



International
Labour
Organization



World Health
Organization



SPARKS Network

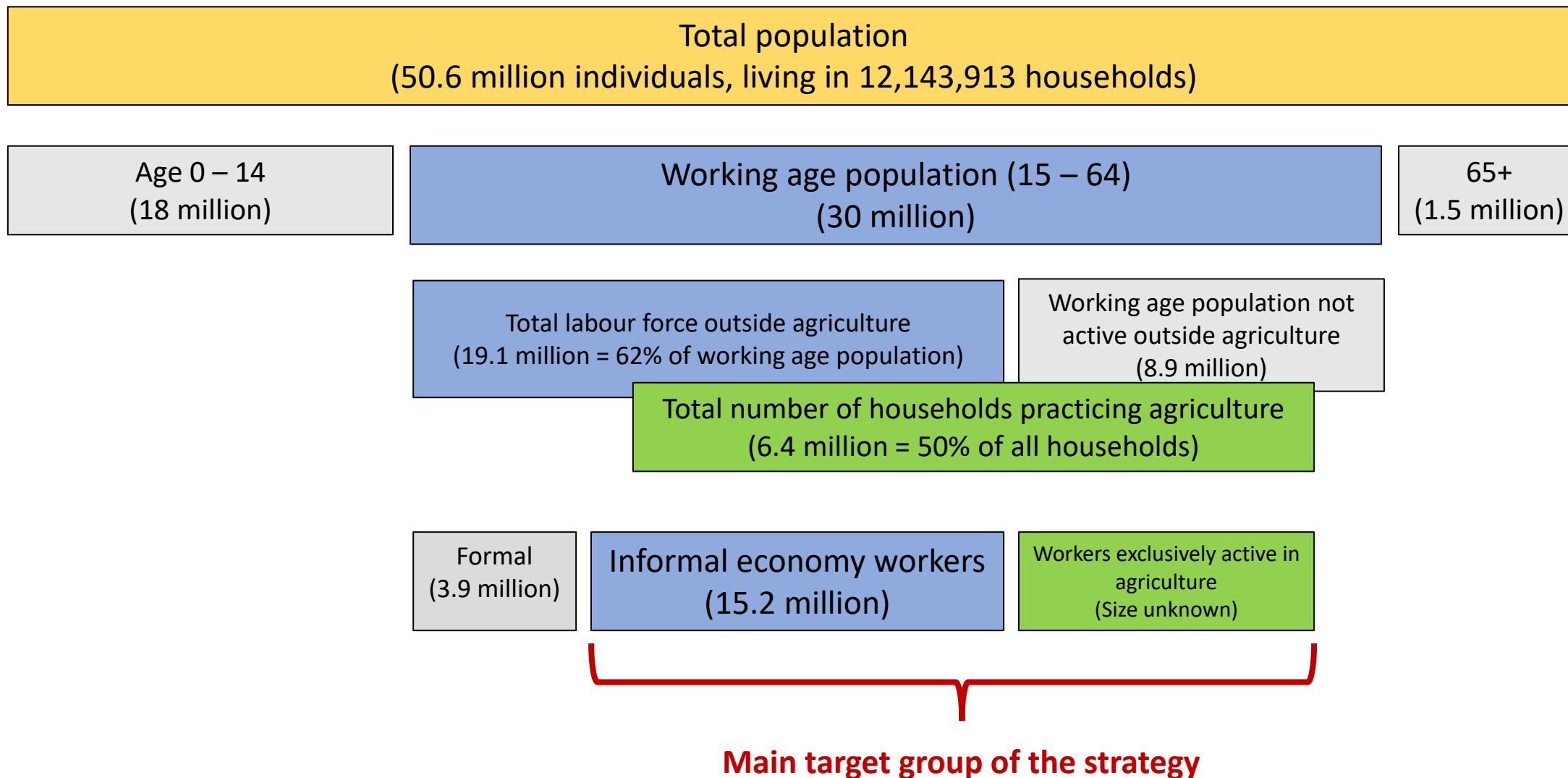
▶ ILO-WHO Joint Workshop

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

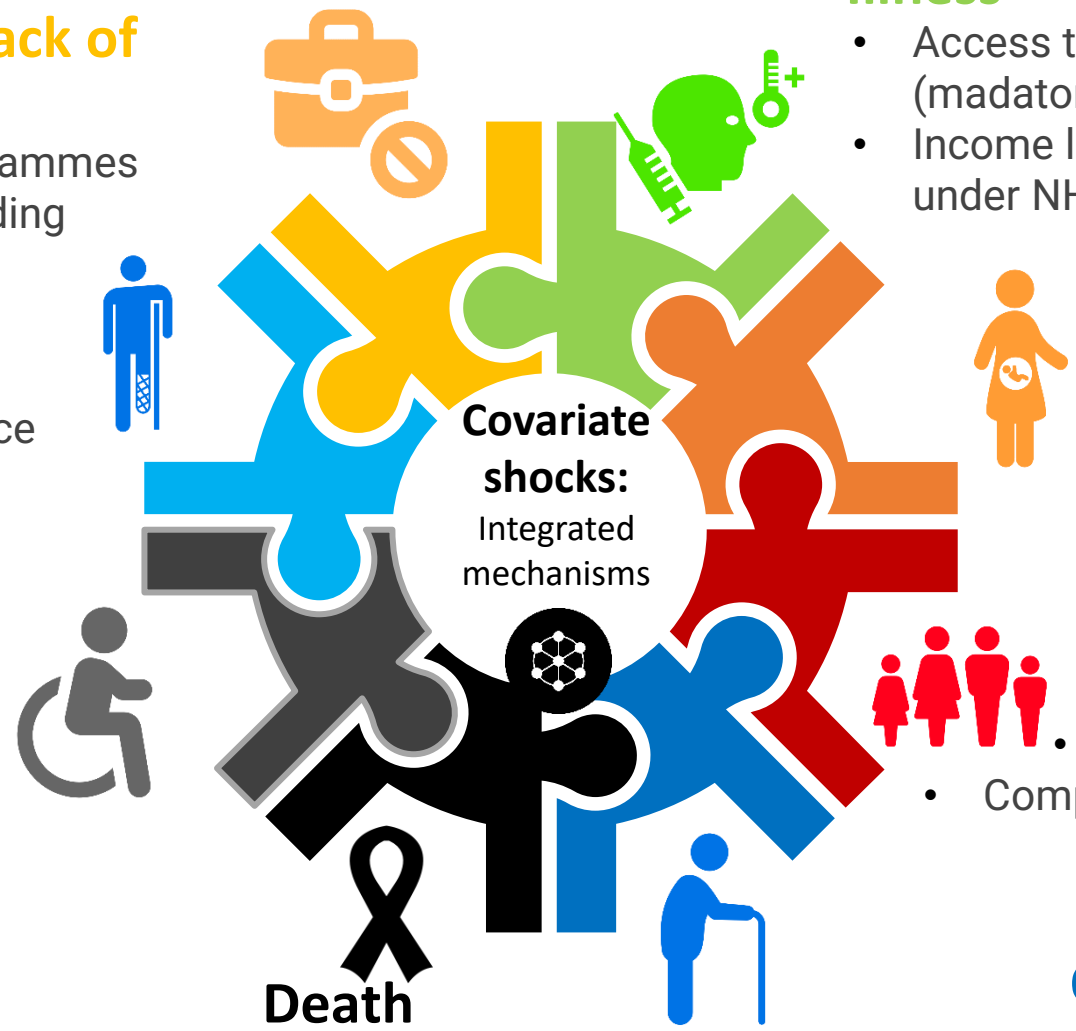
- Universal maternity benefit
- Linda Mama

Family

- Universal Child Benefit
- Complementary programmes

Old age

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



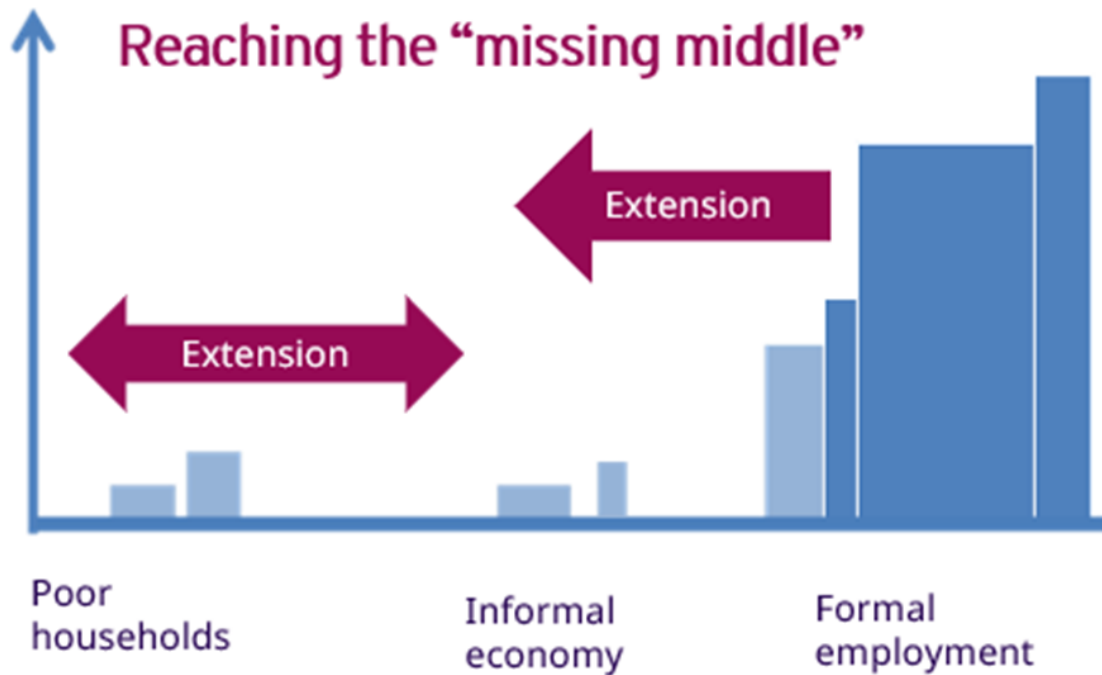


Collaboration is a key part of
the success of any
organization, executed
through a clearly defined
vision and mission and based
on transparency and
constant communication.

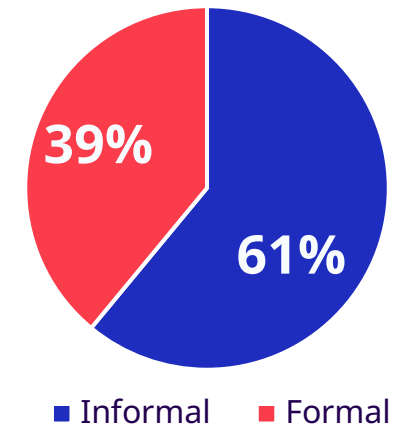
DINESH PALIWAL

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



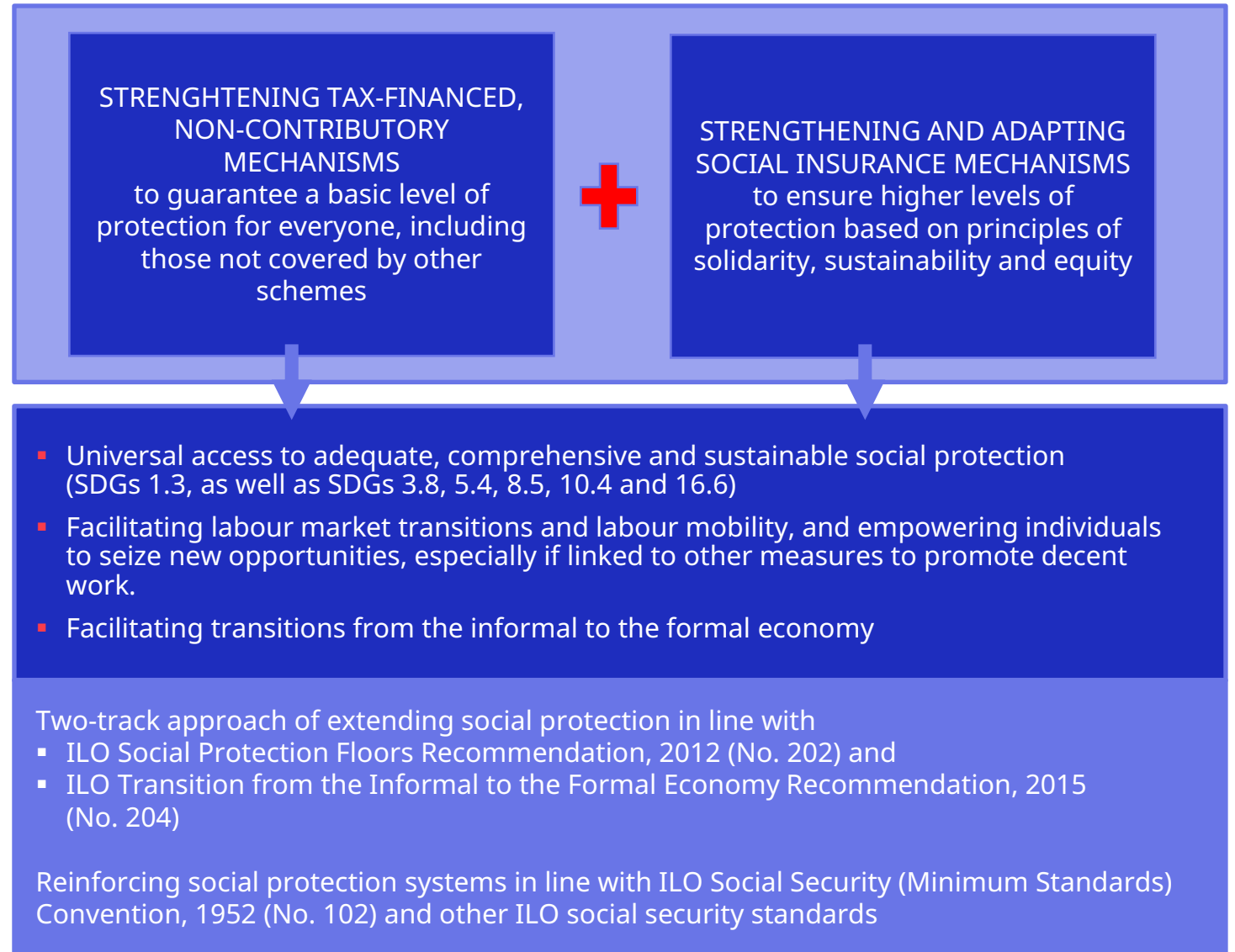
Informal and formal employment as a percentage of total employment (WSPR 2022-2022)



- ▶ **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.

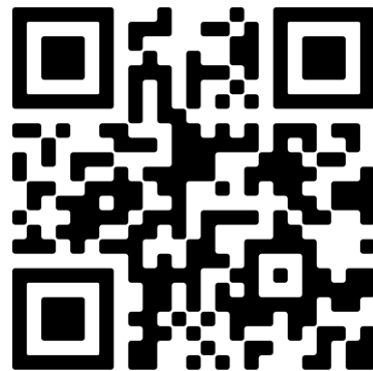
- ▶ through mechanisms that ensure adequate protection for all, usually a combination of **contributory and non-contributory schemes**,
- ▶ through **integrated approaches** that extend coverage and access, and foster transitions from the informal to the formal economy,
- ▶ for **a transformative approach** 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

EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY TO WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Lessons from international experience

Objectives

Language: Français

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 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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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

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