

Genesis of National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh:

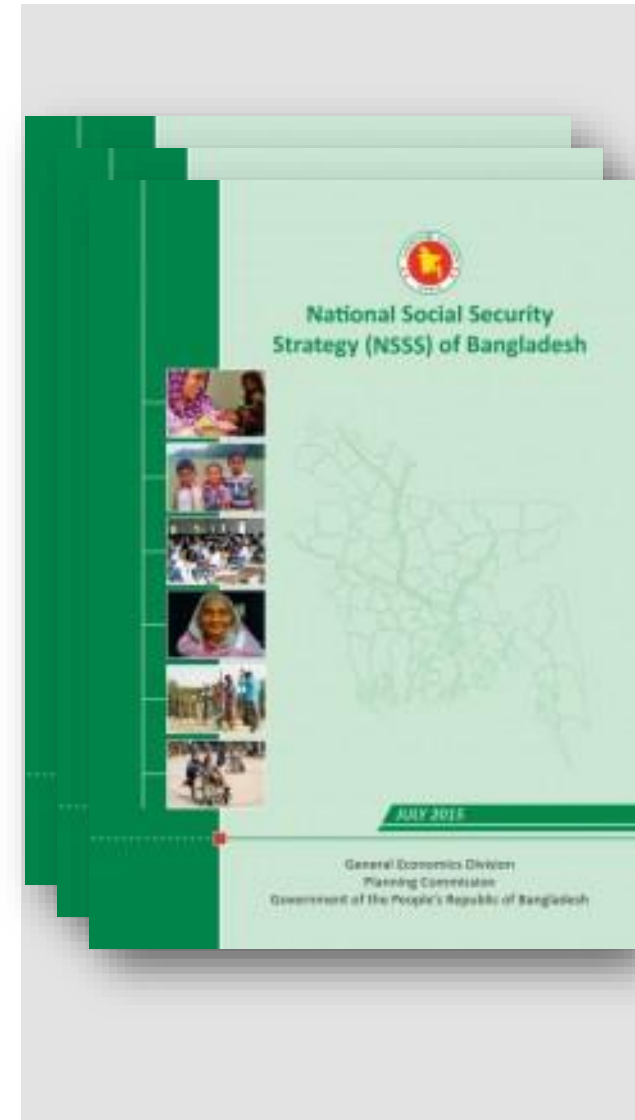
(Meeting Vulnerabilities, Reducing Poverty and Inequality)

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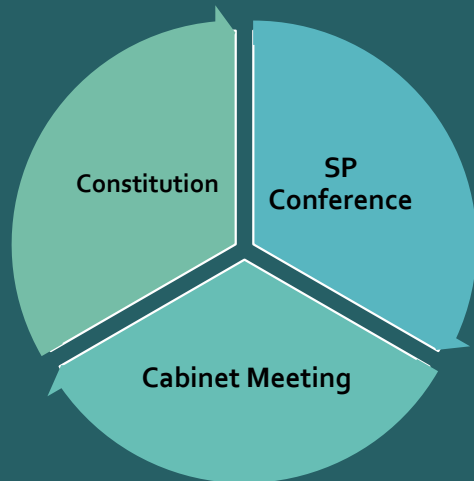
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NSSS: Origin & Context



- ***The Constitution.*** It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to attain, through planned economic growth, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens – (d) **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.
- ***Social Protection Conference.*** At a Social Protection Conference in Dhaka in 2011, the Government of Bangladesh announced a commitment to develop a national strategy for social protection in Bangladesh.
- ***Cabinet Meeting.*** The Cabinet meeting held on 10th September 2012 entrusted the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission to prepare the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) under the guidance of a Central Management Committee (CMC) for the Social Safety Net Programmes Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.

Background Research Papers

*With a view to exploring the evidence, GED prepared **9 Background Research Papers** along with a **Framework Paper** for preparing the National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh*

1. Framework Paper for Developing the National Social Security Strategy in Bangladesh
2. Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequality in Bangladesh
3. Building a Social Protection System to Address Urban Poverty in Bangladesh
4. Social Protection Strategies to Address Social and Gender-Based Exclusion, Including Disability, High-risk Groups and Minority Groups in Bangladesh
5. Social Protection Financing and Affordability
6. Social Protection Strategies to Address Idiosyncratic and Covariate Risks and Shocks, including Seasonal Poverty, Economic Recession and Natural Disasters
7. State of Governance within Social Protection Sector in Bangladesh
8. Building a Social Protection System to Address the Demographic Challenges Faced by Bangladesh
9. International Best Practice in Social Protection: Implications for Bangladesh
10. A Review of Bangladesh Social Protection System

As part of documentation, GED has published a Book containing the Background Papers

Social Security System in Bangladesh Before the NSSS

During the period the NSSS was being formulated, Bangladesh, a country in economic transition, was in need of a paradigm shift in its social security system

- A complex system with multitude of programmes (145), most of which are very small both in terms of resources they provide and the number of beneficiaries they cover.
- A fragmented arrangement managed by a large number of Ministries/ Divisions (23) with no formal mechanism for sharing information among them called for better coordination and efficiency.
- When the poorest 10 percent of the population was targeted, the minimum exclusion error was 55 percent (Theoretical Exclusion Errors for the Bangladesh Proxy Means Test), an analysis of the HIES 2010 showed as shown in the NSSS Background Paper.
- Benefits and coverage were not well balanced across the stages of life cycle. Programmes for addressing pregnancy and early childhood (0-4 years) and old age risks had low coverage and low-levels of funding.
- Much of the SSS is focused on addressing the risks faced by the rural poor. Urban poor called for attention.
- There was no formal mechanism for reviewing the performance of the SSS either at the national level or by individual programmes.

Lessons of International Experience

The NSSS has benefitted from several lessons from international experiences.

*Bangladesh got hands on experience from **South Africa, Lesotho and Nepal.***

SSS of Brazil, Mexico, Ecuador, Kenya, and OECD countries have been consulted

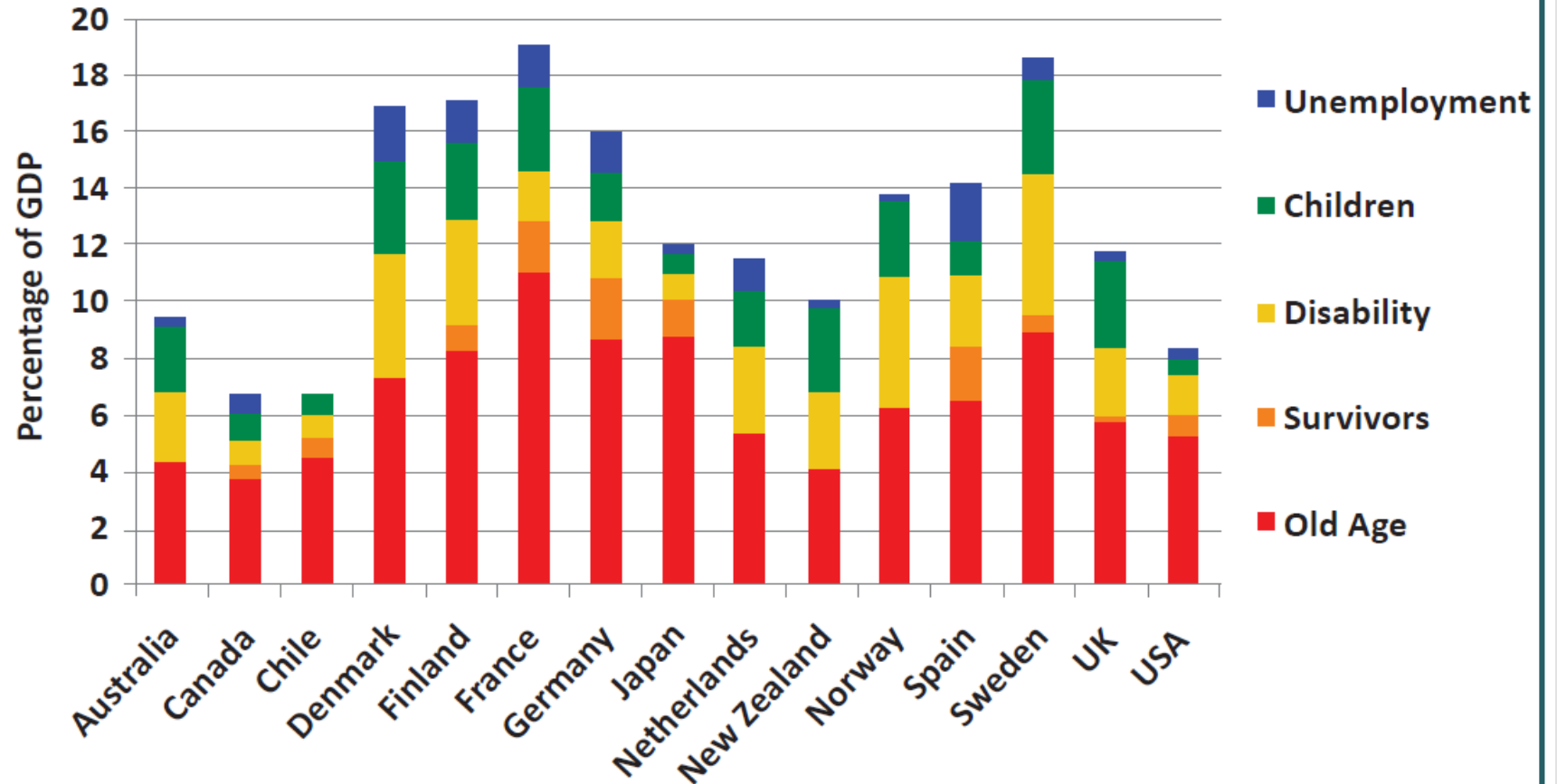
- As Social Security systems are shaped by the need to address the causes of poverty and are designed to address the risks and challenges associated with different stages of the **lifecycle**.
- As countries build their Social Security systems, they need to decide the relative balance between **public expenditure-financed** and **social insurance schemes**.
- Proper administrative arrangements involving a **coordinating agency, strong implementing agencies, professional staff, a sound MIS, a payment system** based on financial institutions, a proper **M&E** and an **appeals system** to resolve beneficiary grievances are all elements of a sound Social Security delivery system.

The Government got support from UNDP, DFID, DFAT, and other Development Partners in NSSS formulation and implementation

Lessons of International Experience (continued)

*High Income
Countries spend a
good sum in terms
of GDP in social
security activities*

Spending on Social Security Schemes in Selected Upper-Income Countries



The NSSS: Vision & Goal



- **Approval.** The NSSS was approved by the Cabinet on 1 June 2015.
- **Vision.** 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.
- **Goal.** Reform the national Social Security System (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.

The NSSS: Priority Areas

Rooted in a rights based approach, a Social Protection Floor for Bangladesh will initially be prioritized in consideration of institutional capacity, fiscal space, inertia of existing system and administrative structures and the most urgent social and economic needs.

- A shift from current discretionary to a **targeted universal approach** to avoid leakages and under-coverage.
- **Expanding coverage of core schemes** for the **extreme poor, marginalized and most vulnerable** people of the society, focusing on **mother and child, youth, working age, the elderly and persons with disabilities**.
- Progressive but substantive **scaling up** of the 'graduation' programmes that offer real and direct income earning opportunities and formal and informal work to the poorest
- Ensuring that the most **vulnerable women** are provided with income security and greater opportunities to engage in the labour market, in particular as they enter into **motherhood**.

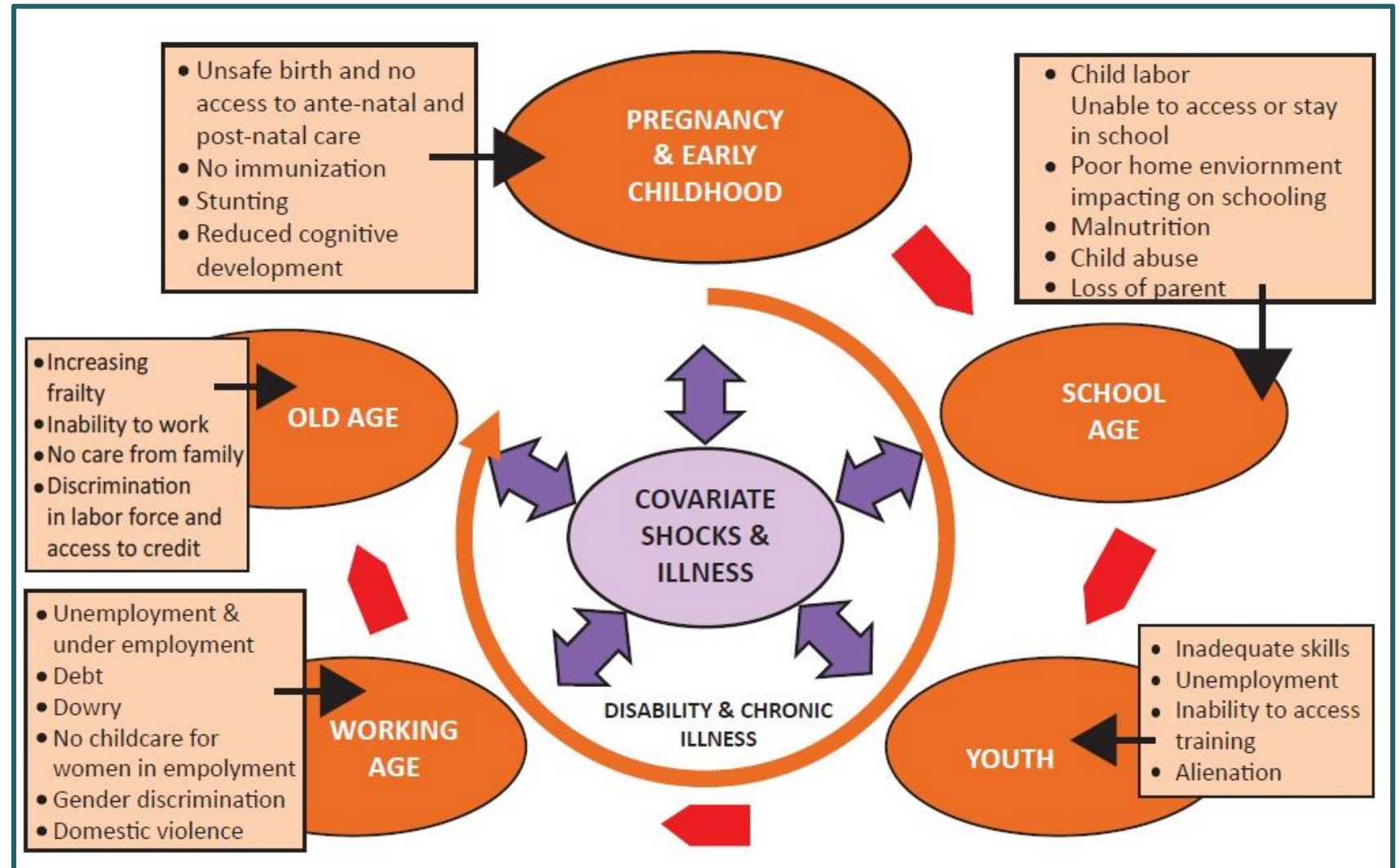
The NSSS: Priority Areas (continued)

*During the initial years of NSSS implementation, emphasis will be given to **hard-core poor** and the **most vulnerable** sections of the population.*

- Initiating a **social insurance system** that enables people to invest in their own social security.
- Expanding coverage of Social Security schemes to include the poor and vulnerable residents of **urban areas**.
- Ensuring that the Social Security system supports an effective **disaster response system**.
- Strengthening the delivery systems for priority transfers by establishing advanced **management information systems** and **trained professional staff**.
- Expanding the **awareness** of the social security programmes for the beneficiaries and motivating potential contributors.

The NSSS: Lifecycle Approach

*At the core of the NSSS are initiatives to strengthen the national Social Security System so that it focuses more on the causes of poverty, in particular by consolidating the development of a **lifecycle Social Security System**.*



The NSSS: Core Lifecycle Programmes

Social Security Support for Children

- **A Child Benefit for Young Children.** A transfer to around half of all children aged 0-4 years belong to the poor and vulnerable group.
- **Strengthening the School Stipend Schemes.** Coverage will be extended to the 50 percent poorest children in primary and secondary schools respectively, with no distinction by gender.
- **Ensuring Child Maintenance Payments for Abandoned Children.** Enabling care-givers of children to obtain maintenance payments from those parents who have abandoned their children.
- **Complementary Schemes for Children.** The Government will continue to strengthen a range of ongoing initiatives that will provide important complementary benefits for children.

The NSSS: Core Lifecycle Programmes (continued)

Programmes for Working Age

General

- ***Consolidation of Workfare Schemes.*** Consolidation of various fragmented employment schemes would yield considerable efficiency gains by reducing administrative costs and reducing leakages.
- ***Unemployment Insurance.*** as part of the NSIS there will be a system of unemployment insurance for workers in the organized private sector.

Female

- ***Support for Vulnerable Women of Working Age.*** The Government will consolidate the Allowance for Widowed, Deserted and Destitute Women and the VGD scheme into a new Vulnerable Women's Benefit (VWB).
- ***Maternal Healthcare.*** The Government will build on the positive experiences of the Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (MHVS) and expand coverage to all women who need this service
- ***Maternity Insurance.*** The Government will integrate a mechanism for providing all new mothers with maternity insurance within a new National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS)

The NSSS: Core Lifecycle Programmes (continued)

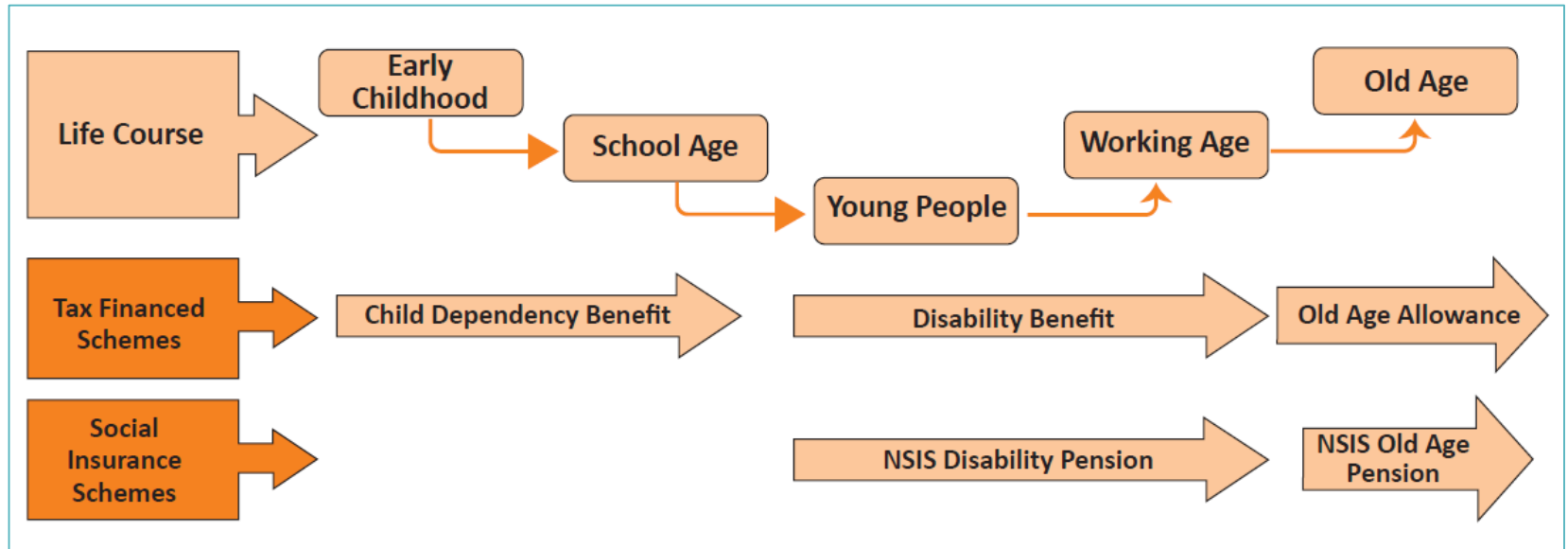
*Programmes
for the
elderly*

A Three Tier System

- ***Tier 01 (Old Age Allowance)***. A public expenditure-financed benefit that provides senior people that belong to the poor and vulnerable group with a minimum income guarantee.
- ***Tier 02 (The National Social Insurance Scheme)***. A contributory pension scheme for the formal sector workers to be explored.
- ***Tier 03 (Private Voluntary Pensions)***. Voluntary pension schemes—managed by the private sector (often employment-based schemes) – into which people can opt if they desire an additional income in old age.

The NSSS: Special Programmes

Programmes for the Persons with Disabilities



- A Child Disability Benefit for all children with a disability, up to 18 years of age;
- A Disability Benefit for all adults with severe disabilities, aged 19-59 years;
- At 60 years, people with severe disabilities will transition to the Old Age Allowance.

The NSSS: Institutional Reforms

*CMC led Cluster
Coordination Approach
of Implementing
Ministries*

Cluster	Lead Coordination Ministry	Implementing Ministry
<i>Social Allowances</i>	Ministry of Social Welfare	MoWCA, MoLWA, MoHFW, MoCA, LGD, MoLE, MoCHTA
<i>Food Security and Disaster Assistance</i>	Ministry of Food	MoDMR, MoHFW, MoA, MoWCA, MoFL, FD, MoSW, MoC
<i>Social Insurance</i>	Finance Division for Public Pension; Financial Institutions Division for Private Pension	MoLE, MoHFW, MoSW
<i>Labour/Livelihoods Interventions</i>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	LGD, MoWCA, MoSW, FD, MoFL, MoLE, MoA
<i>Human Development and Social Empowerment</i>	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	MoE, PMO, MoL, MoLE, MoSW, MoWCA, MoHFW, ICTD, MoEWOE, MoI, MoYS

The NSSS: Institutional Reforms (continued)

Other Reforms

- Strengthening the Department of Social Services of Ministry of Social Welfare
- Establishing a Single Registry Management Information System
- Strengthening Government to Person (G2P) Payment Systems that Promote Financial Inclusivity
- Strengthening Processes for Selecting Recipients of Social Security Schemes
- Instituting a strong M&E System (Individual Programmes:
 - Monitoring of Individual Programmes within the Strategy
 - Monitoring of the Social Security Strategy Process
 - Evaluation of Impact of the Social Security System
- An Action Plan has been prepared with a view to effectively implementing the NSSS

Social Protection- SDG Nexus

SDG Declaration || Goals || Targets || Indicators

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG DECLARATION

- A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and **social protection**, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. [Article 7]
- We are determined to **end poverty and hunger**, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. [Preamble]
- We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income **inequality** is addressed. [Article 14]
- People who are **vulnerable** must be empowered. [Article 23]

SDGs in the Light of NSSS Vision

- Build an inclusive Social Security System for all deserving Bangladeshis that effectively tackles and prevents poverty (**Goal 1**) and inequality (**Goal 10**) and contributes to broader human development (**Goal 3&4**), employment and economic growth (**Goal 8**).

In light of broader **Social Development Framework** described in the NSSS and NSSS objectives to reduce **poverty, inequality, and vulnerability** as well as promoting **inclusiveness** all SDGs have implications for Social Protection

Social Protection in SDGs

Targets and Indicators that Directly Mention Social Protection

- 1.3 Implement **nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures** for all, including **floors**, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
 - 1.3.1 *Proportion of population covered by **social protection floors/systems**, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable*
 - 1.a.2 **Proportion of total government spending** on essential services (education, health and **social protection**)
- 5.4 Recognize and **value unpaid care** and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and **social protection policies** and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and **social protection policies**, and progressively achieve **greater equality**
 - 10.4.1 *Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and **social protection** transfers*

NSSS has outlined the nationally appropriate SP system for Bangladesh (before SDGs)

Social Protection Floor has been recognized in the NSSS

In FY 2018-19, budget allocation of safety nets was 2.53 of GDP

NSSS has created provisions for adequate support for care givers

NSSS depicts social protection policy as a core element of other policies

ERADICATING POVERTY AND MINIMIZING INEQUALITY FOR ENSURING SHARED PROSPERITY IN BANGLADESH:

**Implementation Progress
(a Study by GED)**

Findings on Social Protection

Distribution of Safety Net Programmes by Shares of Beneficiaries and Benefits (Based on HIES 2016 Data, BBS), in percent

Programme	Share of beneficiaries (%)	Share of total benefits (%)
Stipend for Primary Students	36.3	14.3
Old Age Allowance	13.9	22.3
Stipend for Secondary and higher student	10.8	6.8
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	7.8	2.5
Gratuitous Relief (GR)- Food/ Cash	6.4	1.5
School Feeding Program	4.2	3.4
Widow/Deserted/Destitute Women Allowance	3.9	6.8
Test Relief (TR) Food (cash)	3.0	4.8
Ananda School (ROSC) [Cash/kind]	2.2	0.9
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	1.9	3.3
Allowances for the Financially Insolvent	1.3	3.2
General Relief Activities	1.0	0.3
Minor programmes	7.3	29.9
Total	100.0	100.0

- The biggest programme in terms of coverage is Primary School Stipend, which accounts for 36.3 percent of all beneficiaries.
- The next two big programmes are Old Age Allowance (13.9 percent) and Secondary School Stipend (10.8 percent).
- Thus, the two school stipend programmes together account for almost half of all the beneficiaries (47.1 percent).

Participation in Safety Net Programmes by Poverty Status of Households (Based on HIES 2016 Data, BBS), in percent

(This must be taken notice of CMC)

Poverty Status	Proportion of participating households	Share of participating households	Share of total benefits
Extreme Poor	33.7	17.5	13.7
Poor	32.6	32.7	25.0
Non-poor	21.6	67.4	75.0
All	24.3	100.0	100.0

- It is the non-poor who enjoy the bulk of the benefit.

Poverty Distribution by Divisions

Division	Poverty	Extreme Poverty
Barisal	26.4	14.4
Khulna	27.5	12.4
Rajshahi	28.9	14.2
Rangpur	47.3	30.6
Chittagong	18.3	8.6
Dhaka	19.6	9.4
Sylhet	16.2	11.5

- Rangpur is the poorest Division.
- Sylhet is the richest division

Regional Pattern of Participation by Households In Safety Net Programmes (Based on HIES 2016 Data, BBS), in percent

Division	Proportion of participating households	Proportion of poor households participating
East	17.4	23.0
Chittagong	19.2	24.5
Dhaka	15.0	21.2
Sylhet	23.0	26.4
West	31.1	39.3
Barisal	39.2	56.4
Khulna	28.3	31.3
Rajshahi	27.3	36.6
Rangpur	32.4	39.5
All	24.3	32.6

- West deserves more and receives more.

Contribution of Safety Net to Household Income (Based on HIES 2016 Data, BBS), in percent

Poverty Status	Proportion of income
All households	
Extreme poor	0.68
Poor	0.57
Non-poor	0.36
All	0.40
Only beneficiary households	
Extreme poor	2.15
Poor	1.76
Non-poor	1.86
All	1.83

- The contribution of safety net amounts to less than half of one percent (0.4 percent) of household income
- For safety net beneficiaries, it 1.86 percent of their total income

Distribution of Safety Net Programmes by Poverty Orientation and Share of Benefits (Based on HIES 2016 Data, BBS), in percent

Programme	Proportion of poor beneficiaries	Share of total benefits
<i>School Feeding Programme</i>	51.5	3.3
Ananda School (ROSC)	49.0	0.9
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	41.6	2.5
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	39.7	3.3
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	36.4	1.5
Primary School Stipend	36.4	14.3
Insolvency Allowance	36.3	3.2
Widow Allowance	32.1	6.8
General Relief Activities	31.3	0.3
Minor Programmes	30.0	30.2
Old Age Allowance	29.4	22.2
Secondary School Stipend	27.2	6.8
Test Relief (TR)	19.7	4.7
All	34.6	100.0

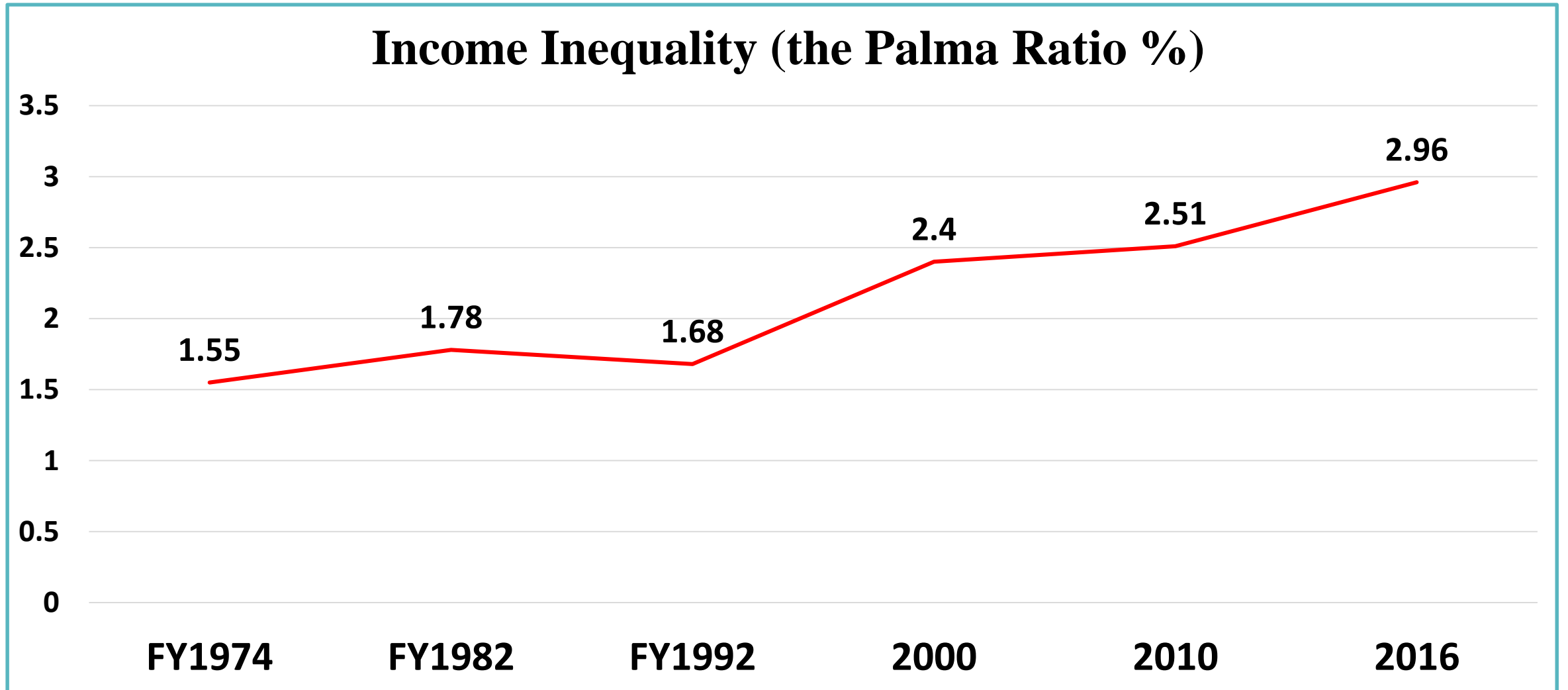
- School Feeding Programme is the most prominent in terms of poverty orientation followed by Ananda School

Government Expenditure on Safety Net Programmes, in percent

Fiscal Year	Share of Budget		Share of GDP	
	Budget	Revised Budget	Budget	Revised Budget
2009-10	15.22	15.12	2.52	2.42
2010-11	14.75	16.07	2.50	2.64
2011-12	13.79	13.63	2.51	2.40
2012-13	11.87	12.20	2.18	2.23
2013-14	11.40	12.33	2.13	2.26
2014-15	12.28	12.78	2.30	2.02
2015-16	12.72	13.60	2.19	2.08
2016-17	13.28	12.88	2.31	2.09
2017-18	13.54	13.06	2.44	2.17
Source: Finance Division				

- NSSS commitment of increasing SSP spending as percent of GDP to 3 percent is yet to be attained.
- Budget implication

Income Inequality (the Palma Ratio %)

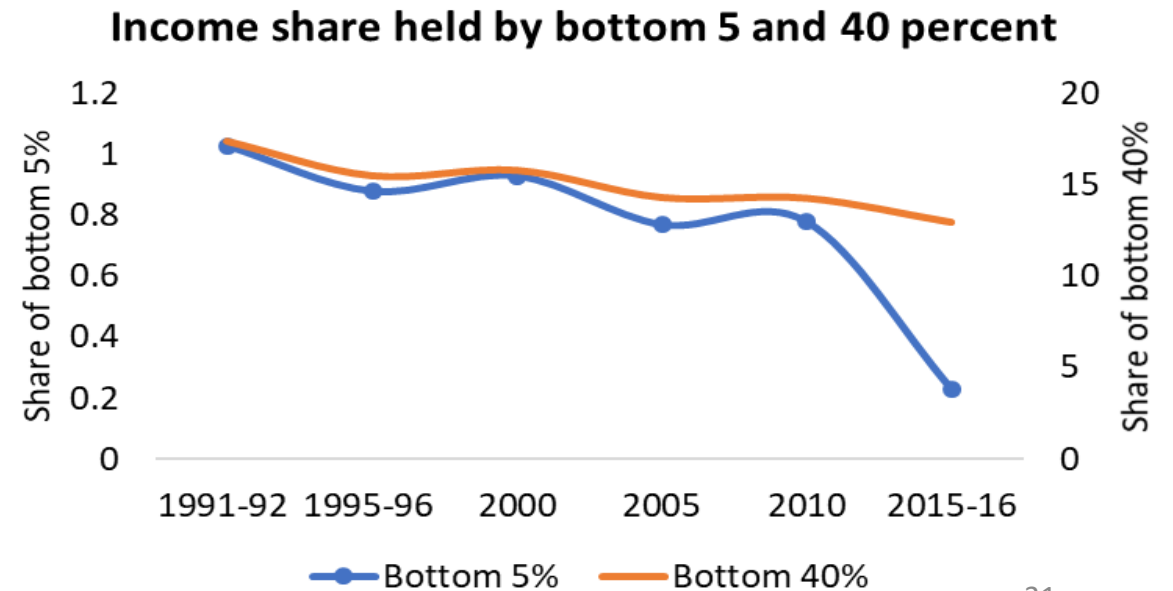
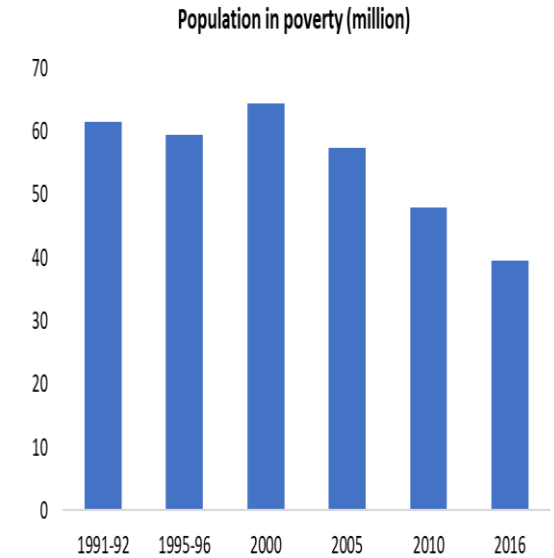
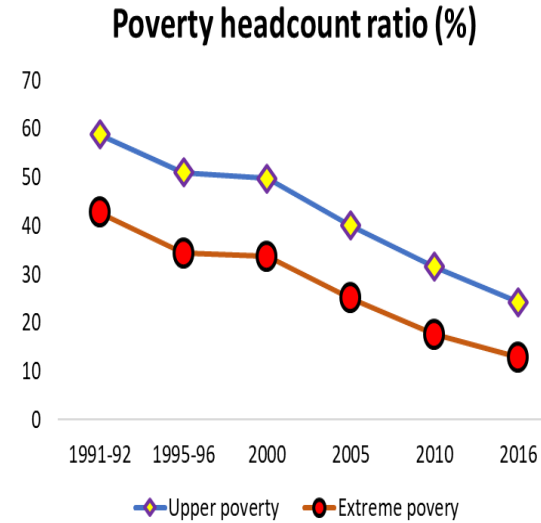


An Implementation Review of the NSSS

The Findings

From the HIES 2016: the relevance of the NSSS

- Impressive performance in declining poverty
- Still 40 million poor (24.3%) is poor
- Another 30 million vulnerable
- Rising disparity



Social Security Expenditure

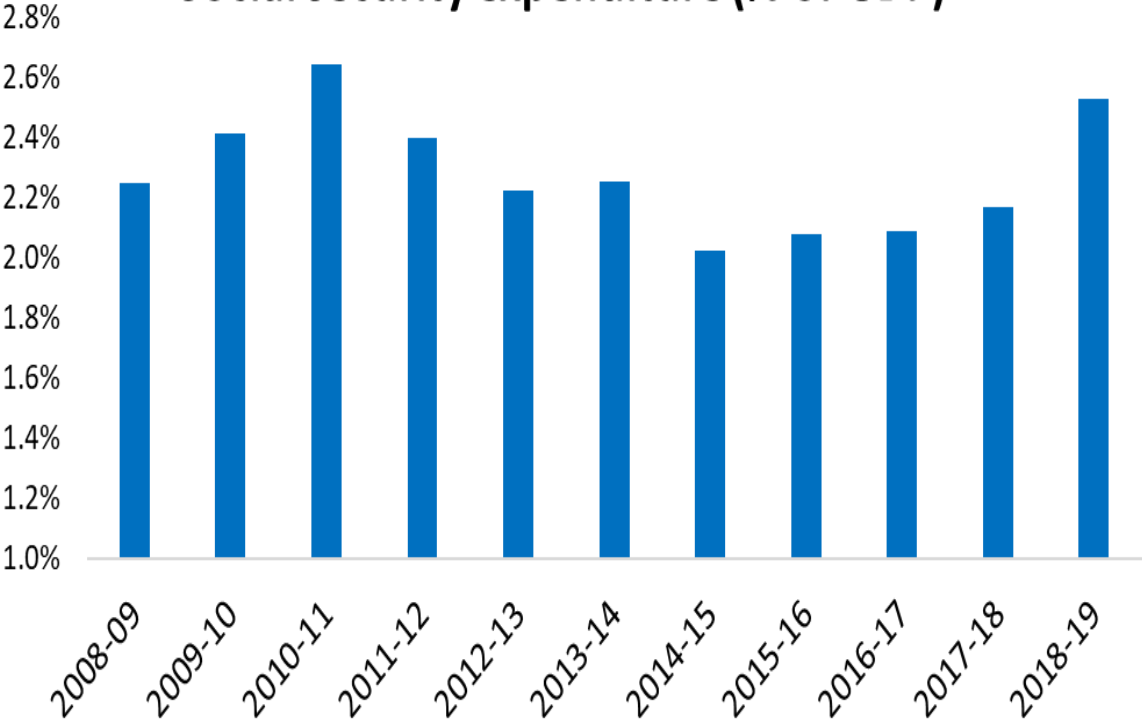
SSP budget TK. 641 billion

114 programmes

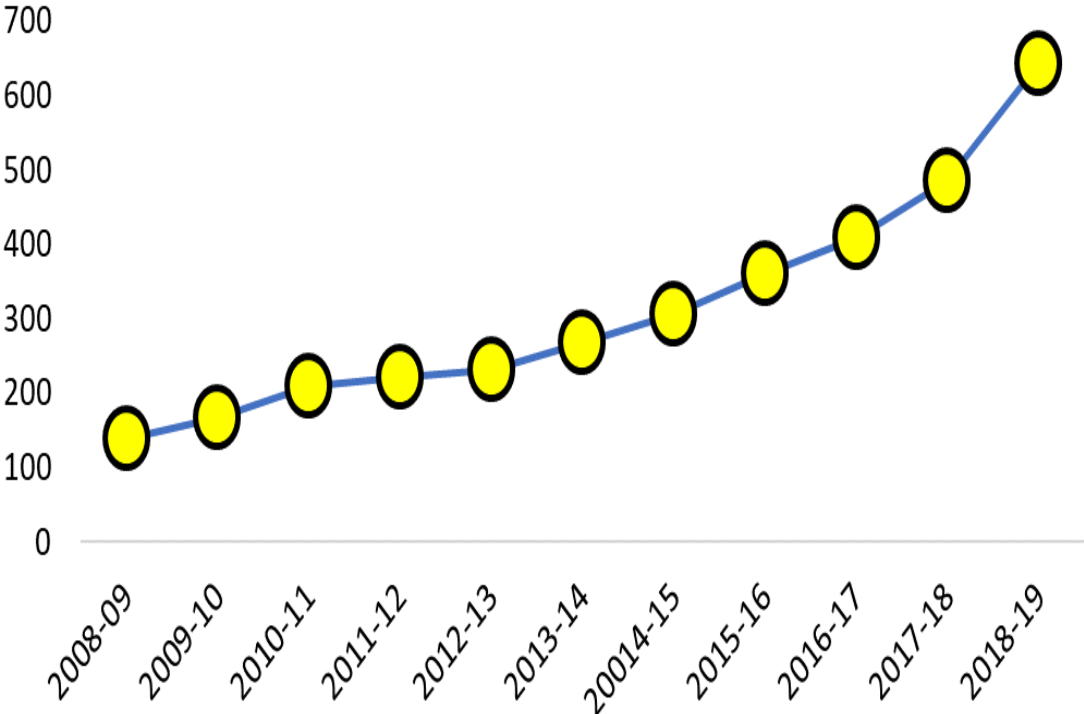
2.5% of GDP

13.8% of budget

Social security expenditure (% of GDP)



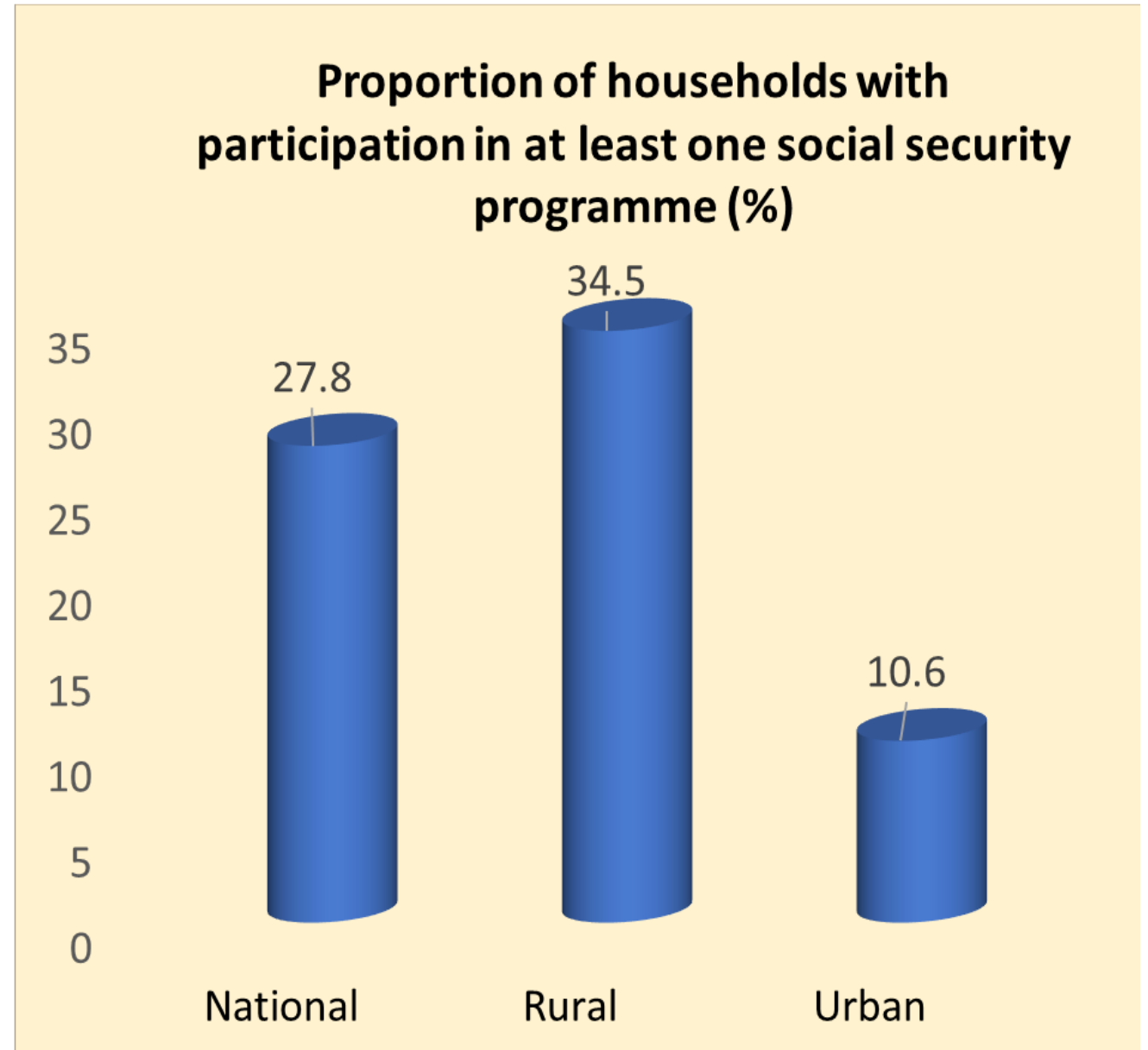
Social safety budgetary allocation (billion TK)



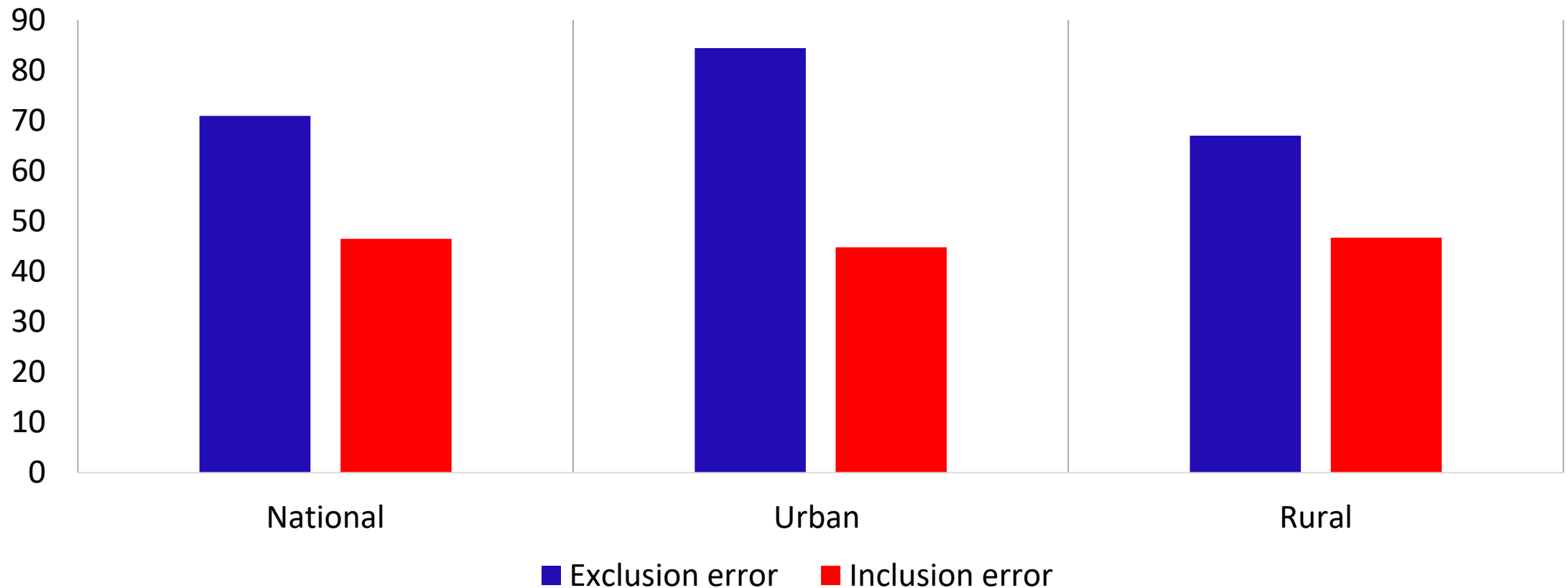
Social Security Programme Coverage

27.8% households (28.7% of population)

Rural households with higher access than urban.



High targeting errors



(Estimated from the HIES 2016, as part of the Mid-term Review exercise)

Poverty impact of SSPs (using poverty headcount ratio)

Impact of SSPs on poverty is estimated to be small

0.6 percentage points for upper poverty

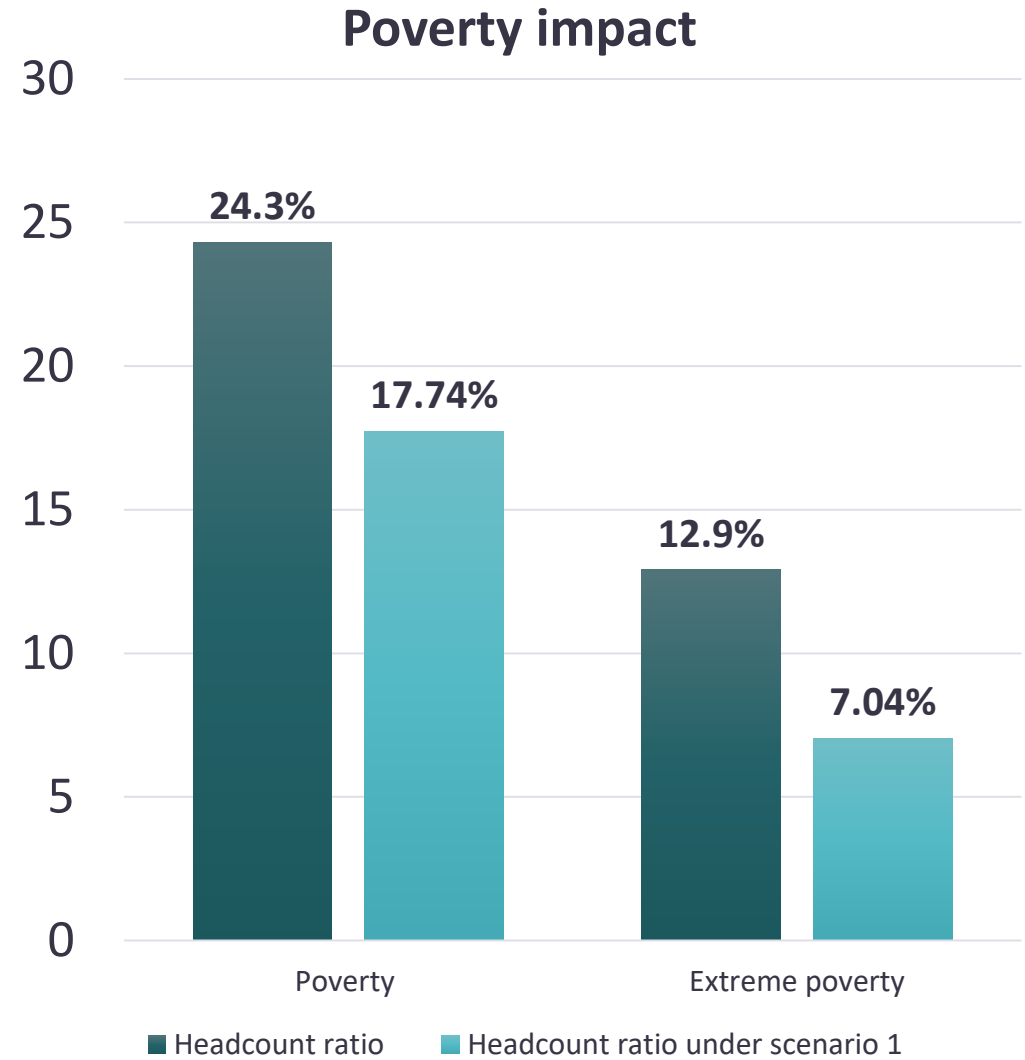
0.7 percentage points for extreme poverty

Poverty impact: if the inclusion error is zero (Scenario 1)

Simulation: if inclusion error is eliminated

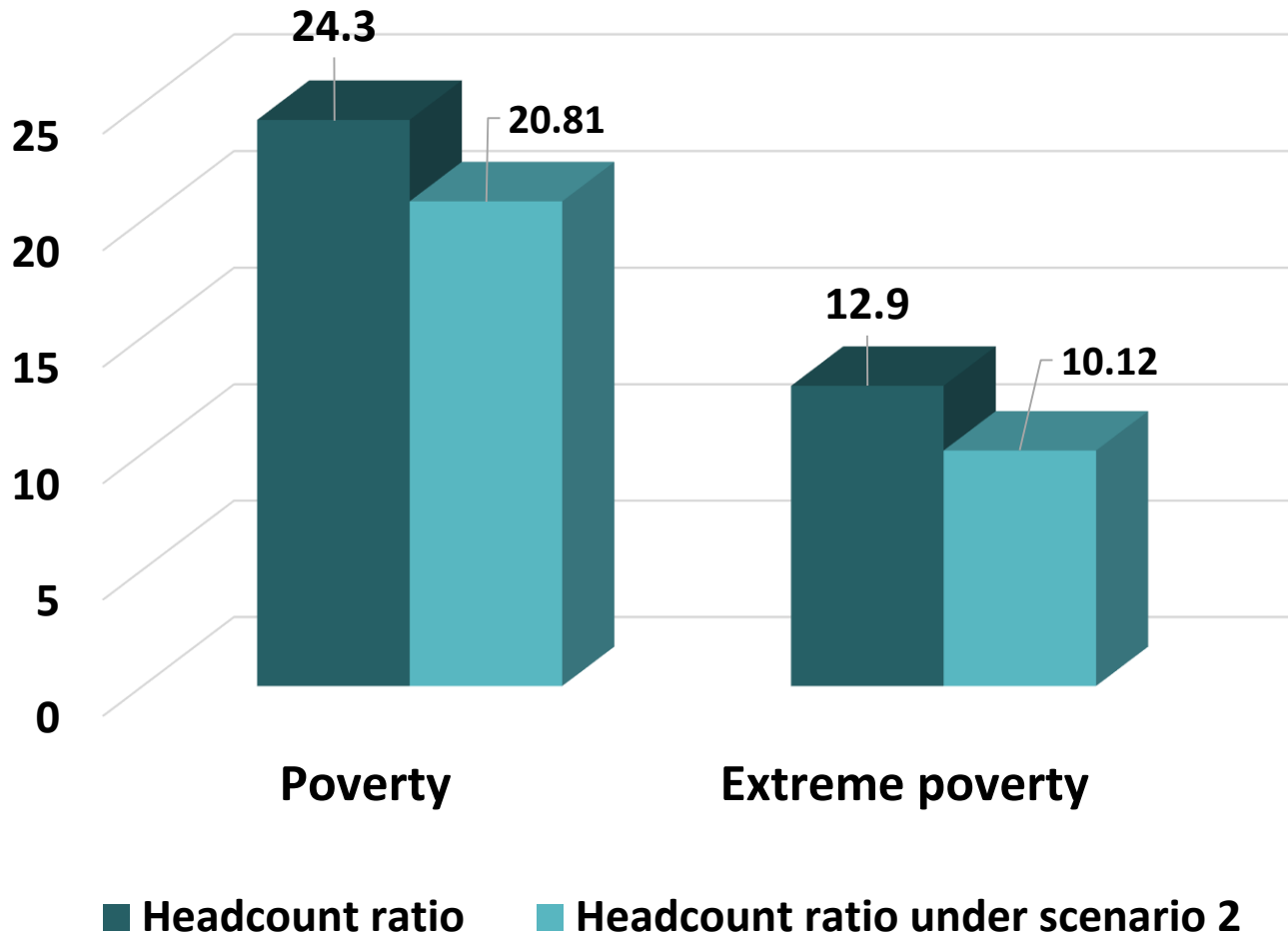
Scenario 1: saved resources are distributed among the households in a manner that would be just enough to make them non-poor

- Poverty declined to 17.7%
- Extreme poverty fell to 7% from 12.9%



Poverty impact: if the inclusion error is zero (Scenario 2)

Poverty impact



Scenario 2: saved resources are distributed amongst the households by TK 500 each

- Poverty declined to 20.8%
- Extreme poverty fell 10.1%

Reforms Suggested

A. Programmatic reforms

1. Strengthening social security for the children (age <1 – 18)
- 2.a. Strengthening programmes for working age (age 19-59)
- 2.b. Strengthening programmes for vulnerable women (age 19-59)
3. Comprehensive pension system for the elderly
4. Strengthening the system 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 and special schemes/programmes

B. Institutional reforms

1. Two -Phase Reforms:
 - a) CMC-led Cluster Coordination Approach of Implementing Ministries (2015-25)
 - b) Ministry of Social Welfare to implement Life Cycle Programmes (2026 and onwards)
2. Establish a single registry MIS
3. Strengthen government-to-person (G2P) payment systems
4. Strengthen processes for selecting recipients
5. Establish a complaint and grievance mechanism
6. Establish a Result Based Monitoring & Evaluation system

A.1 Strengthening Social Security for the Children

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Child Benefit programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing phase – Agamir Shishu • Pilot to merge maternity allowance and lactating mother allowance
Primary and Secondary School Stipends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school stipend universal (beneficiary 15 million) • Secondary education stipend declined. • Revised rate of stipend approved. • Implementation plan finalized but not approved
a) Orphans’ programme b) School meal programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage increased at 12% per year (beneficiaries 120 thousand orphans) • School meal programme not implemented. • School feeding programme running in 104 poverty prone Upazilas.
Child Maintenance Payment: a) Conduct study b) Formulate and implement policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study is yet to be undertaken. • Policy is yet to be formulated.

A.2.a Strengthening Programmes for Working Age

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Strengthen quality of education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of training recipients increased (both male and female) • Institutional capacity building: MEWOE has established 27 new TTCs and five IMTs by 2017-18. 70 TTCs and 6 IMTs are in operation. • Training of the trainers: Under the STEP and SEIP programmes, the BMET signed two MOUs with Guangzhou Industry & Trade Technical College (GZITTC), China and Nanyang Polytechnic International, Singapore. • Identifying new sector for overseas employment: 53 country study under MoEWOE.
Strengthen and consolidate all workfare programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage increased. • Review report of consolidation has not been prepared.
Conduct study on Unemployment, Accident, Sickness and Maternity Insurance Pilot and expand nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis prepared, and several workshops held. • Piloting did not take place. It depends on the study output.

A.2.b Strengthening Programmes for Vulnerable Women

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Vulnerable Women's Benefit (VWB): <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Prepare and submit implementation plan➤ Introduce VWB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coverage of VGD has increased by more than 10%• The concept note for VWB programme has not been developed. The WFP is providing technical support to MoWCA in preparing plan. Piloting missed the deadline.
Ensure childcare facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary survey has been conducted.• 94 daycares are operational under MoWCA.• A project is ongoing to establish at least one daycare centre in every upazila
Maternal Healthcare: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Make need assessment➤ Continue the programme and prepare expansion plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need assessment has not been implemented• Existing programme expanded at 10% on average• Expansion plan not prepared yet.

A.3 Comprehensive pension system for the elderly

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Old age allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Set age threshold at 60 ➤ Increase coverage ➤ Make list of people above age of 90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently age threshold is 65 for men, 62 for women. Discussion ongoing. • Coverage increased at 15%. Allowance increased • List has not been prepared yet. Discussion ongoing
Government Service Pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continue government pension, digitalize database and implement electronic fund transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing • Database digitalized • Electronic fund transfer has been adopted.
The National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct a study and submit to the Cabinet ➤ Pilot NSIS ➤ Formulate NSIS policy and roll it out nationwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study/report has not been submitted. • Several workshops were organised, FID is working to find out suitable model. A situation report has been presented in national social security conference.
Private Voluntary Pensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct a study ➤ Hold consultation with stakeholders ➤ Establish pension authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study has been commissioned but report has not been submitted • Progress made to establish a 'Pension Fund Management Authority'

A.4 Strengthening the System of Social Security for People with disabilities

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Prepare guidelines for disability identification	➤ Guideline is in place
➤ Set income criteria on individual basis	➤ Not yet set on individual basis
➤ Increase coverage by 10%	➤ Increased more than 10% annually. Transfer amount TK 700 per month
➤ Strengthen monitoring of schemes	➤ Disability information system (DIS) has been developed. But ineffective
➤ Submit detailed implementation plan	➤ Yet to be submitted

A.5 Strengthening the Social Security System for the Urban Poor

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Conduct a study on the need of social security in urban areas	A study on urban social protection is under process.

A.6 Consolidate and reform food security type programmes

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Consolidate food transfer programmes; coordinate with food stocking policy➤ Food distribution for disaster relief to continue as a disaster relief programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Consolidation yet to take place.➤ OMS, FFC, TR, GR and other disaster relief programmes are continued

A.7 Consolidation of special programmes and small schemes

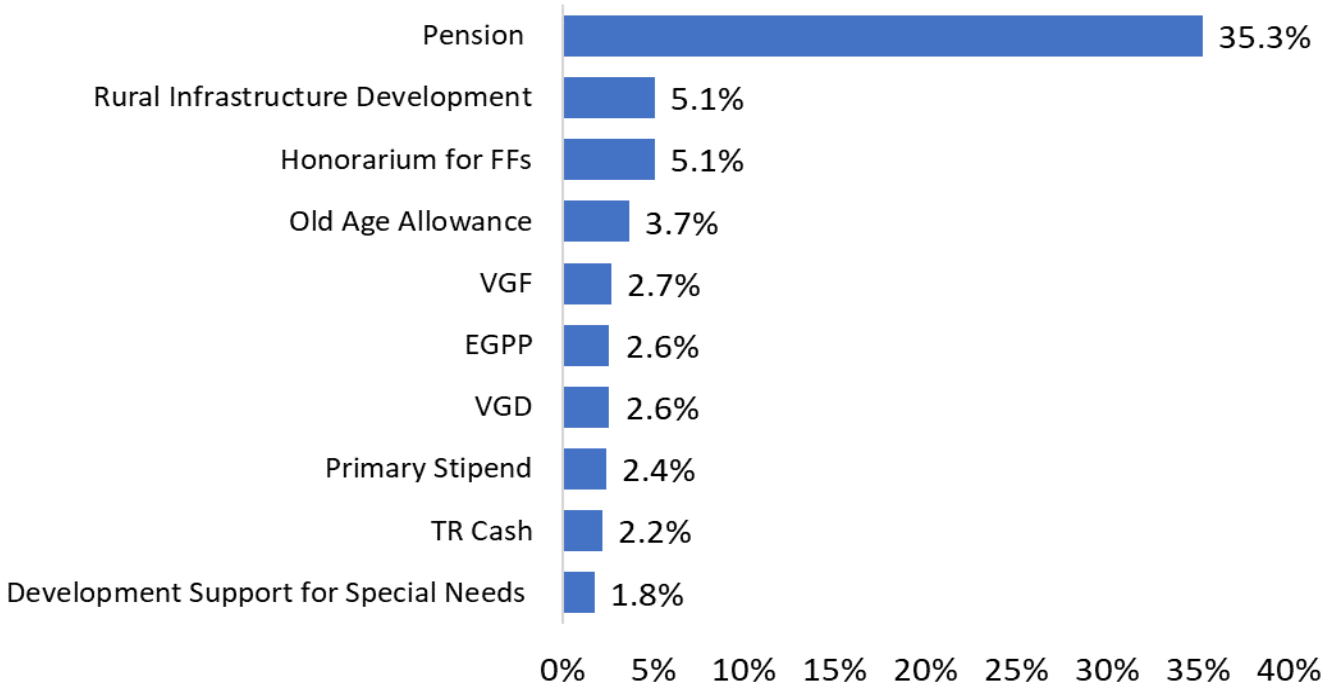
Activities envisaged	Implementation status
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Update database (of FFs)➤ Maintain benefit value in terms of GDP➤ Programmes for freedom fighters to be maintained and consolidated under one scheme called the Freedom Fighters' Benefit programme.	<p>MoLWA updating the beneficiary database.</p> <p>Transfer value for the honorarium for FFs increased to 10,000 for all FFs. Honorarium for the families of shaheed (martyred) and wounded Freedom Fighters (dead) was raised to Tk. 30,000. State honorarium to a total number of 676 Freedom Fighters with gallantry awards has been raised.</p> <p>-Consolidation possible?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Make list of programmes to be continued, scaled up and phased out.➤ Review the proposals and prepare a report on consolidation➤ Implement the consolidation	<p>Sample business case has been prepared and sent to all line ministries. Inadequate development.</p> <p>Consolidation is in place on ad-hoc basis. Number of programmes declined to 114 in 2018-19 declining from 139</p>

A7. Programme Consolidation

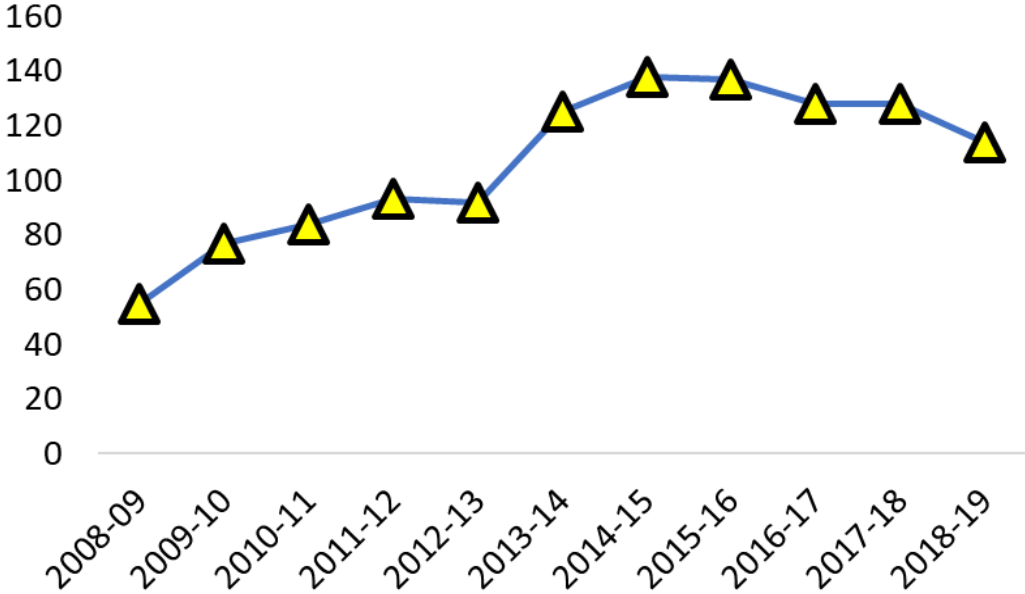
Top 20 programmes comprise close to all SSP budget

Smallest 50 account for just 2 percent

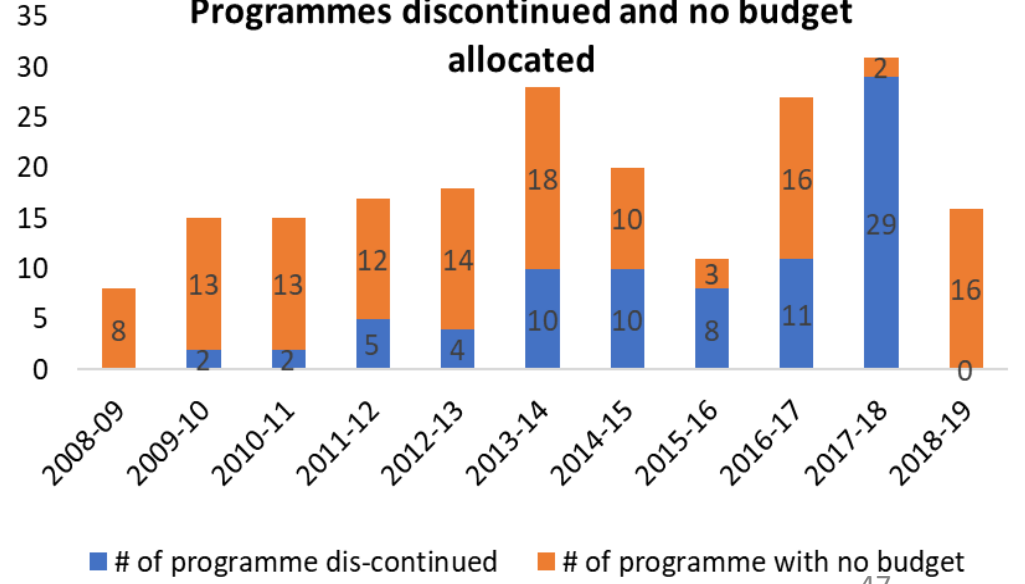
Major programmes by budget, 2018-19



of programmes, 2008-19



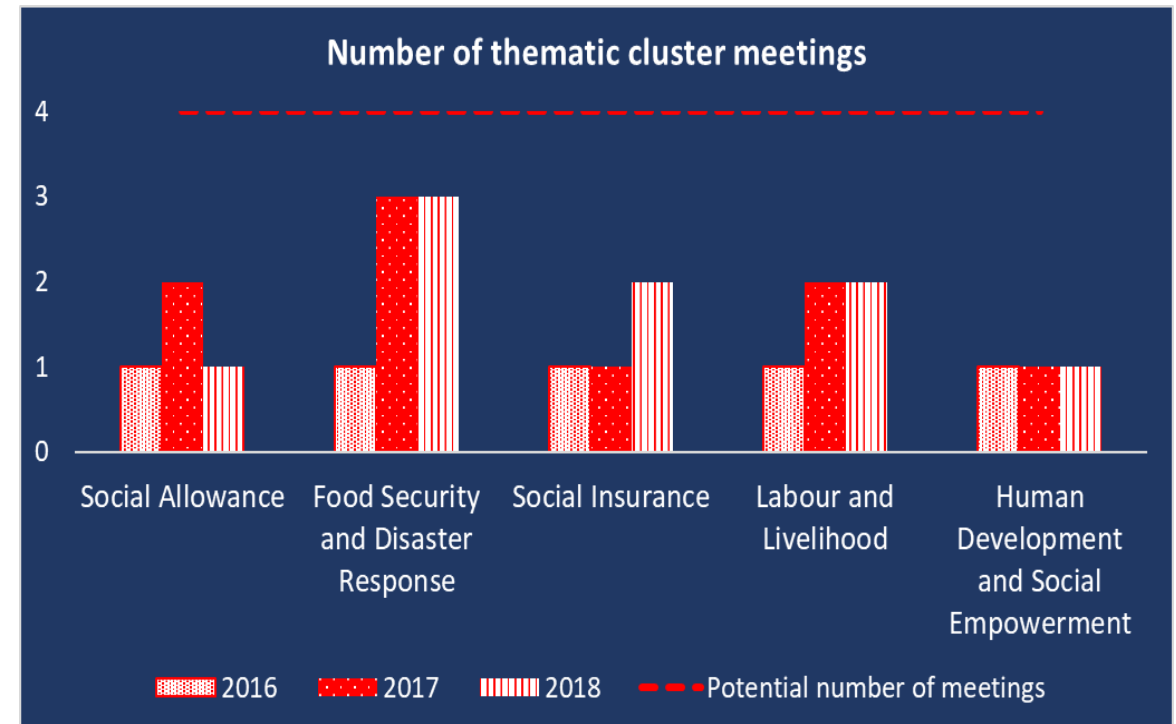
Programmes discontinued and no budget allocated



Review of the Progress Made on Institutional Reforms

B.1 CMC led Cluster Coordination Approach of Implementing Ministries

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
Introduce Cluster Approach to Ministries' SSP implementation	Cluster Coordination Approach introduced. Responsibilities of cluster-lead ministries, and associated line ministries/divisions elaborated
Review efficiency and effectiveness of the cluster approach and CMC will ensure coordination and supervision of programmes (till 2025)	



B.2 Establish a single registry management information system (MIS)

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Create online MIS and make it accessible	➤ Online MIS programme created for only 6; few others are in development phase.
➤ Create the database with GIS and socio-economic condition of people	➤ BBS completed household census for NHS. Now working on post field-work data processing. The implementation is delayed.
➤ Commission a review of MISs across all social security schemes	➤ GIS and socio-economic database work depends on BBS delivering survey
➤ Link MIS with cash disbursement	➤ No study has been completed to develop ideal MIS. Preliminary survey of the existing MIS has been done.
➤ Establish a single registry on a pilot basis within SID	➤ Social Protection Budget Management Unit (SPBMU) MIS under Finance Division. Linked with eight major social protection schemes of five line-ministries
➤ Establish nationwide single registry	➤ Pilot programme within SID is yet to be initiated
	➤ Will not be possible within the timeline.

B.3 Strengthen government to person (G2P) payment

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Review of current payment system	➤ Review completed
➤ Design digital payment architecture	➤ Digital payment architecture designed
➤ Piloting G2P	➤ Pilot programmes conducted
➤ Rolling out for all cash transfer programme	➤ Few programmes (6 programmes of 5 ministries) are using G2P but partially implemented. Yet to be implemented for all programmes. However elaborate efforts are underway.

B.4 Strength processes for selecting recipients of social security schemes

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Form cross governmental advisory board	➤ M&E committee headed by member GED formed. Formation of the cross-governmental advisory board is underway.
➤ Review of selection process and implement recommendations	➤ Study carried out on the review of selection criteria, recommendations have not been developed.
➤ Combine PMT with use of LGIs and NGOs in identifying beneficiaries	➤ Developing PMT depends on the successful completion of BBS's NHD.

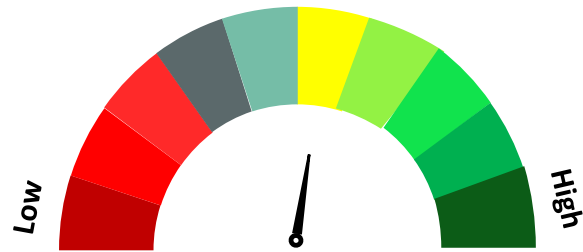
B.5 Establish a complaint and Grievance Redressal System (GRS)

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Commission study to design the mechanism and initiate implementation	➤ The study was completed in due time.
➤ Develop second generation GRS software	➤ Second-generation GRS software developed and launched.
➤ Creating public awareness	➤ Public meetings held in at some upazilas

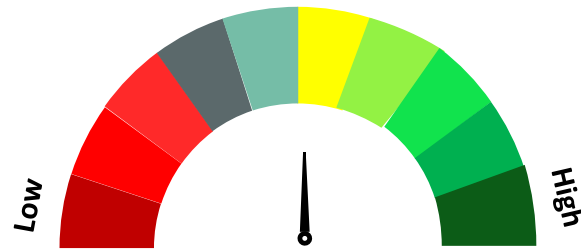
B.6 Establish a Result Based Monitoring & Evaluation system

Activities envisaged	Implementation status
➤ Establish task force to develop M&E framework	➤ An M&E task force has been formed. Initial M&E framework has been developed.
➤ Monitor the implementation progress and evaluate impacts of SSPs	➤ IMED monitors implementation of 36 programmes. No such process exists for other programmes. Impact evaluations of a few programmes are in progress.
➤ Desitilise monitoring and establish dashboard	➤ Few parts have been developed. Dashboard is not in place
➤ Implement task-force recommendations	➤ The first M&E report is yet to be finalized
➤ Conduct mid -term and end term evaluation of programmes	➤ Midterm implementation review is underway.

A Summary of Performance: Programmatic Reforms



Programmes for Children



Education & Training



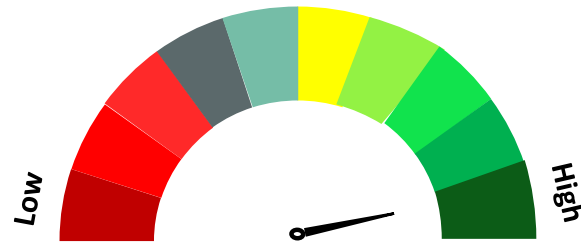
Pension for Elderly



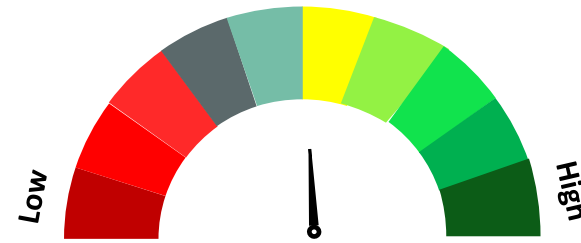
Programmes for People
with disabilities



Programme for Urban
Poor



Reform Food Security
Programmes



Programme
Consolidation

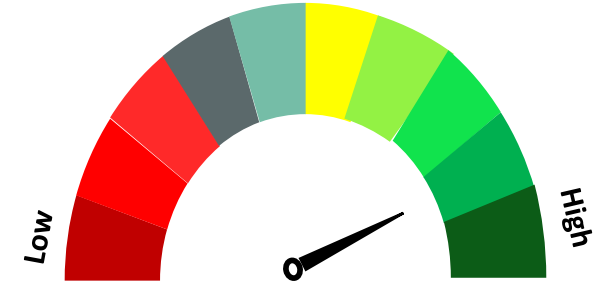
A Summary of Performance: Institutional Reforms



CMC Cluster



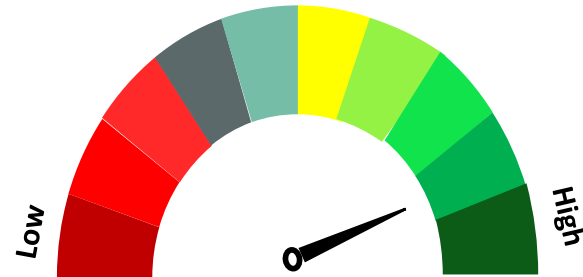
Single Registry MIS



G2P



Strengthening selection
processes



Grievance Redress
System



M&E

Thank You