

Outcome 04 - Social Security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 4.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve the knowledge and information base on the coverage and performance of their social security system.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Sex-disaggregated information on population coverage and/or expenditure in at least five out of ten categories of benefits (nine identified in Convention No. 102 plus general social assistance income support) is available in the country and publicly accessible through the ILO Social Security Inquiry/database and/or the ILO Internet-based knowledge platform on the extension of social security

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Ethiopia/ETH999 -	1	Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information available on healthcare, unemployment, old-age, survivors, disability, maternity.	Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Lesotho/LSO998

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1

Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information on expenditure available for old-age, survivors, disability, family and children, maternity, employment injury and general social assistance.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Niger/NER999

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1

Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information available for healthcare, unemployment, old-age, survivors, disability, employment injury.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Arab States

Lebanon/LBN153

[ACI3] Strengthened national capacities to ensure adequate and sustainable social security benefits and to extend social security coverage

1

Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information on expenditure available for old-age, survivors, disability, family and children, maternity, employment injury and general social assistance

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Asia and the Pacific

Myanmar/MMR997

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1

Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information on expenditure available for old-age, disability, maternity, employment injury, family and children and general social assistance. Coverage expenditure available on unemployment, employment injury, invalidity, survivors.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Europe and Central Asia**Czech Republic/CZE999**

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1

Generated social security statistics publicly available. Information available on old-age, survivors, family, invalidity, unemployment benefits and healthcare.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Slovakia/SVK999

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1

Social security statistics available from EUROSTAT are made available in the Social Security Inquiry database. Information on expenditure available for all branches. Coverage data also included for unemployment, old-age, family, invalidity, survivors' benefits.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Latin America and the Caribbean**Bolivia/BOL999**

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1

Generated social security statistics publicly available. Information available on old-age, survivors, disability, health, family benefits and healthcare

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security Inquiry.

Colombia/COL997

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1

En el 2014 se llevó a cabo en Colombia el “Social Security Inquiry”, instrumento que permite mejorar la base de conocimientos e información sobre la cobertura, prestaciones, financiamiento, gestión y resultados del sistema de seguridad social colombiano. La base de datos SSI incluye estadísticas sobre prestaciones de prestaciones monetarias de enfermedad, desempleo, vejez, invalidez y maternidad.

La OIT, con fondos del Gobierno de Colombia, coordinó y sistematizó toda la base de datos.

Peru/PER997 -	1	Generated social security statistics which are publicly available. Information on expenditure available for old-age, survivors, disability, maternity, employment injury and sickness.	Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.
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Dominican Republic/DOM999

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1

Generated social security statistics publicly available. Information available on healthcare, sickness, unemployment, old-age, survivors, disability, maternity.

Collected social security data and made them internationally comparable. Data made available through the ILO's Social Security inquiry.

Outcome 04 - Social Security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 4.2. Number of member States that, with ILO support, develop policies improving social security coverage, notably of excluded groups.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet all three of the following criteria:

1. A plan to extend social security is developed, as documented either through a white book, the national development plan, legislation, government regulations or the de facto implementation of a social security scheme.
2. The plan specifically addresses the coverage of excluded groups in at least one of the ten categories of benefits.
3. Development of the ILO's policy recommendations to the government includes consultation of employers' and workers' organizations.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Cameroon/CMR104 [AC13] Le gouvernement et les partenaires sociaux développent et mettent en oeuvre des politiques et des outils visant à améliorer et étendre le système de protection sociale	1	Le Gouvernement du Cameroun a élaboré et validé le 4-5 février 2015 un mécanisme d'Assurance-maladie dans le but d'étendre progressivement la protection sociale à toute la population nationale et de mieux lutter contre la pauvreté. Un plan d'actions pour la mise en oeuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel a été validé, le 6 février 2015, par les mandants tripartites sous le leadership du ministère de la Santé publique.	Le BIT a fourni un appui technique pour faire un état des lieux exhaustif des mécanismes de protection sociale existant au Cameroun en matière de santé. Le plan d'actions pour la mise en oeuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel c'est appuyé sur cet état des lieux. Dans le processus d'élaboration du plan d'action, le BIT a particulièrement tenu à ce que les Normes internationales du Travail, telles que la Recommandation 202, la Convention 102 et la Convention 130, soient prises en compte dans les propositions de prestations et de couverture figurant dans le

		<p>plan d'action.</p> <p>La validation du plan d'actions pour la mise en œuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel a également bénéficié des apports techniques et financiers du BIT.</p> <p>Le BIT a travaillé en collaboration avec l'OMS.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>Le plan d'actions pour la mise en œuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel a pour but de permettre un accès équitable à des soins de santé de qualité à au moins 25% des camerounais (dont 10% des travailleurs du secteur informel et du milieu rural et leurs familles initialement exclus à l'horizon 2017 à travers la mise en place d'une couverture maladie de base. L'équité recherchée est une équité horizontale (couverture étendue en termes de personnes) et une équité vertical (couverture étendue en termes de prestations).</p>	<p>Afin d'assurer la réussite du plan d'actions pour la mise en œuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel, le BIT a organisé et facilité deux sessions de renforcement de capacités en matière d'extension de la couverture et de la gouvernance des régimes de sécurité sociale, à l'intention de 100 cadres (dont 40 femmes) appartenant à des structures institutionnelles centrales et des collectivités territoriales décentralisées, en février 2015 à Yaoundé, et en mai 2015 à Douala. La sessions de Douala a été élargie aux mandants de l'Angola et Sao Tomé et Principe.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	<p>Le mécanisme d'Assurance-maladie de base à accès universel, ainsi que le plan d'actions pour sa mise en œuvre ont été élaborés en consultation avec les représentants des travailleurs et les représentants des employeurs.</p>	<p>Action de plaidoyer du BIT pour que les partenaires sociaux soient consultés par le Gouvernement pour toutes les initiatives qui aboutiront à des actes réglementaires. Les consultations pour l'élaboration du plan d'actions pour la mise en œuvre d'une Assurance-maladie à accès universel ont été menées dans le cadre d'un processus de concertation entre le BIT et une commission technique nationale tripartite.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting</p>

this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Pour la définition d'un mécanisme d'assurance maladie de base à accès universel et le plan d'actions pour sa mise en oeuvre, le BIT a collaboré avec le Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, le Ministère de la Santé Publique et Ministère des Affaires Sociales, pour ce qui est des partenaires publics. S'agissant des partenaires sociaux, l'UGTC représentait les travailleurs et le GICAM le patronat. Pour ce qui est du système des Nations Unies, le PNUD, l'OMS et l'UNICEF ont contribué essentiellement par des apports techniques (relecture de documents, prise en charge de certains modules) et l'appui à l'encadrement et aux travaux de groupes lors des ateliers de février et mai 2015.

Rwanda/RWA127

[ACI3] Extension of Social Security Coverage through the design and implementation of new benefit schemes

1	The Government of Rwanda has developed and Cabinet has approved on 20 March 2015 a draft law on maternity protection (Maternity leave insurance) that grants mothers their full (100%) remuneration while on a 12-week maternity leave through the creation of a Maternity leave benefits scheme. The draft law is now with parliament for review. The plan for the creation of a maternity insurance scheme was initiated in January 2014 to give effect to provisions of the Rwanda Labour law and in line with ILO social security principles and standards.	In collaboration with the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB), the ILO provided technical support for the review of the two maternity insurance reform options tabled by the government. The ILO submitted to the government its review and recommendations in the "Feasibility study of the introduction of a new maternity cash benefits scheme in Rwanda". The study was disseminated to a large public and the findings and recommendations of the study were presented at the national workshop which regrouped all constituents and others development and social partners. The led to the drafting of the law which was approved by Cabinet. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
2	The Maternity leave insurance will grant working mothers their full (100%) remuneration while on a 12-week maternity leave.	Findings and recommendations of the ILO feasibility study were considered in the draft law.
3	The draft maternity leave insurance law has been widely discussed and benefited from consultation from the trade union confederations, the Private sector (employer organization), Public Institutions and media.	During a tripartite dissemination workshop, the ILO presented the findings and recommendations from the feasibility study and provided guidance as well on the related specific provisions of the draft law

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

Each employee will be subjected to the provisions of maternity insurance law without discrimination and both male and female will contribute even employer.

The ILO is working jointly with WHO in the framework of UN delivering Results Together for the improvement of Community Based Health Insurance coverage as well as the promotion of the new health financing policy based on categories of incomes.

Ethiopia/ETH154

[ACI3] National plans and strategies in place to extend social protection and basic social protection package

1	National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia developed and adopted by cabinet (Nov/Dec 2014). It aims to expand social protection coverage for the elderly over the age of 70 by introducing a non-contributory universal social pension. The NSPP also spells out other ambitions, including the introduction and expansion of social insurance coverage, access to basic health, education and other welfare services, as well as child protection and ensuring employment opportunities for those in working age.	<p>(a) ILO provided technical and advisory support for the development of the National Social Protection Policy. The policy development is coordinated by the National Social Protection Platform (NSPP). The ILO is an active member of the National Social Protection Platform chaired by Ministry of labour and Social Affairs. As a member of the platform the ILO participated in the drafting of the policy and facilitated a workshop when the policy was presented to stakeholders. In addition, the office provided training on Social Protection costing and modelling to 44 federal and regional government officials in collaboration with ITC Turin (August 2014).</p> <p>(b) Provided financial support for the translation of the policy from Amharic to English.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	The National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia intends to provide non-contributory insurance for old age.	<p>As a member of the platform, the ILO provided technical inputs in line with international social security standards, specifically Recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors and Convention No. 102. ILO also co-financed workshops that led to the development of the policy that ascertained the inclusion of excluded groups in the old age social protection coverage.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the</p>

			reported results
	3	<p>The Policy was developed through active participation of the Social Partners who are members of the National Social Protection Platform. Workers and employers representatives participated in the policy development and consultation workshops. The NSPP, prior to submission to Cabinet, was reviewed and approved by the Labour Advisory Board, composed of 5 Workers, 5 Employers and 5 Government representatives.</p>	<p>ILO supported the National Social Protection Platform which permitted to organize policy development consultative workshops at federal and regional levels.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Gambia/GMB127

Enhanced Social Security coverage in the formal and informal economies

1	The National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025 has been developed by the Government of Gambia in 2014.	ILO provided technical support to the development of the policy. Fellowships were provided to two Government officials to attend training on Social Protection in Turin in 2014. Technical and advisory support was provided which ensured that the Policy is in line with international social security standards, specifically Recommendation No. 102 on Social Protection Floors and that it covered the excluded groups including the persons with disabilities and women.
2	The National Social Protection Policy covers excluded groups such as persons with disability and women and provides coverage for health care, old-age, etc.	The ILO as a member of the Technical Working Group (TWG) that provided advice to the Government on the policy contributed to the development and review of the policy and ensured that the Policy covered the excluded groups.
3	The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Gambia National Bureau of Trade Unions were part of the consultation process that led to the development of the policy.	ILO sensitized the employers and workers organizations on the benefits of being part of the consultation process and this enabled social partners to participate in the meetings and contribute to the policy document.

Zambia/ZMB128

[ACI3] Enhanced Social Protection for the target groups, including those affected by socio-economic crises, with a focus on the informal economy

1	<p>The Government of Zambia adopted the National Social Protection Policy: Reducing Poverty, Inequality and Vulnerability 2014-2018 (NSPP) in June 2015. It is premised on the pillars of Social Assistance, Social Security and Social Health Insurance, Livelihood and Empowerment and Protection with Coordination as a cross-cutting interest. This policy is currently guiding implementation of social protection programmes whilst ensuring more efficient use of resources.</p>	<p>The ILO working with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Zambia Federation of Employers and Workers Organisations and within the broader UN, Civil Society Organisations and other stakeholders in Zambia, led, coordinated and provided technical input to the formulation of the National Social Protection Policy in line with the principles of international labour standards including recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors.</p> <p>A feasibility study on the establishment of a Maternity Social Insurance Cash benefit Scheme and a study on the coordination of Social Protection Policies in Zambia were undertaken to inform the ILO's policy recommendations to the government.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>The NSPP includes extension of coverage to excluded groups under pensions, health insurance, sickness, disability and maternity benefits.</p>	<p>In consultations with Government, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Social Partners, and the Ministry of Health, the ILO facilitated and coordinated the consultations and technical inputs on inclusion of the findings of the actuarial assessment in the policy so as to inform the reform on the national pension system and strategies on provision of universal social health insurance.</p>
3	<p>Consultation with Employers' and Workers'</p>	<p>The ILO facilitated and provided policy advice</p>

		<p>organisations were conducted by the ILO in the context of the studies which were prepared to inform the policy recommendations to the government.</p>	<p>in support of the process with the aim to increase maternity coverage through consultative workshops with Government, Workers' and Employers' Organisations in the development of the Maternity Social Insurance Cash Benefit Scheme.</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>			
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p>		<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p>	
<p>Under the equity principle, the policy takes cognizance of the need to integrate vulnerable groups, including women, children and the youth in the intervention programmes under the various NSPP Pillars.</p>		<p>The ILO is a participating agency in the Cooperating Partners (CPs) group on Social Protection. The ILO has leveraged on this collaboration to reinforce R.202 and ensure that its recommendations are mainstreamed within the social protection policy.</p> <p>The ILO effectively partnered with UNICEF for the policy development process, including the use of ILO training modules in stakeholder training .The ILO has also partnered with Civil Society Organisations led by Platform for Social Protection to raise awareness on R202.</p>	

Ghana/GHA999

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1	<p>The government of Ghana and the Social Protection Working Group has developed the Ghana Social Protection Policy which has been submitted to cabinet for adoption in June 2014. The Document was adopted by Cabinet in December 2015. It incorporates the maternity protection aspects which was developed by a multi-sectorial Maternity Protection policy working group</p> <p>A road map for the development of sectoral policy briefs on Maternity Protection had been completed by the 15 member multi-sectorial Maternity Protection policy working group for future consideration in the next biennium.</p> <p>The Minister Of Health on 6th August 2015 also called for ratification of C183 in a bid to extend Maternity leave with Benefits as means to reducing infant mortality. Maternity Protection data gathered through the 2014 Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS) for the first time to generate data for policy consumption and national planning.</p> <p>Awareness-raising and skills training programme in the informal economy in Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) to strengthen access to maternity protection. Results include: 532 pregnant women in LIPW projects incorporated into the National Health Insurance System.</p>	<p>The ILO has collaborated with UNICEF and the Government to develop a comprehensive Social Protection Policy in which Maternity Protection has been subsumed.</p> <p>The ILO has developed a very high level of awareness on maternity protection in the country.</p>
2	<p>The Ghana Social Protection Policy incorporates Maternity Protection as one of its areas of intervention and lays out that maternity protection should be provided to all women, including in the informal economy.</p>	<p>A comprehensive study on the development of a maternity Protection benefits package has been developed and made available to Government and social partners. This benefits package also includes an economic cost</p>

			<p>benefit analysis of implementing the policy in Ghana.</p> <p>A behaviour change communication package has been developed by the ILO and demonstrated that the extension of Maternity protection to pregnant and nursing mothers is feasible even in the informal sector. In this pilot 386 women and 440 children were immediate beneficiaries.</p>
	3	<p>Consultations have taken place with stakeholders during the development of ILO policy advice for both the Maternity protection policy and the Ghana Social protection policy. Workers Organizations have published a communiqué stating the need for the ratification of ILO Conventions 183, 172, 155 among others on 12th August 2014.</p>	<p>ILO consulted with the social partners during the development and implementation of activities related to advocacy/awareness raising and policy advice. The comprehensive study on the development of a maternity Protection benefits package was made available to social partners.</p>

Niger/NER107

[ACI3] Une politique pour institutionnaliser un socle national de protection sociale intégrant l'économie informelle est développée

1

Un Projet de loi sur la Protection sociale (Livre Blanc) est développé par les partenaires sociaux et la société civile sous l'impulsion du Ministère de la Population de la Femme et la Protection de l'Enfance. La validation nationale a eu lieu le 21 Novembre 2014 et le document a été transmis à l'Assemblée Nationale.

-Le BIT a renforcé la coordination interinstitutionnelle au niveau national à travers deux missions de plaidoyer de haut niveau en 2014 pour la mise en œuvre effective d'un socle de protection sociale (SPS) universelle par l'action coordonnée des acteurs nationaux de la protection sociale. L'engagement politique de haut niveau et le positionnement stratégique du BIT exprimé à travers une lettre du Premier Ministre du Niger pour un appui technique et financier de la part du BIT pour lancer le dialogue national.

-Cartographie de la législation en matière de sécurité sociale validé par la Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (CNSS) a été réalisée.

-Atelier de renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la protection en collaboration avec CIF-OIT a réuni 34 participants, cadres et techniciens de plusieurs ministères, de la primature, la présidence, les partenaires sociaux et la société civile du 12-16 mai 2014 ;

-Un Colloque international sur les SPS universelle a eu lieu du 19 au 20 septembre 2014 réunissant près de 300 participants issus de 22 pays africain. Les conclusions du Colloque ont présenté à Bruxelles dans le cadre d'une réunion UE –pays d'Afrique/Caraïbe/Pacifique (ACP) et au colloque sur les socles de protection sociale organisé à Séoul par l'Association Internationale des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions Similaires (AICESIS).

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the

		reported results
2	La loi sur la Protection sociale porte spécifiquement sur la couverture des groupes exclus, notamment à offrir des prestations de protection sociales aux personnes les plus vulnérables tel que préconisé par la Recommandation No.202 concernant les socles nationaux de protection sociale, c'est-à-dire des soins de santé essentiels et une sécurité élémentaire de revenu (prestation en nature ou sous forme de cash-for work, prestations en espèce) et Couverture Universelle en Santé (CUS/N) garantissant un accès effectif aux biens et services nécessaires défini à l'échelle nationale dans le cadre du Dialogue national	<p>-Un rapport sur La protection sociale au Niger: les lacunes à combler et les potentialités en matière de protection sociale, a été élaboré et restitué à l'occasion du lancement du Dialogue nationale en Octobre 2015 pour alimenter la réflexion sur l'existant et les options d'extension de la protection sociale pérenne envisageable.</p> <p>- Trois études sont réalisées portant sur : (1) les mécanismes et instruments visant à optimiser l'emploi dans le cycle de la planification- programmation- budgétisation- évaluation des Programmes des Investissements Publics ; (2) l'impact des infrastructures sur la PNPS et (3) le ciblage.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	<p>2 comités interministériels ont été mise en place par arrêté sur recommandation du BIT au Cabinet du premier ministre et suite aux consultations avec les partenaires sociaux :</p> <p>-Arrêtés Ministériels (N° 0205/PM daté du 24 octobre 2014) portant Création, composition, Organisation et Fonctionnement du Comité Interministériel de Coordination de la Protection Sociale (CICPS)</p> <p>-Arrêtés Ministériels (N° 0206/PM daté du 24 octobre 2014) portant Création, Composition, Organisation et Fonctionnement du Comité Technique National des Acteurs de mise en œuvre de la Politique Nationale de Protection Sociale (CTNA/PNPS)</p> <p>Un Groupe de Travail chargé de conduire le</p>	<p>Les séminaires sur la CUS, les ateliers sur la protection sociale ainsi que les activités plaidoyers ont été mené en consultation avec les organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

processus de mise en œuvre de la Couverture Universelle en Santé (CUS/N) a été mis en place par l'arrêté No 0232/PM du 05 Décembre 2014.
Ces comités incluent les partenaires sociaux.

Togo/TGO126

Une politique de la protection sociale pour tous est formulée et les mandants et acteurs clés ont des capacités renforcées

1	<p>Une stratégie nationale de protection sociale a été élaborée et validée en novembre 2013.</p> <p>-Un Comité National pour la Promotion de la Protection Social (CNPPS) a été installé en octobre 2013.</p>	<p>-Elaboration d'un rapport de diagnostic des éléments du socle de protection sociale en mars 2011</p> <p>-Réalisation d'un costing du socle de protection sociale au Togo en mars 2011.</p> <p>-Appui à la réalisation des études de faisabilité du régime obligatoire d'assurance maladie. Mars 2009 à juin 2010</p> <p>-Appui à l'élaboration de la loi instituant un régime obligatoire d'assurance maladie ainsi que les décrets d'application de juin à décembre 2010</p> <p>-Appui à l'élaboration des outils et procédures de gestion de l'Institut National d'Assurance maladie. Décembre 2010 à juin 2011.</p> <p>-Organisation d'un atelier de renforcement des capacités des acteurs sur la protection sociale par le CIT Turin en octobre 2013</p> <p>-Organisation d'un atelier de renforcement des capacités des acteurs de l'économie informelle sur la protection sociale en février 2014</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>-La stratégie nationale de protection sociale prévoit l'extension de l'assurance maladie aux groupes vulnérables, la mise en place de programmes de transferts monétaires, la mise en place d'une pension non contributive, la généralisation des cantines scolaires</p> <p>-Les études et consultations préalables à</p>	<p>-Elaboration d'un rapport technique sur la faisabilité d'un socle de protection au Togo partagé avec les hautes autorités nationales.</p> <p>-Elaboration d'un document de projet sur la mise en œuvre d'un socle de protection sociale au Togo (mobilisation de ressources en cours) janvier à mars 2015</p> <p>-Planification d'un atelier d'échanges sur le</p>

		<p>l'extension de l'assurance maladie ont démarré</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Un programme de transfert monétaire est en cours de mise en œuvre -Un programme de cantines scolaire en milieu rural est en cours de mise en œuvre -Un programme HIMO est en cours de mise en oeuvre. 	<p>rapport technique et le document de projet avec le Comité National pour la promotion de la Protection Sociale (CNPPS) prévu pour décembre 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planification de l'organisation d'un atelier sous régional Sud-Sud en collaboration avec UNICEF, UEMOA, UA pour échanges sur les expériences et défis pour la mise en œuvre des socles de protection sociale en Afrique francophone. Prévu pour décembre 2014 -Réalisation d'une étude sur la mise en place d'une méthodologie nationale de ciblage des personnes vulnérables décembre 2014. <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Le Togo a adhéré à la recommandation n °202 sur les socles nationaux de protection sociale -Les organisations de travailleurs et d'employeurs sont membres du comité national pour la promotion de la protection sociale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Réalisation d'un plaidoyer auprès des autorités pour l'adoption de la politique nationale de protection sociale (CNPPS) en 2014 -Appui à l'organisation des réunions du CNPPS en 2014 <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Arab States

Iraq/IRQ176

Legal framework and management of social security coverage improved in Kurdistan

1	A new unemployment insurance scheme, based on ILO's standards and international best practice was adopted by tripartite stakeholders in 2014 and to be presented as a new law to Parliament in 2016.	The ILO provided technical advisory services and in particular, it assisted in drafting the provisions of the new unemployment insurance scheme, based on extensive tripartite consultations and in line with ILO's social security Conventions and international best practices. The ILO also developed the policy design parameters for the new scheme.
2	The new unemployment insurance scheme addresses the lack of coverage of private sector workers in case of unemployment. The scheme ensures the compensation to insured unemployed workers who lose their employment for reasons beyond their control. It is mandatory for all employees in the private sectors in the Kurdistan region who are covered by the general social security system.	Following a request by the Kurdistan Regional Government the ILO provided support for the drafting of a new unemployment insurance law based on the previously drafted unemployment insurance regulation.
3	Employer's and worker's representatives have been consulted throughout the process of the establishment of the new unemployment insurance scheme. Tripartite stakeholders endorsed: - the draft unemployment insurance scheme.	ILO developed the policy design for the unemployment insurance scheme, based on extensive tripartite stakeholder's consultations.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The new unemployment insurance law covers women in the same way as men. Thus, it contributes to strengthening women's access to and inclusion in the labour market.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Jordan/JOR105

[ACI3] Improved capacity of constituents to implement and manage social security schemes

1	A National Social Protection Floor (SPF) has been endorsed by tripartite stakeholders in 2015 and is reflected in the Government's "Jordan Response plan 2015 for the Syria Crisis"	<p>The ILO has been over the last two biennia providing technical and advisory support to tripartite constituents, namely by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carrying out a SPF costing study, which assess different scenarios and their costs for the establishment of a national SPF. - launching of a national SPF by tripartite Jordanian stakeholders. - supporting the establishment of a national tripartite SPF Advisory Board and the preparation of its terms of reference. - carrying out awareness raising campaign on the social protection floor, including a short video, fact sheets, posters, etc. - carrying out tailor made workshops for tripartite stakeholders on the SPF. - facilitation South-South cooperation (exchange on social protection policies and their implementation with the Government of Mexico (Prospera, formerly Oportunidades programme)) <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	The national SPF seeks to extend social protection coverage in child benefits and old-age benefits to so far uncovered groups such as informal sector workers.	<p>The ILO prepared an impact assessment of a national SPF on poverty, gender and women empowerment and child labour. The assessment will be presented to tripartite stakeholder for endorsement in December 2015.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the</p>

			reported results
	3	ILO's policy recommendations are based on extensive consultations with social partners.	The ILO is promoting the SPF with national stakeholders, based on the SPF awareness raising materials it has prepared. The ILO has carried out a costing study in 2013, and up-dated in 2015 which assesses the costs for setting up a national SPF in Jordan, following the ILO Rapid Assessment Protocol. The ILO will carry out further activities for awareness raising and the implementation of a national SPF in Jordan. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- The adopted New Social Security Law No. 1 of the Year 2014 allowed Jordan to strive towards the extension of social security coverage to the whole population, with special emphasis on the excluded categories allowing voluntary affiliation for stay-at home women and students. A big part of women are benefiting from the new social security law.

b) Partnerships (external)

- The ILO is supporting the government to develop and sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Social Security Corporation of Jordan (SSC) and the government of Mexico, in order to share SPF best practices.

- The ILO is developing a Memorandum of Understanding between the Social Security Corporation of Jordan (SSC), the ILO and the government of Palestine, in order to share social security best practices of Jordan with Palestine. Palestine is in the process of implementing the first social security system for private sector workers and their family members.

Oman/OMN998

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1	The policy framework for the unemployment insurance scheme was established and subsequently adopted by Cabinet and tripartite stakeholders in November 2015	The ILO provided technical advisory services and in particular, it assisted in the drafting of the provisions of the new unemployment insurance law. A Royal Decree will be issued by mid-December and the minister of Manpower announced that the implementation of the new scheme will commence in January 2016. An actuarial valuation for the unemployment insurance scheme will be submitted to tripartite stakeholders at the beginning of December. An administrative report outlining the implementation issues of the proposed scheme will be submitted to tripartite stakeholders at the beginning of December and will be endorsed by tripartite stakeholders by Mid-Dec 2015
2	The new unemployment insurance scheme addresses the lack of coverage of private sector workers in case of unemployment. The scheme ensures the compensation to insured unemployed workers who lose their employment for reasons beyond their control.	In November 2015, following a request by the Minister of Manpower and PASI, the ILO supported the drafting of a new unemployment insurance law
3	Employer's and worker's representatives have been consulted throughout the process of the establishment of the policy framework and the drafting of the new unemployment insurance scheme. Tripartite stakeholders endorsed: - The policy framework and the draft unemployment insurance scheme.	ILO developed the policy design for the unemployment insurance scheme, based on extensive tripartite stakeholder's consultations.

**Palestinian Territory,
Occupied/PSE998**

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The implementation plan of the new Social Security Administration, including the tripartite Social Security Board, for the new social security system has been adopted by tripartite Palestinian stakeholders in September 2015.

More than 25 representatives from tripartite Palestinian constituents received training in the area of social protection and became qualified to join the Social Security Board and to administer the new social security system. They were capacitated to determine the investment policies of the funds of the new social security scheme in Palestine, and their knowledge on administration techniques was strengthened.

Social dialogue amongst tripartite constituents has improved, as evidenced by the fruitful discussions and negotiations on the different topics raised during the training workshops.

The ILO provided technical assistance and advisory support by:

- carrying out an Administration Study for the Establishment of the Administration for a National Social Security System in the OPT, based on extensive consultations with stakeholders. This administration Study was submitted and approved by tripartite stakeholders in September 2015.

- developed a "Manual for the administration of the new Palestinian social security system" in April 2015, as well as the road map for the establishment of the new social security administration.

- produced awareness raising materials and fund raising materials for the establishment of the new social security administration, and is currently carrying out an awareness-raising and media campaign targeting private sector workers and their family members, as well as private sector employers and civil society.

The ILO provided extensive assistance for the adoption of the implementation plan, through:

-Financing the participation of the tripartite social security committee in two regional social security workshop organized in Beirut by the Arab Social Security Association of the Arab Labour Organization in collaboration with the ILO. The first workshop (1-3 September 2014) covered social security administration and awareness raising, on social security. The second workshop (8-10 December 2014) covered Social Protection Floors and related awareness raising.

-Organizing a study tour to the Jordanian

			<p>Social Security Corporation for selected tripartite Palestinian stakeholders who work on the development of the new social security law for Palestine, from 14 till 18 December 2014.</p> <p>-Organizing several tailor made training workshops during in December 2014, March and April 2015, on investment policies and investment techniques for the new social security institution, focusing on the different scenarios applicable to Palestine.</p>
	2	<p>The new social security law extends old-age, disability and death pensions as well as maternity and employment injury benefits to Palestinian workers in the private sector and their family members, who were excluded from any social security coverage.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical assistance and advisory support</p>
	3	<p>Employer's and worker's representatives have been consulted throughout the process of developing the implementation plan of the new Social Security Administration. Tripartite stakeholders endorsed the implementation plan.</p>	<p>ILO developed the implementation plan, based on extensive tripartite stakeholder's consultations, and in line with international standards.</p>

Saudi Arabia/SAU151

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Schemes for Saudi Nationals established, and Pension coverage to Non-Saudi workers extended

1	<p>1)An unemployment insurance law, based on ILO's standards and international best practice was enacted by Parliament in January 2014.</p> <p>2)A new unemployment assistance scheme (Hafiz II) has been implemented in 2014 by the Government and it is anchored in the employment plan of 2014 of Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>1) The ILO provided technical advisory services and in particular, it assisted in drafting the unemployment insurance law, based on extensive tripartite consultations and in line with ILO's social security Conventions and international best practices. The ILO also developed the policy design parameters for the new scheme and carried out an actuarial valuation for providing costing options for the new scheme.</p> <p>2) The ILO provided technical advisory services and in particular, it assisted in drafting the provisions of the new unemployment assistance scheme, based on extensive tripartite consultations and in line with ILO's social security Conventions and international best practices. The ILO also developed the policy design parameters for the new scheme and carried out an actuarial valuation for providing costing options for the new scheme consultations.</p>
2	<p>1) The new unemployment insurance law addresses the lack of coverage of private sector workers job seekers in case of unemployment. The law ensures the compensation to insured unemployed workers who lose their employment for reasons beyond their control. It is mandatory for all Saudi employees in the private sectors who are covered by the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI).</p> <p>2)The new unemployment assistance</p>	<p>ILO carried out an actuarial valuation for this unemployment insurance scheme in order to assess the costs of the scheme's parameters and ensure their financial sustainability.</p>

		scheme provides financial assistance to job seekers aged 35-60, who are looking for a job and are not covered by the unemployment insurance law.	
	3	<p>1)Employer's and worker's representatives have been consulted throughout the process of the establishment of the new unemployment insurance scheme. Tripartite stakeholders endorsed:the unemployment insurance draft law;the related actuarial valuation;and the plan for the administration of the schemes.</p> <p>2)Employer's and worker's representatives have been consulted throughout the process of the establishment of the new unemployment assistance scheme. Tripartite stakeholders endorsed:the draft unemployment assistance scheme; and the related actuarial valuation.</p>	ILO developed the policy design for the unemployment insurance scheme and unemployment assistance scheme, based on extensive tripartite stakeholder's consultations.

Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia/KHM226

[ACI3] Increased quality and coverage of social protection, particularly among vulnerable groups

1

(1) The legal framework, including the Sub-Decree for the establishment of the National Health Insurance (NHI) Scheme were developed and finalized by July 2015 by a technical group composed of officials from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and Ministry of Health. The proposals are expected to be endorsed by the Prime-Minister by December 2015. The NHI will complement the Work Injury Insurance schemes and is planned to be operational in January 2016.

(2) 15 Social Service Delivery Mechanism (SSDM) were established and are operational in 2 targeted districts and 13 commune offices by July 2015 based on a pilot model. The collection of information on potential beneficiaries and services available at local level are currently taking place. The operational tools initially developed such as the Social protection Form and the district database are currently being tested and additional elements are in the design process, including communication tools.

(1) ILO provided support to the National Social Security Fund in the designing of the NHI scheme by preparing an actuarial study and facilitation of the national social dialogue that culminated with the agreement on the system modalities and parameters.

(2) The ILO supported the government in the development of the Social Service Delivery Mechanism (SSDM) concept starting with a feasibility study, in the design of its implementation modalities in the local level, including the definition of manual of operations and procedures. In addition ILO provided training at different administrative levels, developed the databases and data collection tools and supported financially the District Administrations with the establishment of the services. The ILO provided assistance at local level in setting up the SSDM offices and coaching newly hired SSDM assistants and local administrations on the delivery of social services.

Through a National Program Officer the ILO has provided assistance at local level in setting up the SSDM offices and coaching the recently hired SSDM assistants and local administrations on the delivery of social services.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

	2	<p>(1) The NHI will cover the formal private employees and is expected to cover their dependents after a few years of operation to ensure the smooth functioning of the scheme gradually.</p> <p>(2) In the follow up of the approval of the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (NSPS) a pilot model of the Social Service Delivery Mechanism (SSDM) was established in order to increase the outreach of social protection programmes and improve operations of existing social protection schemes so that all the poor and the vulnerable can have access to social protection provisions.</p>	<p>(1) ILO support in line with international social security standards, specifically Recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors, promoted the provision of universal social protection benefits and the coverage of vulnerable groups thus far excluded from social protection provisions. The support to the NSSF includes the actuarial study of the NHI, design benefit packages, provider payment mechanism, legal framework and IT development.</p> <p>(2) Financially and technically support to the pilot SSDM included feasibility study, the design of operational tools, installation of 15 offices and ensured their daily operation, capacity building to relevant officers and developing a database for storing information collected and monitoring of the programmes.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
	3	<p>(1) The discussions to define contribution levels and the benefit package involved representatives of Workers and Employers.</p> <p>(2)Both, the NSSF and the Social Service Delivery Mechanism project are led by a tripartite governing board and tripartite steering committee at national level respectively.</p>	<p>(1)and (2) ILO support to the process of dialogue between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training concerning the financial implications of the introduction of the NHI within the parameters agreed with the Social Partners, was a crucial contribution which facilitated the reaching of agreement on the NHI.</p> <p>The ILO provided support the update of the actuarial study by reviewing the contribution rate for the NHI and presented to the tripartite governing board of the NSSF, Ministry of Economic and Finance, a technical committee</p>

		including the Ministry of Health, to ensure financial sustainability of the scheme. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)		
a) Gender equality and non-discrimination		b) Partnerships (external)
-		ILO-Korea: Supporting the implementation of sustainable social protection floors for the workers and their families in ASEAN

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO996

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1	<p>(1) Social Security Law: After the promulgation of the Social Security Law by the President of Lao PDR in August 2013, the drafting committee chaired by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW) prepared regulations for the establishment of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), the new government agency merging the former Social Security Organization (SSO) and the State Authority for Social Security (SASS). Detailed benefit regulation required for the implementation of the revised benefit provisions (as per the stipulations of the social security law) were adopted in July 2014 by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.</p> <p>(2) National Health Insurance (NHI): Implementation of a pilot of the National Health Insurance Scheme in Vang Vieng District in January 2015 in the framework of the Decree on National Health Insurance adopted by Prime Minister in October 2012. Guidelines for pilot scheme adopted by Minister of Health in December 2014.</p>	<p>(1) ILO has provided comments on the draft Social Security Law and technical assistance on drafting benefit regulations.</p> <p>(2) ILO provided technical assistance on clarifying the institutional mandate of the National Health Insurance scheme and on the drafting internal regulations.</p> <p>The project also supported the National Health Insurance Bureau in the preparation of detailed technical guidelines relating to the planned pilot scheme in Vang Vieng.</p>
2	<p>(1) The Social Security Law: Some provisions have been amended, including the pension formula for retirement pensions, and the benefit provisions for sickness and maternity benefits. Furthermore, the law stipulates the provision of unemployment benefits requiring the introduction of a new benefit branch. Population coverage has been extended through provisions for the voluntary coverage of self-employed workers.</p> <p>(2) The NHI pilot scheme aims to extend the</p>	<p>(1) ILO has provided advice on policy formulation and institutional capacity building on social security provisions.</p> <p>(2) ILO support included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance on the design of the pilot scheme and implementation arrangements - Support on pilot operations and the establishment of a Solidarity Fund for the financing of contribution subsidies

		coverage of voluntary health insurance coverage by means of subsidized contributions.	
	3	Workers' and Employers' representatives were involved in the activities.	

Myanmar/MMR128

[ACI3] Extending social protection in Myanmar through social security policy review and national dialogue on a Social Protection Floor

1	<p>A national social protection strategic plan (NSPSP) is developed by an inter-ministerial working group including key line ministries. The NSPSP was adopted by the Government of Myanmar on 30 December 2014.</p>	<p>Following the request of the working group for ILO support to formulate the NSPSP, the ILO facilitated an assessment-based national dialogue (ABND) exercise on social protection. Between 2013 and 2015, this exercise involved a large number of stakeholders at the national level (i.e. line ministries, employers and workers representatives, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, financial institutions and the academia). This participatory exercise provided a comprehensive mapping of social protection provisions delivered by the central government and development partners as well as policy and implementation gaps. The ILO also facilitated awareness raising and advocacy on the role of social protection through widespread knowledge-sharing efforts. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
2	<p>The NSPSP has policy proposals to extend coverage of social protection to excluded groups such as workers in the informal economy, the elderly, persons living with disabilities. The flagship programmes of the NSPSP include: maternal and new-born benefit; child benefit and school feeding; under-employment and seasonal unemployment benefit (public employment guarantee scheme); social pension and disability pension.</p>	<p>ILO through the ABND provided inputs to the NSPSP in particular in developing concrete policy options on a national social protection floor, the cost and potential impact on poverty reduction of those options were also estimated. All of the flagship programmes of the NSPSP are proposals developed through the ABND process. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	<p>The social partners, among many different</p>	<p>ILO facilitated the participation of the social</p>

		<p>stakeholders participated actively during the ABND exercise.</p>	<p>partners in the ABND exercise.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Thailand/THA251

Improving the existing social security systems - bridging gaps of inequity and expanding coverage of social protection/ social security to the informal sector

1	<p>(1) The Social Security Act (Article 40) has been revised and adopted in 2015 to extend social security coverage. As the NESDB has not yet been finalized it can be reported on when it is finalized.</p> <p>(2) In 2015, through a government regulation, the Ministry of Finance has earmarked nearly 1.4 billion baht (\$39.82 million) as seed funding for the National Savings Fund for two fiscal years through 2016.</p>	ILO provided technical support for meetings and consultations, including training to members of the Subcommittee on Social Security.
2	<p>(1) The revised article of the Social Security Act extends coverage to the following benefits, sickness and injury benefit, maternity benefit, death, invalidity, old age and unemployment to all self-employed and informal economy workers, without any exception (domestic workers were specifically excluded before the revision of the legislation). The implementation will begin on 20 October 2015 (120 days after the announcement in the Royal Gazette).</p> <p>(2) Nearly 25 million workers in the informal sector, who are not covered by the Social Security Fund, Government Pension Fund or provident funds, and aged between 15 and 60, will be eligible for benefits under the retirement safety net provided by the fund. This is the pension benefit. If the person is under article 33 of the Social Security Act (aged between 15-60), he/she would be entitled to all 7 benefits.</p>	ILO provided technical supports in meetings and consultations, including some training. Advocacy continues with a view to include domestic workers under the application of Article 33 that covers employees, who have an employer.
3	Consultation were held with and technical	ILO provided technical support to the social

		<p>support was provided to the Sub-committee on Social Security and the tripartite Board of the Social Security Organization (SSO).</p>	<p>partners through meetings and consultations. Discussions have taken place and ILO technical advisory support has been provided: The ILO has worked with the SSO board members, the NESDB, the Subcommittee on Labour Law Reform, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, as well as various civil society organisations for policy advocacy.</p>
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Viet Nam/VNM151

Strengthened national capacities and knowledge base for the effective implementation of social security policies and strategies.

1	<p>The Social Insurance Law reform was passed by the National Assembly on 20 November 2014.</p> <p>National Assembly is selecting policy alternatives on protecting workers in the informal economy during old age.</p>	<p>ILO provided technical comments on different drafts of the Social Insurance Law and through technical consultation workshops, meetings with the Government and National Assembly. The approved Social Insurance Law reflects, in part, the following ILO recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Coverage expansion: short-term contracts under 3 months (starting in 2018); foreign workers; Vietnamese working abroad and State support for voluntary insurance.- Adequacy: the reform will change insurable earnings from basic salaries to total income, in line with Article 90 of the Labour Code by 2018.- Equity and sustainability: roadmap to equalize treatment between civil servants and private sector employees (effective by mid next decade); change in the pension formula and average wage calculation should improve the financial projection of the pension fund.- Maternity: maternity leave extension to 6 months; first ever paternal leave (although short).
2	<p>The Social Insurance Law reform seeks to extend coverage of non-contributory pensions (social pensions) for persons who reach 80 years of age and are not covered by contributory pension scheme. The effort is part of social assistance reforms in Viet Nam aimed at promoting greater policy coherence for older-age persons both in the formal and informal sector (i.e., between social</p>	<p>ILO produced a Policy Paper and a research report on policy alternatives to protect informal workers in old age for Viet Nam, and presented the findings and recommendations for discussion at the National Assembly.</p>

		insurance and social assistance offerings). The ILO has sought to bring policy alternatives before the national assembly to consider expanding protections for workers in the informal economy.	
	3	The social insurance law was consulted with relevant government agencies as well as workers and employers organizations (VGCL and VCCI).	ILO provided technical support to organize number of consultation workshops on the draft social insurance law, where VGCL and VCCI raised their voice for workers and employer. Several technical meeting sessions were organised with VGCL and VCCI individually for ILO to advocate about ILO's recommendation in the new law.

Indonesia/IDN103

[ACI3] Government and social partners have greater capacity in designing and implementing social protection policies and programmes

1

(1) Extension of the social security coverage included in the National Medium-Term Development plan RPJNM 2015-2019 which was issued by Presidential Decree No. 2 of 2015 signed on 8 January 2015.

(2) A new public pension scheme has been implemented in July 2015

(3) BAPPENAS (the Indonesian ministry of planning) develops an Integrated Referral System (IRS) for better coordination and integration of social protection and employment services in Indonesia. The preparation phase started in 2014 and continued in 2015 with the testing of the tools in some pilot districts. Upon completion of the evaluation by the end of 2015, decision will be taken for roll out.

(1) The ILO provided technical and advisory support over the last few biennia with a view to promoting the extension of social protection. The ILO produced in 2012 the Assessment Based National Dialogue on Social protection (ABND) report with contribution from the main stakeholders of the social protection system and calling for strong effort to establish a social protection floor in Indonesia. It was endorsed by the Indonesian Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS).

(2) The ILO conducted an actuarial valuation of the proposed pension scheme between May and December 2014, in response to a request from the Ministry of Manpower. The main conclusions of the study and recommendations were presented to tripartite constituents.

(3) The ILO conducted feasibility studies for the establishment of a better coordinated and integrated social protection system in Indonesia through the Single Window Service project in two provinces in 2013 and 2014. The report, Design study of the Single Referral System for Social Protection System in Indonesia, published in December 2014 was endorsed by the Indonesian ministry of Social Affairs.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

	<p>2</p> <p>(1) The National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) targets a substantial increase in the participation of informal economy workers, (majority of Indonesian workers) who so far have limited protection. -The social Health insurance targets universal coverage by 2019 from a baseline coverage rate of 51.8% in October 2014; -the RPJMN also foresees to more than double the affiliation of informal economy workers to the workers' social security programmes (Work-injury, Old-age provident fund, Death benefit and pension). It foresees reaching a target of 62.4 million formal economy workers and 3.5 million informal economy workers (from a baseline of 29.5 million formal economy workers and 1.3 informal economy workers).</p> <p>(2) The new public pension scheme targets workers from private sector companies (including documented migrant workers who have been working in Indonesia for at least 6 months). It is a defined benefit scheme.</p> <p>(3) The Integrated Referral System is planned to be rolled out over a 5 year period from January 2015 to Dec 2019. It targets to roll out into 100 districts/municipality locations with an average of 20 districts/municipality per year. The IRS is composed of four main tools: (1) A database of the poor (improve the update process of the existing "Unified Database"); (2) Family Profiles based on Needs Assessment (3) Programme Profiles based on the inventory of existing SP services in the corresponding district and municipality; (4)</p>	<p>(1)The gap analysis conducted during the ABND in 2012 identified informal sector workers as one of the main group with very limited protection. ILO's recommendation 202 on the social protection floor advocating for universality of the social protection system have been promoted through diverse forums in 2014 and 2015.</p> <p>(2)The gap analysis conducted during the ABND in 2012 highlighted the limitation of pension mainly to civil servants, military, and police personnel while old age benefits for private sector workers were limited to a provident fund (lump sum payment). ILO's convention 102 on social protection minimum standards advocating for old age benefits on the form of regular payments have been promoted through diverse forums in 2014 and 2015.</p> <p>(3)ILO's contribution to the IRS: - a recommendation of the ABND, jointly organized with BAPPENAS - the feasibility studies and the design report produced under the single window service have been shared with BAPPENAS.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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	3	<p>Complaints Resolution Tracking System.</p> <p>(1) The assessment of the social protection situation in Indonesia was based on a number of consultations with all relevant ministries, institutions, workers' and employers' representatives at both the provincial and national levels, and United Nations (UN) agencies participating in Indonesia's UNPDF sub-working group on the SPF.</p> <p>(2) Four Indonesian Trade Unions' confederations (KSPI, KSBI, KSPSI-Rekonsiliasi and KSPSI-Congres Jakarta) and THE Indonesian employers' association (APINDO) were closely involved in the discussions at each stage of the actuarial valuation of the proposed pension scheme and the recommendations were disseminated to and discussed with workers and employers's organizations.</p> <p>(3) The workers unions and APINDO have also been closely involved with the development of the Integrated Referral System concept.</p>	<p>(1) Government, workers and employers' representatives were associated in the discussions during the ABND.</p> <p>(2) ILO conducted an actuarial training for the tripartite constituents including representatives of each of the 4 workers' union confederation and representatives of the Indonesian employer's association (APINDO) during a workshop in November 2014.</p> <p>The results of the actuarial valuation and ILO's recommendation were shared and discussed with the tripartite constituents during bilateral meetings with unions and workers between November 2014 and July 2015 and also during the third Indonesian Industrial Relation Convention in May 2015.</p> <p>(3) In addition to the fact that the idea of better coordinating social protection programmes in Indonesia was a recommendation of the ABND, in which workers and employers' organizations were closely associated, the concept development (under the single window service project) has been discussed with the tripartite constituents. Workers and employers' organizations have also been associated in the discussions during the launch of the design study.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Bangladesh/BGD301
Coverage of social protection improved.

1

The «Understanding for a Practical Arrangement on Payments to the Victims of the Rana Plaza Accident and their Families and Dependants for their Losses» agreed by representatives of all major stakeholders on 20 November 2013.
The decision regarding the design of benefits was made at by the RPCC on 2 December 2013.
The Rana Plaza Compensation Claims processing has been completed at 90% by August 2015.
The national public consultation on establishment of a national employment injury insurance (EII) scheme concluded, 24 February 2015.
A draft EII Feasibility Study submitted in August 2015.

The ILO has been providing independent technical and advisory support acting as a neutral chair of the Rana Plaza Coordination Committee (RPCC) since mid-2013. The objective of the RPCC was to develop a comprehensive and independent process that would deliver support to the victims, their families and dependants in a predictable manner consistent with international labour standards. The ILO has, amongst other support:

- Drafted the legal provisions governing the RPCA based on C.121;
- Developed and completed in 2014-15 the Administrative Calculation Tool to register benefit claims and to calculate benefits audited;
- Prepared in 2015 a Technical Report on the Rana Plaza Scheme Design and Operationalization, and Lessons Learnt;
- Set-up a Repository and official platform in December 2013 for the Rana Plaza Compensation Arrangement (<http://www.ranaplaza-arrangement.org/>);
- Prepared several press releases and media coverage closely articulated with BetterWorks in 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- Developed a video on the Rana Plaza Legacy for Employment Injury Insurance in April 2015. Lessons learnt from the Rana Plaza compensation arrangement has led national counterparts to request the ILO to provide support for the introduction of a national Employment Injury Scheme for workers in the Ready Made Garment sector and supply chain workers.

		<p>Awareness raising through a video on Rana Plaza legacy and the need for a national employment injury insurance system. Partnerships are concluded on supporting the EII endeavour.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>The Understanding addresses the coverage of Victims of the Rana Plaza Accident and their Families and Dependants due to work related accident and death extending coverage to injuries not covered so far under the Labour Act.</p>	<p>Given that the compensation amounts provided for under the Labour Act are relatively small and do not meet the standards of the ILO's Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121), the ILO through the provision of its advice was able to ensure that the amounts paid to the victims was raised to a level more in line with C.121</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	<p>ILO acted as a neutral Chair for the Rana Plaza Coordination Committee (RPCC). The RPCC, which oversees the implementation of the Arrangement, brings together representatives of the Government, the garment industry both locally and internationally, trade unions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).</p>	<p>The ILO provided independent technical advisory support to the RPCC for the design and implementation of the scheme.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Europe and Central Asia

Kyrgyzstan/KGZ154

[ACI3] Social protection system enhanced by improving national social security schemes

1	The Government of Kyrgyzstan adopted the Programme of social protection development (decree #85 of 27 February 2015). The Programme includes direct reference to the ILO Convention No. 102 and Recommendation No.202. It also includes in its action plan the carrying out of an Assessment Based National Dialogue on the development of a national social protection floor.	ILO provided advisory and technical support through: - Awareness-raising/Advocacy; - Technical advice: development of the component on disability of the Programme. Guidance and technical advice on the overall structure as well as the Action Plan of the Programme (July – December 2014). - Knowledge sharing: various ILO publications were translated into Russian and contributed to the development of the Programme: World Social Protection Report 2014/15; Global Wage Report 2014/15; Social Security for all: Building social protection floors and comprehensive social security systems. A joint publication with WFP on social protection and food security (to be finalized in Sep/Oct 2015). RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
2	The Programme of social protection development of Kyrgyzstan and its Action Plan address the coverage of so far excluded groups, namely disabled people, poor households, pensioners, and children. The Programme will provide old-age, family and child benefits.	Technical advice: development of the component on disability of the Programme. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
3	ILO's recommendations on the Programme of social protection development were shared with the social partners and endorsed by the SPF Working Group and submitted to the Government.	ILO provided support to social partners through awareness-raising events and technical advice. Awareness-raising/Advocacy: Support provided to social partners was mainly related to

			<p>capacity building in order to enhance their knowledge on social protection as well as experience on social dialogue with a view to facilitating their engagement in constructive policy dialogue on social security/protection For example an Introductory training on ILO standards (C102 and R202) in May 2014 to tripartite constituents and stakeholders (including UN agencies, Social security institutions, line Ministries and major NGOs recommended by the Government); As a follow-up the Action Plan of the Programme on social protection Development, the ILO has been playing a leading role in the interagency Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) through joint UN collaboration (UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, WFP etc.) since Dec 2014. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>			
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p>	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p>		
<p>-</p>	<p>In the course of ABND, strategic partnerships established with UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, WFP.</p>		

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia/COL176

Los mandantes habrán fortalecido su capacidad institucional para la formulación de políticas públicas tendientes a extender la cobertura de seguridad social con énfasis en la promoción de un piso de protección social

1

1. El Ministerio de Trabajo reglamentó el Nuevo Mecanismo de Protección al Cesante (Decreto 2852) el 6 de diciembre de 2013, a través del cual se garantiza la protección de los trabajadores en caso de quedar desempleados, manteniendo el acceso a salud, pensiones, subsidio familiar y el acceso a los servicios de intermediación y capacitación laboral.
2. El Ministerio de Trabajo promovió la adopción del Decreto 1047 el 4 de junio de 2014, mediante el cual se establecen las normas para la afiliación de los conductores del servicio público de taxi al Sistema Integral de Seguridad Social.
3. Mediante la expedición de la Ley 1743/15, que aprueba el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo de Colombia 2014-2018, el Gobierno instituyó un mecanismo alternativo de protección social para los trabajadores independientes con ingresos inferiores al salario mínimo y promovió la obligación de adoptar una política nacional de trabajo decente para promover la generación de empleo, la formalización laboral y la protección de los trabajadores de los sectores público y privado en coordinación con las entidades territoriales.
4. Libro Blanco del Sistema de Subsidio Familiar en Colombia (12/2014), cuyo objetivo fue consensuar las bases para la formulación y construcción de los escenarios

1. y 2. La OIT con fondos del Gobierno de Colombia, Carta Acuerdo 225/2013, proveyó de asistencia técnica y contribuciones específicas que fueron incorporadas en la versión final del proyecto de reglamentación finalmente aprobado.
3. La OIT con fondos del Gobierno de Colombia, Carta Acuerdo 225/2013, proveyó asistencia técnica para el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018 en materia de Trabajo Decente, que guiará las políticas públicas en la actual Administración.
4. La OIT con fondos del Gobierno de Colombia, Carta Acuerdo 225/2013, proveyó de asistencia técnica y consultas tripartitas para la elaboración del Libro Blanco
5. La OIT con fondos del Gobierno de Colombia, Carta Acuerdo 225/2013, proveyó de asistencia técnica al Ministerio de Trabajo según el siguiente detalle:
 - 5.1. Estudios de caracterización del mercado laboral para sectores priorizados;
 - 5.2. Desarrollo de un paquete de sensibilización y plan de capacitaciones para la promoción de formalización laboral y protección social;
 - 5.3. Cartilla para socializar información acerca de la contratación de servicios personales en el sector público ;
 - 5.4. KIT de formalización que incluye cuatro documentos: (i) ABECÉ de formalización; (ii) Acceso a la seguridad social; (iii) Manual de

	<p>futuros del sistema; siempre priorizando la extensión de la cobertura y la suficiencia de las prestaciones. El proceso ampliamente participativo fue liderado por el Ministerio de Trabajo y la OIT.</p> <p>5. El Ministerio de Trabajo de Colombia creó y puso en marcha la Red Nacional de Formalización (2014), con el objeto de promover el desarrollo de políticas públicas para mejorar los niveles de formalización en el país y en particular, los niveles de afiliación al sistema de seguridad social.</p>	<p>acuerdos de formalización laboral; (iv) Cartilla sobre Red de Formalización Laboral.</p> <p>5.5. Facilitación de las brigadas de formalización en distintas ciudades del país, en el marco de la adopción de la Red de Formalización Laboral en Colombia.</p>
2	<p>El plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018 aborda entre otras las siguientes ramas de la seguridad social: desempleo, invalidez, vejez, muerte y asignaciones familiares.</p> <p>1. El nuevo Mecanismo de Protección al Cesante (MPC) cubre a todos los trabajadores del sector público y privado y los trabajadores independientes que hayan realizado aportes a las Cajas de Compensación Familiar.</p> <p>El beneficio recibido consistirá en: 1. aportes al Sistema de Salud y Pensiones; 2. Acceso a la cuota monetaria del subsidio familiar en las condiciones establecidas en la legislación vigente; y, 3. si se ahorró voluntariamente en el MPC, se recibirá como incentivo monetario un valor proporcional al monto del ahorro alcanzado con cargo al FOSFEC (Fondo de Solidaridad de Fomento al Empleo y Protección al Cesante).</p> <p>2. El Decreto 1047 de 2014, que fomenta la afiliación de los conductores de taxi al Sistema Integral de Seguridad Social, cubre a todos los conductores de los equipos destinados al Servicio Público de Transporte</p>	<p>La OIT proveyó asistencia técnica para el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018 en materia de Trabajo Decente, que guiará las políticas públicas en la actual Administración.</p> <p>La OIT en el marco de la Carta Acuerdo 225 de 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - desarrolló en coordinación con el Ministerio de Trabajo, la propuesta técnica del mecanismo alternativo de afiliación para trabajadores del sector rural, que más adelante fue ampliado por el gobierno nacional a los trabajadores independientes que devenguen menos de un salario mínimo, lo que permite lograr mayor cobertura del programa ; - desarrolló en coordinación con el Ministerio del Trabajo, el proyecto de Decreto que se negoció con los actores del gremio de taxistas (dueños de empresas de taxis, dueños de los vehículos y conductores) y resultó en la expedición de una normativa ahora vigente; - apoyó la generación de la Red Nacional de Formalización mediante la contratación de Brigadistas a nivel nacional que socializaran las estrategias con empleadores y trabajadores a nivel regional. En la actualidad se apoya al

		<p>Terrestre Automotor Individual de Pasajeros en Vehículos (Taxi). Los beneficios provendrán de la afiliación a los sistemas de Salud, Pensiones y Riesgos Profesionales. Adicionalmente, contarán con beneficios complementarios que recibirán del seguro de accidentes personales, los cuales deben tomar las empresas de taxis con compañías de seguros autorizadas para operar en Colombia.</p> <p>3. El Mecanismo Alternativo de Protección Social establecido en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018, cubre a todos los trabajadores independientes con ingresos inferiores al salario mínimo, lo que les impide cotizar en el régimen tradicional de Seguridad Social Colombiano. Se estableció la afiliación al Sistema de Salud como cotizante o beneficiario, el ingreso al programa de Beneficios Económicos Periódicos -BEPs- que se trata de un ahorro voluntario para la vejez, y, protección frente a los riesgos de muerte y accidentalidad mediante microseguros.</p> <p>4. La Red de Formalización Nacional creada en 2014 está dirigida a generar políticas de formalización a lo largo del territorio nacional. Las poblaciones objetivo de las políticas que se gesten mediante esta plataforma serán aquellas que operen de manera informal. El Ministerio del Trabajo ha priorizado algunos sectores como transporte, economías informales de frontera, comercio ambulante, construcción, trabajadores domésticos, entre otros.</p>	<p>Ministerio de Trabajo en las mesas locales de empleo, espacio donde funciona a nivel</p>
	3	1. El Libro Blanco del Sistema de Subsidio	En el marco de la Carta Acuerdo 225/2013, la

	<p>Familiar importó un proceso tripartito de discusión y consenso respecto del estado del arte del Sistema y los lineamientos para promover su fortalecimiento; siempre priorizando la extensión de la cobertura y la suficiencia de las prestaciones.</p> <p>2. El Mecanismo Alternativo de afiliación para trabajadores independientes que devenguen menos de un salario mínimo fue formulado tras realizar ejercicios de grupos focales con organizaciones de trabajadores del sector rural en los departamentos de Cauca, Caldas y Nariño, al sur occidente del país. El gobierno nacional también realizó consultas interinstitucionales para consolidar una propuesta que se pudiera incluir en la Ley que aprobó el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo.</p> <p>3. La adopción del Decreto 1047 el 4 de junio de 2014, mediante el cual se establecen las normas para la afiliación de los conductores del servicio público de taxi al Sistema Integral de Seguridad Social, se hizo tras negociaciones y concertación con todos los actores del gremio de taxistas (dueños de empresas de taxis, dueños de los vehículos y conductores) en un proceso que terminó con un consenso general, y como resultado, la expedición de la normativa.</p> <p>4. La Red Nacional de Formalización (2014) usa las Mesas de Empleo departamentales como plataforma de consulta con los actores sociales. En estas se convoca a los actores del tripartismo a nivel local para la toma de decisiones y la consideración de las realidades de las regiones.</p>	<p>OIT conjuntamente con el Ministerio de Trabajo lideró y coordinó el proceso ampliamente participativo que derivó en la adopción del Libro Blanco del Sistema de Subsidio Familiar.</p> <p>En el marco de la Carta Acuerdo 225/2013 se coordinó con el Ministerio del Trabajo la investigación y consulta en los departamentos de Cauca, Caldas y Nariño con las organizaciones de trabajadores del sector rural para la generación del mecanismo alternativo de afiliación.</p>
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Peru/PER181

[ACI3] Los mandantes habrán fortalecido su capacidad institucional para la formulación de políticas públicas tendientes a extender la cobertura de seguridad social, con énfasis en la promoción de un piso de protección social

1

1. El Consejo Nacional del Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo adoptó en Mayo de 2014 una Política Nacional de Seguridad Social (2013/14) que asegura, progresivamente, niveles más elevados de seguridad social en consonancia con el Convenio núm. 102 y la Recomendación núm. 202.

2. El Ministerio de Trabajo adoptó en 2014 la Estrategia Sectorial de Formalización Laboral 2014-2016.

1. La OIT proveyó de asistencia técnica y contribuciones específicas que fueron incorporadas en la versión final de la Política Nacional de Seguridad Social. En particular, la OIT acompañó todo el proceso de discusión y construcción de consensos en el seno de la Comisión Técnica de Seguridad Social del Consejo Nacional del Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo.

Complementariamente, la OIT fortaleció las capacidades de los representantes de Gobierno, Trabajadores y Empleadores en materia de seguridad social y en especial la Recomendación núm. 202.

En seguimiento al trabajo producido por el grupo interagencial sobre el piso de protección social (2012/2013), el documento de trabajo también se benefició de contribuciones específicas de UNICEF, UNFPA, OPS y HelpAge International. El aporte de estas instituciones en el proceso de construcción del documento de trabajo, base de las discusiones para la Política Nacional de Seguridad Social y su futura implementación, resultó sumamente importante para los consensos alcanzados.

2. La OIT proveyó de asistencia técnica y contribuciones específicas que fueron incorporadas en la versión final de la Estrategia Sectorial de Formalización 2014-2016. En particular, la OIT acompañó todo el proceso de construcción del Instrumento y contribuyó con insumos técnicos para la definición de la estrategia “desarrollar el acceso universal a la seguridad social, fortaleciendo la institucionalidad y fomentando

		<p>una cultura de seguridad social”, en coordinación con los postulados de la Política Nacional de Seguridad Social.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>1. La Política Nacional de Seguridad Social (PNSS) está integrada por siete lineamientos con sus respectivas estrategias, priorizando la seguridad del ingreso a lo largo de todo el ciclo vital de las personas y el acceso a servicios esenciales de salud. Entre ellos destacan la seguridad social como derecho fundamental y la promoción del acceso universal y progresivo a la seguridad social de la población actualmente excluida.</p> <p>2. La Estrategia Sectorial de Formalización Laboral 2014-2016 tiene por objeto reducir la informalidad laboral en el segmento asalariado del Sector Privado, sobre la base de tres ejes estratégicos: (i) promover la mejora de la productividad; (ii) mejorar los incentivos a ingresar a la formalidad laboral; (iii) fortalecer la capacidad del Sector Trabajo para hacer cumplir la regulación laboral.</p>	<p>La OIT proporcionó asistencia técnica, acompañó y monitoreó todo el proceso. Documento de Trabajo OIT – Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo, concluido y publicado en agosto de 2015: “Análisis integral de la Protección Social en el Perú”. El trabajo realiza un análisis descriptivo de la seguridad social en el Perú bajo la perspectiva de la Recomendación núm. 202, con énfasis en la coordinación interinstitucional, el financiamiento y las estrategias para extender la cobertura efectiva de los diversos subsistemas de seguridad social. Esta contribución técnica fue solicitada expresamente a la OIT por la Secretaría Técnica del Consejo Nacional del Trabajo para fortalecer los espacios de diálogo en torno a la adopción de la Política Nacional de Seguridad Social y su consiguiente implementación.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	<p>La Política Nacional de Seguridad Social fue discutida, consensuada y adoptada tripartitamente por el Consejo Nacional del Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo. La estrategia sectorial de formalización se constituye en un instrumento importante para</p>	<p>La OIT fortaleció las capacidades de los representantes de Gobierno, Trabajadores y Empleadores en materia de seguridad social y en especial la Recomendación núm. 202. Los cursos de formación realizados en 2014 y 2015 con el apoyo del Centro de Formación de la</p>

		<p>avanzar en la aplicación de la Política Nacional de Seguridad Social, al promover de la extensión de la cobertura con énfasis en los grupos tradicionales excluidos, fortaleciendo la institucionalidad y fomentando una cultura de seguridad social.</p>	<p>OIT en Turín, priorizaron la participación de actores tripartitos de la Comisión Técnica de Seguridad Social del Consejo Nacional del Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Honduras/HND127

[ACI3] El país con el apoyo de la OIT, fortalece los regímenes contributivos existentes y avanza hacia la implementación de un PPS en el marco de una estrategia integral

1	<p>El Congreso de la República en mayo del 2015 aprobó la Ley Marco de Protección Social, la cual sienta las bases para la creación de un sistema de protección social universal que será implementado en forma gradual.</p>	<p>La OIT ofreció asistencia técnica a solicitud del Presidente de la República de Honduras y del Congreso, para lo cual elaboró un documento que analizó la Ley Marco y proveyó conclusiones y recomendaciones para mejorar su alineación con el Convenio Núm. 102 asegurando una mayor claridad y sustento técnico, de acuerdo con las mejores prácticas y principios promovidos por la OIT en materia de seguridad social. La gran mayoría (no menos del 70%) de estas recomendaciones fueron incluidas en la versión final de la ley.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>El sistema de protección social universal incluido en la Ley Marco aprobada por el país, no solamente tiene incorporado mejorar la seguridad social contributiva, sino que además establece un piso de protección social dirigido a cubrir a los sectores más pobres y vulnerables de la sociedad y sectores como los trabajadores independientes y sus familias, aún no cubiertos por la seguridad social. El sistema plantea un Régimen de Piso de Protección Social con los siguientes nuevos beneficios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ingreso básico por niño.- Acceso a vivienda.- Planes y programas que promuevan la salud integral.	<p>La OIT ofreció asistencia técnica a solicitud del Presidente de la República de Honduras y del Congreso, para lo cual elaboró un documento que analizó la Ley Marco y proveyó conclusiones y recomendaciones para mejorar su alineación con el Convenio Núm. 102 asegurando una mayor claridad y sustento técnico, de acuerdo con las mejores prácticas y principios promovidos por la OIT en materia de seguridad social. La gran mayoría (no menos del 70%) de estas recomendaciones fueron incluidas en la versión final de la ley.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planes y programas que promuevan el empleo y la seguridad alimentaria de las familias. - Planes recreativos que promuevan la prevención y el sano esparcimiento para el desarrollo integral de las familias y comunidades. - Planes asistenciales y hogares temporales, para niños o niñas en situación de abandono. - Planes asistenciales y subsidios en dinero o especie. - Plan de subsidios para incentivar y promover gradual y progresivamente la cobertura universal de trabajadores de bajo ingreso y alta vulnerabilidad socioeconómica. - Planes asistenciales para los adultos mayores, personas en situación de viudez, huérfanos menores de edad y los discapacitados con incapacidad total y permanente. - Planes asistenciales en especie que coadyuven a la realización de un sepelio digno 	
	3	<p>La Ley Marco de Protección Social incluye las recomendaciones planteadas por las organizaciones de empleadores y las organizaciones de trabajadores, a partir de un amplio proceso de consulta.</p>	<p>La OIT proveyó acompañamiento técnico a las organizaciones de empleadores y a las organizaciones de trabajadores para explicar el alcance de la ley, y sus efectos para cada uno de los sectores que les permitiera adoptar una posición gremial con respecto a ella.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Argentina/ARG999

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1	<p>(1) En abril de 2014 el Gobierno reglamentó el Régimen Especial de contrato de trabajo para el personal de casas particulares establecido en la Ley 26.844 de abril de 2013, que amplía el alcance de la seguridad social para este grupo de trabajadoras (del servicio doméstico y del cuidado).</p> <p>(2) En noviembre de 2014, la Resolución 2224/2014 de la Superintendencia de Riesgos del Trabajo estableció la obligatoriedad de cobertura de riesgos del trabajo al personal de casas particulares, de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Ley 26.844.</p>	<p>- La OIT promovió la ratificación del C.189 en el marco de las actividades dirigidas a la formalización laboral. Asimismo, a lo largo del bienio, brindó asistencia técnica a la Secretaría de Empleo para promover la profesionalización y formalización de las trabajadoras de casas particulares, del cuidado de niños y del cuidado de adultos mayores, a través del desarrollo de manuales de formación y la capacitación de representantes sindicales del sector. Por último, OIT elaboró un folleto informativo dirigido a trabajadoras domésticas migrantes (2015), con información sobre sus derechos y deberes en materia laboral y migratoria, destinados además a generar conciencia sobre la importancia de la registración en la seguridad social.</p>
2	<p>(1) La reglamentación de la Ley 26.844 de abril de 2014 amplía el alcance de la seguridad social, en términos de: aportes jubilatorios, riesgos del trabajo, vacaciones pagas, licencias por enfermedad, por estudio, por maternidad, indemnización por despido, cobertura de salud, condiciones de trabajo a las trabajadoras de casas particulares. De esta forma se asimilan las condiciones laborales de este grupo específico de trabajadores al del resto de los trabajadores comprendidos por la Ley de Contrato de Trabajo. Este grupo específico forma parte de la categoría 10 establecida en el Convenio núm. 168, en la medida en que a partir de la Ley 26.844 se reconoce, en</p>	<p>- A partir de diagnósticos del mercado de trabajo elaborados por OIT, que identifican al sector de trabajo doméstico como uno de los sectores con mayores tasas de informalidad laboral y baja calificación, se impulsó una línea de trabajo que promovió la formalización y la profesionalización de las trabajadoras de casas particulares. En este marco, OIT brindó asistencia técnica al MTESS en la elaboración y actualización de manuales de formación profesional de trabajadoras domésticas y de cuidado de niños y adultos mayores. Asimismo, y en articulación con ARG 178, se desarrolló el documento "Inserción de las trabajadoras domésticas paraguayas a partir de las reformas laborales y migratorias en</p>

		<p>términos formales, la relación asalariada de trabajo, anteriormente concebida como una relación por cuenta propia.</p> <p>(2) Resolución 2224/2014 de la Superintendencia de Riesgos del Trabajo amplía la cobertura de riesgos del trabajo al personal de casas particulares, estableciendo la obligatoriedad de todo empleador de contratar una aseguradora. El cumplimiento de esta Resolución se vio facilitado por el establecimiento de un mecanismo de pago conjunto tanto de los aportes como de la aseguradora.</p>	<p>Argentina” que profundizan los conocimientos sobre los déficits de trabajo decente en el sector, particularmente en el caso de las trabajadoras domésticas migrantes.</p> <p>- En vistas de lo dispuesto por la R. 202, la OIT continuó participando de las acciones interagenciales iniciadas en 2012 para la promoción de una política pública de cuidado con trabajo decente que, como tal, incorpora al núcleo de trabajadoras de casas particulares. A este fin, lideró dos talleres de discusión (Sep.2014 y May.2015); publicó el documento de trabajo N°5 “Recibir y brindar cuidados en condiciones de equidad: desafíos de la protección social y las políticas de empleo en Argentina” (Jul.2014) y la nota “Cuidados y mercado de trabajo: oportunidades y desafíos de las políticas de empleo para generar y promover trabajo decente” (May.2015), articulando las dimensiones de protección social, empleo y cuidado, para este sector.</p>
	3	<p>Las herramientas de promoción de la protección social de las trabajadoras de casas particulares desarrolladas por OIT, puntualmente del colectivo de trabajadoras migrantes, fueron validadas conjuntamente con el MTESS, representantes sindicales del sector (a nivel nacional e internacional) y expertos en el tema (no existía al momento representación de empleadores del sector).</p>	<p>- En articulación con el ARG 178, OIT elaboró un folleto de comunicación denominado “Pasaporte informativo sobre derechos laborales e información para las trabajadoras de casa particular migrantes” (2015), dirigido a trabajadoras domésticas migrantes, con información sobre sus derechos y deberes en materia laboral y migratoria, destinado además a generar conciencia sobre la importancia de la registración en la seguridad social. Este pasaporte fue validado en tres instancias con el MTESS, con el sindicato de mayor representación del sector en Argentina – Unión del Personal de Casas Particulares (UPACP) - con dos sindicatos del sector en Paraguay y</p>

expertos en la materia.

Outcome 04 - Social Security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 4.3. Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve the legal framework, general and financial management and/or tripartite governance of social security in line with international labour standards.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Legislation is adopted that seeks to improve the performance, management or governance of a social security scheme or a national system in line with up to date ILO social security Conventions.
2. An actuarial or social budgeting report aiming to enhance the financial viability of the social security scheme is submitted and accepted by a social security scheme or a government agency, after consultation of employers and workers organizations.
3. A body of social security experts, trained under a capacity-building programme established through a memorandum of understanding with the ILO, is employed in social security government agencies, employers and workers organizations or academic institutions dealing with social security.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Rwanda/RWA998 -	1	A new Health financing sustainability policy which includes also Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) developed by the Ministry of Health in March 2015 was adopted end April 2015. The policy lays down that "Health Insurance schemes will be strengthened for universal health coverage, especially the "Mutuelles de santé;" which target low income and informal sector categories of the population. The cross-subsidization (increasing contribution by private and public	ILO provided technical inputs to the health financing policy and to build the institutional capacity of Community based Health Insurance (CBHI). Consultations were held with tripartite constituents (Private Sector Federation, workers' organizations) on the occasion of the workshops on raising awareness for a better inclusion of Persons living with HIV. ILO contributed to the discussions leading to the design of income categories that were used for the determination of contribution rates. The ILO is working jointly with WHO in the

	<p>insurances) for the low income categories will be strengthened." The policy seeks to ensure that overarching principles such as equity, efficiency, coherence, sustainability, accountability and ownership are applied both for the supply and the demand side of health provision (i.e financial protection and access to more health services for the population).</p>	<p>framework of UN delivering Results Together for the improvement of Community Based Health Insurance coverage as well as the promotion of the new health financing policy based on categories of incomes.</p>
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Namibia/NAM153

Strengthening and broadening of access regarding Social protection Floor in Namibia

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An inter-ministerial committee adopted, in November 2014, the Namibia Social Protection Floor Assessment report as its working document and has been submitted to cabinet. The National Consultative Working Group (NCWG) under the leadership of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW) comprising of Namibian stakeholders including employers and workers organizations were involved in its development.

The report which was completed in June 2014 was presented and accepted at a tripartite plus validation workshop in August 2014. Women made up 40% of the participants at the validation workshop.

In October 2014, an inter-department task team accepted the report as a working document for the Namibian Government's national social protection framework.

The ILO provided technical input and overall supervision in the drafting of the report.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

One of the recommendations that has been prioritised for the national social protection framework is starting the child grants during pregnancy as a maternity benefit.

b) Partnerships (external)

The Social Security Commission of Namibia participated in and provided input into the drafting of the report.

Ghana/GHA126

[ACI3] Rationalization of Social Protection Expenditure in Ghana

2

Study on the rationalization of social protection expenditure in Ghana was carried out by the Government of Ghana. The report has been validated and approved in 2014 by the relevant stakeholders including the employers and workers organizations.

The ILO provided the technical support for the study. The final version was published in 2015.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Arab States

Jordan/JOR999

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1	<p>In February 2014, Jordan ratified the Convention on Social Security (Minimum Standards), No. 102 (1952). Jordan is the first and sole country in the Arab Region that has ratified ILO's Convention No.102.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical guidance over the last couple of biennia to tripartite stakeholders with a view to the ratification of Convention No. 102. In this regard, the ILO carried out an assessment on the compatibility of the Jordanian social security legislation with the Convention and provided assistance in the ratification process.</p>
2	<p>1) The Eighth Actuarial Review of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) finalized in June 2015 and accepted by the SSC end of 2015. The actuarial valuation also seeks to provide and assessment with a view to the strengthening of the social security programmes in Jordan. 2) An investment study for the investment operations and performance of the SSC Funds finalized in June 2015 and accepted by the SSC end of 2015.</p>	<p>1) The ILO in collaboration with the Social Security Corporation (SSC) of Jordan carried out the 8th actuarial review of the SSC. The actuarial valuation of the SSC Retirement System included separate and collective valuations for: (a) early and old-age retirement, death, temporary and permanent disability benefits (separate valuations for each benefit type and collectively), (b) work injury benefits, (c) temporary unemployment benefits and (d) maternity-leave benefits. The ILO carried out in addition the update of the study on "Extending Health Care and Social Insurance in Jordan", which was submitted to tripartite stakeholders for discussion and adoption in June 2015, and which should serve as the guiding document for the extension of health care coverage to all in Jordan. 2) The ILO carried out an investment study for the investment operations and performance of the SSC Funds, which included an assessment of the performance of the SSC Funds and provides recommendations for improved performance and sustainability of the Funds.</p>

Kuwait/KWT126

Comprehensive actuarial and financial review of the social security system conducted

2

The peer review report of the 10th actuarial valuation has been submitted and accepted by the KPIFSS and its tripartite Board. The peer review contributed to improved understanding on the recommendations of the main actuarial valuation report and improved capacities of KPIFSS on actuarial valuations.

The peer review project of the 10th actuarial valuation was setup and supervised by the ILO. The report of the peer review of the 10th actuarial valuation of KPIFSS submitted.

Oman/OMN999

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2

1) The sixth actuarial valuation of the Sultanate of Oman's Public Authority for Social Insurance (PASI) was carried out as at 31 December 2011. It was submitted and accepted by the PASI in 2015. Stakeholders of the scheme (the Minister of Manpower and Chairman of the Board, members of the Board, the PASI senior management, and representatives of workers' and employers' organizations) were consulted.

2) The actuarial study of the proposed unemployment insurance scheme for private sector workers to be submitted and endorsed by PASI in December 2015.

1) ILO in collaboration with the PASI prepared the sixth actuarial valuation of the PASI and provided a tailor-made training programme in social security statistics and actuarial analysis for the staff of PASI on the basis of the ILO actuarial model developed specifically for the PASI scheme.

2) Upon the request of the Government in June 2015 to take up the work, the ILO is carrying out actuarial valuation for the unemployment insurance scheme which will be the basis for providing tripartite stakeholders with the policy frame for the new unemployment insurance scheme. The actuarial valuation will assess the cost of the new scheme, provide input on possible parameters for the new scheme as appropriate, and evaluate the detailed financing methods in accordance with PASI requirements.

**Palestinian Territory,
Occupied/PSE151**

[ACI3] A comprehensive social security strategy to enhance coverage to Palestinian women and men is developed in line with international labour standards

1

The first ever social security law for private sector workers and their family members, based on ILO's social security Convention and international best practice has been finalized and adopted by tripartite constituents. It has been presented to the Council of Ministers (in the absence of the parliament) for adoption. The social security system which is codified in this new social security law will provide coverage to 82,646 private sector workers in 2016, with the aim of reaching 336,440 private sector workers in Palestine by 2030

The ILO provided during the last biennia extensive assistance for the adoption of the social security law, which are:

- Developing a policy design parameters of the new social security system, based on extensive stakeholder consultations and adopted by tripartite Palestinian constituents.
- Supporting the Palestinian National Social Security Committee in forming a Tripartite Legal Committee, and provided technical guidance to the latter in the drafting of the new social security law. ROAS supported the National Social Security Committee in the drafting of the legal framework for the proposed social security system and its administration, in line with up-to-date ILO social security Conventions, and based on extensive tripartite consultations, and on the policy design parameters and actuarial valuation carried out by the ILO and agreed upon by tripartite
- Organizing a series of workshops for selected tripartite Palestinian stakeholders on the drafting of the new social security law, including awareness-raising, financing of social security schemes and investment of social security funds, and administration techniques of social security systems (Dead Sea, 10-13 October 2014 oPt, 25-28 November 2014, and Beirut, 11-12 December 2014).
- Organizing a study tour to the Jordanian Social Security Corporation for selected tripartite Palestinian stakeholders who work on the development of the new social security law for Palestine, from 14 till 18 December 2014.

		RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
2	The actuarial valuation of the social security schemes for public sector workers was submitted and accepted by the Palestinian Pension Agency (PPA) in 2014. Employers and Workers organizations were consulted.	Following the official request of the Public Pension Agency and based on extensive consultations with employers' and workers' organizations, ILO carried out an actuarial valuation of the social security schemes for public sector workers administered by the Palestinian Pension Agency. ILO organized a high level workshop in November 2014 to launch the ILO Actuarial valuation of the social security schemes for public sector workers administered by the Palestinian Pension Agency. On this occasion, a high level briefing meeting with members of the national social security advisory committee, as well as a press conference were also organized at the Prime Minister's office. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- The new social security system of Palestine will provide social security to private sector workers without any discrimination.
- The new maternity insurance scheme will transfer the liability of financing maternity leaves from the employer to the new social security institution, financed by all insured workers and their employers. It will equalize the labour cost of men and women and thus support female labour market participation.
- The new social security system will help to formalize the informal economy through the registration of employers and workers and their participation in the new social security system.

b) Partnerships (external)

- ILO is supporting the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Social Security Corporation of Jordan (SSC), the ILO and the government of Palestine, in order to share social security best practices in Jordan with Palestinian tripartite stakeholders, as Palestine is in the process of implementing the first social security system for private sector workers and their family members.
- ILO is supporting the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Public Authority of Social Insurance of Oman, the ILO and the government of Palestine, in order to share the social security practices of Oman with Palestinian tripartite stakeholders.

Asia and the Pacific

China/CHN302

[ACI3] Progress in the extension of social security coverage consolidated to provide basic social security benefits for all

1	A Reform of the Pension scheme for Civil Servants and Employees of Public Institutions was adopted by the State Council in January 2015. The reform converts the pension scheme from employer-liability to social insurance, in order to ensure that that the protection is much more financially sound and sustainable.	<p>At the end of 2013, the ILO submitted to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) a policy report on the design of the pension reform plan in line with international labour standards. The reform measures proposed in this report include issues related to the reform of the pension of civil servants and Employees of Public Institutions, the integration of the pension schemes of urban and rural residents, gradual increase in pensionable age and the level of pension payable under the rural and urban resident pension schemes, and reduction in the gap of pension level paid under the schemes for civil servants, urban workers and residents, etc. Based on this policy report, the ILO continued to provide technical support to the MOHRSS on pension reform in 2014-15.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support to the tripartite seminar on C.102. A comparative analysis of national legislation was conducted by the MOHRSS.</p>
2	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) accepted in 2015 the report on the adjustment (indexation) of pension benefits for urban workers.	<p>The ILO provided technical inputs to the study on the adjustment (indexation) of pension benefits for urban workers. A tripartite expert meeting was held to discuss the findings of the study. The report was submitted to MOHRSS for future policy development on old-age pension benefit adjustment.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support to the workshop jointly organized with the MOHRSS on improving the advance payment method</p>

			(incl. financial viability) of employment injury insurance.
3	<p>Approximately 140 actuaries from the local social insurance administrations received actuarial training organized by Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) in 2014. The training is part of the actuarial capacity building programme established under the framework of the actuarial capacity building agreement between ILO and MOHRSS.</p> <p>Around 40 trade union officials from ACFTU head office and provincial trade union federations have been trained on the principles of relevant ILS on maintaining social security rights for migrant workers.</p> <p>22 (11 men and 11 women) Officials of China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) received training on international labour standards (ILS) within the framework of the EU-sponsored training programme.</p>	<p>The ILO actuarial specialist provided technical inputs in the training workshop organized by MOHRSS in September 2014.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support to the workshop on social protection for rural migrant workers. Participants were trained on principles of C.102, R.202, C.157, etc and the experience of EU countries in social security agreements. The ILO provided technical contribution to the training on pensions for NDRC officials organized in the framework of the EU-China project on social security reform.</p>	

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- ILO provided policy advice on equal retirement age in the pension reform report submitted to MOHRSS.

b) Partnerships (external)

- Partnership with China-EU project was built to form synergy and get technical and expert support of this project.

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO226
Social protection mechanisms strengthened and expanded, with a particular focus on the expansion of health insurance

3

Two officials from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare have completed Masters' programme Health Financing at Naresuan University Thailand.

ILO has supported many capacity building workshops on social security and health insurance for tripartite partners. ILO has provided financial support for scholarships and for workshops and trainings in Lao PDR.

Mongolia/MNG128

Social protection improved with application of ILO tools and products

2

The Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection (MPDSP) and the Ministry of Labour (MOL) of Mongolia endorsed and launched the Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) report on 15 May 2015. By endorsing the ABND report, the Government of Mongolia, the Mongolia Employers' Federation (MONEF) and the Confederation of Mongolia Trade Unions (CMTU) have committed to the establishment of a social protection floor in Mongolia. An illustration of such commitment is the consensus on the introduction of a universal minimum pension and the maintenance of the universal child money programme.

The Government of Mongolia and the social partners (MPDSP, MOL, MONEF and CMTU) accepted in December 2015 an actuarial study which assesses the financial feasibility of the proposed broad scenarios to extend the old-age pension benefits to herders, self-employed and informal economy workers.

The ILO also assisted the Government of Mongolia and its social partners to carry out the Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) on Social Protection and Employment Protection. The ABND was informed by the ILO's costing exercise which shows that achieving a social protection floor in Mongolia would cost an additional 1.68 per cent on top of the already committed government's social protection expenditures.

The ILO provided technical support through the actuarial valuation of the pension system and organised a number of capacity building activities on social insurance for Social Security officials, workers and employers representatives so as to foster informed discussions in the national dialogue on pension reform.

The broad scenarios agreed by tripartite constituents, and following ILO recommendations, present a multi-pillar system which includes i) universal tax-funded pension; ii) compulsory social insurance pension, subsidized by the government and a third voluntary supplementary pillar will be envisaged at a later stage.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

UN Country Team for Mongolia

The Promoting and Building Income Security and Employment Services in Asia (2nd phase) which is funded by the Government of Japan.

Myanmar/MMR998

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3

National experts are trained, through participatory evaluations and capacity building activities, to create a body of social security officials with a better understanding of social security (legal drafting, financing, management and administration). 52 government officials attended formal training activities (which included 25 from the Social Security Board, 5 from Ministry of Health, 12 from the Department of Social Welfare, 5 from the Ministry of Education and 5 from the Department of Rural Development).

The ILO within the framework of the MoU with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, provided support to the Social Security Board (SSB) to build internal capacities and tools to improve its financial management, namely by:

- Undertaking evaluation (in partnership with the Myanmar Development Resource Institute) of the SSB operations, including concrete recommendations to improve the management and operations of the schemes. It was shared with tripartite constituents and published.
- Providing support to assess the quality of its healthcare facilities and investigated the possible technical options to extend its network of healthcare providers. The findings were compiled in a report which was shared with the Social Security Board and the Ministry of Health as well as other relevant development partners within the framework of the health financing working group.
- Providing support with the collection and analysis of data on membership, contributions, and benefits.
- Providing support for the production of a preliminary financial model for the four existing schemes (medical care, sickness, maternity, work injury).
- Capacity building on social security financing and actuarial modelling (i.e. 25 officials of the SSB, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health).

Viet Nam/VNM994

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2

The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs accepted the Actuarial Valuation Report of the Unemployment Insurance scheme in August 2014 after consultation with Workers and Employers Organizations (Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour-VGCL and Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry-VCCI).

The Actuarial Valuation of Unemployment Insurance scheme was conducted by the ILO and the findings shared with Government of Viet Nam as well VGCL and VCCI.

Nepal/NPL101

[ACI3] Institutional capacity, legal and policy frameworks are strengthened for the improvement and extension of social protection coverage

2

An actuarial valuation of 5 prioritized schemes to be implemented by Social Security Fund (SSF) on priority basis is being conducted. The report has been endorsed by SSF in December 2015.

The ILO commissioned a number of technical missions to provide technical advice to the constituents. The ILO raised awareness of the constituents on the need to base designing of Social Security Schemes on good actuarial valuations.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The actuarial valuation will be carried out in a gender sensitive manner.

b) Partnerships (external)

The ILO, with support from the Government of Japan, provided technical and financial assistance to Social Security Fund Secretariat to carry out actuarial valuations of the 5 selected schemes.

Europe and Central Asia

Kazakhstan/KAZ999

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1

The Ministers of Health and Social Development and the National Economy of Kazakhstan issued the joint Decrees No.623 of 27 July 2015 and No.585 of 31 July 2015 to approve the rules of calculating the subsistence minimum and the establishment of a fixed share of the costs of non-food products and services, which incorporates the ILO recommendations presented in January, 2012.

In January, 2012, ILO presented the final technical reports consisting of the following two volumes:

- "The Methodologies of the Subsistence Minimum Determination in Kazakhstan: the Ways and Approaches to Improve (main report with a set of recommendations) and
- Methods for Estimating the Poverty Lines: Four Country Case Studies").

The main conclusions and recommendation drawn in the ILO technical report were as follows: (1) present subsistence minimum calculation methodology of 60-40 ratio for food and non-food components seem to be reasonable (the computed rational share of minimum non-food needs in the subsistence minimum ranged between 34.6-39.2%) and (2) it is required to increase the amount of subsistence minimum by including the expenditure of education, health and transportation (application of Pseudo-non-food Basket II) to provide minimum guarantee of life quality.

Under the new Decrees, it was confirmed that the amount of subsistence minimum would remain with the same ration of 40-60, which de facto includes some part of Pseudo-non-food Basket II.

Rational and technically sound calculation of subsistence minimum substantially contributes to the improvement of national social protection floors as many of social security benefit calculation in Kazakhstan (as well as the other CIS countries) are anchored to the amount of subsistence minimum

Tajikistan/TJK999

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3

A group of 30 national social security/protection experts of the newly established Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSP) as well as social partners, social security institutions and other UN officials (20 males and 10 females) were trained , to create a body of social security/protection officials with a better understanding of social security (international labour standards on social security, administration and some specific topics such as social protection for migrant workers and maternity protection) aimed at increasing internal governing capacity of the working group on social protection.

The ILO provided technical support to increase the knowledge base and technical capacities of the staff of the new Ministry through: technical consultations after restructuring and introductory training on ILO core mandate and ILO standards on social protection, particularly C102 and R202 (Oct 2014); a series of national and sub-regional capacity-building training sessions on social protection issues, promotion of SPFs and ILO standards to assist the constituents to be further engaged in national dialogue on social protection reforms (July 2015, ITC Turin; Sep 2015, Dushanbe and Dec. 2015, Dushanbe). The ILO also provided technical advice to MHSP experts involved in drafting of the State Programme on Health and Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, 2016-2020.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Honduras/HND999

-	1	<p>En abril del 2014 el país adoptó una nueva ley para regular las acciones del Instituto de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de los Empleados y Funcionarios del Poder Ejecutivo (INJUPEMP).</p> <p>Esta norma está en línea con el Convenio Núm. 102 de la OIT, ratificado en el año 2012 por el Gobierno de Honduras. Esta ley mejora la protección a los familiares sobrevivientes de los trabajadores afiliados y elimina las prestaciones temporales en consonancia con el Convenio. También, en aplicación de la ley, se mejora los órganos de administración, eliminando la discrecionalidad política en la toma de decisiones y la disposición de los recursos, e incluyendo criterios técnicos. Asimismo, con esta nueva ley el INJUPEMP tiene un mejor marco legal para asegurar su sostenibilidad financiera.</p>	<p>La OIT entregó asistencia técnica con el análisis de la legislación nacional, incluida la anterior ley de funcionamiento del INJUPEMP, con la cual se señalaron los cambios y recomendaciones necesarios para que la nueva ley cumpliera con el Convenio Núm. 102.</p> <p>La OIT entregó y presentó a las autoridades el Instituto y otras instancias del gobierno, como el Ministerio de Trabajo; así como a las organizaciones de empleadores y organizaciones de trabajadores, un informe con sus observaciones técnicas sobre la ley en discusión.</p>
	2	<p>Después de la consulta con el gobierno, las organizaciones de empleadores y con las organizaciones de trabajadores, el El INJUPEMP aceptó en junio del 2014 la evaluación actuarial del Sistema de Jubilaciones del INJUPEMP que la OIT le sometió, con la cual se ofrecieron recomendaciones para ser incorporadas como parte de la nueva ley.</p> <p>El INJUPEMP lo realizó, en el marco de la aplicación de la nueva ley, y en consulta con las organizaciones de empleadores y las organizaciones de trabajadores.</p>	<p>La OIT desarrolló una evaluación actuarial del Sistema de Jubilaciones del INJUPEMP antes de la nueva ley y también acompañó técnicamente en la implementación de medidas que están incorporadas en la nueva legislación.</p>

Argentina/ARG176

[ACI3] Aumento de la cobertura y la inclusión social a través de la elaboración de políticas de protección social (integradas y coordinadas con las políticas de empleo).

1

- El Congreso de la Nación sancionó en septiembre de 2014 la Nueva ley de moratoria previsional (26.970) con el objeto de sostener los niveles de cobertura del sistema previsional. La nueva moratoria previsional aborda una serie de limitaciones que tenían las moratorias anteriores.

- En julio de 2015 el Congreso Nacional sancionó la Ley de Movilidad de las Asignaciones familiares que regula la actualización de las asignaciones familiares y de la Asignación Universal por Hijo dos veces al año. Discusiones previas sobre el estado de situación de la protección social en Argentina en relación a las 4 garantías planteadas en la R.202, entre ellas, la garantía de protección a la niñez, fueron desarrolladas por OIT de forma tripartita.

- Desde 2011 y más recientemente mediante la Jornada “Desempeño reciente de la protección social en Argentina” (Sep.2014) y el documento “Desempeño y financiamiento de la protección social en Argentina” (2015), la OIT ha presentado a los mandantes tripartitos diagnósticos y recomendaciones en torno a los principales desafíos del sistema previsional argentino, entre los cuales pronosticó la caída de la cobertura, la necesidad de una segunda moratoria previsional y de tomar medidas que garanticen una cobertura universal.

- La OIT contribuyó al debate sobre la situación de la protección social, tanto en términos de su sostenibilidad financiera, como de los alcances de la protección. En este marco, puso a disposición de los mandantes un informe sobre el estado de situación de la protección social en Argentina en relación a las 4 garantías planteadas en la R.202 (cobertura horizontal y vertical), que además cuenta con información sobre la generación de espacio fiscal para financiar la extensión de la protección social. La contribución incluyó la realización de un “Taller sobre el desempeño reciente de la protección social en Argentina en seguimiento de la R. 202” (Sep. 2014), con participación de constituyentes tripartitos. La versión final del informe presentado en 2014 -incorporando comentarios de los actores sociales - será publicada y presentada en 2015.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the

reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Durante 2014 y 2015 la OIT continuó integrando la iniciativa interagencial de Naciones Unidas (constituida por OIT, el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, el Fondo Internacional de Emergencia de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia y el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas), junto al Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC), para el desarrollo de un Ciclo de "Diálogos sobre políticas de cuidado", iniciado en 2012. Su objetivo es contribuir al fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas de cuidado en Argentina a partir de la constitución de un espacio propicio para entablar intercambios y debates entre funcionarios gubernamentales, expertos, referentes académicos y actores sociales involucrados en la temática, de modo tal de informar e incidir en el debate público en la materia.