



Brief Overview of SP in Thailand

SPF Meeting

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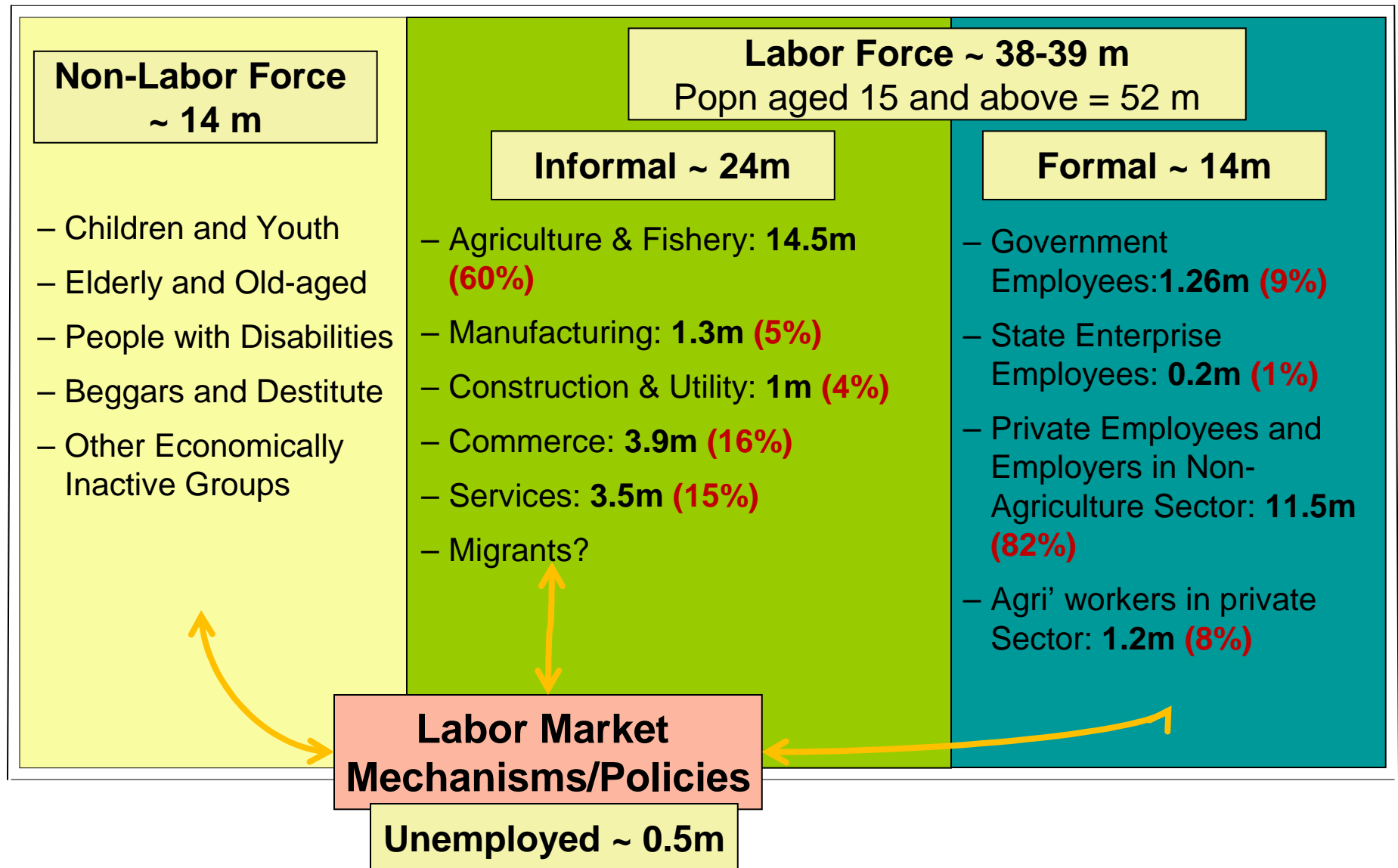
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Does Thailand Need SP?

- Poverty has declined but vulnerability to poverty is high:
- Ex-post coping strategies of vulnerable households:
 - increasing working hours, borrowing money outside HH, and drawing down savings by selling assets
- Asset decapitalization to cope with a shock can create irreversibilities on education, health and nutrition spending among vulnerable HHs

Thailand's Context

Population ~ 66 m
Population aged 15 and above ~ 52m



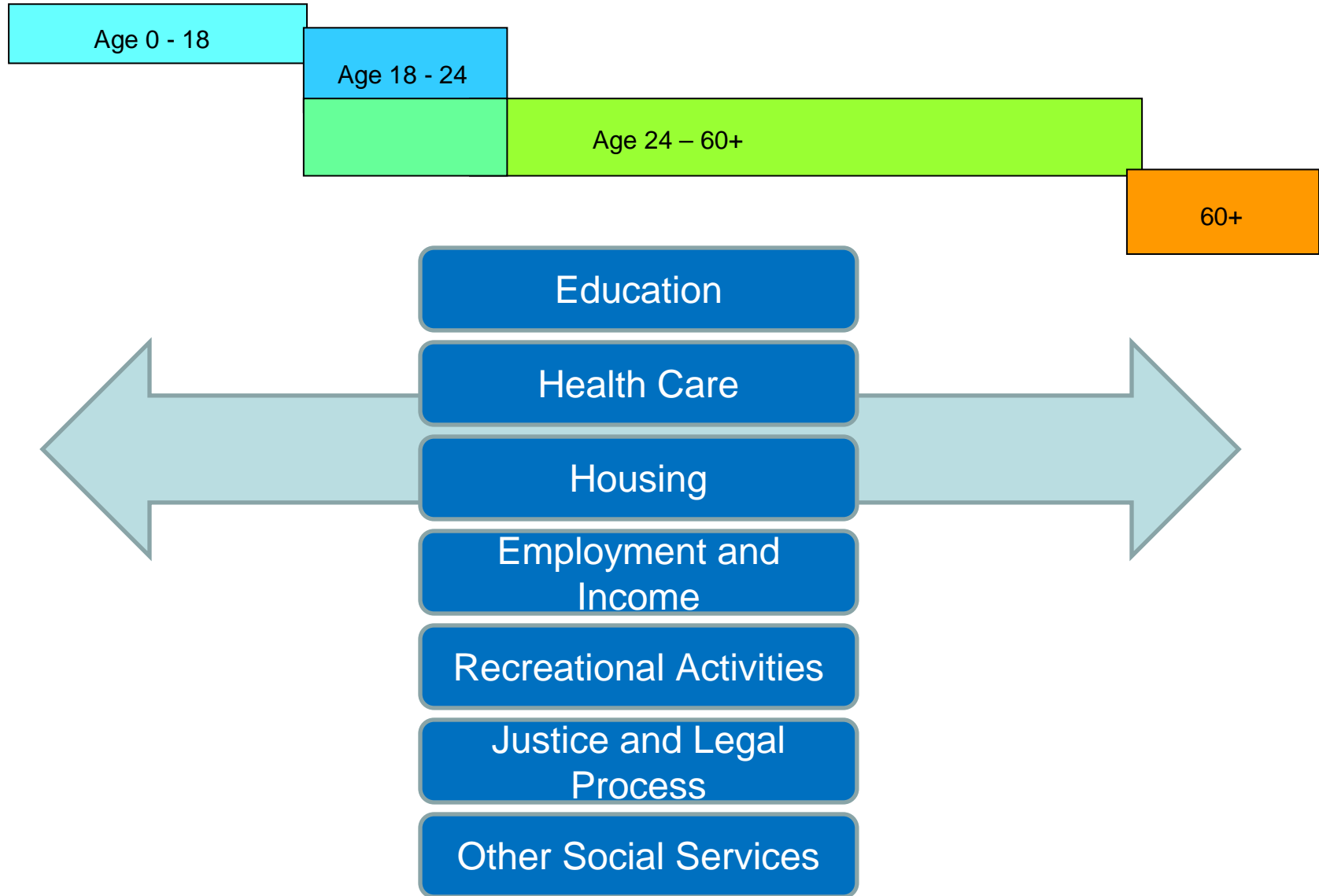
SP Schemes/Programs

Non-Labor Force	Labor Force	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't Social Assistance Programs (orphans, children from poor /unsecured families, disadvantaged women, elderly, homeless, disables, HIV infected, panhandlers) Non-gov't social assistance programs 500 baht pensions 500 baht disability benefit Village Funds, School-meal Programs Informal Mechanisms 	Informal Sector	Formal Sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Income Guarantee Programme and various funds Universal Health Coverage: 48m Voluntary SS Extension Non-resident health benefits Hosing scheme Community-Based Savings National Saving Fund? Farmers Welfare Scheme? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Welfare Scheme: 1.26m <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health: CSMBS&SoE:6m (including dependants) Old Age: GPF/SOE:1.4m SSS/WCF/PF: 8m PSTW: 0.2m Private insurance: 1.5m Community-Based savings

Benefits by Work Status

	Sickness /health	Invalidity	Death/ Funeral Grant	Survivor s	Child Allowance	Maternity Childbirth grant	Child Ed Support	Old age	U/E
Formal Sector									
Agri and Non-agri private sector employees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Private school teachers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Civil servants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
State Enterprise Employees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Informal Sector									
Informal workers under voluntary SS extensions	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Entrepreneurs and business owners	✓								
Farmers and Agri sector workers	✓								
Non-labour force and others	✓								

Life-course Welfare System?



- *Coverage and Targeting:*
 - Informal sector? Agricultural workers? Life-course (birth to death) welfare system?
- *Design and Budget:*
 - Western style welfare state Vs Community-based welfare? Middle path? Thai context?
 - Affordability Vs Adequacy?
 - Short-term needs Vs Long-term plan? Implications of future labour market, creative economy and technological changes?
- *Implementation:*
 - National agenda Vs responsibilities of line agencies? Holistic approach Vs Disintegrated proposals?
 - Equity, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Capacity ?
 - Affordability, in context of aging society

NESDB has worked with key stakeholders and produced “Thailand Vision...2027” which will be used as concept paper for 11th NESDP

- The concept paper contains 5 elements
 - Emerging Challenges after Global Crisis: Opportunities for Thailand
 - Creative Economy: Alternative growth engine
 - Global warming and Climate Change: Turning crises into opportunities
 - Social Architecture: New way of life for Thais
 - Social contract: Driving force towards balanced society

- **Social Architecture: New way of life for Thais**

- Assessing structural change of society in past 10-15 years and taking stock of people, family, and community situations in light of educational reforms, health reforms, decentralization process, influence of media and globalised culture, as well as implications of new technology
- Aiming at creating a caring and sharing society for age of creative economy which will thrive on sharing of ideas and information by creating new value system of philanthropic society and individuals with strong public commitment through adoption and application of Sufficiency Economy principles at all levels (i.e. moderate, knowledgeable, and immunised against internal and external shocks with equitable and more sustainable growth)
- Laying foundations for development from grass roots through strengthening of self-reliant communities
- Establishing mechanisms which allow development to flow to and from local communities; drive and align decentralization processes towards such objective which will lead towards protection and resilience of the Thai society at all levels
- Improving social well-being with an integrated approach across social, economic, environmental, and other related policies and based on 4 main pillars of social cohesion, socio-economic security, social inclusion/participation, and social empowerment

Directions of the 11th NESDP will involve 7 strategies to be developed to help realize vision 2027

- Strategy 1: Build production base to promote strong, balanced economic growth
- Strategy 2: Create appropriate climate for domestic production, trade, and investment with linkages to the regional economy
- Strategy 3: Develop human quality at all ages
- Strategy 4: Restructure society towards secure, just, dynamic, generous and philanthropic society
- Strategy 5: Move towards green economy and society
- Strategy 6: Ensure food and energy security and balance
- Strategy 7: Strengthen country's economic regions and areas

At this stage, directions for strategy 3 and 4 are still broad and not as clearly pronounced as the other strategies

However, in the context of PM’s 5-point roadmap, discussions of welfare system reforms are on-going

1.Upholding the monarchy

2.Resolving fundamental problems of economic and social injustice

Undertake systematic and structural reformation of Thai welfare system to address the problems of social and economic injustice at the national level, by drawing all sectors of society together to help resolve these problems and to come up with concrete and synchronised measures and clear and assessable targets of raising income levels and creating opportunities for the people

3.Enabling media’s constructive operation

4.Establishing facts about violent incidents

5.Establishing mutually acceptable political rules

The 2nd element of roadmap is also known as “Thailand Reform”, of which the tentative agenda is being discussed and, where relevant, outputs will be part of 11th Plan

- Reduction of inequalities and injustice as well as increase capacity and opportunities for income generation, particularly aiming at people facing poverty
- Reform mechanisms to ensure that aims of “returning power to local communities” can be realised
- Reforms on policies, plans, and budgets to support the organization of local communities
- Legal and justice reforms
- Reforms on communication systems and knowledge/learning to increase potential/capacity of people, community leaders and organizations
- Anti-corruption system reforms which aim at supporting the role of government agencies, community organizations and local administrations