

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN VIET NAM

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**LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL POLICIES
ON SOCIAL PROTECTION
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

- *Policies to promote decent work and poverty reduction for women and girls*
- *Social insurance policy*
- *Social assistance policy*
- *Policies to ensure a minimum level of basic social services*

IMPLEMENTATION

Promotion of decent work and reducing poverty

- ***Ensure equal access to employment***

- Labor force participation rate of Vietnamese female workers: 71.2% (East Asia-Pacific: 61.1% and the world: 49.6%. (WB, 2017).

- Unemployment rate for female workers: 1.78%, 0.52 percentage points lower than that of male workers (ILSSA, 2017).

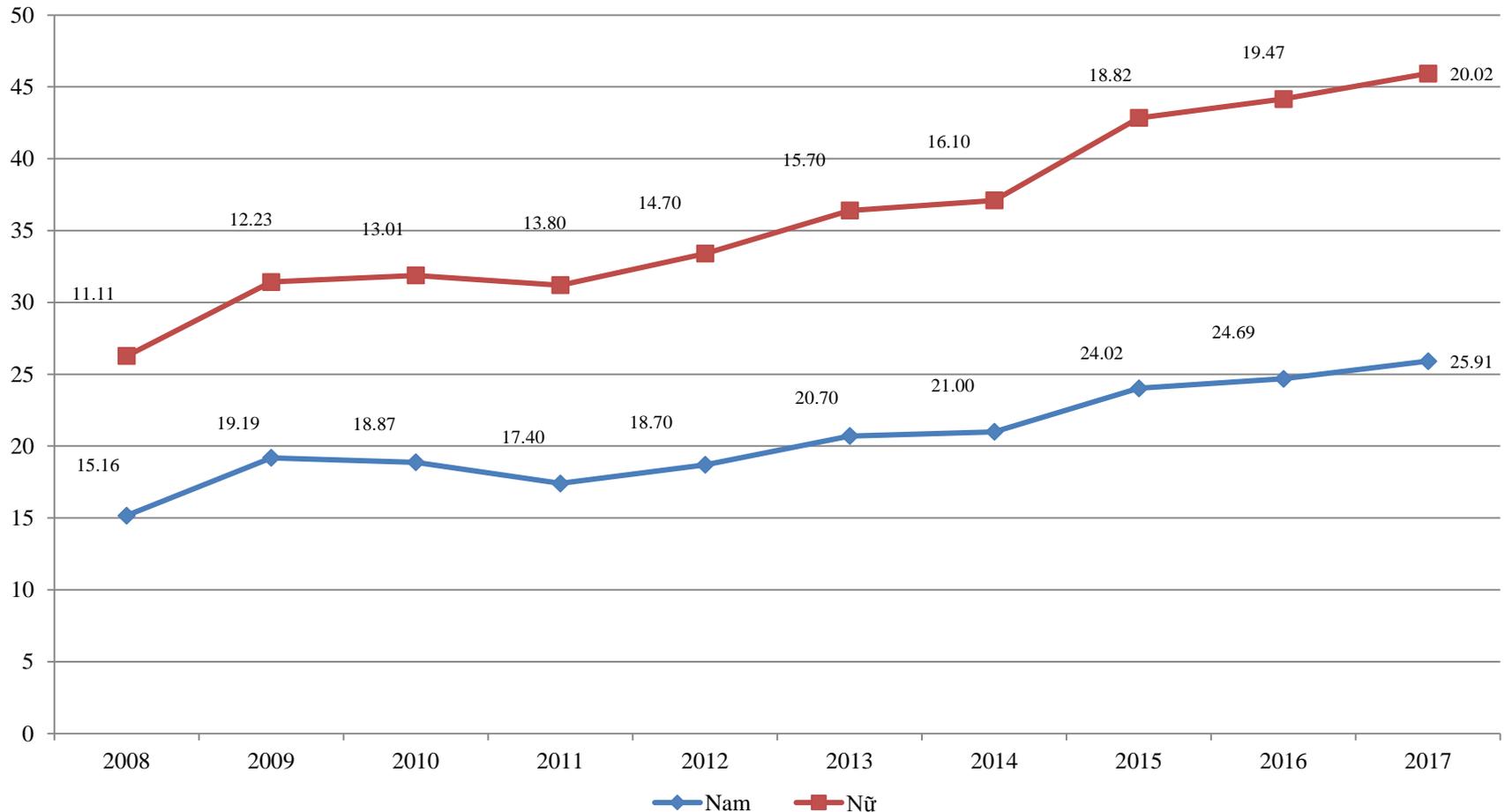
- Gender wage gap tends to be narrowed: 0.83 in 2012 to 0.88 in 2017.

Ensure equal access to employment - limitation

- Female workers still make up a high proportion in jobs that do not require technical qualification
- Majority of male and female workers are still identified as self-employed and contributing family worker
- The gender wage and income gap remains, despite the tendency to be narrowed
- Laws prohibit all forms of discrimination in labor - employment, however, this still persists in practice
- Family burden, and the unpaid care work continues to be a barrier in joining the working force, accessing to good jobs and career promotion.

Technical level of female labourer lower than male labourer

Rate of labourer by sex has been trained, 2008-2017 (%)



Limitation

- Among poor households, there are still some "persistently" poor groups, which encounter difficulties in escaping from poverty. This group includes ethnic minority women, HIV infected women, single women and disabled women

Access to comprehensive social insurance

- Rate of workers (including female workers) which participate in and benefit from social insurance is increasing. By June 2018, rate of participants in social protection is 29.1% of the labor force in the active age group.
- Social insurance policy has been reformed towards coverage expansion and promotion of gender equality, which will provide female workers with better benefits.

Limitation

- Voluntary social insurance policy does not have a maternity regime, resulting in disadvantage for female employees participating in voluntary social insurance.
- Data on participants, beneficiaries of compulsory social insurance, voluntary social insurance and unemployment insurance are not disaggregated by gender

Social assistance

- Government commits to contribute 2.6% of its annual GDP to policies and programs on social assistance for the most vulnerable groups in society, including women and girls.
- A number of social assistance policies have paid particular attention to the specific needs of women and girls.

Social assistance

- Since the promulgation of the Law on Gender Equality (2006) and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention (2007), supporting services for victims of gender-based violence (including domestic violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced prostitution) has been developed with attention.

Social assistance

- Viet Nam piloted the provision of the essential service package for women as survivor of violence against women: MOLISA: provides social services and play the coordination roles, MOJ: provides justice services and MOH provides health services, etc.

Limitation

- Services in social protection centers failure to ensure the security and safety of some groups such as orphan girls, women with severe disabilities or mental illness;
- Regulations on statistics of applicable subjects for social protection have not guaranteed gender disaggregation.
- Statistics of victims of gender-based violence are mainly collected through administrative reports, which are somehow not accurate. Many cases of gender-based violence victims do not want to report the case, which leads to inadequate statistics.

Ensuring a minimum of basic social services for women and girls: provide access to basic medical services.

- Viet Nam's health service system is improving to meet the needs of women and girls in healthcare in general and reproductive health in particular.
- Has succeeded in expanding coverage of health insurance towards universal health insurance. Health insurance is funded to women during antenatal care visits and childbirth at healthcare facilities

Limitation

- The sex ratio at birth between boys and girls is still increasing, especially in big cities.
- Maternal mortality rate in ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas and difficult socio-economic regions is still twice as high as that of the whole country and tripling the delta's.
- Viet Nam is one of the countries with high abortion rates in the world

Thank you for your attention