

Corrigendum

Updated on 19/05/2020

The following corrections were made to the PDF of the report after it went to print.

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
3-4	Bottom and start of page (paragraph: EXAMPLES OF MEASURES TAKEN IN SUPPORT OF INFORMAL WORKERS)	<p>The most common measures taken so far include the introduction of cash grants and food distribution for vulnerable groups, and temporary employment schemes for informal workers. As of 27 March 2020, a total of 84 countries have introduced or adapted social protection programmes (FAO, 2020c) including 97 targeted cash transfer schemes worldwide in response to COVID-19, even though only 11 countries, mainly in Latin America, specifically targeted informal workers, namely Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Egypt, Australia, Thailand, Jordan, Morocco, Philippines and Tunisia. The amount ranges from COP 160 000 (USD 39) in Colombia to 5 000 baht (USD 153) in Thailand. They are mostly one-off payments except in Brazil with a monthly payment for three months. In order to identify and reach the target recipients, countries use existing platforms that are already comprehensive of information on informal workers, or introduce new mechanisms for registration, such as dedicated websites (FAO, 2020c). China, Hong Kong SAR and Singapore introduced universal cash-off schemes (Gentilini, Almenfi and Orton, 2020), while in the Republic of Korea the lowest 30 percent percentile income group will receive relief cash funds from the government. In Delhi, India, free lunch and dinner will be served at</p>	<p>The most common measures taken so far include the introduction of cash grants and food distribution for vulnerable groups, and temporary employment schemes for informal workers. As of May 15, a total of 181 countries planned to or have introduced social protection programmes. 26 out of 181 countries (14 percent) specifically target informal workers including nine countries from Africa, nine from Latin America and Caribbean, five from Asia and Pacific, two from Europe, and one from Middle East¹. The number of countries has more than doubled over the past month (e.g. only 11 countries mainly in Latin America and Caribbean had taken measures targeted for informal workers as of 27 March) indicating the rapid spread of COVID-19 to countries with large informal economies.</p> <p>A targeted cash transfer scheme is the major form of assistance that 19 out of 26 countries have adopted. The amount varies by region and country ranging from USD 17 in Togo and Tunisia to USD 300 in El Salvador. The second major intervention is food assistance adopted by four countries. Along with a food package, in Rwanda and Sudan, other essential items such as soap are also distributed. In Philippines, public work opportunities are offered to informal workers in disinfection and sanitation services. In Indonesia, subsidized vouchers are distributed to unemployed informal workers for skilling and re-</p>

¹ The 26 countries are Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, and Tunisia from Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, and Saint Lucia from Latin America and Caribbean, Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, and Philippines from Asia and Pacific, Georgia and North Macedonia from Europe, and Jordan from Middle East.

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	<p>all Delhi Government night shelters. In the Philippines, informal workers who have temporarily lost their livelihood can apply for a temporary employment programme, limited to 10 days of work involving disinfection/sanitation of their houses and immediate vicinities. Beneficiaries will have orientation on safety and health, payment of 100 percent of the highest prevailing minimum wage, and will be enrolled into group micro-insurance.</p> <p>Beyond social protection, in some countries, measures were introduced to maintain the supply chain of agricultural products, which is also indirectly expected to benefit informal workers. In India, Mayurbhanj District Administration launched an initiative named “Mayur fresh on wheels”, with small vans delivering vegetables at doorsteps under the slogan “Stay at home, eat safe”. In other countries (e.g. Guatemala or Uganda), local initiatives are also emerging to establish direct market linkages between small-scale producers and urban consumers. In China, a support system was established with a number of "vegetable basket" product supply bases around large and medium-sized cities, which also provided more nearby employment for farmers. In the Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Agriculture developed an online trading platform that directly links smallholder producers with consumers to ensure market access to the farmers, and fresh produce to urban consumers. In Austria and Germany, platforms were developed to match supply and demand of</p>	<p>skilling training. In Mexico, preferential loans of MXN 25 000 (USD 1 000) are provided to microenterprises in informal family businesses.</p> <p>In order to identify and reach the target recipients, some countries use existing platforms that are already comprehensive of information on informal workers, or introduce new mechanisms for registration, such as dedicated websites.² Other countries use more localized ways or use utility usage data to identify target beneficiaries. In Rwanda, the government uses the lowest administrative entity known as “isibo” that covers 15 to 20 households. Households can self-report to any committee members in the local level administrative by calling them directly or dialing a dedicated toll-free number to express their need for food. In El Salvador, the government targets households using the electricity usage and any households with monthly consumption of 0-250 kilowatts/hour get the transfers.</p> <p>Beyond social protection, in many countries, measures were introduced to maintain the supply chain of agricultural products, which is also indirectly expected to benefit informal workers. Local initiatives have emerged across regions to establish direct market linkages between small-scale producers and urban consumers. In China, a support system was established with a number of "vegetable basket" product supply bases around large and medium-sized cities, which also provided more nearby employment for farmers. In Korea, the Ministry of Agriculture developed an online trading platform that directly links smallholder producers</p>
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² In Tunisia, informal workers households with low-cost/free healthcare card are registered in the social security system. In Egypt, they are registered in the workforce databases of governorates. In Colombia, they are identified by the existing national system for beneficiaries' selection for social programmes (SISBEN) and tax collection databases. The U.S. sets up a simple website where undocumented workers can submit their social security number and address to receive a cash grant by check. Argentina and Morocco also used on-line self-registration and cross-checking to add informal sector workers as beneficiaries.

		labour in the agricultural sector. Farmers can indicate their demand for labour/seasonal workers while those affected by temporary or permanent unemployment or underemployment can indicate their availability.	with consumers to ensure market access to the farmers, and fresh produce to urban consumers. In Austria and Germany, platforms were developed to match supply and demand of labour in the agricultural sector. Farmers can indicate their demand for labour / seasonal workers while those affected by temporary or permanent unemployment or underemployment can indicate their availability.
Page 6	Bibliography	Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M. & Orton, I. 2020. <i>Social protection and jobs responses to COVID-19: A real-time review of country measure</i> . A “living paper”, version 2.	Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M. & Orton, I. 2020. <i>Social protection and jobs responses to COVID-19: A real-time review of country measure</i> . A “living paper”, version 9.

Please note that footnote 1-2 (3-4 in the printed version) will remain the same.