The World of Work and COVID-19

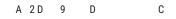


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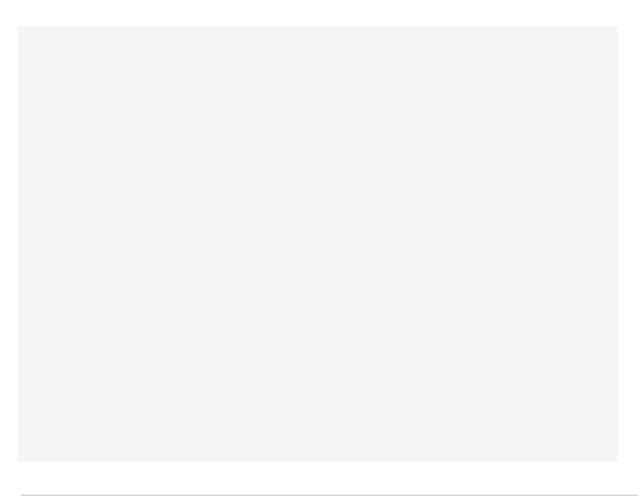
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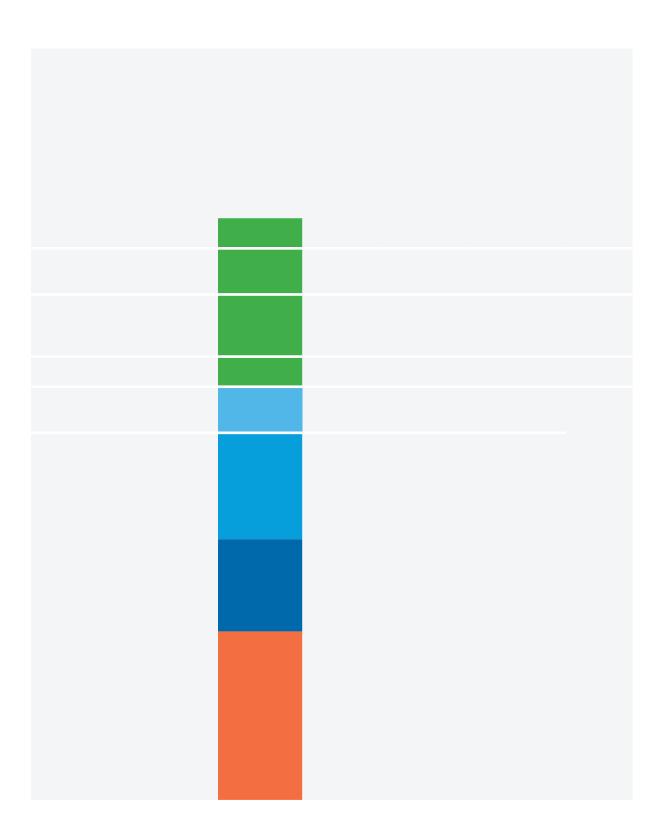
The COVID-19 pandemic has turned the world of work upside down. It is having a dramatic effect on the jobs, livelihoods and well-being of workers and their families and on enter-

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Tourism-related activities

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Refugees and migrant workers

FIGURE 5: ECONOMIC CHANNELLING MECHANISMS -THE NEGATIVE EMPLOYMENT SPIRAL



Italy extended income support (80 percent of the gross salary) to workers in enterprises with f nancial dif culties, to all economic sectors and to enterprises with less than 15 employees, which are normally not eligible for such support. Lumpsum income compensation is also provided to the self-employed and external contractors.

Spain is providing income support for the self-employed, members of cooperatives and workers whose employment has been temporarily suspended, even if they would not have normally received unemployment benef ts.

Ethiopia has prohibited laying off workers and terminating employment.

Madagascar deferred payment of contributions to the social security fund for all companies without incurring any penalties for late payment.

Rwanda amended the scheme of the Community Based Health Insurance ("Mutuelle") to ease access to health services and remove the waiting period between inscription and accessing medical

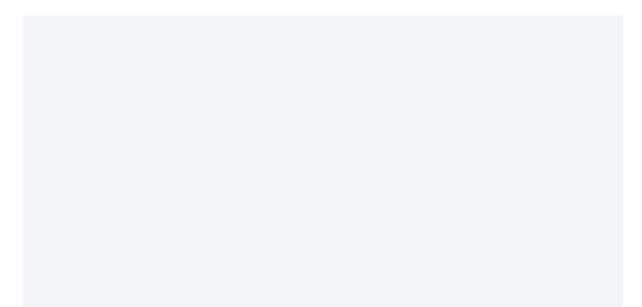
Brazil used a mobile app to identify informal workers who are not in any government register but are entitled to assistance due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Burkina Faso

mal sector workers to help informal fruit and vegetable retailers affected by the situation, particularly women.

Cabo Verde 9 cris s(rly

A. PRIORITIZING IMMEDIATE SUPPORT FOR AT-RISK WORKERS, ENTERPRISES, JOBS AND INCOMES



B. ENSURING A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO RETURNING TO WORK • Flexibility in continuing alternative work modalities for populations-at-risk.

• Look beyond the short-term impact.

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C. CREATING DECENT AND PRODUCTIVE JOBS FOR A GREEN, INCLUSIVE, AND RESILIENT RECOVERY • Social Protection:

• Job creation through greening economies and investments in nature.

BOX 2: PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

Companies globally are taking measures to limit adverse effects of the COVID-19 crisis trying to ensure that f nancial impacts will not be made at the expense of workers' rights and welfare in their operations and in their global supply chains.

<u>A Special Appeal from the United Nations Global</u> <u>Compact</u> to encourage business leaders everywhere to use the Ten Principles as their guide in

Call to Action in the Garment Industry:

Collaboration between stakeholders in the global garment industry to support manufacturers to survive the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and to protect garment workers' income, health and employment (see list of endorsing organizations).

joint statement of the International Organization of Employers and the International Trade Union Confederation on COVID-19.

4. Employers and workers in specif c social and economic sectors have developed joint statements ______ to protect workers and support

5. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Call to Action to Save Our SMEs

"SOS" campaign to shine a spotlight on the devastating impact of COVID-19 on SMEs and their employees, ensure effective policy and f scal responses at both the international and national levels and provide resources and tools to SMEs to help them navigate this economic shock. 6. Amfori published guidelines for their members on <u>responsible purchasing practices</u> COVID-19.

<u>ICTI Ethical Toy Program</u> published a responsible purchasing practice guidance to support buyers during COVID-19. The guidance offers best-practice recommendations for purchasing practices to help buyers manage risks, protect business continuity and safeguard workers.

8. The Responsible Business Alliance created a resource hub to provide timely information for its members on coronavirus-related supply chain issues, including related to responsible business conduct in company supply chains during the outbreak to protect the rights and well-being of workers.

9. The International Organization of Employers (IOE) is mobilising its network to provide ______ mation on business and employer organisations'

______ to support members with safety and health measures, preventive actions to minimise disruption to productivity, strategies for mitigation of f nancial losses, and overview of government initiatives to reduce economic stress on business, and IOE Guidance for business on <u>surviving Covid-19</u> and coming out strong

 10. The World Economic Forum (WEF) launched workforce principles
Human Resources Of cers (CHROs) and other business leaders.

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