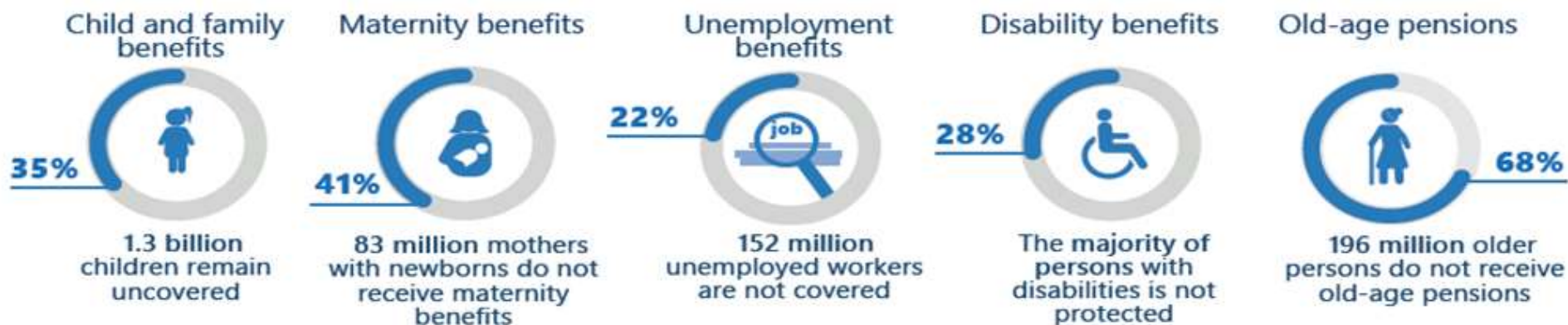


Population receiving at least one social protection benefit (SDG 1.3)

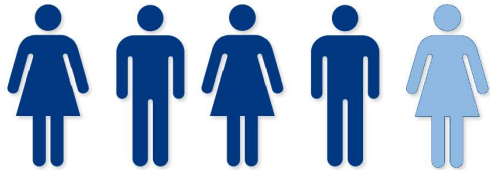


Only **29%** are covered by the full range of social security benefits, including child benefits, benefits in case of maternity, unemployment, employment injury, sickness, disability, old-age and survivors' benefits, as well as health protection.

Social protection coverage (SDG 1.3) by population groups

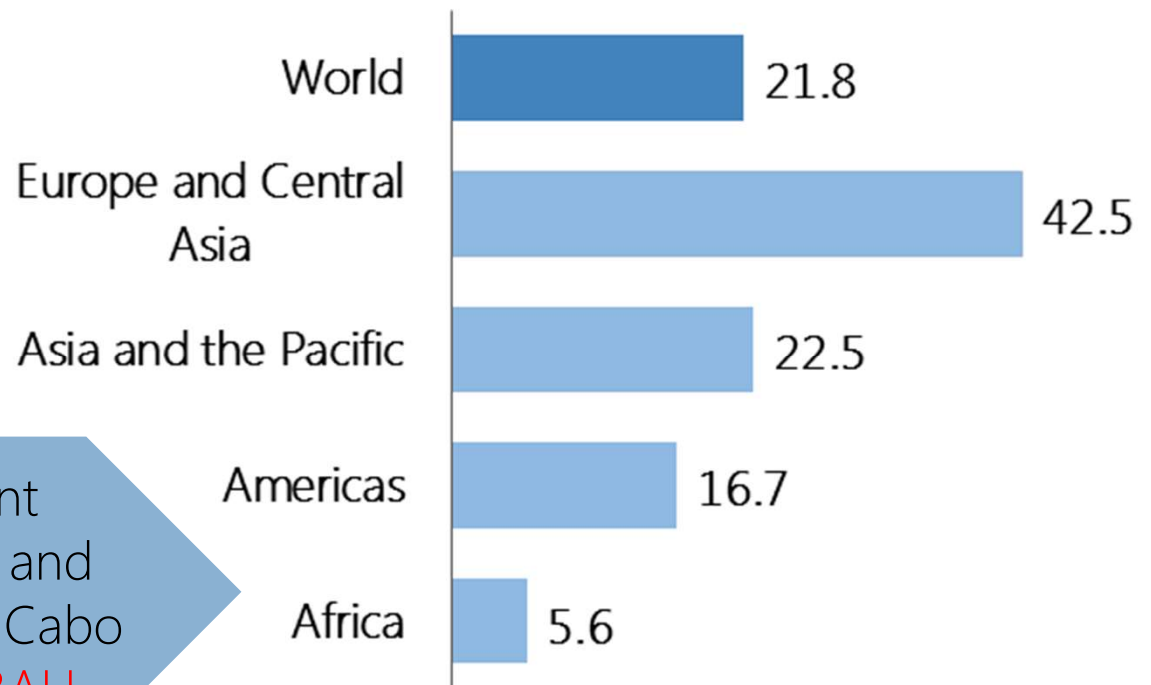


152 million unemployed workers unprotected



Only one in five unemployed workers worldwide are covered by unemployment benefits

SDG indicator 1.3.1 on effective coverage for unemployed persons

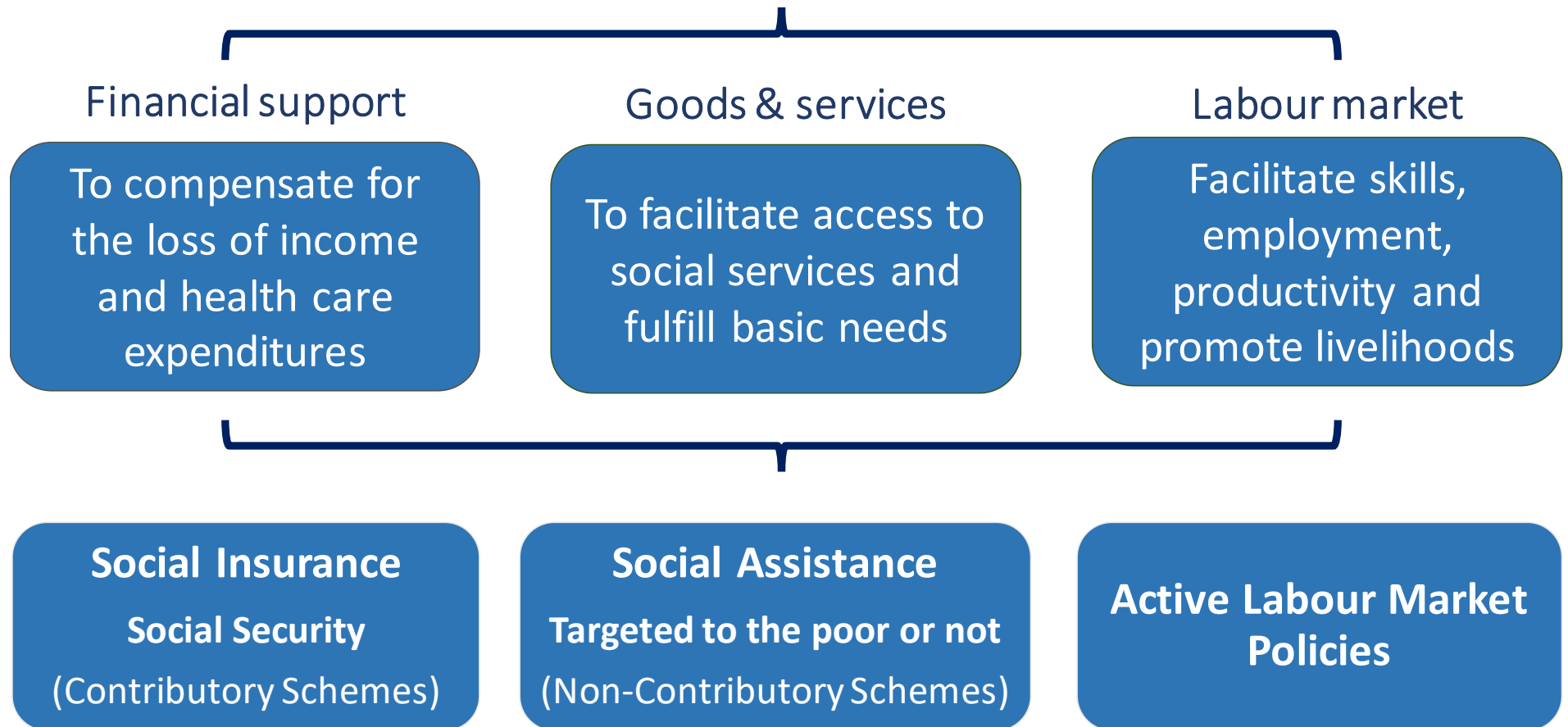


Expansion of unemployment protection in various middle- and low-income countries, such as Cabo Verde and Vietnam. **BAR & BAH**

Unemployment protection can support structural change of the economy – **Employment insurance and Active Market Labour Policies**

78% of unemployed workers worldwide are not covered

Functions and Mechanisms of SP



Non-contributory

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graph TD; A[Non-contributory] --> B[Social assistance]; A --> C[Social care]; B --> D[Social transfers]; B --> E[Public works programmes]; B --> F[Fee waivers]; B --> G[Subsidies]; C --> H[Family support services]; C --> I[Home-based care];
```

Social assistance

Social care

Social transfers

- > Cash transfers
- > Vouchers
- > In-kind transfers (including school feeding)

Public works programmes

- > Cash for work
- > Food for work
- > Vouchers for work

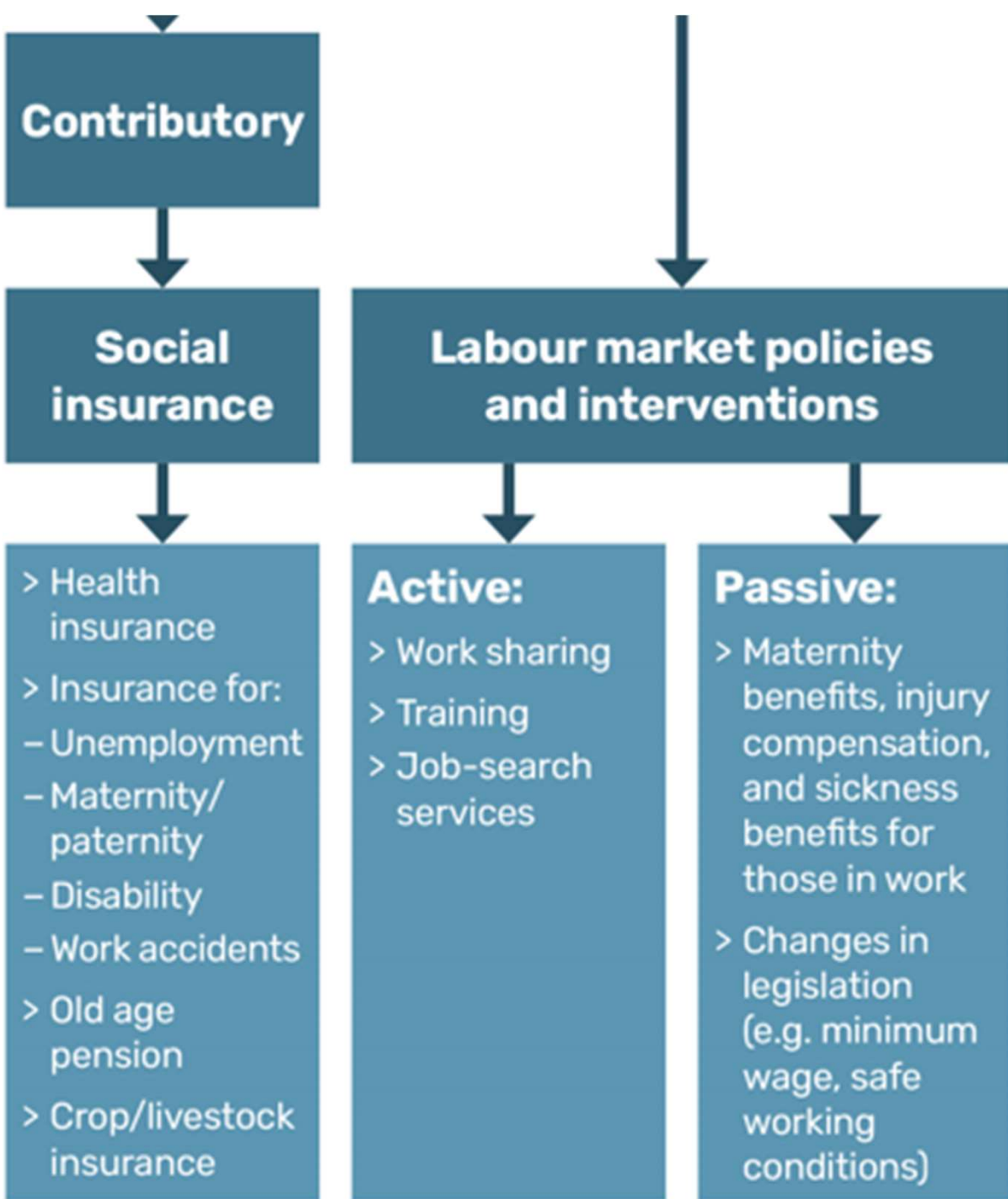
Fee waivers

- > For basic health/ education

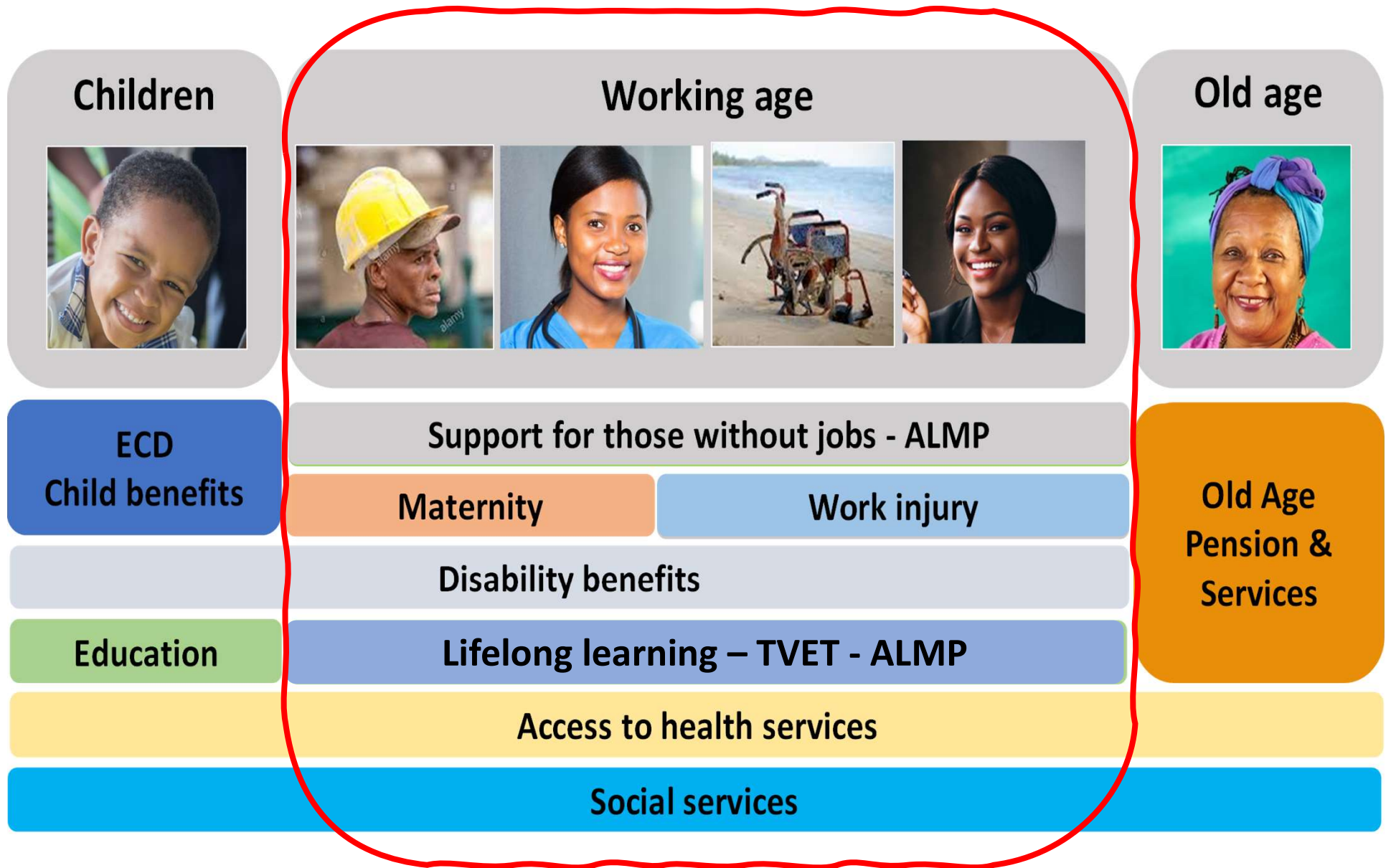
Subsidies

- > Fuel
- > Food

- > Family support services
- > Home-based care



Complete and coherent SP systems



Children



Working age



Old age



ECD

Child benefits

Support for those without jobs - ALMP

Maternity

Work injury

Disability benefits

Education

Lifelong learning – TVET - ALMP

Access to health services

Social services

Old Age
Pension &
Services

Employment guarantee scheme

State guarantee of employment to those able to work when the labour market does not provide for it

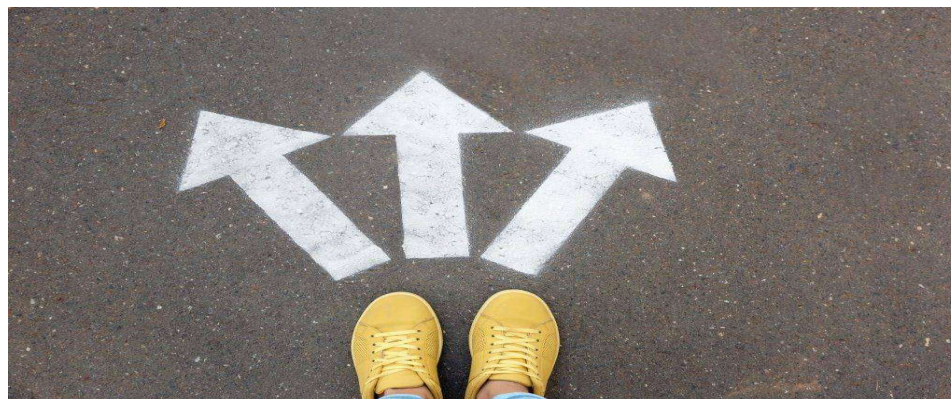
Universal Basic Income

Unconditional cash transfer to all citizens/residents in a country

Social Protection Floor

4 essential guarantees

- Security income for children, working age, elderly
- Essential health care to all



The PM called again



... meeting with UN, IMF, WB, IDB, CDB in 30 minutes and needs advise on which of the 3 options should be implemented in the country

1 option per table to discuss and explain to Cabinet why the option is the best (15 minutes)

1 table is Cabinet and must decide, with arguments, what to propose to PM (5 minutes)

CABINET = 1

UBI = 2

SPF = 3

EGS = 4

UBI



- regular and predictable income as a universal and unconditional entitlement → reduces poverty and inequality more effectively than means-tested schemes
- promote individuals' dignity and human rights → engage in different forms of work that are not rewarded by the market, domestic work and volunteering
- increase work incentives by reducing the risk of losing benefit entitlements once entering paid employment, whilst reducing the administrative cost and complexity of existing social protection systems

UBI



- doubts about the economic, political and social feasibility of a UBI and its capacity to reduce poverty and inequality
- too costly to provide everyone, including the high-income earners, with a basic income
- adequacy of benefit level
- by providing a steady stream of income, is less efficient in terms of macro-economic stabilization than unemployment insurance
- it may introduce a disincentive to work by delinking income from labour market participation
- dismantle the accumulated rights of workers in social security systems and risk of privatization

SPF

From here to a

minimum level of guarantees to all

- Patchwork of benefits (targeted groups)
- Large number of people uncovered
- Inefficient social expenditure
- Inefficient administration

PEP

1. **Essential health care, including maternity care**
2. Basic income security for children
3. **Basic income security for persons in active age**
4. Basic income security for older persons

Rights-based approach & Progressive implementation

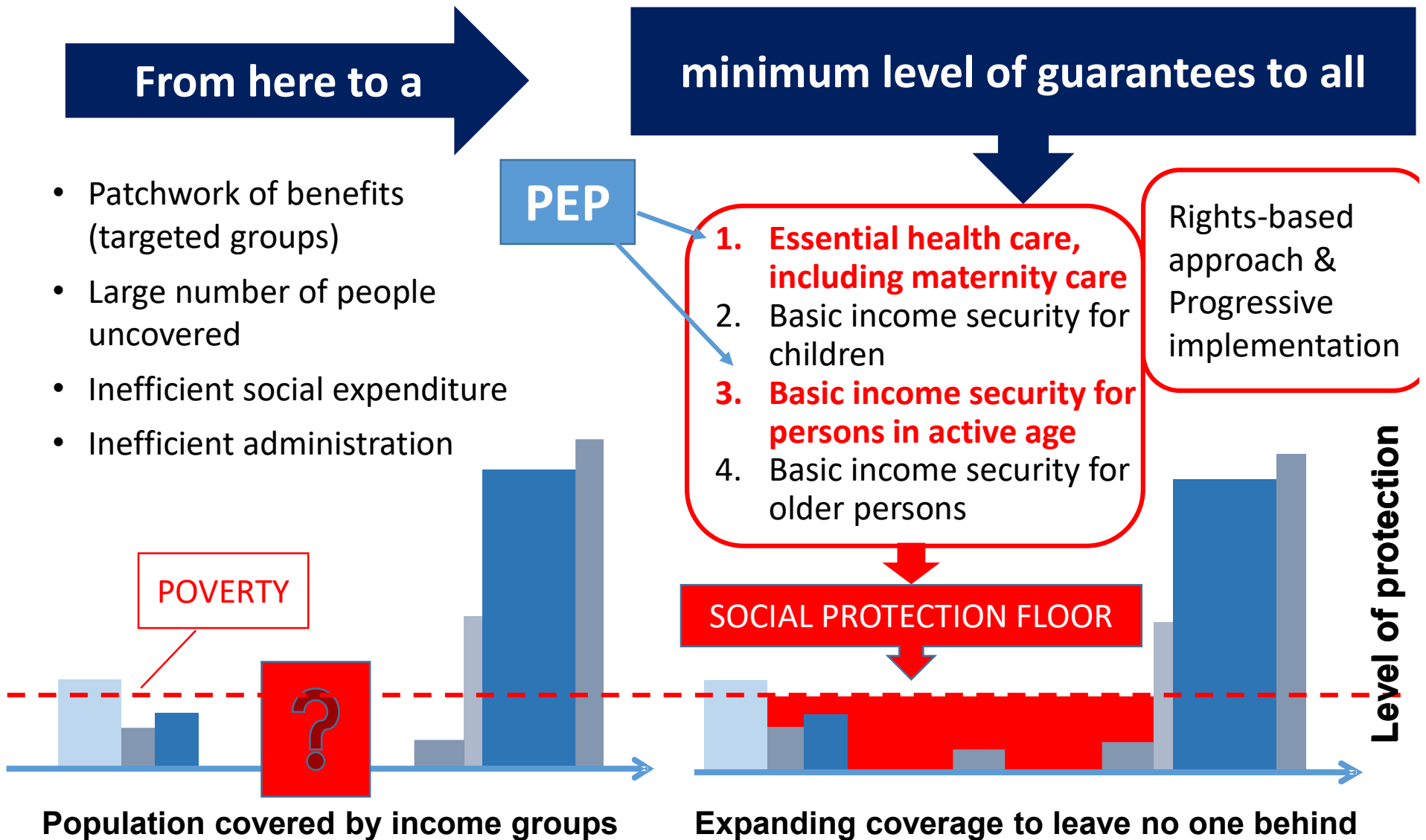
POVERTY

SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR

Level of protection

Population covered by income groups

Expanding coverage to leave no one behind



With which policy option
you identify the most?

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Q. The question is

How long does the perfect pitch should last?

Should I have a beta version of my product to launch?

What is your perspective on the importance of...

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Thank you!

