Between now and 2030, governments of Asia and the Pacific should, on a voluntary basis and in line with national circumstances, take the following actions:

1. Ensure the right to social protection for all without discrimination throughout the life cycle, including by adopting necessary legislative, regulatory, administrative and other measures to this end;

2. Progressively design and realize, including through social dialogue, comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems for all that enable every person to access social protection at adequate benefit levels and thereby enjoy an adequate standard of living, in accordance with national circumstances, throughout his or her lifetime;

3. Ensure that social protection systems are shock responsive, gender sensitive and relevant to the needs of vulnerable populations;

4. Ensure that the implementation of social protection is efficient, coordinated, non-discriminatory, reliable and transparent, with public availability of appeal and complaint mechanisms institutionalized as part of the service delivery process;
Allocate sufficient public funds, and increase these levels where required, towards the realization of social protection for all at the national level, with due regard to social and intergenerational solidarity and the sustainability of national social protection systems;

Encourage national civil society entities and private sector organizations to engage actively in the field of social protection, as appropriate, towards the realization of social protection for all;

Consider setting achievable national targets, including intermediate targets, based on country contexts within the indicator framework of Sustainable Development Goal 1.3, including through the establishment of the following:

i. A national baseline of the population covered by social protection programmes for 2021, by sex and age;

ii. Intermediate targets for the population covered by social protection programmes by 2025, by sex and age;

iii. National targets to reach the entire population with social protection programmes by 2030, by sex and age;
Develop strategies to achieve these targets and integrate them into national development plans and social protection sectoral plans and frameworks;

Develop and strengthen national data management systems and processes to facilitate the collection, management and analysis of social protection data that are accurate, relevant and timely;

Promote partnerships, peer learning, knowledge exchange and the sharing of good practices among countries in Asia and the Pacific through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation frameworks;

Ensure that development support from partners is aligned with core national social protection priorities and corresponding technical assistance and capacity building needs;

Share national experiences in the form of a progress report, to be produced on a voluntary basis, on the progress made and challenges faced in implementing the Action Plan, at future sessions of the Committee on Social Development.
To review and facilitate progress towards the realization of the Action Plan, the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, should take the following actions:

1. Consolidate national experiences on the implementation of the Action Plan into periodic progress reports;

2. Develop a regional platform for ESCAP members and associate members to facilitate peer learning and the sharing of good practices;

3. Provide technical advice and capacity-building support to all ESCAP members and associate members at the regional, subregional and national levels, upon their request.