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## **Presentation Slides of ILO**

**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**



ILO/Japan  
Multi-bilateral  
Programme



International  
Labour  
Organization

# **Extension of Social Protection in ASEAN**

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# Key questions

- Social protection, what is important to know
- Challenges for the extension of social protection in ASEAN
- How to make social protection a reality for all?

**The right to social  
security and  
The social  
protection floor**



# Social protection is a human right

- **Social security is a human right** (Article 22 Universal declaration of human rights)
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)**, 160 UN Member States ... « recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance » (Article 9)
- **Right to health**, WHO's Constitution
- Tripartite constituents: **Convention 102**, 1952 and **Recommendation 202**, 2012 reaffirm the universal right to social security



# Social protection is ...

... the **protection/support** that everyone needs at different **moments of his/her life**



Maternity



Sickness / ill health



Unemployment



Work injury



Medical care

Families with children



Invalidity



Death of the breadwinner



Old age



Life cycle

# Social protection is ...

... the **protection provided by the society** and for **each member of the society**:

To compensate for the loss of income & covers health care expenditures

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

To facilitate access to social services and fulfill basic needs

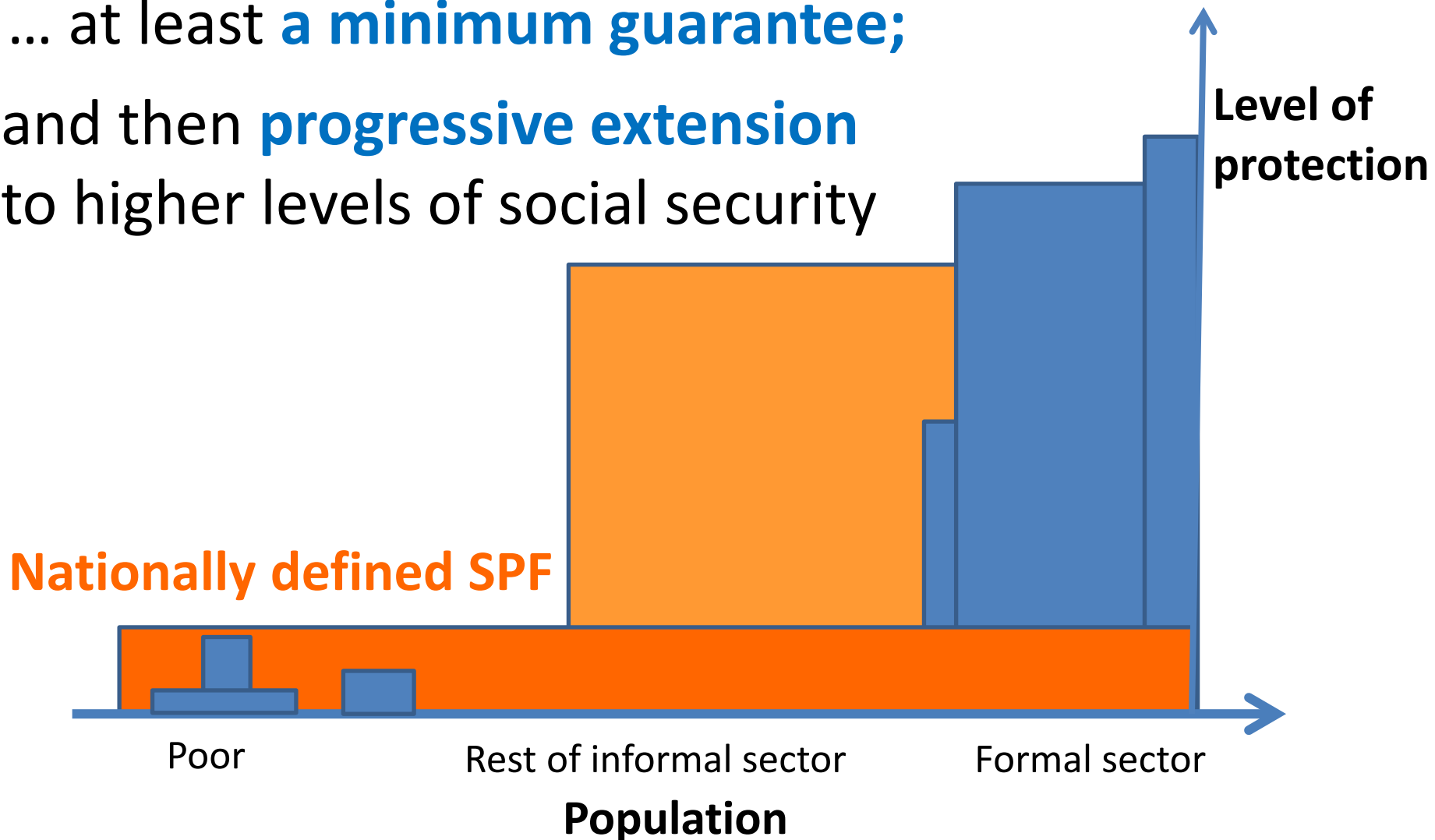
ACCESS TO SERVICES



**SOCIAL TRANSFERS**

# Social protection is....

... at least **a minimum guarantee**;  
and then **progressive extension**  
to higher levels of social security





# Social Protection is also an investment

Child sensitive social protection invests in

- *Human resources*
  - The first 1,000 days in life when the brain develops
  - Child, adolescent and adult health
  - School attendance and learning outcomes
  - Protection from negative coping strategies
- *Social cohesion, stability and risk management*
  - Equity, dignity and social justice
  - Work and childcare dichotomy
  - Rural and urban development
  - Macroeconomic and environmental hazards
- *Strong institutions and systems*

# Social Protection can only be successful if ...

... it builds on:

- Social solidarity
- Equity and universality
- State's responsibility
- Creating employment opportunities
- Social dialogue

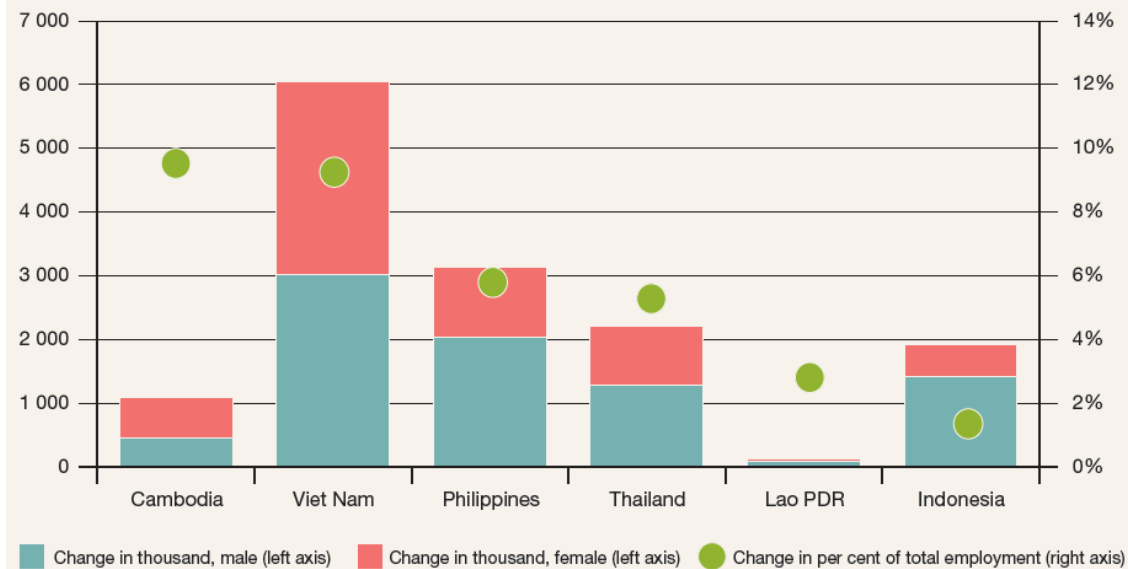


# **Challenges for Extending Social Protection in ASEAN**



# ASEAN Economic Integration by 2015

Figure 3-7 Change in employment under the AEC scenario relative to the baseline, 2025 (thousand and per cent of total employment)



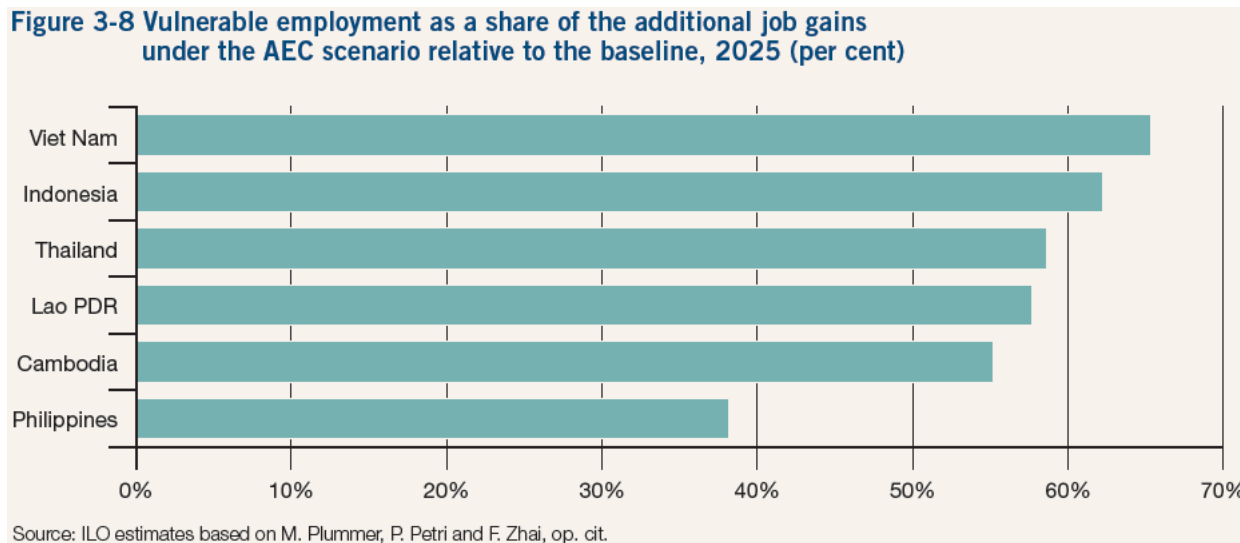
Source: ILO estimates based on M. Plummer, P. Petri and F. Zhai, op. cit.

- GDP growth in the ASEAN economy: 7%; and possibly create 14 million additional jobs
- Changing economies, higher productivity and new jobs, but not for all

AEC may exacerbate inequalities, **importance of social protection to facilitate the ASEAN Economic Integration, 2015**

# Persistent informal economy and vulnerable employment

- Social insurance (contributory schemes), limited coverage (old-age pensioners covered: from 0 to 28% contributors)
- Social protection for vulnerable groups still insufficient (informal, rural and own-account workers) (almost 60% of working population)



**Innovative measures with close link between social protection and employment promotion** (public employment programme, apprenticeships, among others)

# Natural disasters and climate change

- temperature increases in Asia-Pacific: 0.5–2°C by 2030 and 1–7°C by 2070 with > 2°C to have catastrophic climate effects

Geophysical factors  
+ High Population Density  
+ Poverty  
+ Poor Infrastructure



Most vulnerable region to natural hazards  
(human mortality, physical destruction, economic loss)

- Lack of coordination of interventions and resources
- Children are more vulnerable physiologically and metabolically

**UNICEF's report on Children, disaster and climate risks**

**Linking cash support with public employment programme**



# Rural development, nutrition and inclusive growth



- Access to food
- Access to essential services and social protection in rural and remote areas
- Still low rural labour productivity

**FAO's Programme "Protection to Production"**

**Local development through social protection**

**Single window services**

**Education and training, counselling for entrepreneurship**

# Protection of women

- Women and girls are more subject to domestic violence
- Women are often left behind responsible for care of children and older persons due to migration of husbands
- Women tend to be more represented in vulnerable employments
- Women face greater income insecurity at old-age (lower access to contributory pension)



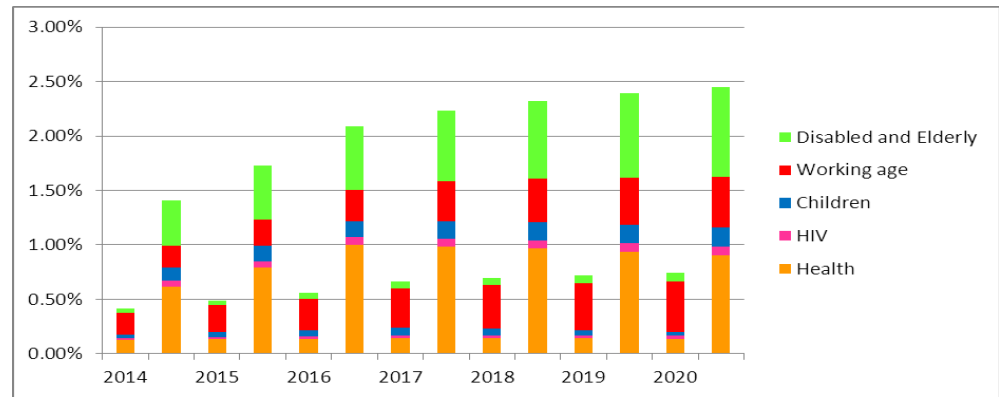
**Need for gender-sensitive social protection**



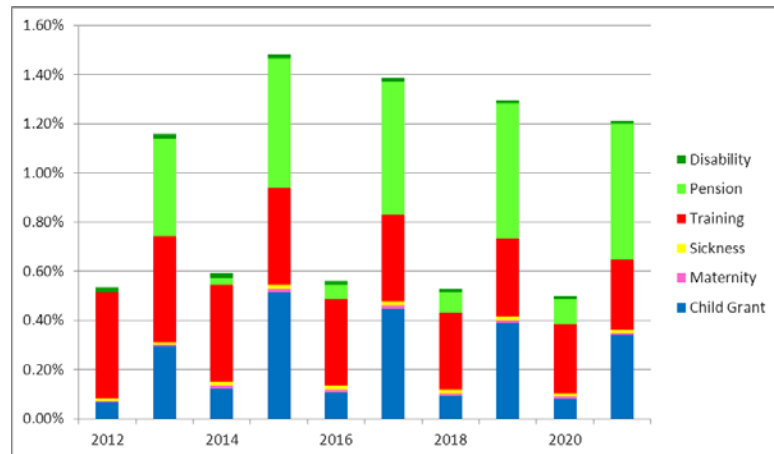
# Financial resources and fiscal space

- Lack of coordination among line-ministries
- Resources not efficiently allocated
- Institutional capacity still low
- Need for more effective social dialogue mechanisms

A social protection floor is affordable



**Indonesia; 0.7 to 2.4% GDP by 2020**



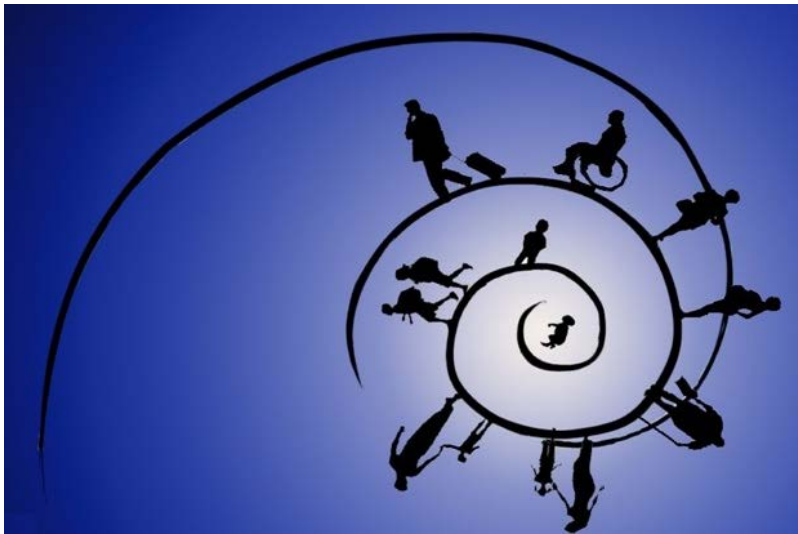
**Thailand; 0.5 – 1.2% GDP by 2020**

**How to make  
the social  
protection  
floor a reality  
in ASEAN?**



# Making SPF a reality: the ABND

How do we achieve the SPF and make it a reality for the whole population of a country?



- ABND identifies the existing situation and gaps in the social protection system
- It develops recommendations for achieving the SPF
- It provides the country with a monitoring framework for measuring the extension of social protection

# Assessment based national dialogue in ASEAN

