

Step 1

Building the assessment matrix



International Labour Organisation

The first STEP of the ABND process

1. What is the Social Security Situation?

2. How far are we from the achievement of the SPF? -> gaps, issues

3. What should be done to complete the floor?

4. How much would it cost today and in the future?

5. Can the Government afford it?
Do we need to increase the fiscal space?

6. How to ensure that the recommendations are endorsed and listen to?

7. How to advocate for the SPF as a whole or specific recommendations? (ROR...)

Tool: assessment matrix

	SPF objectives	Existing SP provisions	Planned SP provisions	Policy gaps	Implementation issues	Recommendations
Health	Four SPF guarantees	Identifying existing situation in the country		Identifying policy gaps and implementation issues, addressing which would complete the SPF		Priority policy options, to be decided through national dialogue
Children						
Working age						
Elderly						

Methodology

Literature review of available resources and reports on existing schemes



Bilateral consultations with line ministries, social security institutions, social partners, civil society



Review of the Legal framework and decrees of implementation



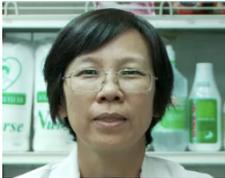
Participatory workshops at national and provincial levels

Example: The Non-Contributory Allowance for older people in Thailand

Name of the scheme	Legal framework	Responsible body	Target group	Eligibility criteria	Population covered	Benefits	Financing
"500 Baht scheme"	Old Age Act B.E. 2546 (2003) Specific regulations in 2009 (on disbursement criteria and methods)	Local Administration (TAO) under the responsibility of the MSDHS	Thai elderly who do not receive any other public pension	-Thai nationals -Age 60+ -Register at local admin. -Domicile in district of local govt. -Not receiving other old age pension	In 2011, 72.4 per cent of the elderly over 60 years of age	600 Baht 60-69 years of age, 700 Baht 70-79 years of age, 800 Baht 80-89 years of age, 1000 Baht 90 and +	General tax revenues

Definition of policy gaps

- Policy gaps = Missing legislation or policy leading to the exclusion of a share of the population from some parts of the floor



Only formal sector workers and the very poor are entitled to social health protection



Only formal sector workers are entitled to a child allowance for their pre-school children



There is no Unemployment protection scheme in case of loss of employment (for all workers)

Types of policy gaps

People not covered

- Special groups, informal workers, dependents

Insufficient protection

- Levels of benefits insufficient to guarantee income security (ex: non indexation of pensions)
- Benefit package not adapted to existing needs (ex: transportation costs not covered) or changing needs (ex: long term care)

Lack of clarity

- Benefit package not clearly defined

Lack of responsiveness of the benefit packages

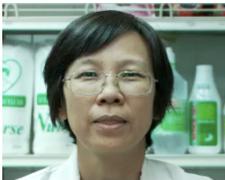
- No portability of benefits
- No provisions in case of unforeseen issues like recession, natural disasters

Legal framework

- Conflict or overlap between laws or roles of SS institutions
- Fragmented schemes
- Decrees not in place
- Ad hoc policies (no laws)

Definition of implementation issues

- Implementation issue = Despite existing policy or legislation, the effective access has not yet happen



Despite universal access to social health protection people from rural areas have only limited protection due to poor health care infrastructures



There is a lack of enforcement of the Social Security Act due to low compliance among employers to register their staff and lack of resource to reach out informal sector workers

Types of implementation issues

Low enforcement

- Non-registration or non-contribution by formal sector employers
- Social evasion through outsourcing

Supply side shortage

- Unequal distribution of facilities and skilled personnel by geography

Lack of communication

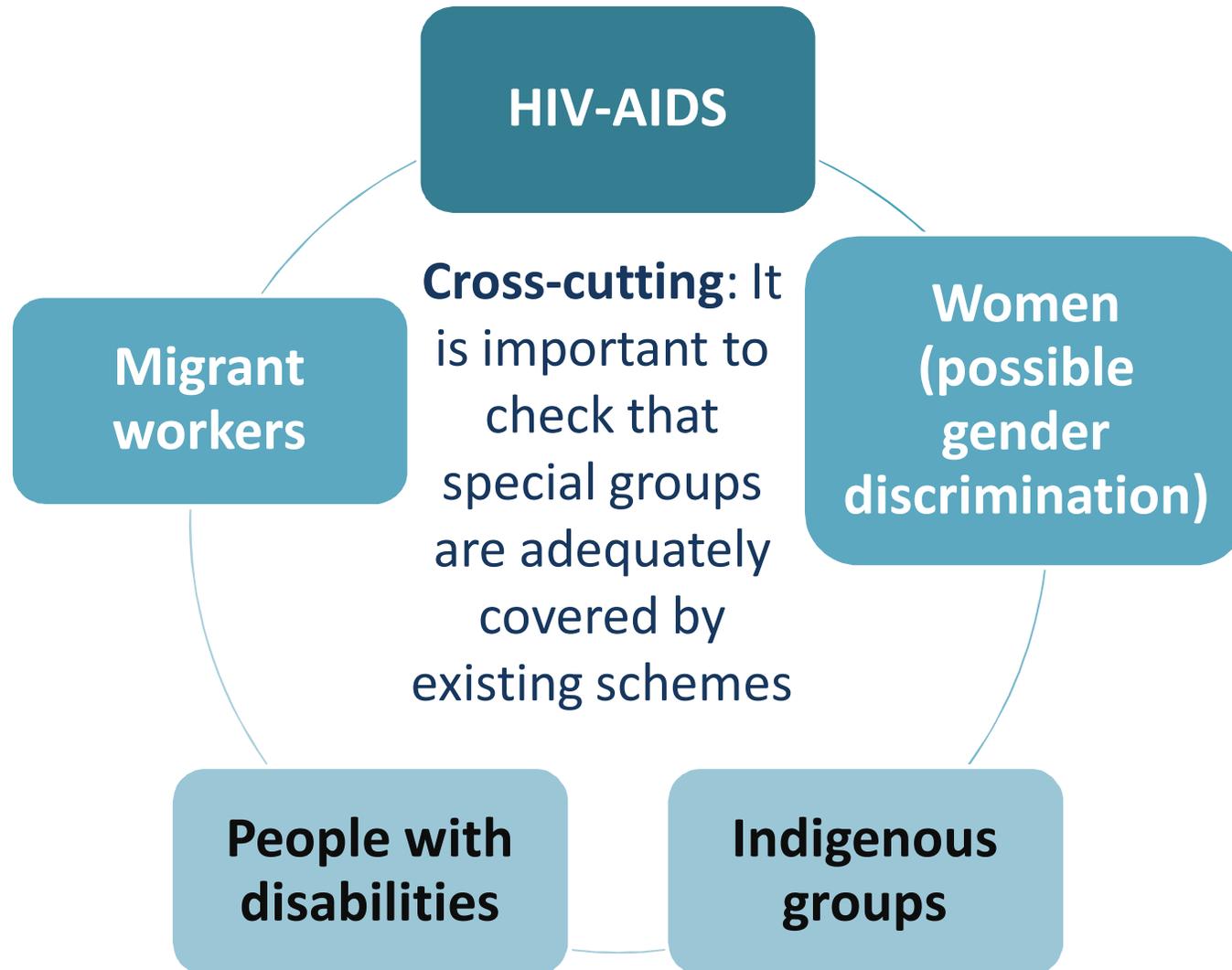
- Low awareness among beneficiaries

Inadequate resources or capacities to reach out beneficiaries (particularly under voluntary schemes)

Fragmentation leading to inefficiencies and administrative burdens

Ineffective monitoring and evaluation system to keep track of effective implementation of policy

Keep in mind special groups!!



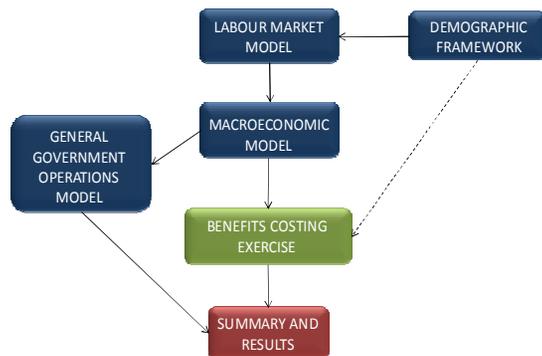
Two types of recommendations

	SPF objectives	Existing SP provisions	Planned SP provisions (strategy)	Policy gaps	Implementation issues	Recommendations
Health						
Children						
Working age						
Elderly						

Recommendations = Increase benefits or population covered, introduce new SPF benefits

Qualitative recommendations on the management of existing schemes, review targeting & registration mechanisms, introduce a social insurance scheme (unemployment insurance, pension system), conduct a tax reform, improve the quality of health or education ...

We can use the RAP Protocol



We need to conduct complementary studies

