

# **Rapid SPF country assessments & SPF national dialogues**

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(remote support from Florence)

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# Chronogram

AWARENESS RAISING

NATIONAL SPF TASKFORCE, UN SPF TEAM SET UP

SP STOCKTACKING & MAPPING  
PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS  
PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION

ASSESSMENT

IDENTIFICATION OF POLICY OPTIONS  
DESIGN & COSTING

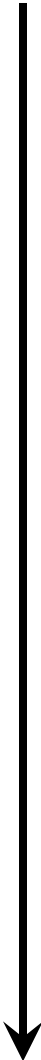
FISCAL SPACE ANALYSIS – LT FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY  
RECONSIDER DESIGN IN LIGHT OF FISCAL SPACE

LEGISLATION

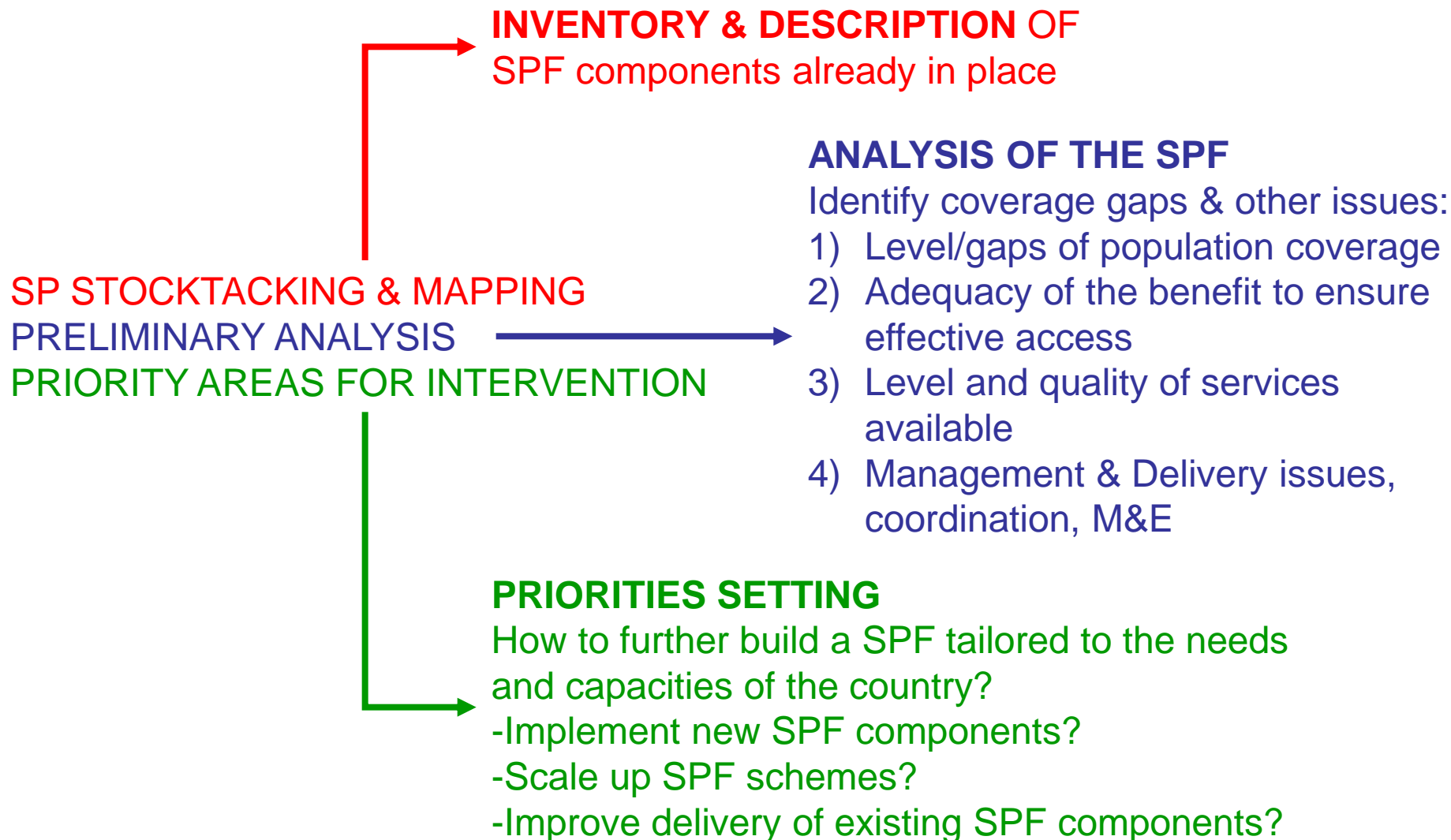
IMPLEMENTATION

MONITORING, EVALUATION, COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, IMPACT

TIME



# What is the assessment?



# Two outputs

## DIALOGUE

### **THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE IS ENHANCED & COORDINATED**

Between national stakeholders (SPF task force)

Between international stakeholders (UN SPF team & donors group)

Between national & international stakeholders

## REPORT

### **A TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT IS DEVELOPED AND DISCUSSED**

Stocktaking of social protection schemes and programs

Analysis of the schemes

Potential priorities of Government action

State of the national dialogue

List of potential follow-up activities

# Main steps

NATIONAL  
SPF TASK-  
FORCE & UN  
SPF TEAM

SOCIAL SECURITY  
EXPERTS OF GOVT &  
UN AGENCIES  
(+CONSULTANTS)

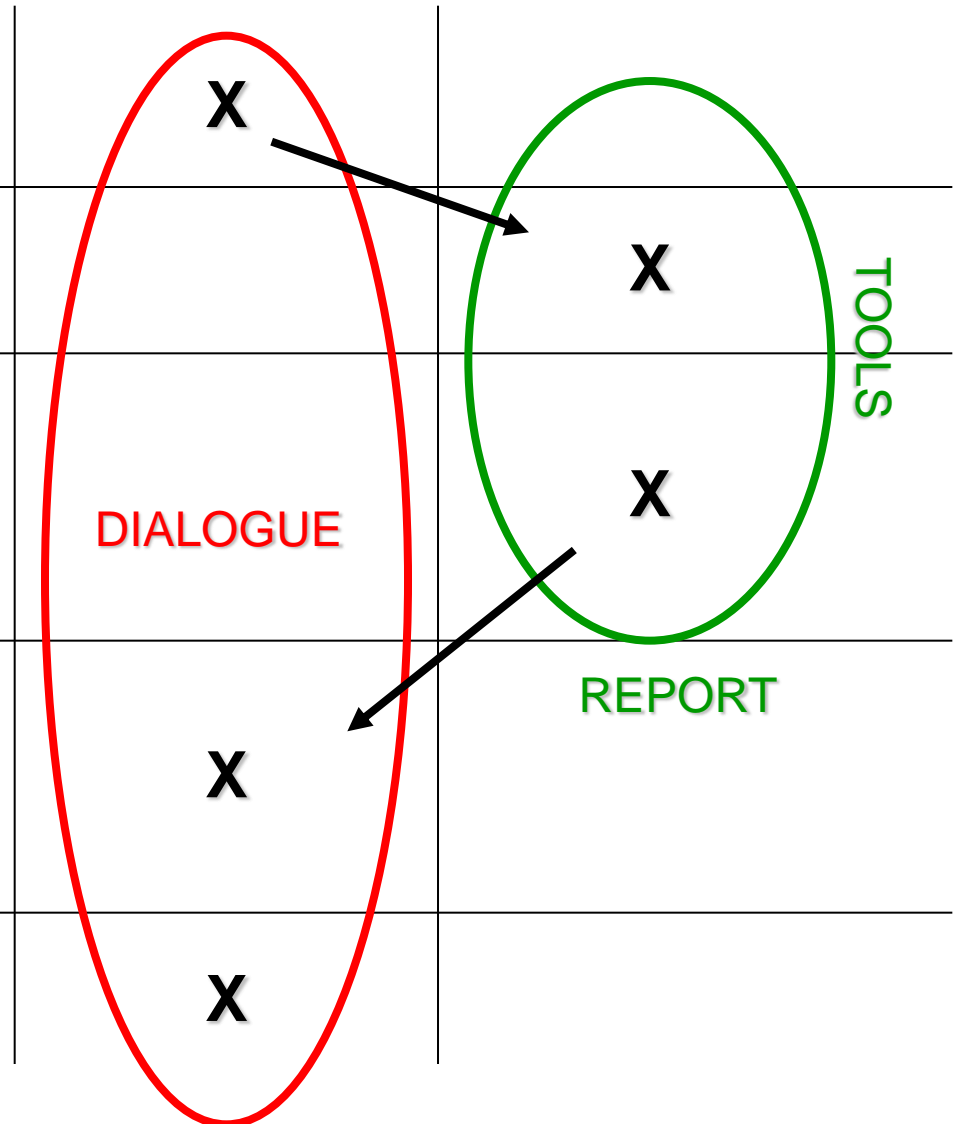
1. **BEFORE STARTING:** AGREEMENT,  
SOURCES & ACTORS

2. **QUALITATIVE** DESCRIPTION  
OF THE SP SITUATION

3. FINALIZATION / ADAPTATION  
OF METHODOLOGY & TOOLS  
3bis. **QUANTITATIVE** ANALYSIS  
OF THE SPF SITUATION

4. **DISCUSSION** OF THE MAIN  
RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS AND  
**IDENTIFICATION OF POLICY  
PRIORITIES**

5. **IDENTIFICATION OF FOLLOW-  
UP ACTIVITIES**



# 1. BEFORE STARTING

# CHECK LIST

- ① **Have an agreement** with the government for full collaboration
- ② **Identify & inform the key players** who will be involved in conducting the SPF assessment
  - Government institutions, Academia, Statistical offices, UN agencies, Donors, Civil society organizations, NGOs, social partners, social security schemes, social protection programs ...
- ③ **Identify & inform all valuable sources of information** to be consulted with when conducting the assessment
- ④ Make sure that the social protection experts responsible to conduct the SPF country assessments **understand well the methodology guidelines & tools (training !!!)**
- ⑤ **Gather all existing reports, assessments and studies** conducted by any of the above actors during the past 5 years
  - Social security inquiries, household surveys, poverty and social impact analysis, child poverty analysis, Country policy and institutional assessments etc

## 2. QUALITATIVE DESCRIPTION

## CHECKLIST

- 1** **Background information which impacts on the design and implementation of social protection:**
  - Total population
  - Population distribution (rural/urban, informal economy/formal sector ...)
  - GDP / capita and evolution
  - Gini coefficient and its evolution
  - Poverty rates and evolution
  - Political organization
  - Decentralization
- 2** **National Social Protection Strategies, and social security legal frameworks**
- 3** **Description of social protection schemes (demand side) including challenges and coverage gaps → ILO CHECKLIST (word doct)**
- 4** **Description of social services (supply side) → SERVICE AVAILABILITY MAPPING (Health, Education, Nutrition)**

## Annex 1: STOCKTAKING OF EXISTING SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

### Detailed tables per program / scheme

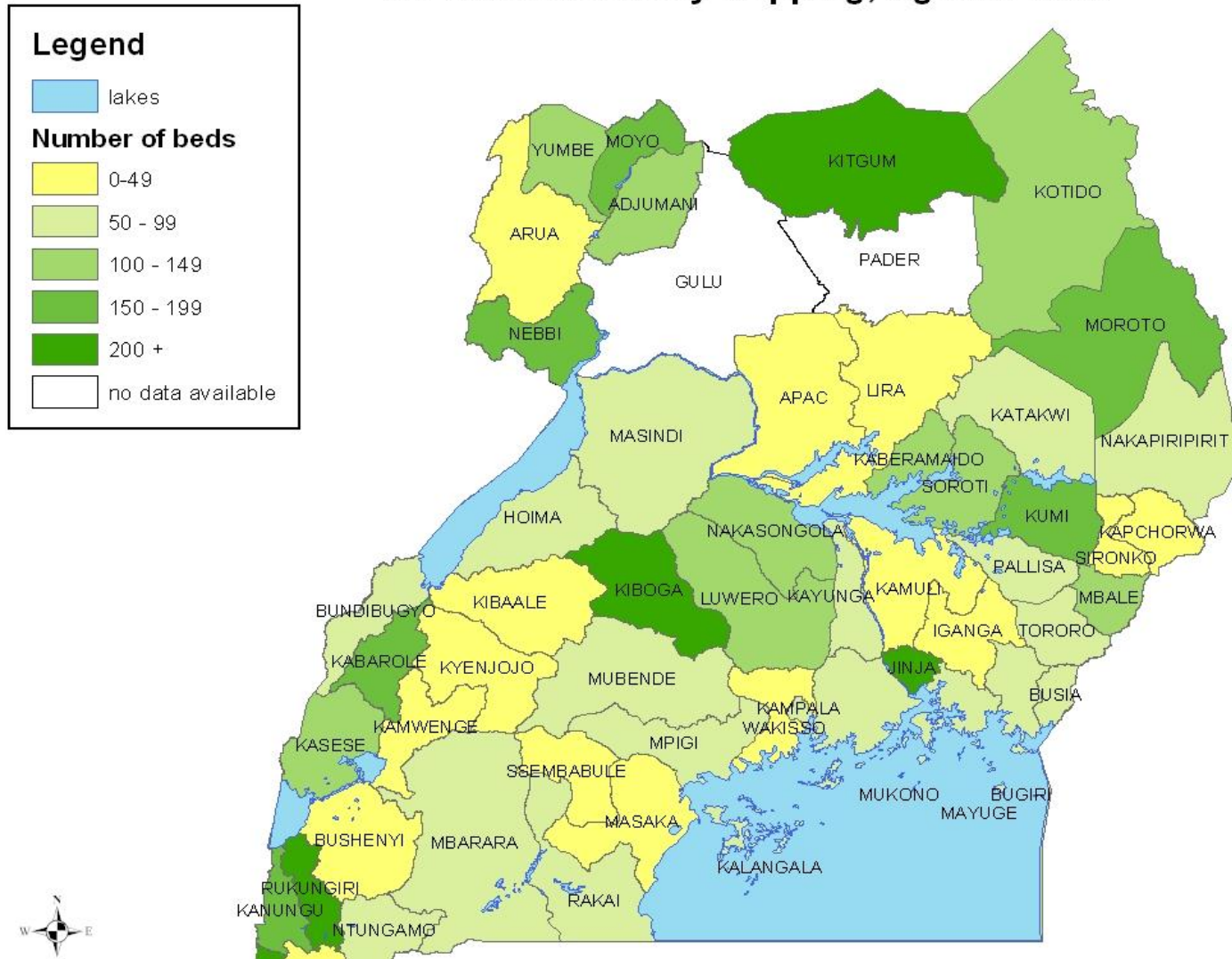
<b>Name of the programme / scheme:</b>	
Name of implementing organization (ministry, social security institution ...):	
Name of technical and financial partners (if applicable):	<i>UN agencies, NGOs, World Bank, ...</i>
Type of organization	<i>Regional government, district government, central government, NGO, ...</i>
Starting date of the scheme / program:	
Legislation #, Decree # (if any):	
Source of funding	<i>Donor, national (taxes), contributions, ...</i>
If contributions: what is the level of contributions?	<i>Amount, state currency, time unit, affiliation by individual/household?</i>
Benefit provided: (May be a combination of one or more services and / or one or more transfers)	<i>e.g. food vouchers, health insurance premium subsidy, conditional cash transfer etc. Indicate: in cash or in kind benefit (or both) and amount (cash value of in kind benefits if possible)</i>

→ **WORD DOCUMENT TO BE DISTRIBUTED**



# SERVICE AVAILABILITY MAPPING (Health) : tool to collect and present basic information on **health services**: health infrastructure, human resources and services offered

**Number of in-patient beds per 100,000 people**  
**Service Availability Mapping, Uganda 2004**



## **SERVICE AVAILABILITY MAPPING (Nutrition) from WFP: 3 ways to measure hunger:**

### **Undernourished**

**1) Food Balance Sheet:** + Agricultural production: e.g. MT rice + maize + wheat  
+ Imports - Exports - Consumption by population

**2) Household budget survey:** hhs Income budget survey, living standard measurement survey

**Underweight: (3)** Anthropometric measurement, children 5 years of age, - Weight for Age, compared to reference standard, from Demographic Health Survey (DHS) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

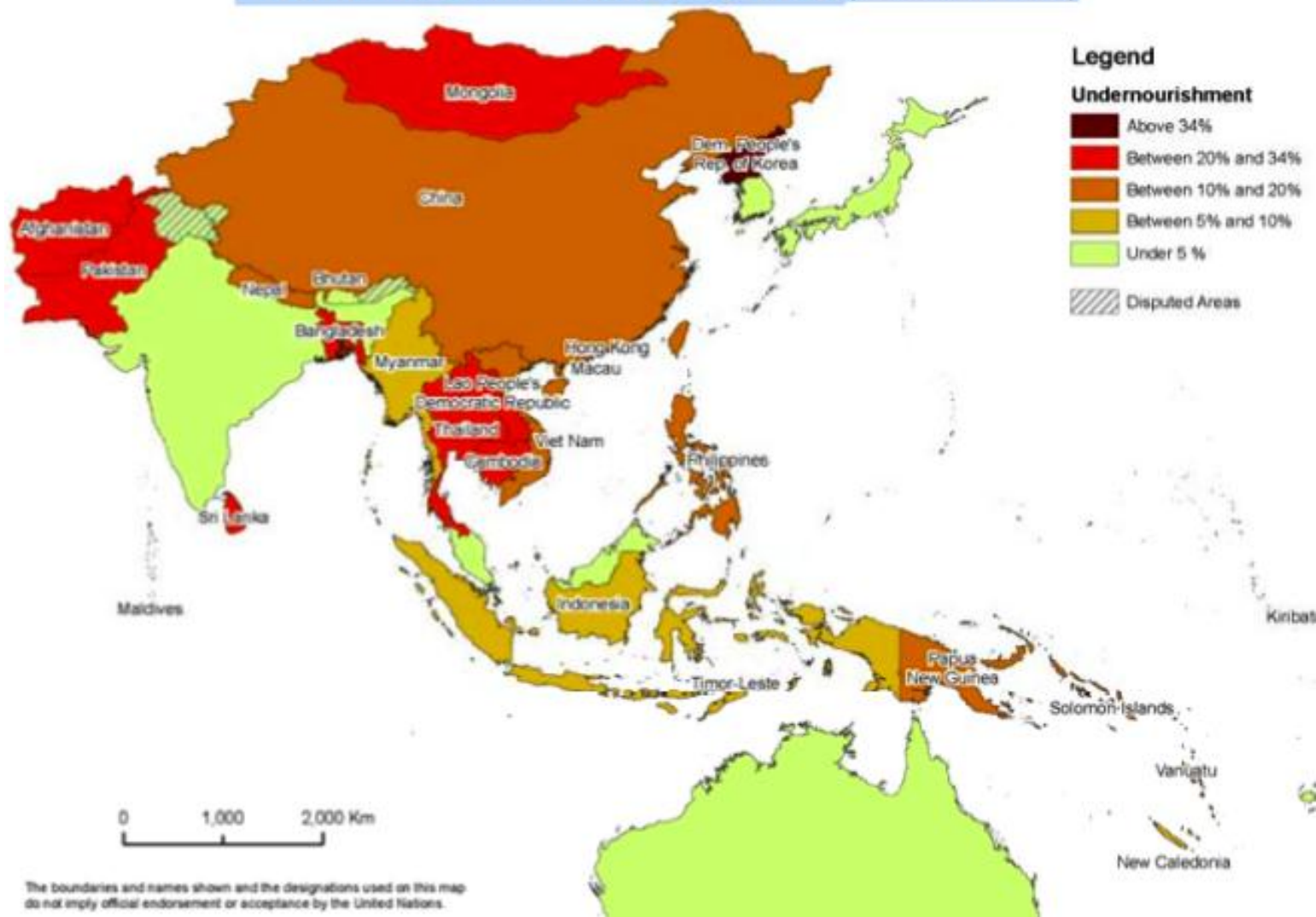
### **Undernourished vs Underweight**

Undernourished rate is low but malnutrition rate in children remains high:

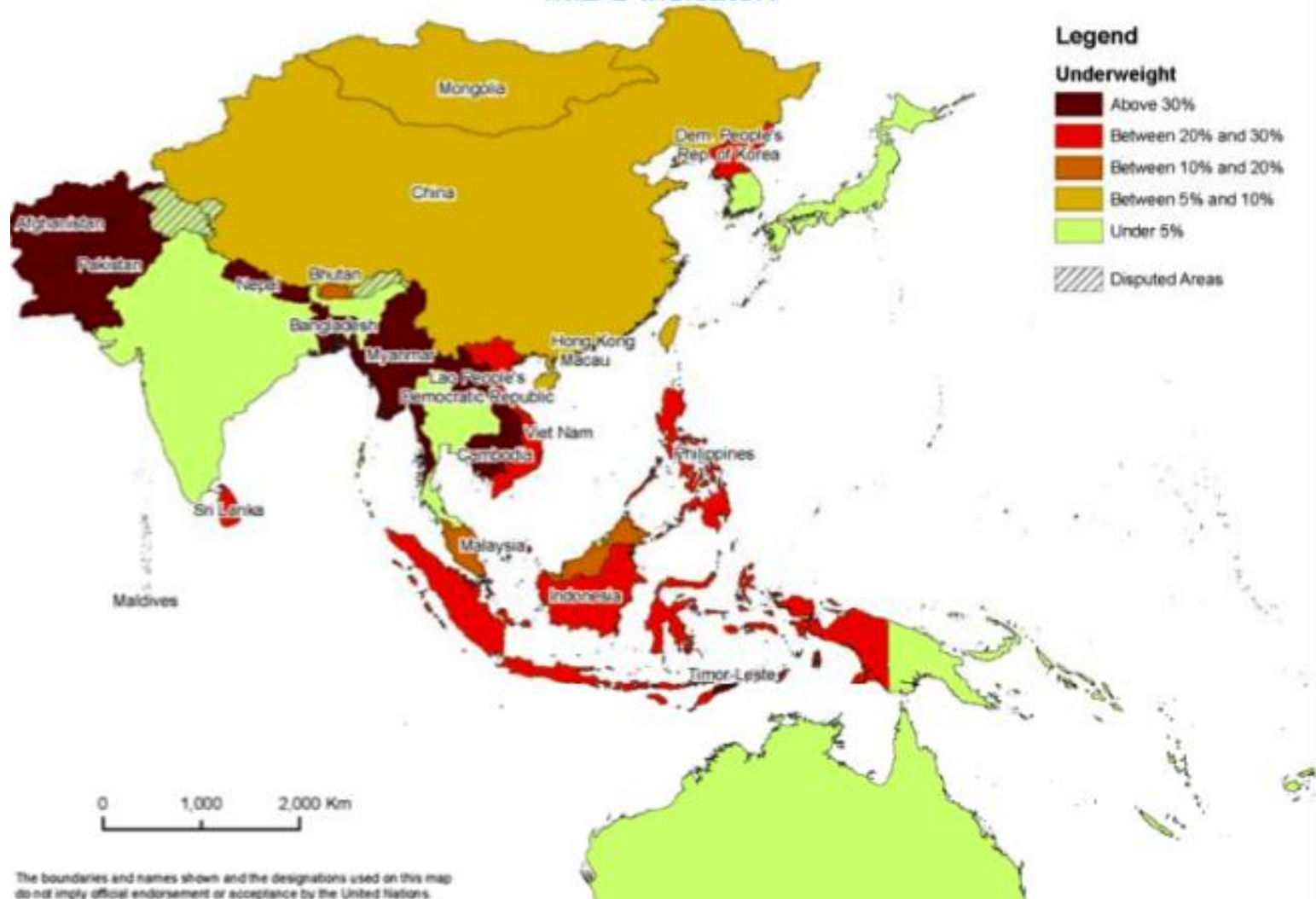
- Lao PDR 19% undernourished vs 37 % underweight
- Indonesia: 16% undernourished vs 28 % underweight
- Cambodia 25 % undernourished vs 36 % underweight

From 2004-2005 surveys, Age class: 0-59 months

## Prevalence of Undernourished (MDG indicator)



## Prevalence of Severe and Moderate Underweight Children (MDG indicator)



### 3. FINALIZATION OF METHODOLOGY & QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

### MAIN STEPS

- 1** **Choice of indicators** to describe:
  - Level/gaps of population coverage
  - Adequacy of the benefit
  - Level and quality of services

**PPT, presentation of EXCEL SHEET & TOOLKIT**
- 2** **How to calculate each indicator ...**  
problem of lack of information → chose another indicator  

**EXERCISE**
- 3** **How to interpret the results and present them in a synthetic way (“spider”)** → Have a clear picture of the situation ...  

**EXERCISE (continued)**  
**CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:**  
-Normalization  
-Benchmarking  
-Poverty line  
-Disaggregation
- 4** **Prepare the “political tool”** to facilitate prioritization and decision taking

### **3. FINALIZATION OF METHODOLOGY & QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**

**BE CREATIVE!**

- 1** A first very general methodology was developed by the ILO and UN agencies part of the SPF inter-agency working group.
- 2** The ILO will support the conduct of “rapid assessments” in 4 countries in Asia (+ Cambodia).
- 3** We are therefore the precursors of the use of the Rapid assessment methodology. (only one example: China)
- 4** It is our responsibility (and freedom) to propose a methodology which is feasible and that will then be replicated in other countries.  
In addition we may raise some key issues that we will report next week to the SPF inter-agency working group (meeting in Geneva).

1

**Choice of indicators** to describe:

- Level/gaps of population coverage
- Adequacy of the benefit
- Level and quality of services

Charles Pasqua (French politician): *Indicators are “ventriloquists”*

**The choice of indicators is linked with the preconceived idea that we have of the situation ...** before the assessment is conducted

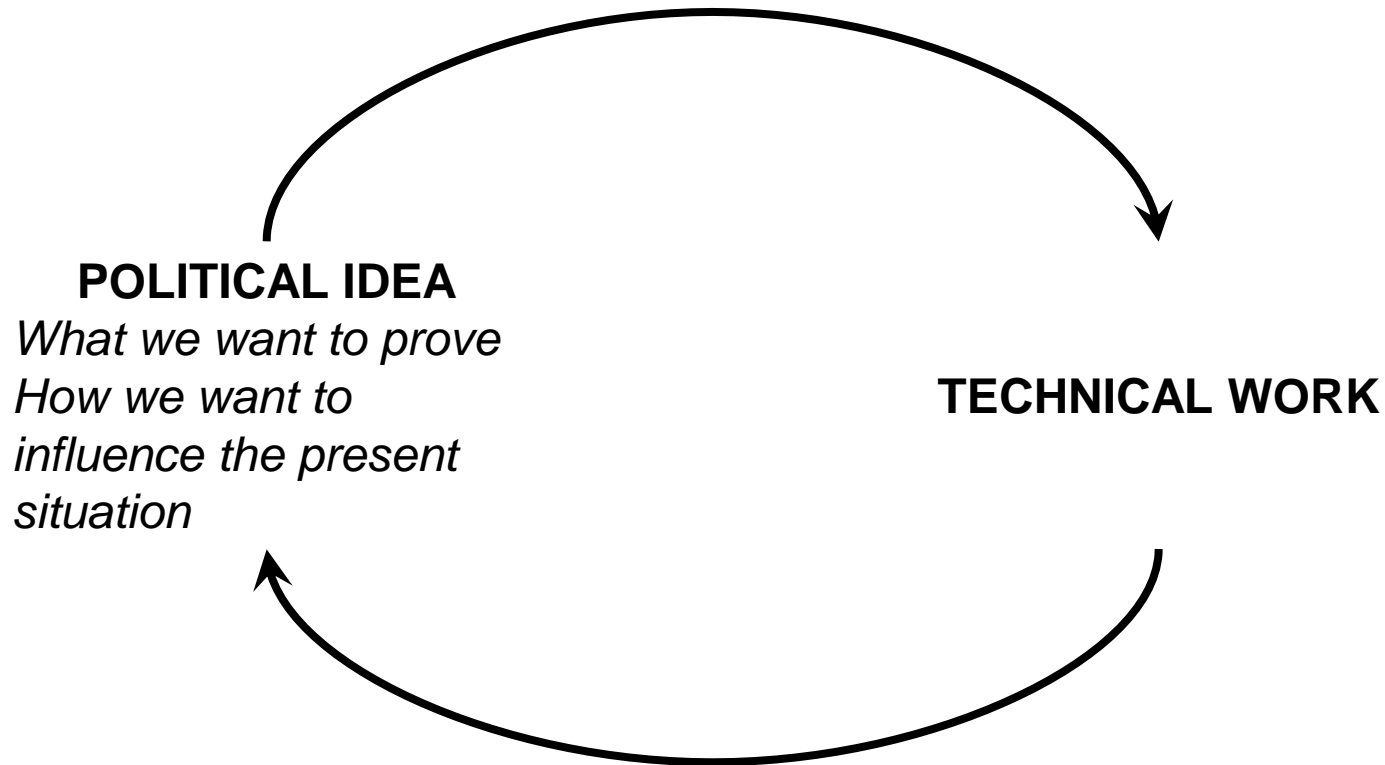
For instance, if we know that there is an issue of equity of access to social protection between poor segments of the population, formal sector employees and civil servants, we will chose calculate the social protection coverage for each of these categories

If we know that the barriers of access to education are higher for girls or that facilities are of lower quality in rural areas we will again collect data for girls and boys, or rural/urban areas separately in order to be able to calculate the indicators for these different categories...

1

**Choice of indicators to describe:**

- Level/gaps of population coverage
- Adequacy of the benefit
- Level and quality of services







1

**Choice of indicators to describe:**

- Level/gaps of population coverage
- Adequacy of the benefit
- Level and quality of services

Field & target groups	A1 Legal coverage	A2 Effective coverage	A3 Adequacy of the benefit	B1 Level and quality of services available
HEALTH				
EDUCATION & TRAINING	<b><i>These indicators describe the social protection benefits (accessibility)</i></b>			<b><i>This column describes the supply of social services</i></b>
MINIMUM INCOME				
NUTRITION				
WATER SANITATION HOUSING				

1

### Choice of indicators to describe:

- Level/gaps of population coverage
- Adequacy of the benefit
- Level and quality of services

	A1 Legal coverage	A2 Effective coverage	A3 Adequacy of the benefit	B1 Level and quality of services available
HEALTH	Number of persons covered by law / Target population	Number of beneficiaries / Target population 	Out of pocket payment as a percentage of total health expenditure 	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) Number of medical doctors (physicians) per 10 000 population 

???

**One option**

**Many other indicators**

**→Need for normalization!?!?!**

**→Be careful with definitions of indicators**

**1**

**Choice of indicators to describe:**

- Level/gaps of population coverage
- Adequacy of the benefit
- Level and quality of services

**EXCEL SHEET (Valerie)**

**TOOLKIT (Celine, UNICEF, UNESCO)**

**2**

**How to calculate each indicator ...**

problem of lack of information → chose another indicator

**3**

**How to interpret the results and present them in a synthetic way**

(“spider”) → Have a clear picture of the situation ...

**PRACTICAL EXERCISE: CALCULATION OF INDICATORS FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, CASH TRANSFERS (Ji Un)**

3

**How to interpret the results and present them in a synthetic way (“spider”) → Have a clear picture of the situation ...**

4

**Prepare the “political tool” to facilitate prioritization and decision taking**

### **CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:**

- Normalization
- Benchmarking
- Poverty line
- Disaggregation

### **GROUP DISCUSSION ON CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

The need for normalization

The choice of benchmarks

Discussion on poverty line

Disaggregation

**(Celine)**

# FILLING THE NATIONAL ROAD MAP

## ① Context (homework)

1. What we need to know about your country that has an impact on the design and implementation of the social protection floor
  2. National Social Protection Strategy, Social security legal framework (law & regulation ...)
  3. Main schemes and progress made in terms of coverage (per contingency and per target group)
  4. Promotion of the SPF concept and inclusion (to date) of the SPF in the National Social Protection Strategy
  5. Main challenges in developing and implementing a national social protection strategy
- Additional question: what can you learn from other countries?

## ② Rapid assessment

As you understand the rapid assessment can be used in different country situations, with or without SPF components

**How will you use the country assessment methodology in your country?**