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FOR CIRCULATION TO THE BOARD**

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

2003 PROGRESS REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
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| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| CSP | – | country strategy and program |
| DMC | – | developing member country |
| DMLF | – | disabled members of the labor force |
| ECD | – | early childhood development |
| GMS | – | Greater Mekong Subregion |
| ILO | – | International Labour Organization |
| NGO | – | nongovernment organization |
| PPTA | – | project preparatory technical assistance |
| RETA | – | regional technical assistance |
| SOE | – | state-owned enterprise |
| SPS | – | Social Protection Strategy |
| TA | – | technical assistance |
| UN | – | United Nations |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted the Social Protection Strategy (SPS) on 13 September 2001. Social protection, as defined in the SPS, is a “set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income.” Five major components comprise ADB’s social protection strategy: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities, and (v) child protection. Projects related to these five components are spread, fully or partly, across several sectors of ADB operations. Progress in implementation of SPS is assessed in terms of risk and vulnerability reducing activities under these projects.

Progress in Social Protection

The first Progress Report on Social Protection covered the achievements in 2002. This second report covers the progress made in 2003. Although ADB adopted the SPS only recently, the progress has been substantive. During the first year, efforts focused on the SPS inputs: (i) the consolidation of the institutional arrangements, (ii) dissemination of the strategy, (iii) building of partnerships, and (iv) recruitment of social protection specialists. The recruitment of the social protection specialists was completed by October 2003. During the second year, efforts shifted towards the development of the SPS activities. A first generation of national and regional social protection activities were approved in 2003, and are currently being implemented. These studies are expected to support ADB operations directly or indirectly.

This report focuses on the implementation of the SPS according to the five components of social protection. For the period, a total of 124 projects have been identified as social protection projects (32 loans and 92 TAs). Some interventions were clearly social protection projects—both loans and TAs (46 approved and pipeline projects), and others focused only part of their activities on social protection (78 approved and pipeline projects). The projects reflected a wide range of activities—from national schemes and programs organized by the public sector, to insurance products offered by the private sector, to informal family- and community-based mechanisms. The common characteristic of the projects covered here is that they aim to assist particular population groups, either directly or indirectly, to manage their risks by reducing their vulnerability.

Issues in Social Protection

In addition to taking stock of the progress, the review of the social protection projects revealed several issues that are important for further implementation of the SPS. Some of the issues are related to the broad and multifaceted concept of the SPS, while others are related to ADB’s institutional features. These are described below.

First, there is still limited understanding of social protection among developing member countries (DMCs) and within ADB. This reflects in the lack of preparedness on the part of DMCs to borrow for social protection. To some extent, this lack of full appreciation is based on the difficulty inherent in transferring the social security concept from industrialized countries to developing countries. The application of social insurance, pensions, and social assistance in developing countries is modest and concerns only the formal sector. Within ADB, social protection is still a relatively new sector with limited understanding.

Second, there is a need to develop appropriate tools for capacity building in social protection. Social protection under SPS covers a wide range of activities—from the national to the local level, from urban to rural areas, and from formal to informal sectors. The tools to implement the activities need to be versatile and context specific.

Third, social protection activities are spread across many sectors and are not confined to the social protection specialists. Other sectors in the ADB have, quite justifiably, implemented a considerable number of stand-alone projects, such as social insurance and pension projects being implemented in financial sectors. A wide body of knowledge and skills is involved in the development and implementation of social protection programs. And these diverse activities need to be seen in relation to each other to develop a complete and cohesive picture of SPS activities in the ADB.

Finally, the launch of the SPS coincided with the reorganization of ADB, the change in loan classification, and the updating of the list of themes and sectors. These events also determined the role, understanding, and profile of social protection within ADB.

Moving the Social Protection Strategy Forward

These initial issues are being gradually addressed and distinct role for SPS is beginning to emerge in the ADB. The outcomes of the first generation of social protection studies, currently under implementation, will identify the urgent social protection needs at the national level, and they will assist in the integration of social protection project plans into the country strategies and programs (CSPs).

To enhance understanding of social protection, ADB needs to (i) intensify the policy dialogue with DMCs, and (ii) allocate more grants and loan resources to social protection interventions. Initially, policy reform, capacity building, and pilot projects can be financed through grants or pilot loans, and subsequently up-scaled under loan projects. Lessons learned from regional projects also provide useful information and need to be shared widely amongst DMCs and ADB staff.

Future Directions

In line with the newly introduced process of managing for development results, the implementation of the SPS will have to focus more on measurement and monitoring. Here, the preliminary analyses of social protection, policy dialogue with DMCs, and regional and national workshops, are undertaken to identify specific needs for social protection intervention at the DMC level and to integrate them into the respective CSPs.

Well-functioning labor markets and employment opportunities promote decent labor conditions, both in urban and rural areas. An example is a loan project in the Maldives focusing on skills development and labor market analysis (Box 3). ADB will continue to advocate Core Labor Standards, create examples of covenants for integrating those labor standards into ADB-financed projects, study the effects of labor migration and address trafficking concerns.

There are many social insurance schemes that are being implemented in DMCs but most of these have limited coverage in developing countries. Extending coverage will need to be promoted through (i) the expansion of formal social insurance schemes, like in Indonesia (Box 6); and (ii) the introduction of innovative techniques, such as micro and area-based schemes that provide coverage to workers outside the formal sector. In the long run, social insurance intervention mainly requires technical support to be self-sustaining.

Social assistance schemes provide benefits and services to the vulnerable and the poor. Examples of these are the Health Care Loan Project in Viet Nam (Box 7) and the Sindh Devolved Social Services Program in Pakistan (Box 8). Given the limited resources available for the DMCs to protect the poor, targeting is a critical issue. By developing the planning capacity at the national level and the executing capacity at the local level, targeting can identify those in need more reliably. Social assistance intervention enables the poor to participate in market-led growth.

Micro and area-based schemes are suitable tools to extend social protection coverage to the informal sector. Additional pilot projects in DMCs are needed to develop a better understanding of the potential of micro and area-based schemes. These pilot projects could focus, for example, on micro insurance and social fund projects. Innovative approaches are needed to improve access of the poor to financial resources. Leasing arrangements for equipment and tools were, for instance, pilot tested under a TA in Gujarat (India). An important aspect of micro and area-based schemes is that they contribute to inclusive development.

Under child protection, ADB's development efforts should cover the health, education, nutrition, and shelter of all children. For example, a TA for early childhood development in Azerbaijan seeks to increase access by poor children to nutrition and primary health care service. Collaboration with agencies working with children is sought. Efforts to combat HIV/AIDS among children and youth will be added to the agenda. Likewise, additional studies and research are needed to identify interventions that might provide better opportunities for youth, especially those at risk. These interventions include employment, vocational training, crime prevention, and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted the Social Protection Strategy (SPS) on 13 September 2001. As a full-service development institution, ADB has been concerned with the economic growth of the region as well as poverty reduction and social development. The focus became more pronounced at the end of the 1990s when ADB made poverty reduction its overarching goal.¹ The development of the SPS was in support of ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy.

2. The first SPS Progress Report covered the start-up period 2001–2002.² The focus was on securing the inputs for the implementation of the SPS: (i) recruiting and redeploying staff, (ii) organizing training and learning materials, (iii) launching the ADB Social Protection Network and web site, (iv) preparing guidelines and databases, (v) establishing the foundations for cooperation with other partners or networks, (vi) disseminating the SPS to developing member countries (DMCs), and (vii) maintaining an active portfolio.

3. Social protection remains a new area in ADB, and associated activities are still being developed. The number of loans and technical assistance projects (TAs) in this area are increasing rapidly, although many of these address social protection concerns only in part. This report describes these activities and assesses the progress made in the implementation of SPS in 2003. The report first describes general social protection activities and studies (methodological, regional, and national), followed by specific activities under the five components of social protection—(i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities, and (v) child protection. The progress made in implementing the SPS action plan is added in Appendix 1.

4. Social protection activities are spread across a wide range of projects. The common element of these activities is the focus on assisting population groups to manage their risks and vulnerabilities. This report describes the types of activities that assist particular groups of people in their risk management. Projects might be fully focused on social protection, or might have only a single social protection component.

II. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

A. Definition

5. Social protection, as defined in the SPS, is a “set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income.”³

B. Risks, Vulnerability and Social Protection

6. Populations, households, and individuals face risks that can plunge them into poverty, so steps have to be taken to reduce their vulnerability and help them cope with the effects when shocks occur. A large part of population has been poor since generations and lack necessary

¹ ADB. 1999 *Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: The Poverty Reduction Strategy*. Manila.

² ADB. 2002. *Social Protection Strategy Progress Report*. Manila.

³ ADB. 2001. *Social Protection Strategy*. Manila.

assets and skills. This further limits their capability to cope with risk and vulnerability. A wide spectrum of social protection schemes and programs can be employed to manage these risks and factors—from national schemes and programs organized by the public sector, to insurance products offered by the private sector, to informal family- and community-based mechanisms. SPS provides for many of these schemes and enables ADB to be versatile and country-specific while responding to the needs of developing member countries (DMCs). Technical assistance (TA) and loan projects can assist in the development or reform of social protection schemes in DMCs.

C. Components of Social Protection

7. The Asia and the Pacific population is largely young, rural and poor. Of the total 3.1 billion population, 1.2 billion are children and youth and 720 million are poor. Thus, social protection programs and policies should be built to respond to the region's needs. Five major components underpin the policies and projects included in ADB's social protection: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities, and (v) child protection. These are briefly introduced below.

8. Employment is the major source of economic support for workers and their families, whether in the public or private sector. Improving labor market operations, therefore, is an important element in augmenting the welfare of the population and reducing these risks and vulnerabilities in the region. While the private sector generates the bulk of the employment, the government has an important role creating a friendly environment for labor markets through appropriate social legislation and labor programs, such as skills development, training for employability, and employment generation.

9. Participating in labor markets exposes workers in various DMCs to several kinds of risks, such as work injury, sickness, loss of employment, and death. Social insurance programs mitigate these risks for the workers by providing income support if needed.

10. Social assistance and welfare services provide protection to the poor and the vulnerable who are unable to provide for their own coverage. Social assistance programs in DMCs are designed primarily to enhance social welfare by reducing poverty directly. Social safety nets, such as fee waiver, food stamp, and work-for-food programs, are examples of social assistance.

11. Micro and area-based schemes provide the same sort of social protection to small-scale agriculture and the urban informal sector that the more traditional social insurance programs provide to the labor force in the region. Together with well-designed risk reduction initiatives, such as disaster management and community-based support programs (e.g., social funds), these schemes can reduce vulnerability at the community level and promote more sustainable rural livelihoods.

12. Child protection is an important area in social protection that has profound significance for the development of the region. Girl child in poor countries are particularly at risk and need social protection. Children and youth constitute 40% of DMC populations. Investing in children and youth is a key to poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

13. This section includes national and regional studies that review the composition of the social protection programs and policies on the national level, their effectiveness, and the scope

for further development. The analysis in this report is based on the review of SP-related loans and TAs, which were either approved or were in processing by December 2003. A total of 46 loans and TA projects were clearly social protection projects while some 78 projects partly included social protection activities. Further, under micro and area-based schemes, the category also includes projects that could be regarded as preliminary analyses of social protection. Table 1 summarizes the reviewed loans, and Table 2 for TAs. Details are provided in Appendix 2.

14. There were 32 social protection loans, of which 12 were approved. Further, 17 loans are under processing and 3 loans are in the pipeline. Of the 32 loans, 10 loans are fully related to social protection (4 approved; 4 under processing; and 2 pipeline). Additionally, there were 22 loans with SP components (8 approved; 13 under processing; and 1 pipeline) [Table 1].

Table 1: Number of Social Protection Loans

| Activities by Components | Full Social Protection (SP) Loans | | | Loans with SP Components | | | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Approved | Under processing | Pipeline | Approved | Under processing | Pipeline | |
| General | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Labor Markets | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Social Insurance | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Social Assistance | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Micro and Area-Based Schemes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Child Protection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 32 |

15. The number of TAs related to social protection is considerably higher than the number of loans with a total of 92 TAs, with 60 approved and 32 under processing. Among the TA projects, 36 projects were full social protection TAs (27 approved and 9 under processing) while 56 of the TAs have social protection components (33 approved and 23 under processing) [Table 2].

Table 2: Number of Social Protection Technical Assistance (TAs) Activities

| Activities by Components | Full Social Protection (SP) TAs | | TAs with SP Components | | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Approved | Under processing | Approved | Under processing | |
| General | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Labor Markets | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 17 |
| Social Insurance | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Social Assistance | 2 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 25 |
| Micro and Area-Based Schemes | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 14 |
| Child Protection | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 27 | 9 | 33 | 23 | 92 |

A. Social Protection General Activities

16. The first step in the development of a national plan on social protection is an analysis of the current situation. Based on the analysis, social protection priorities can be integrated into the country strategy and program (CSP), which would allow more specific interventions.

17. The approved and pipeline projects on general social protection activities are presented in Table A.1 of the Appendix 2. The projects are divided into two main categories: (i) development of concepts and tools, and (ii) national and regional studies.

1. Development of Concepts and Tools in Social Protection

18. Social protection remains an important issue on the international development agenda. During the “Social Summit + 5”⁴, which took place as a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva on 16 June–1 July 2000, the international community restated the international development goals. In this follow-up meeting to the Copenhagen Summit of 1995, social protection was given a prominent role in the provision of income security for individuals. Moreover, the role of social protection has become more proactive and forward looking than in the past, moving from ex-post poverty analysis toward ex-ante vulnerability considerations.⁵ This evolving role requires a different perspective and development intervention. ADB’s SPS as described above (para. 5) also follows this approach focusing on the risk and vulnerability.

19. Understanding of social protection mechanisms and their possible impact on the economy is still growing, both in ADB and among the DMCs. Tools are being developed to enhance this understanding and to promote the concept among a broader audience through (i) studies, (ii) training, (iii) workshops, and (iv) methodologies for assessing the status of social protection in a country. Among the studies seeking to improve the concept of social protection is a study on the development of a social protection index (SPI), described in Box 1.

Box 1: Social Protection Index

A technical assistance (TA) project for developing a social protection index (SPI)^a in six countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Viet Nam) aims to promote the understanding and measurement of social protection in DMCs. The SPI is to be an index that reflects the level of social protection in a country, based on the expenditure of social protection programs, the number of persons covered, and the proportion of poor and vulnerable people covered. The SPI aims to capture social protection interventions that are quantifiable and operates within a narrower definition that includes transfers and the targeting of vulnerable groups, but excludes programs that generally fall under health, education, and construction. The use of the SPI in DMCs could improve the collection of statistical information on social protection and enable a comparison of social protection between countries and over time.

^a ADB. 2003. *Regional Technical Assistance on Developing a Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction*. Manila.

⁴ The Social Summit is organized by the United Nations providing a forum for UN agencies and government and nongovernment organizations to agree on further initiatives for social development. The initiative is based on the understanding that sustainable development cannot be achieved without integrating economic and social policy (<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/geneva2000>).

⁵ Holzmann, Robert. 2001 *Risk and Vulnerability: The Forward Looking Role of Social Protection in a Globalizing World*. *Social Protection Discussion Paper Series*. Washington DC: World Bank.

2. National and Regional Social Protection Studies

20. Social protection studies are planned in 5 countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Nepal, and Pakistan (Box 2). In addition, two regional studies will be carried out, one in Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan) and the other in selected Pacific Islands. These first-generation studies will identify national priorities based on an assessment of the country needs, available resources, and institutions. The studies aim to prioritize social protection needs and interventions. As first-generation studies, they will also contribute to the refinement of the assessment tools, such as the further development of vulnerability and risk profiles, labor market analyses, and social expenditure reviews.

21. Further, these studies will be useful for developing social protection policy in the DMCs through CSPs and poverty reduction strategy papers/national poverty reduction strategy (PRSP/NPRS). The national stakeholders—government, social partners, and civil society groups—and external funding agencies will be involved as early as possible in discussion of the findings. As a follow up to these studies, a close collaboration with other donors and agencies will be maintained in order to utilize their experiences, knowledge and understanding of similar developmental challenges.

Box 2: Study on Social Protection Strategy in Pakistan

A technical assistance (TA) for a study to develop a strategy for social protection systems in Pakistan^a will provide the Government with a national strategy that will assist in reducing the vulnerability of the most needy and disadvantaged groups. The study is based on comprehensive analysis of the sector through workshops with the Government, donors, and relevant stakeholders. As a concrete application, the study will evaluate the possibility of health insurance in Pakistan for communities and population groups that are not covered by existing arrangements and that have problems in accessing health care because of high treatment costs.

^a ADB. 2003. *Advisory Technical Assistance on Social Protection Strategy Development Study*. Manila.

B. Labor Market

22. Employment lies at the core of social protection—people's vulnerability is reduced when they earn adequate wages. Specifically, earnings allow financing of social protection mechanisms to mitigate risks, such as social insurance, and to cope with risks, such as social assistance. Preventive social protection interventions typically are linked to measures that reduce risks in the labor market, notably unemployment, underemployment, or low wages due to inappropriate skills or poorly functioning labor markets.⁶ The approved and pipeline projects on the labor market are presented in Table A.2 of the Appendix 2. A distinction is made below between (i) active labor market projects that aim to put people to work, and (ii) passive labor market policies that extend better protection to the labor.

1. Active Labor Market Projects

23. Active labor market projects seek to (i) generate employment directly, (ii) develop employment services, and (iii) enhance skills. Most of the approved projects focus on skills development, either through vocational and technical education or assistance to particularly

⁶ Jorgensen, Steen, and Robert Holzmann. 2000. *Social Risk Management: A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection and Beyond*. *Social Protection Discussion Paper Series*. Washington DC: World Bank.

vulnerable groups in society, such as unemployed youth or disabled members of the labor force. For example, a TA in Nepal aims to link skills training with market demands. In Pakistan, a TA is promoting the role of small and medium enterprises in the formal economy. A TA in Vanuatu is helping the Government to establish and implement a national and provincial policy framework for technical vocational education and training. A loan project in the Maldives (Box 3) focuses on skills development and labor market analysis.

Box 3: Employment Skills Training Project in Maldives

A loan for \$6 million, the Employment Skills Training project in the Maldives^a aims to increase the number of Maldivian men and women participating in the labor force. The project will provide employment-oriented skills training in various occupations. Specifically, it will: (i) provide youths with employment-oriented skills training; (ii) increase capacity to design, develop, and deliver employment-oriented skills training; (iii) improve public perception of training and employment in locally available skills-oriented occupations; and (iv) strengthen labor administration and labor market analysis. In the process, in-country capacity to deliver competency-based skills training will be strengthened. Together with the provision of employment-oriented skills training, career guidance in schools and social marketing will contribute to making training and employment more attractive to the prospective Maldivian employee.

The project focuses on delivering training in 4 sectors—tourism, fisheries and agriculture, transport, and the social sector—and has three components: (i) increasing access to good quality employment-oriented skills training; (ii) social marketing and improving career guidance and awareness of employment opportunities; and (iii) capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Human Resources, Employment and Labor (MHREL).

The expected project benefits include (i) more youth being provided with employment-oriented skills training; (ii) more skilled Maldivians in the labor force sharing in the benefits of economic development; (iii) increased in-country capacity to design, develop, and deliver demand-oriented skills training; and (iv) strengthened labor administration and labor market analysis at MHREL.

^a ADB. 2003. *Project Loan on Employment Skills Training*. Manila

2. Passive Labor Market Projects

24. Passive labor market projects include interventions related to unemployment insurance, income support, and an appropriate legislative framework that balances economic efficiency and labor protection. Core Labor Standards⁷ are an integral part of such a legislative framework.

25. Several projects focus on protecting workers. Through a regional project, the International Labour Organization (ILO) produced guidelines to assist DMCs and ADB in addressing key labor standard issues in projects and programs.⁸ Some projects focus on the development of labor protection measures by building the capacity of government administration. For example, a TA for the institutional development of the Department of

⁷ The Core Labor Standards consist of (i) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to bargaining, (ii) the abolition of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, (iii) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and (iv) the elimination of child labor. All Asian and Pacific DMCs who are members of the ILO must respect, promote, and realize these standards.

⁸ ADB. 1999. *Improving the Role of Labor Standards in Selected Developing Member Countries* (RETA 5887, for \$700,000). Manila. The RETA, covering Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, and Thailand, aims to promote a better understanding of the role of Core Labor Standards in broad-based development, specifically related to child labor, discrimination at work, and occupational safety and health.

Employment and Labor in Bhutan⁹, completed in 2003, assisted the Government in developing its labor administration policy and training the staff. The project also developed a comprehensive legal framework (a Labor Act), legislation on occupational safety and health, and legislation on dispute prevention and on labor inspection.

26. Some labor market projects address the issue of retrenchment of redundant workers, where national legislation (or some special arrangement) is applied to ensure that entitlements are secured (e.g., in Sri Lanka, see Box 4). In addition, ADB projects might mitigate unintended damage caused by the implementation of the loan project.

Box 4: Private Sector Development Program in Sri Lanka

A loan of \$100 million was provided for the Private Sector Development Program (PSDP)^a in Sri Lanka. The loan is supporting (i) further privatization and restructuring of state-owned enterprises, (ii) adoption of legislation that defines a competition policy and safeguards the right of consumers, (iii) labor mobility measures to accelerate private sector investments and raise industrial productivity and cost efficiency, and (iv) improved private sector access by eliminating market distortions arising from regulatory barriers and an uneven playing field.

Given the adverse effects of an inflexible labor market on investment in labor and productivity, and a more rapid liberalization of protected industries and infrastructure, the Government places high priority on resolving labor market issues. The PSDP seeks to establish a common ground with the labor unions, employers, and the Government in adopting defined criteria and a standard formula to determine compensation for involuntary termination. In 2002, the procedure for dispute resolution was set at 4:2:1 (tribunal cases to be settled in 4 months, arbitration cases in 2 months, and termination cases in 1 month). It was agreed that an employee would be entitled to 1.5 months severance pay per year of service with a maximum of 36 months pay. The reform eliminates the arbitrariness and uncertainty in labor retrenchment, and facilitates settlement of labor disputes. Further, an Employment Services Mediation Center was established in order to move away from court-based procedures towards non-court approaches that promote mediation in labor disputes.

^a ADB. 2000. *Project Loan on Private Sector Development Program*. Manila.

27. Several projects address the labor market issues indirectly. They focus on the vulnerable position of women and children and include a preventive component. These projects seek to eliminate or reduce future violation of the Core Labor Standards, such as occurs with bonded labor and child labor (e.g., in Pakistan, see Box 5). Trafficking and migration issues are of special interest in this category and ADB has done some path-breaking work in this area.¹⁰

C. Social Insurance

28. Workers participating in labor markets are exposed to several kinds of risks. Reducing these risks would allow workers who have lost their jobs to search for a good alternative, remove barriers that might otherwise discourage workers from acquiring education and training, and help to ensure that the health and education of their children are not sacrificed in an economic downturn. Social insurance programs mitigate these risks by providing income support in the event of illness, disability, work injury, maternity, unemployment, and old age.¹¹

⁹ ADB. 2001. *Advisory Technical Assistance on Institutional Development of the Department of Employment and Labor*. Manila.

¹⁰ ADB. 2000. *Regional Technical Assistance on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia*. Manila.

¹¹ ADB. 2001. *Social Protection Strategy*. Manila.

The approved and pipeline projects on social insurance are presented in Table A.3 of the Appendix 2. The projects focus mainly on (i) social security and pension reform, and (ii) health insurance.

Box 5: Sindh Rural Development Project in Pakistan

A loan of \$50 million for the Sindh Rural Development Project^a will enhance rural development within a comprehensive framework that supports the Government's devolution initiatives for people-centered, rights- and responsibility-based, and service-oriented government structures. In a complementary manner, it combines thematic, crosscutting, and sector initiatives that address the critical constraints to improvement of rural livelihoods.

The project will reduce poverty in the canal-irrigated areas of Badin, Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, and Thatta districts in southern Sindh through increasing empowerment and improving governance, improving access of the rural poor to public services, transferring technology for improved livelihoods, and providing essential infrastructure. To improve the social status and economic well-being of the poorest groups in the districts covered, the project focuses on (i) tenants and agricultural laborers, (ii) marginal owners-cum tenants, and (iii) village-based artisans. There is a particular focus on women as the most disadvantaged among the target groups.

Two of the five components of the loan focus on governance and legal support (e.g., the Sindh Tenancy Act, 1950, and the Bonded Labour System [Abolition] Act, 1992), as well as on providing *haris*^b, marginal farmers, and agricultural laborers access to credit through community-based organizations to avoid bondage with their landlords. The loan signing took place on 3 March 2003 for this landmark project to end bonded labor and to improve the life of agricultural workers in Sindh, Pakistan.

^a ADB. 2002. *Project Loan on Sindh Rural Development*. Manila.

^b The Sindh Tenancy Act, 1950 uses the term *hari* and tenant synonymously defining a tenant as a person who personally cultivates the land of another person (the landlord).

1. Social Security and Pension Reform

29. In most DMCs, social security and pension schemes cover only part of the workforce—those working for the organized sector of government and major enterprises. Extending coverage to workers in smaller enterprises, the self-employed, and the informal sector has not been feasible. Most ADB projects on social security and pension reform focus on improving the design and management of the existing schemes. They often support a long-term effort. In Indonesia, for example, the phase 1 of a loan project with a social protection component started in 2002 initially to support policy reform on the financial sector, and is planned to continue until 2005 and beyond under phase 2 which could include measures to support broader social security reforms (Box 6).

30. Extension of coverage to workers outside the organized sector is one of the priorities of international development organizations for poverty reduction. It is possible to provide social insurance coverage to protect workers in the informal sector, although innovative ways and practices must be explored. One noteworthy initiative in India is seeking innovative ways to extend coverage to the informal sector. A TA is preparing a feasibility study on the introduction of voluntary pension schemes for the unorganized sector.¹² Based on a nationwide survey; the attitudes of unorganized sector workers toward pension savings will be studied; pension products will be designed; and the most suitable service providers will be identified. A national supervisory body will be established to work out the regulatory framework and the supervision of the intended pension system.

¹² ADB. 2003. *Advisory Technical Assistance on Pension Reforms for the Unorganized Sector*. Manila.

Box 6: Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program in Indonesia

The Indonesian Government is being supported in its Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program (FGSSR)^a through a program loan of \$250 million as Phase I of a cluster. The project has two components: (i) a cluster comprising two loans to support policy reforms for financial governance and social security and (ii) technical assistance for Phase I for financial governance and social security reform. The project aims to strengthen the financial sector, improve the management and supervision of the funds of the mandatory programs, and improve the regulation and oversight of the voluntary plans. The project includes work toward the development of a unified social security system.

The FGSSR builds upon the core reforms of INO-Loan 1618: Financial Governance Reforms Sector Development Program approved in 1998 for \$1.4 billion. Phase I supports a broad framework for the overall strengthening of the financial sector and promotes the development of sound financial institutions necessary to support good governance and economic growth. It also aims to improve social protection through improved governance, supervision, and regulation of pension funds and mandatory social insurance programs.

To strengthen the national social security system, Phase I of the project is expected to (i) support the development of a law for a national social security system; (ii) improve supervision and governance of mandatory social insurance and social security programs by bringing the related entities under the jurisdiction of the financial services authority, or Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK); (iii) establish measures to improve fiscal sustainability of mandatory programs; (iv) improve programs to provide adequate retirement income; (v) develop a unified identification system for social security to improve administration of benefits; (vi) assess potential options for expanding coverage of social security systems to the informal sector; and (vii) undertake a special audit of the mandatory social insurance scheme for formal sector workers and independent financial reviews of insurance firms to support reforms and restructuring.

Phase II could continue support for Phase I reforms, and could include measures to support broader social security reform and restructuring as needed.

^a ADB. 2002. *Project Loan on Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program*. Manila.

2. Health Insurance

31. Several projects are assisting the DMC governments in health insurance. Some concern health insurance exclusively, while others finance part of broader health sector reforms. One project in Viet Nam is focusing on innovative ways to extend health insurance coverage. E-health insurance cards will be introduced in the country, which are expected to improve the efficiency and quality of services delivered to people, especially to the poor. The pilot project will control and reduce fraudulent claims, cut administrative costs, and make possible the integration of health services with other social services.

D. Social Assistance

32. Social assistance and welfare schemes are aimed at the poorest and most vulnerable who do not have insurance and would otherwise receive inadequate benefits. These schemes often provide cash and in-kind benefits, with eligibility determined by need. The biggest attraction of social assistance schemes is the immediate relief they can provide to the needy and vulnerable. However, such schemes are seldom sustainable. The effectiveness of social assistance in developing countries is often limited by the lack of (i) government resources, (ii) appropriate policymaking capability and good governance, and (iii) administrative capacity for proper targeting.

33. The approved and pipeline projects on social assistance are presented in Table A.4 of the Appendix 2. The projects are divided into 3 categories: (i) cash and in-kind benefits, (ii) decentralization of social services, and (iii) resettlement and disaster relief. These are discussed below. However, it should be noted that decentralization of social services is included here because such projects often make social assistance more feasible and easier for local government units to handle. Likewise, resettlement projects, which offer safeguards against negative policy impacts, are grouped with disaster relief projects because both usually provide short-term social assistance.

1. Cash and In-Kind Benefits

34. Most ADB social assistance projects involve the provision of health care (e.g., in Viet Nam, Box 7) or education to the poor. One education project in Indonesia has a component on scholarship programs, while another in the Philippines targets a particularly vulnerable group—women vendors in Mindanao. Most of the projects focus on strengthening administrative capacity, either through training or by developing targeting techniques. Targeting is an important issue in all social safety net programs, which include cash and in-kind benefit projects.

Box 7: Health Care Project in Viet Nam

A loan of \$20 million, the Health Care Project in Viet Nam's Central Highlands, was approved to support the health care system and improve the health status of residents—especially the poor and disadvantaged—in 4 provinces: Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.^a The project supports the Prime Minister's Decision 139, aimed at establishing Health Care Funds for the Poor to fully finance the cost of health insurance premiums or reimbursement of health services for the poor in the Central Highlands.

The project focuses on providing curative health services to the poor and disadvantaged—including ethnic minorities, women, and children by (i) improving the availability of, and access to, quality health services; (ii) improving the affordability and utilization of health services; and (iii) strengthening the capacity of the health system to address the health needs of the people effectively.

The project will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the health system in the 4 provinces by upgrading health facilities and preventive health centers, strengthening training and management capacity, and increasing the quality of health service delivery. At the district level, the project will emphasize the improvement of quality health care provision and service delivery. It will also establish appropriate planning and management procedures at provincial, district, and commune levels with trained staff to ensure a sustainable, effective, and efficient health system.

The project is expected to improve the health and well-being of the Central Highlands population. Because health is closely related to productivity, it is expected to also improve incomes. The project will benefit 4.4 million people in the Central Highlands, including a rural population of 3.2 million, particularly the 1 million poorest and 1.5 million ethnic minorities.

^a ADB. 2003. Project Loan on Health Care in Central Highlands. *Manila*.

2. Decentralization of Social Services

35. Decentralizing social services and developing the capacities to implement them at the local level are important steps in strengthening governments to carry out poverty reduction activities. Some projects in this area focus on the services to be decentralized, while others are directed more toward capacity building.

36. Some regions are poorer or more vulnerable than others. One way to address this inequality is to have the national governments allocate more resources (grants) for social services to allow the poorer and more vulnerable regions to develop their social infrastructure. A project in Viet Nam is helping work out the criteria for determining the amounts of such grants.¹³ Likewise, a project loan with a social protection component in Pakistan is contributing to the strengthening of devolved social services (Box 8).

3. Resettlement and Disaster Relief

37. Resettlement and disaster relief differ from other forms of social assistance; they do not just target the poor, but involve the needy and the vulnerable. Disaster relief intends to assist people living in disaster-prone zones to mitigate the impact of a disaster, or to help them cope better with unexpected disasters. Resettlement mainly aims to reduce the vulnerability of groups that have been moved from their homes. For example, a project preparatory TA of \$250,000 will strengthen the involuntary resettlement practices for the Yichang-Wanzhou Railway Project in China.¹⁴ It complements another TA under which the local government has used a new method for handling the involuntary resettlement process, which has produced efficient results and been appreciated by the affected people. The project will assist the local government in implementing good practices that are in compliance with ADB's safeguard policies and practices.

Box 8: Sindh Devolved Social Services Program in Pakistan

A loan of \$220 million for the Sindh Devolved Social Services Program^a in Pakistan aims to improve the people's education, health, access to water, and sanitation. The program is to finance government support for the development of district social services based on annual block grants as well as targeted grants based on district plans, population, area, and performance. Partnerships will be developed between local governments, community-based organizations, and nongovernment organizations. The main beneficiaries are rural and urban poor, particularly women, girls and vulnerable groups such as child laborers.

The program covers all 16 districts and 102 taluka/town municipal administrations of Sindh. In the education sector, Sindh Provincial Government will expand support to school management committees to improve and operate these schools; and provide additional assistance for rehabilitating schools, constructing facilities for functional but shelterless schools, home schools for girls, textbooks, stipends for girls, and contracting local female teachers on merit. In the health, nutrition, and population welfare sector, the government will promote the basic package of health services, contract female staff, support the establishment of a health board and patients' associations to improve the maintenance and operations of health facilities, and introduce financial reforms to improve the quality, affordability, and continuity of health services. In the drinking water and sanitation sector, the government will build the capacity of the municipal administrations to conduct infrastructure and consumer surveys and develop master plans; develop interim policies for drinking water, sanitation, and solid waste management; and improve basic water and sanitation services through partnership with communities.

^a ADB. 2003. *Project Loan on Sindh Devolved Social Services Program*. Manila.

E. Micro and Area-Based Schemes

38. Micro and area-based schemes provide social protection to the rural and urban informal sector on a geographic basis, to complement the more traditional national social insurance

¹³ ADB. 2003. *Advisory Technical Assistance on Support for Pro-Poor Health Policies*. Manila.

¹⁴ ADB. 2002. *Project Preparatory Technical Assistance on Strengthening the involuntary Resettlement Practices for the Yichang-Wanzhou Railway Project*. Manila.

programs that target the formally employed labor force. Social protection for the informal sector is mainly provided through informal channels, such as families, relatives, or the community. Micro and area-based schemes should be designed so they do not unnecessarily disrupt these informal mechanisms.

39. The experience in developing sustainable micro and area-based schemes is still limited. Historically, self-help societies organized insurance on the micro level to finance health care. Agricultural insurance, such as crop insurance, allows small-scale farmers to reduce the risk of losing their income if a crop fails. Social funds, which allocate grants to communities for small-scale projects, can strengthen local governance and allow communities to develop new livelihood programs. The development of community-based disaster preparedness is another tool to assist communities in managing risks. This modality is particularly suitable for pilot projects.

40. The ongoing and pipeline projects on micro and area-based schemes are presented in Table A.5 of the Appendix 2. The criteria used for the selection of the projects are very broad because the experience of these projects can lead to innovation in the design of future micro and area-based schemes. The projects are divided in two main categories: (i) innovative projects and (ii) related activities.

1. Innovative Projects

41. Households and communities have traditional saving mechanisms through which they provide their own social protection, such as rotating savings and credit associations. Any outside intervention, whether public or private, should build on an understanding of these traditional institutions and the preferences of the people.

42. The emerging small-scale financial organizations, such as microfinance institutions, new savings banks, and micro insurance institutions, are improving access of the poor to financial resources. These financial organizations can provide products that reduce the vulnerability of unorganized communities considerably. Two such projects have been identified in India and Sri Lanka. A TA for sustaining income and basic needs of the poor in disaster-prone areas of Gujarat (India)¹⁵ aims to provide alternative sources of drinking water in drought-prone areas, and to pilot new approaches for sustaining income generation of the poor under leasing arrangements for equipment and tools. In Sri Lanka, a TA addresses the institutional and financial obstacles preventing the poor from connecting to the power grid.¹⁶ The project will take the form of a revolving fund, initially financed by grants and managed by microfinance institutions. Poor households will be able to access the fund to amortize the cost of connection.

2. Related Activities

43. Development efforts that bypass the most vulnerable segments of society cannot succeed in the long term. Economic growth must include empowerment of the poor and the vulnerable through initiatives to (i) expand and equalize opportunities, (ii) combat discrimination, (iii) enable and foster participation, and (iv) provide all with a stake in managing common resources.

¹⁵ ADB. 2002. *Grant Project by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction on Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster-Prone Areas of Gujarat*. Manila

¹⁶ ADB. 2004. *Grant Project by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction on Power Fund for the Poor*. Manila

44. The selected projects are concerned with strengthening communities by improving access to assets (such as land and housing) and to resources and services (such as basic education, primary health care, clean water, and sanitation); and/or stimulating community participation. For example, a TA in Afghanistan¹⁷ explores a potential partnership involving the Ministry of Public Health, nongovernment organizations, and the local communities in developing sustainable, community-based primary health care in poor rural communities as a pilot for replication nationwide.

45. Households can provide for their own social protection if their incomes are improved. Creation of employment and livelihood opportunities is one of the options to accomplish this. A TA in Indonesia is assisting the Government to identify poverty reducing mechanisms for the urban poor, targeting labor-intensive industries, upgrading housing, and empowering the poor through local decision making.¹⁸

46. These types of program, leading to reduced vulnerability and more secure income, could provide a sound basis for the development of micro and area-based schemes as stand-alone interventions.

F. Child Protection

47. Children and youth comprise about 40% of the population of DMCs. Lack of adequate protection of children can result in poor nutrition, poor health, and intellectual underdevelopment. Educating children and youth is essential to promote social mobility and better job prospects. It raises productivity and supports economic growth. Child protection also means ensuring that children are protected from abuse and exploitation, such as child labor and prostitution, and the adversities faced by girls, street children, children with disabilities, and children in areas of armed conflict. The committed and pipeline projects on child protection are presented in Table A.6 of Appendix 2. The projects mainly concern (i) early childhood development, (ii) combating discrimination against girls, and (iii) street children.

1. Early Childhood Development

48. Studies have shown that poor child care leads to premature mortality and increased disability. It also results in stunting, poor school performance, and intellectual underdevelopment. To reach children, especially the poor, in a cost-effective way at the household level is facilitated by community-based interventions and the establishment of community-based organizations to support social service efforts. ADB projects on early childhood development are directed toward government policies as well as community involvement to improve health, nutrition, and psychosocial development of children. For example, a TA for early childhood development in Azerbaijan seeks to increase access by poor children to preschool programs, to improve their nutrition, and to enhance primary health care programs directed at young children.¹⁹

¹⁷ ADB. 2002. *Grant Project by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction on Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor*. Manila.

¹⁸ ADB. 2001. *Project Preparatory Technical Assistance on Urban Poverty Reduction Sector*. Manila.

¹⁹ ADB. 2003. *Project Preparatory Technical Assistance on Early Childhood Development*. Manila.

2. Fighting Discrimination Against Girls

49. Several gender-sensitive programs are aimed at removing discrimination against women and children, especially poor and vulnerable girls. Thus, ADB seeks to mainstream gender as a key strategy in its operations.²⁰ In Afghanistan, gender-sensitive education for the poor is being implemented, especially for poor girls. In Cambodia, a TA seeks to break the vicious cycle caused by the lack of education of girls and indigenous children.²¹ The project will build the capacity of institutions in administering and monitoring scholarship programs. It will also pilot test community-managed scholarship programs.

3. Street Children

50. The situation of street children in DMCs is of particular concern to ADB. Within the rights-based framework,²² two basic approaches are used in this area—human development and service provision. Several ADB projects dealing with health, education, and assisting communities' capacity to manage and maintain long-term projects aimed at improving children's lives, are contributing to reducing this problem. A regional art competition for street children was organized in 2002 and the following year artwork from the competition was published.²³ The Regional and Sustainable Development Department supported the initiative with a publication on exploring ways for ADB to provide assistance,²⁴ based on a technical study on street children.²⁵

Box 9: Street Children

Street children often lack control over their situation and the power to change it. On the street they are vulnerable to considerable dangers and problems. They are more likely than other children to contract HIV/AIDS; may be more likely to engage in criminal behavior and substance use; more likely to be forced into child prostitution or be victimized by human traffickers; more likely to be without hope and therefore engage in destructive and desperate behavior. They are also likely to be engaged in hazardous work.

Although that list is harrowing, street children face an even graver, long-term threat to their rights and their future: the likelihood to never having the opportunity to fulfill their potential.

Following UN's rights-based approach to development ADB is committed to helping improve the lives of citizens of its DMCs. ADB believes everyone should have access to basic education and primary health services, and that people over the age of 15 years have the right to work to support themselves and to receive fair reward for their labor. It also believes people have the right to a degree of protection to external shocks. For many street children, this access and these rights are too often distant dreams.

Under the SPS and in consultation with DMCs, ADB is exploring ways to help street children. Projects or project components designed to help street children can fit with ADB grants and loans in a number of areas, such as urban infrastructure, early childhood development, education, rural infrastructure, social protection for vulnerable groups, governance, partnerships with NGOs.

^a 2003. *Working with Street Children. Exploring Ways for ADB Assistance*. Manila.

²⁰ ADB. 1998. *Policy on Gender and Development*. Manila. See also, http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Gender/_Policy.pdf.

²¹ ADB. 2002. *Grant Project by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction on Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children*. Manila.

²² United Nations. 1989. *The Convention on the Rights of the Child*. New York.

²³ ADB. 2003. *If I Had the Chance... Artwork from the Streets of Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

²⁴ ADB. 2003. *Working with Street Children. Exploring Ways for ADB Assistance*. Manila.

²⁵ West, A. 2003. *At the Margins: Street Children in Asia and the Pacific*. Manila: ADB.

IV. SUMMARY AND FUTURE STEPS

51. Certain trends in the progress of ADB's work in social protection are notable. The more traditional components of social protection—labor markets, social insurance, and social assistance—are the bases of a considerable number of ongoing projects that could lead to the improvement of the DMCs' social protection programs. These projects are mainly stand-alone activities. The newer components of social protection—micro and area-based schemes and child protection—are included in few ongoing activities. Social assistance programs, like social safety nets, could be the main tools in social protection in reaching the majority of population, i.e., the informal sector in most developing countries. At the moment there have been only few such activities.

52. In the following, future steps for the general social protection activities are summarized under the five components of social protection.

A. Labor Market

53. The creation of employment reduces the vulnerability of the workforce. Workers' income security also is beneficial for the economy because it provides enterprises with a stable and productive workforce. Thus, increased attention needs to be paid to promote active labor market interventions.

54. The main role of governments in generating employment in developing countries is to establish a friendly labor market environment. The promotion of decent working conditions is one aspect. ADB is advocating the implementation of the Core Labor Standards in DMCs, as well as in its own projects. A study on Core Labor Standards (CLS) is being finalized to provide basic information on these labor standards and on the way to incorporate them into ADB activities. Examples of covenants for projects will continue to be prepared in respective ADB departments, to facilitate the integration of CLS into ADB projects. A review of relevant contractual provisions to be included in bidding documents to ensure compliance with labor legislation and core labor standards will be useful. In addition, safeguards will be developed to mitigate adverse effects, such as retrenchments, arising from projects on public enterprise restructuring and privatization.

55. Historically, migration, both within countries and across borders, has been an essential and beneficial component of the economic development for several nations, especially those that were not able to create enough competitive employment locally. Globally, remittances have now emerged to be an important instrument of assistance and have an immediate impact on the families that remain behind. Migration has also an impact on the development of national human resources, for example through investment and skills development. On the downside, irregular migration is growing, and it increases the risk of trafficking in persons and bonded labor. There is an urgent need to better manage the migration process. For the labor-receiving countries this means the adoption of transparent admission policies. For migrant-sending countries it means the promotion of national growth to ensure rewarding opportunities at home. In addition, there is need for more inter-state cooperation to fight trafficking, especially of women and children. Since migration is growing in importance, it will require more attention from the policy makers in the future.

56. A demographic dividend²⁶ is becoming a new challenge of the 21st century in Asia and the Pacific. The region will be facing with a new crisis due to fading demographic dividend if the right measures are not applied, i.e. open markets, flexible labor market, vigorous and productive HRD policies, and investment and savings incentives. The first phase of countries (Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) will have demographic dividend up to 2015.

B. Social Insurance

57. Formal social insurance schemes in the DMCs often still provide limited coverage. Extending coverage should be promoted through the expansion of formal social insurance schemes as well as the introduction of innovative techniques, such as micro and area-based schemes that provide coverage to the workforce outside the formal sector.

58. Social insurance schemes in DMCs often have been developed on an ad hoc basis. They are often open-ended, which has led to situations where governments have to pay the difference between the contributions collected and the benefits paid. These schemes need to be reformed to make them balanced, transparent, and viable.

59. Social insurance interventions mainly involve policy development and require technical support in selecting the policy options in up-scaling the capacity than capital-intensive support. Pro-active ADB support is needed, especially for developing and reforming the pension and health insurance schemes.

C. Social Assistance

60. Social assistance schemes provide benefits and services to the most vulnerable and the poor. Given the limited resources of DMCs to protect the poor, targeting is a critical issue. One way to improve targeting is to develop an inter-agency planning capacity at the national level and executing capacity at the local level, which would make identifying those in need more reliable.

61. Social assistance needs run counter to growth cycles. During periods of slow growth, employment opportunities are limited and the incomes of the vulnerable and the poor are constrained, increasing the need for social assistance. However, because DMCs have limited resources to spur growth during these times, social assistance has to compete with other public programs for budget allocations. Loans would be an excellent tool for DMCs to use during transitions when they do not have enough resources for social assistance. Whenever applicable, loans could also be used for social assistance in emergency situations.

62. Social assistance interventions are an important tool in poverty intervention. They allow for targeting of the severely poor, at the same time they enable the participation of the most vulnerable in the market-led growth.

²⁶ A demographic dividend, the surplus of active population to non-active population, can be defined simply as the economic benefits deriving from demographic transition. Typically, the transition commences with a decline in mortality due to health improvements. Family planning programs help the couples attain their smaller desired family size. These both phenomena contribute to a situation afterwards in which labor force is smaller and the number of old people is bigger than earlier. A demographic dividend may occur once - only in the middle phase of the demographic transition - and lasts for just a few decades.

D. Micro and Area-based Schemes

63. Micro and area-based schemes are suitable tools to extend social protection coverage to the informal sector. ADB has identified and implemented a few projects in this area to date. Further research and pilot projects in DMCs would enable a better understanding of the potential of micro and area-based schemes. Feasibility studies on the introduction of micro and area-based schemes should be added to suitable project proposals. In addition, the possible collaboration between formal sector social insurance schemes and informal sector micro-insurance schemes should be further investigated.

64. Caution is needed in the design of micro and area-based schemes to avoid disrupting informal mechanisms for assistance, such as those from relatives and communities. The scope for micro and area-based schemes has also limitations. The poorest of the poor—the elderly, the socially excluded, and the physically disabled—are not likely to be able to save on their own, and will need additional social assistance.

65. The rate of success of micro and area-based schemes is related to the scope and coverage of inclusive development in the involved communities. A successful intervention can also empower the community, and at the same time, a stronger ownership on the micro and area-based scheme could be enhanced.

E. Child Protection

66. A large segment of the population in most DMCs is young. The best tools to reduce the vulnerability of children are early childhood development programs and the provision of appropriate health and education services. ADB's developmental efforts should support DMCs provide health, education, nutrition, and shelter for all children. Child protection interventions should protect children from abuse and exploitation, such as child labor, child prostitution, and the adversities faced by girls, street children, children with disabilities, and children in areas of armed conflict.

67. As a first step, guidelines will be developed to bring street children into the mainstream of ADB projects. Collaboration with agencies working with children will be fostered, like with UNICEF. Efforts to combat against HIV/AIDS among children and young people will be added to the agenda. Additional studies and further research will be needed to understand appropriate interventions—such as employment, vocational training, crime prevention, and rehabilitation of drug abusers—for providing opportunities for youth, especially those considered at risk.

F. Concluding Observations

68. Since its approval in 2001, implementation of the SPS has continued to show progress in the five major components of social protection: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities, and (v) child protection. Several ADB projects have responded to these issues and the relevant experience is accumulating rapidly as described in the report above.

69. Several issues need to be addressed during future implementation of the SPS:

- (i) First, it is clear that the poor in DMCs would benefit considerably from enhanced emphasis on social protection policies and programs.

- (ii) However, the development of social protection within DMCs is not a straightforward process. The five components are vastly different and are supported by different institutions, agencies, and policies. There is no single lead agency responsible for overall social protection policy. This complicates the consultation process with the DMCs. A concerted dialogue is required with DMC counterparts in order to enhance coordination, and to establish task forces, coordination committees, networking arrangements, and similar activities. In addition, increased collaboration with other important international agencies is needed in this area.
- (iii) The different components of social protection are also complex, making social protection mechanisms within DMCs hard to understand. A better understanding of the benefits and burdens of integrated social protection policies and programs requires extensive country work.
- (iv) In the future, much emphasis will have to be on improving programming in order to design social protection policies and programs that support pro-poor economic growth.

70. Over the past two years, SPS has established a clear policy guideline, social protection specialists have been recruited, and relations with bilateral funding agencies have improved. To address the issues identified above, ADB needs to intensify its policy dialogue with DMCs and emphasize interventions in social protection to demonstrate its importance and usefulness to them. Gradually, these steps will enhance the understanding of social protection and lead to improved integration of social protection in CSPs, and better national policies and practices in social protection. The approval of the donors to establish a grant program in ADF XI could impact the further development of social protection in the region. Grants allow for social protection to take a pro-active approach and to assist DMCs who were reluctant or unable to pursue the SPS agenda. In general, special focus is needed on the rural population and the informal sector that, so far, remain largely uncovered.

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY ACTION PLAN

| Issue | Action | Timing | Responsible ADB Department | Status on July 2004 | Areas to Strengthen |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Determination of Social Protection Country Priorities | | | | | |
| <p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) to selectively develop social protection interventions in developing member countries (DMCs). Priorities determined by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ country needs, ▪ available resources, ▪ feasible institutional arrangements, and ▪ ensuring success by taking into account the political economy of reform. | <p>Country poverty analysis will determine if social protection interventions are necessary/adequate in a DMC, and if so, prioritize needs through a vulnerability profile, a summary labor market analysis, a social expenditure review (part of the governance assessment), and evaluation of institutional and political capacity for reforms. The selected interventions and their justification will be reflected in the country strategy and program (CSP).</p> | <p>Started in 2002</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional departments ▪ Resident missions ▪ Social sector divisions ▪ Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD) | <p>Five country social protection studies and two regional social protection studies are being implemented in 2004. Reports have been submitted in case of four country social protection studies.</p> | <p>The methodological approach of the social protection studies will be strengthened. Collaboration with (ILO) and World Bank avoids duplication of efforts, guarantees optimal use of scarce resources and ensure coherent advise to DMCs.</p> |
| Lending and Non-lending Project Activities | | | | | |
| <p>Selected ADB interventions in social protection (either in labor markets, social insurance, social assistance, micro and area-based schemes or child protection) to ensure that vulnerable populations, particularly the poor, effectively reduce their exposure to risks and improve their prospects for human capital development.</p> | <p>Selected social protection interventions (loans/technical assistance) to address the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ adequate coverage, ▪ targeting vulnerable population groups and gender issues, ▪ sustainability and good governance, and ▪ integrated approach to social protection. | <p>Started before 2002</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social sector divisions ▪ Other sector divisions in Regional departments | <p>Ongoing</p> | <p>The first social protection studies are still being implemented. The findings from the social protection studies would lead to better designed social protection projects.</p> |
| Collateral Issues and Safeguards | | | | | |
| <p>Ensure that vulnerable groups are not negatively affected as a result of an ADB intervention.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerability and labor issues identified in the projects' social impact assessments ▪ Whenever needed, mitigation plans developed to compensate affected populations and avoid creating poverty, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ labor retrenchments, and ▪ temporary safety nets for adversely affected vulnerable populations (e.g., tiered pricing of utilities, exemption from user charges, allowances). | <p>Started in 2002</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional departments ▪ Office of the General Counsel (OGC) ▪ Consulting Services Division (COSO) ▪ RSDD | <p>OM/C3, replacing old OM47, a draft available Om/C10, a new section on social protection, a draft available</p> | <p>Better monitoring of project implementation</p> |

| Issue | Action | Timing | Responsible ADB Department | Status on July 2004 | Areas to Strengthen |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---|
| ADB to promote good social protection practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ADB to design and formulate interventions ensuring they comply with the international core labor standards. ▪ ADB to take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure and monitor that ADB-financed procurement of goods and services, contractors, subcontractors, and consultants will comply with the country's labor legislation (e.g., minimum wages, safe working conditions, and social security contributions, etc.) as well as with the core labor standards. | 2004 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Departments ▪ OGC ▪ COSO ▪ RSDD | Handbook on CLS is under preparation, at advanced stage | Better monitoring of project implementation. |
| Institutional Issues | | | | | |
| Social protection demands new skills and staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least one new staff as social protection specialist in each subregional social sector division, including the Office of Pacific Operations (OPO). ▪ At least one staff person in Poverty Reduction and Social Development Division (RSPR). ▪ Staff to be recruited and retrained. | Started in 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resources Division (BPHR) | Recruitment completed | |
| Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External training. ▪ Internal training. | Started in 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPHR ▪ ADB Institute ▪ RSDD | Completed | Continue regular training of ADB staff and DMC focal points. |
| Formalizing ADB strategic partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with ILO, World Bank (WB), United Nations (UN), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). | 2001–2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy and Policy Department (SPD) | MOUs signed; implementation activities ongoing. | Ensure adequate implementation of MOU with ILO. |
| Labor unions to have an official interlocutor at ADB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGO Center attending to labor unions ▪ Interaction/discussions with ACF-ICTU | 2001 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGO Center, assisted RSDD | Ongoing activity | Maintain continuous dialogue Strengthen work with social protection related NGOs |
| Coordination implementation social protection strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issuing manuals and guidelines. ▪ Monitoring implementation of SPS. | Started 2002 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSDD | Completed/Ongoing | Ensure quality |

SOCIAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

Table A.1: Social Protection General Activities

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Development of Concepts and Tools in Social Protection | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | REG | 37104-02 | <p>Developing a Social Protection Index</p> <p>The Project aims to develop a Social Protection Index to support social protection in developing member countries (DMCs) by (i) establishing a definition of social protection for each DMC, (ii) improving statistical information on social protection, and (iii) comparing countries over time.</p> | 0.60 | RETA | PRF/ NPRF | SASS |
| 2. National and Regional Social Protection Studies | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | LAO | 36625-01 | <p>Social Protection in the Lao People's Democratic Republic: Issues and Options</p> <p>The Project will undertake a labor market assessment, a risk and vulnerability analysis, and an institutional analysis to gain a better understanding of the social protection situation of the country and its people.</p> | 0.15 | AOTA | PRF | MKSS |
| 2003 | REG | 37090-01 | <p>Social Protection Assessment</p> <p>The Project aims to review the social protection systems in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The social protection systems, inherited from the Soviet era, are no longer affordable in their current shape and need to be reviewed.</p> | 0.15 | RETA | TASF | ECSS |
| 2003 | REG | 36667-01 | <p>Social Protection Systems Assessment</p> <p>The project will study the social protection frameworks in selected DMCs in the Pacific, and identify their priority social protection needs.</p> | 0.30 | RETA | TASF | PAHQ |
| 2003 | BAN | 36299-01 | <p>Social Protection for Disadvantaged Women and Children</p> <p>The Project will explore possible interventions to improve the situation of disadvantaged women and children, involving all relevant government partners from the central to the community level.</p> | 0.50 | PPTA | JSF | SASS |
| 2003 | INO | 35140-01 | <p>Sustainable Social Protection</p> <p>The Project will assist the Government to prepare an analysis of the status of social protection and a project proposal to identify social protection schemes especially for the informal sector.</p> | 0.80 | PPTA | TASF/ UKF | SESS |
| 2003 | NEP | 36187-01 | <p>Social Protection Study</p> <p>The Project will provide a</p> | 0.25 | AOTA | JSF | SASS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | comprehensive analysis of the social protection sector, and will contribute to the elaboration of a social protection strategy for the country. | | | | |
| 2003 | PAK | 37008-01 | Social Protection Strategy Development Study The Project will provide the Government with a national social protection strategy based on a comprehensive analysis of the sector discussed in workshops with the Government, donors, and relevant stakeholders. | 0.35 | AOTA | TASF | SASS |

REG = regional, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, RETA = regional technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, PRF=Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, NPRF = Cooperation Fund in Support of the Formulation and Implementation of National Poverty reduction Strategies, TASF = technical assistance special fund, UKF = United Kingdom Fund, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department.

B. Projects with Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2001 | TAJ | 33036-01 | Social Sector Development The Project will review the social sector, covering health, education, and social protection in preparation for a reform program. | 0.95 | PPTA | JSF | ECSS |
| 2002 | KAZ | 36624-01 | Social Sector Expenditure Review The Project will review the national and local levels of social expenditures on health, education, and welfare. | 0.15 | AOTA | TASF | ECSS |

TAJ = Tajikistan, KAZ = Kazakhstan, PPTA =project/program preparatory technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, JSF = Japan Special Fund, TASF = technical assistance special fund, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|---------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Development of Concepts and Tools in Social Protection | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | REG | 37368-01 | Gender Approach to Social Protection Training and description to be determined (TBD). | 0.40 | RETA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2. National and Regional Social Protection Studies | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | BAN | 36299-01 | Social Protection for Disadvantaged Women and Children TBD | 15.00 | Loan (Stand-by) | ADF | SASS |
| 2004 | INO | 35140-01 | Sustainable Social Protection TBD. | 150.00 | Loan (Stand- | OCR/ADF | SESS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | | by) | | |
| 2004 | PAK | 36157-01 | Family Protection Project TBD. | 0.40 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2005 | PAK | 36157-01 | Family Protection Project TBD. | 30.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR/ADF | SASS |
| 2005 | PAK | 36157-02 | Family Protection Project The Project aims to raise awareness about women facing violence. The initial study will focus on the legal aspects, law enforcement, and possibilities of shelter. | 0.25 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2005 | INO | 37515-01 | Social Security and Social Protection (Cluster-I) TBD. | 0.15 | Loan (Firm) | OCR | SESS |
| 2006 | INO | 37519-01 | Social Security and Social Protection (Cluster-II) TBD. | 125.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR | SESS |
| 2006 | NEP | 37356-01 | Social Protection Program TBD. | 0.50 | PPTA (Firm) | JSF | SASS |
| 2007 | INO | 35140-02 | Social Security and Social Protection (Cluster-II) TBD. | 125.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR | SESS |

REG = regional, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, NEP = Nepal, PAK = Pakistan, RETA = regional technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, JSF = Japan Special Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department.

D. Projects with Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| Social Sector Studies | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | TAJ | 37556-01 | Social Sector Reform The Project prepares for a loan to inject additional financial resources into an underfunded social sector, which has resulted in poor education and health. | 0.40 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | ECSS |

TAJ = Tajikistan, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department.

Table A.2: Labor Markets

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Active Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | MON | 35179-01 | Expanding Employment Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities The Project will develop new | 1.00 | Grant | JFPR | ECSS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | community-based approaches to expand employment opportunities for disabled members of the labor force (DMLFs). It aims to upgrade DMLFs' employment skills, to support business development by DMLFs, and to integrate DMLFs into the mainstream workforce in addition to selected sheltered employment. | | | | |
| 2002 | PAK | 36654-01 | Restructuring of Technical Education and Vocational Training System Project The Project seeks to improve the quality and relevance of skills training programs to build a high quality workforce. It also aims to address the issues of skills mismatch and unemployment among rural and urban youth by monitoring labor market demands and providing job-placement services. | 0.15 | PPTA | TASF | SASS |
| 2003 | CAM | 37100-01 | Preventing Poverty and Empowering Female Garment Workers Affected by the International Trade Environment The Project aims to address in a timely manner the potential downside risks caused by the phasing out of the quota restrictions on textiles and garment at the end of 2004. One of the five components will help the garment workers cope with the changing job requirements. Another component will develop protection measures for those retrenched. | 0.50 | AOTA | PRF | MKGF |
| 2003 | MLD | 33217-01 | Employment Skills Training The Project seeks to increase the labor force participation and employment rates of the Maldivian youth by increasing access to employment-oriented skills training, and by improving career guidance and awareness of employment opportunity. | 6.00 | Loan | ADF | SASS |
| 2003 | PAK | 37207-01 | Skills Development Reform The Project will conduct a skill needs assessment and evaluate the skills development system. Based on the findings, it will develop an action plan to improve the quality of the skill development programs with costs. | 0.15 | PPTA | TASF | SASS |
| 2003 | SRI | 35197-01 | Human Resource Investment Project The Project will support the Government in solving the youth unemployment problem by assisting in setting up the Human Resources Investment Fund, and by developing plans to rehabilitate training facilities and to establish a skills competition | 0.60 | PPTA | JSF | SASS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | system. | | | | |
| 2. Passive Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| Protecting the Labor Market | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | REG | 33110-01 | Improving the Role of Labor Standards in Selected Developing Member Countries The Project seeks to strengthen the role of labor standards in sustainable economic and social development in developing member countries (DMCs) as well as within the Asian Development Bank (ADB). | 0.30 | RETA | TASF | RSPR |
| 2000 | SRI | 31382-01 | Private Sector Development Program The Project will assist the Government in setting up a safety net for displaced workers and to provide capacity building for dispute resolution. | 100.00 | Loan | OCR/ADF | SAOC |
| 2001 | BHU | 35162-01 | Institutional Development of the Department of Employment and Labor The Project will assist the Department of Employment and Labor in developing its labor administration policy, and in the development of its staff. It will also assist in (i) developing the Labor Act; (ii) establishing the rights and obligations of workers and employers, and the powers of the labor administration; (iii) regulating occupational safety and health; and (iv) labor inspection. | 0.20 | AOTA | JSF | OGC |
| Trafficking and Bonded Labor | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | REG | 33528-01 | Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia The Project aims to (i) enhance the understanding of ADB and its DMCs of the nature and causes of trafficking of women and children; (ii) assist DMCs in formulating and implementing the country and subregional activities to prevent and reduce in-country and subregional trafficking; and (iii) identify and develop future interventions. | 0.44 | RETA | JSF | RSPR |

MON = Mongolia, PAK = Pakistan, CAM = Cambodia, MLD = Maldives, PAK = Pakistan, SRI = Sri Lanka, REG = Regional, BHU= Bhutan, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, JSF = Japan Special Fund, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, TASF = technical assistance special fund, PRF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, MKGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, Mekong Department, RSPR = Poverty Reduction and Social Development Division, SAOC = Operations Coordination Division, South Asia Department, OGC = Office of the General Counsel.

B. Projects with Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Active Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | NEP | 36611-01 | Skills for Employment Project The Project will conduct an analysis of the vocational and technical education subsector, and formulate recommendations for policy revisions. If necessary, cost-effective strategies and an implementation framework with costs will be formulated. | 0.40 | PPTA | TASF | SASS |
| 2002 | SRI | 35399-01 | Supporting Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty The Project will pilot innovative management arrangements for maintenance of rural infrastructure that are supervised and monitored by users, including the poor. It aims for job creation and better maintenance of rural infrastructure. The caretakers will be selected from amongst Samurdhi welfare recipients. | 0.90 | Grant | JFPR | SAAE |
| 2002 | VAN | 33159-02 | Policy Framework and Capacity Building for Technical Vocational Education and Training The Project will assist the Government in establishing and implementing a national and provincial Technical and Vocational Education and Training framework. A pilot scheme will deliver non-formal, income-oriented skills training. | 0.25 | AOTA | TASF | PAHQ |
| 2003 | PAK | 34327-01 | Small and Medium Enterprise Sector Development (Program Loan) To improve the contribution of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to the economy, this Project aims to enhance SMEs' competitiveness and access to support institutions through a mix of policy reforms, institutional development measures, and knowledge services. | 152.00 | Loan | OCR | SAGF |
| 2. Passive Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| Retrenchment Measures | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | INO | 32517-01 | Privatization and Restructuring of State-Owned Enterprises The Project will facilitate corporate restructuring and privatization of state-owned enterprises. In addition to planning the restructuring, the Project will assist the Government in ensuring fair treatment of redundant employees by using best practices and by complying with the existing legislation. | 2.60 | AOTA | JSF | SEGF |
| 2003 | NEP | 36195-01 | Supporting Government Disengagement from Public Enterprises The Project will assist the Government | 0.43 | AOTA | TASF | SAGF |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | in developing and implementing an effective privatizations process. Labor issues will be addressed by developing a policy on retrenchment that will address mitigation measures (monetary and non-monetary) and social dialogue. | | | | |
| Trafficking and Bonded Labor | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | PAK | 32024-01 | Sindh Rural Development Project Two of five components of the loan focus on governance and legal support (e.g. the Sindh Tenancy Act, 1950, and the Bonded Labour System [Abolition] Act, 1992), as well as on providing haris, marginal farmers, and agricultural laborers access to credit through community-based organizations to avoid bondage with their landlords. The loan signing on 3 March 2003 closed the first circle of the long preparation (since 1998) for this landmark project to end bonded labor and to improve the life of agricultural workers in Sindh, Pakistan. | 50.00 | Loan | ADF | SAAE |

NEP = Nepal, SRI = Sri Lanka, VAN = Vanuatu, PAK = Pakistan, INO = Indonesia, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, JSF = Japan Special Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, SAAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, South Asia Department, PAHQ = Pacific Operations Division, SAGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, South Asia Department, SEGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, Southeast Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Active Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | BAN | 37735-01 | Social Protection of Poor Female Workers in the Garment Sector The Project will assist the Government in designing and pilot testing interventions that (i) contribute to preventing retrenchment, (ii) provide social protection to female garment workers, and (iii) facilitate reemployment of those retrenched. | 0.42 | AOTA (Firm) | PRF | SASS |
| 2005 | SRI | 35197-01 | Human Resource Investment Project The Project will support the Government in solving the youth unemployment problem by assisting in setting up the Human Resources Investment Fund, and by developing plans to rehabilitate training facilities and to establish a skills competition system. | 20.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | SASS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2. Passive Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| Trafficking and Bonded Labor | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | REG | 37667-01 | Promoting Safe Migration for Women and Prevention of Trafficking of Girls and Women in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) The Project aims to raise awareness and subregional cooperation, and develop the capacity of DMCs to combat trafficking and promote safe migration in the GMS. By raising awareness among within ADB, the Project also seeks to promote mainstreaming of the issue into ADB operations. | 0.50 | RETA (Firm) | PRF | MKAE |
| 2005 | INO | 37509-01 | Prevention of Trafficking and Protection of Female Migrant Workers TBD. | 0.40 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SESS |

BAN = Bangladesh, SRI = Sri Lanka, REG = Regional, INO = Indonesia, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, PRF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, TASF = technical assistance special fund, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, ECEN = Energy Division, East and Central Asia Department.

D. Projects With Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Active Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | NEP | 36611-01 | Skills for Employment Project The Project will conduct an analysis of the vocational and technical education subsector, and formulate recommendations for policy revisions, if necessary, cost effective strategies, and an implementation framework with costs. | 24.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | SASS |
| 2. Passive Labor Market Projects | | | | | | | |
| Retrenchment measures | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | PRC | 37618-01 | Impact of Closure of Coal Mines in Poverty Areas and Options for Job Creation TBD. | 0.30 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | ECEN |

NEP = Nepal, PRC = People's Republic of China, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, ECEN = Energy Division, East and Central Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department.

Table A.3: Social Insurance

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Social Security and Pension Reform | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | PAK | 33271-02 | Strengthening of Pension, Insurance, and Savings Systems The Project aims to assist the Government in studying the sustainability of the existing public pension, insurance, and savings systems. It also is to recommend sustainable solutions and to strengthen the capacity of the public sector institutions. | 3.00 | Loan | ADF | SAGF |
| 2002 | THA | 34246-01 | Pension Systems Design The technical assistance (TA) supports the Government during the first phase of the pension reform, and assists in (i) drafting the legislation, (ii) financial and actuarial modeling, (iii) analysis of the administrative needs, and (iv) training and public information campaigns. | 0.60 | AOTA | TASF | MKGF |
| 2003 | IND | 36346-01 | Pension Reforms for the Unorganized Sector This Project will study the feasibility of introducing voluntary private pension schemes for the unorganized sector. A nationwide study will classify possible participants, develop suitable pension products, and develop a regulatory framework. | 1.00 | AOTA | ATF/ DFID | SAGF |
| 2003 | PRC | 34096-02 | Policy and Institutional Support for the Social Insurance Administration The Government has assigned a high priority to social security reform due to the aging population, and poor design and financial performances of state-owned enterprises (SOEs). This phase of the TA strengthens the institutional capabilities of the Social Insurance Administration to accelerate social security reform. | 0.70 | AOTA | TASF | ECGF |
| 2003 | PRC | 34096-03 | Advisory Support for the National Council for Social Security Fund The Government has assigned a high priority to social security reform due to the aging population, and poor design and financial performances of SOEs. This phase of the TA strengthens the institutional capabilities of the National Council for the Social Security Fund by establishing a sound risk management framework, supported by an efficient management information system. | 0.50 | AOTA | TASF | ECGF |
| 2003 | PRC | 34096-04 | Policy Support for State Asset Management and Supervision Commission | 0.15 | AOTA | TASF | ECGF |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | The Government has assigned a high priority to social security reform due to the aging population, and poor design and financial performances of SOEs. This phase of the TA strengthens the institutional capabilities of the State Asset Management and Supervision Commission. | | | | |
| 2003 | VIE | 34357-01 | Developing Social Security System in Viet Nam The TA assists the Government in studying the feasibility and financial sustainability of expanding the coverage of the Viet Nam social security system. | 0.75 | AOTA | PRF | MKGF |
| 2. Health Insurance | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | VIE | 36160-01 | E-Health Insurance Membership Cards This pilot project in one province aims to demonstrate the feasibility of the introduction of E-health insurance cards to facilitate the expansion of health insurance coverage in rural and poor communities. | 0.50 | Grant | JFICT | MKSS |

PAK = Pakistan, THA = Thailand, IND = India, PRC = People's Republic of China, VIE = Viet Nam, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, ADF = Asian Development Fund, TASF = technical assistance special fund, ATF/DFID = Administered Trust Fund/Department for International Development, United Kingdom, PRF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, JFICT = Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology, SAGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, South Asia Department, MKGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, Mekong Department, SAGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, South Asia Department, ECGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, East and Central Asia Department, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department.

B. Projects With Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Social Security and Pension Reform | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | INO | 35136-01 | Financial Governance and Social Security Reform The TA contains two components: insurance sector restructuring and development of social security system. The second component aims to (i) raise awareness among the stakeholders, (ii) consider possibilities for reform and extension of the scheme, and (iii) assist in preparing for a new legislation and agency for national social security. | 1.00 | AOTA | TASF | SEGF |
| 2002 | INO | 33399-01 | Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program This loan aims to strengthen the financial sector, and improve the management and supervision of the funds of the mandatory programs and the regulation and oversight of the | 250.00 | Loan | OCR | SEGF |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | voluntary plans. The last of the nine components initiates work for the development of a unified social security system. | | | | |
| 2. Health Insurance | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | MON | 35378-01 | Support for Health Sector Reform The TA supports health sector reform through formulating policy directions and capacity building. One of the three components is to strengthen social health insurance. | 0.65 | AOTA | JSF | ECSS |

INO = Indonesia, MON = Mongolia, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, JSF = Japan Special Fund, SEGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, Southeast Asia Department, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Social Security and Pension Reform | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | PRC | 37638-01 | Rural Pension System Reform TBD. | 0.50 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | ECGF |
| 2006 | PAK | 37212-01 | Pension Reform TBD. | 0.50 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SAGF |
| 2006 | PRC | 37639-01 | Social Security Reform IV TBD. | 0.50 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | ECGF |

PRC = People's Republic of China, PAK = Pakistan, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, ECGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, East and Central Asia Department, SAGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, South Asia Department.

D. Projects With Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Social Security and Pension Reform | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | INO | 37416-01 | Financial Governance and Social Security Reform II TBD. | 0.60 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SEGF |
| 2004 | INO | 32507-01 | Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program II This project builds on Financial Governance and Social Security Reform Program I (Loan33399-01) which supports a broad framework for overall strengthening of the financial sector and promote the development of sound financial institutions necessary to promote good governance and growth. | 150.00 | Loan (Stand- by) | OCR | SEGF |
| 2005 | INO | 37438-01 | Financial Governance and Social Security Reform III TBD. | 0.80 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SEGF |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2005 | INO | 37684-01 | Social Security Unification and Development This project will focus on a unified social security system. | 150.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR | SEGF |
| 2. Health Insurance | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | PAK | 37359-01 | Social Health Insurance TBD. | 0.40 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2006 | PAK | 37359-01 | Social Health Insurance TBD. | 50.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR/ ADF | SASS |

INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, ADF = Asian Development Fund, SEGF = Governance, Finance, and Trade Division, Southeast Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department.

Table A.4: Social Assistance

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Cash and In-Kind Benefits | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | CAM | 36400-01 | Health Care Financing for the Poor The Project will create a fund for catastrophic health expenses for the poor. Nongovernment organizations (NGOs) will identify the poor and provide targeted, demand-side subsidies. | 1.847 | Grant | JFPR | MKSS |
| 2003 | VIE | 37654-01 | Support for Pro-Poor Health Policies The Project will assist the Government in implementing Decision 139 (Health Care Fund for the Poor) by studying the determinants of health service utilization, health care costs, and health insurance enrollment, and by targeting government subsidies. | 0.50 | AOTA | PRF | MKSS |
| 2003 | VIE | 37115-01 | Health Care in Central Highlands The Project will assist the Government in implementing Decision 139 (Health Care Fund for the Poor) by upgrading the facilities and equipment, through human resource development and by strengthening management. | 20.00 | Loan | ADF | MKSS |

CAM = Cambodia, VIE = Viet Nam, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, PRF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department.

B. Projects With Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Cash and In-Kind Benefits | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | INO | 35178-01 | Community Based Basic Education for the Poor The Project will explore ways to integrate schools for the poor in remote areas. One of the four components of the project is piloting community-based scholarship programs. | 3.20 | Grant | JFPR | SESS |
| 2002 | PHI | 36021-01 | Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao Cities The Project will complement the counterpart loan through innovative interventions designed to assist poor women vendors in selected public markets in Mindanao. It will also provide sustainable and gender-sensitive social safety nets for Mindanao's poor vendors. | 1.00 | Grant | JFPR | SESS |
| 2003 | INO | 33405-01 | Public Health and Nutrition The Project will assist in the development of urban nutrition management, focusing on children under five and women in production age. One of the components aims to examine the effectiveness of formal and non-formal social safety nets to protect the nutrition status and food security. | 0.50 | AOTA | TASF | SESS |
| 2003 | PAK | 36070-01 | Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health The Project will pilot a sustainable approach for reducing causes of poverty and ill-health among marginalized women and children. One of the three objectives is to introduce access to health services through a bottom-up referral system with the poor. | 3.40 | Grant | JFPR | SASS |
| 2. Decentralization of Social Services | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | PAK | 34337-01 | Sindh Devolved Social Services Program The Project aims to improve the people's education, health, access to water, and sanitation. It will finance government support for district social services development based on annual block grants and targeted grants based on district plans, population, area, and performance. Partnerships will be developed between local governments, community-based organizations and NGOs. | 220.00 | Loan | OCR/ ADF | SESS |
| 3. Resettlement and Disaster Relief | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | AFG | 36180-01 | Disaster Preparedness and Management Capacity Building This involves capacity building in the | 0.50 | AOTA | TASF | SAOC |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | Office of Disaster Management. | | | | |
| 2002 | PRC | 36581-01 | Strengthening the Involuntary Resettlement Practices for the Yichang-Wanzhou Railway Project The Project will ensure that resettlement happens in line with Asian Development Bank (ADB) policy (safeguard) and will improve the efficiency of the recording of land acquisition (governance). | 0.25 | PPTA | TASF | ECTC |
| 2003 | PAK | 37108-01 | Rural Livelihood Enhancement through Participatory Resettlement Planning for Irrigation Development The Project will assist the Government in introducing a participatory approach in addressing land acquisition and resettlement issues under large-scale irrigation projects. | 0.15 | AOTA | TASF | SAAE |

INO = Indonesia, PHI = Philippines, PAK = Pakistan, AFG = Republic of Afghanistan, PRC = People's Republic of China, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, TASF = technical assistance special fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, ADF = Asian Development Fund, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, SAOC = Operations Coordination Division, South Asia Department, ECTC = Transport and Communications Division, East and Central Asia Department, SAAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, South Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Cash and In-Kind Benefits | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | CAM | 36347-01 | Health Financing for the Poor TBD. | 0.20 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | MKSS |

CAM = Cambodia, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, TASF = technical assistance special fund, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department.

D. Projects With Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Country | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Decentralization of Social Services | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | PAK | 37360-01 | Decentralized Social Services Management II TBD. | 0.15 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2004 | PAK | 37227-01 | Decentralized Social Services Management TBD. | 0.15 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2004 | PAK | 37219-01 | Decentralized Social Services Capacity Building (Sindh) TBD. | 0.40 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2004 | PAK | 37218-01 | Decentralized Social Services (Balochistan) TBD. | 0.40 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2004 | VIE | 37654-01 | Support for Pro-Poor Health Policies The Project will contribute to the improvement of health status by attaining a deeper understanding of the determinants of health service utilization, health care costs, and health insurance enrollments. | 0.50 | AOTA (Firm) | PRF | MKSS |
| 2004 | INO | 38117-01 | Urban Nutrition Project The Project aims to improve the nutritional status of low-income urban communities by providing assistance to the Government to prepare a framework for urban nutrition policy development, including food fortification | 0.40 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SESS |
| 2004 | INO | 38117-01 | Urban Nutrition Project TBD. | 40.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR/ ADF | SESS |
| 2005 | INO | 37504-01 | Review of Decentralized Social Services Delivery TBD. | 0.60 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SESS |
| 2005 | PAK | 37218-01 | Decentralized Social Services (Balochistan) TBD. | 70.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR/ ADF | SASS |
| 2005 | PAK | 37358-01 | Capacity Building for Decentralized Social Services (Balochistan) TBD. | 0.35 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2006 | PAK | 37366-01 | Decentralized Social Services Sindh II TBD. | 0.50 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2006 | PAK | 37363-01 | Balochistan Basic Urban Services TBD. | 0.35 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2006 | PAK | 37361-01 | Decentralized Social Services – New Western Frontier Province (NWFP) TBD. | 0.15 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | SASS |
| 2006 | TAJ | 37556-01 | Social Sector Reform The grant is expected to enhance access and quality of health services, which is particularly limited among the poor. | 0.40 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | ECSS |
| 2. Resettlement and Disaster Relief | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | CAM | 37290-01 | Community Self-Reliance and Flood Risk Reduction The Project will assist poor rural communities in reducing their vulnerability to water disasters, with (i) maps of flood frequency, (ii) reports on traditional coping mechanisms and their effectiveness, and (iii) development of interventions to reduce risks. | 0.30 | AOTA (Firm) | TBD | MKAE |
| 2004 | PRC | 37646-01 | Flood Control and Management Strategy The Project will assist the Government in the development of detailed implementation plans to promote flood management in the People's Republic of China (PRC). | 0.50 | AOTA (Firm) | TASF | ECAE |
| 2004 | SRI | 36310- | Implementing National Resettlement | 0.10 | AOTA | TASF | SATC |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | 01 | Policy The Project will assist the Government in setting up an appropriate institutional framework to implement the national involuntary resettlement policy. | | (Firm) | | |
| 2005 | AZE | 36014-01 | Social infrastructure for Internally Displaced People and Vulnerable Population The Project will assist the Government in improving the living conditions of internally displaced persons through the provision of essential public goods (such as safe drinking water) and services (such as food security and employment opportunities) to those in greatest need. | 10.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | ECSS |

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Table A.5: Micro and Area-Based Schemes

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Innovative Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | CAM | 36679-01 | Reaching the Rural Poor with Primary Health Care The Project will examine the impact of contracting health services for the poor to nongovernment organizations (NGOs) to reduce their out-of-pocket expenditures. | 0.04 | Grant | WB-IBRD | MKSS |

CAM = Cambodia, WB-IBRD = World Bank – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department.

B. Projects With Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Innovative Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | IND | 36029-01 | Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster-Prone Areas of Gujarat The Project aims to provide alternate | 3.40 | Grant | JFPR | INRM |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | drinking water resources in drought-prone areas and to pilot new approaches for sustaining income generation of the poor under leasing arrangements. | | | | |
| 2. Other Related Activities | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | INO | 33401-01 | Urban Poverty Reduction Sector The Project will assist the Government in (i) establishing poverty-reduction systems for urban poor, (ii) targeting labor-intensive industries, (iii) upgrading shelter, and (iv) empowering the poor through local decision-making. | 0.80 | PPTA | JSF | SESS |
| 2002 | AFG | 36628-01 | Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor The Project will explore potential partnership of Ministry of Public Health NGOs, and communities to develop sustainable community-based, primary health care in poor rural communities currently not covered. | 3.00 | Grant | JFPR | SASS |
| 2002 | CAM | 36136-01 | Income for the Poor Through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh The Project seeks to establish sustainable community-based mechanisms to improve the environmental sanitation of low-income neighborhoods not served by the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority. The effort will have an income-generating aspect. | 1.00 | Grant | JFPR | MKSS |
| 2002 | INO | 33401-02 | Urban Poverty Reduction (Supplementary) The Project will assist the Government in identifying and preparing a sector project for districts to establish urban poverty-reduction systems and programs, in partnership with central Government, civil society and the private sector. | 0.16 | PPTA | UKF | SESS |
| 2002 | INO | 34112-01 | Poor Farmer Income Improvement Project The Project aims to improve the income of the farmers. It will enhance the poor farmers' capacity to adopt innovative agricultural production and marketing methods by better targeting village-level public investments at locations-specific needs. | 56.00 | Loan | ADF | SEAE |
| 2002 | PHI | 32499-02 | Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector This is a supplementary PPTA to Loan 32499-01 that supports the Government's poverty alleviation program through asset reform. | 0.15 | PPTA | TASF | SESS |
| 2002 | CAM | 36156-01 | Improving the Livelihood of Poor Farmers in Cambodia | 1.80 | Grant | JFPR | MKAE |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | The Project aims to improve the livelihood of poor and vulnerable groups of farmers in poor areas through (i) improving access to income-generating opportunities, (ii) establishing village revolving funds, and (iii) strengthening the absorptive capacity of poor farmers through social mobilization programs and training. | | | | |
| 2002 | NEP | 36577-01 | Poverty Reduction through Maintaining Rural Accessibility The Project aims to raise awareness with the Government to (i) develop a more sustainable system of rural accessibility, (ii) involve the community in the maintenance system, and (iii) provide income-generation opportunities for the poor in the meantime. | 2.00 | Grant | JFPR | SATC |
| 2002 | NEP | 34306-01 | Empowerment of Women The Project aims to improve the socioeconomic status of women through an integrated approach by (i) strengthening women's community organizations, (ii) supporting income-generating activities, (iii) constructing community-managed, small-scale infrastructures, and (iv) stimulating legal literacy. | 0.45 | PPTA | JSF | SAAE |
| 2003 | AFG | 36222-01 | Rural Recovery Through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation The Project will rehabilitate traditional small- and medium-scale irrigation structures to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. It will build on participatory needs assessment and on skill development. | 5.00 | Grant | JFPR | SAAE |
| 2003 | CAM | 36608-01 | Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project The Project aims to improve the livelihoods in the flooded area of Tonle Sap, amongst others, through community mobilization. | 1.26 | PPTA | TASF/ Finlad | MKAE |
| 2003 | IND | 32254-01 | Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh The Project will provide sustainable basic urban infrastructure and support governance. It will benefit the urban community with some components focusing on upgrading the conditions of the poorest, namely two community-level funds for slum improvements in a participatory way. | 213.00 | Loan | OCR | SASS |
| 2003 | INO | 35143-01 | Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project The Project will put mechanisms in | 88.60 | Loan | OCR/ ADF | SESS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | place to provide affordable housing for the poor, through (i) improving access to housing, (ii) providing appropriate financing of shelter, and (iii) strengthening low-income communities. | | | | |
| 2003 | PHI | 32499-01 | Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector The Project aims to reduce income poverty in urban areas through asset reform (land distribution and microfinance). It will assist the Government in establishing a conducive policy, institutional, and regulatory environment to meet the housing needs of urban poor communities. | 30.00 | Loan | OCR | SESS |
| 2003 | PHI | 37704-01 | Capacity Building for Housing Microfinance The Project aims to strengthen institutions to enable them to formulate housing projects appropriate to the needs of the poor by introducing community-based mechanisms for upgrading slums, and to provide for the financing needs of the poor for shelter and neighborhood improvement. | 1.50 | AOTA | TASF | SESS |

IND = India, INO = Indonesia, AFG = Republic of Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, PHI = Philippines, NEP = Nepal, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, JSF = Japan Special Fund, UKF = United Kingdom Fund, ADF = Asian Development Fund, TASF = technical assistance special fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, INRM = India Resident Mission, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department, SEAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, Southeast Asia Department, MKAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, Mekong Department, SATC = Transport and Communications Division, South Asia Department, SAAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, South Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline (no projects)

D. Projects With Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Innovative Projects | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | SRI | 36586-01 | Power Fund for the Poor The Project will address the institutional and financial obstacles preventing the poor from connecting to the grid. It will take the form of a revolving fund, initially funded by grants and managed by microfinance institutions. Poor households will be able to access the fund to amortize the upfront connecting costs. | 1.50 | Grant (Firm) | JFPR | OCO |
| 2. Other Related Activities | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | IND | 37058- | Livelihood Program for Indigenous | 1.50 | AOTA | ATF- | INRM |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | 01 | People in Orissa The Project will assist the tribal communities in (i) improving the basic structure of their village basic, (ii) developing economic activities, and (iii) capacity building of community institutions. | | (Firm) | UK-DFID | |
| 2004 | NEP | 34306-01 | Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women The Project aims to reduce poverty in rural areas through empowering women and members of other disadvantaged groups by (i) improving access to assets, resources, and services; and (ii) building groups support and solidarity. | 9.60 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | SAAE |
| 2004 | PHI | 31658-01 | Metro Manila Urban Services for the Poor The Project will assist the Government in preparing a metropolitan-wide, 15-year plan for slum eradication and urban upgrading in Metro Manila. | 50.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR | SESS |
| 2004 | VIE | 37097-01 | Sustainable Livelihood and Rural Infrastructure in Central Region The Project aims to reduce rural poverty through (i) intensification and diversification of agricultural production and non-farm employment and income-generating activities; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of local communities, NGOs, and local governments to implement broad-based and participatory development activities. | 0.80 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | MKAE |
| 2006 | VIE | 37097-01 | Sustainable Livelihood and Rural Infrastructure in Central Region This project will promote community-level livelihood improvements particularly the poor in rural communities and underprivileged regions. | 60.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | MKAE |
| 2006 | CAM | 36608-02 | Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods Project The Project aims to reach sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Basin. | 15.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | MKAE |
| 2007 | INO | 33401-01 | Integrated Urban Development and Poverty Reduction Sector TBD. | 50.00 | Loan (Firm) | OCR/ADF | SESS |

SRI = Sri Lanka, IND = India, NEP = Nepal, PHI = Philippines, VIE = Viet Nam, CAM = Cambodia, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, AZE = Republic of Azerbaijan, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, ATF-UK DFID = Administered Trust Fund, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, ADF = Asian Development Fund, OCR = Ordinary capital resources, TASF = technical assistance special fund, OCO = Office of Cofinancing Operations, INRM = India Resident Mission, SAAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, South Asia Department, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department, MKAE = Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Division, Mekong Department.

Table A.6: Child Protection

A. Full Social Protection Projects—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Early Childhood Development | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | PAK | 34324-01 | Early Childhood Development The Project aims to improve the development conditions of children by providing integrated service delivery in health, nutrition with community-based initiatives, and better child care. | 0.50 | PPTA | JSF | SASS |
| 2003 | AZE | 36016-01 | Early Childhood Development The Project seeks to (i) increase access of poor children to preschool programs, (ii) improve their nutrition status, and (iii) improve primary health care programs directed at young children. | 0.60 | PPTA | JSF | ECSS |
| 2003 | VIE | 37099-01 | Early Childhood Development for the Poor The Project supports the Government in developing a safe and healthy environment for children from poor and vulnerable households by (i) reviewing the current early child development (ECD) programs, (ii) developing appropriate survey instruments, and (iii) increasing stakeholders' awareness. | 0.45 | AOTA | PRF | MKSS |

PAK = Pakistan, AZE = Republic of Azerbaijan, VIE = Viet Nam, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PRF = Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department.

B. Projects With Social Protection Component—Approved

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Early Childhood Development | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | INO | 35178-01 | Community Based Basic Education for the Poor The project will increase access to, and improve quality of, basic education for children in remote and disadvantaged areas, particularly girls. It also will pilot test and demonstrate the effectiveness of school-based management and community based education, especially in underserved school. | 3.20 | Grant | JFPR | SESS |
| 2003 | PAK | 36070-01 | Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health One of the components of the Project is improving nutrition of poor mothers and children, and piloting sustainable | 3.40 | Grant | JFPR | MKSS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | ECD. | | | | |
| 2003 | KGZ | 32143-02 | Institutional Development for Community-Based Early Childhood The Project will assist the Government in filling the major institutional and capacity gaps to pursue an effective ECD program. | 0.50 | AOTA | JSF | ECSS |
| 2003 | UZB | 36509-01 | Woman and Child Health Development The Project will focus on improving equity in the health status of women, and will emphasize woman and child health policy development to meet the millennium development goals. | 0.50 | PPTA | JSF | ECSS |
| 2. Fighting Discrimination Against Girls | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | AFG | 36484-01 | Community-Based Gender-Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor The Project seeks to pilot a sustainable approach to community-based, gender-sensitive basic education. It also wants increase access to basic education, particularly for poor girls, among others. | 4.00 | Grant | JFPR | SASS |
| 2002 | CAM | 36152-01 | Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children The Project seeks to break the vicious cycle create by the lack of education of girls and indigenous children due to unequal treatment. It will build the capacity of institutions in administering and monitoring scholarship programs, and will pilot test community-managed scholarship programs. | 3.00 | Grant | JFPR | MKSS |

INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, UZB = Republic of Uzbekistan, AFG = Republic of Afghanistan, CAM = Cambodia, AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, JSF = Japan Special Fund, SESS = Social Sectors Division, Southeast Asia Department, MKSS = Social Sectors Division, Mekong Department, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department.

C. Full Social Protection Projects—Pipeline (no projects)

D. Projects With Social Protection Component—Pipeline

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Early Childhood Development | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | PAK | 34324-02 | Early Childhood Development The Project aims to improve the development conditions of children by providing an integrated service delivery in health, nutrition with community-based initiatives, and better childcare. | 30.00 | Loan (Firm) | ADF | SASS |
| 2004 | BAN | 37310-01 | Early Childhood Development TBD. | 0.80 | PPTA (Firm) | JSF | SASS |
| 2005 | AZE | 36016- | Early Childhood Development | 12.00 | Loan | ADF | ECSS |

| Year/ Exp. Approval | Coun- try | Project Number | Project Name | Amount (\$ million) | Project Type | Source of funds | Dept. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | 01 | The Project aims to enhance human development by providing services and supporting activities that ensure survival and promote development of Azeri children, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, including internally displaced children. | | (Firm) | | |
| 2006 | KGZ | 37430-01 | Second Early Childhood Development TBD. | 0.60 | PPTA (Firm) | TASF | ECSS |

PAK = Pakistan, BAN = Bangladesh, AZE = Republic of Azerbaijan, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, ADF = Asian Development Fund, JSF = Japan Special Fund, TASF = technical assistance special fund, SASS = Social Sectors Division, South Asia Department, ECSS = Social Sectors Division, East and Central Asia Department.