REFORM SEQUENCING TRACKER

an ambitious endeavor to codify the sequence of government reforms after periods of transition – conflict, natural disaster or political transition.

To date, nearly 20,000 reform actions have been coded for over 20 countries: Rwanda, Afghanistan, Haiti, Serbia, Montenegro, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Kosovo, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, Mali, Kenya, Uzbekistan, Albania, Cambodia, Lesotho, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Senegal, Moldova, Liberia, and Sudan.
- National Visions
- Transformation Plans
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
- etc...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFORM TYPES</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
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<tr>
<td>REFORM MECHANISMS</td>
<td>Establish Authority</td>
<td>Review</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
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<td>Increase</td>
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<td>Decrease</td>
<td>Enact into law</td>
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<td>Training</td>
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<td>Structural Change</td>
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TIMEFRAME
- **Start Year**
- **PHASES**
  - PHASE 1
  - PHASE 2
  - PHASE 3
- **End Year**

OTHER TAGS
- Goal
- Target
- Function Of The State
- Responsible Ministry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Policy Measure</th>
<th>Policy Reform</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Reform Type</th>
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<th>Mechanism End Year</th>
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research and understand the sequence of reforms over time and across different areas of government
to provide a starting point for governments tackling similar priority areas
for governments to track the delivery of their reforms, manage the various efforts of the public sector, and provide accountability to the public.
Reform Types by Crisis

Post-Disaster

- Phase 1: 37% Capacity, 23% Policy, 40% Project
- Phase 2: 23% Capacity, 43% Policy, 34% Project
- Phase 3: 60% Capacity

Post-Financial Crisis

- Phase 1: 16% Capacity, 47% Policy, 37% Project
- Phase 2: 31% Capacity, 28% Policy, 41% Project
- Phase 3: 29% Capacity, 19% Policy, 52% Project

Political Transition

- Phase 1: 25% Capacity, 44% Policy, 31% Project
- Phase 2: 29% Capacity, 31% Policy, 40% Project
- Phase 3: 33% Capacity

Post-Conflict

- Phase 1: 29% Capacity, 35% Policy, 35% Project
- Phase 2: 33% Capacity, 34% Policy, 33% Project
- Phase 3: 22% Capacity, 45% Project

Reform Mechanisms

Reforms focused on government down-sizing increase significantly by the third phase of the reform process.

Enacting laws decreases significantly by the third phase of the reform process.
Political Transition vs. Post Financial Crisis

- Disaster Readiness and Response
- Security, Law and Order
- Citizen Engagement and Participation
- Public Finance: National Accountability Systems
- Rule of Law
- Governance and Public Sector Management
- Infrastructure Services
- Asset Management
- Market Engagement
- Human Capital
Increase social protection for vulnerable groups...

**Moldova**

- Introduction of the social insurance fund medium term forecasts
- Development of the pension system for the self-employed especially in agriculture
- Improvement of calculation methods for contributions
- Increase the volume of social insurance benefits through indexation
- Introduction of social assistance program impact monitoring (as part of general EGPRSP monitoring)
- Introduction of a separate social assistance budget and single register of beneficiaries
- Study on the modernization of specialized social services
- Creation of a network of professional social services
- Preparation of compulsory quality standards for social service institutions
- Equip Local Public Authorities with electronic equipment and integrate them into the national information system
- Reform the local public funds system
- Bring the legal framework and normative acts in line with the Law on local public funds (new edition)
- Streamline social assistance payment system by targeting resources towards vulnerable groups of population
- Substitute social assistance provided based on means testing for the nominal social compensations
- Systematically monitor and evaluate outcomes of implementing the system for social payments based on means-testing

**Senegal**

- Drafting and adoption of a general social security code (effective application of legal provisions and agreements)
- Strengthening of the regulation mechanism (Commission for the Supervision and Regulation of Social Security Institutions (COSRISI))
- Implementation of a program to expand social security services to include subsidized housing for workers
- Revision of the scope of coverage of the unstructured sector so as to include the unemployed and emigrants.
- Consolidation and restructuring of medical insurance institutions (IPMs)
- Introduction of a program to strengthen the supervision of IPMs (control and advisory agency) and build the capacities of social security professionals
- Support for the mechanism for implementing and monitoring the expansion of social protection
- Promotion of partnership between the health mutual associations and care providers, and strengthening the national framework for consensus building on insurance mutuals
- Improvement in modalities for targeting and identifying potential beneficiaries of medical assistance
- Introduction of regimes adapted to each profession
- Measures aimed at interconnecting the health mutual associations and the formal social security system
- Consolidation and extension of social transfer mechanisms

**Tajikistan**

- Introduce a personalized accounting system for the pension rights of insured persons through the establishment of a national automated personalized accounting information system
- Prepare a draft law on state pension insurance
- Prepare a draft law on government pensions
- Devise and approve a methodology for the calculation of pensions and social benefits taking into account rights acquired by insured persons, including persons engaged in individual entrepreneurial activity
- Revise the system of social insurance transfers (family benefits), taking into account the socio-demographic situation in the country
- Prepare and implement a programme to develop voluntary pension insurance
- Incorporate up-to-date information technologies into the process of handling pension and benefit payments (continue the process of incorporating these technologies)
- Conduct studies of the economic feasibility of social insurance
- Establish an interagency coordinating Council on Labour Migration Issues under the Government
- Expand the base of interstate agreements to protect the rights of labour migrants
- Organize legal training and social adaptation courses for labour migrants abroad
GOOD MORNING!

70% Priority Actions Completed
23% Pending
7% Delayed

TARGET INDICATORS OVERVIEW

ECONOMIC

33.54
Goal: 20.00 (+19.79%)

SOCIAL

68.33
Goal: 100.00 (-31.67%)

GOVERNANCE

8.85
Goal: 20.00 (-55.75%)

ACTION STATUS OVERVIEW

UPCOMING ACTIONS

Reform Action
Better management of the quarantine
Client support to develop business plan as a housing bank.
Conduct a cadastral survey and develop land use plan as soon as resources permit.
Gather data for projects in which data issues have been identified.

Reform Action
A fund for social solidarity will be explored.
Access to textbooks to be expanded, providing one book for three students in every course in each of the next three years. Ensure resources permit.
Adult literacy programming

Reform Action
The Unity and Reconciliation Commission was established in March 1999 and has undertaken major national consultations. A national summit is held regularly, and the URC undertakes civic education, conflict mediation, and community initiatives.
The Legal and Constitutional Affairs Commission was formed in late 2000, and its role is to promote national unity and reconciliation.