

**Tripartite Seminar for Enhancing  
Strengthening Social Protection in an  
Integrated ASEAN Community**  
25-26 November 2015, Jakarta

**Mega Irena**  
Head, Social Welfare, Women, Labour & Migrant  
Workers Division, the ASEAN Secretariat




- ASEAN Charter
- ASEAN Community Vision 2025
- ASCC Blueprint 2016-2025

**B. Inclusive**

**B.3. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**

- Support accelerated implementation among ASEAN Member States to extend *coverage, accessibility, availability, comprehensiveness, quality, equality, affordability and sustainability* of social services and social protection;



- **ASEAN Human Rights Declaration**, Article 30(1):  
*“Every person shall have the right to social security, including social insurance where available, which assists him or her to secure the means for a dignified and decent existence”.*
- **ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection:** adopted at the 23<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Summit, 2013



## **Regional Framework and Action Plan to Implement the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection:**

Adopted at the 27<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit,  
21 November 2015, Kuala Lumpur

<http://www.asean.org/news/item/27th-asean-summit-kuala-lumpur-malaysia-18-22-november-2015>



## Relevant ASCC Sectoral Bodies

1. Labour (SLOM)
2. Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)
3. Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE)
4. Women Advancement and Gender Equality (ACW)
5. Health Development (SOMHD)
6. Disaster Management (ACDM)
7. Agriculture (SOM-AMAF)
8. Education (SOMED)
9. Statistics (ACSS)



## Vision, Goal, Objectives

- **Vision:** Uplift the quality of life of ASEAN peoples by 2025.
- **Goal:** Enhance the well-being, welfare, and livelihood of the peoples throughout their life cycle.
- **Objectives:**
  - Reduce poverty, inequalities, vulnerability, and other risks.
  - Enhance capacity of the poor and vulnerable groups.
  - Achieve inclusion and enhance equitable access of the poor, at risk, and vulnerable groups to opportunities and social protection
  - Move towards the equitable and sustainable development of the target groups.



## Principles

- Everyone, especially those who are poor, at risk, persons with disabilities, older people, out-of-school youth, children, migrant workers, and other vulnerable groups, is entitled to have equitable access to social protection that is a **basic human right** and based on a **rights-based/needs-based, life-cycle approach** and **covering essential services** as needed;
- Social protection is **an investment in people** that should be supported by adequate **resources** in order to empower them to meet their basic needs;
- Social protection covers, but is not limited to:
  - *social welfare and development*
  - *social safety nets*
  - *social insurance*
  - *social assistance*
  - *social services*



## Principles

- Extending coverage, availability, quality, equitability and sustainability of social protection should be **gradually promoted** to ensure optimal benefits to the beneficiaries;
- Implementation of social protection towards progressive realisation in ASEAN Member States is **the main responsibility of the respective governments** based on national legislations, policies, programmes, strategies, standards and guidelines;
- Social protection is a cross-cutting issue, hence its implementation requires **coordinated and holistic approaches** with the involvement of governments, private sectors, development partners, civil society, service providers, and other stakeholders, where appropriate;



## Policy & Programme Development

- Support national policies, strategies and mechanisms to strengthen SP and targeting systems
  - Explore the development of specific programmes that will **link social protection with labour market inclusion** e.g. job creation with the provision of loans or incentives, credits and public work programmes, and internships/apprenticeships



## Policy & Programme Development

- Study the **portability of social insurance** for documented migrant workers and their immigrant families, specifically the feasibility of its transferability across AMS
- Recommend **minimum standards and training needs for certain professions**, e.g. medical professionals, nurses, social workers
- Compilation and sharing information of UHC, which could include **UHC baseline study**



## Capacity Building

- Build capacity and capability of service providers
  - Facilitate learning from each other's experiences and best practices
  - Strengthen coordination and enlist the support of UN Agencies, regional and inter-regional cooperation mechanisms to improve the capacity of government agencies and stakeholders on SP



## Monitoring & Evaluation

- Explore the development of **regional baseline information and assessment of social protection policies, programmes and strategies** in AMS (disaggregated based on sectors, target groups, age, and sex)
- Explore **compiling relevant global and national indicators on social protection** to facilitate the development of ASEAN statistical indicators on social protection
- Explore the **development of ASEAN statistical indicators on social protection** in line with the MDG indicators and regularly update the database where appropriate



## Institutionalization & Sustainability

- Share good practices and strategies among AMS to advocate for **improving national financial resources for SP**
- Benchmarking of SP delivery services to include data on the **percentage and size of government budgets for SP**



## Observations

Key issues in the region that need attention in strengthening SP in post-2015:

- a) Job creation
- b) Predominant informal sector
- c) Mobility of workers
- d) Impact of natural disasters
- e) Ageing societies



## a) Job Creation

ILO-ADB Study “ASEAN Community 2015: Managing Integration for Better Jobs and Shared Prosperity”

- Estimated increase in total employment in ASEAN in 2025 relative to the baseline by using CGE model.
- Cambodia: additional 1.1 million jobs above the baseline
- Viet Nam: additional 6 million jobs above the baseline
- Indonesia: additional 1.9 million jobs above the baseline
- Agriculture, trade and transportation, and construction.

✓ How to minimize vulnerability of workers?



## b) Predominant Informal Sector

- SP for workers with no employment contract?
- UHC (Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand)
  - Viet Nam (2014), Philippines (2016), Indonesia (2019), Lao PDR (2020), Myanmar (2030)

**c) Mobility of Workers** (SP portability)

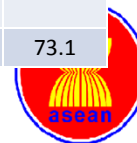
**d) Impact of natural disasters** (SP for job losses)





### e) Ageing Societies (financing SP)

	Population Growth (%)		Population by age group, >55 ( % )		Life expectancy	
	1980-1990	2013	2008	2013	2003	2013
Brunei	2.6	1.6	7.6	10.8	76.4	77.1
Cambodia	2.7	1.5	8.2	10.1	56.2	68.9
Indonesia	2.0	1.4	11.3	12.1	68.2	70.7
Lao PDR	2.6	2.0	8.1	8.1	54.7	66.9
Malaysia	2.7	1.5	10.6	12.6	73.1	
Myanmar	2.0	1.0		12.6	60.2	
Philippines	2.4	1.8	9.6	10.8	67.1	
Singapore	2.4	1.6	15.9	23.6	79.1	82.5
Thailand	1.8	0.5	12.9	19.1	70.0	
Viet Nam	2.1	1.1	12.3	15.2	70.5	73.1



Thank you

