

Table 2.1 Newly announced child and family social protection measures (selection), 2014–17

Country	Year	Measure (as published in media)
Expansion of social protection		
Fiji	2016	Increased budget allocation for the Ministry of Children in the 2016–17 budget.
Ghana	2016	The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and USAID signed a memorandum of understanding under which USAID will provide US\$3 million to improve child adoption and fosterage in Ghana.
India	2017	Nationwide extension of conditional cash transfer programme for pregnant and lactating women as part of the Maternity Benefit Programme: Cash transfer of INR 6,000 paid in three instalments: at the early registration of pregnancy, at the time of institutional delivery, and three months after delivery if the child is registered, has received BCG vaccination and has received OPV and DPT-1 & 2.
New Zealand	2016	Benefit rates for families with children will rise by NZD 25 a week after tax; increase in "Working for Families" payments; increase in Childcare Assistance.
Philippines	2016	Government gets a loan of US\$450 million from the World Bank to sustain the 4Ps Project (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program).
Sweden	2016	Parents are entitled to 480 days of paid parental leave.
Contraction or adjustment measures		
Australia	2016	Federal Parliament approved an omnibus bill, which contains 20 cost-cutting measures, including cuts to baby bonuses.
India	2017	Government to limit Maternity Benefit Programme to one child only (instead of two, as it was previously announced in January 2017).
Ireland	2016	The One-Parent Family Payment introduced changes regarding eligibility and income thresholds, having the impact of cutting or ending payments to some recipients.
Mongolia	2016	Reintroduction of targeting of the Child Money Programme. As a consequence, 60 per cent of children received the CMP in November 2016 with payments to the remaining 40 per cent of children deferred until 1 January 2019 (see box 2.2).
Sweden	2016	Abolition of local authority child-care benefit.
Ukraine	2014	While Ukraine has traditionally provided relatively sizeable child and childbirth benefits to all families with children, as part of austerity measures the child benefit for children aged below three years is now available only to low-income families, and is no longer linked to the subsistence minimum.
United Kingdom	2016	The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 imposes a universal credit two-child benefit limit on households with at least two children, meaning that no extra support will go to children born after April 2017 in families making a new tax credit claim. In addition, it scraps the GBP545-a-year family element in universal credit and cuts the GBP17.45-a-week housing benefit family premium

Sources: ILO Social Protection Monitor; Bradshaw and Hirose, 2016.

Link: <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourceDownload.action?ressource.ressourceId=54783>