





Social Protection



Panel Members

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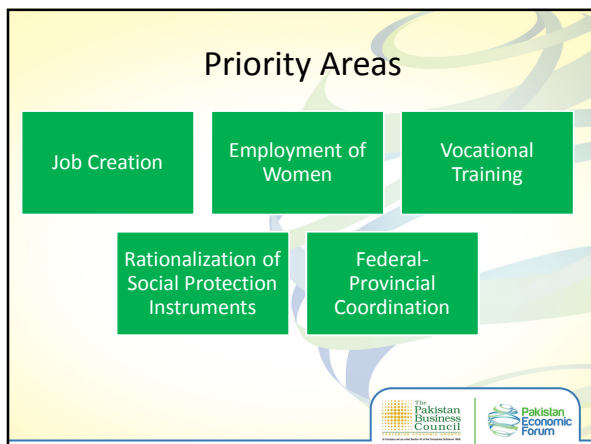
State of Social Protection: Progress since 2011

Recommendation	Progress	Gaps
Introduce targeting of social protection beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Scorecard survey Complaint Management System at Tehsil level BISP scaled up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical and self-targeting mechanisms not introduced Complaint system is not very responsive for new entrants but responsive for appeals
Introduce new social protection initiatives, such as food subsidies, health insurance, employment and nutrition programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waseela-e-Sehat Waseela-e-Haq Food subsidy in the form of utility stores and additional 10% discount to be introduced in these stores to BISP card holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment program (provide 100 days of employment in a year to unskilled workers in a phased manner) not introduced A nutrition program was not introduced



State of Social Protection: Progress since 2011

Recommendation	Progress	Gaps
Rationalize existing social protection instruments (particularly those pertaining to social insurance)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roadmap of rationalization of existing instruments have been laid out as yet
Create public private partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of BISP was contracted out to NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There still a lot of scope for PPPs to be instituted in social protection measures
Increase allocations towards social protection to 3% of GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation to Benazir Income Support Program will be enhanced from Rs.50 billion this year to Rs.70 billion next year (Budget speech, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual spending on BISP is in the range of 0.9% of GDP The total spending on social protection is not significantly larger.

Recommendations: Job Creation

- Labour Displacement because of initiatives to enhance Agricultural Productivity should be tackled through Social Protection Initiatives and Vocational Training.
- To reduce the incidence of rural-urban migration, industrial development in rural and semi-rural areas needs to be accelerated.
- In addition to existing incentives for rural and semi-rural enterprise, tax incentives tied to employment creation should be provided.

Recommendations: Employment of Women

- Special emphasis should be paid to generate employment for women in the **health** and **education** sectors.
- Circumvent the Mobility Barrier
- Introduce Legislation and Create Effective Enforcement Mechanisms of Existing Laws that remove barriers to Employment and Entrepreneurship for Women.



Recommendations: Vocational Training

- Target vocational training ventures to high employment elasticity sectors, such as mechanics, construction, carpentry, IT, etc.
- Specific training institutes for women should be created in areas where their employment potential is high.
- Create linkages between vocational training institutes and potential employers.



Recommendations: Rationalization of Social Instruments

- Broaden the base of EOBI and extend it to make it contributory for the entire working age population.
- Audited accounts for all social insurance institutions (EOBI, WWF, WWPF and ESSIs) should be made available to the public through the websites of respective institutions.
- External audit requirement should be mandated for WWF/WWPF and ESSIs.



Recommendations: Rationalization of Social Instruments

- Industry should be involved in providing Social Welfare in regions where they are located.
- When industries undertake welfare projects in regions where they are located, their contributions for WWF, WWPF should be made deductible.
- Project selection and implementation process to be made transparent.



Federal-Provincial Coordination

- Parliament should delineate a clear legal framework for social protection regarding roles and responsibilities of federal, provincial and local governments.
- BISP Conditional Cash Transfers Require a formal institutional framework with the Provinces. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) should create this framework.
- At the provincial level, a focal agency which is responsible for Social Protection should be created.



Recommendations: Federal-Provincial Coordination

- The Poverty Score Card developed by BISP should be shared with the provinces and the provincial focal agency should adopt it for coordination purposes as well as its own targeted programs.

