



ISPA PWP TOOL Regional Training Event

Mito Tsukamoto, Development and Investments, ILO

Tsukamoto@ilo.org

ILO Lead Agency

on behalf of the ISPA PWP Working Group

PUBLIC WORKS AS PART OF SOCIAL PROTECTION



Agenda

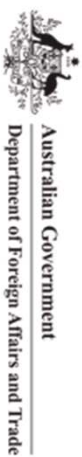
1. The PWP Team
2. Public Works as part of SP
3. What is the PWP Tool?
4. Employment-Social Protection : the complementarities
5. Q&A



RESOURCE PERSONS



THE GLOBAL TEAM



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FINLAND





PUBLIC WORKS AS PART OF SOCIAL PROTECTION



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY PWPS FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION?



- Public works provide a source of income or transfers in cash or in kind, by generating employment and creating public goods
 - Multi-sectoral activities (e.g. agri, env, soc, infra)
 - Maintaining and/or rehabilitating assets and infrastructure.
 - Providing useful and needed services
- Public works refer to community-based and public or private financed programs that support the poor and food insecure population.
- Main objective is 'Income Security' and extending Social Protection, with secondary objectives of employment and asset/service creation.
 - Often times financed by Social Funds



WIDE SPECTRUM OF PWPS

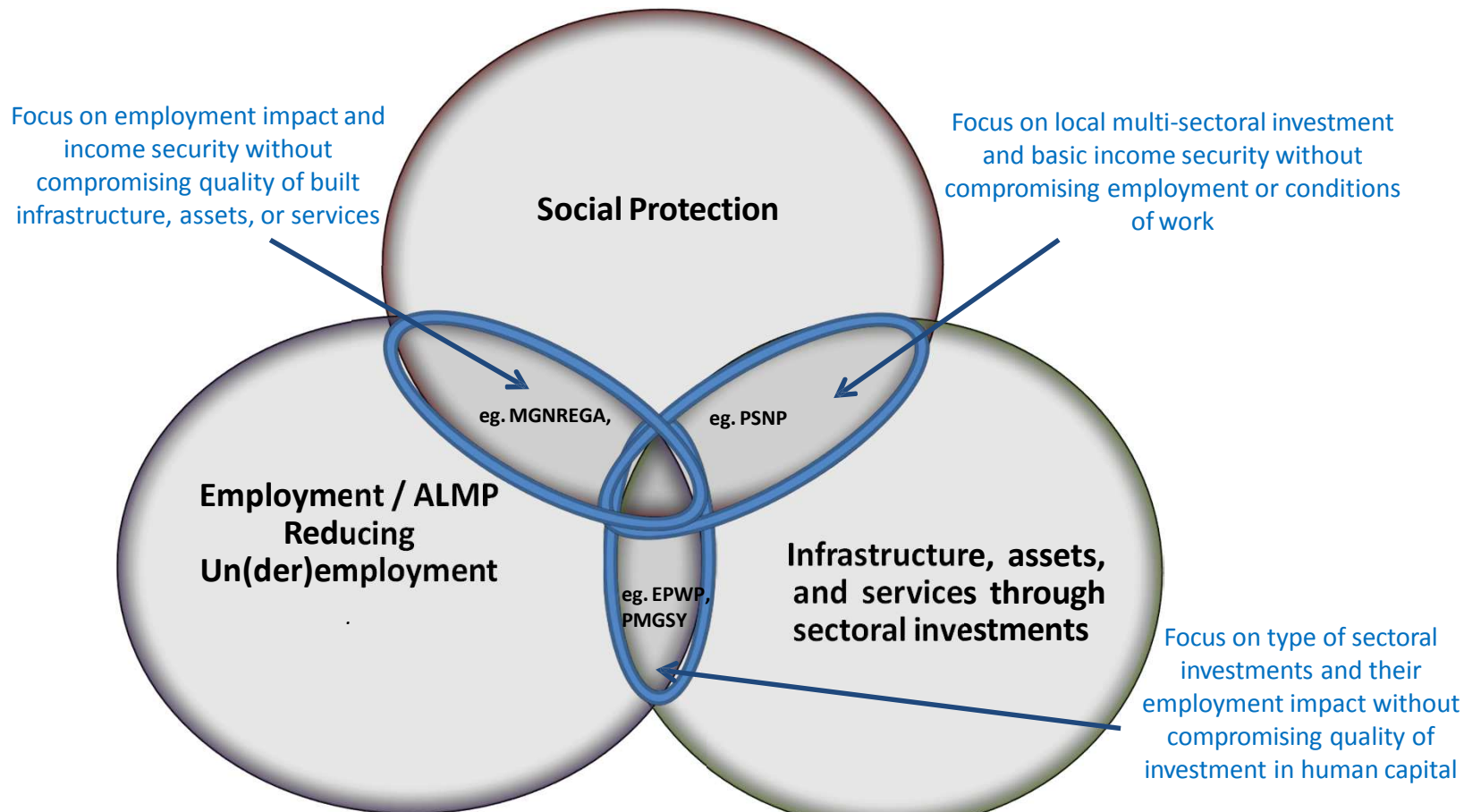


- From short-term emergency programs (post-disaster or post-conflict) in fragile contexts
- To public employment programs and universal employment guarantees (addressing market failures)
- Faced with different or sometimes multiple objectives (trade offs)
- Financed by donors, different line ministries, public and private sector, social funds, infrastructure funds, IFI loans and grants, etc...

MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES AND TRADE OFFS



PWP Typology



ACKNOWLEDGED BENEFITS OF PWPS



- Provide immediate income/wages (cash or in kind) in return for their labor – direct and indirect local economic multipliers (livelihoods)
- Generate meaningful employment and enhance skills, employability – dignity of work (human investments)
- Sensitization of environmental degradation (environment)
- Create, maintain, rehabilitate assets and/or provide services for communities (public goods)
- If properly designed could contribute to strengthening existing SP systems, or building them where they don't exist

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM TOOL?



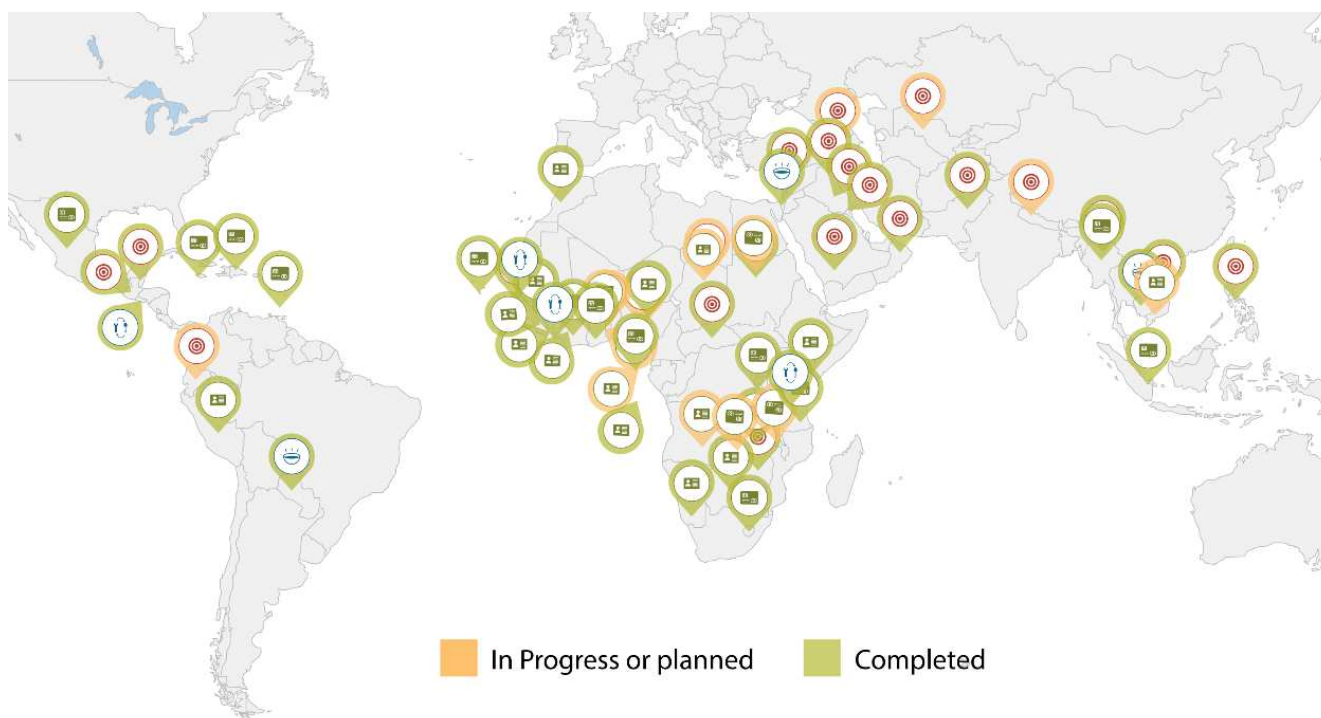
CONSTEALTION OF ENVISIONED ISPA TOOLS



APPLICATION OF THE ISPA TOOL



ISPA tools are **flexible tools** that can be applied in any context
- the tailoring of the tool to the country context is part of the implementation process



APPLICATION OF THE ISPA TOOL



Region	CODI	PWP	Payments	ID	SPPOT	FSN
Latin America and the Caribbean	Belize (UNICEF/UNDP)	El Salvador (WB)	Dominica (WB)	Peru (WB)		Paraguay (FAO)
	Ecuador (WB) Guatemala (UNICEF/UNDP) n=3	n=1	Grenada (WB) Jamaica (WB) Mexico (WB) St Vincent and Grenadines (WB) n=5	n=1		n=1

ISPA framework:



1 "What Matters" Guidance Note



2 Questionnaire



3 Assessment Matrix



4 Country Report

**PWP TOOL: COHERENT
FRAMEWORK FOR A
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF
PWPS DESIGNED AS PART
OF SP SYSTEMS**



The framework facilitates carrying out the following steps:

1.- Assessment of **Eligibility & Targeting**

2.- Nature of **Benefits, Timing & Duration**

3.- Identification of **Asset Creation & Services** required

4.- Capacity of **Institutions, Coordination & Financing**

**PWP TOOL: COHERENT
FRAMEWORK FOR A
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF
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The framework facilitates carrying out the following steps:

5.- **Monitoring & Evaluation**

6.- **Coherence & Interaction Across Programs**

7.- Contributions to **Skills & Employability**

8.- Safeguarding of **Conditions of Work & Labor Practices**

Eligibility & Targeting

- Addresses questions related to PWP, and whether they
 - reach target populations (e.g. persons able to work, from HH that are poor, food insecure or vulnerable)
 - address the needs of the vulnerable and poor.
 - eligibility criteria – age, gender, employment status, area of residence, belonging to a vulnerable group (disabled, refugee, indigenous, etc)

Benefits, Timing & Duration

- Addresses questions related to PWP, and whether they provide entitlements that are adequate, appropriate and compatible with the local context.
 - Wage levels (in cash or in kind) are consistent with program objectives and national legislation; adequate to ensure respect and dignity of participants.
 - Gender aspects- equal pay among men & women, childcare facilities, toilets
 - Timing & Duration – seasonal/year round, able to fulfill consumption smoothing function or income support.

Asset Creation & Services

- Addresses questions related to PWPs, and whether they respond to community needs, with protocols for efficient implementation and quality assurance.
 - Rationale – labor intensity, provision of infrastructure assets and services
 - Quality & Management
 - Environmental Impact
 - Costs
 - Training and Supervision

Asset Creation & Services

- Addresses questions related to 5 types of activities
 - Agriculture & Natural Resources Management
 - Road Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance
 - Waste & Sanitation Management
 - Social Services Provision
 - Social Infrastructure

Institutions, Coordination & Financing

- Addresses questions related to PWPs, for the effective coordination between institution and clear designation of roles and responsibilities.
 - Assigns roles/responsibilities among diverse actors for effective implementation, coordination and oversight.
 - Ensures scalability and responsiveness in a crisis.
 - Adequate funding is efficiently managed.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Addresses questions related to PWPs and accountability
 - Ability to track results and assess program impact.
 - Transparency mechanisms to reduce error, fraud and corruption.

Coherence & Integration across programs

- Addresses questions related to PWPs with the aim to design a program which is coherent and integrated with the shared objectives of similar programs.
 - Assess linkages of public works with other interventions (public works, social protection or other complementary interventions).
 - Offer access to people excluded from public works (elderly & those unable to work)
 - Provide an ‘exit strategy.’

Skills & Employability

- Addresses questions related to PWPs and their ability to build the local capacity of workers and institutions
 - Assessing the nature and content of the curricula;
 - Delivery and Incentives;
 - Logistics;

Conditions of Work & Labor Practices

- Addresses questions related to PWPs to ensure appropriate conditions of work by applying fair labor standards, and respect for worker rights.
 - Compliance with national laws;
 - Assess labor standards in terms of social protection benefits,
 - Occupational safety and health
 - Respect of worker's rights.

PWP TOOL: OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT



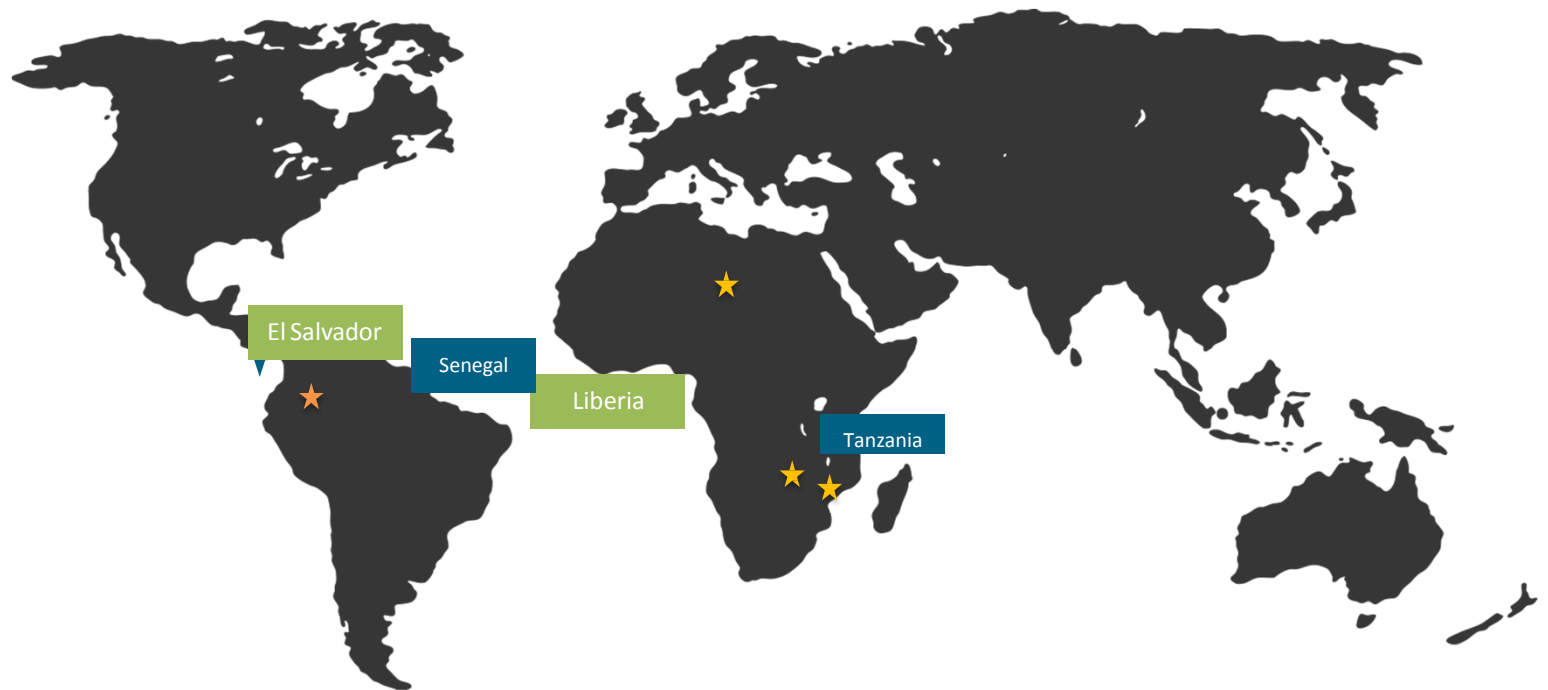
- **Sep 2013** → development of first version of the PW Excel-based tool and “What Matters” note
- **Oct 2013** → Pilot 1, El Salvador (PATI), 21-28 October 2013, *Programa de Apoyo Temporal al Ingreso (PATI)*
- **December 2013** → Pilot 2, Liberia (LYEP and YES), 9-17 December 2013, Liberia Youth Employment Program (LYEP) and Youth, Employment, Skills (YES) Project
- **March 2014** → 1st PWP WG Brussels meeting (WB), instrument review ‘line-by-line’
- **April 2014** → Launch of ‘Version 1’
- **Dec 2015** → Application 1 Senegal – assessing 20+ PWPs (WB Lead, ILO, WFP)
- **Jan 2016** → 2nd PWP WG London meeting (EU-ODI-ILO)
- **Feb 2016** → ISPA officially launched by all agencies
- **Sep 2016** → Application 2 Tanzania - TASAF (ILO Lead, EU/SPS, Finland, OECD)
- **Oct 2016** → 3rd PWP WG Paris meeting (EU/SPS-OECD-FINLAND-ILO)
- **Jan 2018** → 4th PWP WG NY meeting (ILO)
- **Mar 2018** → ISPA Face-to-Face training Yogya, Indonesia
- **Nov 2018** → Staff training of AsDB Social Protection Staff (ILO) Jakarta, Jakarta
- **Apr 2019** → ISPA Day and SPIAC B meeting NY



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EMPLOYMENT-SOCIAL PROTECTION: THE COMPLEMENTARITIES



UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION



Definition: *“integrated set of policies designed to ensure income security and support to all people across the life cycle – paying particular attention to the poor and the vulnerable. Anyone who needs social protection should be able to access it... This protection can be provided through social insurance, tax-funded social benefits, social assistance services, **public works programs** and other **schemes guaranteeing basic income security**... Generally, universality is achieved by combining contributory and non-contributory schemes. “*

- Universal coverage and access to social protection are central to ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity, the World Bank's twin goals by 2030.
- Social Protection Floors Recommendation, No. 202, adopted by 185 states in 2012
- Universality of protection has been endorsed by international statements by the African Union, ASEAN, the European Commission, G20, OECD and the United Nations.

Role of PWP / PEP : A rights-based approach addressing a) root causes of inequality, targeting the un(der)employed in the active age, b) skills and employability of individuals and local institutions, c) building needed public assets and services, d) offering bargaining power on adequate wages and access to information and networks to be part of a society, and e) providing dignity through work.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND FUTURE OF WORK



*“Wide recognition that a **combination of contributory and non-contributory elements is key to building a comprehensive social security system with a strong floor of social protection.**” -> Efforts to delink social protection from employment by creating a UBI argument that “a large benefit can eliminate absolute poverty, is easy to administer and less prone to leakage or corruption. By raising the reservation wage of workers, the benefit can also act as a deterrent against poor quality jobs, encouraging employers to improve pay and working conditions.”*

- The Future of Work will affect developed and developing countries differently. In countries where structural problems exist and sufficient jobs are not available, PEPs have absorbed the surplus labour in productive activities with economic, social and / or environmental impacts.
- WB WDR 2019: *“Work is School...shifting people from now work to work, then to better jobs – those that deliver more learning by working..if school is accepted as a crucial factor in boosting growth and reducing inequality, work should be too.”* Highlighting guaranteed jobs, public works or national service programmes.
- Convention 122 on Full Employment adopted in 1964, has been ratified by 111 countries.

Role of PWP / PEP : Contributing to full employment a) financed through existing public investments and social funds (0.2% to 1.5% of GDP), b) fiscal redistribution through labour-based approaches with direct and indirect economic multipliers, c) complementing and not replacing necessary health and other social services, d) fostering work, and d) transformative power to address the structural causes of poverty and inequality.



CODI
(Core Diagnostic Instrument)

Completed

Vietnam - GIZ
Philippines - WB
Belize - UNICEF|UNDP
Saudi Arabia - WB
Kurdistan - WB
Oman - WB
Myanmar - WB

In Progress

Capo Verde - WB
Central African Republic - WB
Chad - WB
Kosovo - WB
Lebanon - UNICEF
Nicaragua - WB
Pakistan - GIZ
The Gambia - WB
Uzbekistan - WB



Social Protection Public Works Programs

Completed

El Salvador - WB
Liberia - WB
Senegal - WB
Tanzania - ILO

In Progress

Colombia - UNDP
Honduras - WB
Malawi - ILO
Mozambique - ILO
Niger - ILO
Uganda - ILO



Social Protection Payments

Completed

Tanzania - WB
Indonesia - WB
Jamaica - WB
Dominica - WB
Granada - WB

In Progress

Angola - WB
Burundi - WB
Cote d'Ivoire - WB
Ghana - UNICEF
Sao Tome - WB
South Asia - WB
Togo - WB
Vietnam - WB



ID

Completed

Peru - WB
Morocco - WB
Botswana*
Cote d'Ivoire*
Guinea*
Kenya*
Liberia*
Nigeria*
Namibia*
Sierra Leone*
Zambia*

In Progress

Angola - WB
Chad - WB
Ghana - WB
Sao Tome - WB
Togo - WB
Vietnam - WB



SPPOT
(Social Protection Policy Options Tool)

In Progress

Togo - ILO



Food Security & Nutrition

In Progress

Paraguay - FAO
Cambodia - FAO
Palestine - FAO

*Implementation in this country was carried out by the World Bank Group's Identification for Development (ID4D) initiative.