

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書

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亞太經濟合作人力資源發展工作小組
人力與社會發展分組
「經由社會保障強化包容性成長」研討會
會議報告

服務機關：行政院經濟建設委員會

職 稱：人力規劃處 專門委員

姓 名：周毓文

出國地點：菲律賓 馬尼拉市

出國期間：100 年 7 月 24 日至 7 月 27 日

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壹、會議概要

一、會議日期、地點及與會代表

亞太經濟合作人力資源發展工作小組 (HRDWG) / 人力與社會發展分組 (LSPN) 於本 (101) 年 7 月 25 至 26 日假菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦「經由社會保障強化包容性成長研討會 (APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection)」；計有 12 個會員體代表參加，包括：日本、泰國、印尼、越南、馬來西亞、菲律賓、墨西哥、秘魯、智利、巴布亞紐幾內亞、美國以及我國。除會員體外，還邀請社會保障領域有關的重要國際組織，包括國際勞工組織 (International Labor Office, ILO)、世界銀行 (World Bank, WB)、亞洲開發銀行 (Asian Development Bank, ADB) 代表與會並提出報告。(詳附錄 1)

我國 APEC HRDWG 係由行政院經濟建設委員會擔任窗口，並主政人力與社會發展分組 (LSPN)，此次研討會選派人力規劃處專門委員周毓文出席並簡報國內相關實施經驗，與其他會員體分享並交換心得，共同策進未來相關政策之發展。

二、會議議程

7 月 24 日 會前會議

7 月 25 日 報到註冊、開幕式、專題演講

7 月 26 日 專題演講、分組討論、閉幕式 (詳附錄 2)

貳、會議主要內容

本次會議係由美國與菲律賓共同主辦，研討會主題為「經由社會保障強化包容性成長 (APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection)」，這是一項多年期的計畫，目的在於促使會員體，尤其是開發中的經濟體，進一步瞭解和強化

社會保障措施與體系的效果與永續性。藉由會議達成以下目的：

1. 分享各會員體之間的案例並且增進社會保障專案與政策。
2. 推廣最佳案例與提供建議以強化社會安全與涵蓋範圍。
3. 為弱勢者提供有效的策略。
4. 如何提高成本效益而不減損效果。

一、會前會議

為使會議順利進行，主辦單位美國勞工部特於會議前一天下午五時召開會前會議，邀請專題報告者，以及案例報告發表人與會。會前會議主要討論最新的議程安排，參加人員到會情形，以及會議期間應注意事項。

二、開幕式

菲律賓外交部助理部長 Honorable Laura Del Rosario 女士與美國勞工部國際勞工局資深顧問 Christopher Watson 共同主持開幕式並致歡迎辭。

菲律賓社會福利發展部部長 Hon. Corazon Juliano-Soliman 女士研討會作引言報告。Christopher Watson 強調本研討會目的在於促使會員體，尤其是開發中的經濟體，進一步瞭解和強化社會保障措施與體系的效果與永續性。藉由會議達成為弱勢者提供有效的策略，以及如何提高成本效益而不減損效果。

三、專題研討與案例報告

場次一、包容性成長與社會保障

討論重點包括，社會保障在包容性成長的角色，以及社會保障在正式部門與非正式部門中的限制與挑戰。

(一)菲律賓社經發展部部長 Hon. Arsenio Balisacan,

Socio-Economic Planning Secretary, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Philippine 報告菲律賓推動社會保障的情形(詳附錄 3)。

菲國是一個多天然災害的國家，經濟發展亦不穩定，社會政治不安，亦有武裝衝突，因此，對於包容性成長的達成，採行擴大經濟機會、確保公平獲取教育、衛生以及社會服務，強化社會安全網確保處理事故的能力。Balisacan 部長呼籲 APEC 會員體發展社會保障的指標，推展天災相關的保險，例如，重大災害的保險，以及農作物保險。分享良好的實作案例以及施作技巧並建置檔案。

(二)亞洲開發銀行區域性與永續性發展部首席經濟學家 Dr. Armin Bauer, Principal Economist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank 報告, ” Social Protection Achieving better Results through Employment Focus” (詳附錄 4)

報告中 Dr. Bauer 以圖例顯示，中國大陸，越南貧窮程度降低，且貧窮人口減少；印度貧窮程度降低，但貧窮人口增加，菲律賓貧窮程度不變，貧窮人口增加。不均的現象在亞洲地區愈來愈嚴重。

Dr. Bauer 強調勞動政策是包容性成長的重要課題，亞洲地區勞動市場的包容性不足，失業率 6%，未充分就業率達 20-35%。就業型態逐漸成為非正式(1990 高達 69%; 2008 高達 67%)甚至於艱難情形。工資無法對抗高通膨，越南物價上漲率高達 14.2%，印度 8.8%。工作貧窮現象(working poor)大量存在，三分之二的亞洲勞工生活水準低於每日 2 美元。

這些問題的成因主要來自於經濟全球化，導致結構性的轉變。公共投資不足以及社會支出偏低造成對就業的衝擊。人口從鄉村遷移至都市或海外均非解決之道。快速都市化造成全國貧窮程度降

低，都市貧窮人口比例增加。另外有關青年高失業率以及性別失衡的問題亦值得關注。

包容性成長不等同「成長+包容」，是指可以減低不利損害，並賦予公平無歧視機會的成長的特定過程和結果。

包容性成長應具以下幾項特質：1. 為大家創造充分就業、優質工作； 2. 將公平發揚光大，無分區域、階級、族群、性別、年齡； 3. 經由衛生、教育、公共服務提供，開創更美好的生活； 4. 提供社會保障，因應生活與氣候變遷所導致的經濟危機； 5. 永續性與制度性的治理。

場次二、針對弱勢者提出有效方案

(一)我國與會代表簡報” Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable” (詳附錄 5)，分享我國協助弱勢者之社會保障經驗，包含對婦女以及其他弱勢者處境的體認及其協助措施。並介紹國內相關制度實施經驗，內容包括所得分配的情形、全民健保、年金有關的社會保險概況，以及醫療、社會、教育、就業等社會安全網； 2011 年修正社會救助法納入中低收入者，使近貧者受惠；建立發掘高風險個案的預警機制等。

(二)泰國 Mr. Suchat Prem Suriya, General Administration Officer, Office of Stability Promotion for Informal Sector Social Security Office, Ministry of Labor, Thailand 報告” The Extension of Social Security Coverage to Informal Sector: Thailand’ s Experience” (詳附錄 6)，介紹該國推動非正式部門勞工自願加保的實施經驗，2000 年推動時，政府沒有保費補助，僅 1 人加保，加保人數增加緩慢，至 2010 年亦只有 84 人加保，直到 2011 年 5 月實施新制，政府補助保費，加保人數大幅增加，截

至 2012 年已有 877,425 人加保。2012 年政府預定達成目標為 120 萬人。

場次三、工作誘因與社會保障

日本 Mr. Ken Tatehito Shimoda, Professor, Reitaku University, Japan 報告” Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs” (詳附錄 7)，報告日本案例，日本青年面臨貧窮問題，有二大危機，一是一般正常青年找不到好工作或根本找不到工作； 危機二是，有些弱勢青年有心理問題。

危機一問題包括：尼特族(NEET)與非典型就業。三分之一的勞工是非典型就業；二分之一的勞工有經常性收入且領取社會福利。形成的原因：包括科技創新，激烈的競爭，薪資差距擴大等社會環境使然。社會上對於非典型就業的大量需求。

危機二問題包括：心理障礙與輟學。形成的原因包括：缺乏終身學習系統，傳統上，企業對於員工提供教育訓練以符企業所需，隨著終身僱用制之瓦解，職場出現高轉職率現象，企業對於青年提供職能訓練的觀念改變。因此，企業外部的職能訓練市場亟待建立。

日本因應對策：厚生勞動部建立青年協助中心，全國有 100 個單位，協助 35 歲以下沒有工作的青年，提供就業輔導協助。主動外展服務所謂的宅男／女。

場次四、專題演講

國際勞工局技術合作處處長 Ms. Christine Bockstal, Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector, International Labour Organization, Switzerland 報告” View from Geneva: Social protection floors for social justice and a fair

globalization” (詳附錄 8)，報告社會保障平台與社會公義。全球有 80% 的人口未獲得社會安全的保障，由於就業型態的關係，婦女處境更加困難。社會保障獲取機會不平等，社會愈顯不公平，目前中、低收入國家開始發展社會保障措施，已然露出曙光。她指出社會保障在某些國家面臨危機時，發揮相當重要的功用，採取的措施包括經由保護貧困者及其他弱勢族群、協助穩定獲取物資及服務，以及經由協助民眾充權培力(empowerment)而獲取經濟機會。在經歷危機之後，國家型的社會保障基層網被證實是可以有效消除貧窮與不公平的工具，並可以促進包容性、永續性的經濟成長。

前智利總統巴舍萊(Michele Bachelet)接受國際勞工組織(ILO)於 2010 年委託，領導一個社會保障基層網諮詢小組(Social Protection Floor Advisory Group)與世界衛生組織(WHO)共同研究，並與聯合國所屬相關組織進行合作，針對社會保障基層網(Social Protection Floor)提出可行的政策選項，建議每個社會應建立國家層級的社會保障基層網。該諮詢小組研究後提出報告——「因應公平與包容性全球化發展的社會保障基層網」(Social Protection Floor for a Fair and Inclusive Globalization)，指出擴大社會福利涵蓋範圍將能推升經濟成長並避免社會陷入緊張對峙。

社會保障基層網的理念有別於社會安全網(Social Safety Net)僅提供臨時性的、危機處理型的社會救助，它是在包容性成長的發展策略下，創造出具有充分性與持久性內容的保障。社會保障基層網應保證基本收入，提供的形式包括現金或非現金的社會性移轉，例如：年金、兒童福利津貼，以及對於失業者或工作貧窮者提供就業服務措施。易言之，社會保障基層網所建議的社會安全保障至少應包含下列 4 項基本權利(four essential entitlements)：1. 保證兒童基本的經濟安全；2. 提供勞工必要的失業救助措施；3. 確保每個人都具有領取老年或失能基本年金的資格；4. 提供所有人基本的醫療照顧。

場次五、因應重大災害的社會保障措施

菲國民防部官員 Ms. Neri G. Amparo, Consultant, Office of Civil Defense, Philippines 報告” New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection” (詳附錄 9)，說明該國因應天災頻仍，透過資訊整合與硬體結構設計，強化防災與減災能力。運用科技系統整合農林水利設施，以減少大量農損。

場次六、社會保障的長期財源與有效的行政管理

Ms. Corazón de la Paz-Bernardo, Honorary President of the International Social Security Association 強調社會安全體系建立對於菲國的重要。健全的社會安全財源應來自政府、雇主、勞工三方，該體系對於社會事故的事前防範與事後復甦都有極大幫助。財務管理應透明而且簡單易懂。(詳附錄 10)

場次七、有效的考核

世銀 Mr. Emmanuel Skoufias, Lead Economist, Poverty Reduction and Equity, World Bank, Washington, DC, U. S. A 報告” The SP&L Strategy and the Role of Evaluation” (詳附錄 11)，推動方案是否有效果，要檢視制度性(systemic)、融合性(inclusive)、回應性(Responsive)、產出性(Prodictive)，而且要因地制宜，知識驅動，各部門通力合作。發現問題隨時對計畫、方案、政策作滾動式修正。聘請外部的獨立考核人員進行考評。

參、結論與建議

本次研討會規劃重點在於藉由提升社會保障標準以支持 APEC 之貿易自由化目標；提升社會保障標準亦即是促進包容性與平衡性成

長。積極促進就業以及落實包容性的成長係發展人力資源的二項優先工作，前經 2010 年北京人力資源部長會議所認可。內容包括：

- (一) 分享有關社會保障方案之規劃與推動之實施經驗與範例。
- (二) 研究有效措施以擴大社會安全網及於非正式部門之勞動者。
- (三) 研議積極性之社會保障措施，特別針對弱勢者提供社會安全、社會救助以及相關福利以鼓勵其就業。

社會保障的模式分成四大類型：一是勞動市場的介入；二是社會保險的運作以降低風險，但是值得注意的是弱勢者經常被排除於社會保險體系之外；三是社會救助，以現金或實物提供；四是社區層級的大計畫，提供廣泛而持續性且跨越生命週期的社會性支持，使弱勢者受益，亦即國際勞工組織倡議的社會保障基層網平台理念。

綜觀近年來我國在社會福利政策的發展趨勢，與建置社會保障基層網之倡議有不謀而合之勢；在強化社會福利方面，因應我國經社發展之需要，社會福利支出占政府總支出比重，隨國民所得提升與社會結構的變遷，已逐年增加；另因「社會救助法」修正，新制已自 2011 年 7 月 1 日施行，照顧對象擴大，納入一般稱之為近貧者或工作貧窮者。其理念與做法正可呼應國際勞工組織(ILO)所積極倡議之呼籲每個社會應建立國家層級的社會保障基層網。

許多國家在經歷全球化以及重大風險事故之後，藉由諸多社會福利措施紓解失業、貧窮等社會問題，達成社會和諧穩定，有助於社會整體均衡與永續性發展，因此，國家層級的社會保障基層網的建置應與經濟發展並重，亦是達成包容性成長的絕佳手段。

肆、附錄

(如後附)

附錄 1 至附錄 2

Project No. : **HRD 01/2011A (AIG)**

Meeting Name : Seminar on AIG
 Date : July 25-26, 2012
 City : Manila

(附錄 1)

Nomination Deadline : June 15, 2012

Any Non-Member Participation (Yes/No) : YES

Total No. of Days Per Diem funded by APEC : 3 Days (July 24- 26, includes arrival day)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(as of June 27, 2012)

Note : Latest changes indicated in yellow.

Speakers/Experts (funded by APEC)

(Note : Speakers/Experts who are government officials or from international organizations cannot receive Honorarium from APEC. No more than 6 Speakers/Experts per day can receive per diem).

	Economy (sort by economy)	Departing City	Name (in bold), Organisation, City of Residence, Economy, <u>correct</u> Email Address	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Direct Labour</u> (honorarium, researcher fee, etc.)	<u>Govt. Official/ Intn'l Org</u> (Yes/No?)
1.	USA	Washington DC (IAD)	Dalmer Hoskins , Social Security Administration, Washington DC, USA, Dalmer.Hoskins@ssa.gov	Airfare + Per Diem	No	Yes
2.	USA	Washington DC (IAD)	Emmanuel Skoufias Lead Economist, Poverty Reduction and Equity World Bank, Washington, DC eskoufias@worldbank.org	Per Diem	No	Yes

Active Participants (funded by APEC)

(Active Participants must be from the 11 travel-eligible economies such as Chile, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, PNG, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Viet Nam. Maximum 2 persons per economy, if budget allows).

	<u>Economy</u> (sort by economy)	Departing City	Name (in bold), Organisation, City of Residence, Economy, <u>correct</u> Email Address	<u>Travel</u>
1.	Chile	<i>Santiago</i>	Mr. Juan de Castro (Head of Monitoring and Evaluation), Ministry of Social Development Send emails to: Juan Velasco, JVelasco@desarrollosocial.gob.cl Ulises Rojas, URojas@desarrollosocial.gob.cl	Airfare + Per Diem
2.	Chile	<i>Santiago</i>	Mr. Alfredo Leyton (Coordinator Ethics Family Income), Ministry of Social Development Send emails to: Juan Velasco, JVelasco@desarrollosocial.gob.cl Ulises Rojas, URojas@desarrollosocial.gob.cl	Airfare + Per Diem
3.	Indonesia	<i>Jakarta</i>	Haiyani Rumondang Director for Industrial Relations, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Indonesia haiyani@hotmail.com	Airfare + Per Diem
4.	Indonesia	<i>Jakarta</i>	Iskandar Maula Email: unavailable yet	Airfare + Per Diem
5.	Malaysia	<i>KL</i>	A'INA IRYANI BINTI DOL RAZLAN , Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Putrajaya, Malaysia, a'ina@epu.gov.my	Airfare + Per Diem

6.	Malaysia	<i>KL</i>	RAK BOON A/K TAN RAT, Social Security Organization / Ministry Of Human Resources, Tapah, Perak, rakboon.tr@perkeso.gov.my alfian@mohr.gov.my	Airfare + Per Diem
7.	Mexico	<i>Mexico City</i>	Alejandro Rosas, Secretariat of Social Development, Deputy General Director Evaluation and Monitoring of Social Programs Unit, Mexico City, Mexico, alejandro.rosas@sedesol.gob.mx	Airfare + Per Diem
8.	Mexico	<i>Mexico City</i>	Lic. Daniel Nuñez, Deputy Director of Programs and Projects, National Employment Service, Mexico City, Mexico (tel. 52 55 3000 41 00 ext. 4118); dnunezr@stps.gob.mx	Airfare + Per Diem
9.	Peru	<i>Lima</i>	Teresa Torres Chavez, Vice Minister Advisor, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Lima, Peru, ttorres@midis.gob.pe	Airfare + Per Diem
10.	Peru	<i>Lima</i>	Miguel Ignacio Madueño Davila, Director of Beneficiaries Management, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Lima, Peru, mmadueño@midis.gob.pe	Airfare + Per Diem
11.	<u>Philippines</u>	<i>San Fernando, Pampanga (outside Manila)</i>	Florita R. Villar, Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, San Fernando, Philippines, frvillar@dswd.gov.ph	Airfare + Per Diem
12.	<u>Philippines</u>	<i>(outside Manila) ?</i>	Ofelia Domingo, OIC Regional Director, Department of Labor and Employment Tel: (085) 342-9502 * dolecaraga@yahoo.com	Airfare + Per Diem
13.	PNG	<i>Port Moresby</i>	Mary Morola, Acting Deputy Secretary (Operations), Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, swarmari10@gmail.com , samuel@ilo.org , GaiyerCR@state.gov , VeleVS@state.gov (PLEASE SEND EMAILS TO ALL ADDRESSES)	Airfare + Per Diem
14.	Thailand	<i>Bangkok</i>	Sadudee Kittisuwan, Ministry of Labour, Bangkok, Thailand, toomy@hotmail.com	Airfare + Per Diem
15.	Thailand	<i>Bangkok</i>	Suchat Premuriya, Office Of Stability Promotion For Informal Sector, Social Security Office, Ministry Of Labour, Bangkok, Thailand, SUCHAT7601@gmail.com	Airfare + Per Diem
16.	Viet Nam	<i>Ha Noi</i>	Pham Thi Lan Huong, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Hanoi, Vietnam, huong-ptl@icd-molisa.gov.vn , huongbow@gmail.com .	Airfare + Per Diem
17.	Viet Nam	<i>Ha Noi</i>	Mr. Ngo Xuan Quyet, Ministry Of Planning And Investment, Ha Noi, Viet Nam ngoxuanquyet@gmail.com	Airfare + Per Diem

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Other Experts (Speakers and Moderators)

	Economy (<i>sort by economy</i>)	Departing City	Name (in bold), Organisation, City of Residence, Economy, <u>correct</u> Email Address	Travel	Direct Labour (honorarium, researcher fee, etc.)	Govt. Official/ Intn'l Org (Yes/No ?)
1.	Philippines	Manila	Florencio Abad, Secretary (Speaker) Department of Budget and Management	No		Yes
2.	Philippines	Manila	Arsenio Balisacan, (Speaker) Secretary, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary, National Economic Development Authority	No		Yes
3.	Philippines	Manila	Bart W. Edes, (Speaker) Asian Development Bank	No		Yes
4.	Philippines	Manila	Neri Amparo, (Speaker) Consultant, Office of Civil Defense	No		Yes
5.	Philippines	Manila	Dr. Aniceto Orbeta (Moderator – Session 7) Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), Philippines	No		No
6.	Philippines	Manila	Sri Wening Handayani, Principal Social Development Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (Moderator – Session 2) Asian Development Bank	No		Yes
7.	Philippines	Manila	Paul Vandenberg, Paul Vandenberg, Economist, EREA, Economics and Research Department, Asian Development Bank	No		
8.	Philippines	Manila	Alicia R. Bala (Session 5) Undersecretary Department of Social Welfare and Development	No		Yes
9.	Philippines	Manila	Lawrence Jeff Johnson (Moderator- Session 1) Director, International Labour Organizations	No		Yes
10.	Philippines	Manila	Erlinda Capones (Moderator-Session 4) Director, National Economic Development Authority	No		Yes
11.	Philippines	Manila	Dr. Fernando T. Aldaba (Moderator Session 3) Ateneo University	No		
12.	Philippines	Manila	Dr. Rosario Manasan Research Fellow II Ph.D. Economics, University of the Philippines Postdoctoral, Massachusetts Institute of Technology <i>Public Finance, Decentralization, Education</i> rmanasan@mail.pids.gov.ph (Moderator Session 6) PIDS	No		Yes

FOR REFERENCE OF PO (Other Participants)

Economy	Departing City	Name (in bold), Organisation,	
---------	----------------	-------------------------------	--

	<i>(sort by economy)</i>		City of Residence, Economy, <u>correct</u> Email Address	
1.	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	Ms. Alice Visperas Department of Labor and Employment	
2.	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	(Representative from the National Anti Poverty Commission)	
3.	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	Mr. Arnel Marcos Sanchez APEC National Secretariat Department of Foreign Affairs	
4.	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	Mr. Fernando Aldaba Professor Ateneo de Manila University	
5.	Thailand	<i>Bangkok</i>	VARATSUDA SARADATTA Social Security Office, Ministry Of Labour, International Affairs Section, Policy And Planing Division Foreign Relations Officer Inter-affairs@sso.go.th	
6.	Chinese Taipei		Chou, Yuhwen (Yvonne), Senior Specialist, Department of Manpower Planning, Council for Economic Planning and Development, yuhwen@cepd.gov.tw	
7.	Japan		Ken Tatehito Shimoda Professor, Deputy Director of Career Center Director of Faculty (Academic affairs) International School of Economics and Business Administration REITAKU UNIVERSITY tsimoda@reitaku-u.ac.jp	
8.	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	Tu Chi Nguyen (Ms.) Independent Evaluation Department Asian Development Bank	
9.	USA	<i>Washington DC</i>	Christine Bockstal Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector, ILO, Geneva	
10.	Switzerland	<i>Geneva</i>	Corazón de la Paz-Bernardo, Honorary President of the International Social Security Association	

POs and Secretariat

1. *Mr. Christopher Watson*
2. *Mr. Clinton Sears*
3. *Ms. Katherine Cook*
4. *Director Lynnette Bautista*
5. *Ms. Victoria Navida*
6. *Ms. Hannah Giray*
7. *Ms. Leah Barbia*

APEC Project on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection



**“Seminar on Strengthening Social Protection Systems”
25-26 July 2012
Diamond Hotel, Manila, Philippines**



Day 1, Wednesday, 25 July 2012, The Constellation, 27th Floor

- 08:00 – 08:45 **Registration**
- 08:45 – 09:00 **Welcome**
- Honorable Laura Del Rosario, Undersecretary
Senior Official for APEC, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines
 - Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Senior Advisor, Bureau of International Labor
Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- 09:00 – 09:15 **Introductory Remarks**
- Hon. Corazon Juliano-Soliman, Secretary, Department of Social Welfare
and Development, Philippines
- 09:15 – 11:00 **Developments in Social Protection Since the San Francisco Seminar**
- Interim report – brief overview of issues/challenges identified
 - Updates from each economy in attendance
 - Updates from International organizations
- Facilitator:
Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- 11:00 – 12:15 **Session 1 – Inclusive Growth and Social Protection**
- Guide Questions:
- What is the role of social protection in inclusive growth?
 - What are the limitations and challenges for social protection policies in
the formal and informal sectors?
- Speakers:
- Hon. Arsenio Balisacan, Socio-Economic Planning Secretary, National
Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Philippines
 - Mr. Bart W. Edes, Poverty Reduction, Director, Gender and Security
Development Division , Asian Development Bank
 - Ms. Christine Bockstal, Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country
Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector,
International LO, Switzerland
- Moderator: Mr. Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Director, International Labour
Organizations
- 12:15 - 13:30 **Lunch (Venue: Sky Lounge, 27th Floor)**

13:30 – 14:45

Session 2 – Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable

Guide Questions:

- Based on member economy experiences, who are the most vulnerable and how can they best be reached? What can be done to ensure that persons in need are not overlooked?
- How does targeting work for different population categories? What are best practices and challenges in targeting based on national experiences?
- What administrative capacity is needed to properly target? Can new technologies make targeting more effective?

Speakers:

- Ms. Yvonne Yuh-Wen Chou, Senior Specialist, Department of Manpower Planning, Council for Economic Planning and Development, Chinese Taipei
- Mr. Suchat Prem Suriya, General Administration Officer, Office of Stability Promotion for Informal Sector Social Security Office, Ministry of Labor, Thailand

Moderator: Sri Wening Handayani, Principal Social Development Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

14:45 – 15:00

Coffee Break

15:00 – 16:15

Session 3 – Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs

Guide Questions:

- How can social protection programs be designed to ensure that beneficiaries avoid dependence and move out of poverty?
- What are examples of programs that have successfully launched people into employment?

Speakers:

- Mr. Ken Tatehito Shimoda, Professor, Reitaku University, Japan
- Pham Thi Lan Huong, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Hanoi, Vietnam
- Mr. Alfredo Leyton, Coordinator, Ethics Family Income, Ministry of Social Development, Chile
- Dr. Armin Bauer, Principal Economist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

Moderator: Dr. Fernando T. Aldaba, Associate Professor and Chairperson of the Economics Department of the Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

16:15-16:45

Wrap-up remarks

Ms. Florita Villar, Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development

Day 2, Thursday, 26 July 2012, The Constellation, 27th Floor

08:30 – 09:00

Continuation of Session 2 – Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable

- Mr. Miguel Ignacio Madueño Davila, Director, Beneficiaries Management, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru

09:00 – 10:00

Session 4 – Keynote Presentation:

View from Geneva: Social protection floors for social justice and a fair globalization

Speaker:

- Ms. Christine Bockstal, Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector, ILO, Geneva

Moderator: Ms. Erlinda M. Capones, Director IV,
National Economic Development Authority, Philippines

10:00-10:45

Session 5 – New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection

Speakers:

- Ms. Neri G. Amparo, Consultant, Office of Civil Defense, Philippines

Moderator: Ms. Alicia R. Bala, Undersecretary, Policy and Plans Group,
Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines

10:45 – 11:00

Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:15

Session 6 – Sustainable Financing and Effective Administration of Social Protection Programs

Guiding Questions:

- What funding mechanisms can provide secure income sources for social protection programs?
- Can social protection programs generate their own revenue streams, and if so, how can these mechanisms be most effectively integrated into program design?
- What strategies can be used to build political support for such funding mechanisms?

Speakers:

- Mr. Dalmer D. Hoskins, Special Advisor at Social Security Administration, U. S. A.
- Hon. Florencio B. Abad, Secretary, Department of Budget and Management, Philippines
- Ms. Corazón de la Paz-Bernardo, Honorary President of the International

Social Security Association

Moderator: Dr. Rosario Manasan, Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute of Development Studies, Philippines

12:15-13:30

Lunch (Venue: Sky Lounge, 27th Floor)

13:30 – 14:45

Session 7 - Effective Strategies for Evaluation

Guiding Questions:

- What strategies have been most effective in achieving a high-quality monitoring and evaluation capacity?
- What indicators can help measure the effectiveness of programs?
- How should the results of evaluations be shared / communicated with policymakers and the public?
- How can programs be administered to be both cost efficient and effective?

Speakers:

- Mr. Alejandro Rosas Guerrero, Deputy Director General, Evaluation and Monitoring of Social Programs, Secretariat of Social Development, Mexico
- Mr. Emmanuel Skoufias, Lead Economist, Poverty Reduction and Equity, World Bank, Washington, DC, U. S. A.

Moderator: Dr. Aniceto C. Orbeta, Jr., Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies

14:45 – 15:00

Coffee Break

15:00 – 16:00

Action Planning

Guiding Questions:

- How has their vision of their work changed as a result of the seminar?
- How do they envision taking what they've learned back with them?
- What do the participants need from each other and APEC to carry out these changes back in their home economies?
- How else can/should APEC support these efforts?

Facilitator: Ms. Katherine Cook, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A

16:00 – 17:00

Plenary

17:00 – 17:30

Closing Remarks

- Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Senior Advisor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- Ms. Florita R. Villar, Assistant Secretary, Policy and Plans Group, Department of Social Welfare and Development

Director Lynnette Y. Bautista
Overall Facilitator

附錄 3 至附錄 5



The Philippines

Social Protection

for Inclusive Growth

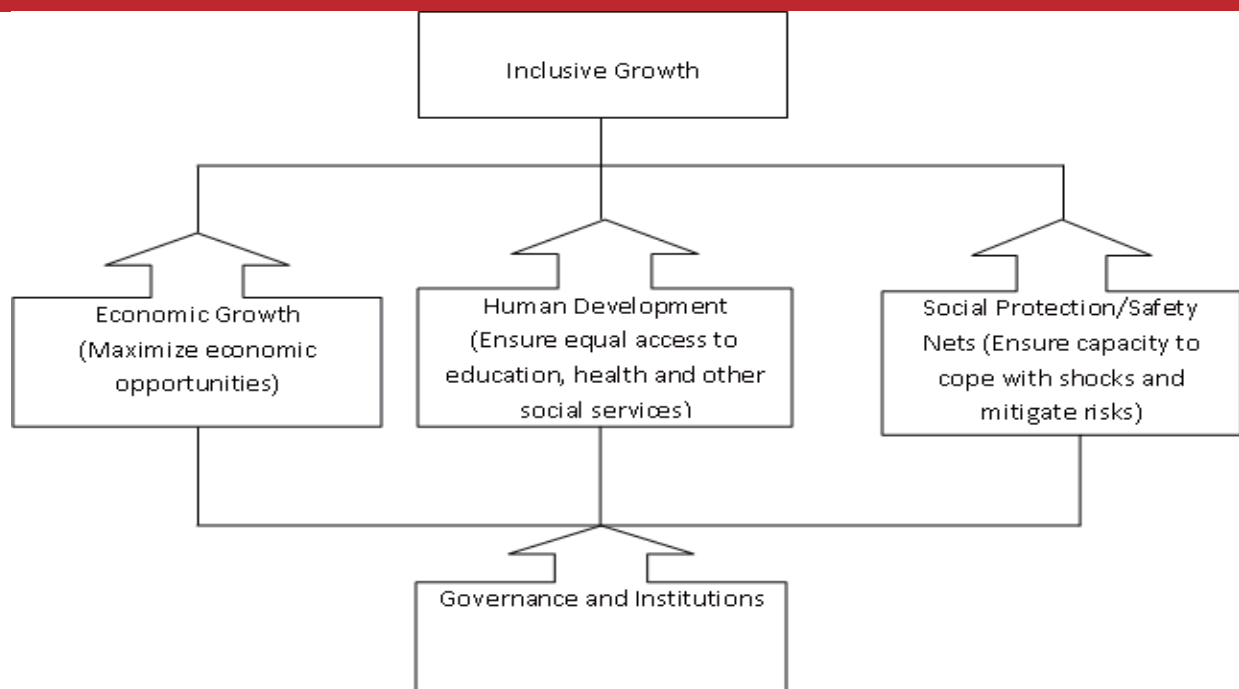


ARSENIO M. BALISACAN

Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning

APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection
25 – 26 July 2012
Diamond Hotel, Manila

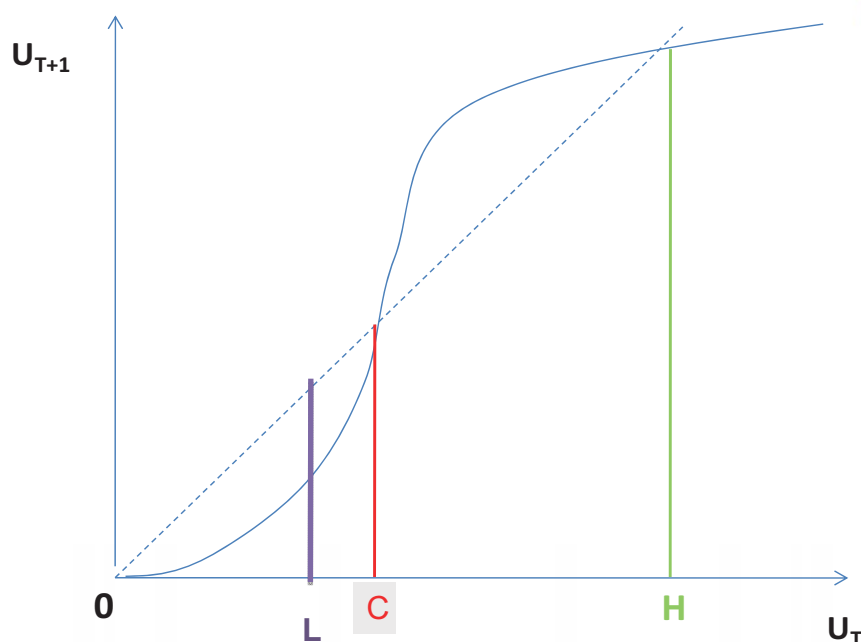
Toward Inclusive Growth



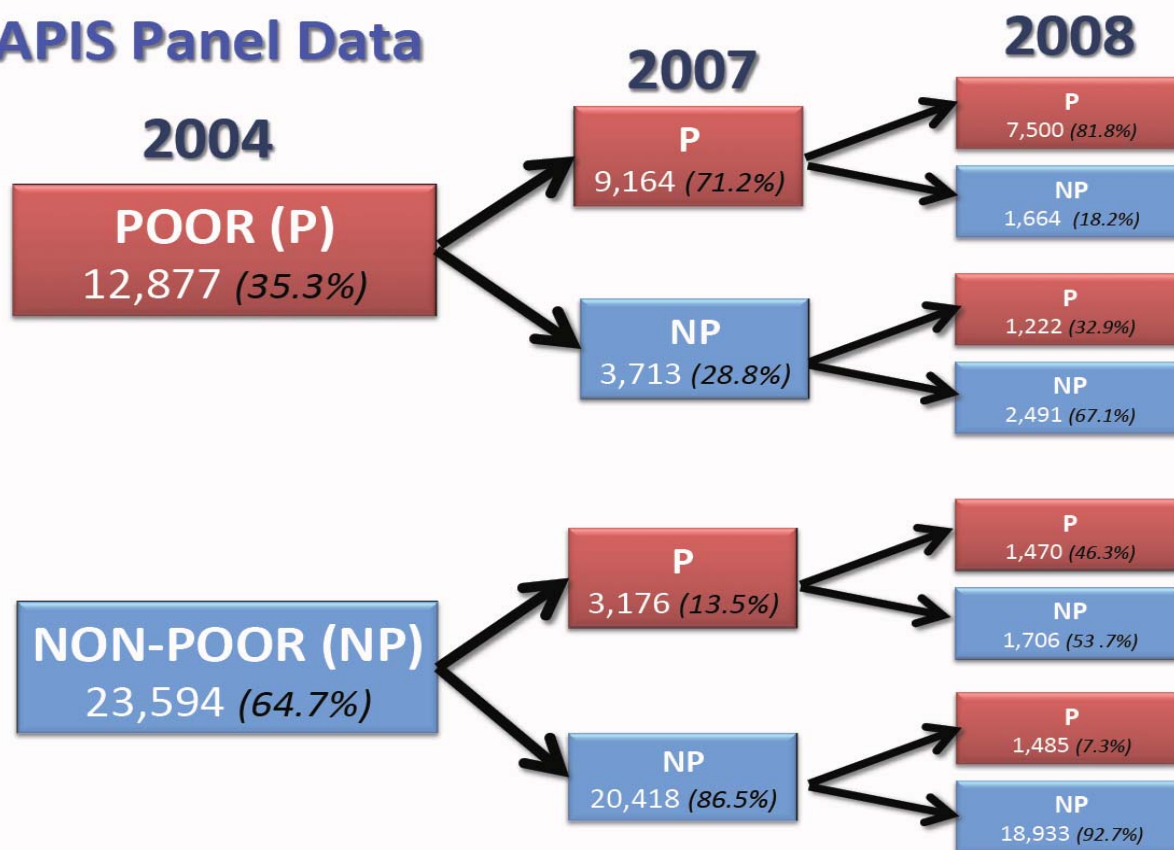
Category of Risks and Vulnerabilities

- ✓ Shocks produced by natural disasters
- ✓ Shocks produced by conflict
- ✓ Shocks produced by illness
- ✓ Economic shocks and its effects on unemployment
- ✓ Issue of demographic changing profile – aging population

Poverty Trap



APIS Panel Data



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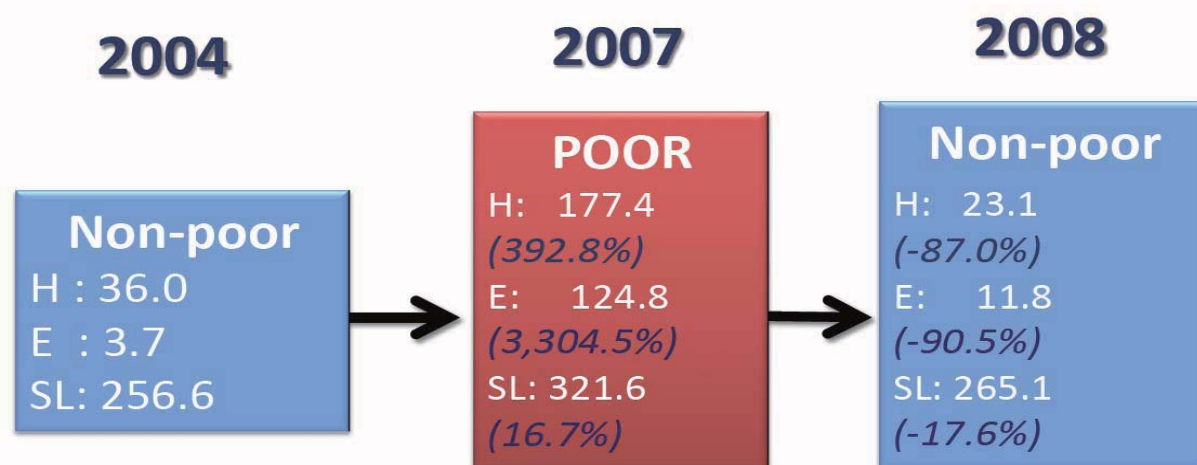
25 July 2012

APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection

Panel Data: Acute human deprivations during shocks

Transient Poverty:

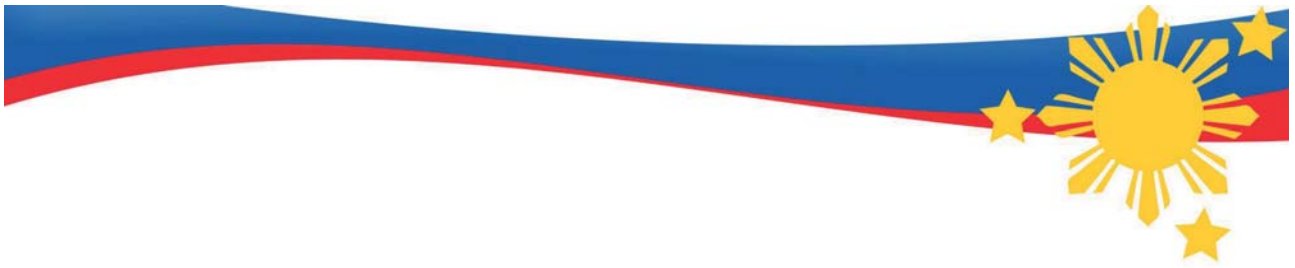
Non-poor -> POOR -> Non-poor



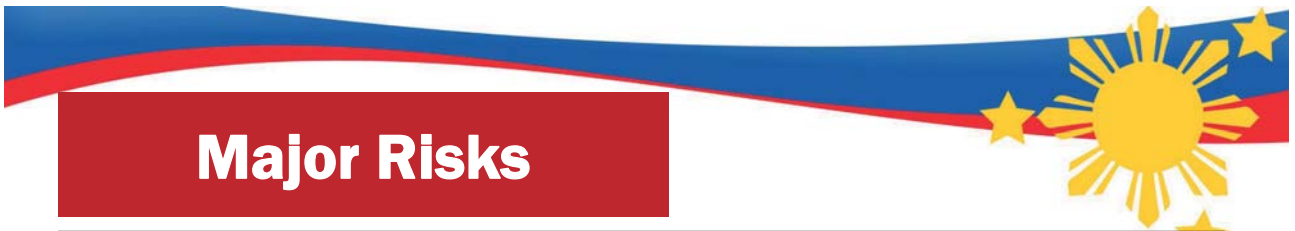
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25 July 2012

APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection



Philippine Case



Major Risks

Variable correlated to Poverty and/or Vulnerability to Poverty	Social Risk Situation for the Household
<p><i>Economic instability</i> <i>Unemployment and underemployment</i> <i>Price instability</i></p>	<p>Lack of employment or low quality of jobs; fluctuating incomes Low and irregular incomes High prices of commodities</p>
<p><i>Natural and Man-made disasters</i></p>	<p>Exposure to negative effects of natural and man-made disasters– displacement, death, disability, disease, crop losses, damage to properties and infrastructure, etc.</p>
<p><i>Social Unrest , Political Instability and Armed Conflict</i></p>	<p>Exposure to negative effects – disease, lower productivity, damage to properties, etc.</p> <p>Possibilities of rebellion and armed conflict; inequitable and inefficient allocation of resources</p> <p>Violence, Internal displacements</p>

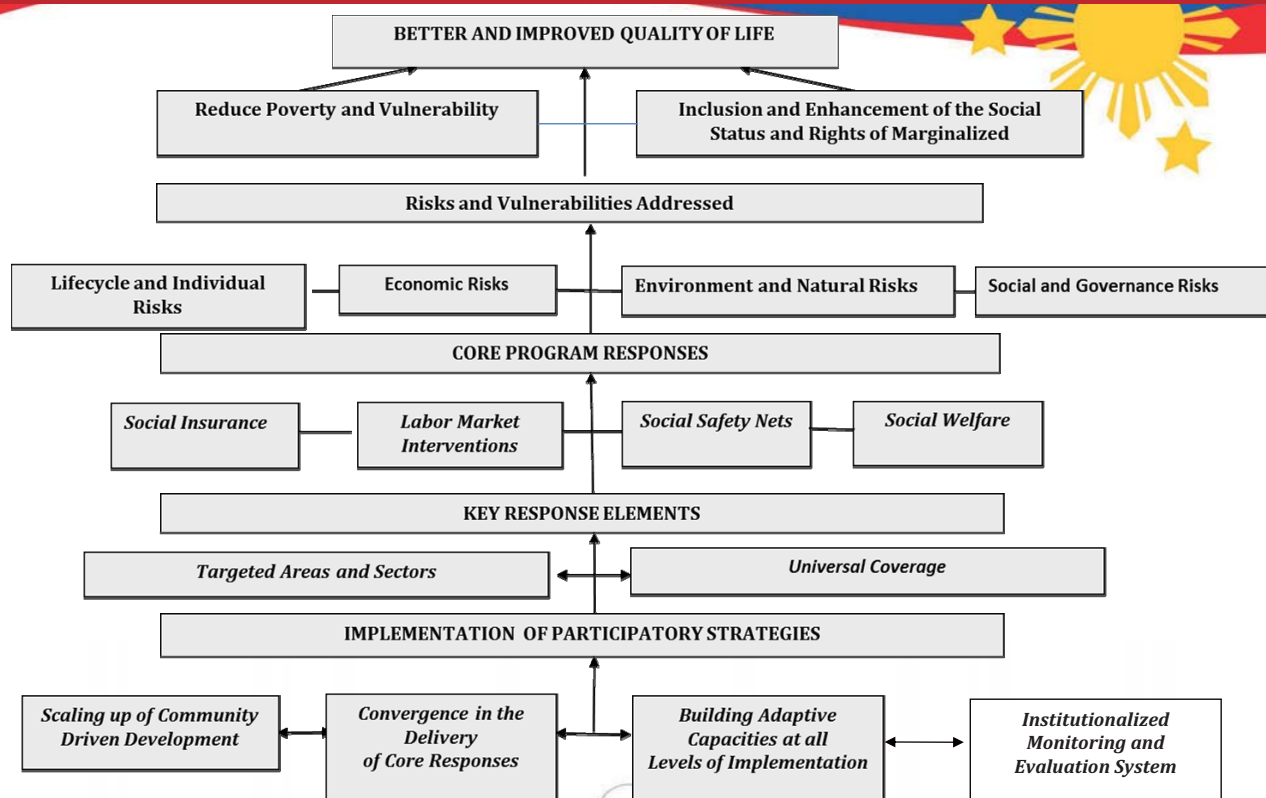
Social Contract

- Transparent, accountable and participatory governance
- **Poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable**
- Rapid, inclusive and sustained economic growth
- Just and lasting peace and the rule of law
- Integrity of the environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation

PDP 2011-2016

- Promote transparent and responsive governance
- **Develop human resources through improved social services and protection**
- Achieve stable macroeconomic environment
- Boost competitiveness in productive sectors
- Improve access to financing
- Invest massively in physical infrastructure
- Advance peace process and guarantee national security
- Ensure ecological integrity

The Philippine Social Protection Framework





Challenges

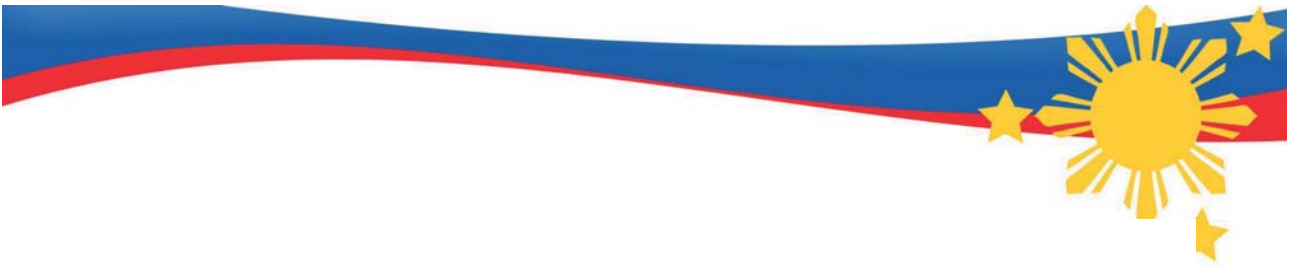
- Tight fiscal space
- Lack of database that can help inform sound policies and effective programs
- Weak institutional capacity
- Need to strengthen capability of local government units
- Lack of menu of “tested” safety nets programs to address various types of risks
- Rent seeking behaviour and moral hazard



Moving forward

APEC Level

- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of APEC members to measure and monitor social protection (e.g. Social Protection Index)
- ✓ Generation of climate-related disaster insurance (catastrophe insurance coverage, crop insurance, etc.)
- ✓ Documentation and sharing of good practices and technical know-how



THANK YOU!



Social Protection

Achieving better Results
through Employment Focus



**APEC/DSWD/DoL Seminar on
Advancing Inclusive Growth
through Social Protection**

Wednesday, 25 July 2012,
27th Floor, Diamond Hotel, Manila

For inquiries:

Dr. Armin Bauer, Asian Development
Bank, abauer@adb.org

Contents



1. Inclusive Growth is not Trickle Down Growth
2. Labor Markets in Asia are not Inclusive
3. Social Protection should follow an Entitlement Approach
4. Employment is Neglected in Asia's Social Protection Programs
5. Examples of Employment Oriented SP Programs in Asia
6. ADB is doing
7. Further reading

Inclusive Growth is ... not Trickle Down Growth



- Asia could maintain high growth rates despite of global recession and rising inflation

GDP growth projections												
	Asia-Pacific	IND	PRC	SEA	CAM	INO	LAO	MAL	PHI	SIN	THA	VIE
2010	9.0%	10.3%	10.3%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	7.5%	7.2%	7.6%	14.5%	7.8%	6.8%
2011	7.5%	7.9%	9.3%	5.4%	6.5%	6.6%	8.1%	4.8%	4.7%	5.5%	4.0%	5.8%
2012	7.5%	8.3%	9.1%	5.6%	6.3%	6.8%	7.6%	5.1%	5.5%	4.8%	4.5%	6.5%

Source: ADB Economic Update (Sept 2011)

- But recent economic growth is not much poverty reducing
 - Especially between 2005 and 2010 continued success in poverty reduction (\$1.25) is due to poverty reduction programs and not due to pro-poor growth, because reduction in \$2 poverty much less
 - Quasi poverty elasticity: despite of lower growth in 2002-2005 the PE was substantially higher (0.35) than in 2005-2008 (0.22) where growth was higher
 - For some countries less poverty but more poor

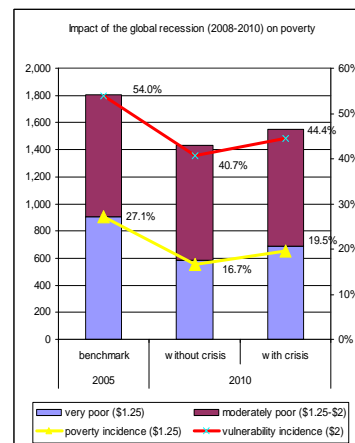
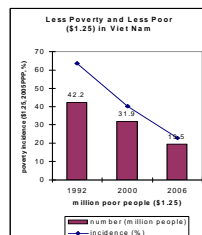
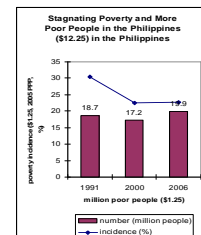
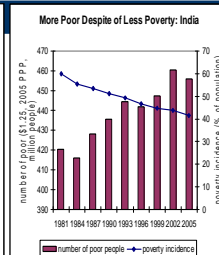
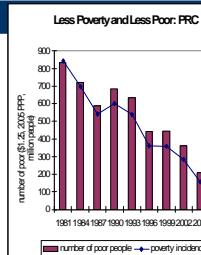
Poverty Incidence (%) in Asia and the Pacific					
	2006	2008	2010	2015	2020
	World Bank PovCallNet	ADB / Wang et al (Aug 2011)	ADB / Bauer et al (Nov 2008)	pro-rich distribution scenario	
\$1.25	27.1%	21.9%	18.7%	13.5%	8.6%
\$2	54.0%	47.4%	43.6%	35.0%	27.2%

3

3

Less Poverty but more Poor

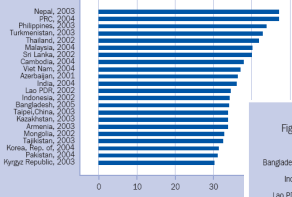
Shining and real success stories



4

Rising inequalities in Asia

Figure 1 Gini Coefficients in Developing Member Countries (expenditure and income distributions)



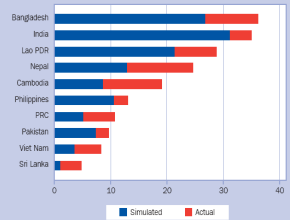
Notes: Per-household income distributions are used for Korea (urban wage and Taipei, China). Per-capita expenditure distributions are used for the rest.

Source: ADB (2007); Theme Chapter of ADB Key Indicators - Inequality in Asia

Inequality matters and is now of deep concern to many countries in the region: harmonious society (PRC), inclusive growth (IND)

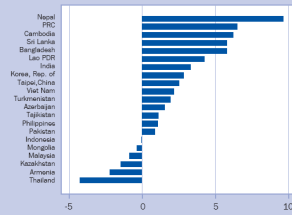
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Figure 5 \$1-a-day Poverty Rates, Actual versus Simulated



Note: Reference year used for each country are as follows: Bangladesh (2005); Cambodia (2004); People's Republic of China (2004); India (2004); Lao PDR (2002); Nepal (2003); Pakistan (2004); Philippines (2003); Sri Lanka (2002); and Viet Nam (2004). Simulated poverty rates are computed using expenditure/income distribution of initial year and average expenditure/income of recent year.

Figure 3 Changes in Gini Coefficient for Expenditure/Income Distributions, 1990s-2000s (percentage points)



Notes: Years over which changes are computed are as follows: Armenia (1998-2003); Azerbaijan (1995-2001); Bangladesh (1991-2005); Cambodia (1993-2004); People's Republic of China (1993-2004); India (1993-2004); Indonesia (1993-2002); Kazakhstan (1995-2003); Republic of Korea (1993-2004); Lao PDR (1992-2002); Malaysia (1993-2004); Mongolia (1995-2002); Nepal (1995-2003); Pakistan (1992-2004); Philippines (1994-2003); Sri Lanka (1995-2002); Taipei, China (1993-2003); Tajikistan (1999-2003); Thailand (1992-2002); Turkmenistan (1998-2003); and Viet Nam (1993-2004). Income distribution for Republic of Korea and Taipei, China, expenditure distribution for the rest.

Labor Markets in Asia are Not Inclusive



- Jobless growth:
 - unemployment (6%) and under-employment (20-35%) remains
 - Employment is increasingly becoming informal (69% in 1990 → 67% in 2008) and vulnerable
 - Wages do not cope with high inflation (Viet Nam [14.2%], India [8.8%]); widespread working poverty: 2/3 of Asia's workers live on less than \$2 a day
- Why
 - Related to structural transformation which does not follow any more the neoclassical model due to globalization
 - Employment impact of public investment and social expenditure is often low
 - Migration (rural to urban; and overseas) is not the solution
 - Rapid urbanization creates new employment challenges in the cities:
 - rapid urbanizing (from 41% in 2010 to 45% in 2020, 53% by 2030, and 64% by 2050)
 - While \$2 national poverty goes down (54.1% → 40.3%), urban poverty as share of total poor goes up (from 23.1% in 2005 to 21.5% in 2020)
- Targeting issues:
 - High Youth Unemployment
 - Gender imbalances

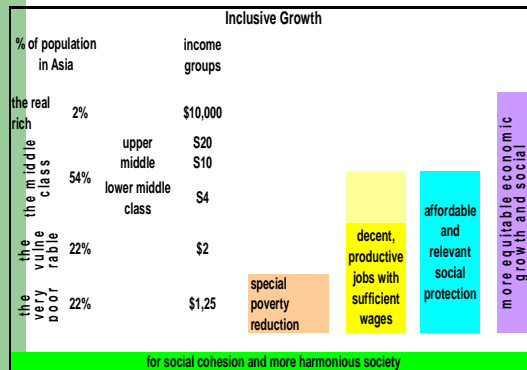
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From Poverty Reduction to Inclusive Growth

Do we really all sit in one boat, and is that boat moving?



IG is not growth + inclusiveness ? (trickle down growth)
 IG is a specific process and an outcome (pattern and path) of growth that reduces disadvantages and grants equal non-discriminatory access



Growth is inclusive, when the lower income groups (as well as vulnerable and socially excluded) create, participate in and benefit from growth.

Key features of IG
 -generate sufficient decent jobs for all
 -thrive equity (regions, population groups, classes, gender, young-elderly)
 - create better living for all (health, education, municipal services)
 -provide for social protection against live, climate change induced and economic risks (entitlement)
 -Sustainable and systemic approach; related to governance

7

Why Social Protection should follow the Entitlement Approach



- ADB (Strategy 2020): "social safety nets must be strengthened to prevent extreme deprivation"
- → ← under a strong primacy of economic growth, safety nets, redistribution, and disadvantage reduction are limited to some basic social protection
- Expenditures on social protection is low and unbalanced
- need to shift
 - From CCT to employment guarantee schemes
 - From pensions for the public and well organized formal sector to universal health insurance
 - From pension to savings (provident fund of SIN)

Social Protection categories			poverty reduction and equity generation programs
social insurance	social assistance	labor market	
pension	assistance for the elderly	training and skills development	
health insurance	health assistance	labor retrenchment	
unemployment benefits	child protection, CCT	public employment programs, cash/food for work, employment creation through rural infrastructure	
other social insurance	disaster relief and assistance	labor exchanges	
	social assistance for other specific groups (disabled, widows, housing, ...)		

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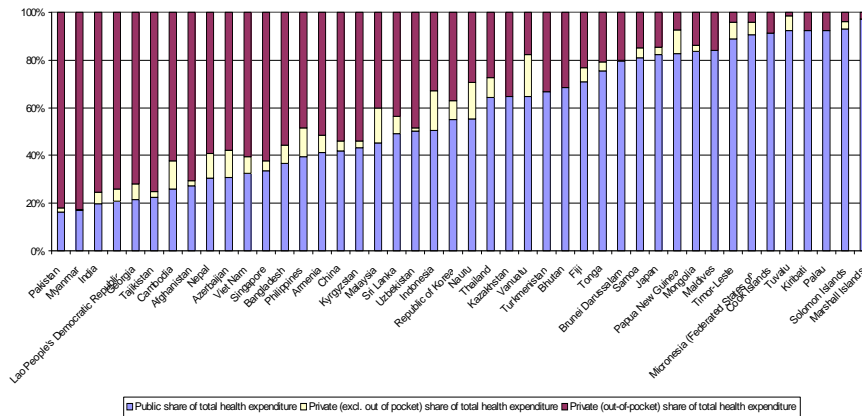
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Social Protection – a public good

Health Expenditures



Private vs Public Expenditure on Health, 2006
(% of total expenditures)



9

Productive Employment is Neglected in most SP Programs



- small component of SP in Asia; Only 0.4% of poverty line expenditures for Asia;
- Only a few countries (South Asia, Viet Nam, PRC): BAN, BHU, PRC, IND, NEP, VIE; they spend about 1% of their poverty line expenditures
- High level of informal labor markets require new financing modalities with more public budget involvement (PPP and community involvement is possible, but ...)

Social Protection Coverage in 27 Asian countries (inc. JAP, KOR, PRC)				
	no of beneficiaries	reference population		
			number	percent
employment				
labor market programs	79,258,356	unemployed / underempl	351,893,224	22.5%
		employed population	2,148,133,928	
insurance				
old age insurance	133,780,608	population above 60	338,974,629	39.5%
health insurance	546,848,364			#DIV/0!
social assistance				
social assistance	445,680,999	poor population (\$1.25)	577,649,538	77.2%
disabled	43,419,352	disabled population	169,831,857	25.6%
child protection	100,141,557	children 0-14	971,752,900	10.3%

10



Examples of Employment - Oriented SP Programs

Rural → NREGS

- Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005: legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of 120 (US\$2.17) per day in 2009 prices.^[1]
 - The Central government outlay for scheme is US\$7.24 billion (financial year 2010–11), about 5% of budget; This is in addition to allocations from States (provinces)
 - Electronic identity and job cards
 - Provides jobs for 45 million rural households every year; 40-55% of the stipulated work force is women. Actual employment provided in 2012-2013: 16.3 billion person-days (56% for women) of which 604.5 million were taken up and 13.8 million already completed
 - Works: water conservation and harvesting, afforestation, rural connectivity, flood control and protection dry land horticulture, Link to climate change resilience and environmental clean ups in rural areas
 - The program has changed the landscape of and reduced poverty in India: wages for the poor go up, labor mobility increased, infrastructure improved,
 - In 2011, the program was widely criticized as no more effective than other poverty reduction programs in India corruption, deficit financing as the source of funds, poor quality of infrastructure built, unintended destructive effect on poverty
 - <http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>
- 11 urban
- ADB/ILO (forthcoming): PHI-CAM-INO employment intensive climate resilience in smaller cities

NREGA

What can ADB do? Support structural rebalancing Looking from the People's Perspective



what should be done? (follow the rainbow Approach)

	vulnerable poor	the very poor
infrastructure	community based (esp. urban development) vs. large scale	labor based
environments of the	urban green technologies	climate change and spatial dimensions of poverty; migration
labor markets	new productive employment opportunities	
	sme promotion microfinance employment based infra and private sector development green technologies higher and labor market relevant education, vouchers	public employment programs (INO, IND)
	macroeconomic policies; costs of labor; export needed in countries having problems with balance of payments (INO, PHI, IND)	
living conditions	low cost housing	slum upgrading
social protection	health insurance old age insurance	conditional cash transfers
social sectors	protecting and reforming social expenditures	
	health financing, health insurance labor market relevant education,	upper secondary issues with decentralization

13

What is ADB doing ?



Rationale in Strategy 2020:

Inclusive economic growth ("access to opportunities") as one of the three pillars

ADB (Strategy 2020): "social safety nets must be strengthened to prevent extreme deprivation"

to scale up private sector development and private sector operations to 50% of ADB's operations by 2020;

Active Labor Market Policies

Earlier: SME finance, agriculture / agrarian reforms, employment dimensions of rural infrastructure

Inclusive Business Initiative (involving the private sector)

Social Protection

Pension reforms

Conditional and unconditional cash transfers (PHI, CAM, MON)

Pilot employment schemes: MON, BAN, ...

Social Protection Index: SP expenditures, SP coverage, SP distribution, SP impact

14

Employment Schemes in Social Protection

14

What is ADB doing ? - ADB's Social Protection Index



- The original index (Oct 2006): a composite index showing poverty orientation
- Social protection expenditures + social protection coverage + social protection distribution + social protection impact (equal weight, normalizing the 4 index on a scale of 1-4)
 - SPExp = expenditures on SOP in % of GDP
 - SPCov = percent of population that received SP benefits
 - SPDIs = percentage of poor receiving SP benefits
 - SPImp = per capita SP benefit going to the poor as % of national poverty line

- The revised Index (Oct 2011): not a composite index, impact of expenditures on all beneficiaries
- SPI = SP expenditure / reference population / regional poverty line
 - SP expenditure/ reference population = (total expenditures / total beneficiaries) x (total beneficiaries / total reference population)
 - No poverty focus
 - Total expenditures / total beneficiaries = depth of SP
 - Total beneficiaries / total reference population = breadth of SP
 - Using uniform relative poverty line as percent of GDP per capita: 25%



15

State of Social Protection in Asia ADB's Social Protection Index



	ADB's Social Protection Index									
	GNI/capita (Atlas method, current prices, 2010, USD)	unem- ployment rate (end 2011)	underem- ployment rate	Social Protection Index	Poverty Focussed (≥1.0)	Social Insurance	public health expenditu re as % of GDP	Social Assistance	Labor Market programs	
Armenia	3 090			0.145	1.51	0.08	1.8%	0.06	0.00	
Azerbaijan	5 180			0.174	1.74	0.11	1.0%	0.07	0.00	
Bangladesh	640			0.046	1.74	0.01	1.2%	0.03	0.01	
Bhutan	1 920			0.017	1.91	0.00	2.6%	0.01	0.01	
Cambodia	760			0.017	1.99	0.01	2.3%	0.01	0.00	
PRC/China	4 260			0.139	0.79	0.12	1.8%	0.01	0.01	
Fiji	3 610			0.081	1.02	0.02	3.1%	0.06	0.00	
India	1 340			0.112	1.03	0.07	1.0%	0.03	0.01	
Indonesia	2 580	6.6%		0.059	0.61	0.04	80.0%	0.02	0.00	
Japan	42 150	4.4%		0.538	1.77	0.43	6.6%	0.11	0.00	
Kazakhstan	7 440			0.156	2.01	0.12	2.3%	0.03	0.00	
Rep. of Korea	19 890	3.7%		0.284	1.43	0.17	2.7%	0.04	0.01	
Kyrgyz Republic	880			0.211	1.28	0.13	2.3%	0.08	0.00	
Lao PDR	1 010			0.019	1.20	0.01	80.0%	0.01	0.00	
Malaysia	7 900	3.0%		0.148	0.84	0.14	2.2%	0.01	0.00	
Maldives	4 270			0.043	0.91	0.03	5.0%	0.01	0.00	
Mongolia	1 890			0.285	1.17	0.21	3.6%	0.07	0.00	
Nepal	490			0.048	0.08	0.03	1.4%	0.01	0.01	
Pakistan	1 050	5.7%		0.046	0.37	0.04	70.0%	0.00	0.00	
Philippines	2 050	7.2%	25.0%	0.065	0.16	0.06	3.5%	0.00	0.00	
Papua New Guinea	1 300			0.002	0.47	0.00	1.4%	0.00	0.00	
Sri Lanka	2 290			0.112	0.65	0.09	1.9%	0.02	0.00	
Tajikistan	780	4.2%		0.021	1.39	0.01	90.0%	0.01	0.00	
Tonga	3 360			0.037	0.55	0.03	3.8%	0.00	0.01	
Uzbekistan	1 280			0.235	1.16	0.17	2.3%	0.06	0.00	
Vanuatu	2 760			0.014	0.52	0.01	2.6%	0.00	0.00	
Viet Nam	1 100			0.095	0.99	0.05	1.5%	0.03	0.01	
Minimum				0.002	0.08	0.000		0.000	0.000	
Maximum				0.538	2.01	0.430		0.107	0.013	
Mean				0.117	1.08	0.080		0.030	0.004	
Median				1.0081	1.03	0.054		0.015	0.002	

16

Sources: ADB (Oct 2011): The Revised Social Protection Index: Methodology and Handbook; ADB (Sept 2011): Key Indicators 2011; ILO (Apr 2012) Asia-Pacific Labor Market Update

Finding more information



Inclusive growth

- ADB (Sept 2006): Inequality in Asia. (http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key_indicators/2007/pdf/Inequality-in-Asia-Highlights.pdf)
- ADB (2010): Operationalizing Inclusive Growth : <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Consultant/measuring-monitoring-inclusive-growth.pdf>
- ADB (May 2010): The Social impact of the global recession: <http://www.adb.org/documents/books/poverty-sustainable-development/default.asp>

Labor markets

- ADB (Aug 2011): Quality Jobs: http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2011/
- ADB / FELIPE, Jesus (2010): Inclusive Growth, Full Employment, and Structural Change. <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Growth-Employment-Structural-Change/default.asp>
- ADB (Aug 2010): The Rise of the Asian Middle Class: http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2010/
- ADB Inclusive Business website: <http://www2.adb.org/projects/Base-Pyramid/default.asp>
- ILO (2003 ff): Social Security Inquiry
- ILO (Apr 2012) Labor Market Update for Asia

Social protection

- ADB / WEBER, Axel (2006+2008): Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction in Asia. Vol 1 + Vol 2
- ADB (Oct 2011): The Revised Social Protection Index. Methodology and Handbook
- ADB (2001): Social Protection Strategy
- ADB / PARK, Donghyun (2011, ed.) Pension System and Old-Age Income Support in East and Southeast Asia: ADB/Routledge



Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable

Yuhwen Chou , Chinese Taipei
July 25, 2012



Outline

1. Background
2. Social Security Systems
3. Safety nets
4. Gate keepers & Warning Mechanism
5. Others



1. Background

- Gini Coefficient: 0.342 (lower than warning value 0.4)
- Ratio of income share of highest 20% to that of lowest 20% Households: 6.19
- (source: REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 2010)

3



1. Background

- 11% of 65 and over (current)
- 14 % of 65 and over: projected by 2018

4



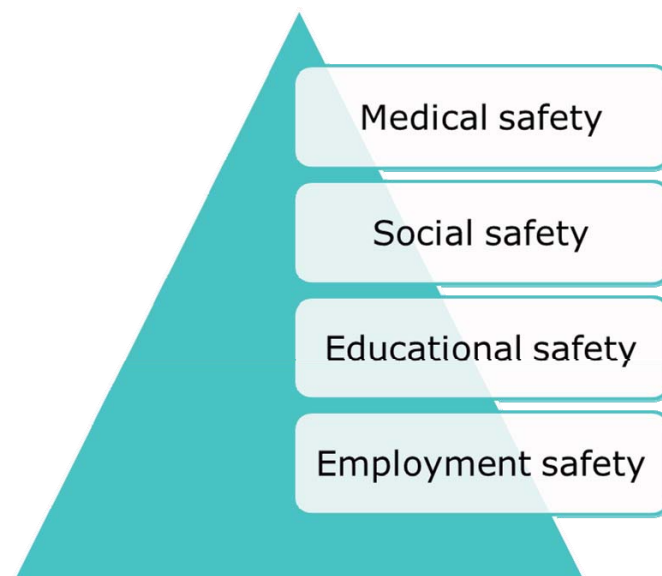
2.Social Security Systems

- full insurance (aged income security)
 - National Pension Act
 - Labor Insurance Act
 - Public Service Pension Scheme

5



3.Safety nets



6



3-1 Safety nets-Medical Safety

- National Health Insurance
 - 1995 launched
 - Mainstay of Social net
 - Enrollment rate: higher than 99% of population (full insurance)

7



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- New Public Assistance System, July 2011
 - more disadvantaged people covered
 - near poor or working poor
 - Increment: 1.19% to 2.07% of national households

8



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- low-income households
- Income below the lowest living index; 60% of the median rate of the expenditure per person

9



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- Benefit:
 - (1) Waiver of all tuition
 - (2) Full grant of health insurance fees.
 - (3) Grant for medical expenses.

10



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- (4) Employment services, vocational training, workfare.
- (5) monthly subsidies: living allowance, child living allowance, and school living allowance for those in senior high school and college

11



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- middle-to-low-income households
- below the amount 1.5 times as much as the lowest living index

12



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- Benefit

- (1) 30% reduction of tuition
- (2) 50% reduction of grant of health insurance fees.
- (3) Grant for medical expenses
- (4) Employment services, vocational training, workfare

13



3-2 Safety nets-Social Safety

- Assistance for families In an emergency

14



3-4 Safety nets Educational Safety

- To reduce family's burden:
Tuition free for aged 5 child in pre school
- For equal rights and to promote social mobilization: Elementary education will be extended from 9 to 12 years by 2013

15



3-5 Safety nets-Employment safety

- Unemployment Insurance
- workfare
- Public works
- Job training
- Create local economy opportunity
- Innovate rural villages human resources development

16



4. Gate keepers & Warning Mechanism

- Warning system
 - set up to protect highly risky family, it takes preventive intervention programs on the vulnerable persons, as above mentioned.

17



4. Gate keepers & Warning Mechanism

- At neighborhood level, gate keepers are accounted for reporting to social welfare Administration in order to help for those in need.
- Gate keepers: Employment Services center case manager, police, neighborhood worker, public health nurse, pediatrician, educational staff, mental health professional, are responsible

18



5.Others

- Promote Gender Equality
 - Support to Woman Entrepreneurship
 - Protect Basic right to acquire loans
 - Bridging women's digital divide, esp., rural area

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5.Others

- Small business loan
- Commercial Micro insurance products
- Small business startup

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附錄 6 至附錄 8



The Extension of Social Security Coverage to Informal Sector: Thailand's Experience

Social Security Office, Ministry of Labour
25 July 2012



Outlines

- Informal sector : Background and current situation in Thailand
- The extension of social security coverage to informal labour
- Former and Current benefit patterns
- Challenges and future plans





Who is informal labour?

Informal labour in Thailand

- Age > 40 yrs,
- Work in agricultural sector
- Low education + income
- No official employment contract



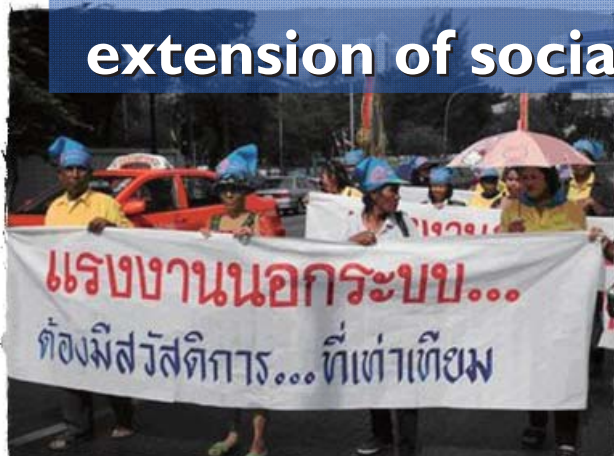
Why do we have to improve contribution and benefits patterns



- The former voluntary insurance has high contribution rate for informal workers (3,360 baht / year)
- Informal labour has irregular & low income.
- No subsidy from government for voluntary system to support informal labour.



Informal labour campaign for the extension of social security coverage



Objectives & Target

- Government policy “Moving Thailand Forward” project
- Strategies for informal labour administration, 2011



- To extend social security coverage to informal labour based on their needs
- To enhance their quality of life



Target : 1.2 million insured persons in 2012

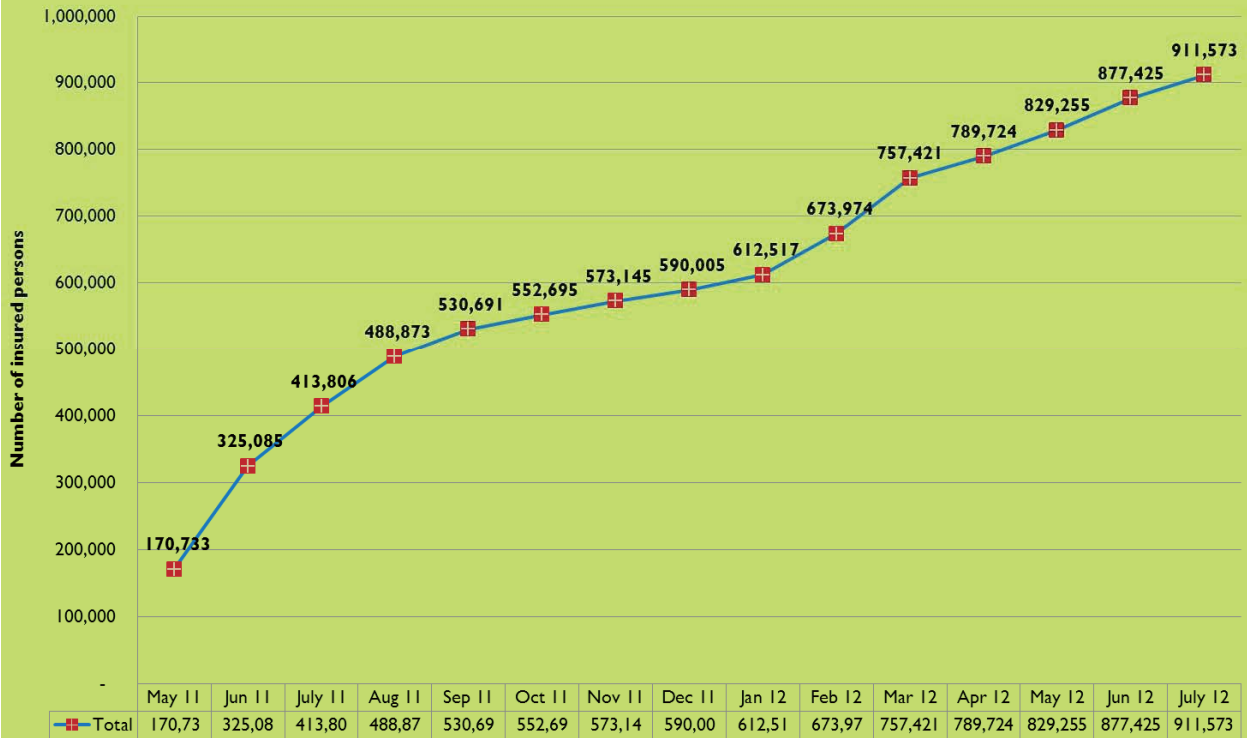
Number of insured persons under the voluntary system (Article 40)

Year	Insured persons
2000	1
2001	2
2002	4
2003	10
2004	7
2005	4
2006	3
2007	3
2008	47
2009	60
2010	84
2011	590,046
June 2012	877,425

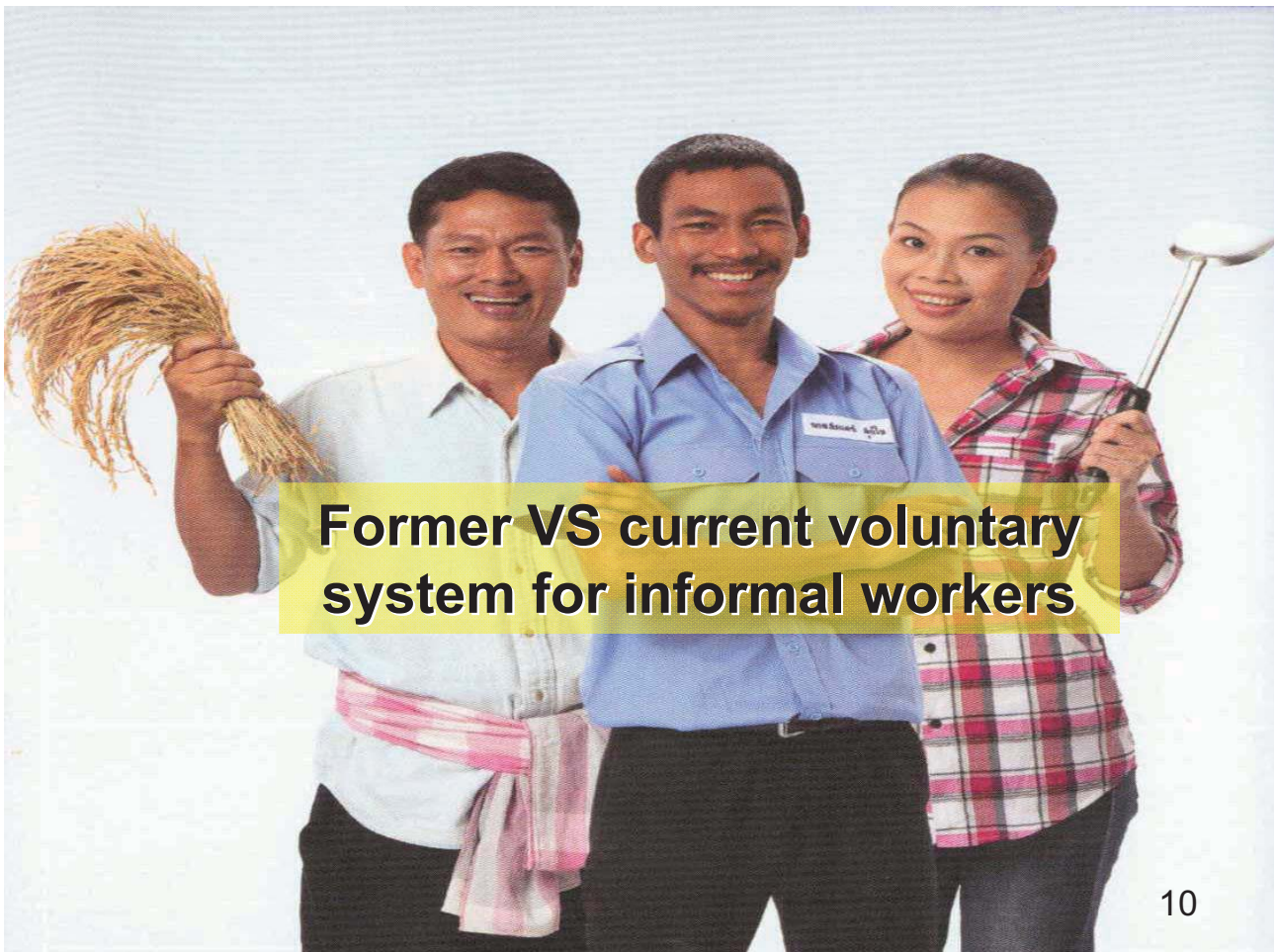
Current voluntary social security system was launched since 1 May 2011

There were 40 insured persons as of 30 April 2011

Number of insured persons under the voluntary system (May 2011 - 17 July 2012)



As of 17 July 2012



**Former VS current voluntary
system for informal workers**

Comparison of the former voluntary system and the new one

Topic	The former system	The new system	
Contribution	Pay on year only (BHT 3,360)	Pay per month or pay per year	
		Option 1 (BHT100)	Option 2 (BHT150)
Benefits	Only one option 3 benefits : - Maternity - Death - Disability	Two Options	
		Option 1: 3 benefits - Sickness - Disability - Death	Option 2 : 4 benefits - Sickness - Disability - Death - Old – age lump sum
Subsidy by the government	Government doesn't subsidize	Government subsidizes	
Service channels	The SSO only	Banks, counter services, post offices, convenient stores e.g. TESCO LOTUS and the SSOs	

11



12

Challenges and future operations

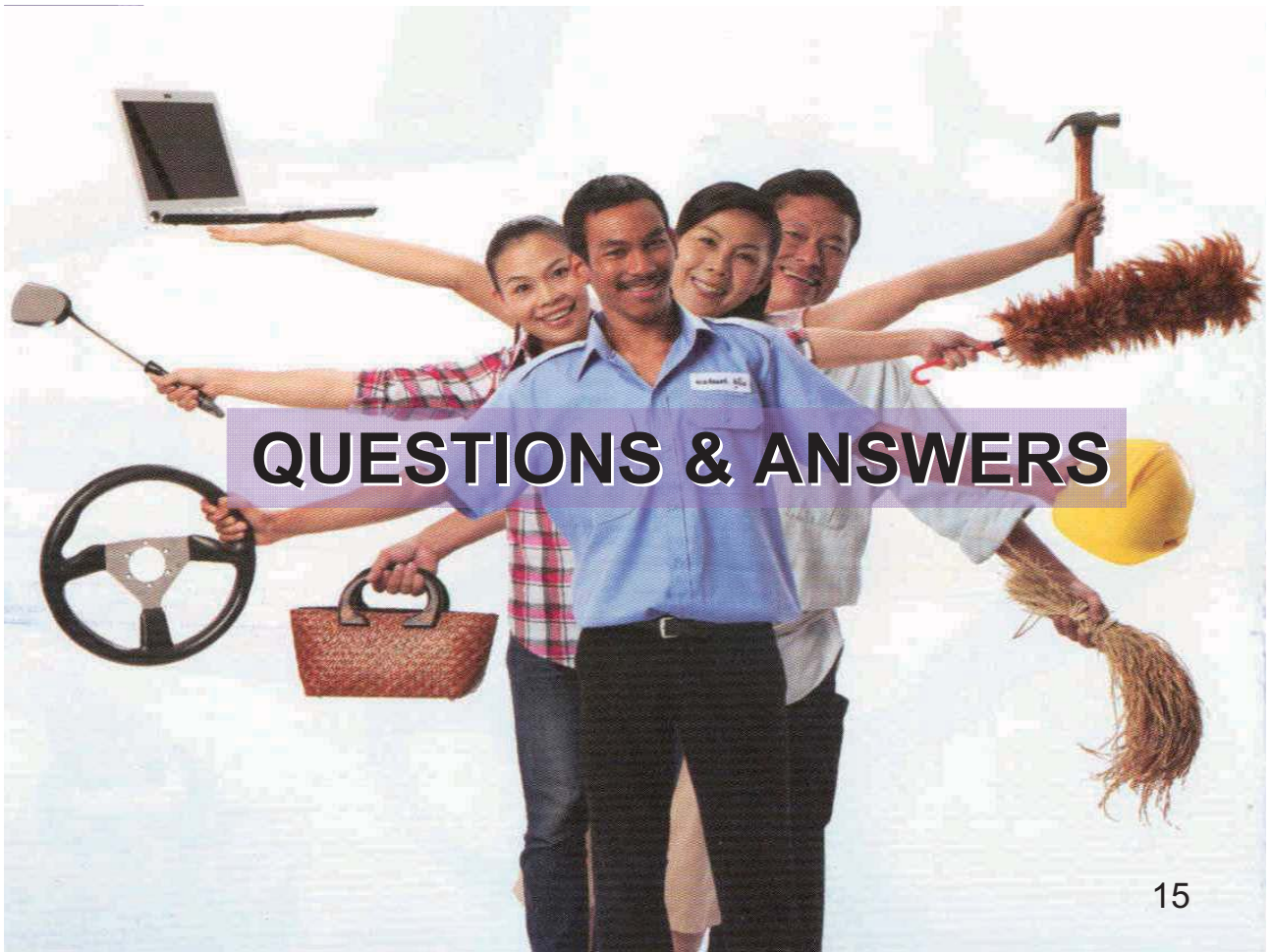
- How to persuade the informal labour to register under the voluntary system?
- How to maintain consistency of the numbers of people covered under this system?
- How to make the IPs have more confidence that they will have support from the government?



What we have learnt?

- Private company's life insurance concept
 - 2 options of contribution and benefit payment
 - Providing incentives to IPs and networks
- Proactive performances and measures
- Cooperation among networks and the awareness of state and relevant units
- Update implementation





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**Thank you
for attention
www.sso.go.th**



16

Performance Strategies for social security coverage extension



17

Public relations & marketing principles

แรงงานนอกระบบ
(กลุ่มผู้ประกอบอาชีพอิสระ)
สามารถเป็นส่วนหนึ่ง
ของการประกันสังคมได้



การสมัครเป็นผู้ประกันตนตามมาตรา

- มีอายุ 15 - 60 ปีบริบูรณ์
- แขนงสาขาบัตรประชาชน
- สมัครได้ที่สำนักงานประกันสังคม และหน่วยบริการเคลื่อนที่

เลือกจ่ายเงิน

แบบที่ 1
100 บาท/เดือน

กรณี
(ได้)

1,000 บาท/เดือน

500 บาท/เดือน

1,000 บาท/เดือน

500 บาท/เดือน

1,000 บาท/เดือน

500 บาท/เดือน

1,000 บาท/เดือน

500 บาท/เดือน

1,000 บาท/เดือน

ประกัน "คุ้ม"
กับประกันสังคม

ประกัน "คุ้ม"

กับประกันสังคม

เริ่มต้นเพียงวันละ 3 บาท
สำนักงานประกันสังคม
มอบความสุขและความคุ้มครองที่คุณค่า
ให้แรงงานนอกระบบ ทำประกันสังคมได้แล้ว

เงื่อนไขการเกิดสิทธิ

จ่ายเงินสมทบ 3 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 4 เดือน ก่อนขึ้นป่วย	1 เดือน
จ่ายเงินสมทบ 6 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 10 เดือน ก่อนหยุดพักภาพ	2 เดือน
จ่ายเงินสมทบ 12 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 20 เดือน ก่อนหยุดพักภาพ	3 เดือน
จ่ายเงินสมทบ 24 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 40 เดือน ก่อนหยุดพักภาพ	4 เดือน
จ่ายเงินสมทบ 36 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 60 เดือน ก่อนหยุดพักภาพ	5 เดือน
จ่ายเงินสมทบ 6 เดือน ในระยะเวลา 12 เดือน ก่อนตาย	6 เดือน

รวมจ่าย 50 ได้รับเพิ่ม กรณีชราภาพ

ชราภาพเป็นเงินก้อน + ดอกผล
จากเงินออมขั้นต่ำ 50 บาท/เดือน
หากออมเพิ่ม ก็ได้รับเพิ่ม

ได้รับเป็นเงินก้อนเมื่ออายุครบ 60 ปีบริบูรณ์

18



Delivery service units



Providing incentives





**Mutual cooperation :
internal & external units/networks**





Training/seminar programs for networks



Signing MOU with external units



Current contribution and benefits payment options

Benefits	100 baht		150 baht	
	IP	State	IP	State
Sickness	70	30	100	50
Disability	✓		✓	
Death	✓		✓	
Old-age (can add saving money more from BHT 100 but not exceed BHT 1,000)		x	✓	

- Qualifying condition: 15 – 60 years old
- IPs can contribute in advance but not exceed 12 months

New options to improve benefits for informal sector



Type of benefits	Benefits	Qualifying Condition
1. Sickness	Cash benefit = 200 baht/day, but not exceed 20 days/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be inpatient + hospitalized > 2 days - Contribute 3 months within 4 months before injury/sickness

New options to improve benefits for informal sector



Type of benefits	Benefits	Qualifying Condition
2. Disability	Cash benefit of 500 - 1,000 baht/month for 15 years	Contribute 6 months within a period of 10 months before disability



New options to improve benefits for informal sector



Type of benefits	Benefits	Qualifying Condition
2. Disability (cont.)	Cash benefit = 500 b.	Within 10 months, contribute 6 months
	Cash benefit = 650 b.	Within 20 months, contribute 12 months
	Cash benefit = 800 b.	Within 40 months, contribute 24 months
	Cash benefit = 1,000 b.	Within 60 months, contribute 36 months



New options to improve benefits for informal sector



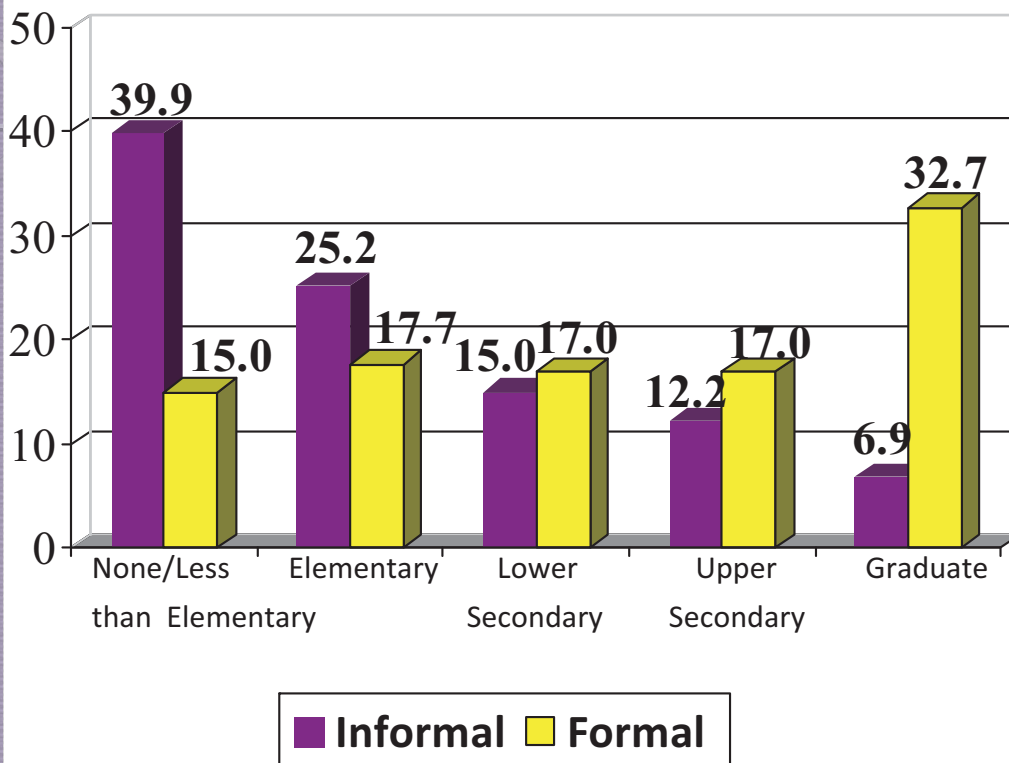
Type of benefits	Benefits	Qualifying Condition
3. Death	Funeral grant 20,000 baht	- Contribute not less than 6 months within a period of 12 month before death

New options to improve benefits for informal sector



Type of benefits	Benefits	Qualifying Condition
4. Old - Age lump sum (2nd option only)	Lump sum + money saving for old-age	- 60 years old - Not require to be an insured person

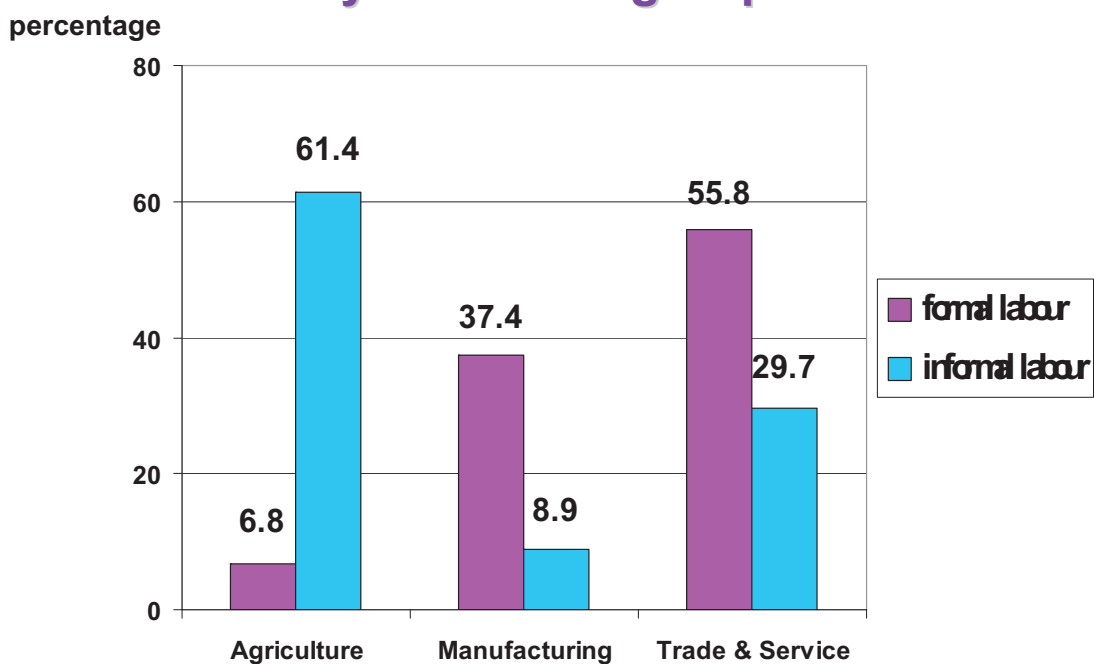
Informal Labour by Education Level



Source : National Statistical Office of Thailand ,2011

31

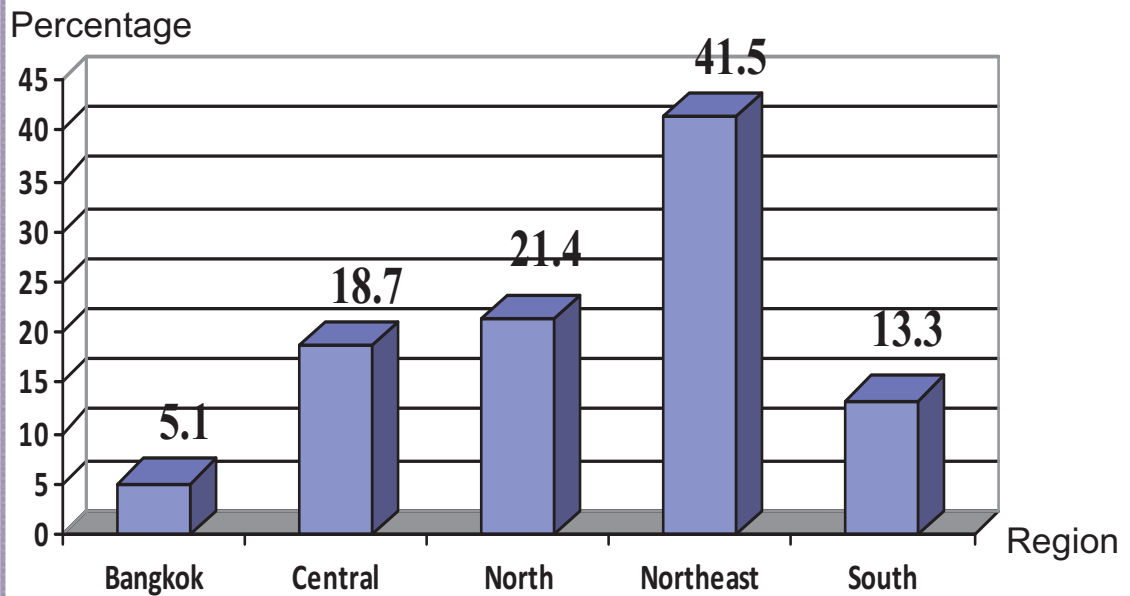
Comparison of formal and informal labour by economic group



National Statistical Office of Thailand, 2011

32

Informal Labour by Region

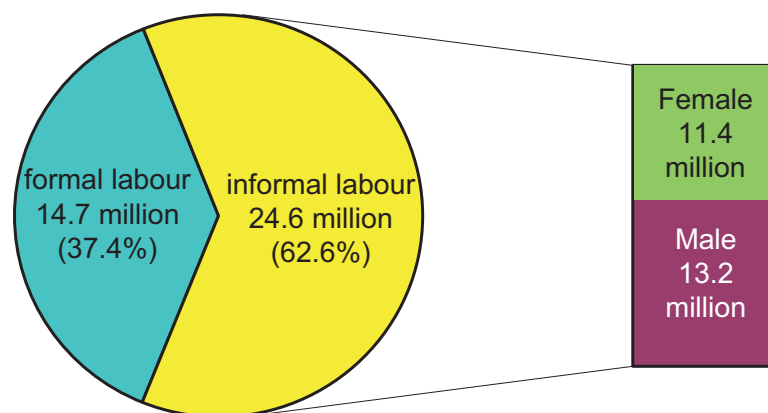


Source: National Statistical Office of Thailand, 2011

33

Labour force = 39.3 million

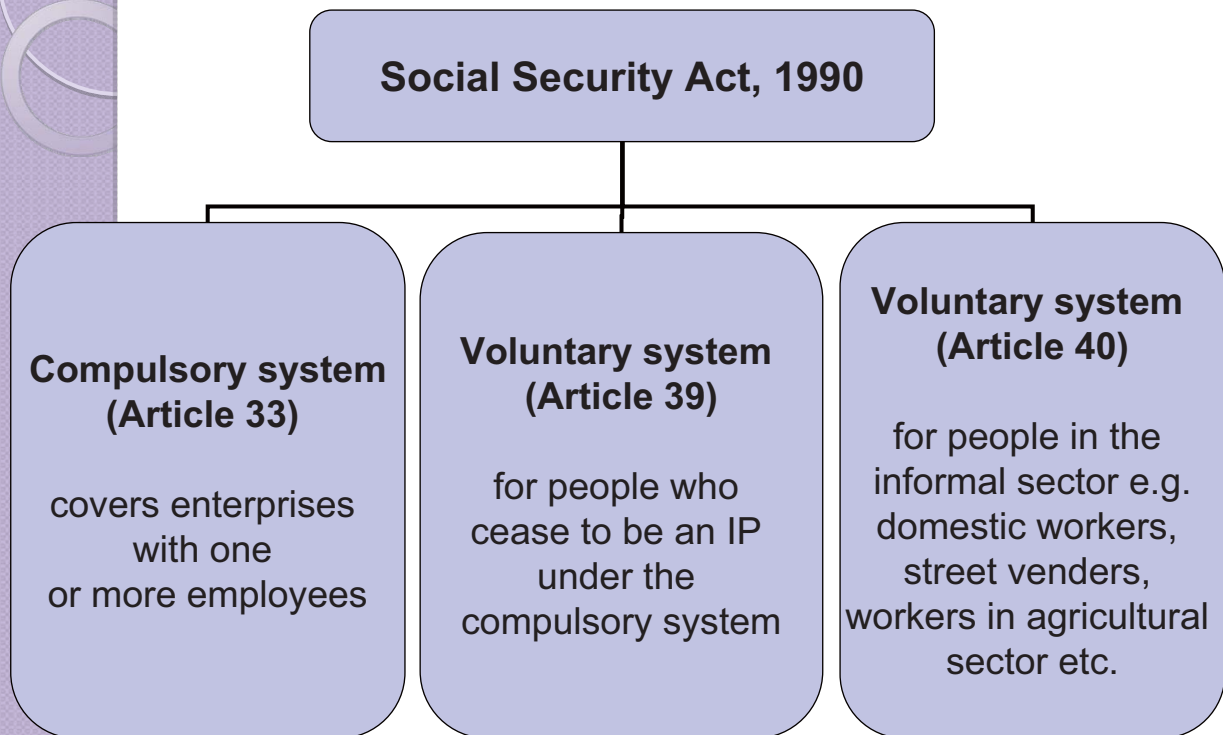
Number of Informal Labour



National Statistical Office of Thailand, 2011

35

Insured persons under Social Security Scheme



Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs

1

KEN TATEHITO SHIMODA
PROFESSOR
REITAKU UNIVERSITY (JAPAN)

APEC SEMINAR ON ADVANCING INCLUSIVE GROWTH THROUGH
SOCIAL PROTECTION
7/25/2012

Target – Japanese case -

2

- Related poverty problems, young people are main targets.
- Regarding youth poverty, TWO crises are considered.
 - Crisis 1: Normal youths, but unable to find decent jobs or any jobs at all
 - Crisis 2: Vulnerable youths
 - ✦ Mentally disturbed

Crisis 1: Normal youths, but can't find jobs

3

- **Types of Crisis 1**

- NEET
- Casual or non-regular workers
 - ✦ One third of workers are non-regular employees.
 - ✦ Wages: half of workers on regular payroll
- Welfare recipients

- **Problems**

- Changes of social circumstances: technological innovation, intense competition, widened income gaps.....
- Demand side: strong demand for non-regular workers
- Supply side: economic, social or mental factors

Crisis 2: Vulnerable youths

4

- **Types of Crisis 2**

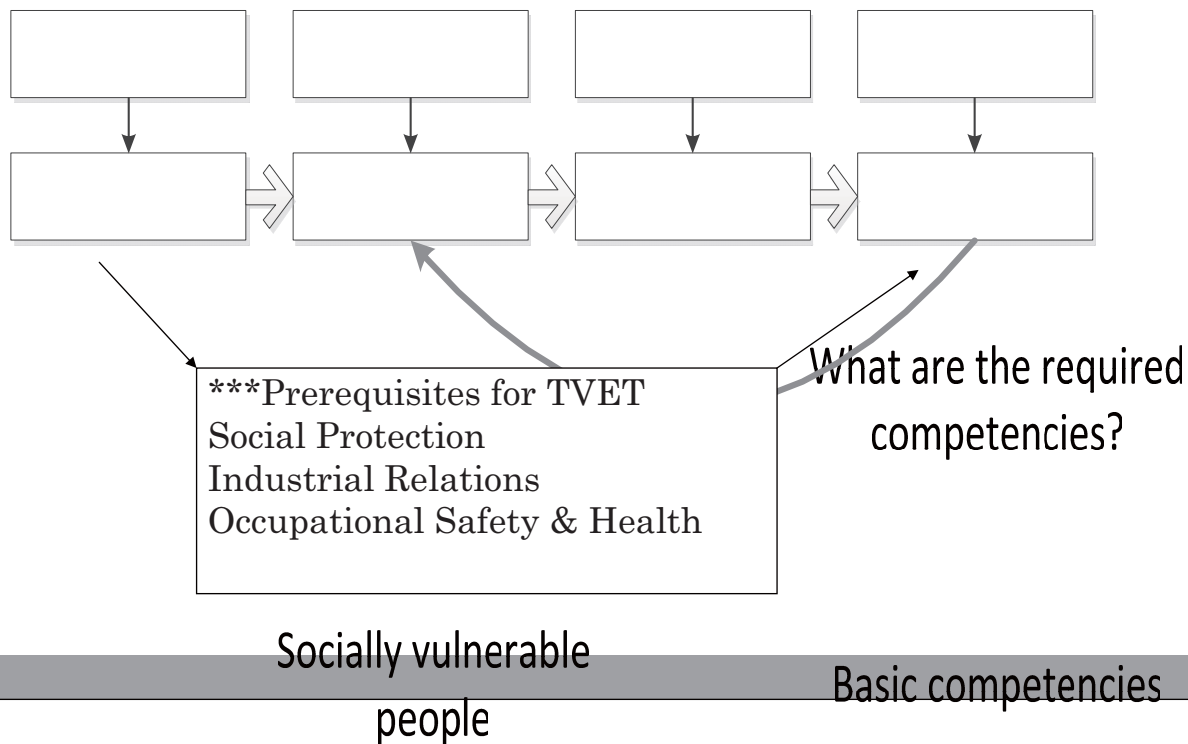
- Mentally challenged youths
- (Potentially) Mentally disturbed youths
- School dropouts

- **Problems**

- Requires complicated and sensitive measures
- Lack of Life Long Learning system
- Awareness changes for companies as for TVET for youths

Social Measures

5



TVET stake holders

youths' employment

6

- From School to Jobs
- Japanese traditional framework
 - Life-long (Long term) employment
 - Competitive labor market for new graduates
 - Division of Roles
 - ✦ Schools: basic competencies
 - ✦ Companies: more special, upgraded competencies, high expertise
 - TVET market is closed.
- Immature TVET market

Youth independent programs

7

- 2005 – 2010
- Employment support for NEET (Japanese “Job Corps”)
- 3 – 6 months, dorm style
- About 30 organizations in Japan
- Individual payment: US\$ 1,000 – 4,000
- Problems
 - Number of applicants are very low.
 - Lots of applicants have mental problems.
 - Low employment rate: about 50% of successful trainees

Youth Support Center

8

- Supported by Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare
- About 100 branches in Japan
- Youths without jobs under 35 years old
- Support contents
 - Counseling
 - Career development
 - Coordination
- New programs
 - Outreach support for “Hikikomori” (stay-at-home)

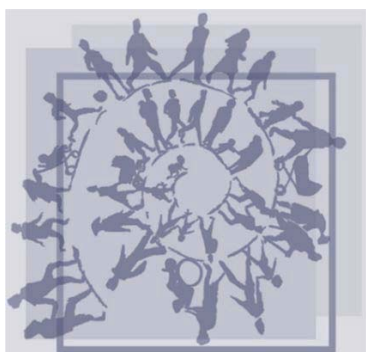
Remaining problems

9

- **Evaluation for measures**
 - Youth independent programs: budget screening
- **Social structural problems: the size of government**
 - Northern Europe model: Flexicurity
 - ✦ Employment adjustment, unemployment benefits, and TVET executed by big government
 - Job corps model: more efficient and smart measures (on low budget)
- **Restriction against labor demand side**
 - Restriction on employment for non-regular workers
- **Measures for “Crisis 2”**
 - More complicated, more sensitive...
 - How can we foster mentally tough youths?



View from Geneva: Social protection floors for social justice and a fair globalization



**APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth
through Social Protection**
Manila, 26 July 2012

Christine Bockstal
Social Security Department
International Labour Office, Geneva



A. The global state of social security



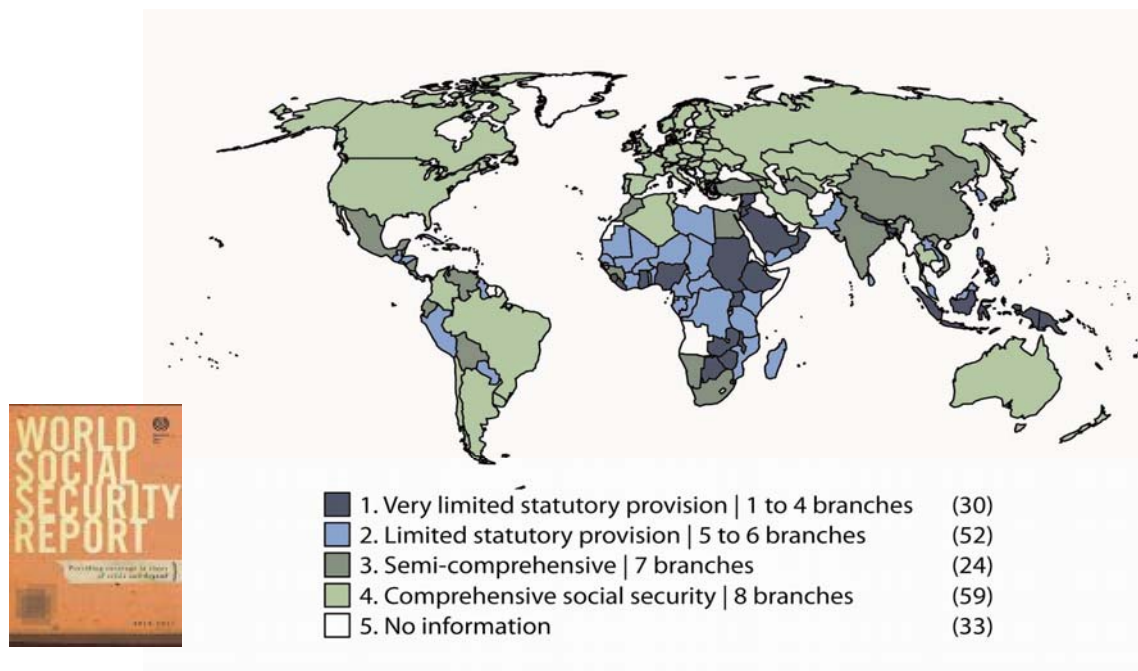
The global state of social security

- 80% of the global population do not have access to comprehensive social security coverage
- Access for women more difficult, largely due to employment patterns
- Growing inequality - linked to access to social protection coverage
- But there is hope: recent initiatives of a number of middle and low income countries

2

Legal/statutory coverage of social security worldwide

(number of branches covered)



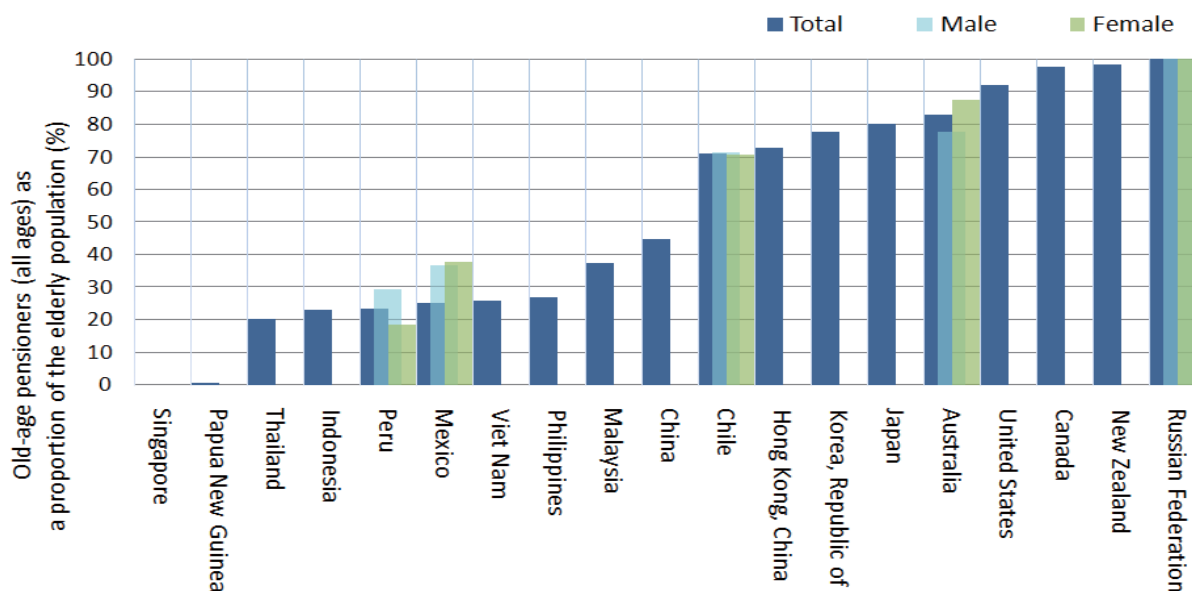
3



Estimate of effective coverage - APEC countries

Old age pensions

▣ **APEC Countries** | Estimate of effective old age coverage: percentage elderly receiving a pension (2008/10)



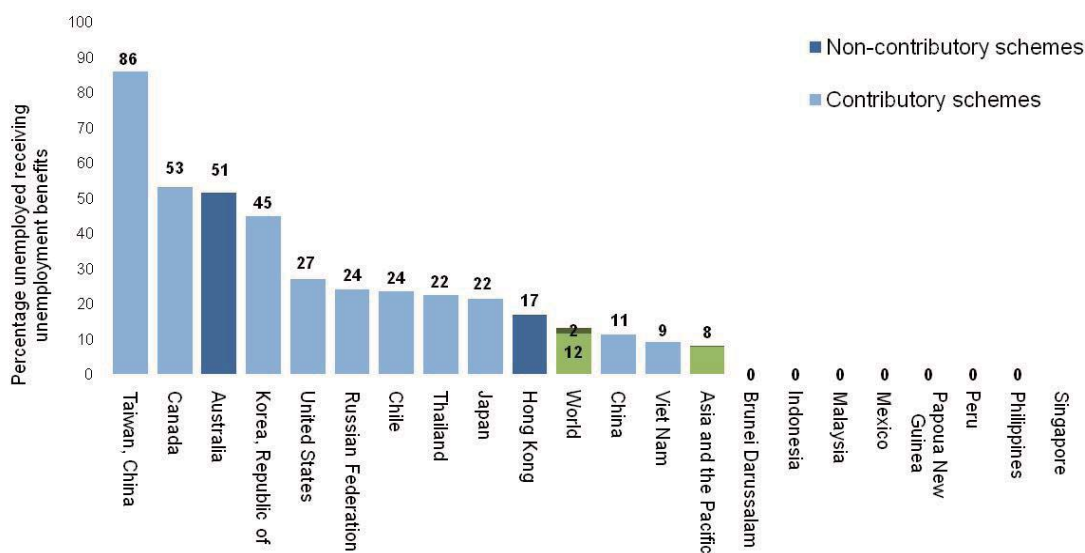
Source: ILO forthcoming World Social Security report 2012/13



Estimate of effective coverage - APEC countries

Unemployment benefits

▣ **APEC Countries** | Estimate of effective unemployment coverage: percentage unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (2010/11)



Source: ILO forthcoming World Social Security report 2012/13

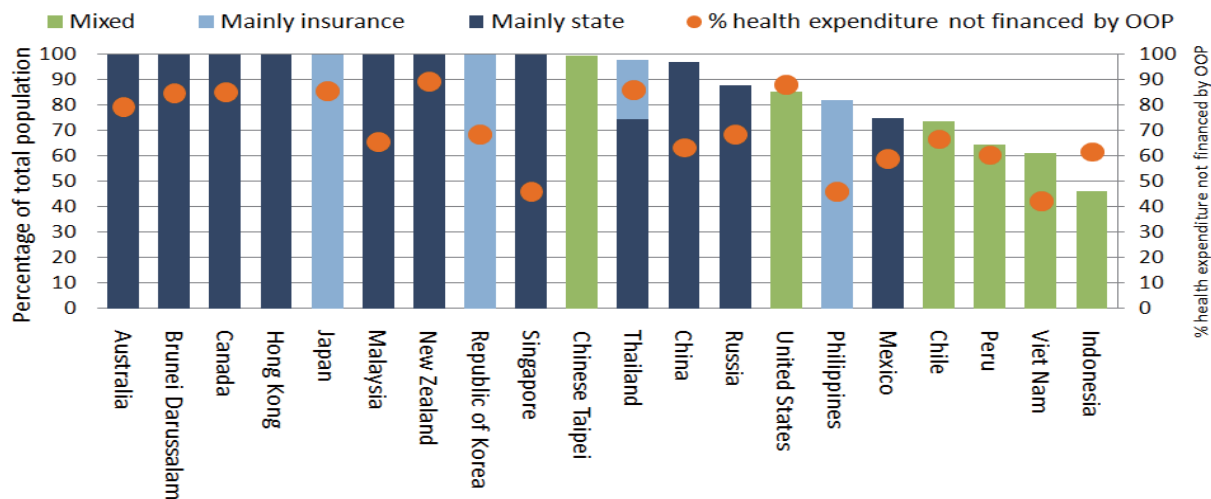


Estimate of effective coverage - APEC countries

Health social protection

□ **APEC Countries** | Estimate of health coverage (insurance and tax financed health provision) as a percentage of total population (2009/10)

APEC countries | Health social protection coverage (2009/2010)



Source: ILO forthcoming World Social Security report 2012/13



B. The extension of social security: recent developments

A paradigm shift...

International and regional endorsements of the SPF



- 2001-2003 ● A new consensus... regional expert meetings...Launch of Global Campaign to extend social security to all...
- 2004 ● World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization – adoption of a ‘socio economic floor’



Increased interest in social protection as an integral element of economic and social development in the wake of global crisis

- April 2009 ● SPF-Initiative launched by the CEB
- June '09 ● ILC 2009 ● Global jobs pact
- Feb' 10 ● UN ECOSOC resolution on promoting social integration
- May '10 ● EU, Latin America and Caribbean Countries Meeting in Madrid
- Sept'10 ● UN General Assembly resolution on the MDG Summit
- Oct'10 ● ASEM 8 Summit in Brussels & Yaoundé Tripartite Declaration on SPF
- Nov'10 ● Global South-South Development Expo (UNDP & ILO) in Geneva



International and regional endorsements of the SPF

(2011 - 2012)



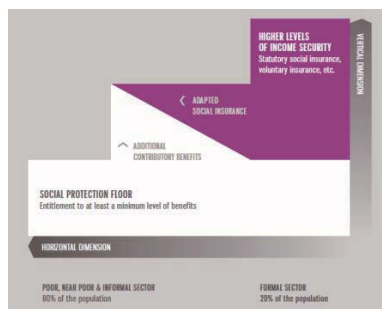
- Feb '11 ● UNESCO Forum/ South Asian Ministers of Social Development in Colombo
- June'11 ● ILC 2011 called for a new recommendation on SPF
- Nov '12 ● Full support G20 in France / Launch ‘Bachelet’ report
- Jan'12 ● 4th SPF-I Inter-agency meeting in New York
- Civil Society Forum SPF-I in New York
- May/June '12 ● ILC 2012 - adoption of SPFs Recommendation 202
- G20 in Mexico
- July '12 ● 2012 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review
- 1st Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B) meeting
- RIO+ 20
- ...





Endorsement of the SPF in Asia

- May'11 **UNESCAP 67th session in May 2011, resolution on "Strengthening social protection systems in Asia and the Pacific"**
- Sept'11 **6th ASEAN GO-NGO Forum for social welfare and development --> Recommendation to prepare a joint declaration to promote at ASEAN level the social protection floor and enhance collaboration between member states**
- Nov'11 **UNDG-AP Issues brief on social protection**

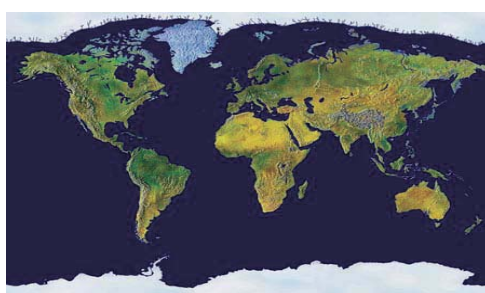


Social protection floors around the world



Growing number of countries (including middle-income and low-income countries) extending social protection

- Europe**
 - Revenu de Solidarité Active links minimum income and active labour market policies
- Latin America**
 - Argentina**
 - Universal child allowance (*Asignación Universal por Hijo*)
 - Pension plan (*Plan de Inclusión Previsional*)
 - Brazil**
 - Rural pension scheme
 - Bolsa Família* conditional cash transfer
 - Universal Unified Health System (*SUS*)
- Asia**
 - China**
 - Increased basic health coverage
 - Rural pension scheme
 - India**
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme*
 - Social insurance scheme *RSBY*
- Africa**
 - Cape Verde**
 - Non contributory social pension scheme
 - Social insurance extension to informal economy workforce
 - Namibia**
 - Social pensions
 - South Africa**
 - Child Support Grant
 - Old Persons Grant



Social protection floors in practice

Examples of SPF elements in APEC countries



China: minimum living standard guarantee program; **new rural corporative medical care (NRCMC)**; **health insurance for urban uninsured residents (HIUR)**; rural old-age pension

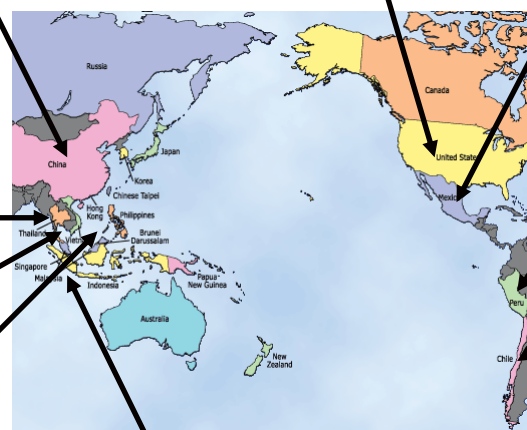
The United States: **Health Care Reform (Medicare, Medicaid)**

Mexico: Oportunidades, **Seguro Popular**, Child care centres, 70 y mas

Thailand: **UC scheme (health)**, minimum pension scheme

Vietnam: 10 year Social security strategy

Philippines: 4Ps (grants for poor families/CCT)



Indonesia: **Jamkesmas (health care for the poor and near poor)**, Jampersal, Rice for the poor, CCTs (PNPM – Community Empowerment Programme, PKH)

Peru: Programa Juntos – conditional grants

Chile: Solidario System, Crece Contigo System, Universal pension scheme, social allowance (Bono de Asignación Social)

The (UN) Social Protection Floor Initiative



- Created in April 2009 by the UN CEB as one of nine joint crisis response initiatives
- Global coalition of various agencies and development partners
- Objective: Promote universal access to
 - **essential services** (health, education, housing, etc.)
 - **social transfers** in cash or in kind, to ensure income security, food security, adequate nutrition, and access to essential services.

The UN CEB SPF initiative



Lead agencies global Initiative

Cooperating agencies/organisations

UNICEF, FAO, IMF, UNDESA, UN-HABITAT, World Bank, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Regional Commissions, UNRWA, WMO, HelpAge Int'l, ...

and development partners/ donor governments

Activities SPF Initiative:

1. International advocacy
2. Technical and financial support
3. Capacity building
4. Joint SPF-I manual
5. Tools and methodologies: eg. joint UNICEF-ILO costing tool and RAP
6. Knowledge sharing, South-South Cooperation



=> High Level SPF Advisory Group



Bachelet report: "Social protection floor for a fair and inclusive globalization"

The (UN) SPF Initiative

Country activities

More than 25 ongoing country advisory activities including:

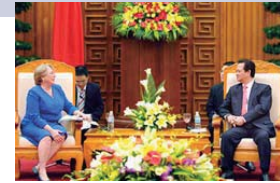
Support development of national social protection strategies and action plans	<u>Rwanda, Honduras, Cambodia, Ethiopia etc</u>
Rapid SPF assessment and costing studies (RAP) of SPF benefits and poverty impact to support/feed into national dialogue	<u>Togo, Indonesia, Thailand, Cameroon, Nepal etc.</u>
Collaboration with the IMF in the context of pilot projects exploring the fiscal space available to extend social security and close parts of the SPF gaps	<u>Mozambique, El Salvador and Viet Nam</u>
Initiatives to consolidate national SPFs by building on existing schemes	<u>Cape Verde, Togo etc.</u>
In-depth studies on social protection and employment policies (ILO - EU)	<u>Burkina Faso, Cambodia and Honduras</u>

ILO Decade on social security - Activities in Asia

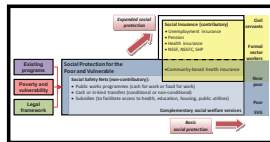


• Promotion of SPF and the SS Staircase

• Inclusion in NSPS, Jobs pact, UNP(D)AF



Mrs Bachelet in Viet Nam



NSPS in Cambodia, UNPAF in Thailand

• Partnerships with UN, ASEAN

SPF Team in Thailand, ILO-WHO project in Lao PDR,
Working group in Indonesia ... ILO-Japan project on UI in
partnership with ASEAN secretariat

• Knowledge sharing & Capacity building

GESS platform, SPF success stories
Workshop on the assessment



Stakeholders at country level



- Ministry of Employment, Health, Social Development etc.
- Ministry of Finance
- Statistics Office
- Social Insurance Administration
- Social Pensions
- IT State enterprise
- Local governments

UN CEB SPF – Initiative :

banks,

SPIAC-B : WB, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF...

ILO, WHO, UNICEF, 15 other UN agencies/funds, IMF, regional EU, OECD, bilateral donors, NGOs..

- Employers representatives
- Workers representatives
- NGOs...

Examples of country activities



Based on the recommendations of the assessments:

1. Support to the **design** of new schemes

- Unemployment insurance: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines
- Public Works program in Viet Nam

2. Support to the **review/improvement** of ongoing schemes

- Unemployment insurance & Minimum pension scheme in Viet Nam
- Actuarial reviews such as SSO in Thailand and EsSalud in Peru (planned)

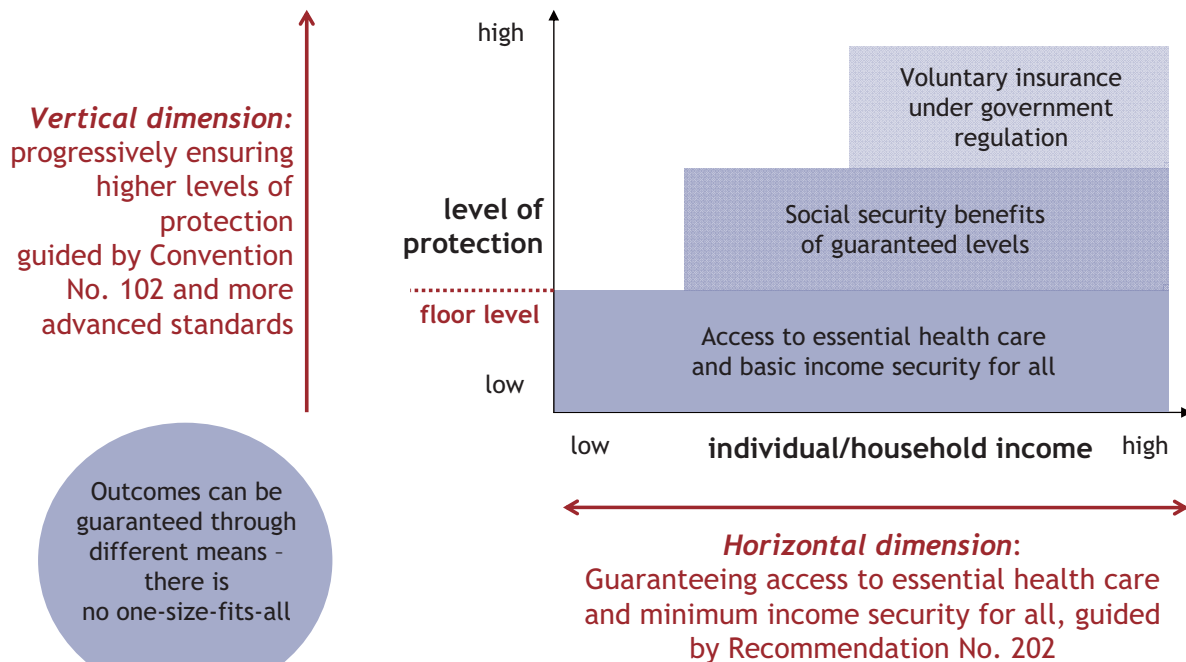
3. Support to the **implementation** / extension of coverage

- Article 40 in Thailand
- Law 40 2004 & Single Window Service in Indonesia
- NHIS in Lao PDR
- Implementation of the NSPS in Cambodia / PEOPLE service

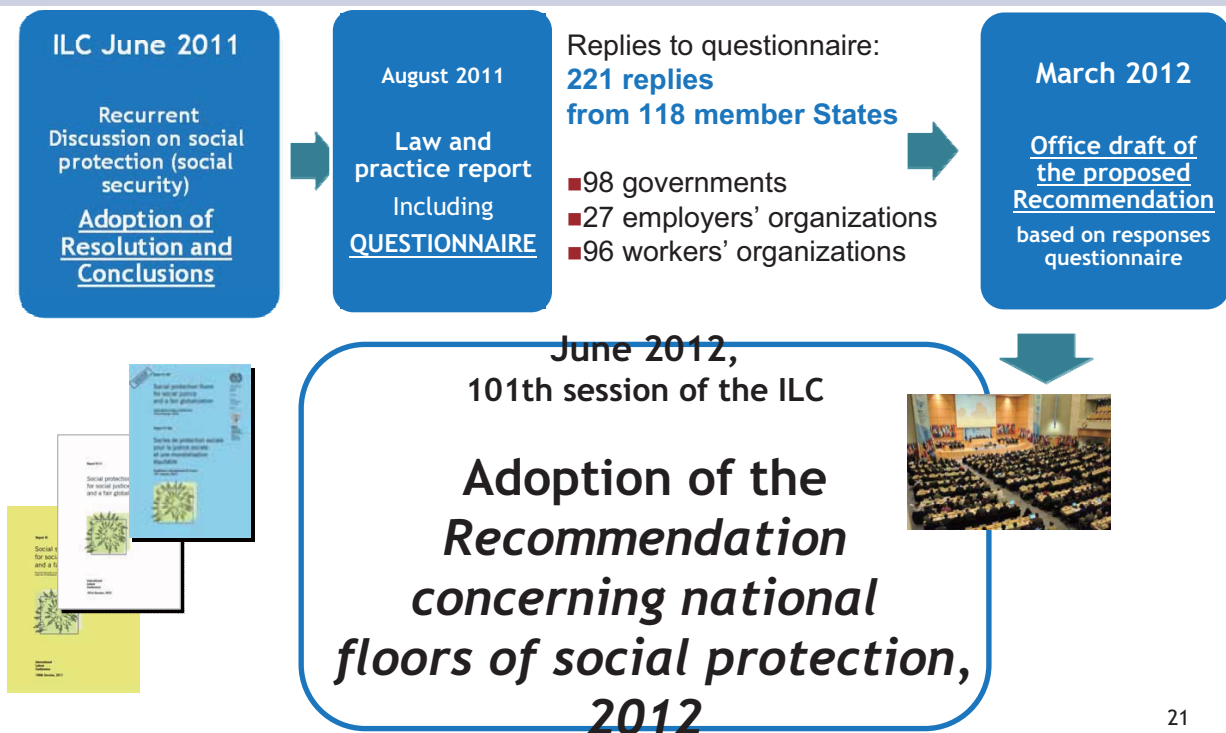


C. The ILO's two-dimensional strategy for the extension of social security and the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012

ILO's two-dimensional strategy for the extension of social security: *Building comprehensive social security systems*



The elaboration and adoption of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation



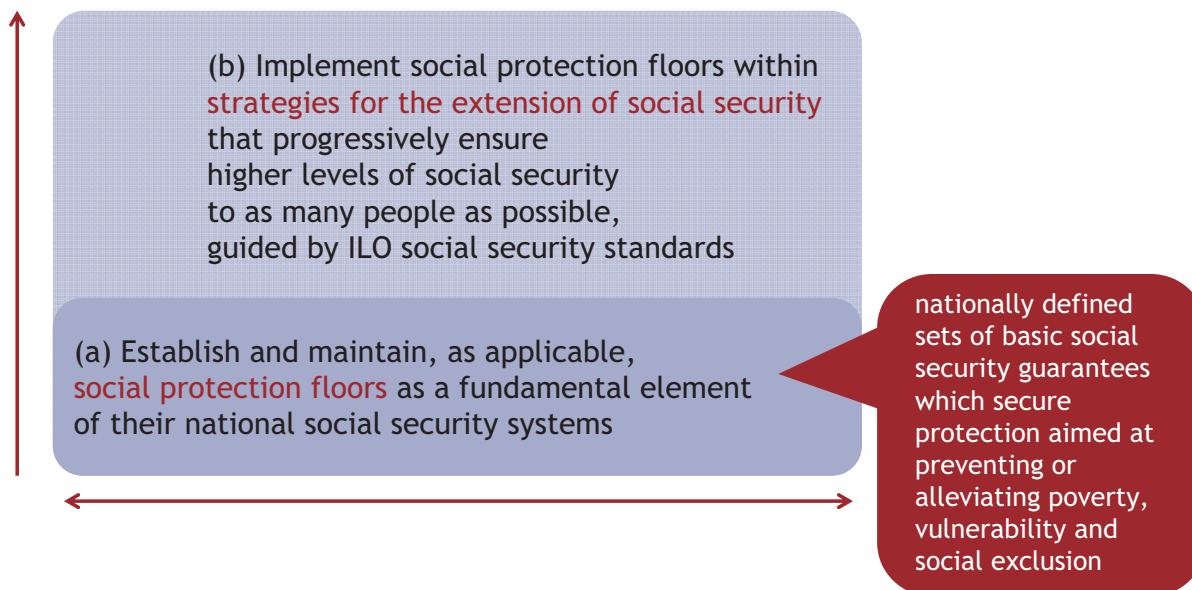
The Social Protection Floors Recommendation at a glance



Objective: National social protection floors



Provides guidance to members to





National social protection floors: *At least four nationally-defined guarantees*

The social protection floors should comprise at least the following **basic social security guarantees**: (para. 5)



access to a set of goods and services constituting essential health care including maternity care



basic income security for children

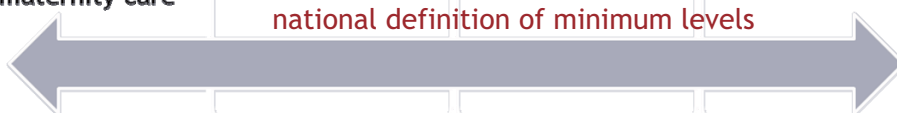


basic income security for persons in active age unable to earn sufficient income



basic income security for persons in old age

national definition of minimum levels

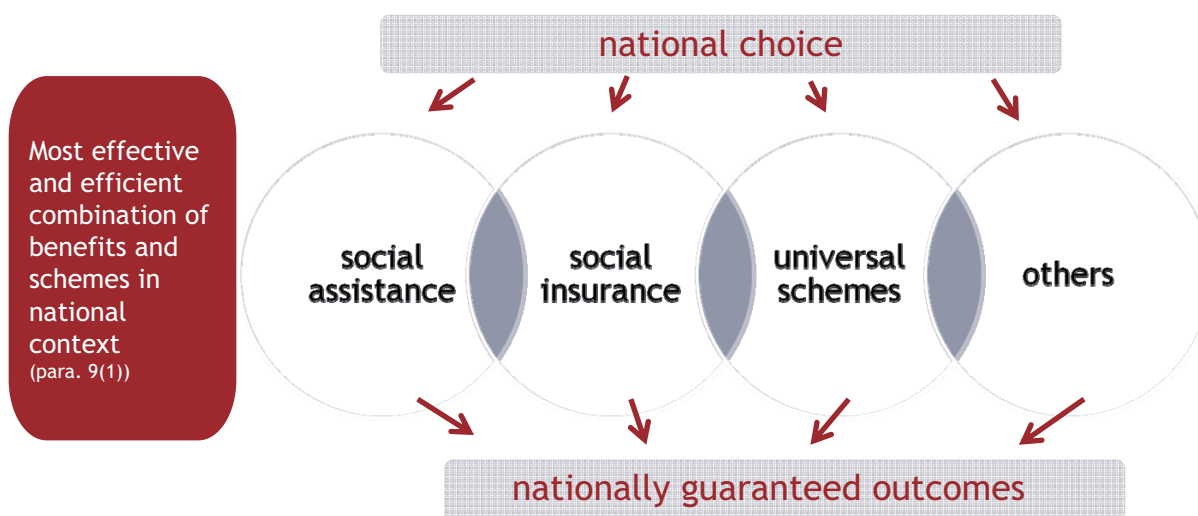


Guarantees should be provided to at least all residents and children, as defined in national laws and regulations, subject to Members' existing international obligations.

(para. 6)



National social protection floors: *Pluralism of approaches*



Benefits may include child and family benefits, sickness and health-care benefits, maternity benefits, disability benefits, old-age benefits, survivors' benefits, unemployment benefits and employment guarantees, and employment injury benefits as well as any other social benefits in cash or in kind. (para. 9(2))

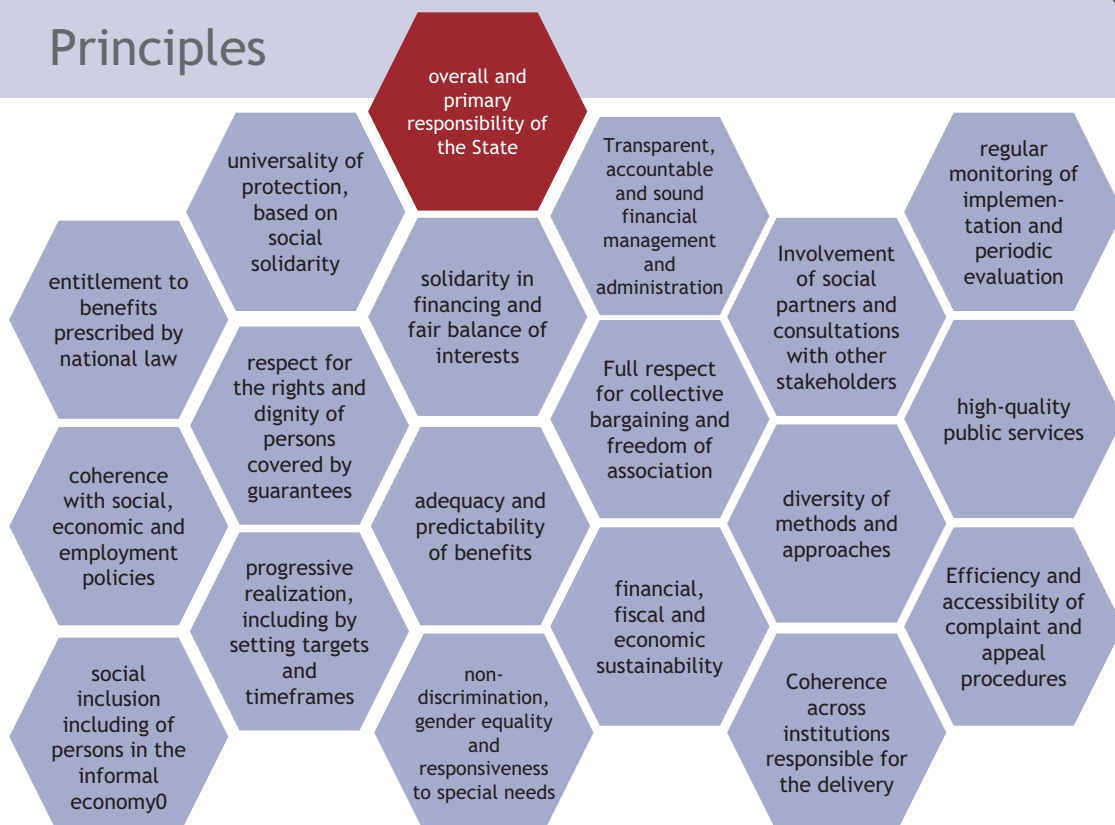
National strategies for the extension of social security



Provides guidance to members to



Principles



National social security extension strategies: *Formulation and implementation*



Monitoring



Nationally-defined monitoring mechanisms and national consultations

involving social partners and, as appropriate, other stakeholders

Collection, compilation and publication of social security data, statistics and indicators
Legal framework to protect private individual information

Taking into consideration relevant guidance provided by ILO and other international organisations

Exchange of information, experience and expertise among members and with ILO
Technical assistance from ILO and others

Significance of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation *at the national and global level*



National level

Contributes to...

- reducing poverty and promoting social cohesion and investments in people
- giving effect to the human right to social security by establishing legal entitlements
- facilitating access to essential health care and necessary goods and services
- promoting productive economic activity and reduction of informality and precariousness
- providing framework for national social protection policies in close coordination with economic, employment and other social policies
- strengthening national dialogue, institutional frameworks and state-building

Global level

Contributes to...

- accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs
- promoting rights-based development policies
- building sustainable institutional structures in poor countries
- fostering policy coherence and coordination, and deepening multilateral collaboration

30



D. What next?



Next steps: *Implications of R202 for national policy-making*

- Building coherent social security systems
 - Coordination of various schemes and programmes, benefits and services
 - National dialogue process with participation of social partners and others
- Strengthening institutional capacities
 - Governance and administration
 - Monitoring
- Ensuring fiscal space
 - Domestic resource mobilization
 - International support
- Linking employment and social protection policies more effectively
 - Encourage formalization of employment
- Building equitable societies (... and States)



The international community / APEC can play a role in...



Knowledge sharing,
transfer of technologies
& global observatory

Promotion of the
concept
Endorsement at
global & national levels



Guidance and
principles (e.g. ILO
Recommendation)
BUT
Process = Country-
led and responsive
to needs and
priorities



Technical and financial
cooperation incl.
supporting South-South
and triangular
cooperation in
designing,
implementing, M&E,
building capacities

www.social-protection.org/



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the GESS (Global Extension of Social Security) website. The browser's address bar shows 'www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowMainPage.do'. The website header includes the GESS logo and the text 'GLOBAL EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY' in white on a blue background. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for 'ABOUT US', 'RESOURCES', 'NEWS', 'WORKSPACES', 'TOPICS', 'REGIONS & COUNTRIES', and 'BLOG'. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a large image of a conference hall with the caption 'ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation adopted'. To the right of the image are several news snippets: 'ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation adopted', 'Rio+20 Conference outcomes', 'G20 Leaders Meeting on 18-19 June 2012', and 'Improving Social Protection and Promoting Employment'. Further right is a 'SPF Social Protection Floor' section with 'SOCIAL NETWORKS' links for Facebook and Twitter, a 'SIGN IN' button, and a section for 'ILC 2012' with the text 'Consultation process leading towards the Social Protection Floors Recommendation'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:07 PM on 7/9/2012.

34



“The world does not lack the resources to eradicate poverty, it lacks the right priorities.”

Juan Somavia, Director General of the ILO



Reference documents

ILO two-dimensional strategy and adoption of Social Protection Floors Recommendation

- ILO Recommendation concerning national floors of social protection (Social Protection Floors Recommendation), 2012 (No. 202), www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/101stSession/reports/provisional-records/WCMS_183326/lang--en/index.htm
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- Social protection floors for social justice and a fair globalization, Report IV(1), 101th Session of the International Labour Conference 2012, www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_160210.pdf
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More general

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- ILO, 2010: Extending social security to all. A guide through challenges and options (Geneva: International Labour Office), www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=16152
- Social Protection Floor Advisory Group, 2011: Social protection floor for a fair and inclusive globalization (Geneva: International Labour Office), www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_165750.pdf
- UNDP, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, and ILO, 2011: Sharing Innovative Experiences: Successful Social Protection Floor Experiences (New York and Geneva: UNDP, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation and ILO), www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/RessFileDownload.do?ressourceId=20840
- See also GESS web portal: www.social-protection.org/

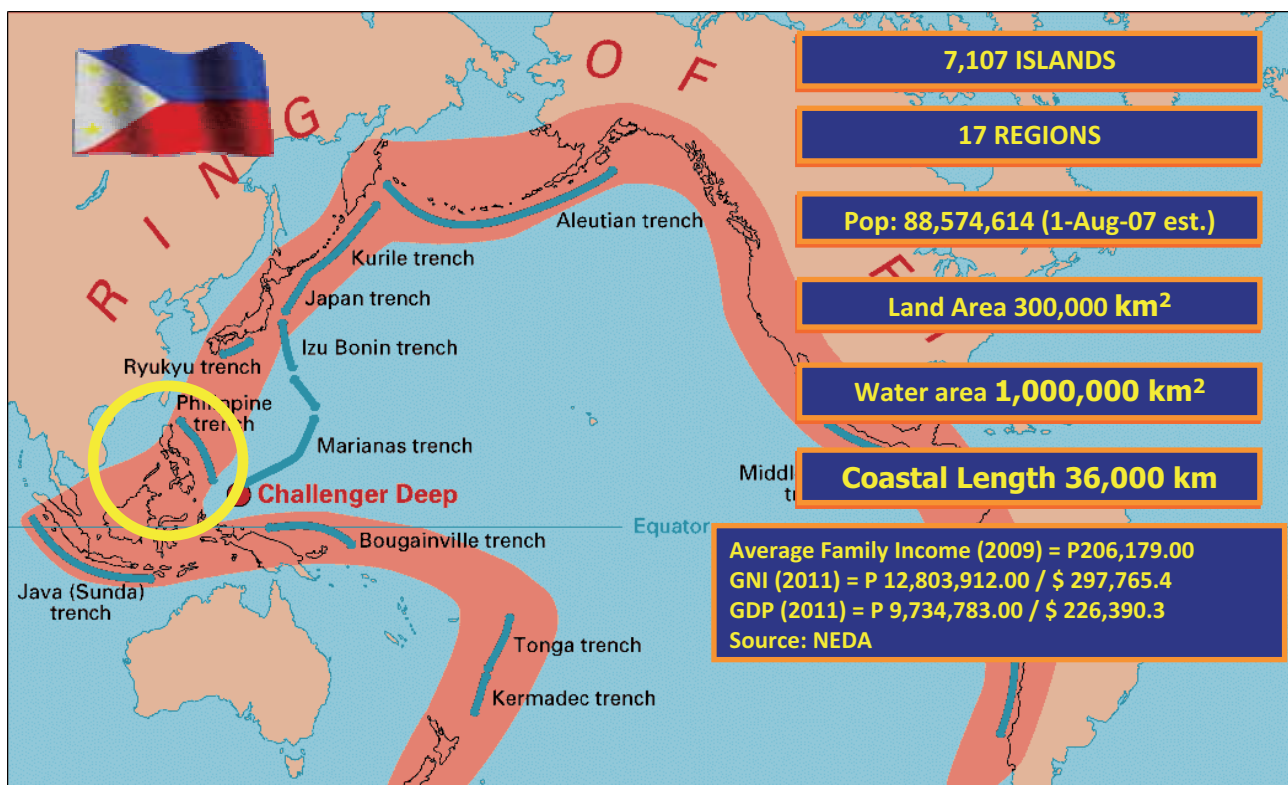
附錄 9 至附錄 11

New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection

Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth Through Social Protection

Diamond Hotel, Roxas Boulevard cor. Dr. J. Quintos, Manila
25-26 July 2012

NERI G AMPARO
DRRM Consultant
Office of Civil Defense



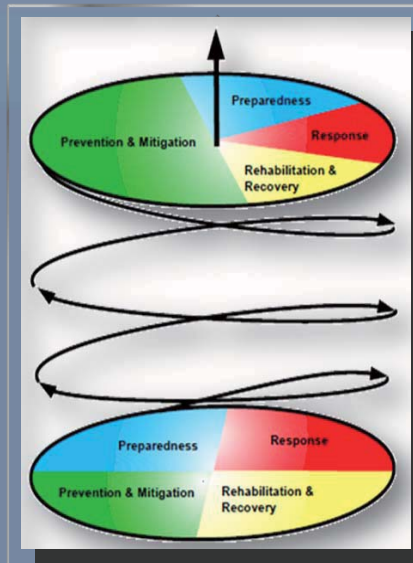
The Philippine Archipelago occupies the western rim of the Pacific Ocean (Western Segment of the Pacific Ring of Fire), a most active part of the earth that is characterized by an ocean-encircling belt of active volcanoes and earthquake generators (fault lines).

NDRRM FRAMEWORK

Safer, adaptive and resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development

RISK FACTORS

Hazards
Exposures
Vulnerabilities
Capacities



Mainstreaming
DRR and CCA in
Planning and
Implementation

 Prevention & Mitigation  Preparedness  Rehabilitation & Recovery  Response

THE NATIONAL DRRM PLAN 2011-2028

DRRM Priority Areas and Long-Term Goals:

Disaster Preparedness

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters

Disaster Response

Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities

Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle

Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development

Trends & Implications to DRRM

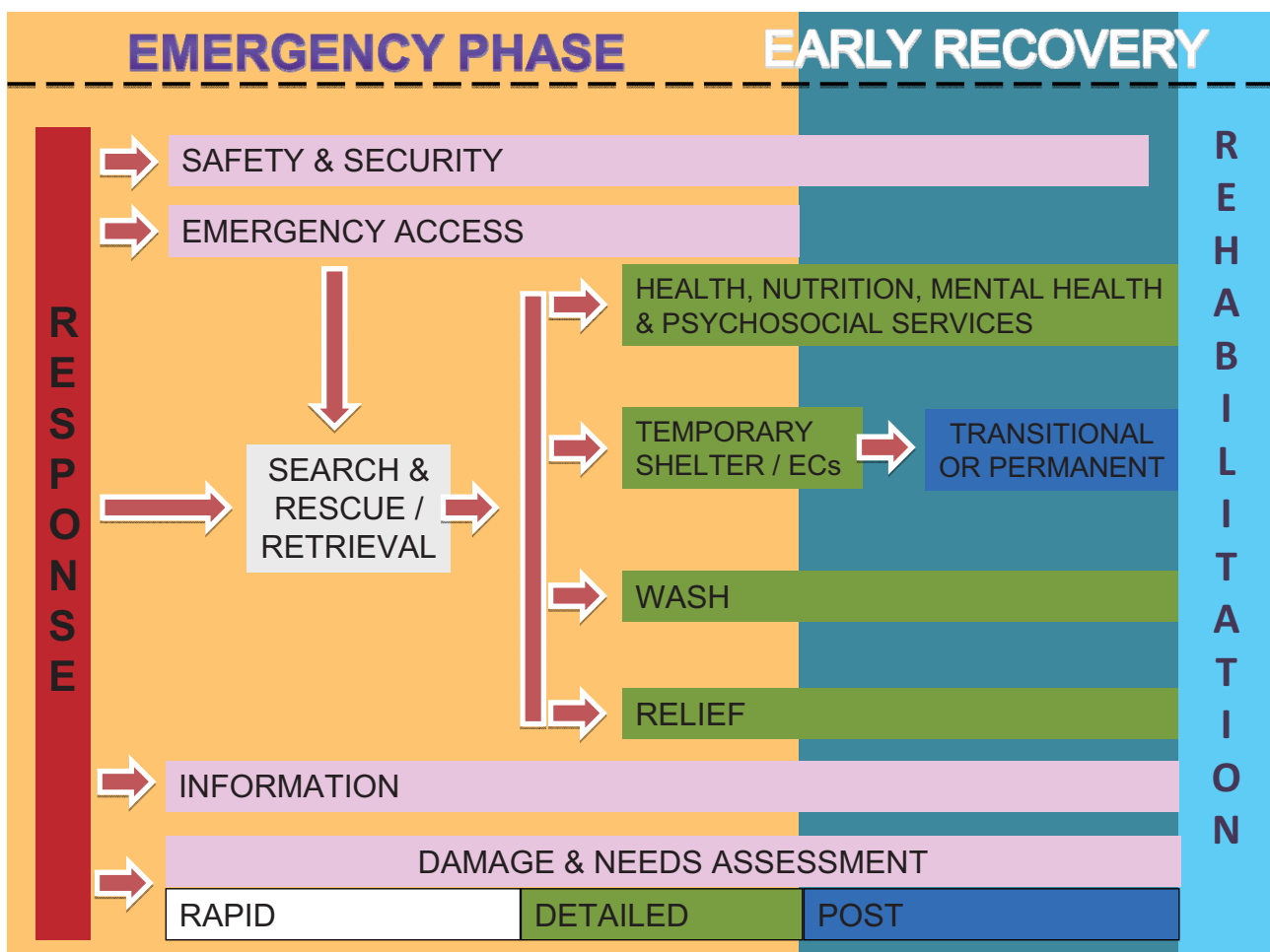
- ✓ More than Four (4) regions are affected in major disasters, the comprehensive, integrated and cluster approach in DRR is a must to optimize scarce response resources thru multi-stakeholders' participation.
- ✓ Increasing intensity in rainfall signify both the potential benefit of water resource to be managed (i.e. rain harvesting, 'sabo' dams etc.) or the threat of losses if not properly mitigated (i.e. floods, landslides, etc.)

Trends & Implications to DRRM

- ✓ Data sharing and modeling for disaster prevention and mitigation become imperative for long-term solutions.
- ✓ Increased damages to infrastructure indicate the seriousness for the development and upgrading of engineering solutions and structural designs through science and worst-case scenarios.

Trends & Implications to DRRM

- ✓ Widespread agricultural losses warrant the development of disaster-resistant/ tolerant agricultural systems and improved farming technology (i.e. agro-forestry, integrated watershed management, etc.)



A – LIST FOR DISASTER RESPONSE/RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT

1) INNOVATION/CUSTOMIZATION OF RESPONSE EQUIPMENT & DELIVERY OF SERVICES

- ✓ Multi-function aircrafts/sea vessels
- ✓ RH Rescue Boats
- ✓ Amphibious Community Kitchen
- ✓ Prototypes of Evacuation/Refuge Shelters



A – LIST FOR DISASTER RESPONSE/RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT ONLY
MALACANAN PALACE
MANILA
✓ One-Stop-Shop and IHAN
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ###

AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, FOR THE DURATION OF ANY EMERGENCY, DISASTER OR CALAMITY, COMPLETE DISCRETION IN AUTHORIZING TAX AND TARIFF EXEMPTION FOR RELIEF GOODS DONATED FROM ABROAD AND THE CREATION OF ONE-STOP-SHOP THAT WILL SERVE SUCH PURPOSE.

✓ Management of the Dead and Missing

WHEREAS all importations requires payment of duties and taxes levied upon them.
WHEREAS, in times of disasters where the President declares a state of calamity under Section 16 of R.A. 10121, it is necessary to issue a warrant in order to expedite the process;
WHEREAS, Section 18 of the aforesaid Act provides for a mechanism for the importation and donation of relief goods, medicines and equipment for relief and recovery;
WHEREAS, Section 10 of the said Act and Executive Order (TOCP) as amended, exempts imported articles donated to, or for the account of a duly registered relief organization, not operated for profit, for free distribution to the needy;

WHEREAS to avail of such exception, a certification from the Department of Social Welfare and Development or Department of Education as the case may be is required which entails a long and tedious process, totally inappropriate for a given emergency situation requiring immediate relief.

✓ National Emergency Broadcast System

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 12, which authorizes the importation and donation of relief goods, medicines and equipment for use in the Government relief and rehabilitation programs and the applicable provisions of the prevailing General Appropriations Act, provides that the Office of the President shall ensure the needs;
WHEREAS, Customs Memorandum Order 47-2009 establishes the One-Stop-Shop in all collection districts of the Bureau of Customs to effect the immediate release from customs custody of such relief goods, medicines and equipment in connection with disasters and calamities;
WHEREAS, the Office of Civil Defense as operating arm of the NDRRM under Section 9 of R.A. 10121 shall develop and ensure the implementation of national standards in carrying out disaster risk reduction programs including preparedness, mitigation, prevention, response and rehabilitation works;



DRAFT ONLY
MALACANAN PALACE
MANILA
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ###

INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL POLICY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DEAD BODIES AND MISSING PERSONS DURING NATURAL DISASTERS AND CATASTROPHE.

WHEREAS, it is a basic human right that every individual deserves a proper and dignified management of his/her remains regardless of creed, ethnicity, race and religious beliefs;

WHEREAS, Section 2 (j) of R.A. 10121 declares it a policy of the State to ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems, and respectful of "human rights";

WHEREAS, each year the Philippines is beset with natural disasters some of which is of such magnitude as to cause huge damages and mass deaths. Oftentimes, the nation was overwhelmed by the devastation leading to difficulties in handling mass casualties;

WHEREAS, the management of the dead is one of the most difficult part of disaster management. As such, there is a need to develop a systematic and universal approach in handling dead bodies from their recovery, identification, transfer and final disposal in consideration of the legal requisites, cultural and religious beliefs and norms which will guarantee the respect for the dignity of the deceased and the rights of their respective families;

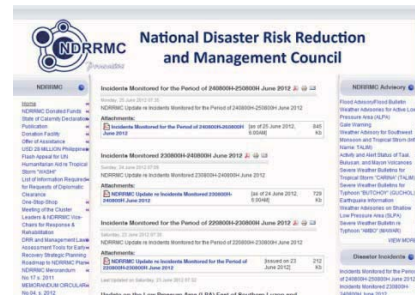
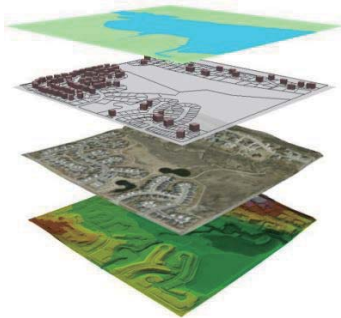
WHEREAS, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRM) in the exercise of its power and function of policy-making under Section 5 (j) of R.A. 10121 is mandated to formulate a national institutional capability building program for disaster risk reduction and management to address the "specific weaknesses of various government agencies and LGUs," based on the results of a biennial baseline assessment and studies;

WHEREAS, the Office of Civil Defense as operating arm of the NDRRM under Section 9 of R.A. 10121 shall develop and ensure the implementation of national standards in carrying out disaster risk reduction programs including preparedness, mitigation, prevention, response and rehabilitation works;

A – LIST FOR DISASTER RESPONSE/RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT

3) ICT UPGRADING & SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS

- ✓ DisasterAWARE Project for HADR
- ✓ GIS & Web Portal Project



A – LIST FOR DISASTER RESPONSE/RECOVERY DEVELOPMENT

4) STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT

- ✓ Vertical Housing Models
(Condo type)
- ✓ “Usufract” Scheme



Maraming salamat po!
MABUHAY!

On-line

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dopcen@gmail.com

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Telefax

(632) 912-2665 / 912-5668 / 911-1406

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF SOCIAL SECURITY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THERE ARE TWO REASONS WHY IT GIVES ME GREAT

PLEASURE TO BE ABLE TO ADDRESS THIS APEC SEMINAR“**ADVANCING**

INCLUSIVE GROWTH THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION”. FIRSTLY, THE

IMPORTANCE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION

ATTACHES TO PARTICIPATION AND ASSOCIATION WITH THE APEC PROCESS.

SECONDLY, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE WE ARE DEBATING – WHAT IS THE

BEST WAY TO FINANCE PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL

PROTECTION?

BEFORE I SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF THE DIFFERENT FINANCING

APPROACHES OF ISSA MEMBERS, I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO TAKE A STEP

BACK AND CONSIDER WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE

CHOICE OF MECHANISM TO FINANCE BENEFITS.

FIRSTLY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE FINANCING OF BENEFITS AND SERVICES IS NOT ONLY FAIR BUT PERCEIVED AS FAIR BY THOSE INVOLVED IN SOCIAL SECURITY. THESE 'STAKEHOLDERS' INCLUDE INDIVIDUALS BUT ALSO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, EMPLOYERS AND OFTEN MUTUAL ORGANISATIONS AND EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES. THIS IS OF COURSE A COMPLEX ISSUE AS IT TOUCHES THE QUESTION OF REDISTRIBUTION FROM THE WELL OFF TO THE VULNERABLE IN A SOCIETY AS WELL AS THE ISSUE OF INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY. THE CHOICES MADE WILL VARY BY COUNTRY AND REFLECT SOCIETY'S VIEW ON THESE ISSUES.

SECONDLY, FINANCING MECHANISMS SHOULD BE CLEAR, UNDERSTANDABLE AND AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE. IT IS CRITICAL THAT FINANCING APPROACHES ADOPTED CAN BE ADMINISTERED AND MANAGED EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY.

FINALLY, THE FINANCING OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SECURITY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IN ISOLATION. THE APPROACH CHOSEN WILL CREATE INCENTIVES/DISINCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS ALIKE – FOR EXAMPLE, INCREASING THE COST OF LABOUR FOR EMPLOYERS OR DISCOURAGING ADHESION FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF THE POPULATION IF CONTRIBUTIONS BASED ON SALARY ARE SET AT INAPPROPRIATE LEVELS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THIS SESSION LOOKS AT **SUSTAINABLE** FINANCING MECHANISMS AND I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO EMPHASISE THIS POINT.

APPROACHES ADOPTED SHOULD BE SECURE, APPROPRIATE OVER THE LONG

TERM AND ROBUST TO OUTSIDE SHOCKS. WITH THE FINANCIAL AND

ECONOMIC CRISIS HITTING MANY OF OUR COUNTRIES, WE HAVE NOT ONLY

SEEN THE CONTRIBUTION INCOME FOR MANY SYSTEMS DECREASE AS WAGES

STAGNATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE BUT ALSO RATES OF RETURN ON

RESERVE FUNDS SUFFERING FROM A DEGRADED ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT. A

KEY CHALLENGE FOR ISSA MEMBERS IS THEREFORE TO STRENGTHEN THE SOURCES OF FINANCING OF THEIR PROGRAMMES.

AT THE ISSA, WE KNOW THAT THERE IS NOT **ONE** SOLUTION TO THIS CHALLENGE. THE 336 SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANISATIONS FROM OVER 150 COUNTRIES THAT MAKE UP THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ISSA HAVE DIFFERENT APPROACHES BASED ON THEIR OWN SITUATION. HOWEVER, JUST AS THERE IS A RECOGNITION THAT PROVISION OF BENEFITS IN MANY BRANCHES OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT FROM A 'MULTI-PILLAR' APPROACH, FINANCING APPROACHES THAT RELY ON MULTIPLE SOURCES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ROBUST AND SUSTAINABLE OVER THE LONG TERM. THESE SOURCES INCLUDE DIRECT GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS, EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS – BOTH MANDATORY AND VOLUNTARY - AND INVESTMENT RETURNS FROM RESERVE FUNDS.

THAT IS WHY AT THE ISSA WE ARE WORKING WITH OUR MEMBERS TO

ENHANCE AND STRENGTHEN SOURCES OF FINANCING. ALLOW ME TO

MENTION 3 CONCRETEEXAMPLES OF HOW WE ARE DOING THIS IN PRACTICE:

- ISSA'S PROGRAMME ON CONTRIBUTION COLLECTION AND COMPLIANCE

SUPPORTS SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO

INCREASE COLLECTION RATES FROM EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS.

- BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, WE HAVE

REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED OUR INVESTMENT GUIDELINES

FOR MEMBERS WITH RESERVE FUNDS AND PRODUCE THE RESERVE

FUND MONITOR WHICH RECORDS AND ANALYSES THE PERFORMANCE

OF FUNDS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

- ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE

CONTRIBUTION BASE IS THE EXTENSION OF COVERAGE. MANY SOCIAL

SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE MADE IMPORTANT STEPS IN
EXTENDING COVERAGE. CONTRARY TO AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS, AND
ACCORDING TO ILO AND WTO, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IS SEEING THE
PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR INCREASE. THE
ISSA HAS PRODUCED A HANDBOOK TO SUPPORT MEMBERS IN
INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SELF-EMPLOYED AND INFORMAL SECTOR
WORKERS COVERED UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY. A NEW ONE ON
COVERAGE OF MIGRANT WORKERS IS DUE OUT NEXT YEAR.

IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE FINANCING APPROACHES CHOSEN SHOULD
THEREFORE BE SUPPORTED BY EXCELLENCE IN ADMINISTRATION AND GOOD
GOVERNANCE. INCREASED PUBLIC SCRUTINY AND FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS
MEAN THAT SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS MUST BE EFFICIENT AND
EFFECTIVE IN WHAT THEY DO. THIS IN TURN INCREASES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
IN SOCIAL SECURITY AND CAN POSITIVELY INFLUENCE COMPLIANCE AND

CONTRIBUTION LEVELS. IN ADDITION, BY 'DOING MORE WITH LESS', SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS ARE ABLE TO FREE UP RESOURCES FOR OTHER AREAS AND COMPENSATE REDUCTIONS IN CONTRIBUTION AND INVESTMENT INCOME IN DIFFICULT TIMES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE PRESSURES ON THE FINANCING OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMMES ARE GREATER THAN EVER. BOTH SHORT TERM FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND LONGER TERM DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS WILL IMPACT ON PROGRAMMES AND THEIR FINANCING. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE RESPONDED TO THIS CHALLENGE BY MAKING THEMSELVES MORE RELEVANT THAN EVER. IN THE LAST DECADE, SOCIAL SECURITY HAS TRANSFORMED ITSELF IN MANY COUNTRIES FROM A REACTIVE TO A PROACTIVE PLAYER INCREASINGLY WORKING WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS SUCH AS EMPLOYERS AND COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMES. IN THIS WAY, APPROACHES TAKEN ARE HOLISTIC AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

THE ROLE OF OTHER ACTORS IN SOCIAL PROTECTION AS WELL AS THE STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET, THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIETY ISSUES.

THERE IS INCREASING EMPHASIS ON PROACTIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES –SUCH AS HEALTH PROMOTION AND PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES –WHICH BENEFIT EMPLOYERS AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE AND OPEN UP POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING FINANCING. THE GREAT STRIDES IN THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED AND BETTER COMMUNICATION THROUGH INVESTMENT IN ICT ENCOURAGE INCREASED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AS INDIVIDUALS' CONFIDENCE IN SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE.

WE CONTINUE TO PROMOTE SOCIAL SECURITY AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN FACILITATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION. IT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT 'SHOCK ABSORBER' ROLE DURING

ECONOMIC CRISES AS WELL AS AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS – FOR EXAMPLE WE
HAVE SEEN INNOVATIVE RESPONSES OF SOCIAL SECURITY TO NATURAL
DISASTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND. SOCIAL
SECURITY IS INCREASINGLY RECOGNISED AS AN INVESTMENT AND NOT A COST
AND WE WELCOME THE INCREASING WORK UNDERTAKEN TO BETTER
QUANTIFY THIS POSITIVE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SECURITY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, SOCIAL SECURITY IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER
FOR PROSPEROUS AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES. I BELIEVE THERE IS AN
INCREASING POLITICAL RECOGNITION OF THIS IMPORTANCE AND THE VALUE
OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND THIS POLITICAL SUPPORT IS CRUCIAL IF FINANCING
SOURCES ARE TO REMAIN SECURE. ISSA WILL CONTINUE TO ACT AS AN
ADVOCATE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY TO ENSURE THAT PUBLIC AND POLITICAL
SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SECURITY REMAINS STRONG.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE US DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND THE
PHILIPPINES DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
INVITATION TO SPEAK AT THIS APEC SEMINAR AND THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

The SP&L Strategy and the Role of Evaluation

Emmanuel Skoufias

The World Bank

APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection

Manila: July 26, 2012

Outline

1. SP&L Strategy Main Messages
2. Where and how Evaluation fits in the SP&L Strategy
 - M&E or Monitoring vs. Evaluation
 - Why Evaluate?
 - What Evaluate?
 - How Evaluate?



Resilience, Equity, and Opportunity

Main messages: Social Protection and Labor policies and programs...

1. Are necessary
2. Are effective when
 - Systemic
 - Inclusive
 - Responsive
 - Productive
3. Need to be
 - Tailored to countries and evidence
 - Knowledge-driven
 - Developed collaboratively



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912 m.

People in
poverty
below \$2/day
(2010)

75 m.

Unem-
ployed
youth
(2011)

Social protection
and labor
programs are
necessary in a
risky, changing
world

674

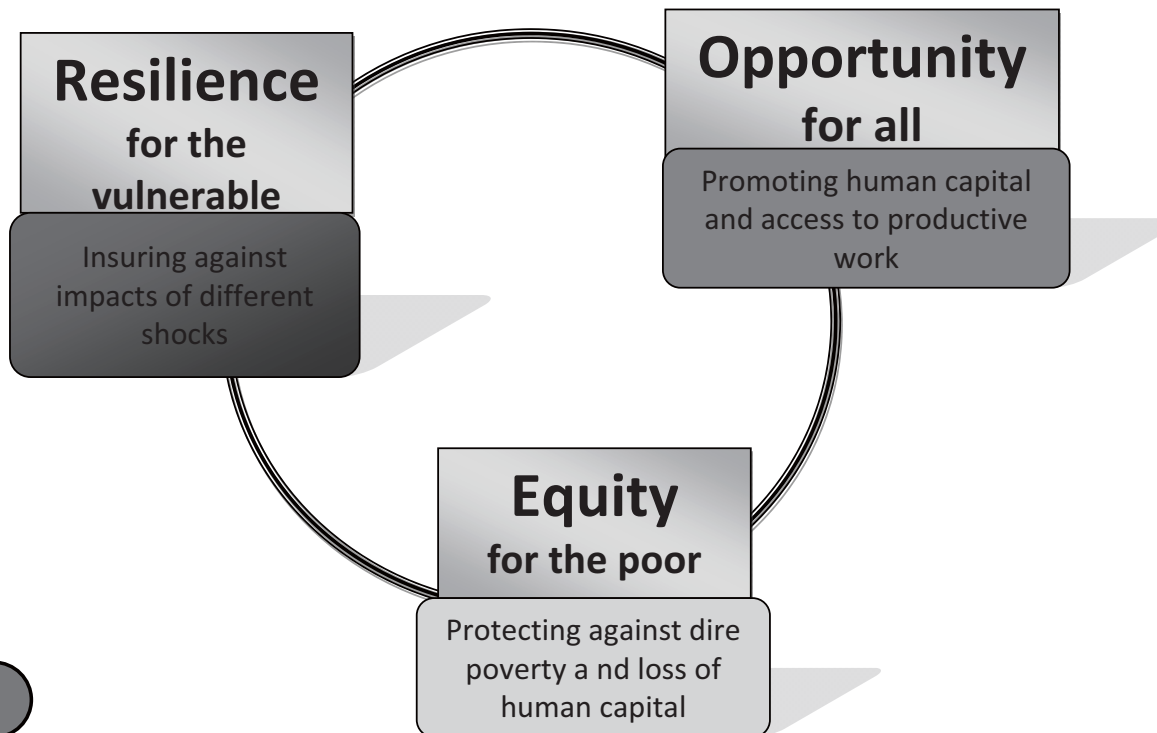
Average
number of
disasters
2006-10

2 x

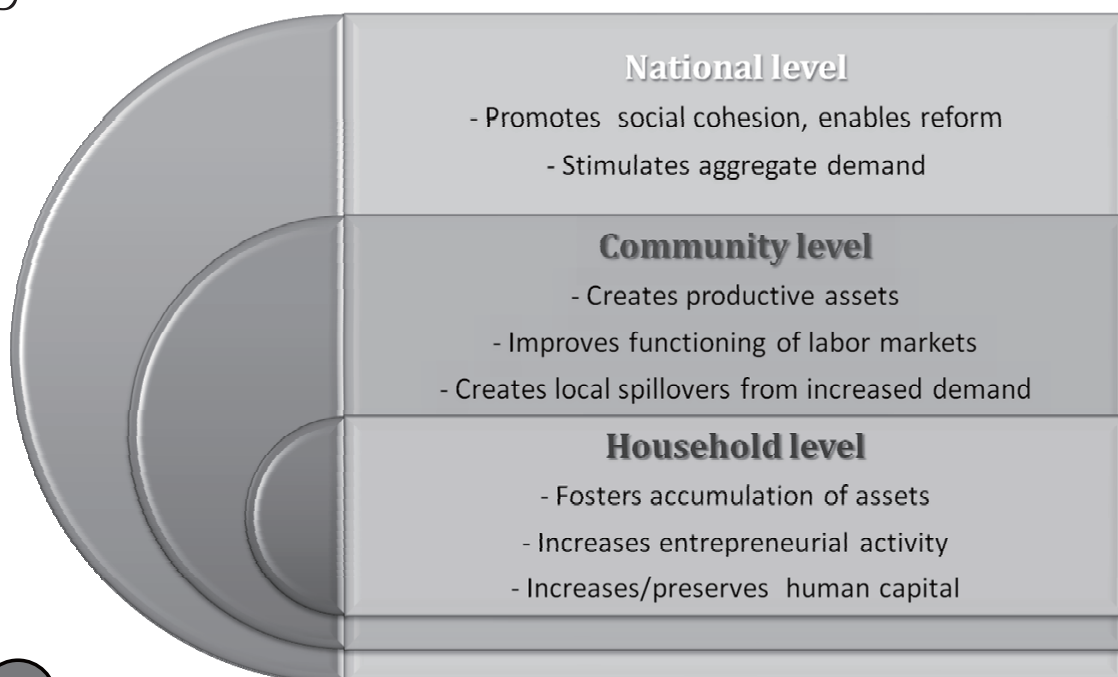
Number of
elderly
(over 60)
in 2050
compared to
2010

6

Well-functioning social protection and labor policies let countries help their people achieve:



Evidence shows that social protection and labor policies contribute to sustainable, inclusive growth



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*Social Protection and Labor
policies and programs...*

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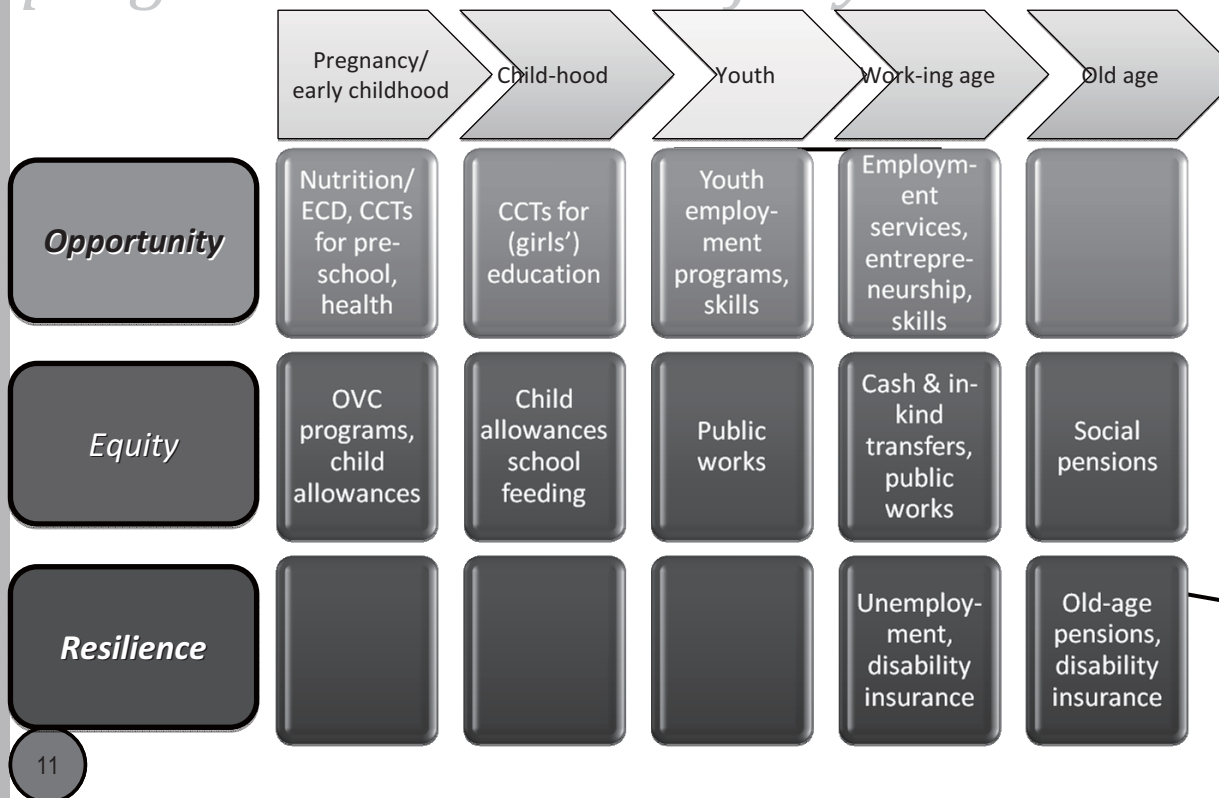


Core idea:

Systems are portfolios of coherent programs that can ...

- *communicate with each other,*
 - *often share administrative sub-systems,*
 - *work together to deliver resilience,*
- equity and opportunity*

Example: Social protection and labor programs across the life cycle

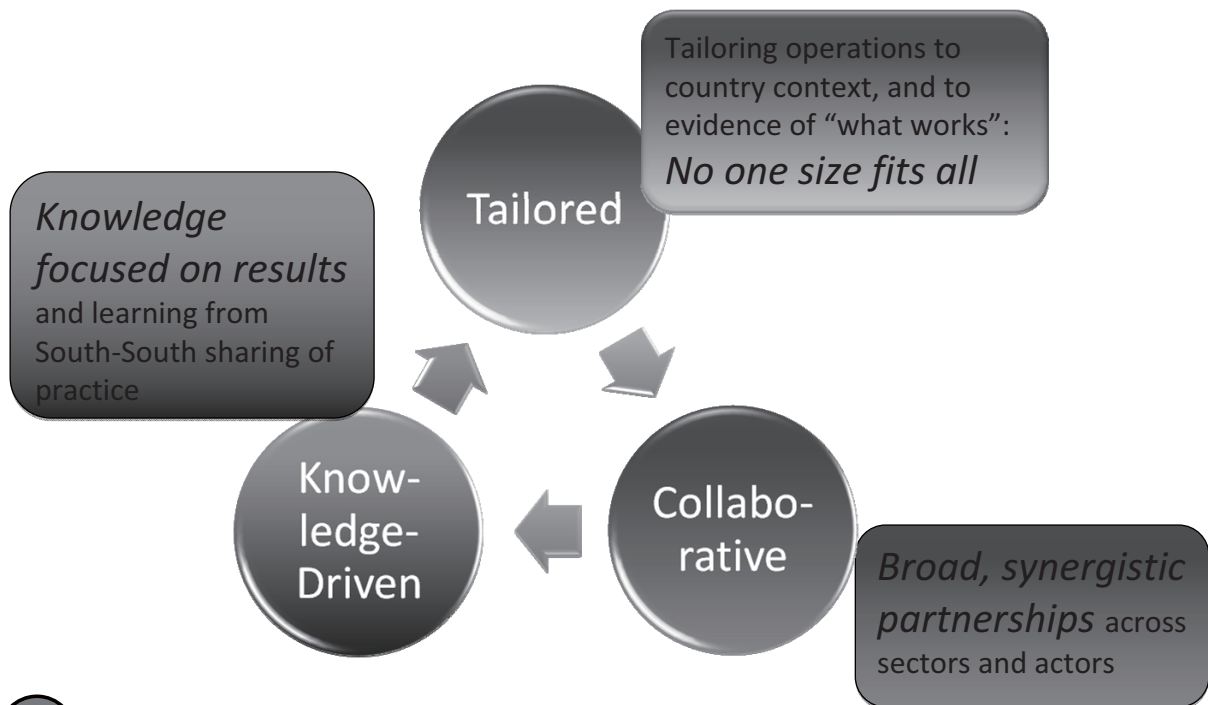


Main messages: *Social Protection and Labor policies and programs...*

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To succeed, work on social protection and labor issues need to be ...



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For more information

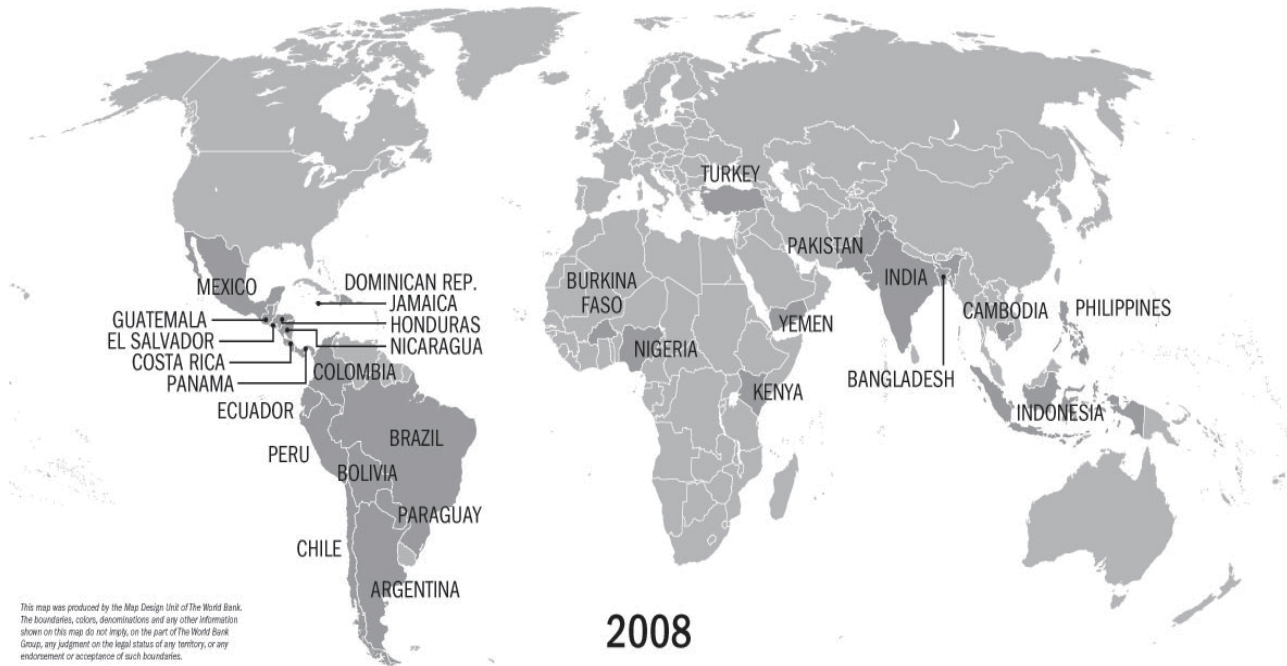


www.worldbank.org/spstrategy

- Background papers
- Video
- Consultations reports
- Translations into Spanish, French, Chinese, Arabic, Russian, Portuguese

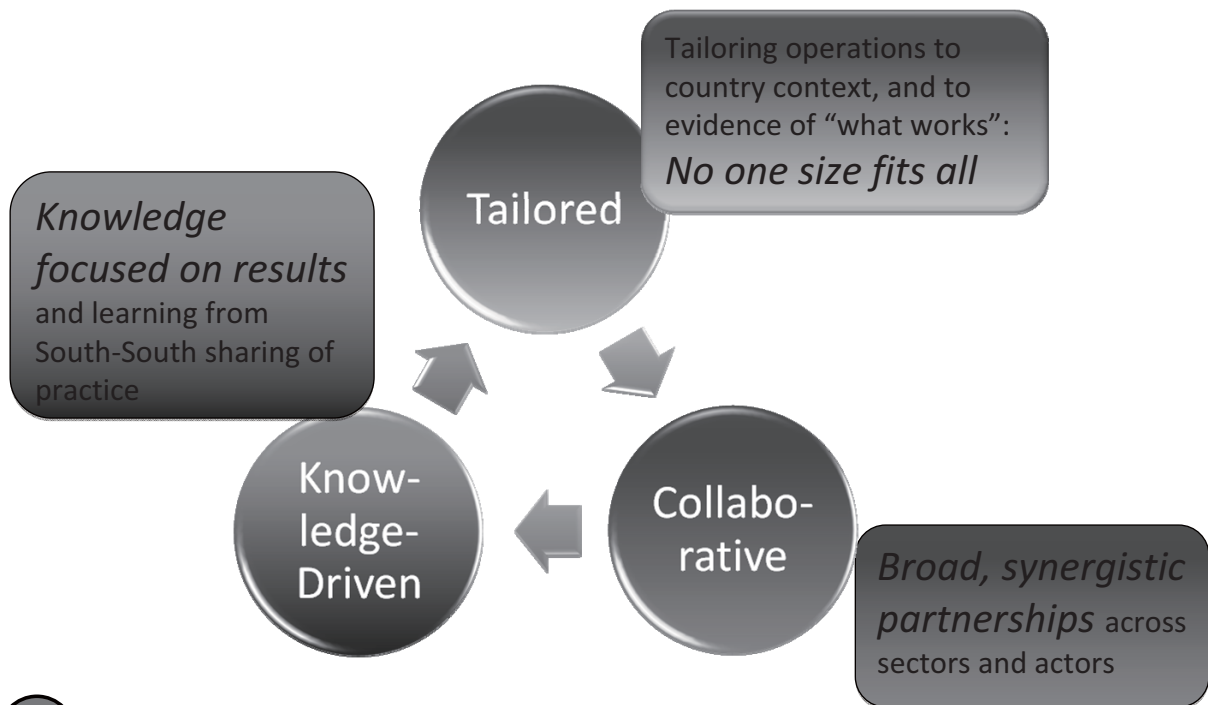
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CCT SP Programs around the world



How does Evaluation fit in the SP&L Strategy?

To succeed, work on social protection and labor issues need to be ...



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What is Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)?

- Monitoring and evaluation are tools that make it possible to identify and measure the results of **projects, programs or policies**

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Evaluation

- Evaluation can only be done after a certain time and requires more thorough investigations
- Usually conducted by independent evaluators.
- Defn: A systematic and objective measurement of the results achieved by a project/program/policy in order to assess its relevance, the efficiency of implementation, its effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

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Complementary Roles of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring		Evaluation	
✓	Clarifies program objectives	✓	Analyzes why intended results were or were not achieved
✓	Links activities and their resources to objectives	✓	Assesses specific causal contributions of activities to results=Impact Evaluation
✓	Translates objectives into performance indicators and set targets	✓	Examines implementation process=Operations Evaluation
✓	Routinely collects data on these indicators, compares actual results with targets	✓	Explores unintended results=Spillover effects
✓	Reports progress to managers and alerts them to problems	✓	Provides lessons, highlights significant accomplishment or program potential, and offers recommendations for improvement

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Country level evaluation systems and their objectives:

- Chile, Australia, USA (OMB) strongly focus on **budgetary decisions**
- Chile, Sri Lanka, Mexico aim to improve the **management of programs**
- Colombia, Spain, and Mexico also use their systems for greater **transparency and accountability**

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What are the criteria used to select evaluations?

- **Formal criteria**, such as:
 - **Knowledge gaps, significance/size of program**, and **new policies/programs**, to direct new spending better. This often requires special procedures, for instance, in the case of Canada new programs can not be scale up until the pilot program is evaluated
 - **Coverage**, to maximize the percentage of public spending being evaluated in a given period
 - **Frequency**, to make sure that programs are re-evaluated after a certain time
 - **Problematic programs**, to investigate shortfalls in targets or other problems important to the government
- **Informal criteria**, such as:
 - **Political salience**, to protect and ensure continuation of government's signature initiatives (e.g. *Oportunidades* Mexico)
 - **Potential conflict**, to prepare decisions on programs which are highly contested with a more "objective" assessment to inform policy action

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What are the types of evaluation?

- **Consistency Evaluations**
 - Do policies or programs have clear objectives? Is the program/policy design appropriate? Are objectives being achieved?
 - Low cost and implementation time, periodic evaluations applied government-wide
 - Example: Mexico CONEVAL Consistency Evaluation, OMB PART
- **Process Evaluations**
 - What are the actual steps and activities involved in delivering a product or service? Are they efficient, effective, compliant with regulations?
 - Medium cost and implementation time, specific evaluations for selected programs
 - Example: Chile EPG, UK NAO Value-for-Money Audit
- **Impact Evaluations**
 - Key question: How has participants' well-being changed as a result of the program/policy?
 - Often used for politically important programs, new or contested policies

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Why Evaluate?

- 1** Obtain evidence/knowledge on what works
Limited budget and bad policies could hurt
- 2** Improve program/policy implementation
 - Design (eligibility, benefits)
 - Operations (efficiency & targeting)
- 3** Information key to sustainability
 - Budget negotiations
 - Informing beliefs and the press
 - Results agenda and Aid effectiveness

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Why Evaluate?

4 Social Reasons

- increases transparency & accountability
- Support of public sector reform / innovation

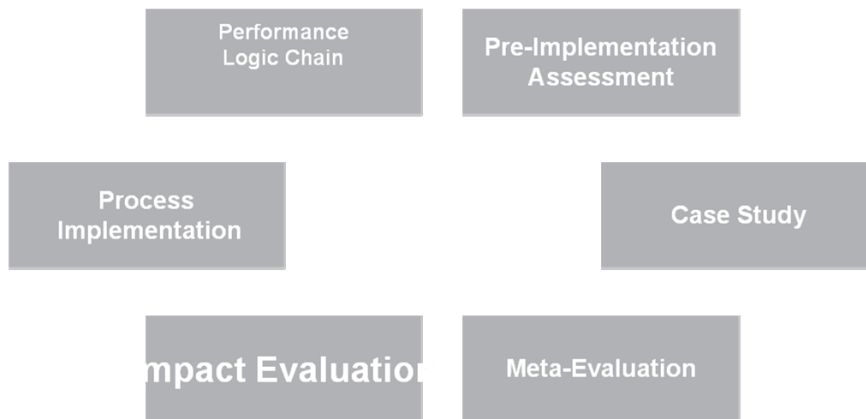
5 Political Reasons

- Credibility/break with “bad” practices of past

What to Evaluate

- Evaluation can be time and resource intensive
- Hence consider conducting structured evaluation only for the following:
 - A policy/program of strategic importance
 - If evaluation contributes to knowledge gap of what works and what does not
 - If the policy/program is of innovative nature

What to Evaluate: Six Types Of Evaluation



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Impact Evaluation Answers:

What was the effect of the program on outcomes?

How much better off are the beneficiaries because of the program/policy?

How would outcomes change if changed program design?

Is the program cost-effective?

**Traditional M&E
cannot answer
these.**

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An impact evaluation informs:

Strategy
Operation
Learning

- Whether we are doing the right things
 - Rationale/justification
 - Clear theory of change
- Whether we are doing things right
 - Effectiveness in achieving expected outcomes
 - Efficiency in optimizing resources
 - Client satisfaction
- Whether there are better ways of doing it
 - Alternatives\Innovations
 - Best practices
 - Lessons learned

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How to Evaluate? Plan an Evaluation

- Assess stakeholder's needs (questions)
- Prepare terms of reference to state:
 - Issues
 - Methodology/Approach
 - Schedule and cost
- Prepare workplan to clarify:
 - Questions/Issues
 - Evaluation methodology:

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Collect Data

- Understand the potential data sources: people; documents; data bases; settings
- Determine efficient and effective ways to collect the data - e.g.: interviews; checklists; questionnaires; focus groups; performance tests; observation; technical measurement
- Collect quantitative & qualitative data
- Many data instruments available: LSMS, CWIQ

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Sources of data

TYPE	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
Questionnaire	Efficient Large # respondents	Extensive planning Low response
Interview	In-depth info High response	Extensive planning Time consuming Analysis difficult
Focus Group	Group synergy Diverse perspectives	Extensive planning Analysis difficult Logistics

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Analyze Data

- Using qualitative approaches
- Using quantitative approaches
- Integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches – both (mixed methods)

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Interpret Data and Formulate Findings

- Weigh the evidence
- Attribute effects or results: Formulate plausible cause-effect relationships
- Formulate findings: Articulate what the data says so that everyone understands

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Disseminate and Apply Findings

- Findings of evaluation should become part of the evidence base for policy formulation
- Design and/or revise policies in light of what evaluation tells us

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Thank you

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