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## **Proposed Definition of Social Protection and References**

**The Inter-Sectoral Consultation on the Development of a Plan of Action for the  
Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection**

**8-9 December 2014, Siem Reap, Cambodia**

## PROPOSED DEFINITION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION:

Social Protection as public intervention consists of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by assisting the poor, at risk and vulnerable groups such as but not limited to women, children, youth, person with disabilities, migrant workers, older people, families and communities to enhance their capacities to better manage risks and enhance equal access to essential services and opportunities on a rights based/needs based.

## REFERENCES

<b>Social welfare</b>	<p>Social welfare as an organized function is regarded as a body of activities designed to enable individuals, families, groups and communities to cope with the social problems of changing conditions. But in addition to and extending beyond the range of its responsibilities for specific services, social welfare has a further function within the broad area of a country's social development. In this larger sense, social welfare should play a major role in contributing to the effective mobilization and deployment of human and material resources of the country to deal successfully with the social requirements of change, thereby participating in nation-building. <b>(United Nations)</b></p> <p><i>Examples: education assistance programme, home care for elderly, residential institution for orphans</i></p>
<b>Social assistance</b>	<p>Social security benefits that are conditional on the level of income of recipient. They are generally a device to alleviate/reduce poverty. Benefits can be delivered in case or in kind. "Conditional" social assistance schemes require beneficiaries (and/or their relatives or families), in addition to other conditions, to participate in prescribed public programme. Social assistance schemes are usually tax-financed and do not require a direct contribution from beneficiaries or their employers as a condition of entitlement to receive relevant benefits. <b>(ILO)</b></p> <p>Social assistance refers to non-contributory assistance that provides protection to society's most vulnerable groups, i.e., those with no other means of support such as single parent households, victims of natural disasters or civil conflict, handicapped people, or the destitute poor. It also refers to cash/in-kind transfers and temporary subsidies for utilities and staple foods. <b>(ADB)</b></p> <p><i>Examples: Shelter assistance in crisis situation, housing facility for the poor</i></p>

<p><b>Social insurance</b></p>	<p>Contributory programs designed to help households insure themselves against sudden reductions in income. <b>(World Bank)</b></p> <p>The provision of social security benefits financed by contributions, which are normally shared between employers and workers with, perhaps, government participation in the form of a supplementary contribution or other subsidy from the general revenue. <b>(ILO)</b></p> <p>Social insurance is a contributory program which mitigates the risks by providing income support in the event of illness, disability, work injury, maternity, unemployment, old age, and death. <b>(ADB)</b></p> <p><i>Examples: unemployment insurance, old age pension, crop and livestock insurance, contributory-based health insurance</i></p>
<p><b>Labour market interventions and human resource development (HRD)</b></p>	<p>Labour market policies (LMPs) mediate between supply (jobseekers) and demand (jobs offered) in the labour market and their intervention can take several forms. LMPs and Active LMPs (ALMPs) are defined as policies that provide income replacement and labour market integration measures to those looking for jobs, usually the unemployed, but also the underemployed and even the employed who are looking for better jobs. “Passive” policies are those that are concerned with providing replacement income during periods of joblessness or job search; active policies concern labour market integration <b>(ILO)</b></p> <p>Labour market intervention refers to labour market measures which can be described as public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market. <b>(European Commission)</b></p> <p>Labor market program refers to active interventions that provide protection for poor people who are able to work. The active programs include training and skills development; and employment counseling. <b>(ADB)</b></p> <p>Human resource development refers to implementation of policies and programmes of vocational guidance and vocational training closely linked with employment and designed to improve the ability of the individual to understand and influence the working and social environment and to encourage and enable all persons to develop and use their capabilities for work in their own best interests and in accordance with their own aspirations. <b>(ILO)</b></p>

	<i>Examples: jobs fair, training and retraining, public work, reintegration programme for returning migrant workers</i>
<b>Social safety net</b>	<p>Non-contributory transfer programs targeted in some manner to the poor and those vulnerable to poverty and shocks. Analogous to the U.S. term “welfare” and the European term “social assistance.” <b>(World Bank)</b></p> <p>Social safety nets are non-contributory transfer programmes that seek to prevent the poor and people vulnerable to shocks and poverty from falling below a certain poverty level. Safety net programmes can be provided through donor aid, by the government, NGOs, private firms, charities and information household transfers. Social safety nets are different from social protection floors in that they are a targeted set of non-contributory transfers, usually as a transitory or short-term response to crisis. <b>(ILO)</b></p> <p><i>Examples: disaster management and preparedness, cash transfer for the poor, school feeding programme, price subsidies for food</i></p>
<b>Social services</b>	<p>Services generally provided by the government that help improve people's standard of living <b>(World Bank)</b></p> <p><i>Examples: public hospitals and clinics, roads, clean water supply, garbage collection, electricity, and telecommunications</i></p>
<b>Targeted sectors/areas</b>	<p>Targeting method refers to approach taken to identify the target group and thus determine eligibility for program benefits. <b>(World Bank)</b></p>
<b>Universal coverage</b>	<p>Universal coverage (UC), or universal health coverage (UHC), is defined as ensuring that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.</p> <p>This definition of UC embodies three related objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equity in access to health services - those who need the services should get them, not only those who can pay for them;</li> <li>• that the quality of health services is good enough to improve the health of those receiving services; and</li> <li>• financial-risk protection - ensuring that the cost of using care does not put people at risk of financial hardship. <b>(WHO)</b></li> </ul> <p>Universal benefit scheme refers to social security scheme applying to all nationals of a country. <b>(ILO)</b></p>

Rights-based	Social protection is a human right and is enshrined as such in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), and in other major United Nations human rights instruments. <b>(ILO)</b>
Need-based	Needs-based social assistance refers to provision of transfers for poor populations based on need. <b>(World Bank)</b>