CHAPTER STRUCTURE AND TERMINOLOGY

Well-designed social protection and social services can bolster the realization of women's rights

SOCIAL POLICY

Well-designed social protection and social services can narrow gender gaps in poverty rates; enhance women's income security and access to personal income; provide a lifeline for poor women, especially single mothers; and contribute to the reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

— Child benefits

— Unemployment benefits

/ public works*

SOCIAL SERVICES

Health services

Care Services

Water and sanitation

Old-age pensions

MODES OF ACCESS

Non-contributory Eligibility for transfers or access to services

Eligibility for transfers or access to services requires no prior contribution from beneficiaries

Contributory

Eligibility for transfers or access to services is contingent on prior contributions to social insurance, usually covering workers in formal wage employment

Universal

Eligibility for transfers or access to services is based on the single condition of residence

Means-tested

Eligibility for transfers or access to services is contingent upon proof of need, usually targeting households whose income falls below a certain threshold

Unconditional

No further requirements

Conditional

Eligibility for transfers is contingent on the fulfilment of further conditions, such as work requirements, medical visits or school attendance

^{*} Public works or Employment Guarantee Schemes are not strictly speaking social transfers, since the cash benefit is usually conceived of as a wage in exchange for work participation. However, because they aim to fulfil a similar role as traditional unemployment benefits—namely enhancing income security among the unemployed—they are treated under the category of social transfers in this chapter.