

# Social Protection and Employment Generation: Comments on the joint OAS-ILO- ECLAC document

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# Items

- Inter-sectoral coherence, consistency and coordination: economic and social policies
- Social Protection floor
- Co-responsibility Transfer Programs: Entry door to decent work

# Coherence between Social and Economic Policies I

- “Turning the intensive creation of employment into a macroeconomic priority objective, along with restrained inflation and healthy fiscal management.” Juan Somavia, *Memoria del DG CIT*, June 2010
- “An overall international commitment is essential if the answer to global economic slow-down is to target employment”. IMF-ILO Conference, Oslo, September 2010
- Economic stimulus in the G20: USD 616 billion allocated to discretionary measures in the employment and social protection area, equivalent to 29 % of the total packages, UNDP 2010
- Every dollar of expenditure in transfers to people can generate up to USD 2.2 in GDP increase.

# Consistency between Economic and Social Policies II

- G 20: Mutual monitoring process includes fiscal, monetary, exchange and employment and social protection policies.
- “Managing the national monetary policy so as to influence the economy’s monetary and credit conditions, seeking to obtain the maximum employment, price stability and long term moderate interest rates”, FED Mission
- A new intersectoral institutionalality is necessary to incorporate employment and social protection as determinants in macroeconomic decisions.

# Social Protection Floor I

- UNCEB (2009) Provision of essential services and social transfers to all people in need of protection to prevent their falling into poverty or to facilitate their overcoming it, including:
  - Basic set of essential social rights and transfers, monetary and in kind, with the aim of providing minimum income and security to all and to facilitate effective demand and access to essential goods and services.
  - Supply of a basic level of social goods and services such as health care, water and sanitation, education, food, housing and other social services according to the national priorities
- Global Jobs Pact (2009). Countries should consider the possibility, as appropriate, of:
  - establishing cash transfer systems for the poor to cover their immediate needs and alleviate poverty;
  - setting up an appropriate social protection for everybody, supported by a basic social protection system («social floor») including access to health care, income security for the old and disabled, allowance for dependent children and income security combined with public systems guaranteeing employment for the poor and disabled;

# Social Protection Floor II

- Coordinated social policies combining lifecycle social services and transfers, with a special focus on the most vulnerable
- Protection, prevention and empowerment
- Sustaining aggregate demand
- Platform to reach Millennium Development Goals
- Fiscal sustainability
- The Floor cannot be the top
- 17 specialized United Nations agencies, the IMF and World Bank, under the coordination of ILO and WHO, are working together to provide support to the countries
- CTPs are concrete examples of the implementation of the Floor
- The Floor concept could be the basis for joint action by ECLAC, OAS, ILO in social protection and the framework for the document

# Co-responsibility Transfer Programs: Entry Door to Decent Work

- Participation in employment programs as a conditionality for CTPs?
- The main access barrier is the lack of basic education of the beneficiaries
- The results of evaluations could be influenced by the economic crisis
- Policies for women and youth
- Quotas for beneficiaries in government procured services