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Social protection situation in ASEAN

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Structure of the presentation



- What is the social protection situation in ASEAN?
- Can social protection help building resilience to disasters?



Structure of the presentation



- **What is the social protection situation in ASEAN?**
- Can social protection help building resilience to disasters?

What is social protection?

Life-long protection provided to members of a society by the society



Sickness



**Medical
care**



Invalidity



**Work
injury**



Family



Unemployment



Old-age



Survivors

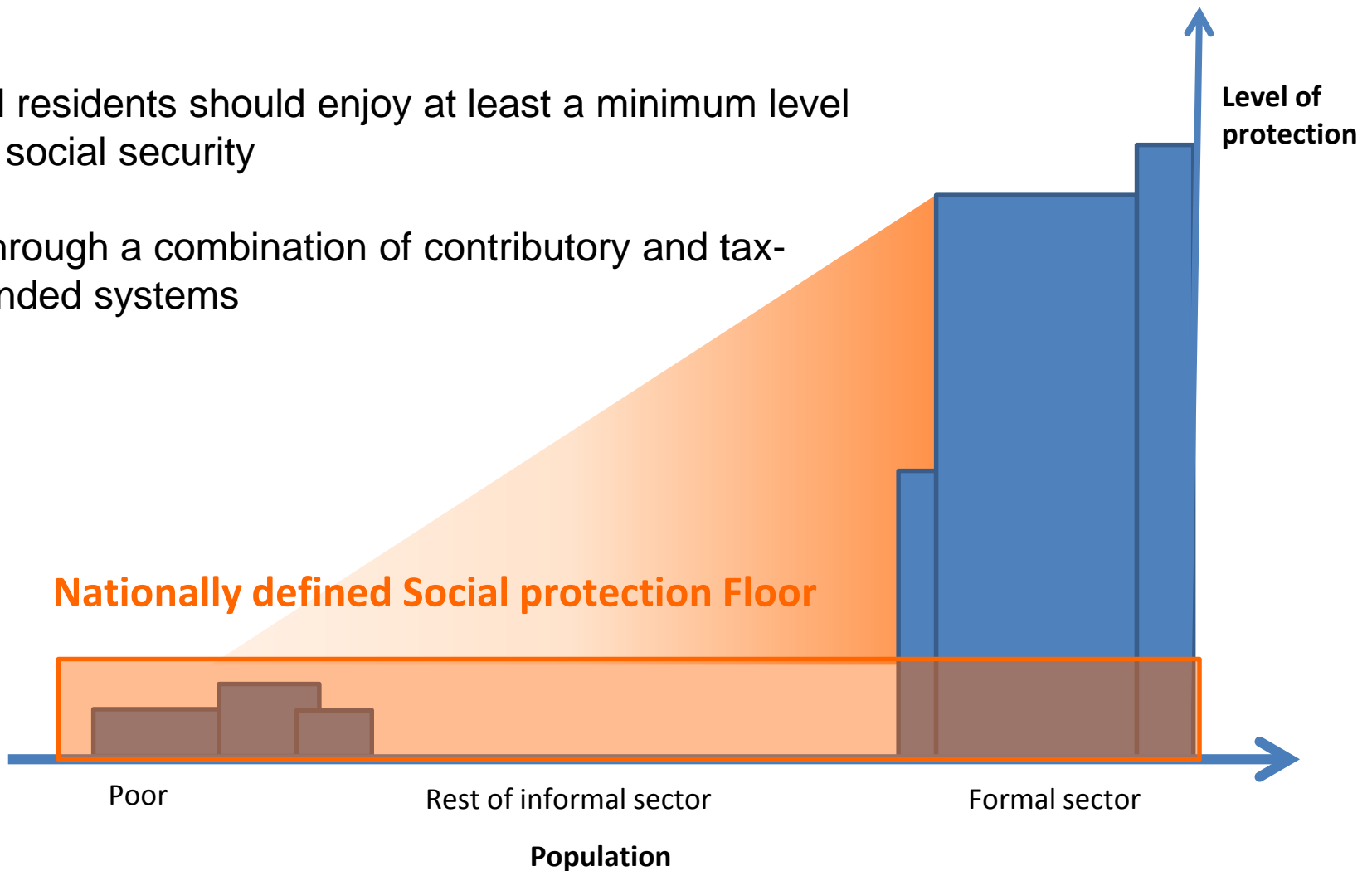


Maternity

A guarantee for all

All residents should enjoy at least a minimum level of social security

Through a combination of contributory and tax-funded systems



The state of social protection in ASEAN at the dawn of integration



Aims of the report:

- ✓ Baseline information before ASEAN Community
- ✓ Recommendations for extending social protection coverage

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowResource.action?resource.resourceId=53336>

Progress in introducing new schemes

Most commonly covered risks:



Work injury



Medical care



Invalidity



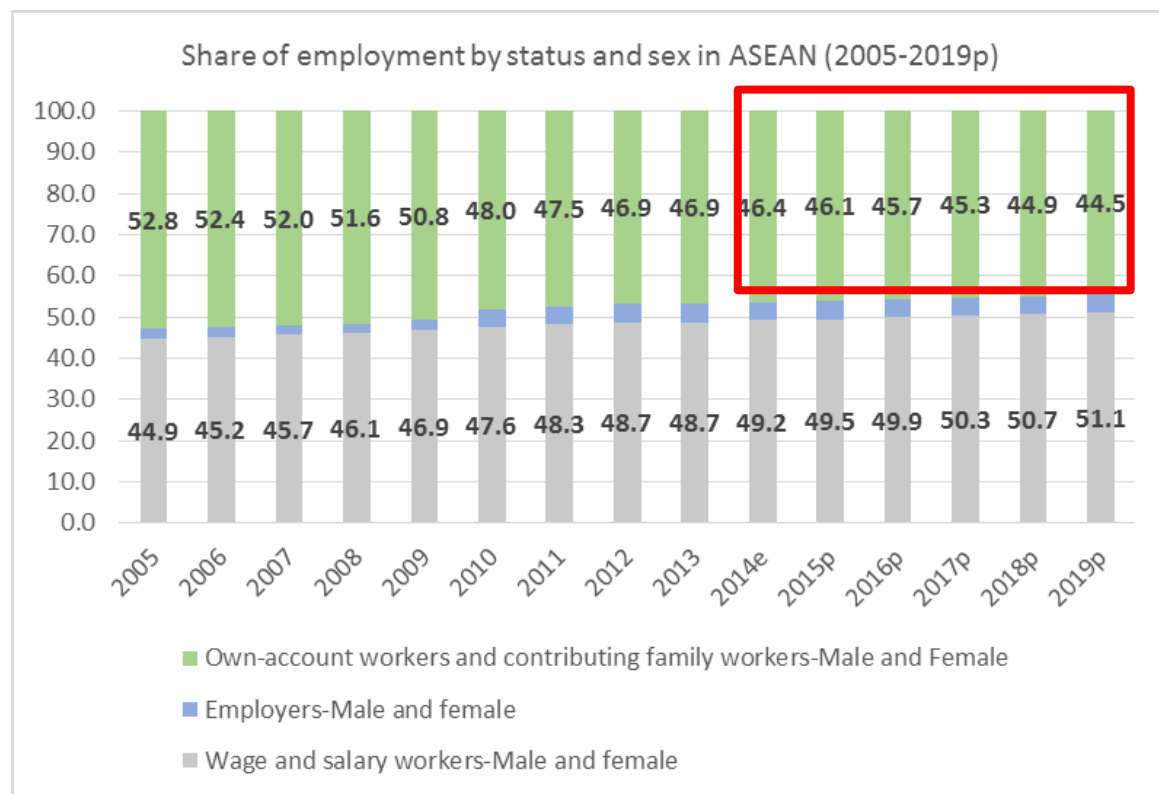
Old-age



Survivors

Large shares of the population still excluded

Employment status in ASEAN countries



Source: World Employment and Social Outlook, ILO, 2015

Nearly half of the workforce is vulnerably employed

Contributory schemes based on an employers/employees relationship and stable incomes are not adapted

Coverage of non-contributory schemes still very limited

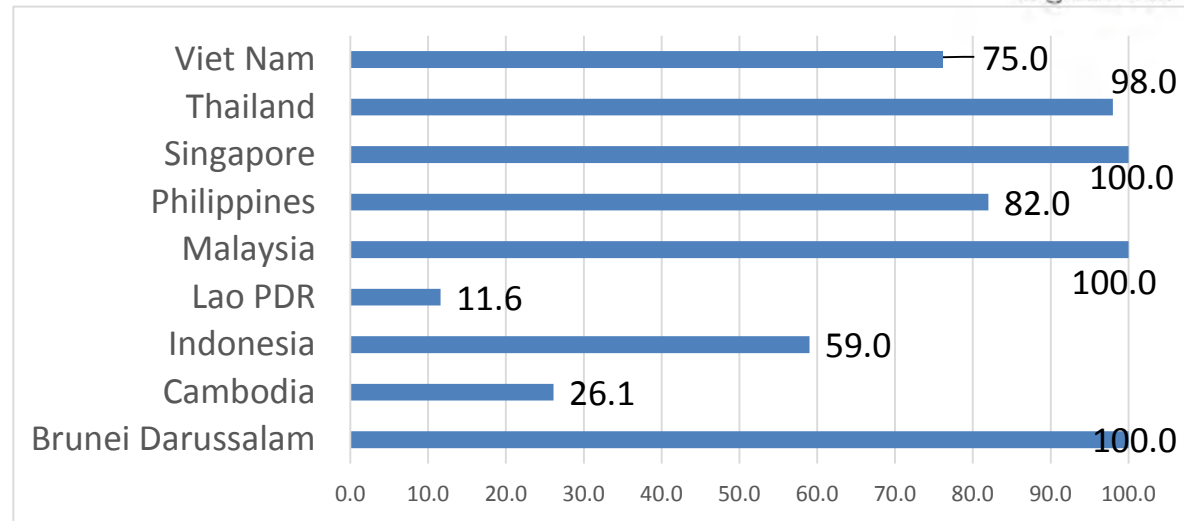


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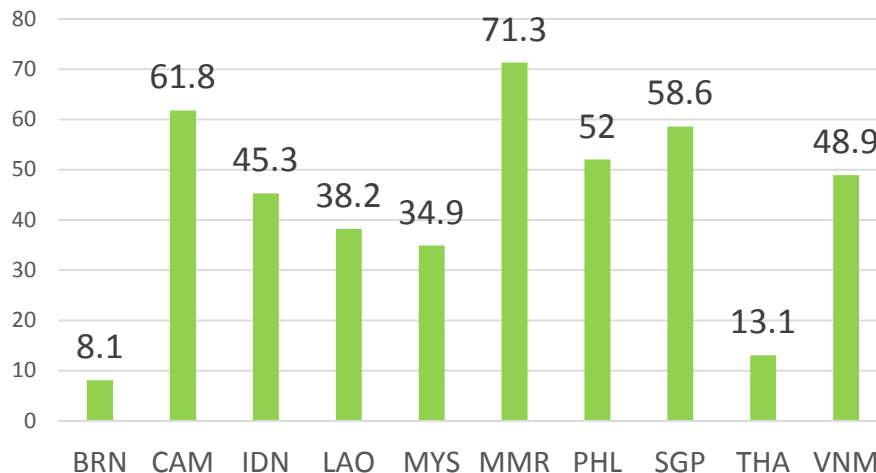
Social Health Protection

Four countries achieved (near) universal health coverage (mixed of contributory and tax-funded systems).
Six others are committed

Quality and access



Social health coverage



Out-of-pocket payment out of total health expenditures


Social Protection for Children

- 86% completed primary school, but child benefits lacking behind
- All countries have school feeding programs
- Most countries have in place cash benefits in the form of means-tested social assistance, coverage and efficiency limited (exclusion errors)
- Thailand has:
 - A Child allowance for those covered by its social insurance, combined with
 - A means tested program for those below 2 years old



Social Protection for the Working Age

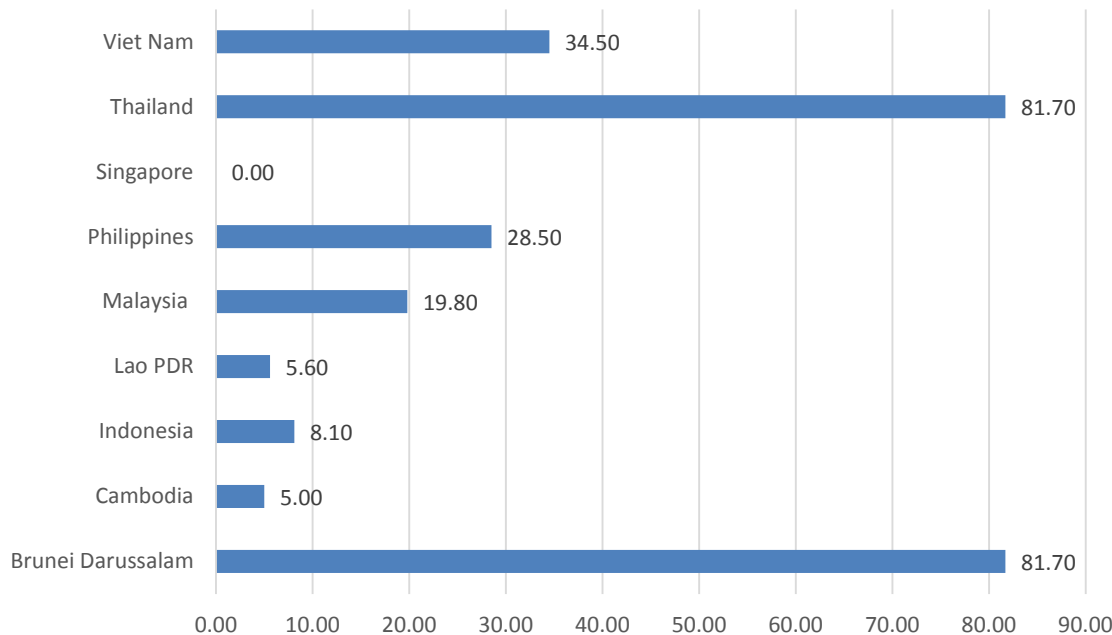
- Limited mostly to workers in the formal economy
- Legal coverage for work injury varies between 7% and 88%
- In many countries, still under employers' liabilities- not adequate protection

		Social Insurance	Employer liability
	Work Injury	8	3
	Sickness Benefit	5	7
	Maternity Benefits	6	5
	Unemployment benefit/ Severance payment	2	8

Social Protection for the Elderly

- Only 30% of the elderly receive a monthly pension, coverage of older women even lower
- Social pension exists in 6 countries, but the exception of Brunei D. and Thailand, the coverage is very limited.

Effective coverage rate for old-age monthly pension



Structure of the presentation



- What is the social protection situation in ASEAN?



- **Can social protection help building resilience to disasters?**

Can social protection help building resilience to disasters?



- ASEAN, one of the most affected region by natural hazards
- Lower-income countries and poorer households tend to be more affected.
- Social protection and disaster management pursue similar goals = collectively protecting people against risks and improve risks management.

Both contributory and tax-funded social protection schemes have a potential to increase resilience to disasters.

The role of social protection in building resilience: Before disaster strikes



Regular social protection schemes (social assistance, social insurance, employment policies) provide:

- Income support that allows households to:
 - Encourage livelihood investment
 - Diversify source of incomes (particularly those in agriculture)
 - Develop their human capital and improve their employability
- Specific environmental conservation projects (e.g. Through public works)

Natural hazards hit everyone; however the degree of coping capacity is what transforms an hazard into a disasters.

Social protection can build better coping strategies and prevent negative responses (such as reducing food consumption, taking children out of school and selling productive asset).

The role of social protection in building resilience: When disaster strikes



- Vertical expansion and horizontal expansion of social protection schemes in times of disaster, utilising existing mechanisms:
 - beneficiary database
 - disbursement mechanism
 - networks of social workers
 - State's budget allocation
- Access to social insurance (unemployment, sickness leave, health, invalidity, survivors' insurance)

Scaling up existing programmes allows for a swift and cost-efficient disaster response.

Examples in the region:

- Scaling-up cash transfers in the Philippines, Indonesia
- Using social insurance systems to protect workers and jobs in Thailand
- Organizing public work programmes in the Philippines



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DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.

Thank you

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