



## **GTT SP – JOINT COLLABORATION ON PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES**

**Mito Tsukamoto,  
Sr Specilaist Employment  
Intensive Investment  
Programme (EIIP)**

# WORLD CHALLENGES

Insufficient employment content in investments and growth – linking employment to the real economy and sectoral developments

Major need for Social Protection Floors – offering productive PEPs and social transfers

The menace of Climate Change – restoring natural resource base and climate resilient infrastructure

Need for inclusive community empowering approaches – ensuring equality and inclusive participation and contracting of the most vulnerable



‘How To’ use public investments to address economic, social and environmental challenges and implement the Decent Work Agenda

-

linking policy with operational programmes

# WHAT DO WE MEAN BY PEPS?

- PWPs covering short-term emergency programmes to Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS) – targeting the poorest and most vulnerable;
- Focused on a rights-based approach;
- An integral part of the Social Protection Floor, extending SP where systems do not exist;
- Complementary to other guarantees in the SPF;
- Multi-sectoral activities (e.g. infrastructure, environment, social, etc...)
- Nationally funded;
- Potential for significant economic, social (e.g. *home-based care, ECD, giving value to care work*), and environmental impact (e.g. *restoration and protecting productive capacity of lands*)
- Not the expansion of civil service

# PEPS ARE A MULTI-FACETED INTERVENTION

**Providing Employment** (work for participants)

**Social Protection** (income/cash transfers for participants)

**Public infrastructure** and/or social goods and services, including green works:

**Green Works** natural resources management, regeneration and rehabilitation, biodiversity

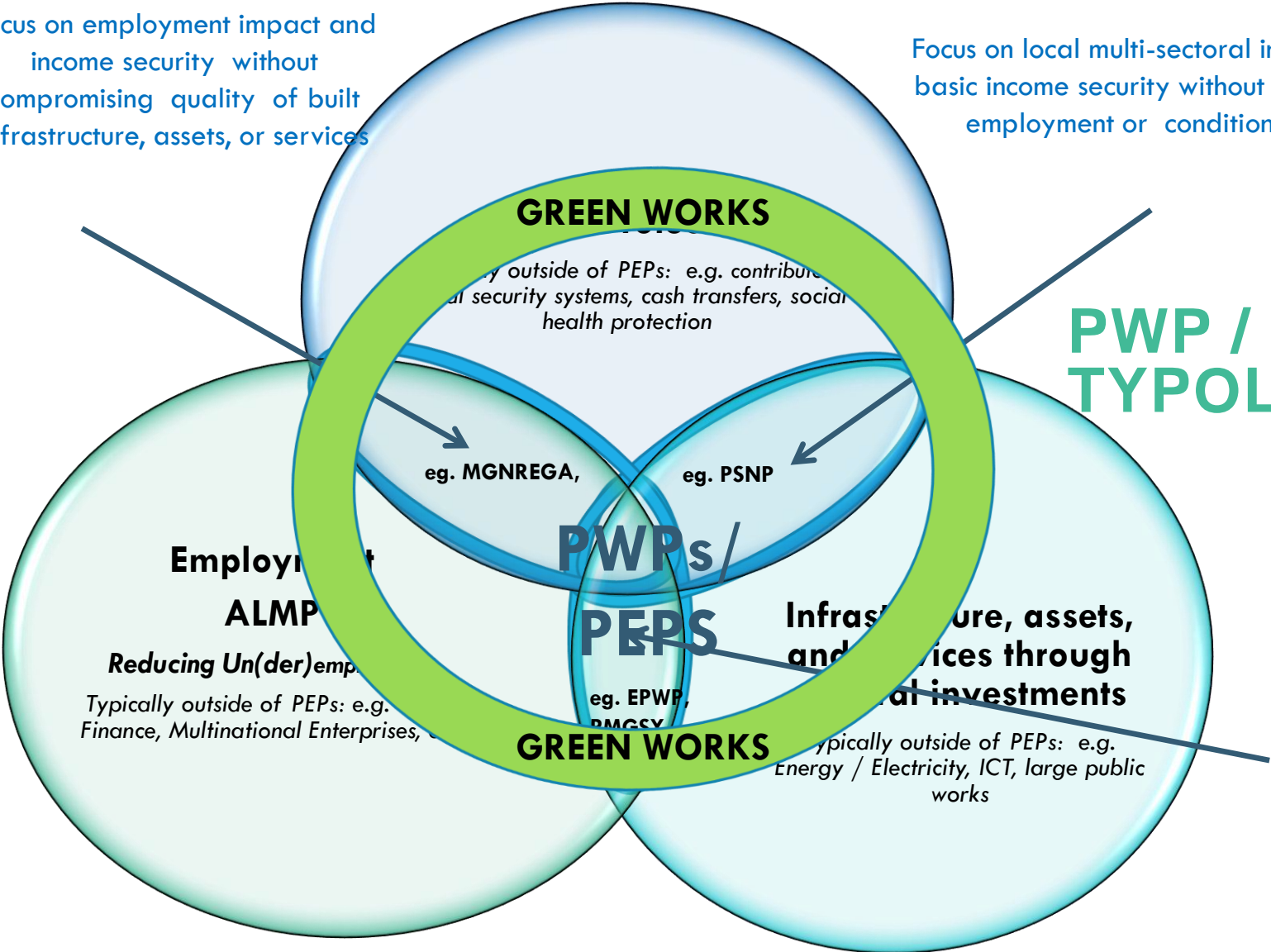


**Which of these is the starting point or main priority has important impacts on the form the programme takes**

**- And the impacts it will have...**

Focus on employment impact and income security without compromising quality of built infrastructure, assets, or services

Focus on local multi-sectoral investment and basic income security without compromising employment or conditions of work



PWP / PEP  
TYPOLOGY

Focus on type of sectoral investments and their employment impact without compromising quality of investment in human capital

# INNOVATION IN THE ILO

- Highlighting the importance of public investments (PWPs/PEPs/sectoral investments in both infrastructure and social services) in creating jobs, providing income security, delivering assets and services and protecting or regenerating the environment.
- All of this through a decent work and social justice lense of rights, employment, social protection and social dialogue: labour practices; quality and quantity of jobs; skills and employability.
- Complementarities and synergies between

# PEPS AS PART OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY



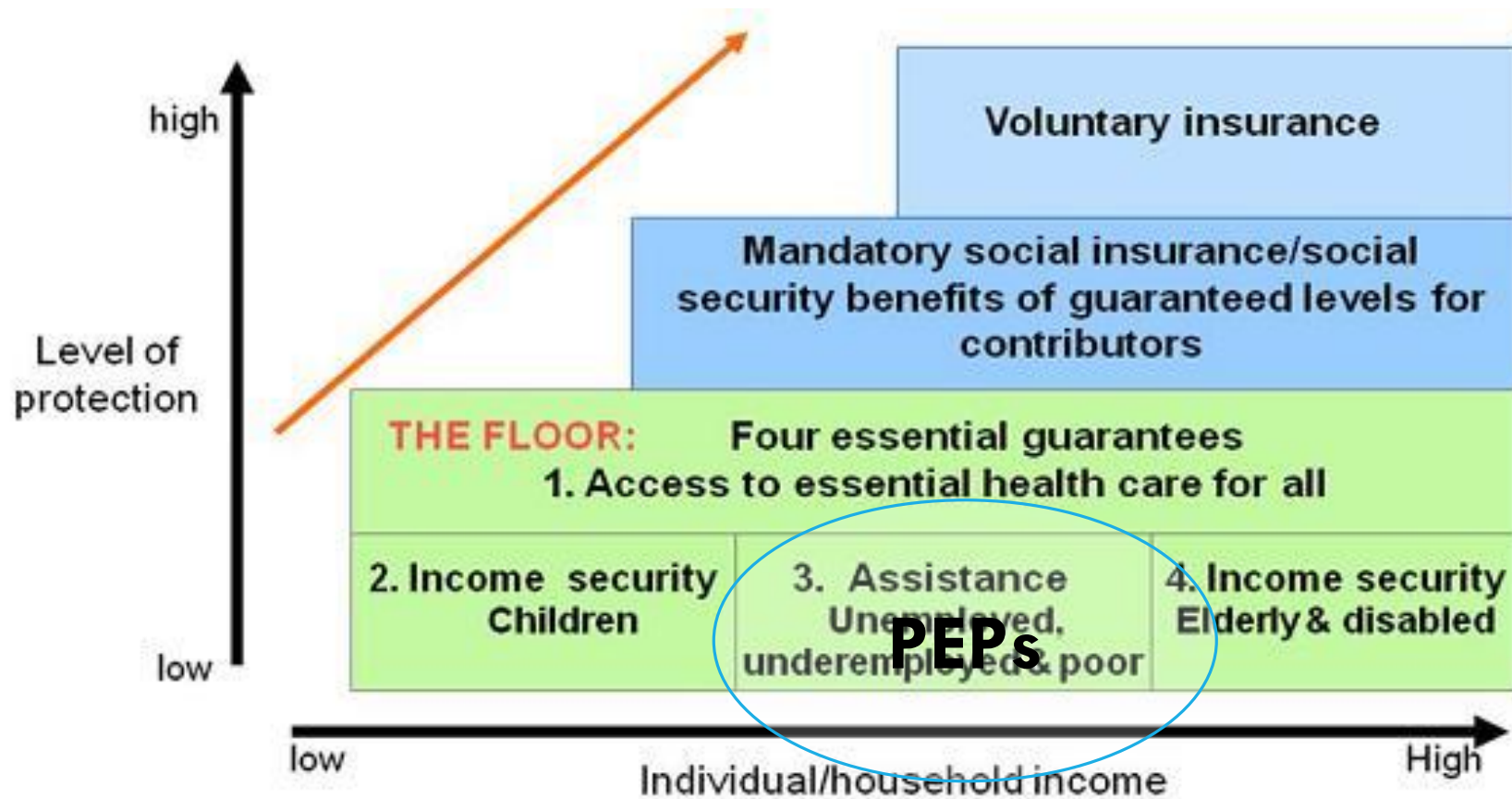
can be achieved through different means, including through employment guarantee and other public employment schemes

Current reality: Very limited access : around 80 % of world population have no access to adequate social protection -> ILO campaign

## SOME KEY PRINCIPLES:

- Universality of protection, based on social solidarity
- Progressive realization
- Adequacy and predictability of benefits
- Coherence with social, economic and employment policy
- HOW? Diversity of schemes:
  - contributory –non contributory,
  - based on employment, based on residence,
  - universal-targeted, conditional-unconditional, categorical, etc.
- diversity of risk and groups covered, eligibility criteria, financing mechanisms, rights entitlements, etc

# PEPS AS PART OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOOR (SPF)





# INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

The ISPA initiative is supported by the following development partners



# THE ISPA CONSTELLATION

Over the next 5 years, over 20 ISPA tools are proposed to be developed, covering social protection **SYSTEM**, **PROGRAM** & **DELIVERY** mechanisms.



# ISPA tool application process



## **Request for the assessment and preparatory phase:**

- Inception meeting
- Stakeholder analysis and coordination of development partners

## **Getting started:**

- Formation of the assessment team and steering committee
- Training on tool application and adaptation of the tool

## **Launch of the assessment:**

- Orientation meeting: agree on objectives and process

## **Data collection:**

- Desk review, pre-population of the questionnaire
- Stakeholder consultations, site visits, focus groups discussions

## **Assessment:**

- Completion of assessment matrix and drafting of country report

## **Finalization:**

- Consultative workshop
- Revision of matrix and report, delivery to the government

# COUNTRY EXPERIENCES:

The currently available ISPA tools have already been piloted in various countries.



# WHAT WORKS AND WHY?

## | «Multiple WINs»

National ownership.

Harmonization of indicators, language and understanding of multiple objectives and trade-offs of public works programmes.

Contribute to stronger collaboration between agencies and stakeholders, and also between agencies to ensure a common language and common interventions.

Flexible and adaptable tool, updated based on the national context and needs.

Enhanced collaboration and consistency between local and global actors.

Adopting a systemic perspective on social protection

A participatory, multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral implementation process



# LEARN MORE:



**[ISPATools.org/public-works](https://ISPATools.org/public-works)**

Please navigate to the ISPA website, where you can learn more about the ISPA initiative, the ISPA tools, and how to get involved with improving social protection for all.