Inter-agency SP assessment
ISPA

December 15th, 2014
ISPA and the WG SP strategy

From fragmented approaches to harmonized systems

**ASPIRE**
*What do we know about SP systems?*

**Interagency SP assessments (ISPA)**
*How do we move to harmonized SP systems?*
**Why is ISPA needed?**

**International partners** do not adequately:
- coordinate their human and financial resources,
- share good practices and data, and
- align behind country led initiatives

**Countries** often have a set of fragmented and ad-hoc policies, programs and admin arrangements

Governments need consistent, reliable and technically strong support in **how to** move to a system of synchronized, measurable, affordable, responsive policies, programs and admin systems

**Households members** often experience:
- Duplication of benefits or gaps in benefits
- Uncoordinated government services
- Inefficiencies when interacting with multiple government actors or other service providers
What is ISPA?

ISPA is

- **a range of assessment tools**
- to improve the range of informed policy and program options for clients to move from fragmented approaches to harmonized systems
- based on defining and assessing key system metrics and outcomes

ISPA is an inter-agency initiative:
1. More than 20 agencies developing/approving the tool
2. Confidence in quality of tool
3. No in-country conflicts of advice
ISPA tools
ISPA will help move **from fragmented approaches to harmonized systems**

Each ISPA tool:
- Recognizes improvements in design, performance and delivery of programs,
- Diagnoses a range of issues:
  - where efficiency gains can be realized,
  - what policy, program and administrative areas missing from a harmonised system
  - identifies policy, program and administrative areas duplicated in existing system
- Ensures synergies across a country’s areas of SP
- Benchmarks performance within a country over time
- Facilitates in-country dialogue, ensuring that SP systems are benchmarked according to good practices and standards
What will ISPA not do?

ISPA will not:

- Replace in-depth sector studies
- Rank countries
- Offer a one-size-fits-all solution
What does an ISPA tool include?

→ ISPA tools have four main elements

- **What Matters guidance note**
- Data collection tool
- Assessment methodology
- Country report
How do I use an ISPA tool?

1. Request for ISPA assessment
2. Preparation
3. Data collection
4. Assessment incl field mission
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<td>2. National Dialogue</td>
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<td>5. MIS</td>
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<td>6. Registries</td>
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<td>8. Youth Wage Employment Tool</td>
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<td>9. Cash transfers including child grants</td>
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<td>10. Pensions</td>
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<td>11. Disabilities</td>
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<td>12. Social health protection</td>
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<td>13. Food security</td>
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An illustration of the process for ISPA assessments:

The pilot of the Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) in the Philippines
What is CODI?

The Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) seeks to provide a broad, overall assessment of the policies, programs, and administrative arrangements of the social protection system. CODI assesses system performance based on 10 criteria:

1. Inclusiveness
2. Adequacy
3. Appropriateness
4. Respect for rights and dignity
5. Governance and institutional capacity
6. Financial and fiscal sustainability
7. Coherence and integration
8. Responsiveness
9. Cost effectiveness
10. Incentive compatibility
What is CODI?

- **What Matters guidance note**
- Data collection tool
- Assessment methodology
- Country report

CODI (Country Delivery Index) is a framework used for the assessment of delivery systems. It provides guidance, tools, and methodologies to help countries improve their delivery systems.
How is CODI being piloted in the Philippines?

Rapid Assessment of Philippines Social Protection System

Request for ISPA assessment

Preparation

Data collection

Assessment (including field mission)

Country report

Work in progress
Request

- Meeting with Dept Social Welfare Development Secretary and DPs:
  - Tool
  - Inter-agency nature of pilot
  - Focal point
  - Preliminary identification of SP programs being assessed.
  - Definition of dates for the field mission
  - Identification of stakeholders
2. Preparation

Preparatory activities

• Establishment of Assessment team - DSWD, NEDA, WB, ILO, GIZ, and EC – and agreeing stakeholders

• Rapid literature review of available reports and studies on SP system in the Philippines

• Identification of key respondents for bilateral meetings

• Preparation of field mission
  ✓ Logistics,
  ✓ Agenda
  ✓ Schedule bilateral meetings with key SP authorities and other stakeholders
  ✓ Site visits (including meetings with benef. + subnational authorities)
The objective of this module is to help understand basic features of SP policy, including regulatory and legislative framework, strategy and objectives; institutions; implementation and coordination, capacity to design and carry out policies, public spending and sources of financing and the state of data monitoring and evaluation systems. The assessment is centered on six main areas: (i) legislative framework, strategy and objectives, (ii) alignment of policies with population SP needs, iii) SP policy making process, iv) capacity to design and carry out policies, v) public spending and financing; and (vi) implementation monitoring and evaluation and data systems.

**MODULE 1: SP POLICY**

**A. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

### Legislative Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.1 Legislative Framework</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Relevant assessment Criteria/ Questions</th>
<th>Link with existing data collection tools (SSI, APIRE etc.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 What are the key laws and other acts regulating SP policies and their financing and implementation? (Please list and provide text or link)</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<td>Ministry</td>
<td>Rights and Dignity, Adequacy</td>
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<td>2 General provisions - i.e. laws setting out the overall objectives and the types and schemes and programs that form part of the SP system (Constitutional Law, Social Security Law, Labour Codes, etc.)</td>
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<td>Rights and Dignity, Coherence and Integration</td>
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<td>3 Specific laws by function (i.e. laws containing benefit parameters - range, qualifying conditions, benefit levels, etc...)</td>
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<td>Rights and Dignity, Adequacy, Inclusiveness</td>
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<td>*Poverty and social exclusion</td>
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<td>*medical care</td>
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<td>*Children/ family</td>
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<td>*Maternity</td>
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<td>*Sickness</td>
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<td>*Unemployment</td>
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<td>*Employment injury</td>
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<td>*Disability</td>
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<td>*Survivors</td>
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<td>*Old-age</td>
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<td>*Housing</td>
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<td>*ALMPs</td>
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<td>4 Laws related to the implementation, administration, financing and delivery (including accountability mechanisms and relevant bodies/actors)</td>
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<td>Rights and Dignity, Governance</td>
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<td>5 Laws related to monitoring and reporting mechanisms</td>
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<td>Rights and Dignity, Governance</td>
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<td>6 Laws related to complaint and appeal procedures</td>
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<td>7 Laws related to enforcement and compliance mechanisms</td>
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<td>8 Laws related to the protection and security of private individual information</td>
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<td>9 Are the rights to social protection/social security protected by the Constitution?</td>
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<td>10 To what extent is there a sound overall regulatory framework that minimizes inefficiencies, mismanagement, fraud and misuse and holds persons responsible for financial management responsible for their acts and decisions? - Elaborate</td>
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<td>11 Is the right to equality and non-discrimination stipulated in respect to social protection?</td>
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<td>Law</td>
<td>Rights and Dignity, Adequacy</td>
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<td>12 Are there any provisions in the law that restrict the right to social protection?</td>
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<td>Law</td>
<td>Rights and Dignity, Inclusiveness</td>
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<td>13 Are their policies, including budgetary policies that favour specific groups? If so which and why?</td>
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<td>Analysis policies / budget</td>
<td>Rights and Dignity, Inclusiveness</td>
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10 days field mission:

- **Kick off meeting** with relevant stakeholders
- **Bilateral meetings** with central government officials/international organizations and private sector
- **Workshop with regional directors** DSWD
- **Site visits** to Cavite province
- **Meeting with Major of Carmona**
Assessment

- Populating the assessment tables
- Multi-stakeholder meeting with preliminary findings
- Series of multi-stakeholder workshops (government, CSO, development partners, etc.) led by DSWD, NEDA and MOL to discuss the assessment and suggest policy options.
Development of policy options

• Work in progress...expected completion date Q1 – 2015

• Country Report - Basic outline:
  1. Context
  2. State of the SP sector
  3. System assessment and benchmarking
  4. Way forward
Next steps

Existing instruments

• Roll out – need to identify opportunities to apply tools
• Exchange information + efforts with other iSPA organizations for in-country work
• Market iSPA tools

New instruments

• Participate in developing iSPA tools, including field tests
• Suggesting new tools that should be part of iSPA

Training

• Develop training (and sensitization) strategy
• Let us know about regional initiatives where iSPA tools may be useful
How can I find out more?

- Identify where ISPA tools may be useful for your country needs
- Contact WB or other ISPA development partners country offices for more information about ISPA or to express your interest to apply the tools in your country
- Participate in forthcoming training events
- Soon visit the ISPA website
- Contact us!

**ISPA Coordination Desk Washington**

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Thank you