



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

**APEC HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP**

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**Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection**  
*Project Report*

HRD 01/2011A (AIG)

Proponents: Philippines, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and Chinese Taipei

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APEC HRD Wiki:

[http://hrd.apec.org/index.php/Advancing\\_Inclusive\\_Growth\\_through\\_Social\\_Protection](http://hrd.apec.org/index.php/Advancing_Inclusive_Growth_through_Social_Protection)

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APEC#213-HR-01.2

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## Acronyms

The following acronyms are used throughout the report:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIGSP	Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection Project
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CT	Cash Transfer
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
HRDWG	Human Resources Development Working Group
ILAB	USDOL's Bureau of International Affairs
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISSA	International Social Security Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LSPN	Labour and Social Protection Network
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SP	Social Protection
STEP	Skills Towards Employment and Productivity
USDOL	United States Department of Labor

## Executive Summary

The severe social and economic consequences of the Great Recession led leaders in APEC economies to consider the importance of social protection in inclusive growth. Addressing the problems of those displaced by the recession took on heightened importance as millions of people across member economies lost their livelihoods. A growing body of evidence suggests that social protection is essential to achieving sustainable and inclusive growth. Studies have shown that without effective social protection measures, significant numbers of vulnerable workers and their dependents, particularly in the rural and informal sectors, would face numerous obstacles to entering or reentering the mainstream of economic development.<sup>1</sup>

### Project Background

This project - APEC's *Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection (AIGSP)* - is aimed at better understanding how social protection systems could become more efficient, cost-effective, and sustainable. Economies participating in the seminars identified common challenges to implementing effective social protection and corresponding measures to strengthen these systems. These steps include effectively targeting those most in need of assistance, promoting the employment of beneficiaries, ensuring sustainable program financing, and developing accurate evaluations of program performance.

### The Benefits of Social Protection

Social protection systems serve as a buffer to mitigate the effects of economic shocks. Social insurance programs, such as unemployment and disability insurance, and public employment programs, protect individuals from falling into poverty, preventing longer-term consequences for individuals' well-being and productivity. The benefits of social protection extend beyond individual beneficiaries. Social protection can serve as an "automatic stabilizer" for economies during downturns when beneficiaries are able to purchase essential goods and services, and therefore bolster aggregate demand.<sup>2</sup> Training and skills development programs can enhance beneficiaries' employability and promote labor market mobility, potentially reducing government expenditures associated with income support costs.<sup>3</sup> In some cases, public works projects can provide employment while also spurring private investment and enhancing growth.<sup>4</sup>

### International Organizations' Efforts

Following the Great Recession, the international community increasingly recognized the value of social protection programs.

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<sup>1</sup> OECD, *Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Social Protection*, 2009, 11; available from <http://www.oecd.org/development/povertyreduction/43514563.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> ILO, *World Social Security Report: Providing Coverage in Times of Crisis and Beyond*, 2010, V; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/policy/wssr.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, 106.

<sup>4</sup> OECD, *The Role of Employment and Social Protection, Policy Statement DAC High-Level Meeting*, 27-28 May 2009, 3; available from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/43514572.pdf>.

- In 2009, the UN launched the Social Protection Floor Initiative, led by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which provides technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen social protection systems.
- In June 2012, the International Labor Conference adopted a standard, ILO Recommendation 202 Concerning National Floors of Social Protection, which provides guidance to ILO Members on establishing and maintaining social protection floors.
- The World Bank launched “Resilience, Equity, and Opportunity: The World Bank 2012-2022 Social Protection and Labor Strategy” which aims to extend coverage to the most vulnerable, strengthen the coordination of social protection systems, and increase access to employment opportunities.
- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) “Development Assistance Committee’s Network on Poverty Reduction” (POVNET) has increased its support to donor OECD members to enhance their efforts in building stronger social protection systems in developing countries.
- The International Social Security Association (ISSA) prioritized its work in sharing knowledge and good practices in social security with its members and in advocating on the international level for social security as an element of crisis response policies.<sup>5</sup>
- The Asian Development Bank (ADB), through its Social Protection Unit, intensified its efforts to build the capacity of economies’ social protection systems in the region by promoting policy dialogue within the economies and among other development institutions, as well as through expanding financial support.<sup>6</sup>

### **APEC and the Project for Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection**

Like its international organization counterparts, APEC has also given higher priority to social protection since the onset of the Great Recession. In 2010, APEC leaders adopted the APEC Leaders Growth Strategy which stressed the need for APEC to promote stronger social safety nets for balanced and inclusive growth.<sup>7</sup> To support this objective, the United States and the Philippines jointly developed the AIGSP project in 2011. The first seminar highlighted many of the major challenges in social protection shared by participating economies. These challenges were the focus of the second seminar in Manila and are described below.

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<sup>5</sup> ISSA, *ISSA Annual Review 2009-2010*, 2; available from <http://www.issa.int/Resources/ISSA-Publications/ISSA-Annual-Review-2009-2010>.

<sup>6</sup> ADB, *Special Evaluation Study on Real-Time Evaluation on Asian Development Bank’s Response to the Global Economic Crisis of 2008-2009*, V, 12; available from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/SES-Crisis.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> APEC, *The APEC Leaders Growth Strategy*, [online] accessed October 19, 2012, available from [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2010/2010\\_aelm/growth-strategy.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2010/2010_aelm/growth-strategy.aspx).

### Targeting:

Targeting - the process of accurately identifying those most in need of social protection - is critical for ensuring that marginalized populations can benefit from economic growth. Effective targeting requires identifying the most vulnerable, understanding their needs, and determining strategies that can help provide needed protection. Targeting strategies include selection based on income criteria, proxy means testing (identification of beneficiaries based on proxies such as lack of access to sanitation), and self-selection.

### Work Incentives:

Many economies face the challenge of effectively incorporating work incentives into social protection programs to mitigate dependency and promote employability. By enhancing beneficiaries' job prospects and moving them out of social protection programs, governments can convert beneficiaries into taxpayers and promote the social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups. Strategies to promote work incentives range from subsidies and tax incentives for vulnerable populations and their employers to employment training.

### Disaster Response and Social Protection:

Natural disasters are becoming both more frequent and severe. Disasters can create or increase the vulnerability of affected populations. To avert such problems, economies can promote increased collaboration across government to strengthen disaster prevention and mitigation; improve disaster response; and enhance rehabilitation and recovery.

### Sustainable Financing of Social Protection Programs:

Social protection programs are particularly vulnerable to short-term budget fluctuations and political sensitivities. In addition, as populations age, fewer younger workers contribute to the programs, while more older individuals rely on social protection. Strategies for addressing this issue include creating fiscal space by moving funds from ineffective government programs into social protection programs, effectively monitoring compliance with contributory schemes, and expanding contribution bases to increase fiscal space and program coverage.

### Effective Strategies for Evaluation:

Evaluating social protection programs is essential for understanding program effectiveness. High-quality, objective evaluations reveal whether programs are effective and also demonstrate the impact of public funds. APEC economies can learn from successful strategies for program monitoring and evaluation, which increased coverage of social protection programs by demonstrating their impact.

The expert participants, who represented social protection programs in 15 economies in the second seminar, made the following recommendations to APEC leaders and senior officials:

### **Recommendations**

- Economies should consider whether their monitoring and evaluation efforts demonstrate social protection program effectiveness and draw on the expertise from other APEC economies and international organizations.

- Good practices and case studies documenting examples of successful social protection interventions should be regularly shared across APEC economies to ensure continued support from the public and policymakers.
- Economies should ensure their social protection programs reach the most vulnerable populations, including marginalized people in rural areas, the urban poor, those in the informal sector, and other socially excluded populations.
- APEC economies should consider potential avenues for creating fiscal space for social protection programs.
- Good practices shared at the APEC seminars to promote work incentives within social protection programs are possible models for other economies.
- Because disasters create or worsen vulnerability among affected populations, APEC economies should consider how to strengthen their social protection systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters, as well as draw on good practices from existing models.
- Economies should explore how information technology can strengthen the implementation of social protection programs by improving monitoring, evaluation, and efficiency of program operations.
- Communication channels between high-level policy makers and social protection practitioners on the ground should be in place for effective policymaking and social protection program implementation.
- Economies should examine their efforts to coordinate social protection programs across multiple agencies and consider strategies for enhancing collaboration to maximize resources and synergies.



## Introduction

The impacts of the financial crisis on APEC economies were widespread and profound. Consequences for labor markets included rapid rises in unemployment and underemployment, loss of household income, rising poverty, longer periods of unemployment, and a shift of employment to the informal sector. Increasing vulnerability and growing informality of employment as a result of the crisis underscored the need for social protection and posed new challenges to existing social protection programs designed before the economic crisis.

In response, APEC leaders adopted the Leaders Growth Strategy in 2010 which emphasized the importance of strengthened social safety nets in promoting balanced and inclusive growth.<sup>8</sup> At the 2010 Beijing Ministerial Meeting, Ministers called on member economies to improve social safety nets and reinforce social protection and employment assistance for vulnerable groups.<sup>9</sup> By supporting inclusive growth, social protection helps APEC realize its goals of enhancing human security, accelerating economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment.

The two-year Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection (AIGSP) project supports APEC social protection priorities by providing experts within APEC member economies with a forum to discuss developments in the field and to share good practices. The first AIGSP seminar highlighted APEC economy responses to the growing need for the social protection programs among vulnerable groups. The second seminar explored in greater depth the common challenges identified in the first seminar.

This final report synthesizes these discussions and shared resources by drawing on five data sources submitted by member economies:

- General social protection surveys submitted in advance of the San Francisco seminar;
- Case study surveys submitted in advance of the San Francisco seminar;
- Presentations made at the San Francisco seminar (12-13 September 2011);
- General social protection surveys submitted in advance of the Manila seminar; and
- Presentations made at the Manila seminar (25-26 July 2012).

Eighteen APEC economies also provided data about specific social protection initiatives, either as a separate case study or in the survey. Seven economies made presentations at the San Francisco seminar and an additional eight presented in Manila. Experts from international organizations also presented at both conferences. All project materials (presentations and agendas) may be found on the APEC wiki page dedicated to the AIGSP project at:

[http://hrd.apec.org/index.php/Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection](http://hrd.apec.org/index.php/Advancing_Inclusive_Growth_through_Social_Protection).

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<sup>8</sup> APEC, The APEC Leaders Growth Strategy, [online] accessed October 19, 2012, available from [http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2010/2010\\_aelm/growth-strategy.aspx](http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2010/2010_aelm/growth-strategy.aspx).

<sup>9</sup> APEC, Joint Statement: Human Resources Development Ministerial Meeting, [online] accessed October 19, 2012, available from [http://apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Human-Resources-Development/2010\\_hrd.aspx](http://apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Ministerial-Statements/Human-Resources-Development/2010_hrd.aspx).

This Human Resources Development Working Group/Labor and Social Protection Network project was led by the United States and the Philippines. The project was co-sponsored by Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, The Russian Federation, and Chinese Taipei.

### ***Social Protection – The Concept, Definitions, Terms, and Categories***

While there is no universal definition of social protection, there are common themes in how international organizations involved in social protection define the concept. Mitigating risks to reduce deprivation among the poor and economic shocks among non-poor is a key purpose of social protection systems.<sup>10</sup> Examples of programs intended to reduce risk include unemployment or disability insurance. Another common theme in social protection definitions is the establishment of minimum acceptable standards of living for the most vulnerable in society.<sup>11</sup> Programs such as social assistance or welfare programs help establish this minimum level. A third common element is the promotion of access to opportunity to enhance human capital. For example, skills development programs and worker training programs can help individuals increase their labor market opportunities.<sup>12</sup>

Across the international community and within APEC, there is variation in the terms used to describe social protection. For example, the term “social protection” can have the same meaning as “social safety net,” “social welfare,” and “social security” in some economies.<sup>13</sup> However, in others, “social safety net” and “social welfare” are sub-sets of social protection that refer to social assistance, such as cash transfers, in-kind transfers, and food assistance.<sup>14</sup> Social insurance is a type of social protection that reduces the risks associated with income loss resulting from unemployment, death, and illness. According to the ISSA’s definition, social security is a kind of social insurance that provides income security in cases of old age, survivorship, incapacity, disability, unemployment, or rearing children.<sup>15</sup>

In addition, the types of social protection programs and their titles vary and may refer to *who* the beneficiaries are or the conditions they face (e.g., “old age support” or “maternity benefits”), the specific *benefit* provided (e.g., “pension supplements”), or what the *aim* of the initiative is (e.g., “indigenous employment”). Additionally, terms such as “informal sector” and “unregulated sector” may have politically significant differences though they refer to the same

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<sup>10</sup> World Bank, *The World Bank 2012-2022 Social Protection Strategy*, 91; available from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/7089867-1279223745454/7253917-1291314603217/SPL\\_Strategy\\_2012-22\\_FINAL.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/7089867-1279223745454/7253917-1291314603217/SPL_Strategy_2012-22_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> ILO and OECD, *Towards National Social Protection Floors*, 2; available from [http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/g20\\_2011/social-protection.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/jobcrisis/download/g20_2011/social-protection.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> Public Services International, *ADB’s Social Protection Strategy*, 1 February 2010; available from [http://isslerhall.org/drupal/sites/default/files/adb-social-protection\\_psi-apro-feb2010.pdf](http://isslerhall.org/drupal/sites/default/files/adb-social-protection_psi-apro-feb2010.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> *The World Bank 2012-2022 Social Protection Strategy*, page III. Moser, C. “Assets, Livelihoods, and Social Policy,” In: Arusha Conference, “New Frontiers of Social Policy” December 12-15, 2005; available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/Moserpaperrev2.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> ISSA, About Social Security, [online] accessed October 26, 2012; available from <http://www.issa.int/Topics/About-social-security>.

segment of the population. Accordingly, policy makers and program designers within APEC should take great care to clarify and to encourage better understanding in the differences and similarities in terms used to discuss social protection.

## ***Inclusive Growth and Social Protection***

### ***Social Protection Advances Inclusive Growth***

Social protection enhances the capacity of vulnerable people to participate in the labor market, builds human capital, and reduces economic risks faced by the poor and the near-poor, making growth more inclusive. During an economic downturn, social protection serves as a counter-cyclical force that protects individuals from falling into or further into poverty. Social insurance programs such as unemployment and disability insurance and public employment promotion programs provide an income floor for unemployed and vulnerable individuals. Because the informal sector is growing in many places, adapting social protection for people in this particularly vulnerable sector is an important consideration when extending the reach of these programs. Without these initiatives, people could resort to selling off assets to pay for immediate needs which damage their prospects for long-term well-being. Social protection programs also have broader benefits as they serve to support the economy and bolster aggregate demand as beneficiaries infuse the economy with program funds.

Climate change and natural disasters also pose risks to the livelihoods and incomes of the most vulnerable. Social protection can mitigate the impacts of disasters and reduce risks associated with household investments in higher-profit / higher-risk livelihood activities. This can result in a positive reinforcing cycle in which wealth and assets are accumulated and households are better able to adapt to changes and shocks.

Social protection serves to strengthen human capital through programs that invest in education, health, and social services. These programs enhance individuals' capability to participate in the labor market, leading to a more productive and competitive labor force. As one speaker noted during the seminar, there are limits to natural and man-made capital, but the limits of human capital are unknown.

Social protection programs also improve individuals' participation in the labor market by giving them the resources to conduct a job search until they locate a position which takes advantage of their capabilities, enhancing labor market efficiency and reducing underemployment. A growing body of evidence indicates that cash transfers can assist beneficiaries in developing entrepreneurial activities, giving them resources to help them create sustainable employment.

### ***Approaches from International Organizations***

International organizations play a significant role in facilitating consensus, providing technical assistance, and setting standards on issues like social protection. Five international organizations – the World Bank, the ISSA, the ADB, the ILO, and the OECD - took part in the AIGSP seminars and highlighted their work in advancing social protection.

### *The World Bank*

In 2012, the World Bank published a new Social Protection and Labor Strategy for 2012-2022 to address the growing numbers of poor and vulnerable facing risks due to economic crises, natural disasters, and individual shocks like unemployment, disability, and illness. The strategy aims to strengthen or create social protection systems that promote *resilience, equity, and opportunity*.<sup>16</sup> Resilient systems ensure people against destitution due to a range of shocks, and include programs such as unemployment and disability insurance. Equitable systems address chronic poverty by strengthening human capital and promoting equality of opportunity through programs including school feeding, basic education, and health services. Finally, social protection programs that advance opportunity build bridges between individuals and the labor market by enhancing workers' productivity and employability.

The World Bank's technical assistance and lending programs seek to build programs that promote these qualities through a coordinated systems approach to reduce fragmentation across the multiple sectors and agencies typically involved in social protection programs.<sup>17</sup> In recent years, the World Bank has been active in building the capacity of APEC member economies' social protection systems. Technical assistance and loans strengthen economies' labor market and social protection policies and support social insurance and safety net programs.<sup>18</sup>

### *The ISSA*

The ISSA is a membership-based organization that seeks to support members' capacity to administer social security programs. The ISSA has 340 member organizations in 158 countries. The ISSA provides to its members access to information, advice, business standards, and practical guidelines on social security.<sup>19</sup>

ISSA's model of social security has three building blocks. The first is the design of the system which reflects the ILO's 2-way strategy of a horizontal dimension known as the social protection floor and a vertical dimension including contributory programs and public-private partnerships. The second component is sustainability which includes political and financial sustainability, as well as the consideration of demographic and economic changes. The ISSA also emphasizes participatory governance with stakeholders in the creation, administration, and modification of social protection systems. The third component is efficient and effective social security administration to make prudent investments, prevent fraud, and have sound actuarial procedures in place.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> The World Bank, *Social Protection and Labor Strategy*, 1; available from [www.worldbank.org/spstrategy](http://www.worldbank.org/spstrategy).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, 2.

<sup>18</sup> The World Bank, *Social Protection and Labor*, [online] accessed October 30, 2012; available from [www.worldbank.org/socialprotection](http://www.worldbank.org/socialprotection).

<sup>19</sup> ISSA, *Member Organizations*, [online] accessed November 6, 2012.

<sup>20</sup> Bailey Martinez M., *Understanding the Machinery: Essential Building Blocks for Effective Social Protection Systems* in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, September 12, 2011, San Francisco, California; [http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/94/110912.Session\\_2.Martinez.Belize\\_Case\\_Study.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/94/110912.Session_2.Martinez.Belize_Case_Study.pdf).

### *The ILO*

The ILO is the international organization responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of international labor standards. It is the only tripartite United Nations agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programs.<sup>21</sup>

In 2012, the ILO's International Labor Conference adopted the Recommendation 202 Concerning National Floors for Social Protection which provides guidance to Members on establishing and maintaining social protection floors and implementing social protection floors within strategies for the extension of social security. The Recommendation suggests four minimum components for all social security systems: essential health services, benefits for children, vulnerable groups and the working poor, and benefits for older persons. The adoption of the Recommendation signified a widespread acceptance of the essential role social protection floors play in ensuring inclusive growth. The ILO defines these floors as “nationally defined sets of basic social security guarantees which secure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion.” The two key concepts in this definition are that social protection floors are nationally driven and focus on human development by fighting poverty and vulnerability.<sup>22</sup>

The ILO, in conjunction with the World Health Organization, is implementing the Social Protection Floor Initiative which provides technical assistance to economies to develop social protection floors. The Initiative has built the capacity of APEC member economies, including Vietnam, Peru, Indonesia, and Malaysia, to design new social protection schemes, strengthen current programs, and support economies' efforts to extend social protection coverage.<sup>23</sup>

### *The ADB*

Social protection is a central component of the ADB's long-term 2020 strategy framework for inclusive growth. Between 1996 and 2008, the ADB provided \$2.3 billion in loans to members to strengthen labor market policies and programs to promote employment, the efficient operation of labor markets, and protection of vulnerable groups through social assistance programs such as conditional cash transfers. The ADB also builds capacity of developing member countries to design, implement, and evaluate social insurance programs and social assistance programs.<sup>24</sup> The ADB defines social protection as a “set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing

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<sup>21</sup> ILO, *About the ILO*; [online] accessed October 31, 2012; available from <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/lang--en/index.htm>.

<sup>22</sup> Bockstal C., *View from Geneva: Social Protection Floors for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization* in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 25, 2012, Manila, Philippines; [http://hrd.apec.org/images/d/db/4A\\_Bockstal.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/d/db/4A_Bockstal.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> ADB, *Social Protection: Overview*, [online] accessed October 30, 2012; available from <http://www.adb.org/sectors/social-protection/overview>.

people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income."<sup>25</sup>

### *The OECD*

Finally, the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Poverty Reduction Network (PovNet) focuses on pro-poor growth, defined as "a pace and a pattern of growth that enhances the ability of poor people to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from growth."<sup>26</sup> The PovNet works to develop guidelines and identify good practices for donor economies seeking to provide funds and technical assistance to strengthen developing economies' social protection systems.

### ***Social Protection Trends in APEC Economies***

APEC economies' experience with social protection systems varies considerably. Some economies' systems are decades old while others are new. Of the 14 social protection program case studies reviewed for this report, half refer directly to the Great Recession as a reason for the program's existence. Social protection systems in APEC economies also vary in their coverage. While some economies reach most or all of its citizens through social protection programs, other economies have very little coverage. For example, in the area of old-age pensions, some economies' programs may reach only a fraction of the working population but programs in other economies have close to a 100 percent coverage rate. The percentage of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits reaches 86 percent in one economy, while others provide no unemployment benefits.<sup>27</sup>

The challenge of reaching the most vulnerable who are typically not covered by social protection in formal sector occupations is significant for APEC economies. The informal sector is growing in many economies as individuals lose their employment and seek income in unregistered occupations. Workers in this sector typically lack access to formal social protection benefits and have lower and irregular incomes, making them more exposed to risks and in greater need for social protection. APEC economies have sought to confront the challenge of the growing informal sector through programs tailored to workers in this sector. These programs provide health and pension benefits for minimal cost, providing a buffer to prevent a fall into destitution should a worker lose an income source or become sick.

As economies have sought to adapt their social protection programs to the realities of their labor markets and economies, they have confronted further challenges and opportunities. For those economies whose systems are new, they have the opportunity to draw on lessons from decades of social protection systems in economies with more established programs. Yet, most economies, no matter their experience in implementing social protection, are facing similar challenges in identifying the most vulnerable, providing sustainable financing, incorporating work incentives, and effectively evaluating programs. This report explores how APEC economies

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Dr. Timo Voipio, presentation at the AIGSP San Francisco Seminar, 12 September 2011, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/bc/110912.Session\\_1.Voipio.Pro-poor\\_Growth.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/bc/110912.Session_1.Voipio.Pro-poor_Growth.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> Bockstal C., *View from Geneva: Social Protection Floors for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization*.

are addressing these challenges and shares conclusions and recommendations developed by expert seminar participants and speakers for APEC.

## ***Effective Targeting***

### ***Why Targeting Matters***

The challenge of identifying those most in need of social protection programs was a common theme among seminar participants. Targeting can be a powerful tool to ensure that those who have traditionally not seen the benefits of economic growth enroll in social protection programs and eventually take part in the global economy. Targeting can make social protection systems more accessible and affordable by making the most of limited resources, instead of expensive universal social protection that covers entire populations. Effective targeting can reach those outside the formal economy where many of the most vulnerable workers are located, extending social protection to those most in need while maintaining affordability.

While the conditions and characteristics of the most vulnerable vary by economy, certain groups across economies are considered vulnerable, including youth, older persons, people with disabilities, members of indigenous groups, migrants, and single mothers. Geographic distance and reduced communications channels are some reasons people in rural areas experience greater vulnerability and poverty. Marginalized urban dwellers also experience vulnerability as there is less land and home ownership in urban areas, creating obstacles for government offices to collect adequate data on individuals who may need social protection services.

### ***Strategies for Targeting***

Developing targeting strategies to identify the most vulnerable is one of the most challenging activities in designing social protection programs. Targeting methodologies must be closely aligned with the program objectives and the type of benefits provided. Targeting cash transfers is particularly challenging because distributing cash is more visible and can be associated with political patronage if they are not properly targeted or delivered.

Effective targeting requires both an understanding of vulnerability in the economy and the objectives of the social protection program. However, some economies noted particular challenges in creating effective and quantifiable definitions of vulnerability. This section explores how some economies have addressed the challenge of defining vulnerability and integrating the vulnerable into social protection programs.

### ***Targeting Through a Geographic Focus - China and Australia***

- China has implemented a system where all people in rural areas are covered through a state pension with a sliding investment scale. The Chinese case is somewhat exceptional

because all persons in the informal sector have been given a unique ID number that facilitates enrollment in social protection services.<sup>28</sup>

- Australia is targeting intensive assistance to groups of people in ten locations, identified based on socio-economic indicators of intergenerational disadvantage. For example, jobless families and teenage parents in certain circumstances, drawing income support from government, receive intensive support to plan their return to work and access community services. These initiatives form part of a broader *Building Australia's Future Workforce* package.<sup>29</sup>

### **Targeting Through a Multidimensional Index - Mexico and Peru**

- The Mexican government developed a new definition of “most vulnerable” which incorporates information about people’s social needs—their access to adequate space, sanitary services, health care, and basic legal protections.
- Peru has a similar household targeting system that relies on a local poverty map. Elements of the map include a socioeconomic survey to assess socioeconomic status, household assets, and human capital. These variables are the basis for a well-being indicator which determines household eligibility for program benefits.<sup>30</sup>

### **Targeting Based on Proxy Means Testing - Philippines**

- The government targets municipalities where more than 50% of the families are in poverty. To identify who and where the poor are, the government uses a proxy means test to assess households’ income levels and access to basic services. In municipalities with poverty incidence below 50%, pockets of poverty were identified and all households there are assessed for eligibility. An additional mechanism called “on demand application” is implemented to give opportunity to households who feel they are poor but were not assessed by the CCT program for eligibility.
- To reduce leakage (benefits going to non-poor households), a local governance structure – called a Local Verification Committee - is established to address complaints and appeals for inclusion and exclusion in the list of poor households. In the CCT, the accuracy of potential beneficiaries' information is further verified through a community assembly.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Jia J., *China's Rural Old-Age Insurance Program* in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 12 September 2011, San Francisco, California, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/b6/110912.Session\\_3.Jia.China\\_Case\\_Study.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/b6/110912.Session_3.Jia.China_Case_Study.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Government of Australia, *Budget 2011-2012: Building Australia's Future Workforce: Trained Up and Ready to Work*; available from [http://www.budget.gov.au/2011-12/content/glossy/skills/download/glossy\\_skills.pdf](http://www.budget.gov.au/2011-12/content/glossy/skills/download/glossy_skills.pdf). See also Australian Government, Department of Human Services, *Building Australia's Future Workforce*; available from <http://www.humanservices.gov.au/corporate/government-initiatives/building-australias-future-workforce>.

<sup>30</sup> Madueño Davila, M.I., *Effective Targeting Models to Identify the Most Vulnerable*, Seminar on Strengthening Social Protection Systems in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 26 July 2012, San Francisco, California, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/5/55/2C\\_Davila.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/5/55/2C_Davila.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> Villar F., Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development.



### **Targeting Based on Income - Chinese Taipei**

- Since 2011 the government has led an effort to cover the near poor and working poor with a safety net. Enrollment in this program is determined by income, which is readily accessible from Chinese Taipei's national internal revenue database that captures virtually all of the population. In order to be enrolled, people must be classified as low income and have an income below the lowest level of the living index.<sup>32</sup>

### **Self-targeting by Beneficiaries - Thailand**

- In Thailand there is a consensus that informal (or unregulated) labor categories should be included in social security contributory schemes. People who work in the agriculture sector, who have little education, who cannot get a work contract, or who are over 40 years old are eligible to enroll in the contributory scheme.
- The number of insured Thais rose dramatically with over 40% of eligible beneficiaries enrolled by April 2011. The government also subsidizes their contributions to the scheme by B100/month (approximately USD 3.25) which is an effective investment and an enticement to enroll.<sup>33</sup>

### **Additional Project Findings on Targeting:**

Project findings revealed that there are some critical elements for program designers to take into consideration.

- Adopting a definition of those working in the informal sector, which includes the typical vulnerabilities and needs of informal workers to facilitate identifying individuals in this sector.
- A unique ID number for all citizens (which can be shared across ministries) has often been found to be beneficial. However, such a system of IDs should respect privacy.
- Within APEC, several economies have achieved success in the use of new technology to assist in beneficiary management, including low-cost ID cards, web-based monitoring systems and use of existing social or financial structures to distribute benefits.
- Some economies integrate gender considerations into their social protection programs. For example, one economy uses gender-based analysis to reveal how gender affects vulnerability and to inform social protection policies and programs. Another economy prioritizes women-headed households for its social protection programs.

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<sup>32</sup> Chou. Y. *Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable*, Seminar on Strengthening Social Protection Systems in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/1/1e/2A\\_Chou.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/1/1e/2A_Chou.pdf).

<sup>33</sup> Prem Suriya, S., *The Extension of Social Security Coverage to the Informal Sector: Thailand's Experience*, in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines [http://hrd.apec.org/images/7/7c/2B\\_PremSuriya.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/7/7c/2B_PremSuriya.pdf).

## **Work Incentives**

### **Helping People Work**

Effective work incentives within social protection programs enhance beneficiaries' job prospects and motivate their continued employment. By moving beneficiaries into productive employment, the government can increase the reach of its programs to new program beneficiaries while potentially reducing its overall social protection expenditures. Social protection benefits obtained through employment also serve to keep workers engaged in the labor market. In addition, strengthening program recipients' productive capacities can generate household wealth and stability and reduce economic exclusion among vulnerable groups.

Seminar presentations and discussions highlighted economies' efforts to incentivize work among beneficiaries of social protection programs.

### **Case Studies from the ADB and APEC Economies**

#### **The Asian Development Bank's Approach to Promoting Job Skills**

- The ADB champions inclusive growth by promoting inclusive labor markets and employment among the vulnerable to counter un- and underemployment, growing informality, and inflation. By assisting countries to incorporate work incentives into social protection programs, the ADB seeks to help them generate decent and productive jobs and inclusive growth.
- The ADB provided an example of India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which demonstrates how to promote the inclusion of work incentives through information technology. This program seeks to ensure that eligible beneficiaries are provided a minimum number of days of work per year. Beneficiaries are given a card which tells them how many days of work they have left and will also match them to work opportunities in their area.<sup>34</sup>

#### **The Ethical Family Income - Chile**

- Chile developed a package of social protection programs to ensure that family income needs are met called "Ethical Family Income." The program diagnoses families' needs and then provides them with psychosocial benefits, labor benefits, and cash transfers as needed. The program operates on a monitoring plan to track families' progress through the program.
- The key work incentive in this program is a subsidy to employers and woman to promote their employment. The program targets women between ages 25 and 60 who make less than USD 780/month, and provides them with a subsidy that can reach USD

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<sup>34</sup> Bauer, A., Social Protection: Achieving Better Results through Employment Focus, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/92/3D\\_Bauer.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/92/3D_Bauer.pdf).

70/month and an additional USD 35/month to their employer, depending on the woman's income.<sup>35</sup>

### **Technical and Vocational Education and Training - Japan**

- As a well-developed economy, Japan faces unique challenges: the recently nonexistent informal sector is beginning to grow as an increasing number of youth face unemployment. In addition, there is a sub-section of unemployed youth who cannot find work due to mental health issues.
- Japan has championed a number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training programs to support youth, including those with mental health concerns. Part of the success has been in partnering with local universities and then private sector institutions to continue future training on-the-job.<sup>36</sup>

### **National Target Program on Employment and Vocational Training - Vietnam**

- Vietnam's labor challenges include limited labor mobility, a large informal sector, and low job growth compared to other countries in the region. The *National Target Program on Employment and Vocational Training* aims to enhance the labor market and support job creation efforts for workers in general, but especially for vulnerable workers, including youth.
- The program contains six components: 1) general vocational training, 2) vocational training for rural workers, 3) job creation loans from the National Employment Fund (vulnerable groups get preferential interest rate), 4) support to overseas workers (currently 500,000 Vietnamese work in 40 countries and territories), 5) labor market development, and 6) capacity building, information dissemination, and monitoring and evaluation of the program implementation.<sup>37</sup>

### **Employment Promotion Measures – Russia**

- Russia's Federal Labour and Employment Service implemented a number of measures to increase employment, particularly among vulnerable populations. One program provides job training to unemployed women, while another facilitated internships for recent graduates. The government also funded a program to promote the development of small businesses and self-employment among the unemployed.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Leyton, A., *The Path to an Ethical Family Income*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/6/63/3C\\_Leyton.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/6/63/3C_Leyton.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> Shimoda, K. *Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/0/07/3A\\_Shimoda.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/0/07/3A_Shimoda.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> Lan Huong, P.T., *Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs - Experiences from Vietnam*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 25 July 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/9e/3B\\_Huong.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/9/9e/3B_Huong.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> Russian Federation Pre-Seminar Survey, September 2011.

### ***Job Training for Marginalized Populations - United States and New Zealand***

- The United States implements transitional jobs programs for two specific groups—welfare recipients and prisoners/ex-offenders. The programs have a number of common components, including life skills courses and job readiness training, and education training services. The program also provides subsidized employment and a typical work load of 25-30 hours a week with minimum wage pay, social security benefits, and eligibility for tax benefits.<sup>39</sup>
- New Zealand introduced the *Job Ops*, a six-month subsidized job placement for disadvantaged young people with low skills and limited experience to help them gain work experience. Employers receive a \$5,000 subsidy to take a young person into an entry level position. For an employer to qualify for the subsidy, the job advertised had to be a newly created vacancy.<sup>40</sup>

### ***Additional Strategies***

#### ***Incentives through Continued Employment***

- To reduce the costs of contributory social protection schemes, Thailand amended its social security legislation so that the government continually contributes together with the beneficiaries. The result is that the beneficiaries have government support and a reduction in their payment obligation. Similarly, many economies have tied eligibility for increased levels of social protection benefits to higher contributions made from regular work, therefore incentivizing continued employment.

#### ***Private Sector Engagement***

- The private sector also has a critical role in addressing the challenges of inclusive growth and equity. As the driver of demand for labor skills, the private sector can play a unique and catalytic role, helping to train workers in skills needed by the labor market, such as in the examples of New Zealand, Russia, Japan, and Chile. The private sector also plays a role in designing and supporting work incentives within social protection programs.

#### ***Improving Assistance to Workers with Disabilities***

- Social protection programs can provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for workers who cannot work due to injury or illness. Effective disability programs provide systematic case management to coordinate rehabilitation, compensation, recovery, job placements, and job coaching. For example, Malaysia's Return to Work Program provides rehabilitation services to disabled workers and works with employers to adapt the work environment to workers' physical and mental needs.

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<sup>39</sup> Brodsky, M. *U.S. Case Study*, in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, 12 September 2011, San Francisco, California.

<sup>40</sup> New Zealand Pre-Seminar Survey, September 2011. See also, Ministry of Work and Income, *Employing Young People through Job Ops*, [online] 8 June, 2011; available from <http://www.workandincome.govt.nz/about-work-and-income/news/2011/employing-young-people.html>.

### **Industry-Based Work Incentive Programs**

- Work incentives can also be organized by industry. For example, the Philippines' Kabuahyan Program – implemented by the Department of Labor and Employment - works with sugar industry workers to enhance the existing livelihoods and wages of workers in the informal economy and re-employ jobless individuals through training.

### **Disaster Response and Social Protection**

#### **A Growing Concern for the Asia-Pacific Region**

Many APEC economies operate under increasing risk of both natural and manmade disasters in the Asia-Pacific region. Natural disasters require a high degree of community resiliency as they can displace people, interrupt services and jobs, and pose a health risks. Disasters happen quickly, and require great coordination between government agencies and with communities before, during, and after the event.

The Philippines created a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation (NDRRM) plan in 2011 to focus on four key areas: disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and ultimately, disaster rehabilitation and recovery. One of the key components of this framework is ensuring that government agencies work together, as each has a particular lead and support role to play as the four areas of the plan unfold in real time from the emergency phase, to early recovery and rehabilitation.<sup>41</sup>

#### **Collaboration across Government and with Communities**

The framework specifies how government agencies will mobilize resources through a cluster approach in the advent of an emergency. The inclusion of “prevention” in the framework creates a way to refocus environmental events in a positive way. For example, increasing intensity in rainfall can be a potential benefit in water resources if properly managed (through rain harvesting, small dams for farms/livestock, etc.) and not just a cause of increased risk from floods or landslides.

To ensure the success of the framework, several steps were taken to secure resources necessary for action in an emergency. First, response equipment and services (rescue boats, refugee shelters, etc.) had to be customized from existing resources. Second, administrators worked to create one-stop-shops where families affected by emergencies can receive food, water, and emergency information. Third, the government computer systems required better project management software and GIS applications to enable mapping of disaster afflicted terrain. Finally, tracts of land were strategically selected as places suitable to house survivors either temporarily or for long-term response. This type of framework and operations plan

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<sup>41</sup> Amparo, M. *New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/a/a1/5A\\_Amparo.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/a/a1/5A_Amparo.pdf).

includes links to comprehensive social protection programming at the national level for populations affected by natural disasters.<sup>42</sup>

## **Sustainable Financing**

### **The Challenge of Funding Social Protection Programs**

Generating revenue for social protection programs and social security schemes presents a special challenge as these programs are subject to short-term budget fluctuations and political sensitivities and decisions. This fiscal pressure is compounded by demographic changes as populations age with fewer younger workers to support them. This session presented two approaches to sustainable finance through budgetary reform and advocacy for contributory schemes.

The Philippines presented a case study on efforts by the current Aquino administration to create fiscal space for social protection programs through budgetary reform. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) grew from a budget of PHP 50 million (USD 1.2 million) in 2008 to PHP44 billion (USD 106 million) in 2013, effectively expanding coverage from 6,000 to 3.8 million households in the five-year period. To do this, the government used a zero-based budgeting tool to identify social protection programs that either did not work, or were fraught with leakages. Any that were inefficient were cut, and their funds were rolled over to the 4Ps. At the same time, the 4Ps actively implements strategies to graduate the poor from the cash transfer system to employment. The government is also attempting to influence the labor market by increasing the number of employers in high-employment industries such as agriculture and fisheries, tourism, MSMEs, and infrastructure.<sup>43</sup>

The International Social Security Association (ISSA) uses its international prominence to strengthen contributory social security schemes in the formal and informal sectors. ISSA provides member countries with technical assistance to improve social security to ensure 1) that schemes are well-monitored for compliance in both employer and employee contributions; 2) fund managers follow ISSA's updated investment guidelines; and 3) coverage is expanded to increase contribution bases. The current economic context poses challenges to the financial sustainability of contributory schemes as unemployment has increased. In addition, experiences of effective financing have indicated that communicating publicly how schemes are both fair and durable is essential to build trust. ISSA provided the successful example of the Philippines whose private sector social security program in early 2000s was calculated to end in 2015. However, by 2007, the government had worked at extending its actuarial life until 2039

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Clasara, C., *Paggugol na matuwid* and Social Reform: Creating Fiscal Space for Empowering: Social Protection Programs in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/c/cd/6A\\_Clasara.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/c/cd/6A_Clasara.pdf).

by ensuring compliance with required social security contributions and expanding the contribution base.<sup>44</sup>

## **Other Considerations for Sustainable Financing –Economy Experiences**

### ***Increasing Worker Incentives to Contribute***

Creative efforts in the design of programs can appeal to beneficiaries to contribute to social protection schemes. In the Philippines, a two-tiered wage system is under development in one region where the first floor is the basic minimum wage while the second floor is productivity-based pay. The idea is that workers will strive to increase productivity to reap financial rewards.

### ***Engaging the Informal Sector***

Communicating with the informal sector, where many are at-risk for unemployment or underemployment, is a challenge due to lack of access to information among workers in this sector and a lack of quality data about the sector. It is essential to incorporate informal sector and vulnerable workers not only from a rights-based perspective, but also to promote growth and generate income for social protection programs.

### ***Gaining Political Support***

Building consensus is an important step to create effective and sustainable social protection systems. Chile's case study of its 2008 pension reform process demonstrates the need and the challenges of stakeholder buy-in. It took a sustained effort to generate support for reform—beginning with media attention, a heavy focus on pension reform during the 2005 presidential election; and the formation of a congressional commission to debate legal reform. Public input was an essential part of the process as beneficiaries had to feel confident they would see a return on investment if they contributed to the scheme.<sup>45</sup>

## **Coordination**

Coordination of social protection efforts among government agencies, civil society, service providers, and other key stakeholders was identified as a key challenge among economies. Coordination is critical at various stages of social protection programs from program design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Coordination is also important across levels of government, between government agencies, and with trade unions, employers' organizations, educational institutions, and international organizations, among other stakeholders.

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<sup>44</sup> De la Paz-Bernardo, C. *Sustainable Financing of Social Security*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/5/5d/6B\\_Paz-Bernardo.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/5/5d/6B_Paz-Bernardo.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> Diaz, C., *2008 Chilean System Pension Reform*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/b7/110912.Session\\_3.Diaz.Chile\\_Case\\_Study.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/b/b7/110912.Session_3.Diaz.Chile_Case_Study.pdf).

### **Coordination Strategies**

- One economy created Advisory Committees at the national, regional, and municipal levels. These committees sought to enhance stakeholder ownership of social protection programs and promote cross-sector collaboration and joint efforts with partner agencies and local implementers.
- Another economy enhanced coordination through the creation of a central database which was built to identify and coordinate the delivery of income support. The database allows for continuous monitoring, evaluation, and modifications to include more information on the target groups to prevent duplication while ensuring better targeting.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Evaluating social protection programs is essential for understanding program effectiveness. Objective evaluations reveal whether programs are having their intended effect and can help program administrators adjust strategies to enhance program quality. Evaluations are also an important communication tool for policymakers to demonstrate to the public the impact of steps the government is taking to address the needs of the population. Most economies responding to survey and case study questions revealed the need for greater monitoring and evaluation in social protection programs.

#### ***The World Bank's Experiences in Social Protection System Evaluation***

The World Bank recently released a new Social Protection and Labor strategy, which covers three key concepts: Resilience, Equity, and Opportunity (see [www.worldbank.org/spstrategy](http://www.worldbank.org/spstrategy) for more information).<sup>46</sup> The strategy notes that evaluations are most effective when tailored to each country's situation and are designed to reflect the input of all relevant stakeholders. A well-designed evaluation can tell stakeholders the strengths and weaknesses of the program; help implementers improve programs; and increase public support by demonstrating evidence of program impact.<sup>47</sup> In contrast to the evaluation process, program monitoring takes place at regular intervals and assesses ongoing progress of the program by collecting information on program performance indicators, such as the number of beneficiaries enrolled and program-related outcomes, such as the beneficiaries' completion of program interventions.<sup>48</sup>

Evaluations can assess a number of aspects of a program, including relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Because evaluations are resource-intensive, economies should be strategic in selecting both how and what programs to evaluate. There are a range of evaluation types, such as case studies, impact evaluations, process evaluations, and meta evaluations. In preparing the evaluation, stakeholders should be consulted to identify the key questions an evaluation should answer, the evaluation type, and to develop an evaluation

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<sup>46</sup> Skoufias, E., *The World Bank SP&L Strategy and the Role of Evaluation*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/8/8a/7B\\_Skoufias.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/8/8a/7B_Skoufias.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.



workplan. The workplan identifies the data sources for the evaluation, the data collection strategy, and how the data will be analyzed.<sup>49</sup>

### *Efforts in APEC Economies*

Mexico provided a case study on monitoring and evaluation which demonstrated how these efforts can strengthen social protection programs. Social protection in Mexico developed rapidly in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1980's, the government enacted a planning law that required all programs to demonstrate impact or lose funding. In addition, evaluation results are made public to ensure transparency.

An example of evaluation results being leveraged for the expansion of effective programs is the *Estancias Infantiles* child daycare program. In response to a daycare fire where 55 children were killed, demand for daycare services dropped dramatically throughout Mexico. This created a burden for working or single parents who could not participate in the labor market. Through a concerted effort, the government was able to encourage these parents to enroll their children in daycare centers. Those who did were 18% more likely to get a job than those who did not. The evaluation team was able to calculate this by comparing enrollees (the treatment group) with those wait-listed for daycare services (the control group) and the government was able to use this data to generate public demand for beneficial programs and advocate for continued funding of daycare services.<sup>50</sup>

### *Lessons Learned and Recommendations*

APEC Ministers and officials have recognized the need to strengthen social protection. The most vulnerable in APEC member economies still face common challenges that limit their full participation in economic growth. Growth cannot be truly inclusive when the most vulnerable in our economies remain at risk. Accordingly, over the course of this two-year project, and through on-going dialogue, lessons learned and recommendations have been developed for consideration by APEC leaders and senior officials.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- The informal sector represents a growing share of the labor market which is particularly vulnerable to economic shocks. Identifying individuals in this population and other vulnerable populations is necessary for promoting inclusive growth.
- Institutional capacity for designing, implementing, and evaluating social protection programs is fundamental for creating inclusive growth.

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Rosas, A., *Evaluating Social Protection Programs: The Case of Mexico*, In: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 26, 2012, Manila, Philippines, [http://hrd.apec.org/images/3/33/7A\\_Guerrero.pdf](http://hrd.apec.org/images/3/33/7A_Guerrero.pdf).

- The recently adopted ILO Recommendation on National Social Protection Floors is a useful tool that can help social protection advocates build support in their home economies.
- The financing of social protection is a significant challenge as economies experience budget deficits and increasing demographic pressure as populations age.
- Many island economies are at high risk for natural disasters and populations face multiple risks to their wellbeing and livelihoods resulting from the impact of hurricanes, tsunamis, and other catastrophes.
- Many economies face the challenge of building work incentives into social protection programs, a key strategy for advancing inclusive growth.
- Labor and social development agencies within individual APEC economies often work on similar issues. Coordination then becomes a significant challenge to ensure that services are not duplicated, resources are not wasted, and synergies are maximized.
- Targeting of social measures may be necessary to reach the most vulnerable members of society, but each economy must determine what targeting methods, for example, means-testing or universal, are best suited for their unique social and economic conditions.

### **Recommendations**

- Economies should consider whether their monitoring and evaluation efforts demonstrate social protection program effectiveness and draw on the expertise from other APEC economies and international organizations.
- Good practices and case studies documenting examples of successful social protection interventions should be regularly shared across APEC economies to ensure continued support from the public and policymakers.
- Economies should ensure their social protection programs reach the most vulnerable populations, including marginalized people in rural areas, the urban poor, those in the informal sector, and other socially excluded populations.
- APEC economies should consider potential avenues for creating fiscal space for social protection programs.
- Good practices shared at the APEC seminars to promote work incentives within social protection programs are possible models for other economies.
- Because disasters create or worsen vulnerability among affected populations, APEC economies should consider how to strengthen their social protection systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters, as well as draw on good practices from existing models.

- Economies should explore how information technology can strengthen the implementation of social protection programs by improving monitoring, evaluation, and efficiency of program operations.
- Communication channels between high-level policy makers and social protection practitioners on the ground should be in place for effective policymaking and social protection program implementation.
- Economies should examine their efforts to coordinate social protection programs across multiple agencies and consider strategies for enhancing collaboration to maximize resources and synergies.

## Conclusion

The AIGSP project sought to strengthen social protection systems among APEC member economies so that all members of society can access economic opportunities and share in the benefits of growth. Member economies highlighted successful efforts in targeting, design, financing, and monitoring and evaluation of social protection programs. Moreover, the project revealed an ever growing body of evidence that economic growth increasingly requires participation by all members of the economy.

The AIGSP project findings revealed key elements for effective and sustainable social protection. First, the accurate identification of vulnerable people for social protection is fundamental not only for addressing the specific challenges facing these diverse populations, but also for effective use of limited public funds. Second, ensuring that social protection programs increase the capacity of vulnerable people to find employment is a pathway out of social exclusion and towards inclusive growth. Monitoring and evaluation of social protection gives implementers insight into whether programs are having their intended effect, and can serve as the basis for communicating results to often sceptical policymakers and the public. Finally, the financing of social protection is a challenge in the context of declining budgets and increasing numbers of potential program beneficiaries among the aging populations. The project served to identify and share good practice case studies from economies who are implementing innovative ways to take into account these key elements in their social protection systems.

Other key considerations for effective programs are the inclusion of multiple stakeholders in dialogue on social protection; identifying strategies for coordination across multiple implementers; and integrating technology into program operations.

A key idea in social protection is that no “one size fits all” in advancing inclusive growth through social protection. As ILO Recommendation 202 Concerning National Floors of Social Protection recognizes, economies must define for themselves sufficient minimum social protection levels. However, identifying and sharing good practices across APEC can help economies avoid the pitfalls and follow in the footsteps of others who have developed successful practices.

Social protection continues to be fundamental in the development of inclusive economic growth. The interaction among social protection experts through the project’s two seminars gave opportunities for an exchange of substantive information and case studies from the Asia-Pacific region, providing key strategies for economies to consider so that social protection systems are structured for success.

## Annexes

### *Annex A. Presentations by Economy*

#### **Canada**

- Promoting Inclusive Growth through Social Protection

#### **Chile**

- 2008 Chilean System Pension Reform
- The Path to an Ethical Family Income

#### **People's Republic of China**

- China's New Rural Old-age Insurance System

#### **Indonesia**

- Making it Happen: Increasing People's Welfare through Community Driven Development
- Brief Overview on Social Protection in Indonesia

#### **Japan**

- TVET for Socially Vulnerable People
- Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs

#### **Republic of Korea**

- Opening Remarks to the Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection

#### **Mexico**

- Evaluating Social Protection Programmes: The Case of Mexico

#### **Papua New Guinea**

- Social Protection Systems—Country Situation and Development Status in Papua New Guinea

#### **Peru**

- Effective targeting models for Identifying the most vulnerable: The household targeting system in Peru

#### **The Philippines**

- Extending Coverage to Informal Sector
- The Philippines: Social Protection for Inclusive Growth
- New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection

- [Paggugol na Matuwid and Social Reform: Creating Fiscal Space for Empowering Social Protection Programs](#)

#### ***Chinese Taipei***

- [Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable](#)

#### ***Thailand***

- [The Extension of Social Security Coverage to Informal Sector: Thailand's Experience](#)

#### ***Viet Nam***

- [Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs – Experiences from Vietnam](#)

#### ***Asian Development Bank (ADB)***

- [Updates on the Role of Social Protection in Inclusive Growth](#)
- [Social Protection: Achieving better Results through Employment Focus](#)

#### ***International Labour Organization (ILO)***

- [Social Protection as an Economic Stabilizer and Platform for Inclusive Growth](#)
- [View from Geneva: Social Protection Floors for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization](#)

#### ***International Social Security Association (ISSA)***

- [Understanding the Machinery: Essential Building Blocks for Effective Social Protection Systems](#)
- [Sustainable Financing of Social Security](#)

#### ***Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)***

- [Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection](#)

#### ***Urban Institute***

- [Social Protection in APEC during the Great Recession](#)

#### ***World Bank***

- [Building on Social Protection Systems for Inclusive Growth](#)
- [The World Bank Social Protection and Labor Strategy and the Role of Evaluation](#)

## Annex B. Literature Review

### Understanding Social Protection and its Terminology

Social Protection describes a broad range of policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability through labor market interventions, social insurance, social assistance, and community-based, or informal social protection.<sup>51</sup> Social protection can also be more broadly defined as policies and programs with goals to prevent, manage, and overcome situations that adversely affect people's well-being, initiated by the government, a non-governmental organization, or a combination of both through a public-private partnership.<sup>52</sup>

There is no universal definition of social protection, and across the international community and within APEC there is variation in the terms used to describe social protection. For example, the term "social protection" can have the same meaning as "social safety net," "social welfare," and "social security" in some economies.<sup>53</sup> However, in others, "social safety net" and "social welfare" are sub-sets of social protection that refer to social assistance, such as cash transfers, in-kind transfers, and food assistance.<sup>54</sup> "Social insurance" is a type of social protection that reduces the risks associated with income loss resulting from unemployment, death, and illness. According to the ISSA's definition, social security is a kind of social insurance that provides income security in cases of old age, survivorship, incapacity, disability, unemployment, or rearing children.<sup>55</sup>

### Evolving International Policy on Social Protection

#### Recent International Initiatives on Social Protection

Social protection schemes are increasingly used in developing countries to effect structural change to lift the poor out of poverty and promote their inclusion in economic growth. This is a relatively new trend differing from early social security schemes enacted in developed countries to mitigate the risks and aftermath of economic shocks. The international community, particularly in the wake of the economic crisis, has recognized the importance of social protection as a mechanism to reduce economic shocks for the non-poor and diminish poverty among the destitute.

In 2009, participants in the ILO's annual International Labor Conference - including member governments and workers' and employers' organizations - adopted the Global Jobs Pact. The Pact set out policy options to countries, including strengthening and expanding social

<sup>51</sup> Governance and Social Development Resource Centre. *Types of Social Protection*. <http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/social-protection/types-of-social-protection>. Accessed February 10, 2012.

<sup>52</sup> United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). 2010. *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*.

<sup>53</sup> Public Services International, *ADB's Social Protection Strategy*, 1 February 2010; available from [http://isslerhall.org/drupal/sites/default/files/adb-social-protection\\_psi-apro-feb2010.pdf](http://isslerhall.org/drupal/sites/default/files/adb-social-protection_psi-apro-feb2010.pdf).

<sup>54</sup> *The World Bank 2012-2022 Social Protection Strategy*, page III. Moser, C. "Assets, Livelihoods, and Social Policy," In: Arusha Conference, "New Frontiers of Social Policy" December 12-15, 2005; available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/Moserpaperrev2.pdf>.

<sup>55</sup> ISSA, *About Social Security*, [online] accessed October 26, 2012; available from <http://www.issa.int/Topics/About-social-security>.

protection, to address the social and employment impact of the financial crisis.<sup>56</sup> Also in 2009, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (UNCEB) adopted the Social Protection Floor (SPF) Initiative as one of the nine UN joint initiatives to cope with the effects of the economic crisis. The SPF Initiative, co-led by the ILO and WHO, is a global social policy approach that promotes access to essential social services and income security for all.<sup>57</sup>

### **Implementation of Social Protection Floors**

To advance the notion of social protection floors on the international level, the SPF Initiative established the Social Protection Floor Advisory Group in 2010, led by the former President of Chile Michele Bachelet. The Advisory Group, which released its major Global Social Protection Floor Report in 2011, promoted the social protection floor concept, and provided conceptual and policy guidance to the international community.<sup>58</sup>

The SPF Initiative has also been incorporated on the country level to enhance UN service delivery and country capacity. Through the “Deliver as One” program, UN agencies coordinated efforts to address vulnerable populations’ needs in the aftermath of the economic crisis.<sup>59</sup> In Asia, the SPF Initiative country advisory program has supported country efforts to design new schemes and strengthen current social protection programs.<sup>60</sup>

The adoption of ILO Recommendation 202 Concerning National Floors of Social Protection on June 14, 2012 marked a major milestone in the advancement of national social protection floors.<sup>61</sup> The recommendation officially endorses the extension of essential health care and basic income security to millions of people. Key international fora have supported national social protection floors. For example, the 2012 G20 Leaders Summit Declaration recognized the importance of social protection floors and efforts to reduce unemployment. At the G20 Labor and Employment Ministerial, ministers endorsed the social protection floors and ILO Recommendation 202, urging support to developing countries in implementing social protection floors.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> ILO, *About the Pact*, [online] accessed December 5, 2012; available from <http://www.ilo.org/jobspact/about/lang-en/index.htm>.

<sup>57</sup> ILO, *Social Protection Advisory Group website*. [online], accessed February 10, 2012; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/spfag/index.htm>.

<sup>58</sup> Social Protection Floor Advisory Group, *Social Protection Floor for a Fair and Inclusive Globalization*, viii-iv; available from [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_165750.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_165750.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> ILO and WHO, *The Social Protection Floor, A joint Crisis Initiative of the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the Social Protection Floor*, 6-7; <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/64/socialprotection.pdf>.

<sup>60</sup> Bockstal C., *View from Geneva: Social Protection Floors for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization* in: APEC Seminar on Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection, July 25, 2012, Manila, Philippines.

<sup>61</sup> ILO, *Text of the Recommendation Concerning National Floors of Social Protection*, [online], accessed September 13, 2012; available from [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_183326.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_183326.pdf).

<sup>62</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, *G20 Labour and Employment Ministers Conclusions, May 17-18, 2012*, [online] accessed December 6, 2012; available from <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/oir/G20/20150523-g20-conclusions.htm>.



### **Elements of the Social Protection Floors**

Social protection floors are conceptualized as minimum coverage of essential social goods - both cash and in-kind – and social services, such as education, health, and sanitation.

Recommendation 202 states that the floors should comprise the following four elements:

1. access to essential health care, including maternity care, that meets the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality;
2. basic income security for children providing access to nutrition, education, care, and any other necessary goods and services;
3. basic income security for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity, and disability; and
4. basic income security for older persons.

The Recommendation calls on ILO member states to extend social protection to the informal sector while increasing work in the formal sector. Members are also called to ensure that social protection floors are fiscally sustainable, monitored and evaluated, and linked with programs that promote employment.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> ILO, *R202 – Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012*, [online] accessed April 12, 2013; available from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:3065524](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3065524).

## *Annex C. Seminar Agendas*

### *San Francisco Seminar Agenda*

# **Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection**

**Westin St. Francis, San Francisco, California  
12-13 September 2011**

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## **AGENDA**

### **Day 1 – Monday, September 12, 2011**

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|---------------|--|
| 08:15 – 09:00 | <b>Registration</b>  |
| 09:00 – 09:15 | <b>Welcoming Remarks</b><br><br>Speakers: (5 minutes per) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dr. William E. Spriggs, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Labor, USA</li><li>• Ms. Florita Villar, Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines</li><li>• Dr. YoungHwan Kim, APEC Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) Lead Shepherd</li></ul>  |
| 09:15 – 9:30  | <b>Keynote Speaker:</b> U.S. Senior Official to APEC, Ambassador Kurt Tong   |
| 09:30 – 10:30 | <b>Session 1 – Making the Case: Social Protection as an Economic Stabilizer and Platform for Inclusive Growth</b><br><br>Panelists: (15 minutes per) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr. Wayne Vroman, Senior Fellow, Center on Labor, Human Services and Population, Urban Institute</li><li>• Dr. Ken Shimoda, Professor, Reitaku University, Japan case study</li><li>• Mr. Helmut Schwarzer, Expert, International Labour Office (ILO)</li><li>• Dr. Timo Voipio, Chair of the DAC Network on Poverty Reduction (OECD)</li></ul> |
| 10:30 – 10:45 | <b>Break</b>   |
| 10:45 – 12:00 | <b>Plenary Discussion</b>  |

12:00 – 13:30

**Lunch (Room: Elizabethan D)**

13:30 – 15:15

**Session 2– Understanding the Machinery: Essential Building Blocks for Effective Social Protection Systems**

Panelists: (15 minutes per)

- Dr. Arup Banerji, Director, Social Protection and Labor, The World Bank
- Mrs. Merlene Bailey Martinez, Vice President, International Social Security Association (ISSA)
- Mr. Tim Hunsley, Senior Advisor, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada case study
- Mr. Melvin Brodsky, International Economist, Department of Labor, USA case study

Plenary Discussion

15:15 – 15:30

**Break**

15:30 – 17:15

**Session 3 – Making it Happen: Overcoming the Barriers to Extending Coverage**

Panelists: (15 minutes per)

- Dr. Rosario G. Manasan, Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies
- Mr. Carlos Diaz, President, Pension Advisory Council, Chile case study
- Dr. Sujana Royat, Deputy to the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Community Empowerment/Chairman of the National Working Group on PNPM Mandiri Oversight. Ministry Coordinator for People's Welfare, Indonesia case study
- Ms. Jiang Jia, Division Chief, Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, China case study

Plenary Discussion

17:15 – 17:45

**Re-cap of Day 1 and Setting the Stage for Day 2**

Speaker: moderator

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**Day 2 – Tuesday, September 13, 2011**

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09:00 – 09:15

**Objectives for the Break-out Session**

Speaker: moderator

09:15 –11:00      **Session 4: Break-out Groups – Identification of Challenges and Solutions to Extending Coverage**

Topics for Discussion:

- Group I: Identifying and reaching the informal urban economy
- Group II: Service delivery to rural populations
- Group III: Public-private partnerships for social protection
- Group IV: Legislating social protection benefits

11:00 – 11:15      **Break**

11:15 – 12:15      **Reporting Back and Plenary Discussion**

12:15 – 12:40      **Session 5: What Should We Draw From This Discussion?**

Speakers: Assortment of Previous Day Panelists (5 minutes per)

12:40 – 13:00      **Closing Session: Next Steps for the Advancing Inclusive Growth Through Social Protection Project, and Concluding Remarks**

Speakers:

- Ms. Florita Villar, Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines
- Dr. William E. Spriggs, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Department of Labor, USA

## *Manila Seminar Agenda*

# **Advancing Inclusive Growth through Social Protection**

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## **Seminar on Strengthening Social Protection Systems**

**25-26 July 2012**

**Diamond Hotel, Manila, Philippines**

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### **Day 1, Wednesday, 25 July 2012, The Constellation, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor**

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- 08:00 – 08:45      **Registration**
- 08:45 – 09:00      **Welcome**
- Honorable Laura Del Rosario, Undersecretary Senior Official for APEC, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines
  - Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Senior Advisor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- 09:00 – 09:15      **Introductory Remarks**
- Hon. Corazon Juliano-Soliman, Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines
- 09:15 – 11:00      **Developments in Social Protection Since the San Francisco Seminar**
- Interim report – brief overview of issues/challenges identified
  - Updates from each economy in attendance
  - Updates from International organizations
- Facilitator:  
Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- 11:00 – 12:15      **Session 1 – Inclusive Growth and Social Protection**
- Speakers:
- Hon. Arsenio Balisacan, Socio-Economic Planning Secretary, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Philippines
  - Mr. Bart W. Edes, Poverty Reduction, Director, Gender and Security Development Division, Asian Development Bank
  - Ms. Christine Bockstal, Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector, International LO, Switzerland

Moderator: Mr. Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Director, International Labour Organizations

12:15 - 13:30 **Lunch (Venue: Sky Lounge, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor )**

13:30 – 14:45 **Session 2 – Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most Vulnerable**

Speakers:

- Ms. Yvonne Yuh-Wen Chou, Senior Specialist, Department of Manpower Planning, Council for Economic Planning and Development, Chinese Taipei
- Mr. Suchat Prem Suriya, General Administration Officer, Office of Stability Promotion for Informal Sector Social Security Office, Ministry of Labor, Thailand

Moderator: Sri Wening Handayani, Principal Social Development Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

14:45 – 15:00 **Coffee Break**

15:00 – 16:15 **Session 3 – Building Work Incentives into Social Protection Programs**

Speakers:

- Mr. Ken Tatehito Shimoda, Professor, Reitaku University, Japan
- Pham Thi Lan Huong, Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Hanoi, Vietnam
- Mr. Alfredo Leyton , Coordinator, Ethics Family Income, Ministry of Social Development, Chile
- Dr. Armin Bauer, Principal Economist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

Moderator: Dr. Fernando T. Aldaba, Associate Professor and Chairperson of the Economics Department of the Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

16:15-16:45 **Wrap-up remarks**

Ms. Florita Villar, Assistant Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development

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**Day 2, Thursday, 26 July 2012, The Constellation, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor**

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08:30 – 09:00 **Continuation of Session 2 – Effective Targeting Models for Identifying the Most**

## Vulnerable

- Mr. Miguel Ignacio Madueño Davila, Director, Beneficiaries Management, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Peru

09:00 – 10:00

### **Session 4 – Keynote Presentation:**

**View from Geneva:** Social protection floors for social justice and a fair globalization

Speaker:

- Ms. Christine Bockstal, Chief, Technical Cooperation and Country Operations Group, Social Security Department, Social Protection Sector, ILO, Geneva

Moderator: Ms. Erlinda M. Capones, Director IV,  
National Economic Development Authority, Philippines

10:00-10:45

### **Session 5 – New Developments in Disaster Response and Social Protection**

Speakers:

- Ms. Neri G. Amparo, Consultant, Office of Civil Defense, Philippines

Moderator: Ms. Alicia R. Bala, Undersecretary, Policy and Plans Group,  
Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines

10:45 – 11:00

### **Coffee Break**

11:00 – 12:15

### **Session 6 – Sustainable Financing and Effective Administration of Social Protection Programs**

Speakers:

- Mr. Dalmer D. Hoskins, Special Advisor at Social Security Administration, U. S. A.
- Hon. Florencio B. Abad, Secretary, Department of Budget and Management, Philippines
- Ms. Corazón de la Paz-Bernardo, Honorary President of the International Social Security Association

Moderator: Dr. Rosario Manasan, Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute of Development Studies, Philippines

12:15-13:30

### **Lunch (Venue: Sky Lounge, 27<sup>th</sup> Floor )**

13:30 – 14:45

**Session 7 - Effective Strategies for Evaluation**

Speakers:

- Mr. Alejandro Rosas Guerrero, Deputy Director General, Evaluation and Monitoring of Social Programs, Secretariat of Social Development, Mexico
- Mr. Emmanuel Skoufias, Lead Economist, Poverty Reduction and Equity, World Bank, Washington, DC, U. S. A.

Moderator: Dr. Aniceto C. Orbeta, Jr., Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies

14:45 – 15:00

**Coffee Break**

15:00 – 16:00

**Action Planning**

Facilitator: Ms. Katherine Cook, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A

16:00 – 17:00

**Plenary**

17:00 – 17:30

**Closing Remarks**

- Mr. Christopher J. Watson, Senior Advisor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, U. S. A.
- Ms. Florita R. Villar, Assistant Secretary, Policy and Plans Group, Department of Social Welfare and Development