



# Decent work, social protection floors and rural development

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# Promoting comprehensive rural development through decent work...



# The decent rural employment

## 1) Employment creation

- Support creation of **rural enterprises and agribusiness**
- Support small-scale producers in **accessing markets** and modern value chains
- Employment creation programmes
- Skills development
- Enhance **access to credit, microfinance** for entrepreneurs, particularly **women and youth**
  - **Combat social exclusion**

## 2) Extending social protection

- Extend SP to **informal workers** (health, pensions, income support)
  - **Protect people and promote HD, productivity**
- Invest in employment-intensive **public works** projects
  - **Provide incomes, spillover effects into wider economy**
- **Occupational safety and health**
- **HIV-AIDS**
- Working conditions including maternity protection, living wages
- Migrant workers

# The decent rural employment

## 3) Ensuring rights at work

- Socially responsible agriculture
- Eliminate **child labour and forced labour** in agriculture and other rural industries
- Enshrine and protect rural workers rights to **associate** and **collectively bargain**
- Contractual arrangements  
Reduce gender and age-based **discrimination**
  - Enhance productive capacity of current and future generations

## 4) Promoting social dialogue

- Promote **democratic organizations** and networks within rural food economy
- Include rural poor in local decision-making and **governance** mechanisms
  - Reduce inequalities
- Empower rural **women and youth**
  - Foster social inclusion

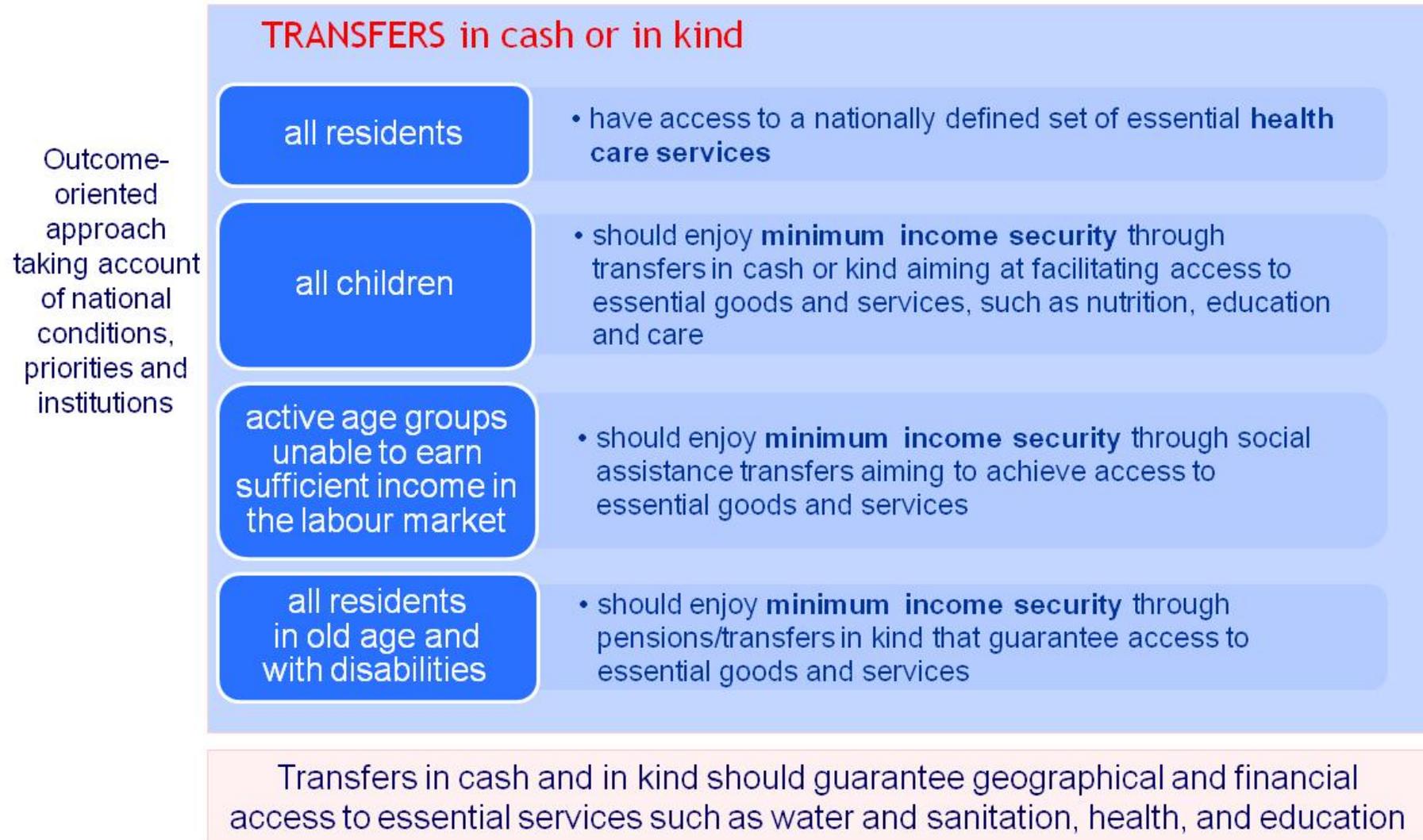
# Supporting rural development through social protection floors

*“Rural areas are home and workplace to half world’s population and 75 per cent of world’s poor.”*

- Rural workers:
  - Disproportionately exposed to **income insecurity** (low-wage, seasonal work)
  - Lack access to **health**, other services enjoyed by their urban counterparts
  - Maternal and infant mortality are particularly high in rural areas. In low-income countries, only about 35 % of all women in rural areas have access to professional health services, compared to 70 % in urban areas.
  - The majority of rural workers are involved in agriculture, often suffering from hazardous working conditions



# National floors of social protection



# National Floors of Social Protection



access to a set of goods and services constituting essential health care including maternity care and nutrition



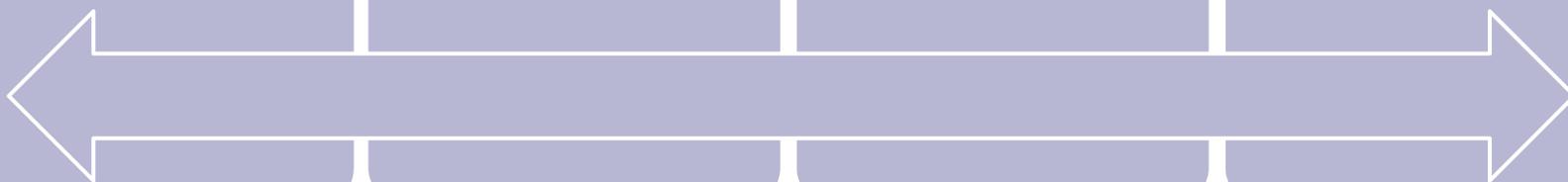
basic income security for children



basic income security for persons in active age unable to earn sufficient income



basic income security for persons in old age

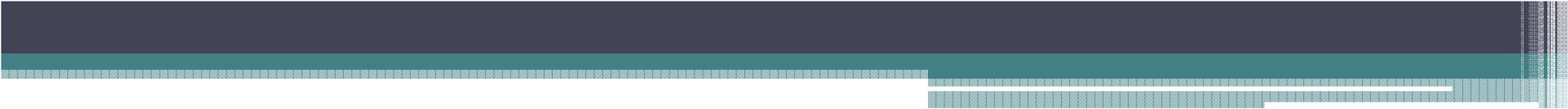


# Social protection floors for rural workers - changing paradigm

| <b>Safety nets (90's)</b>                        | <b>Social Protection Floors</b>  |
|--|--|
| Temporary  | Permanent  |
| Compensatory                                     | Prevention, Protection and Empowerment   |
| Fragmented                                       | Integrated, coherent, holistic   |
| Needs-based                                      | Rights-based   |
| Lack of institutionality                         | Governance and social dialogue   |
| Residual to the economic model; shock mitigation | Integral part of the economic model, connected to productivity, consumption investment in human capital, and sustainable development |

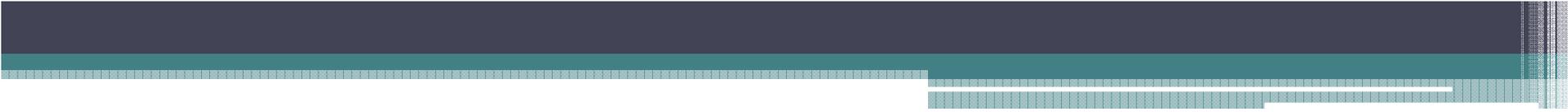
# Potential effects of social protection floors in rural households

- Fulfillment of household basic needs, including nutritional
- Boost local consumption, create local economic multiplier effects and trigger investments
- Enhance investments in human capital, especially those in education and health, and over the long term improve the employability and productivity of individuals
- Encourage parents to keep their children in school and reduce child labour
- Enabling people in rural areas to abandon risk-averse livelihood strategies and invest in more profitable income-generating activities such as shifting from low-risk, low-yield crops to higher-risk, higher-yield crops
- Help poor households build and protect their assets by preventing distress sales of those assets in the case of external shocks that lock households into poverty
- Overcome credit constraints - increased entrepreneurship and investment in micro-enterprises and agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, equipment and livestock.
- Affordability



# Implementation issues

- Build on existing structures and on the traditional knowledge and local networks
- Evaluate particular local needs and constraints
- Participation of local stakeholders
- Communication, information and awareness
- Identification, membership registration and outreach
- Adjust contributory requirements, if any
- Comprehensive benefit delivery system, intensive use of ITs
- Particular attention to vulnerable groups
- Holistic approach



Thanks!