ASEAN COOPERATION ON SOCIAL PROTECTION

ILO-China-ASEAN High Level Seminar to achieve the SDGs on Universal Social Protection through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

6-8 September 2016
Beijing, China

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Outline

1. ASEAN: Background
2. ASEAN Economic and Social Landscape and Challenges
3. Key ASEAN policy documents on social protection:
   - ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection and ASEAN Regional Framework and Action Plan
   - ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025
4. Work Plans of Sectoral Bodies
1. ASEAN: Background
Establishment of ASEAN:
Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

1967

2003

2007

2008

2009

2015

1984 – Brunei Darussalam
1995 – Viet Nam
1997 – Lao PDR and Myanmar
1999 – Cambodia

Bali Concord II
ASEAN Community

THE ASEAN CHARTER

ASEAN 2025:
FORGING AHEAD TOGETHER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)</th>
<th>ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)</th>
<th>ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>• ASEAN Ministerial Meeting</td>
<td>• ASEAN Economic Ministers</td>
<td>• Civil service</td>
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<tr>
<td>• ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)</td>
<td>• ASEAN Free Trade Area</td>
<td>• Culture and Arts</td>
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<td>• Defense</td>
<td>• Energy</td>
<td>• Disaster management</td>
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<td>• Food, Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>• Education</td>
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<td>• Transnational Crime</td>
<td>• Finance</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
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<td>• Minerals</td>
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<td>• Telecommunication and IT</td>
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<td>• Rural development and poverty eradication</td>
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<td>• Gender and women empowerment</td>
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**ASEAN Connectivity**
ASEAN Cooperation

• Within the 10 ASEAN Member States covering different sectors.
• Also cooperates with the Dialogue Partners (Australia, Canada, China, EU, Japan, India, ROK, New Zealand, Russia, US) as well as other regional and international organisations (eg. UN agencies), civil society, etc.
2. ASEAN Economic and Social Landscape
**ASEAN ECONOMY**

ASEAN GDP 2007-2014:

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<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP (trillion)</th>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>US$1.33</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>US$2.57</td>
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In 2014, ASEAN GDP almost doubled to over US$2.57 trillion.

76% increase in GDP per capita.

**ASEAN POPULATION**

3rd largest in the world in 2014:

- China: 1,367 million
- India: 1,259 million
- ASEAN: 622 million
- EU: 504 million
- US: 319 million

In 2014, ASEAN economy was:

- 3rd largest in Asia
- 7th largest in the world

More than 50% of ASEAN's population is under 30 years old (compared to 39% of East Asia's and 34% of Europe's).

Source: ASEAN Statistics and International Monetary Fund

Source: ASEAN Statistics and UN, World Population Prospects
ASEAN TRADE

2007 | 2014
---|---
US$1.6 trillion | US$2.5 trillion

Total trade, 2007-2014: increased by nearly US$ 1 trillion

Major Trading Partners, 2014

24% | 14% | 10% | 9% | 8%

Intra-ASEAN trade comprises the largest share of ASEAN's total trade by partner

Source: ASEAN Statistics

ASEAN FDI

Share of Total ASEAN FDI inflows, 2014

21% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 7%

Intra-ASEAN FDI inflows, 2014: 2nd highest source of total FDI inflows to ASEAN

2007 | 2014
---|---
US$85 billion | US$136 billion

Total FDI Inflows

Share to World

5% | 11%

Source: ASEAN Statistics and UNCTAD World Investment Report 2015
ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY

The ASEAN social landscape at a glance

- Literacy rates: More than 90%
- Net enrolment rate for children of primary school age: From 92% in 1999 to 94% in 2012
- % of people living on <$1.25: From 1 in 2 persons to 1 in 8 persons in the last two decades (Source: UN MDG Report 2015)
- Proportion of seats held by women in parliaments: From 12% in 2000 to 18.5% in 2012
- Proportion of urban population living in slums: From 40% in 2000 to 31% in 2012
- Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births: From 371 in 1990 to 103 in 2012 (Source: UN MDG Report 2014)

Number of ASEAN natural heritage parks: 35

Number of UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites: 24
Outstanding progress but challenges remain….

- Economic growth has reduced poverty in ASEAN, but it has not necessarily been pro-poor – that is, growth has not necessarily benefited the core poor and marginalised group (e.g. rural, ethnic minority, migrant workers) as much as other groups.
- Also economic growth may not benefit women as much as it does for men.
- While it is expected that more jobs will be created (projected 14 million of new job in 6 AMS (ILO/ADB, 2014)) but this does not guarantee a quality of job (vulnerable employment, race to the bottom, growing informalisation, skills mismatch).
- Increased longevity/ageing society may drive increased old age expenditure needs.
- State of social protection in ASEAN Member States are diverse.
3. Key ASEAN Policy Documents on Social Protection
3.1 ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection and Regional Framework and Action Plan
The Declaration

- Adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam in October 2013.
- Makes reference to ASEAN documents including ASEAN Charter and ASEAN Human Rights Declaration as well as international instruments.
- Outlines principles as well as strategies and mechanisms that are the basis of the development of the Regional Framework and Action Plan.
Principles

Applied in accordance with the domestic laws and policies of respective ASEAN Member States, nationally-defined social protection and its national priorities and adapted to different contexts of ASEAN Member States:

• **Everyone** is entitled to have equitable access to social protection that is a **basic human right** and based on a rights-based/needs-based, lifecycle approach and covering essential services as needed

• Extending coverage, availability, quality, equitability, and sustainability of social protection should be **gradually promoted.**
Principles

• Social protection covers, but not limited to, social welfare and development, social safety net, social insurance, social assistance, social services.

• Implementation should be based on respect for fundamental freedoms, promotion and protection of human rights, promotion of social justice, social solidarity, non-discrimination, accessibility, reasonable accommodation, gender equality, social inclusiveness, coherence and accountability.

• Family unit and the community are an important element in supporting and delivering social protection service and therefore should be strengthened and preserved.
• Implementation of social protection towards progressive realization is the main responsibility of respective governments.

• Social protection is cross-cutting, hence its implementation requires coordinated and holistic approach with involvement of governments, private sectors, development partners, civil society, service providers, and other stakeholders, where appropriate.

• Inclusive and participatory approach should be ensured in planning, programming and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process at all level.

• Social protection is an investment in people that should be supported by adequate resource.

• Social protection shall be adaptive to the different risks such as lifestyle and individual risks, social risks, and emerging risks and vulnerabilities such as economy and labour market and impacts of climate change, disaster and economic crisis.
The Inter-Sectoral Workshop to develop the Regional Framework and Action Plan in Siem Reap, Cambodia in December 2014 involved representatives from 8 ASEAN Sectoral Bodies (social welfare, health, labour, women, agriculture, statistics, disaster management, rural development and poverty eradication) and planning agencies from AMS and UN agencies (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF)

The Regional Framework and Action Plan was adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2015.
Regional Framework and Action Plan

**Vision:**
Uplift the quality of life of ASEAN peoples by 2025

**Goal:**
Enhance the well-being, welfare, and livelihood of the peoples through their life cycle

**Key strategies:**
Capacity building
Multi-sectoral responses
Communication and coordination
Resource mobilization
M&E
ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025
Adopted by ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit in November 2015 in KL, Malaysia

Charts the path for ASEAN Community building in the next ten years

Greater emphasis on the peoples of ASEAN and their well-being

Ensure fundamental freedoms, human rights and better lives for all ASEAN peoples

Comprises 3 ASEAN Community Blueprints 2025: ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint, ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint, and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint
ASCC Blueprint 2025 specifically aims for an ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community that is inclusive, sustainable, resilient, dynamic, and one that engages and benefits the people.

**ASCC Goals:**

**A** Enhance commitment, participation and social responsibility of ASEAN peoples through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all.

**B** Promote equal access and opportunity for all, as well as promote and protect human rights.

**C** Promote balanced social development and sustainable environment that meet the current and future needs of the people.

**D** Enhance capacity and capability to collectively respond and adapt to emerging trends.

**E** Strengthen ability to continuously innovate and be a proactive member of the global community.
A number of Strategic Measures pertaining to social protection

[B.1.1] Reduce inequality, and promote equitable access to social protection and enjoyment of human rights
[B.2.4] Provide mechanisms and enhance institutional capacity to promote greater access to basic social services for all
[B.3.1] Promote regional inter-sectoral mechanisms towards a holistic, multi-disciplinary approach in enhancing quality care, well-being, gender equality, human rights, social justice, and fundamental freedoms of all.
[B.3.2] Promote sustainable financing mechanism for social protection

[B.3.4] Support accelerated implementation among ASEAN Member States to extend coverage, accessibility, availability, comprehensiveness, quality, equality, affordability and sustainability of social services, and social protection.

[D.4] Strengthened social protection for women, children, youths, elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, ethnic groups, migrant workers, other vulnerable and marginalised groups, and people living in at-risk areas.
4. Work Plans of Sectoral Bodies
The ASCC Blueprint 2016-2025 and the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection and Regional Framework and Action Plan are translated into the **work plans 2016-2020 of ASEAN sectoral bodies.**
ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) Draft Work Plan 2016-2020

- Comparative Study on the Social Welfare Laws in ASEAN (Country Coordinator: Thailand)
- Sharing of good practices and strategies among AMS to advocate for improving national financial resources for social protection (Country Coordinator: Thailand)
- Project to support efforts to review and enhance policies, where necessary, on social insurance, social welfare/assistance, social safety net and labour market intervention for vulnerable groups including but not limited to persons with disabilities, older people, victims of disaster and informal workers, especially women including those in MSMEs, small farmers and fisher folks (Country Coordinator: Viet Nam)
ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) Work Plan 2016-2020

- Regional Workshop on Gender Equality and Decent Work (e.g. gender mainstreaming, social protection, work life balance), in collaboration with SLOM (Country Coordinator: Viet Nam)

- Follow-up Project to the Regional Training and Development of Advocacy Tools and Modules to Promote Gender-Responsive Budgeting and/or Regional Training on Social Protection and Gender Budget Analysis (Country Coordinator: Indonesia)

- Regional Forum on Social Protection Policies focused on Elderly Women and Ageing (Country Coordinators: Brunei Darussalam and Viet Nam)
Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM) and its Subsidiary Bodies’ Work Plans 2016-2020

- Build network and collaboration with the ASEAN Social Security Association in areas of mutual interest including in updating the compilation of national profiles of social security schemes
- Regional studies on:
  a) Sustaining financing mechanisms for social insurance including social pension (Country Coordinator: Viet Nam)
  b) Expanding coverage of social insurance to informal sector (Country Coordinator: Thailand)
- Study on portability of social security for migrant workers across ASEAN Member States (Country Coordinator: Thailand)
- Collaboration with SOMHD on addressing health risk of migrant workers
Summary:

• Recognise the importance of social protection (human rights and sustainable development of the region)
• Recognise differences among AMS including in national priorities
• Support capacity building, institutional strengthening, research and monitoring and evaluation. Multi-sectoral approach.
• Complement national efforts to pursue SDGs.
Thank you!

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