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Programme



International
Labour
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Social Protection in ASEAN

Policy gaps and common challenges

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Methodology

- ABND for 7 Member States:
 - Vietnam 2010-2011
 - Cambodia 2011-2012
 - Indonesia 2011-2012
 - Thailand 2011-2012
 - Laos 2013-2014
 - Myanmar 2013-2014
 - Philippines 2014-2015
- Desk review for 3: Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore

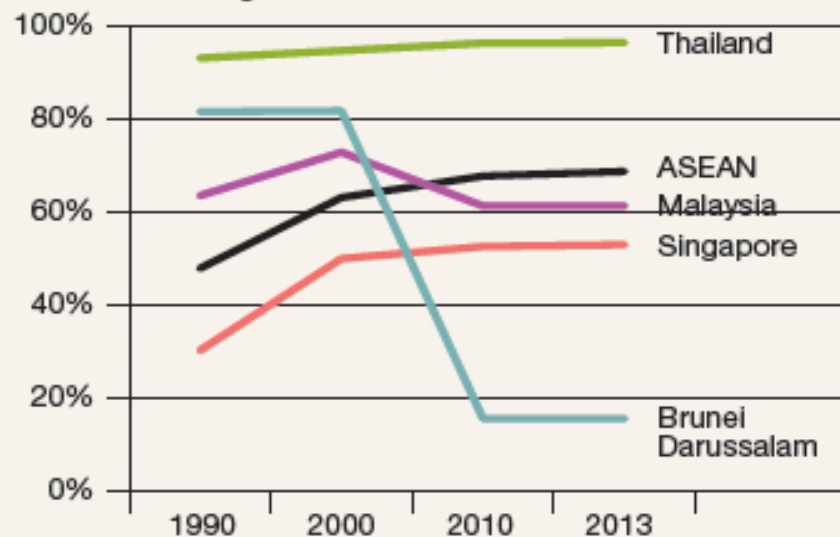
Policy gaps

- Coverage
 - Who is not covered?
 - Legal coverage vs. effective coverage
 - Informal workers, migrant workers, women, rural areas, vulnerable groups
- Level of benefits or types of goods/services
 - What is not covered?
 - E.g. out-of-pocket health payments, care services

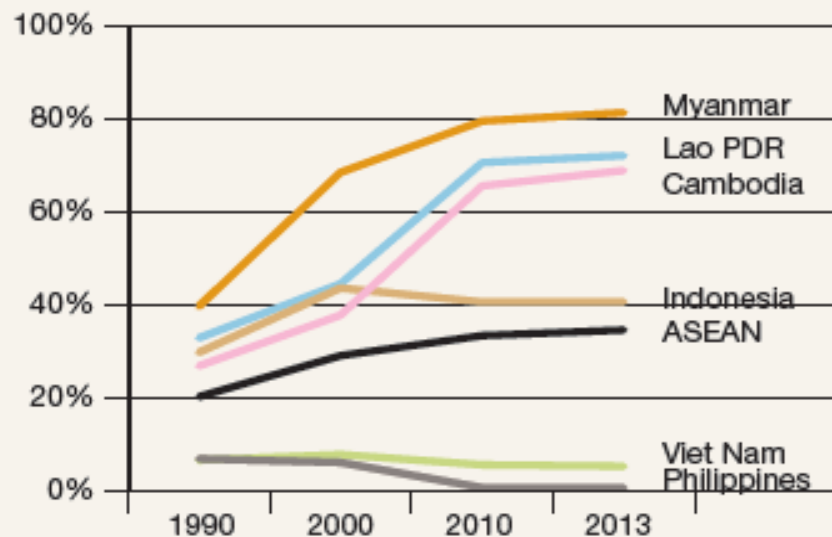
ASEAN Labour Mobility

Figure 6-1 Intra-ASEAN migration shares, 1990-2013 (per cent of total)

Panel A: Intra-ASEAN share of Member States' total migrant stocks



Panel B: Intra-ASEAN share of Member States' total nationals abroad



Note: Data on ASEAN give the aggregated shares for the region as a whole.
 Source: UN: Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision Database.

Social protection rights

Table 6-2 Ratification of Conventions related to migrant workers

	Migrant workers' rights			Equal treatment in social protection		
	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, 1990	Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1982 (No. 118)	Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157)
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia	2004 ^(c)	...	...	...
Indonesia	2012	1950	...	...
Lao PDR
Malaysia	1964 ^(a)	...	...	1964	...	...
Myanmar	1927	...	...
Philippines	2009 ^(b)	2006	1995	1994	1994 ^(d)	1994
Singapore	1965	...	...
Thailand	1968	...	...
Viet Nam

Note: "..." indicates Convention not ratified; the information is valid as of 25 Apr. 2014; (a) only Malaysia-Sabah (also excludes the provisions of Convention No. 97, Annexes I to III); (b) excludes the provisions of Convention No. 97, Annex II and III; (c) signature only (not yet ratified); (d) includes branches (a)-(g) only.

Source: ILO NORMLEX Database; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Common challenges

- Institutional capacity
 - Weak capacity in policy design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation
- Identification
 - Lack of a centralized registry of welfare recipients and vulnerable groups who are potential beneficiaries
- Inter-agency coordination
 - Lack of coordination leading to overlapping schemes and beneficiaries

Common challenges

- Who pays?
 - Low willingness to pay for social contributions
 - Poor enforcement
- Adequacy
 - Low level of benefit → social assistance and savings schemes
 - Limited goods and services
- Awareness on schemes and entitlements
- Financial resources → Sustainability

Health

Health system	Pros	Cons
Tax-based national health systems (Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Risks are pooled for entire population ● Potential for administrative efficiency and cost control ● Redistributes between high and low risk/income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Often underfunded due to competing public expenditure ● Inefficient due to lack of incentives and effective supervision
Contribution-based social health insurance (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stable revenues ● Often strong support from population ● Access to a broad package of services ● Involvement of social partners ● Redistributes between high and low risk/income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor are excluded unless subsidized ● Complex to manage governance and accountability may be problematic ● Can lead to cost escalation unless effective contracting mechanisms are in place
Premium-based health insurance supported by social assistance schemes (Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reach out to informal economy ● Reach the close-to-poor segments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor excluded unless subsidized ● Financially vulnerable without national subsidies ● Small coverage ● Adverse selection ● May be associated with lack of professionalism in governance and administration

Children

Country	Malnutrition (% children under 5)	Completion rate of primary school	Adult literacy rate*
Brunei	..	96.4	95.98
Cambodia	29	65.9	77.19
Indonesia	19	89.0	93.88
Lao PDR	32	69.9	79.86
Malaysia	13	99.2	94.64
Myanmar	23	74.8	93.09
Philippines	20	75.8	96.29
Singapore	3	98.7	96.76
Thailand	7	..	96.67
Viet Nam	12	97.5	94.51

Working Age

Country	Work Injury Scheme Type	Legal coverage	
		Mandatory	Voluntary
Brunei	Employer-liability	88.0	0.0
Cambodia	Employer-liability involving compulsory insurance	12.0*	...
Indonesia	Social insurance	28.7	44.3
Lao PDR	Social insurance (employer liability for non-covered employees)	6.7	0.0
Malaysia	Social insurance	36.2	0.0
Myanmar	Social insurance	...	...
Philippines	Social insurance	45.8	0.0
Singapore	Employer-liability involving compulsory insurance	72.6	0.0
Thailand	Employer-liability involving compulsory insurance	26.2	0.0
Viet Nam	Social insurance	30.4	0.0

Elderly

Country	Type of schemes	Statutory pension age (M/F)	Total legal coverage*	Contributory		Non-contrib.
				Mandatory	Voluntary	
Brunei	Provident fund, indiv. schemes, Universal non-contributory	55/55 60/60	100.0	59.4	2.9	40.6
Cambodia						
Indonesia	Provident fund + small insurance, Means-tested non-contributory	55/55 70/70#	42.9	10.5	32.4	0.0
Lao PDR	Social insurance	60/60	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	Social insurance, Provident Fund, Universal non-contributory	55/55 60/60	45.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar						
Philippines	Social insurance, Means-tested non-contributory	60/60 77/77	53.2	53.2	0.0	...
Singapore	Provident fund	55/55	53.5	53.5	0.0	0.0
Thailand	Social insurance Pension-tested non-contributory	55/55 60/60	100.0	35.9	25.9	38.2
Vietnam	Social insurance, Means-tested non-contributory Universal non-contributory	60/55 60/60 80/80	64.6	26.4	39.2	...

Group Discussions

- By guarantees: Health, Children, Working Age, Elderly
- Identify challenges to extend social protection floor guarantees
- Propose recommendations for improving social protection across ASEAN Member States