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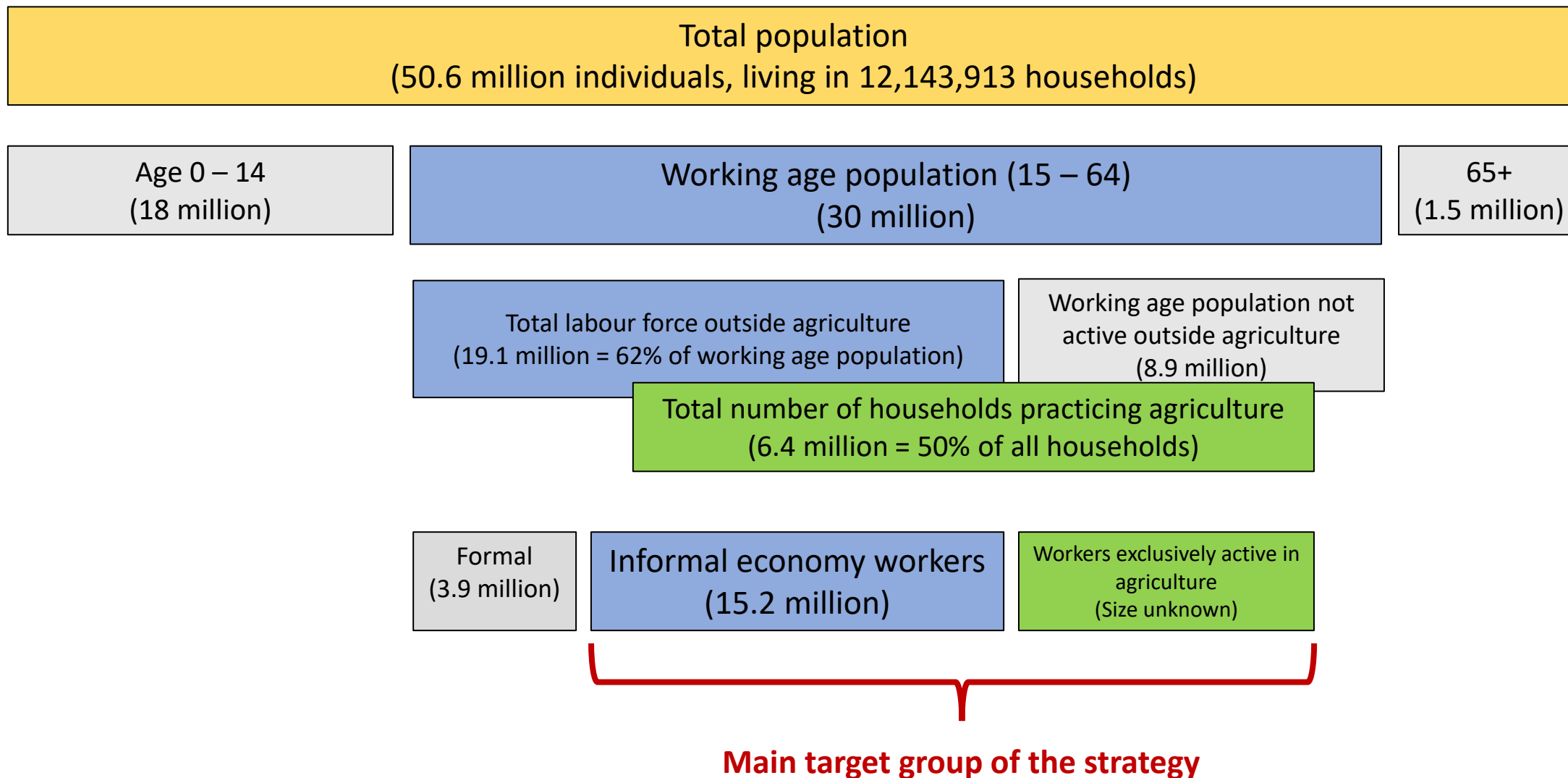
# ILO-WHO Joint Workshop

How COVID-19 prompted the development of the National Strategy for the extension of SP to the informal economy and the process of strategy development

Mr. Peter Ombasa Assistant Director of Children Services.

Date: 04-05 / October / 2023

# Demographic Analysis



# Strategic objectives

## ► Address the major barriers faced by workers in the informal and rural economy when accessing SP scheme

1. Overcome **legal barriers** that impede access to adequate social protection
2. Ensure effective coverage through **compliance and enforcement** measures
3. Improve **information and awareness** about social protection
4. Build **trust in the government** and its institutions
5. Abolish **administrative and financial barriers**
6. Integrate and align measures to facilitate the **transition from the informal to the formal economy**

## Extend the coverage and ensure the adequacy and Inclusive SP programs for workers.

1. Expand **Social Health Protection** among workers in the informal and rural economy
2. Cushion income losses resulting from **pregnancy and childbirth** among workers operating in the informal and rural economy
3. Ensure basic income security of workers in the informal and rural economy with **children**
4. Expand income protection of workers in the informal and rural economy during **old-age, invalidity, and for survivors**
5. Improve income protection for workers with **disabilities**
6. Improve **safety and health at the workplace** for workers in the informal and rural economy.
7. Provide opportunities for the improvement of **livelihoods and basic income security** for workers. Provide basic income protection and food and nutrition security among workers in the case of **covariate shocks**

# Two-track approach to the extension of social security coverage and facilitating transition from the informal to the formal economy

## Extending social protection coverage

### THROUGH FORMALISATION

Formalize workers in the informal and rural economy to cover them and their families through existing social insurance mechanisms

### INDEPENDENTLY OF STATUS

Extend coverage of social protection mechanisms to workers in the informal economy independently of their status, and population at large



Higher levels of formal employment enhance economic performance and enlarge fiscal space

Social protection enhances access to health, education, income security, with positive effects on human capital and productivity

## Facilitate transition from the informal to the formal economy

**Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)**  
**Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204)**

Source: [ILO 2021](#)

# Comprehensive Outcome after proposed Strategy.



## Unemployment /lack of income

- Economic inclusion programmes
- Home-Grown School Feeding

## Employment injury

- Employment injury insurance (EII) (voluntary opting-in)

## Disability

- NSSF (Haba Haba)
- Extended PwSD-CT

## Death

- NSSF (HabaHaba) (voluntary)

## Illness

- Access to Services: improved NHIF (mandatory)
- Income loss: additional package under NHIF (tbd)

## Maternity

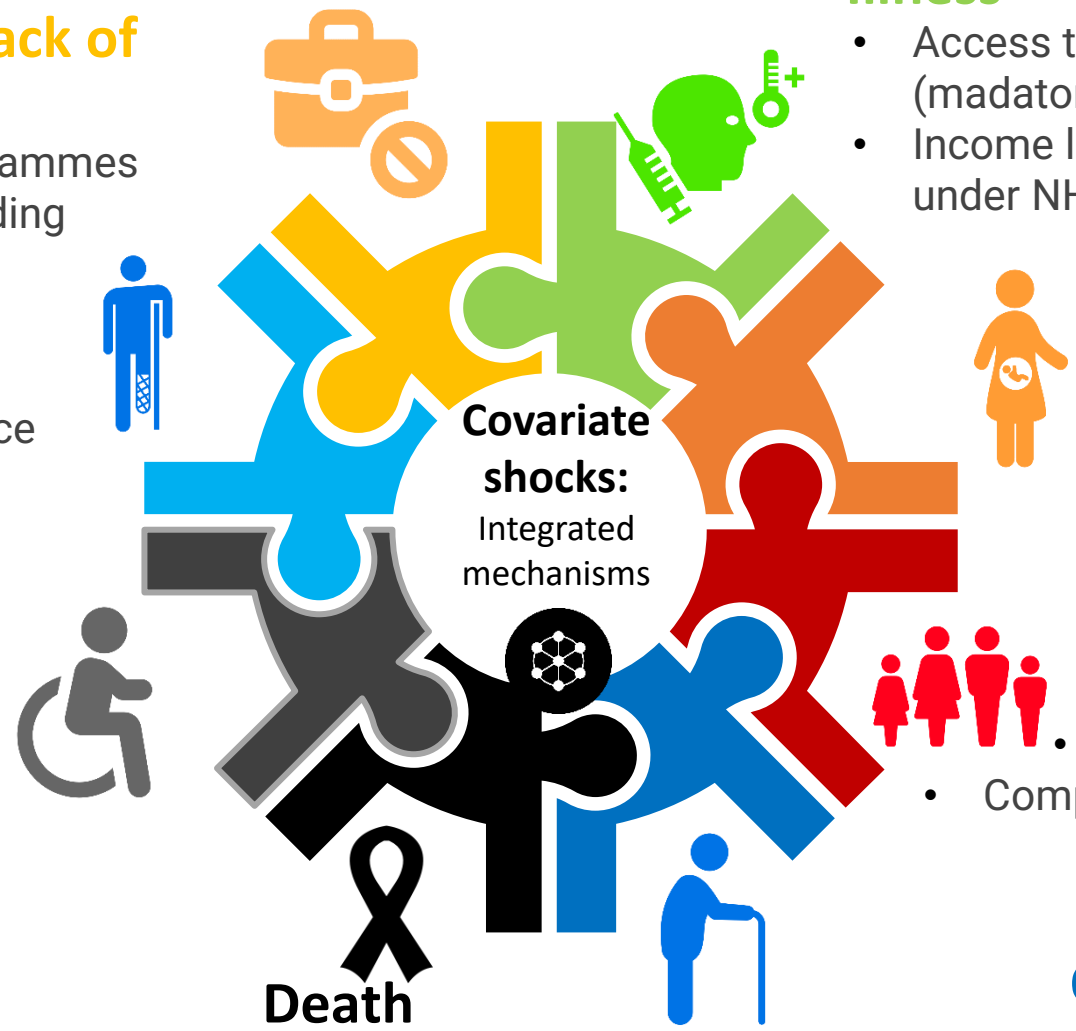
- Universal maternity benefit
- Linda Mama

## Family

- Universal Child Benefit
- Complementary programmes

## Old age

- NSSF (HabaHaba) (voluntary)
- Universal old age pension 65+





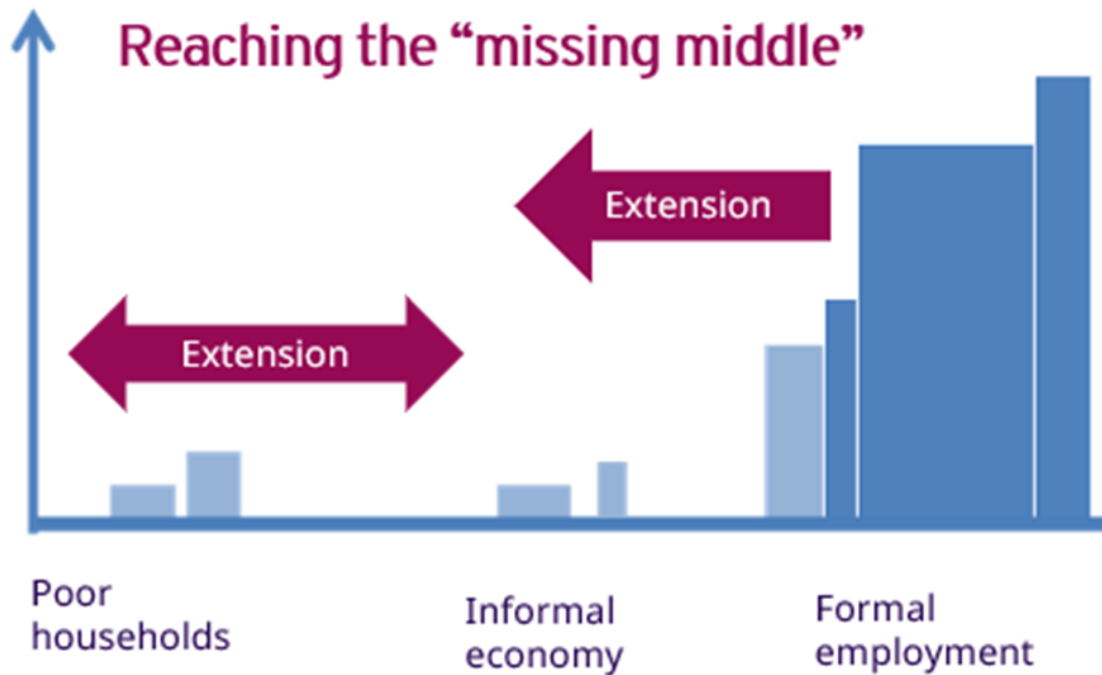
Collaboration is a key part of  
the success of any  
organization, executed  
through a clearly defined  
vision and mission and based  
on transparency and  
constant communication.

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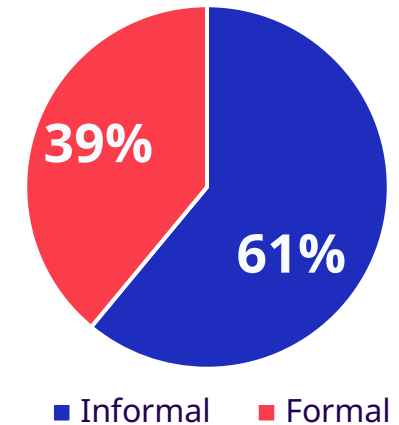
DINESH PALIWAL

[SPACESHOCKBOTTLES.COM](http://SPACESHOCKBOTTLES.COM)

▶ The COVID-19 pandemic exposed serious gaps in social protection systems – and required urgent measures to close these gaps.



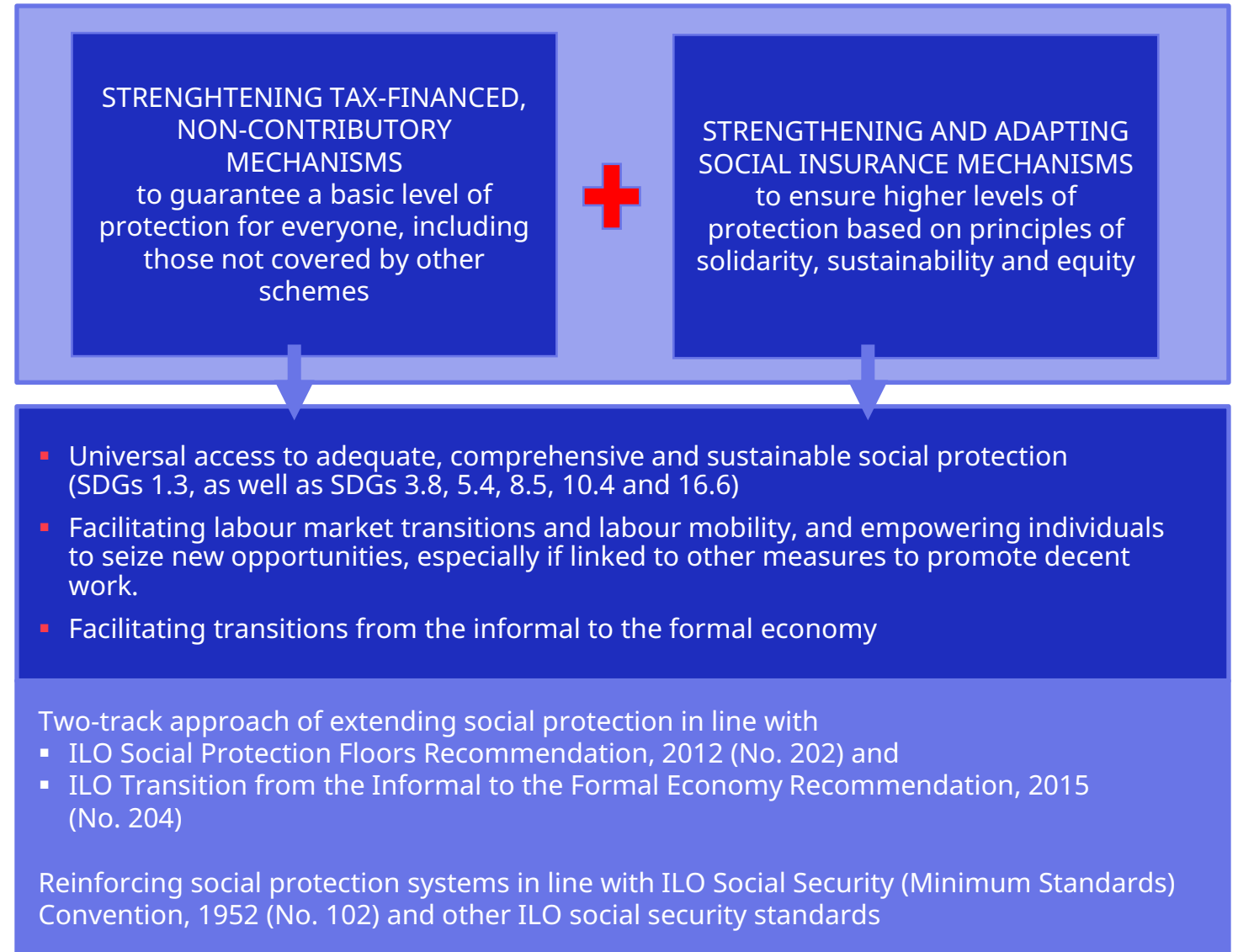
Informal and formal employment as a percentage of total employment (WSPR 2022-2022)



- ▶ **2 billion workers** in the informal economy were among the worst affected by the COVID-19 crisis.
- ▶ Many suffered **severe economic losses**, resulting in potentially long-lasting negative effects on their livelihoods.
- ▶ Many were compelled to work even when sick, **jeopardizing their health** and undermining public health efforts to curb the virus.

▶ The crisis stressed the urgency to cover workers in all types of employment, and to promote transitions to the formal economy.

- ▶ through mechanisms that ensure adequate protection for all, usually a combination of **contributory and non-contributory schemes**,
- ▶ through **integrated approaches** that extend coverage and access, and foster transitions from the informal to the formal economy,
- ▶ for **a transformative approach** that can enhance the determinants of health in a more comprehensive way.





An increasing number of States design national SP strategies that progressively extend coverage to those in the informal economy while promoting their formalization.

ILO Policy Resource  
Package:  
electronic platform

<http://informaleconomy.social-protection.org>



Advancing social justice, promoting decent work



**International Labour Organization**  
Building social protection floors and comprehensive social security systems

**Social Protection**

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## EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY TO WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Lessons from international experience

► Objectives ►

This ILO policy resource package “Extending social security to workers in the informal economy: Lessons from international experience” (click here to access the French version) serves as a reference for policy makers, workers’ and employers’ organizations and other stakeholders engaged in the development of social protection strategies, or the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of systems and schemes. This practical tool can help in developing viable policy options to address the multi-fold challenges of extending social protection to workers in the informal economy and facilitating transitions to formality. It includes the following elements:

- Good practices guidebook (english) and (russian).
- Issue briefs on lessons learnt for specific categories of workers and topics
- Training materials

This policy resource package is intended to be a living toolkit. It will benefit from your feedback and inputs, especially from specific examples, experiences and resources that can be helpful for others. We welcome your suggestions – please get in touch.

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Language: Français

### COURSE MAP

Extending social security to workers in the informal economy Lessons from international experience

- POLICY RESOURCE PACKAGE  
Extending social security to workers in the informal economy
- GOOD PRACTICES GUIDE  
Extending social security to workers in the informal economy: Lessons from international experience
- Chapter 1  
Introduction: Challenges and opportunities in extending social security to workers in the informal economy
- Chapter 2  
Formulating strategies for the extension of coverage
- Chapter 3  
Raising awareness, ensuring good governance and building trust
- Chapter 4  
Extending legal coverage: Bringing previously uncovered workers under social security legislation
- Chapter 5  
Facilitating access and simplifying administrative procedures
- Chapter 6  
Facilitating contribution collection and financing mechanisms
- Chapter 7  
Compliance and incentives: Adapting inspection mechanisms and strengthening incentives for formalization
- Chapter 8  
Lessons learnt and way forward
- ISSUE BRIEFS  
Specific challenges and good practices for selected sectors and categories of workers
- Self-employed workers  
Extending social security to self-employed workers
- Domestic workers  
Extending social security to domestic workers
- Workers in MSEs  
Extending social security to workers in micro- and small enterprises
- Agricultural workers  
Extending social security to agricultural workers
- Construction workers  
Extending social security to construction workers
- Cultural and creative sectors  
Extending social security to workers in the cultural and creative sectors



For most workers in the informal economy, the lack of social protection is not only a challenge in their daily struggles to make ends meet, but it also holds them back in their aspirations for decent work, rights and dignity. For the societies in which they live, the lack of social protection coverage undermines inclusive growth, weakens social justice and undermines the realization of human rights.

The term “informal economy” refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units that are – in law or in practice – not covered



حماية  
HIMAYA

## Introducing sickness cash benefits in Oman



- Until the recent implementation of the new unified social security scheme, sickness benefits were provided directly by employer. This system of social security coverage is called “employer’s liability”.
- The Sickness leave is not standardized in all sectors.
- There might be a discrimination in the labor market against those who require it
- The new law covers all local & foreign workers from public, private, security & military sectors in a new unified social insurance scheme for Sickness leave.

# Social Protection Law

- The Social Protection Law replaced the existing systems & policies governing the Sick leave with new
- The law shifts the cost of sickness leave for employers from the wages & salaries paid during the leave to a contribution paid for every employee.
- The Social protection Fund receives the contribution & insures all employees in the country to cover the salaries during the sickness leave & any contribution to Social insurance.

The insured worker is entitled to a sick leave of no more than 26 weeks, as described below:

- The first week of sickness to remain as employers' direct liability;
- 100 percent of salary for weeks 2-3;
- 75 percent of salary for weeks 4-5;
- 50 percent of salary for weeks 6-10; and
- 35 percent of salary thereafter



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# ► ILO-WHO Joint Workshop

## Epidemics and pandemic prevention, preparedness and response: How to maximize the health impact of social protection systems?

Session 2: Integrated delivery of social protection interventions in Senegal

Date: 04-05 / October / 2023





# BACKGROUND

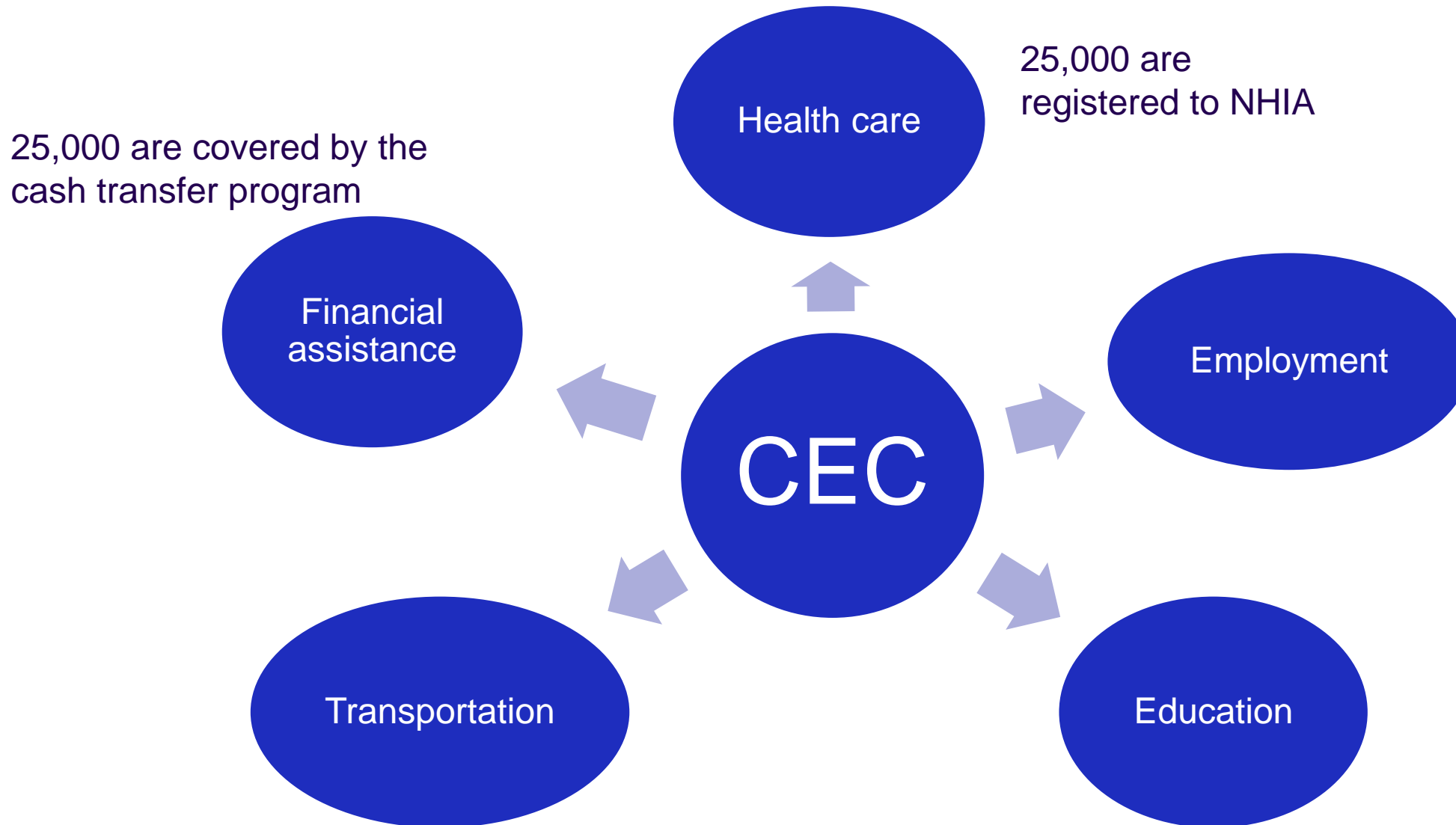
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- The prevalence of disability in Senegal is estimated at 5.9%, equivalent to 1,046,588 individuals in 2022. It is higher among women than among men, with 6.2% and 5.6% of people with disabilities respectively.
- Disability results in significant direct and indirect costs
- Only 6.8% of disabled people of working age are in employment compared to the activity rate of the Senegalese population estimated at 48%.
- Over the recent years, the Government of Senegal has implemented various flagship social protection programs, especially social assistance and health coverage.
- The Social orientation law relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of disabled people established the “Equal Opportunities Card”. Art 4: “Any disabled person receives a specific card proving their disability called an “equal opportunities card (CEC)”.

# Integrated delivery of social protection interventions to people with disabilities in Senegal

3

The “Equal Opportunities Card (CEC)” provides the right to benefit from various interventions



# Lessons learnt from the experience

4

- The “Equal Opportunities Card” programme is an innovative mechanism to facilitate access of people with disabilities to social interventions, especially health care.
- The integrated delivery mechanism played a crucial rôle in responding to the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic on people with disabilities.
- Effective implementation of the integrated approach requires good coordination between the institutions involved, robust Management and information systems with interoperability between systems, a good identification mechanism and availability and quality of services provided.





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# ILO-WHO Joint Workshop

Epidemics and pandemic prevention,  
preparedness and response: How to maximize  
the health impact of social protection systems?

Rania Eghnatios

Date: 04-05 / October / 2023

## ► Characterization of the Social Health Protection System in Lebanon

- **Pre-existing structural gaps in health & SHP systems:**
  - predominance of tertiary care over preventive, promotive and primary care + supply-induced demand
  - a weakened public health sector
  - multiplicity of public funds with different HBP and co-payments → fragmentation at policy, governance, financing and operational levels
  - heavy reliance on fee-for-service payments
- **Impact of the crisis on financial access to healthcare:**
  - Decrease in availability, affordability, accessibility and quality of health care
- **Access of Persons with Disabilities to Health services:**
  - Personal Disability Card provided by Ministry of Social Affairs
  - Legal entitlement (to MOPH primary health care and hospitalization), but lack of enforcement & financing

## ► Scale up of Social Assistance programs with a cash-plus approach

- **Continued scale-up of poverty-targeting programs from 1.5% to 22.5% of the population**
- Through World Bank loan of \$246mil (ESSN I), in addition to grants (NPTP)
- Ongoing efforts to pilot linkages between safety nets beneficiaries and PHCCs – subsidized services to the extreme poor
- **Lifecycle Social Grants: The design and roll out of a National Disability Allowance (NDA)**
- Roll out of an NDA starting with youth with disabilities to support in facing the extra cost of disability
- In addition to cash, NDA aims to link beneficiaries to services including health, employment activation, and social services.

## ► Coordinated delivery of Social Assistance and SHP in Lebanon: Challenges and Opportunities

- Cash assistance spread out too thin, amidst major gaps in services
- Facilitate access vs direct provision: bridging the service gap necessitates a combined approach
- UHC – Beyond Primary Health Care for the poor and fee waivers
- Leverage Management Information Systems (at programs level + integrated system) – E.g. support to disability registry, as part of the NDA
- Address structural challenges of a failing health financing system hindering coordinated delivery
- Policy-level coordination and integration – case of the National Health Strategy and the National Social Protection Strategy in Lebanon