



Non-Humanitarian Social Protection in Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia

ILERA **AFRICA** 9th Regional Congress

26 - 29 September 2021

GIFT DAFULEYA & MARIUS OLIVIER



Access to Health Care

- Fee waivers
- Subsidies
- School feeding

Migrant inclusive

Social Assistance

- Cash transfers
- Food transfers
- Cash for work

Migrant exclusive

Social Insurance

- Individual risks
- Family risks
- Work risks

Migrant inclusive

Labour Access

- Training and apprenticeship
- Job preservation and protection
- Start-ups

Depends on Sector



	Children	Youth	Adult	Old person	Persons with disability	Other
Egypt	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Jordan	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗

Access to Health Care

- Fee waivers
- Subsidies
- School feeding

Migrant inclusive

Social Assistance

- Cash transfers
- Food transfers
- Cash for work

Migrant exclusive

Social Insurance

- Individual risks
- Family risks
- Work risks

Migrant inclusive

Labour Access

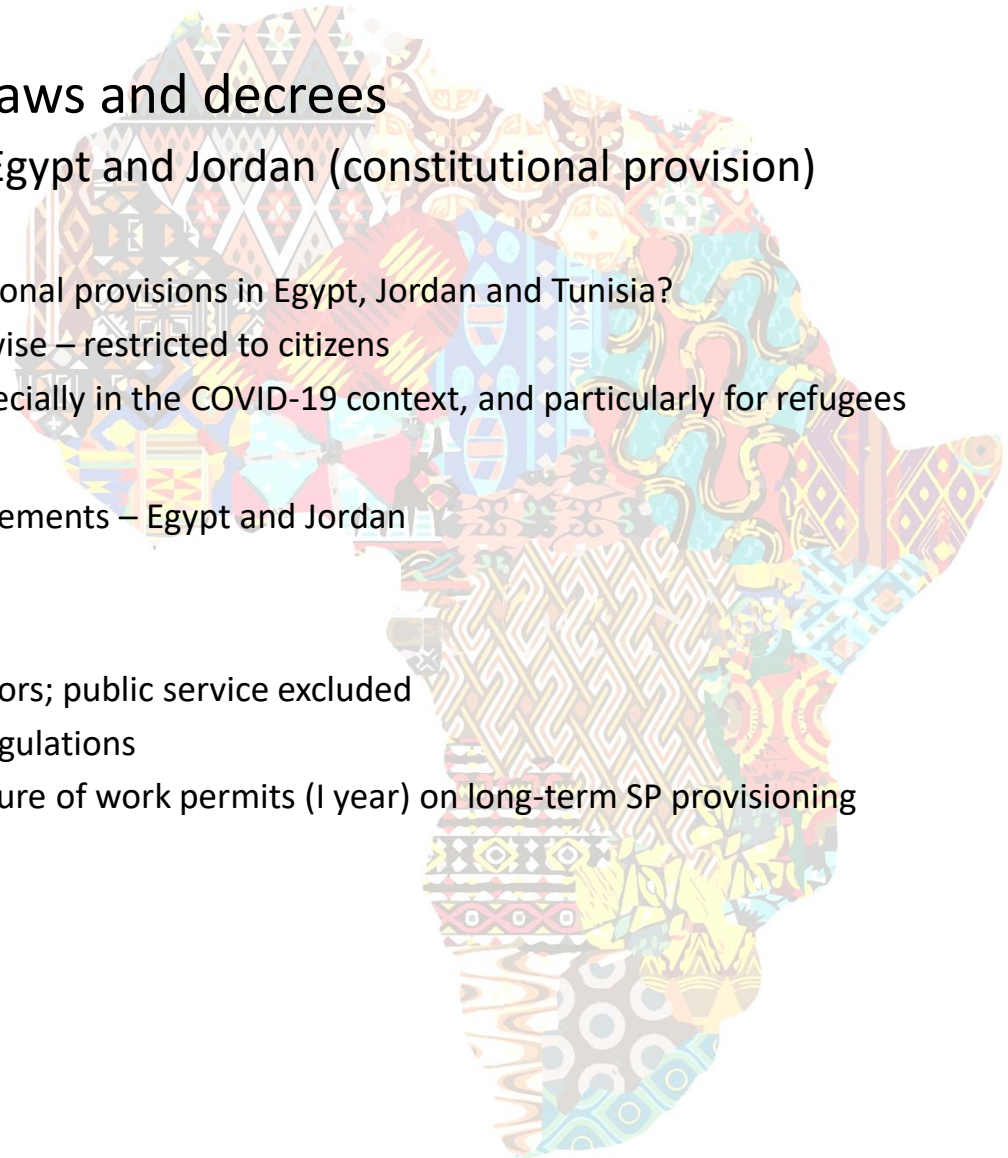
- Training and apprenticeship
- Job preservation and protection
- Start-ups

Depends on Sector

	Maternity	Unemployment	Employment Injury	Disability/Invalidity	Old Age
Egypt		0.1% (2015)	54.5% (2015)		29.3% (2015)
Jordan			44.6% (2013)		35.5% (2015)
Tunisia	12.3% (2015)		Mandatory is 42.0% (2013) Voluntary is 15.3% (2013)	5.1% (2015)	43.3% (2015)

Legal frameworks of Social Protection (SP)

- National constitutions, laws and decrees
 - Access to health care – Egypt and Jordan (constitutional provision)
 - Social assistance
 - Applicability of constitutional provisions in Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia?
 - Legal frameworks otherwise – restricted to citizens
 - But some extension, especially in the COVID-19 context, and particularly for refugees
 - Social insurance
 - Varying extension arrangements – Egypt and Jordan
 - Tunisia?
 - Access to labour market
 - Only access to some sectors; public service excluded
 - Impact of immigration regulations
 - Impact of short-term nature of work permits (1 year) on long-term SP provisioning



Bilateral and multilateral agreements

- Bilateral labour agreements
 - No mention of SP
- Bilateral social security agreements
 - Only documented migrant workers
 - Limited range of social security risks covered
- Continental and regional free movement regimes
 - E.g., Art. 19 of the AU Free Movement Protocol



Implications for SP of migrants & pathways from non-contributory to contributory SP

- Non-contributory SP
 - General “rule”/reality
 - Practical access to health care – lack of data protection; language barriers
 - Remember: migrants do contribute to the national budget
- Contributory SP
 - Impact of migration status – see in particular:
 - Undocumented migrant workers & regularisation possibilities
 - Extension of SP to informal economy workers
- Pathways from non-contributory to contributory SP
 - See the contribution during the panel discussion
 - Differentiated approach depending on the various migrant categories
 - Merging of SP caseloads – citizens and migrants: e.g., Jordan

