

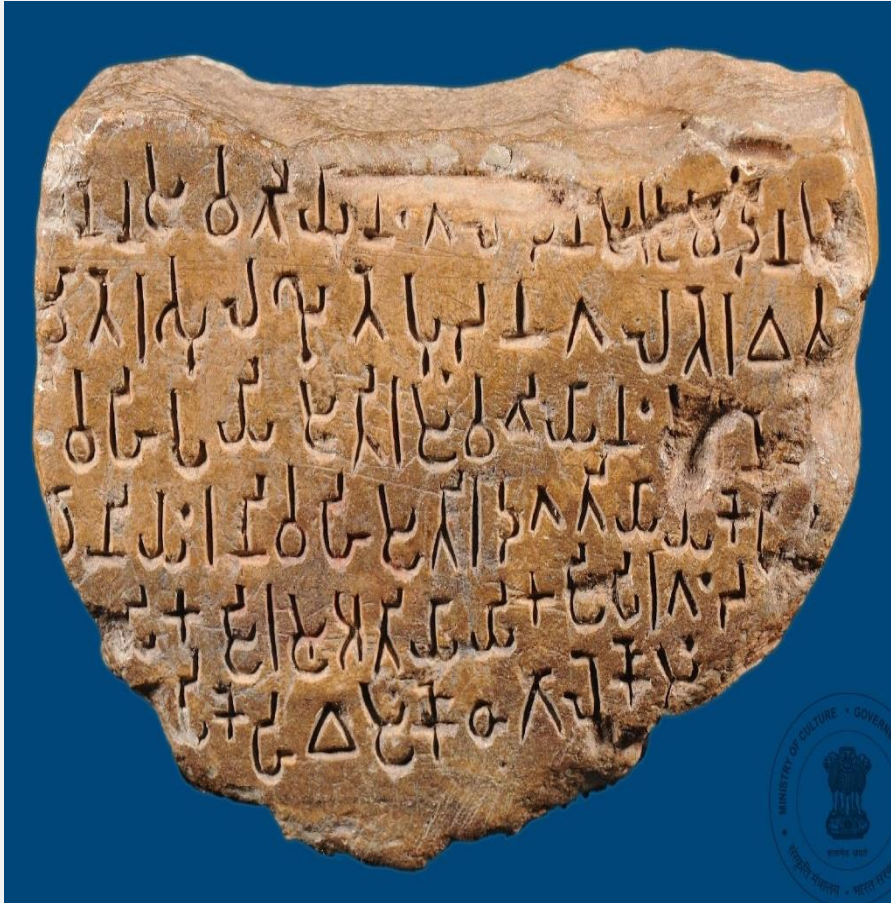


# **Social Protection: Concepts and Practice**



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**(Deputy Secretary)**  
**SSPS Programme, Cabinet Division**

# Earliest Social Protection



- ❑ **Mahasthan Brahmi Inscription (3rd Century BC)**
- ❑ **Tela (oil), duma (tree), dhanya (paddy) and two varieties of small coins to be deposited in storehouse.**
- ❑ **As provisions against any emergency caused by flood, fire and devastation of paddy by parrots.**

# **What is Social Protection**

**Policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability and old age (UN).**

# **What is Social Protection**

**A specific set of actions to address the vulnerability of people's life through social insurance..., social assistance... and inclusion efforts...(NSSS)**

# Types of Social Protection

## Social Assistance

- Cash transfer
- Social Pensions
- In-kind transfers

## Other types

- Subsidies
- Price support

## Informal Social Protection

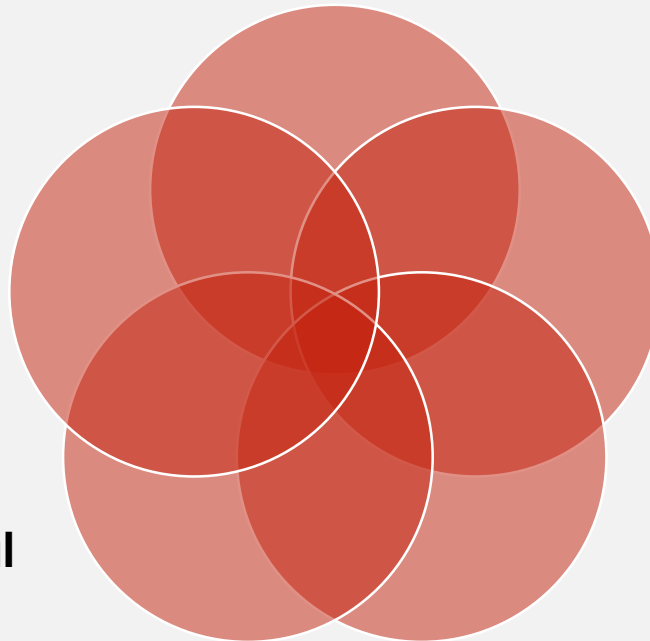
- Community based SP
- Charity

## Social Insurance

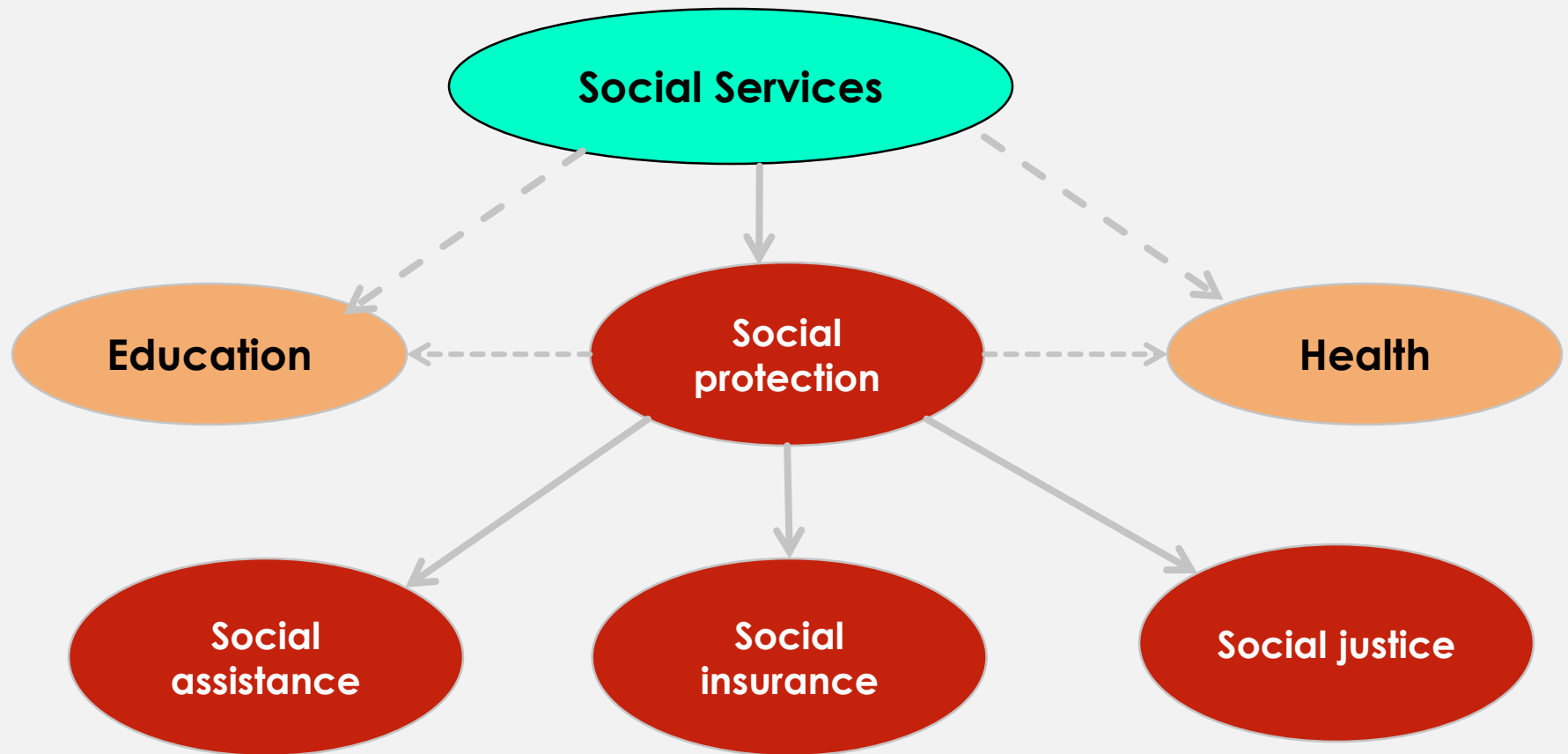
- Medical insurance
- Old age Pensions
- Unemployment benefit
- Survivors' assistance

## Labour Market Intervention

- Job centres
- Training
- Compensation



# Social Protection & Social Services



- Cash transfers
- Access to social services

- Unemployment insurance
- Social Security

- Social rights
- Non-discrimination

# **Social Insurance**

**Social insurance is a programme where risks are transferred to and pooled mostly by government organizations. Insurance programme has the following characteristics:**

- **The benefits, eligibility requirements, and other aspects of the programme are defined by statute;**
- **Explicit provision is made to account for income and expenses (often through a trust fund);**
- **It is usually contributory.**
- **Many programmes are funded by the government.**
- **Participation is often compulsory for particular groups.**

# **Social Assistance**

**Social assistance is a type of social protection in which non-contributory, tax-financed, regular and predictable cash or in-kind resources are transferred to poor and vulnerable individuals or households.**

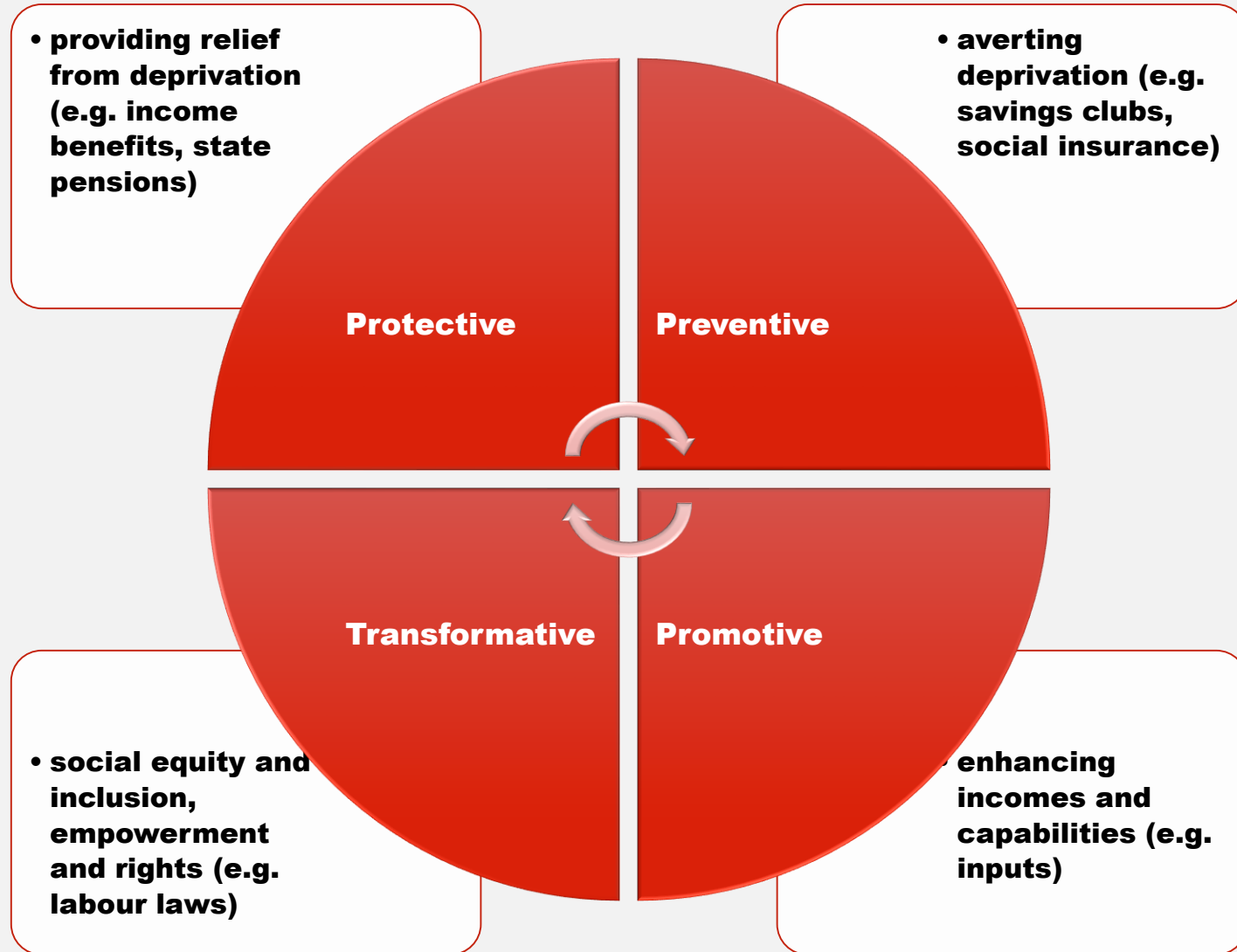
**Cash and in-kind allowances, school feeding and public works programmes are usually included in this type of programmes.**

**Social Assistance is need based, not based on contribution. It is provided to people who may not be covered by social insurance.**

- **Medicare in USA is an example of social insurance**
- **Medicaid in USA is an example of social assistance**



# Social Protection Functions



# Impacts of Social Protection



# **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

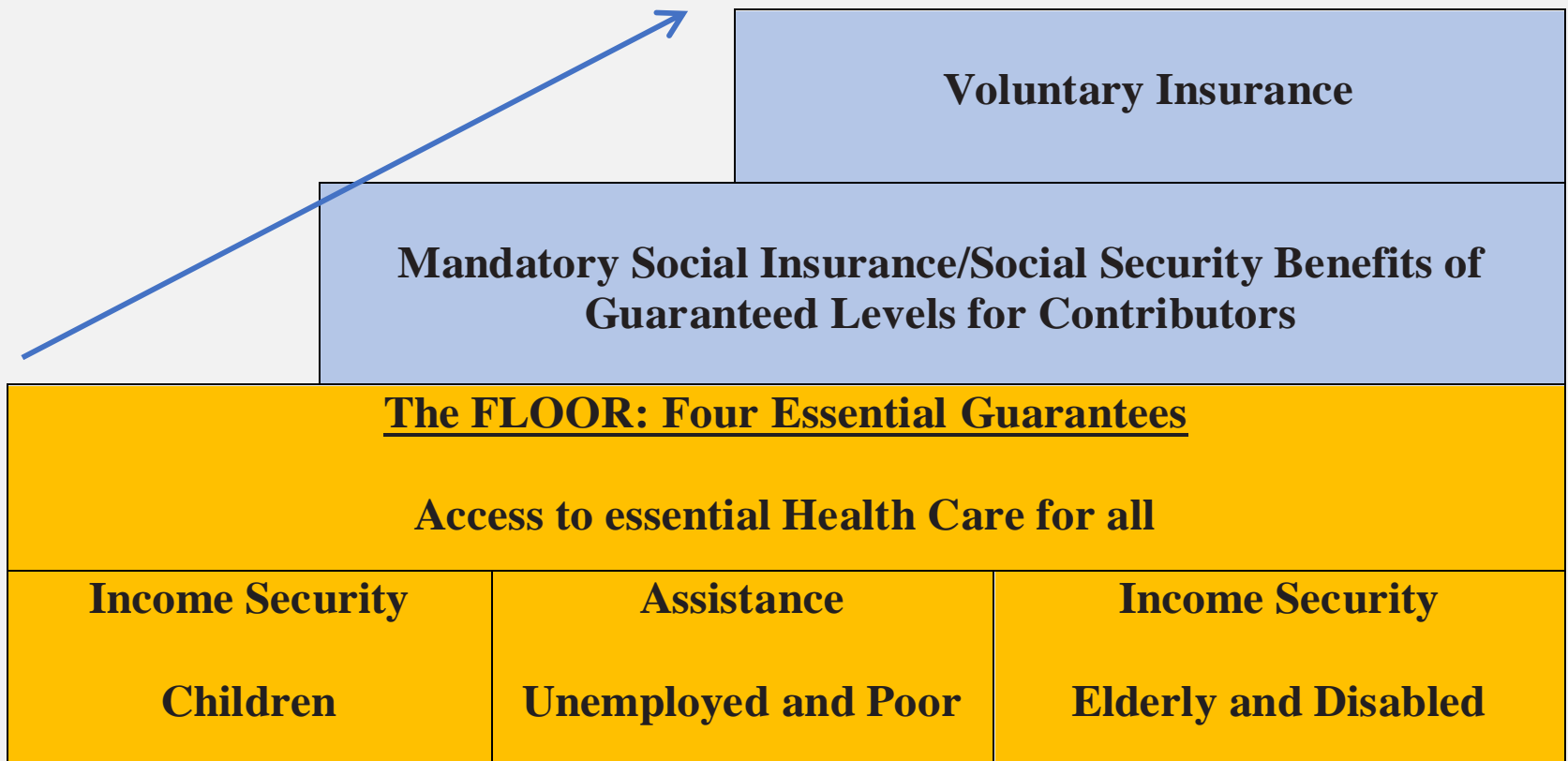
**Everyone, as a member of society, ... has the right to social security through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality (Article 22)**

# **Constitution of Bangladesh**

**....the right to social security, that is to say to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or in other such cases. Art 15d**

# The Social Protection Floors

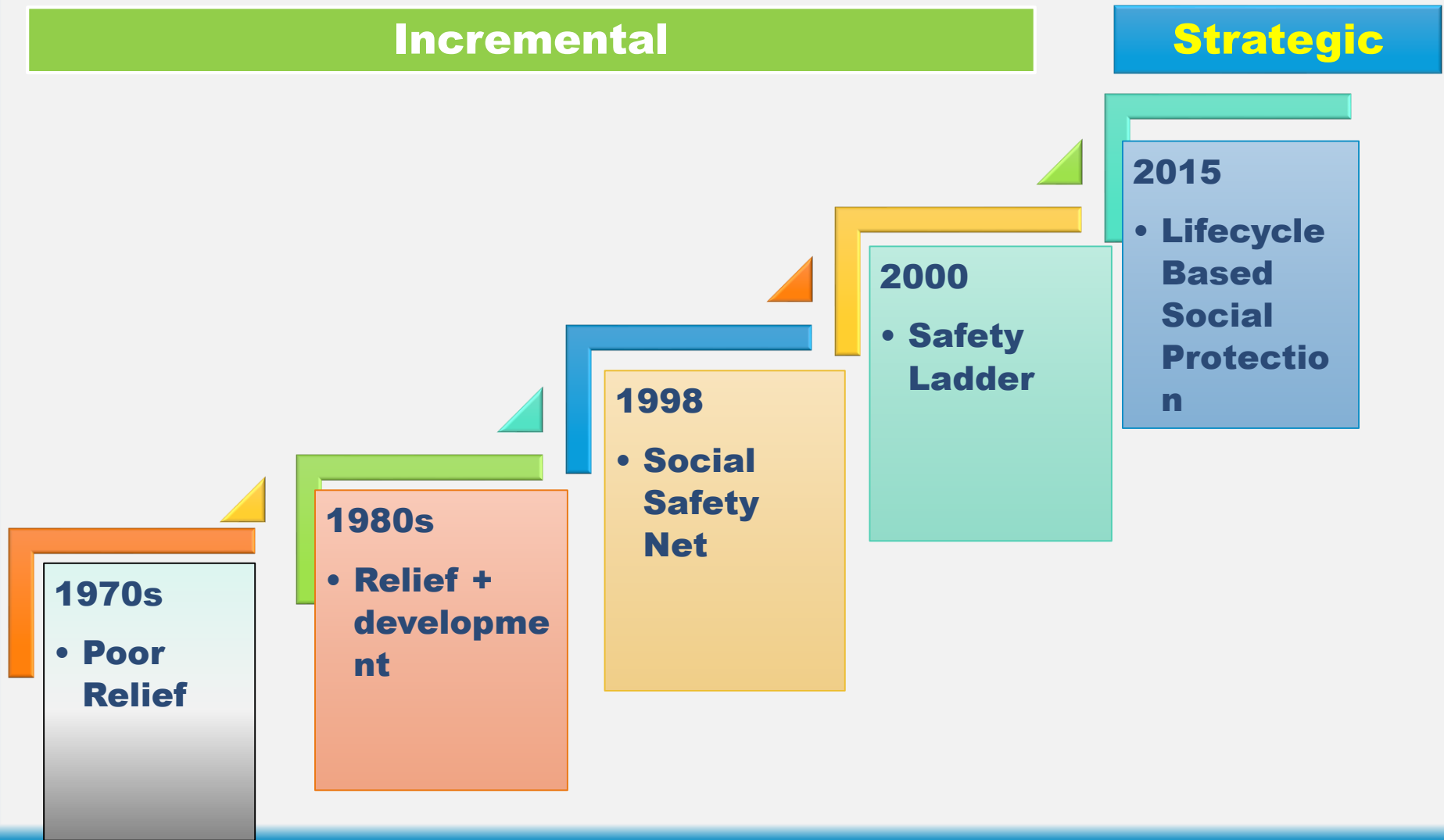
Vertical Extension



# **Social Protection in SDG**

**Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.**

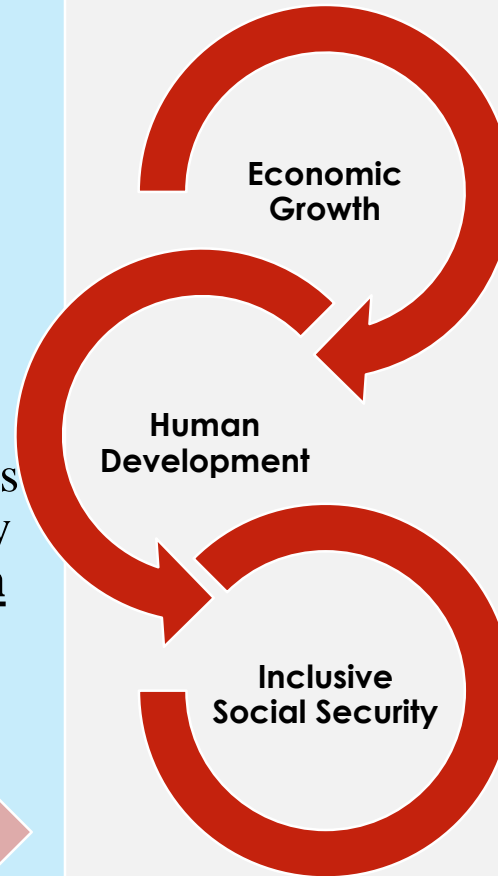
# Evolution of Social Protection in BD



# Vision of NSSS



Build an **inclusive** Social Security System (SSS) for all deserving Bangladeshis that effectively tackles and prevents poverty and inequality and contributes to **broader human development**, employment and **economic growth**.





# Mission



Reform the national SSS by ensuring more efficient and effective use of resources, strengthened delivery systems and progress towards a more inclusive form of Social Security that effectively tackles lifecycle risks, prioritising the poorest and most vulnerable members of society

# Two Broad Approaches

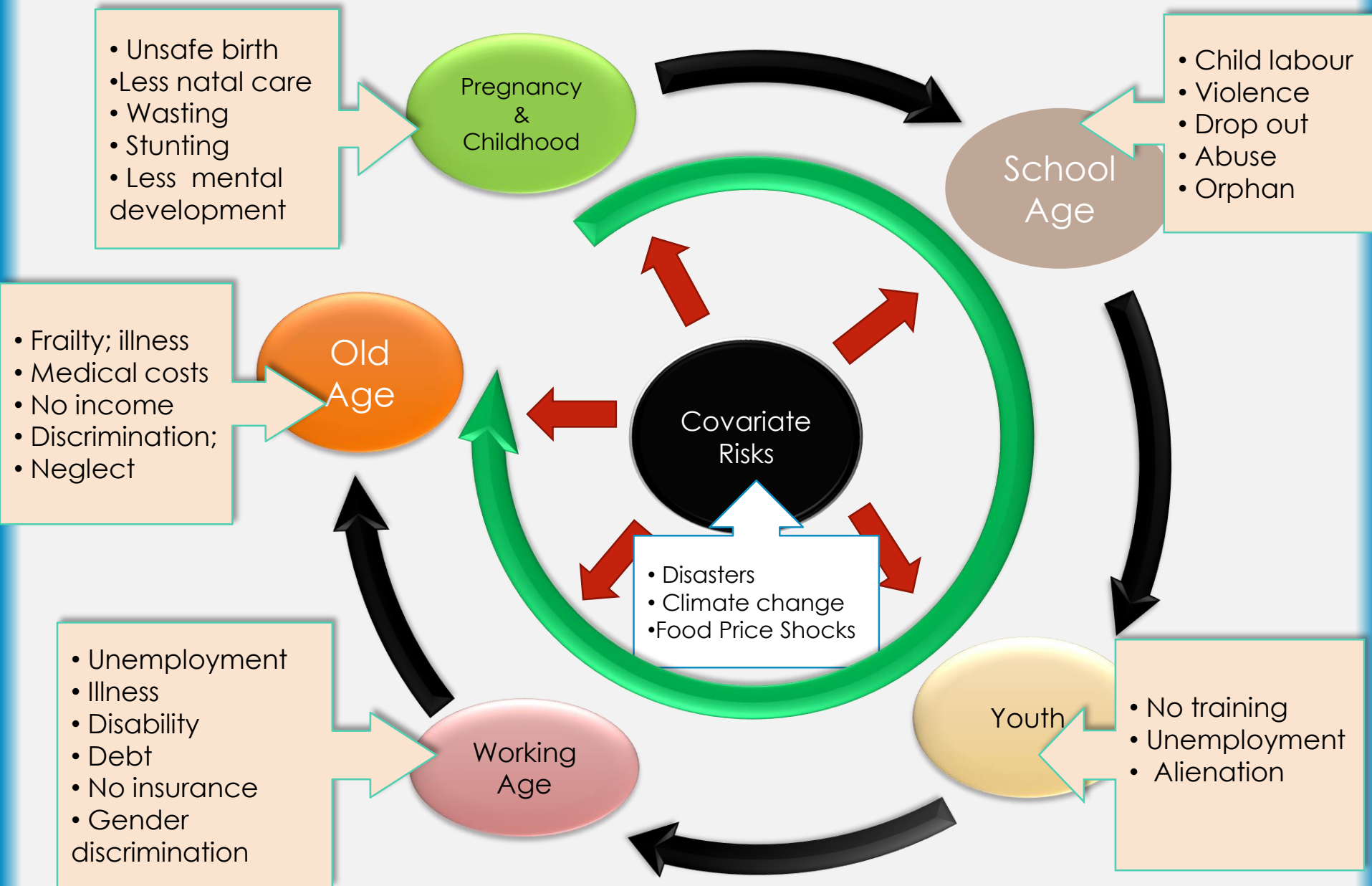
## Poor Relief Approach

- Used in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe;
- Adopted in some developing countries – Mexico, Colombia;
- Short term planning – tries to resolve poverty immediately;
- No focus – usually fails because of large targeting errors and small budgets.

## Lifecycle Approach

- Initiated in UK in 1945
- Used across developed countries; also, in a range of developing countries;
- Long term planning – programs directed at particular stages of the life cycle;
- Focus resources on particular lifecycle risks

# Lifecycle Framework



# Limitation of Present Practice

## Unspecific goals

**Short-term planning**

**Weak M&E**

## Proliferation of programmes

**Coordination gap**

**Overlapping**

## Leakage

**Targeting errors**

**Ghost beneficiary**

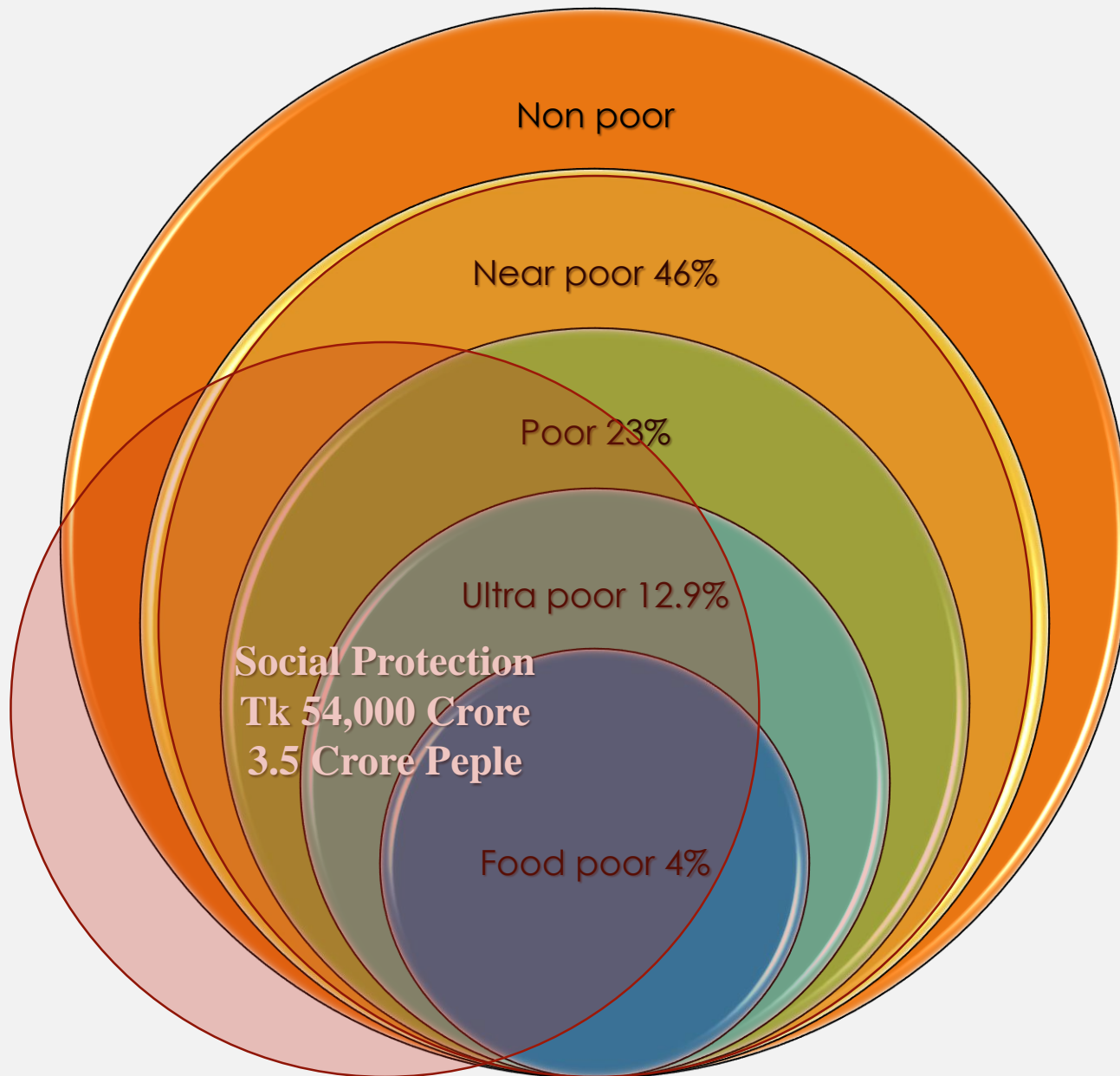
**Double dipping**

## Inefficient delivery system

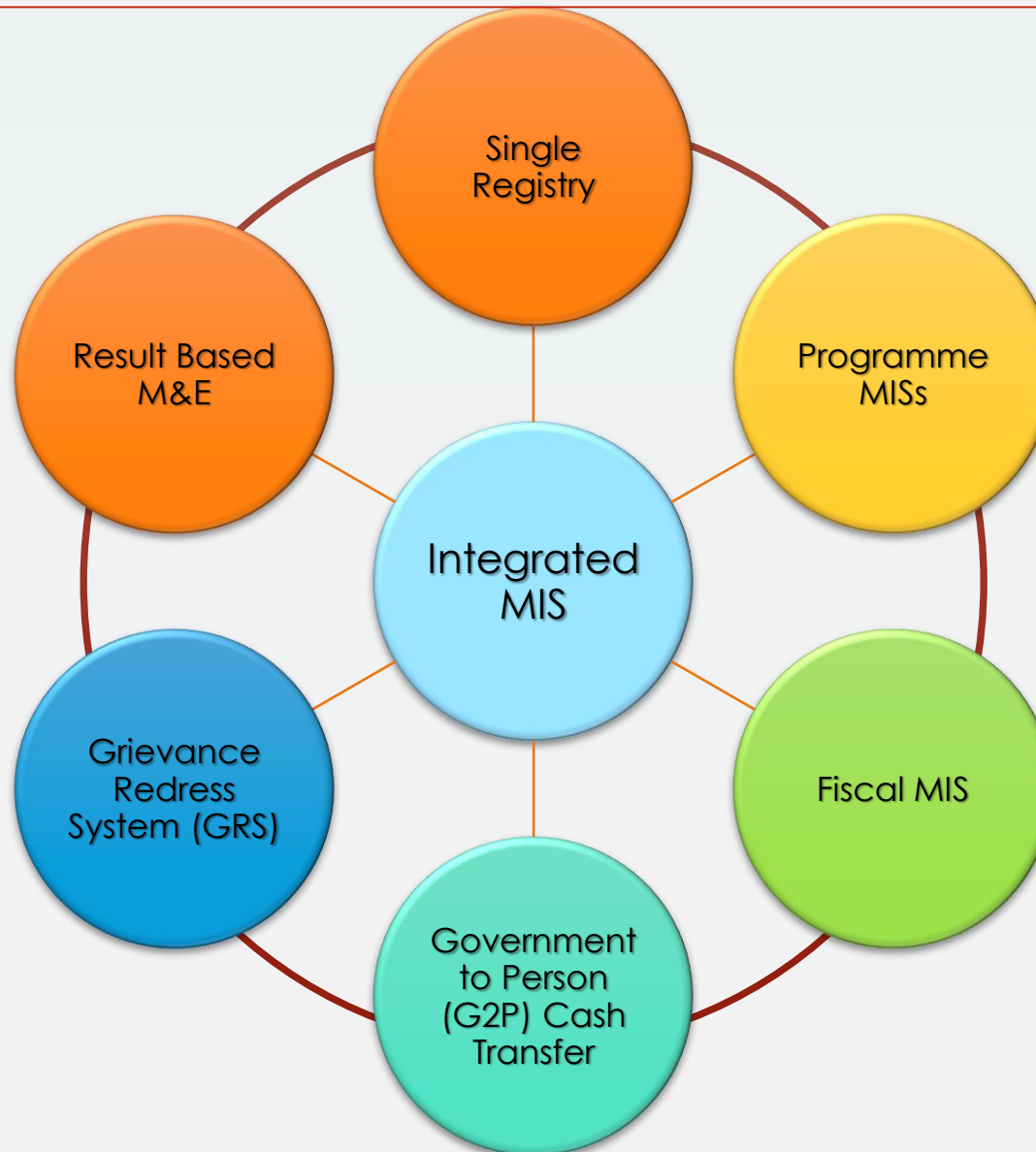
**Deprivation**

**Rent seeking**

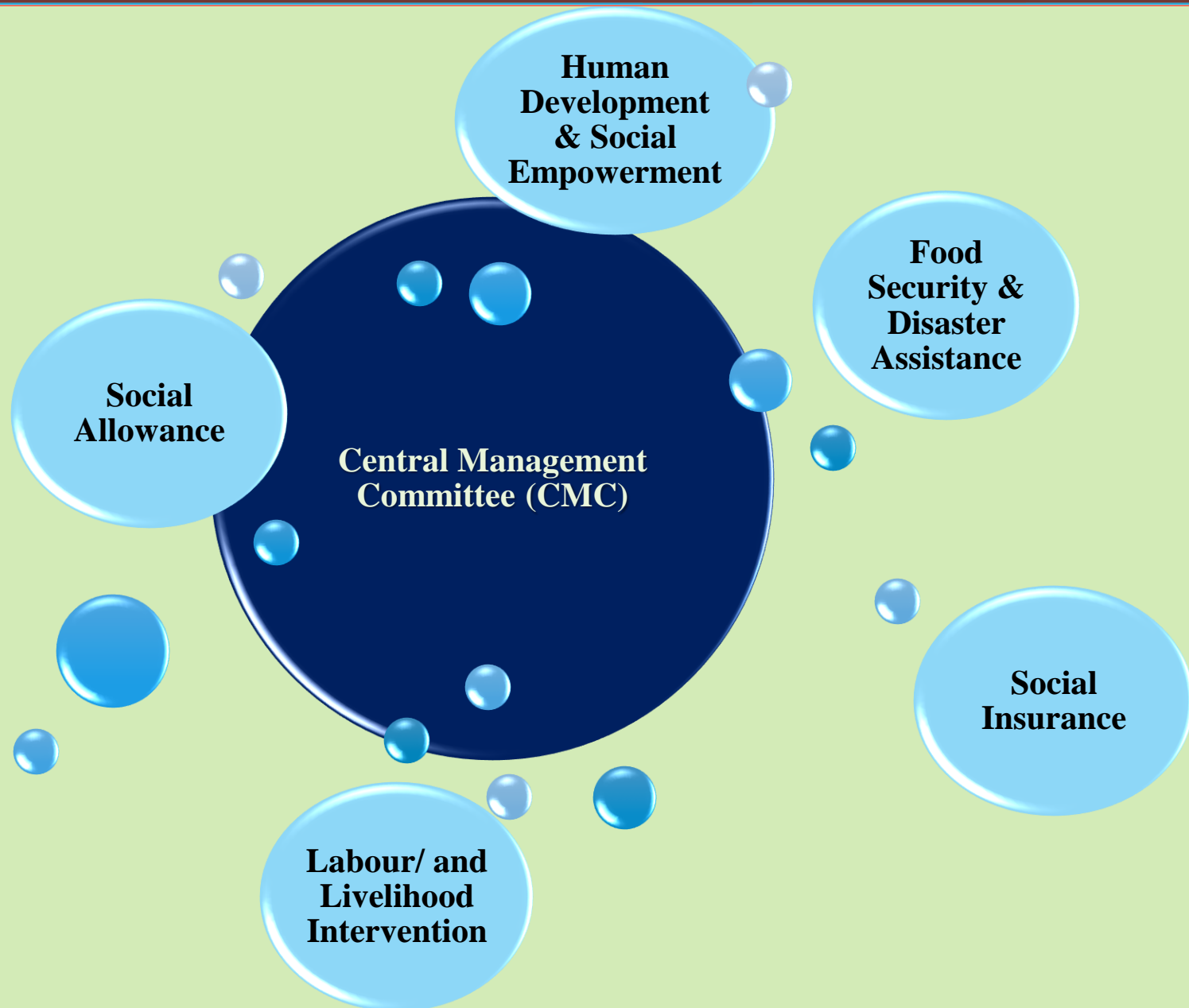
# Social Protection Coverage



# Single Registry MIS



# Thematic Clusters



# **NSSS Action Plan of Food of Ministry**



**Strengthening Open Market Sales (OMS) and Food Friendly Card (FFC) Programme.**

**Convert food based workfare programmes to cash but continue supply of food as relief to disaster hit areas if necessary.**

**Make food stock policy and fair price policy consistent with food security programmes.**

**Smaller programmes will be consolidated and the delivery of services will be digitized by means of single registry MIS and G2P payment system where relevant.**



# Food Security and DR Cluster

## Formation

Ministry of Food - Coordinator

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Finance Division

Ministry of Social Welfare

Ministry of Commerce

## Action Plan

Consolidation of food security type programmes

Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme

Food supply in food shortage area

Food stock policy and fair price policy

# **Programme Reforms...**

- ▶ **1. Strengthening Social Security for the Children (age <1 – 18)**
  - ▶ **--Child Benefit**
  - ▶ **--Primary and Secondary School Stipends**
  - ▶ **-- Continuing Orphan's and School Meals Programmes**
  - ▶ **--Ensuring Child Maintenance Payment for Abandoned Children**
  - ▶ **--Strengthen Immunization, Child Healthcare, Nutrition and Water and Sanitation Programmes.**
- 
- ▶ **2.a Strengthening Programmes for Working Age (age 19-59)**
  - ▶ **--Strengthen Education and Training**
  - ▶ **--Strengthen Workfare Programmes**
  - ▶ **--Introducing Unemployment, Accident, Sickness and Maternity Insurance under NSIS**

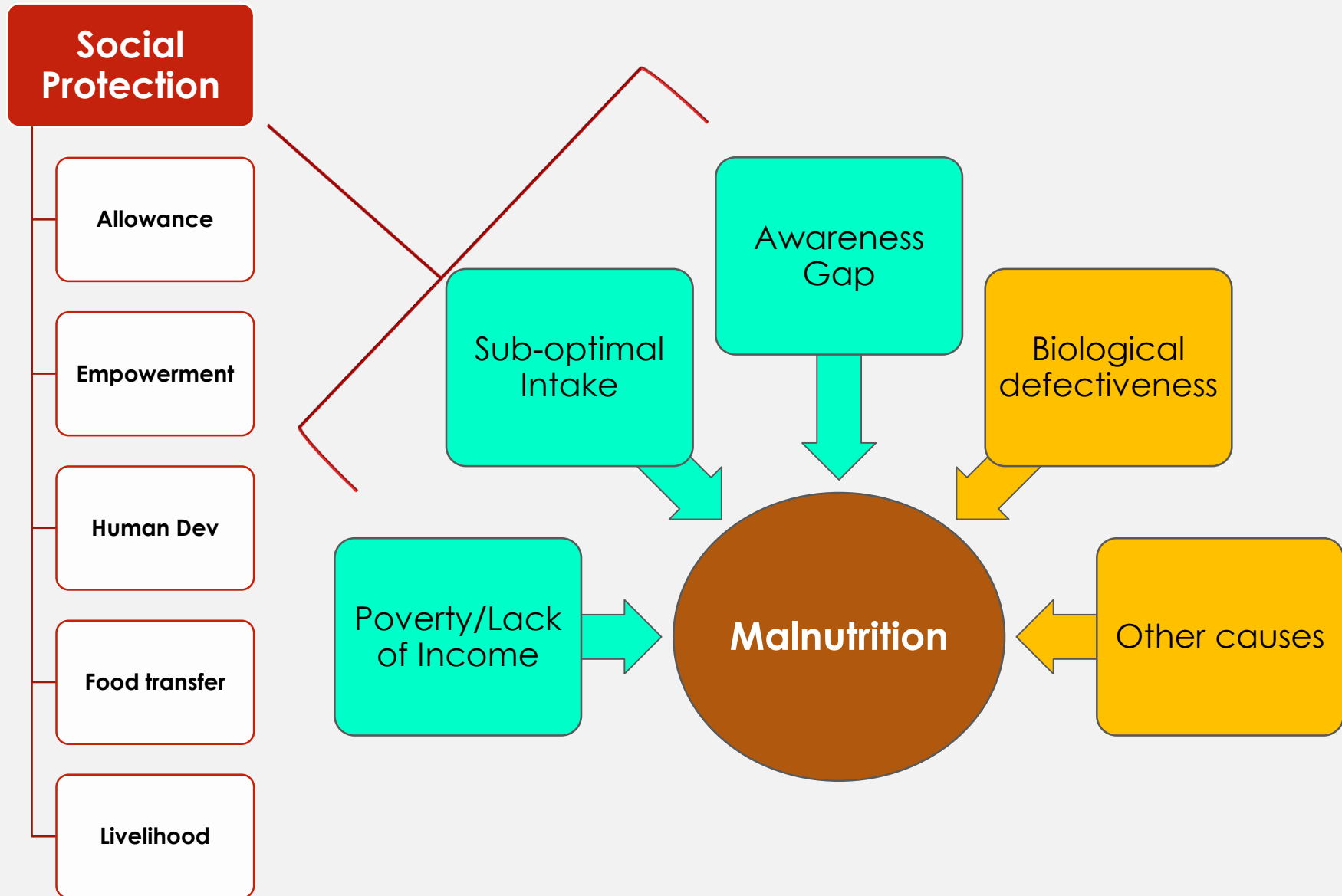
# **Programme Reforms...**

- ▶ **2b. Strengthening Programmes for Vulnerable Women (age 19-59)**
- ▶ **-Consolidate into one VWB programme on a cash basis.**
- ▶ **-- Provision of Childcare across all Formal & Informal Employment**
- ▶ **-- Maternal health care**
- ▶ **--Training programme**
- ▶ **3. Comprehensive Pension System for the Elderly**
- ▶ **-- Old Age Allowance ( age 60 +)**
- ▶ **--Government Service Pension**
- ▶ **--The National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS)**
- ▶ **-- Private Voluntary Pensions**

# **Programme Reforms**

- ▶ **4. Strengthening the System of Social Security for People with Disabilities**
- ▶ **5. Strengthening the Social Security System for the Urban Poor**
- ▶ **6. Consolidate and Reform Food Security Type Programmes**
- ▶ **7. Consolidate small, Special and Covariate Risk Mitigation programmes**

# Ensuring Nutrition Level



**Thank you**