



Social Protection

TOOKIT

Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme
Cabinet Division and General Economic Division
Government of Bangladesh



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Social Protection Toolkit

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Published by:

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Cabinet Division and General Economic Division
Government of Bangladesh

November 2022

Acronyms

CMC:	Centra Monitoring Committee
EIS :	Employment Injury Scheme
FY :	Fiscal Year
G2P :	Government to Persons
GED :	General Economic Division
GoB :	Government of Bangladesh
GRS :	Grievance Redress System
MIS :	Management Information System
NGO:	Non-Government Organizations
NSSS:	National Social Security Strategy
SDG :	Sustainable Development Goals
SSPS:	Social Security Policy Support Programme
UHC :	Universal Health Coverage

Defining Social Protection

Social protection is – “a set of formal and informal interventions that aim to reduce social and economic risks, vulnerabilities and deprivation for all people and facilitate equitable growth”.

The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) and European Report on Development define social protection as “A specific set of actions to address the vulnerability of people’s rights through social insurance, offering protection against risk and adversity throughout life; through social assistance, offering payments and in kind transfers to support and enable the poor; and through inclusion efforts that enhance the capability of the marginalized to access insurance and assistance”.

UNDP defines Social Protection as a set of nationally owned policies and instruments that provide income support and facilitate access to goods and services by all households and individuals at least at minimally accepted levels, to protect them from deprivation and social exclusion, particularly during periods of insufficient income, incapacity or inability to work."

(Source: UNDP. 2016. "Leaving No One Behind: A Social protection.)

FCDO consider social protection as a set of public actions that help address risk, vulnerability and chronic poverty.

<https://socialprotection.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ABCD-of-Social-Protection-1.pdf>

The World Bank defines Social Protection as a tool to achieve following


- a) **Resilience for the Vulnerable**-Insuring against impacts of different shocks
- b) **Opportunity for All**- Promoting human capital and access to productive work
- c) **Equity for the Poor**- Protecting against dire poverty and loss of human capital

[file:///D:/Documents/World%20bank%20-%20Social%20Protection%20\(poll\)_PCC15.pdf](file:///D:/Documents/World%20bank%20-%20Social%20Protection%20(poll)_PCC15.pdf)

International Labour Organization (ILO) define social protection as the set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury). ILO Considers Social Protection as Human Rights, Investment and productive factor.

<https://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/download/newsletter/2004/spring-e.pdf>

Asian Development Bank (ADB) defines social protection as a "set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income."



UNICEF defines Social Protection as “A set of policies and programs aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their life-course, with a particular emphasis towards vulnerable groups.”

European Union defines social protection as “policies and actions that enhance the capacity of all people, but notably poor and vulnerable groups, to escape from poverty, or avoid falling into poverty, and better manage risks and shocks and aim at providing a higher level of social security through income security and access to essential services (in particular, health and education) throughout active and inactive periods and periods of need throughout

<https://socialprotection.org/learn/glossary/what-is-social-protection>

UN-FAO defines Social Protection as a set of policies and programs that addresses economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities to food insecurity and poverty by protecting and promoting livelihoods.”

Source: FAO. 2017. "Social Protection Framework: Promoting rural development for all". Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.



Constitutional Provision for Social Security (Article 15 of Bangladesh Constitution)

Article-15: 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 –

(a) the provision of the basic necessities of life; clothing, shelter, education and medical care;

(b) the right to work, that is the right to guaranteed employment at a reasonable wage having regard to the quantity and quality of work

(c) the right to reasonable rest, recreation and leisure; and

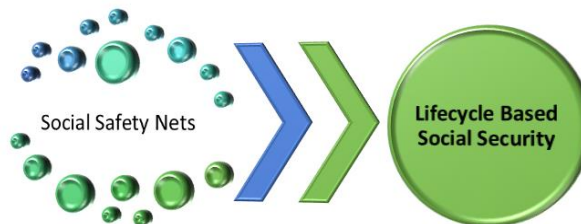
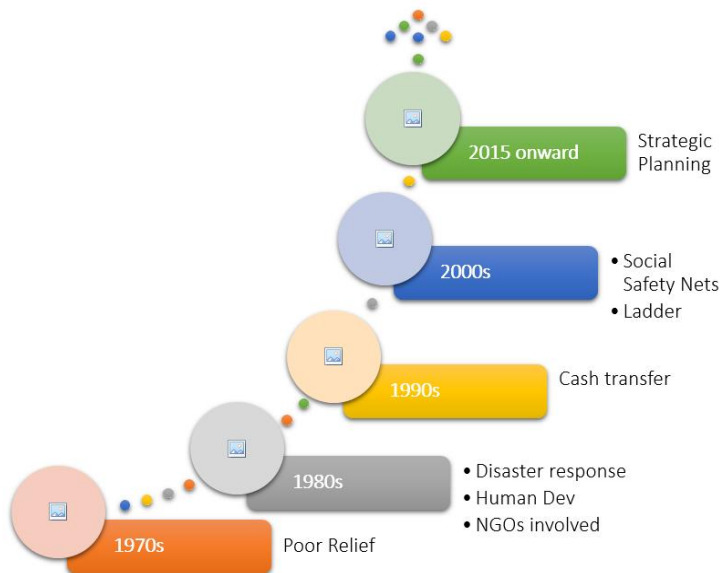
(d) the right to social security, that is to say, to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from unemployment, illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age, or in other such cases.

Source: The constitution of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

<http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-367.html>

Evolution of Social Security in Bangladesh

Evolution of Social Security in Bangladesh



-  Comprehensive
-  Demand driven
-  Long term planning
-  Development oriented
-  E-governance

For details, pls visit

[WWW](#)

National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015

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 Monitoring Committee (CMC) for the Social Safety Net Programmes Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. Later the NSSS was prepared and approved by the Cabinet on 00/00/2015

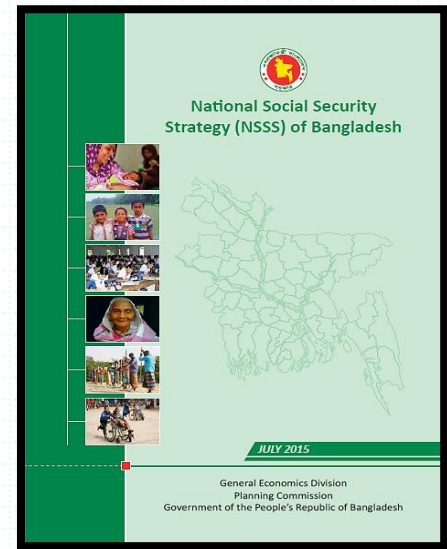
The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), which focuses on life cycle risks, with programs for children, working age people– including specific focus on youth and vulnerable women – the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The NSSS has been designed with various schemes to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration and management involving with it and to continue deepening the partnership with different stakeholders.

The NPSS also bears the international standard of social protection, strategic analysis, financing mechanism for implementation of NSSS, implementation mechanism including the result based monitoring and evaluation.

The vision of NSSS is “to build an inclusive Social Security System for all deserving Bangladeshis that effectively tackles and prevents poverty and inequality and contribute to broader human development, employment and economic growth”.

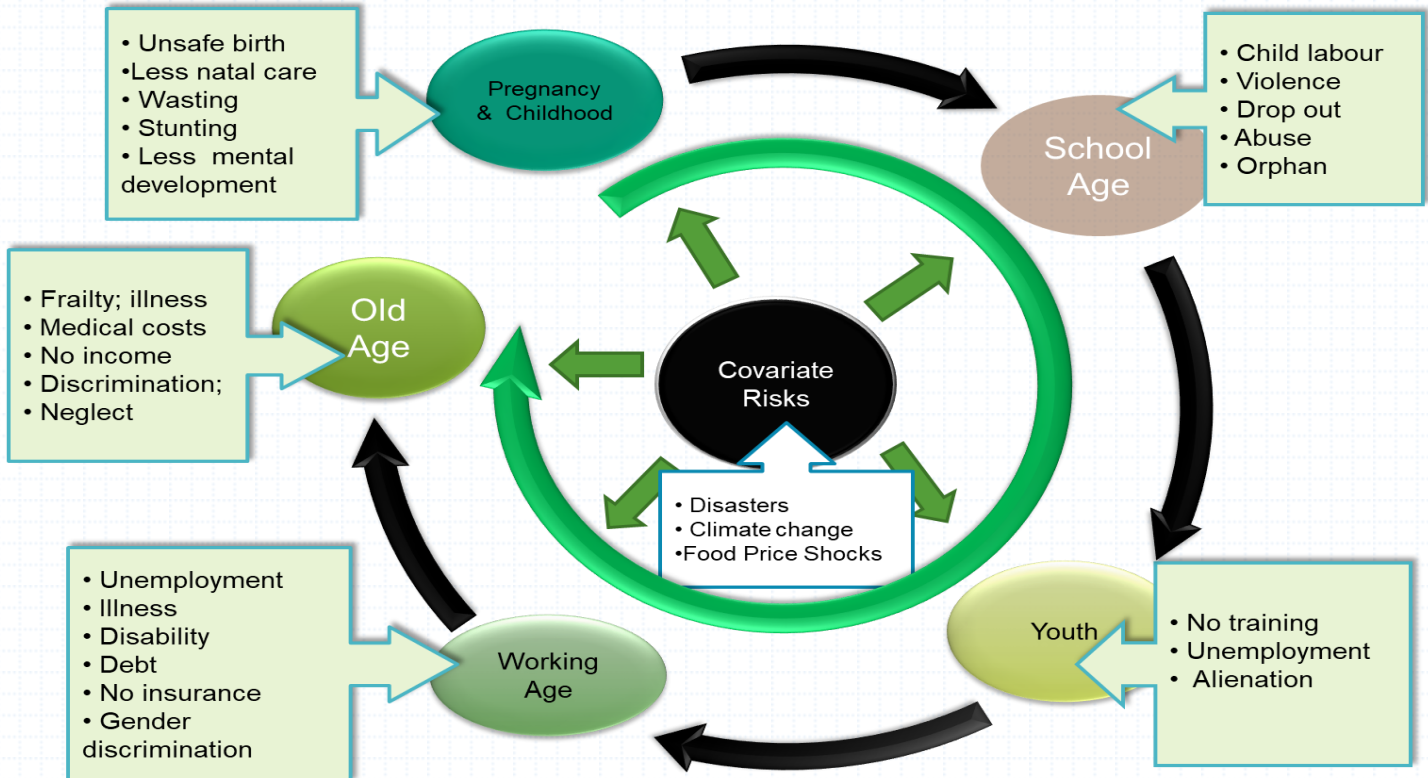
The NSSS provides that, the GoB would tackle appropriate steps towards achieving this vision while being cognizant of the reality that substantial change will take time. The GoB will focus on building the formulation of a progressive and inclusive system

For details, pls visit

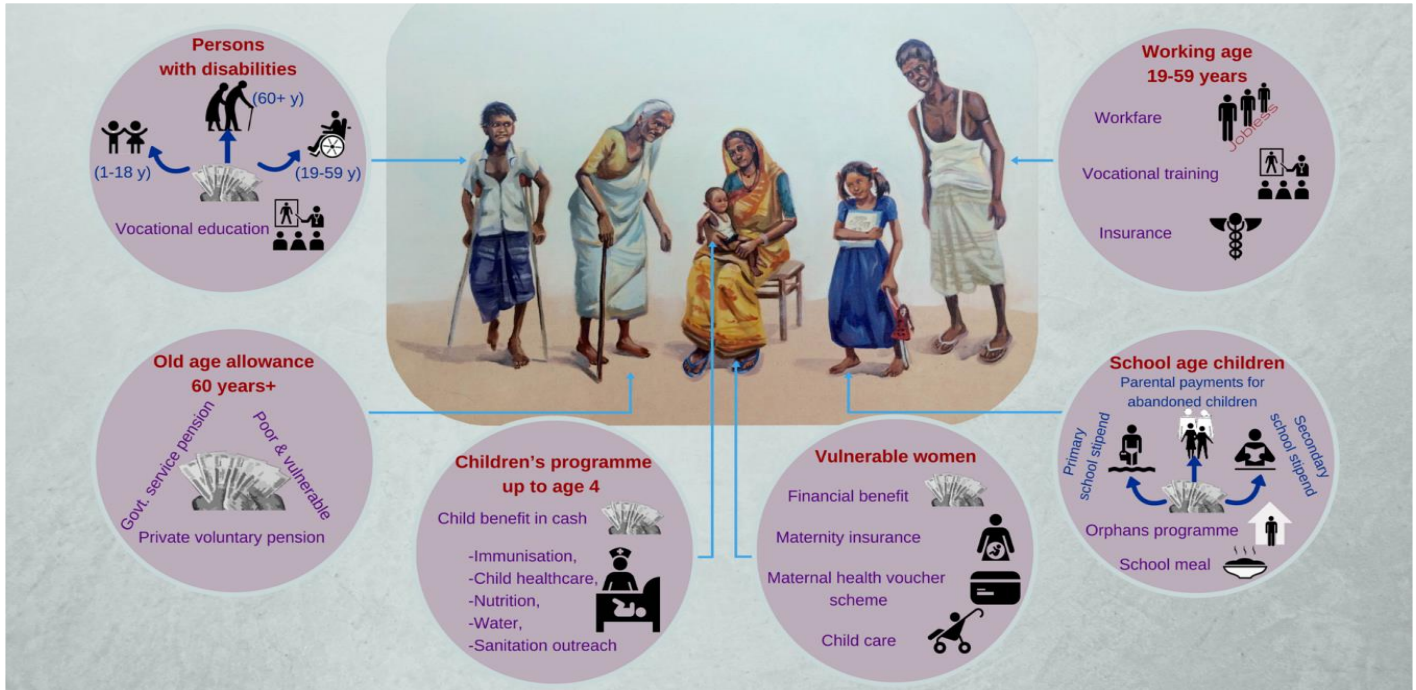


<https://socialprotection.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/National-Social-Security-Strategy-English.pdf>

Lifecycle Framework

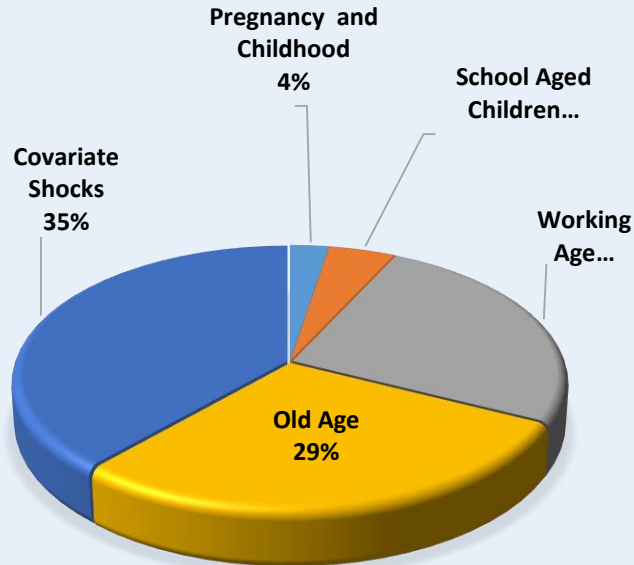


Core Lifecycle Programmes



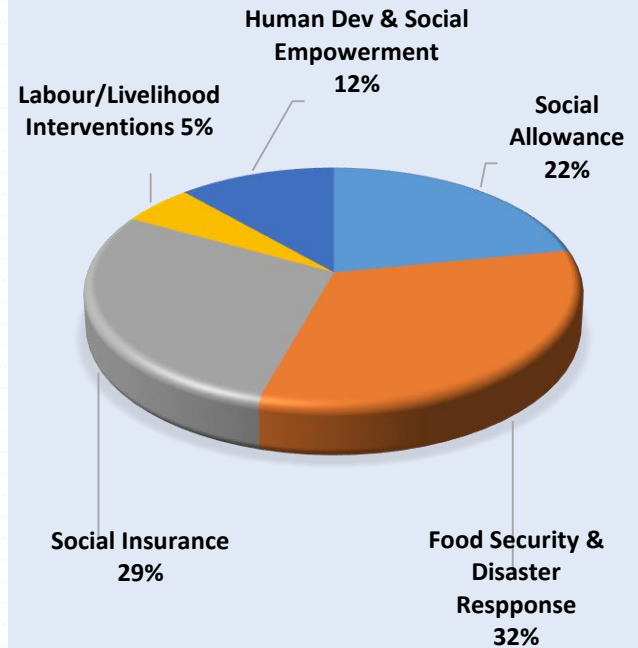
Lifecycle Based Allocation for Social Protection

Fiscal Year 2021-2022



Thematic Allocation

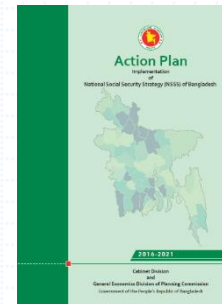
Fiscal Year 2021-2022



Action Plan for Implementation of NSSS (2016-2021)

NSSS Action Plan, Phase I includes Program reform for 2016-2021, gender focused actions, Action Plan for Ministries and Divisions, financing and lifecycle based allocation, Action Plan for thematic clusters and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

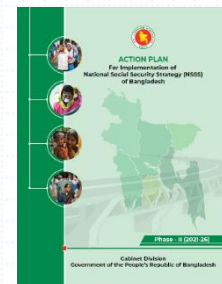
The action plan suggests introduction of few newer programs in addition to scaling up some existing ones while also singling out some programs for continuation as usual. The action plan for governance reform incorporates agenda for strengthening systems of objective targeting based on poverty scores, formulation of a single registry integrated MIS and digital payment



https://cabinet.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/cabinet.portal.gov.bd/page/6ad00da9_924b_455a_b0e4_c75a960b0808/Action-Plan-of-NSSS.pdf

Action Plan for Implementation of NSSS Phase II (2021-2026)

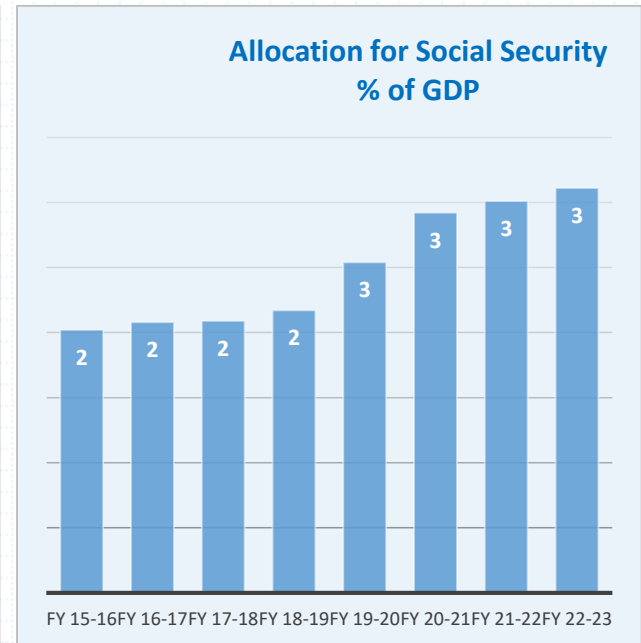
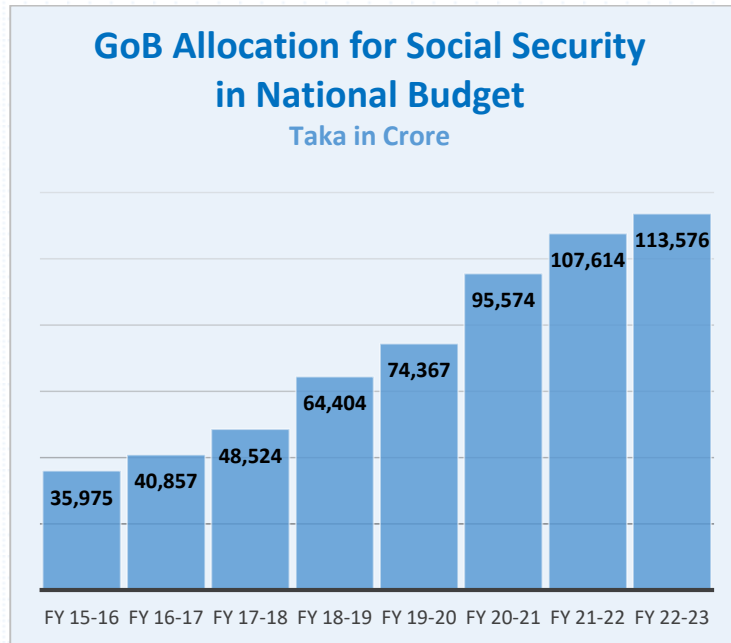
NSSS Action Plan Phase II was launched in October 06, 2022. Specific action plan of 39 ministries have been compiled together in this document for social protection program reforms and strengthening institutional capacity. This action plan provides a framework for program reforms through consolidation of programmes according to a lifecycle framework and modernization of the delivery system by use of a Single Registry MIS, G2P, GRS and result based Monitoring and Evaluation.



<https://socialprotection.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Action-Plan-For-Implementation-of-NSSS-of-Bangladesh-2021-26.pdf>

Social Security Financing

The Government of Bangladesh has been considering social security as an important development agenda from human rights aspects and also as a tool for poverty eradication. In the fiscal year 2022-23, the GoB is expending 16% of total budget for social security which is 3.2 % of GDP.

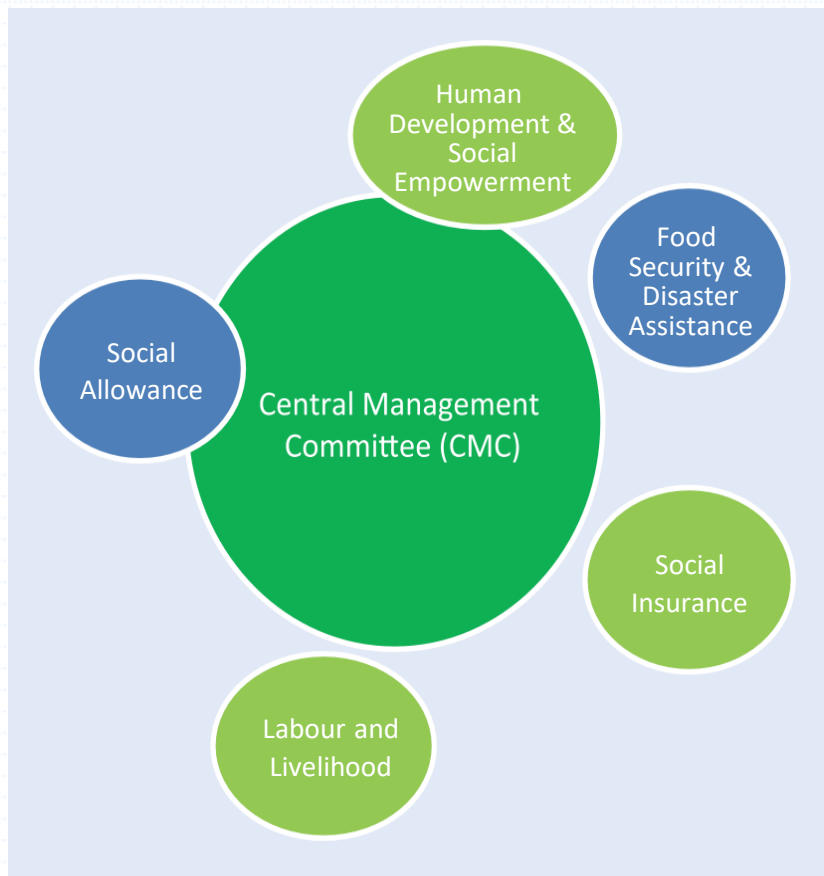


Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Thematic Cluster

What is a thematic Cluster?

In NSSS, the thematic cluster simply implies a system of grouping or classifying social security programmes under a theme or subject matter of the programmes. The NSSS proposes the formulation of five thematic clusters according to the nature of the programmes. In line with the NSSS, the Cabinet Division issued a circular to formulate these committees with representatives of ministries/divisions which have programmes with thematic resemblances. However, the thematic cluster has been often erroneously interpreted by some as the grouping of ministries/divisions. Incidentally, the concept of clustering of ministries was another hot topic for governance reforms in Bangladesh, further adding to the confusion.



Social Protection Linkage with SDGs



Target 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.

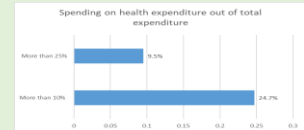
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential Services (education, health and social protection).



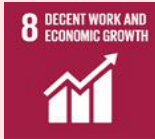
Target 3.8: Achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large households expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.



Target 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.

Social Protection Linkage with SDGs



Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its form.

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.



10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

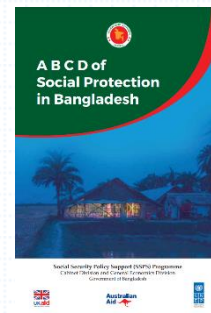
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.

ABCD of Social Protection in Bangladesh

Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme of cabinet Division and General Economic Division has published ABCD of Social Protection in Bangladesh. The book has 11 chapters covering social protection concepts, different dimension of poverty, impact of social protection and social protection as an obligation, broad approaches of social protection, evolution of social protection in Bangladesh, formulation of NSSS, organizational reforms and governance of social protection.

For details, pls visit –

<https://socialprotection.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/ABCD-of-Social-Protection-1.pdf>

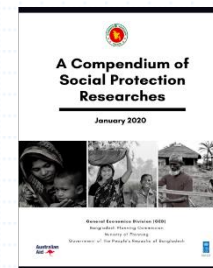


A Compendium of Social Protection Researches

General Economic Division (GED) under Bangladesh Planning Commission has published A Compendium of Social Protection Researches. This publication is compilation of important research works related to social protection. Eminent researchers of the country were engaged for conducting these research works. This compendium includes research findings on Barriers of assessing social protection programs for the poor and marginalized, Cost-benefit ratio on effects of social protection cash transfer, Implication of changing demographics and effects on social protection in Bangladesh, Long term effect of livelihood promotion types of social security programs, Workfare program and skill development in Bangladesh : evidence and policy implication, Harmonization of small social security programs: issues and policy options, Diagnostics for urban poverty and social security needs of the urban poor in Bangladesh and a perception study on persons with disabilities in Bangladesh.

For details, pls visit:

<https://socialprotection.gov.bd/en/2021/01/12/a-compendium-of-social-protection-researches/>



Single Registry MIS for Social Protection Programs

A Single Registry is a software platform combining MIS data from individual programmes into an integrated database that supports all social protection programmes. Each programme MIS needs to be compatible with and capable of being linked to other MISs in the sector.

A Single Registry will help policy makers in appropriate decision making in the social security sector in Bangladesh. The Government will establish a national Single Registry that is based on programme-specific MISs that communicate with each other and deliver comprehensive information across government. The Government expects a fully functioning national Single Registry to be in place under NSSS Action Plan Phase – II 2021-26 time period.

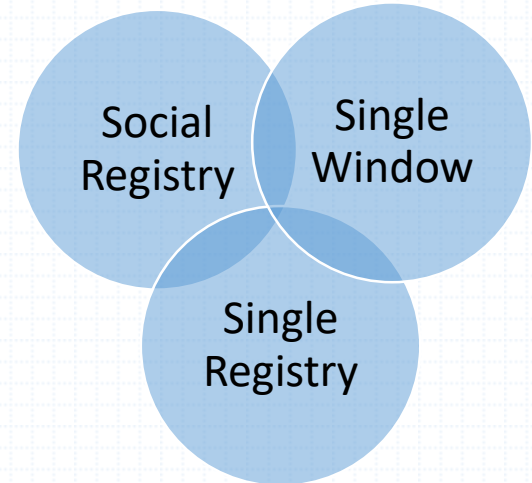
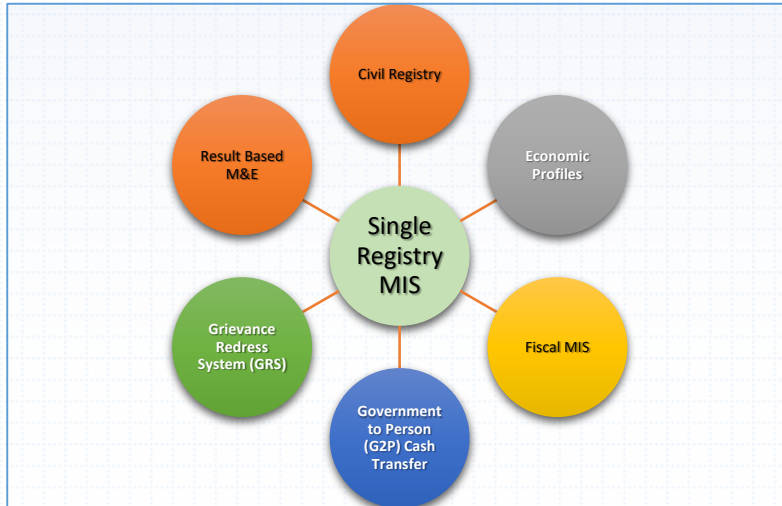
Efficiency and transparency in social security programme delivery, and minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors in selecting beneficiaries, are key to the success of social security programmes. There is a need for an integrated MIS to improve monitoring of the social security system

The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) envisages a Single Registry based on a national identity system of all Bangladeshi citizens. Intended users of the Single Registry include the Central Management Committee (CMC) on Social Security Programmes of the Cabinet Division, the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for social security system oversight, and individual line ministries for programme improvements with the help of ICT Division.

How it will work

- Single Registry MIS provides a single platform to store essential information sourced from MISs of different social protection programmes. Such information includes number of beneficiaries of each programme, disaggregated by age, gender, disability, region, etc.; the value and frequency of transfers to beneficiaries; records on grievances and time taken to redress them.
- Having such a data warehouse facilitates comprehensive oversight of the national social security system, providing information required for continuous monitoring and consolidated reporting at regular intervals. Having more or less real-time easy access to aggregate, yet disaggregated, data supports key policy makers in framing more responsive and inclusive policies and in reforming programmes.
- Single Registry beneficiary details can be verified electronically against the Bangladesh Household Database, which helps in the elimination of fraud and ensures that the programmes pay only eligible beneficiaries (double dipping) based on National Identity System. Linkage with the Household Database can also flag beneficiaries gaining eligibility for certain programmes and enable beneficiaries' transition between programmes across the life cycle as their circumstances change.

Single Registry MIS

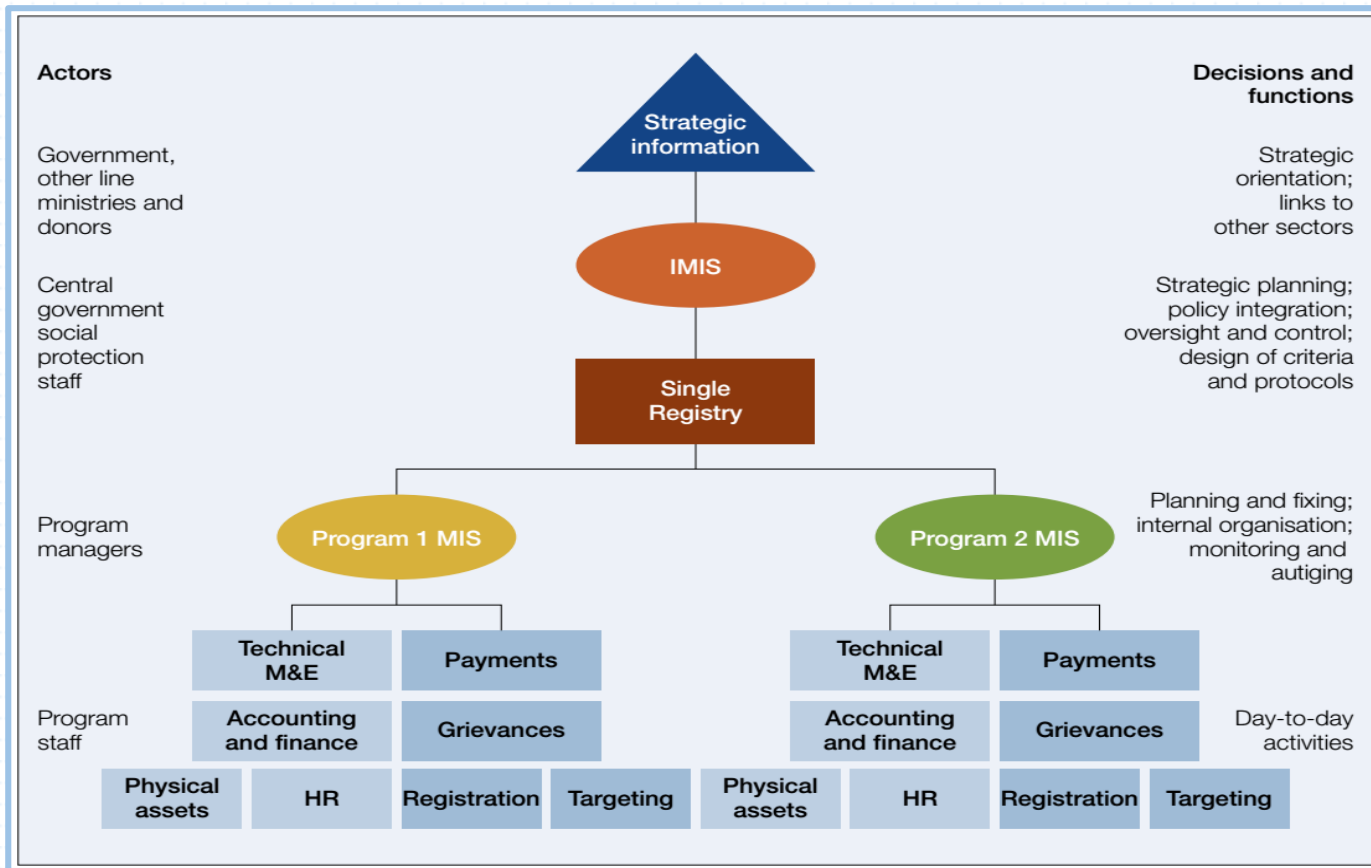


Single Registry is a comprehensive database of potential and actual beneficiaries of SP with records of household characteristics.

Social Registries are information systems that support outreach, intake, registration and determination of potential eligibility for one or more social programs.

Single window services for social protection can be defined as integrated social service delivery in the form of contact points for (potential) beneficiaries of social protection pro-programmes and other social services at the local level.

Structure of Single Registry MIS



Core Diagnostic Instrument (CoDI)

CODI is unique in providing a unified framework to carry out a comprehensive assessment of social protection system performance, allowing governments to identify duplications, fragmentation, and inefficiencies across schemes and programs.

The Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) has been designed to

- Map the elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system
- .to analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of performance criteria over time.
- To serve as an evidence base for country dialogue on how to strengthen a social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options, taking into account local conditions.
- To promote exchange & coordination between national & international part

CODI has a total of 44 fields under the 10 broader areas for assessment of social protection performance. Each field is assessed on a scale from one to four.

For details:

[https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/core-diagnostic-instrument-codi#:~:text=The%20Core%20Diagnostic%20Instrument%20\(CODI\)%20has%2](https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/core-diagnostic-instrument-codi#:~:text=The%20Core%20Diagnostic%20Instrument%20(CODI)%20has%2)

Grievance Readdress System (GRS)

www.grs.gov.bd

ওয়েবসাইটে অভিযোগ কিভাবে দাখিল করবেন?

১

রেজিস্ট্রেশন করুন

প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাদি:

১. মোবাইল নম্বর
২. জন্ম তারিখ
৩. ছেতার
৪. পেশা (গোষ্ঠিক)
৫. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা
৬. জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র সনদ / ড্রাননিবন্ধন সনদ নম্বর / পাসপোর্ট নম্বর
৭. ইমেইল
৮. দেশ
৯. জাতীয়তা
১০. ঠিকানা



২

লগইন করুন

লগইনকারী আইডি

লগইনকারী পাসওয়ার্ড

লগইন

নতুন ব্যবহার | বিদ্যমান ব্যবহার

৩

অভিযোগ দাখিল করুন

১. যে কার্যালয়ের সেবা সম্পর্কে আপনি অভিযোগ জানাতে চান, সেটি বাছাই করুন;
২. যে সেবার সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিযোগ ত্রা বাছাই করুন অথবা সেবারি নাম তালিকায় না থাকলে 'অন্যান্য' অপশনটি বাছাই করুন;
৩. যে সময় সেবার আবেদনটি করেছিলেন, সেই তারিখটি প্রদান করুন;
৪. উক্ত সেবার যদি কোন ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর থাকে তা প্রদান করুন;
৫. অভিযোগকারী যদি আপনি নিজে হন, তবে 'অভিযোগকারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক' অপশন থেকে 'হয়' অপশনটি বাছাই করুন নতুবা যদি অন্য কারো হয়ে অভিযোগ দিতে চান, তবে অন্যান্য অপশন থেকে প্রয়োজ্য অপশনটি বাছাই করুন;
৬. সেবারীতির নাম প্রদান করুন;
৭. অভিযোগের বিষয় হিসাবে 'সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা' উল্লেখ করুন;
৮. অভিযোগের বিবরণ প্রদান করুন; এবং
৯. 'অভিযোগ প্রেরণ' করুন বাটনে ক্লিক করার মাধ্যমে আপনার অভিযোগ দাখিল সম্পন্ন করুন। আপনাকে একটি ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর দেয়া হবে, সেই ট্র্যাকিং নম্বরটি সতর্কত্ব করুন।



সংশোধন নির্ধারিত পদবি সংগে (SSPs) প্রোগ্রাম
অধিবিলম্বিত বিকাশ
সহকারী কর্মসূচি বিকাশ, পরিচালনা বহিন্দন
গণসংস্কৃতি কল্যাণে সফল



জীবনচক্রভিত্তিক সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সরকারের অঙ্গীকার

কোন বিষয়ে অভিযোগ করা যাবে?

- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা বা সুবিধাদি খসাসময়ে না পেলে;
- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা/সুবিধা প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে হারানির শিকার হলে; এবং
- যোগ্যতা থাকা সত্ত্বেও সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির অন্তর্ভুক্ত না হলে।

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সরকার অভিযোগ যাচাই শেষে দ্রুত প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হবে।

কিভাবে অভিযোগ করবেন?

মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগের কেন্দ্রীয় অভিযোগ প্রতিধারক ব্যবস্থা (GRS) ওয়েবসাইটের মাধ্যমে



GRS ওয়েবসাইটে অভিযোগ দাখিলের জন্য ইউনিয়ন তথ্য কেন্দ্রের সহায়তা নিতে পারেন



হৃদয়দ্রবিত্ত ও যোগ্য সকলের জন্য সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চয়তায় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা



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মোবাইল অ্যাপের মাধ্যমে

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৩৩৩ নম্বরে অথবা জেলা ও উপজেলা প্রশাসনের সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তার ফোন নম্বরে

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গণশুনারি মাধ্যমে

৫

জেলা প্রশাসক/ উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমে

৬

সংশ্লিষ্ট কার্যালয়ের অভিযোগ ব্যাগে

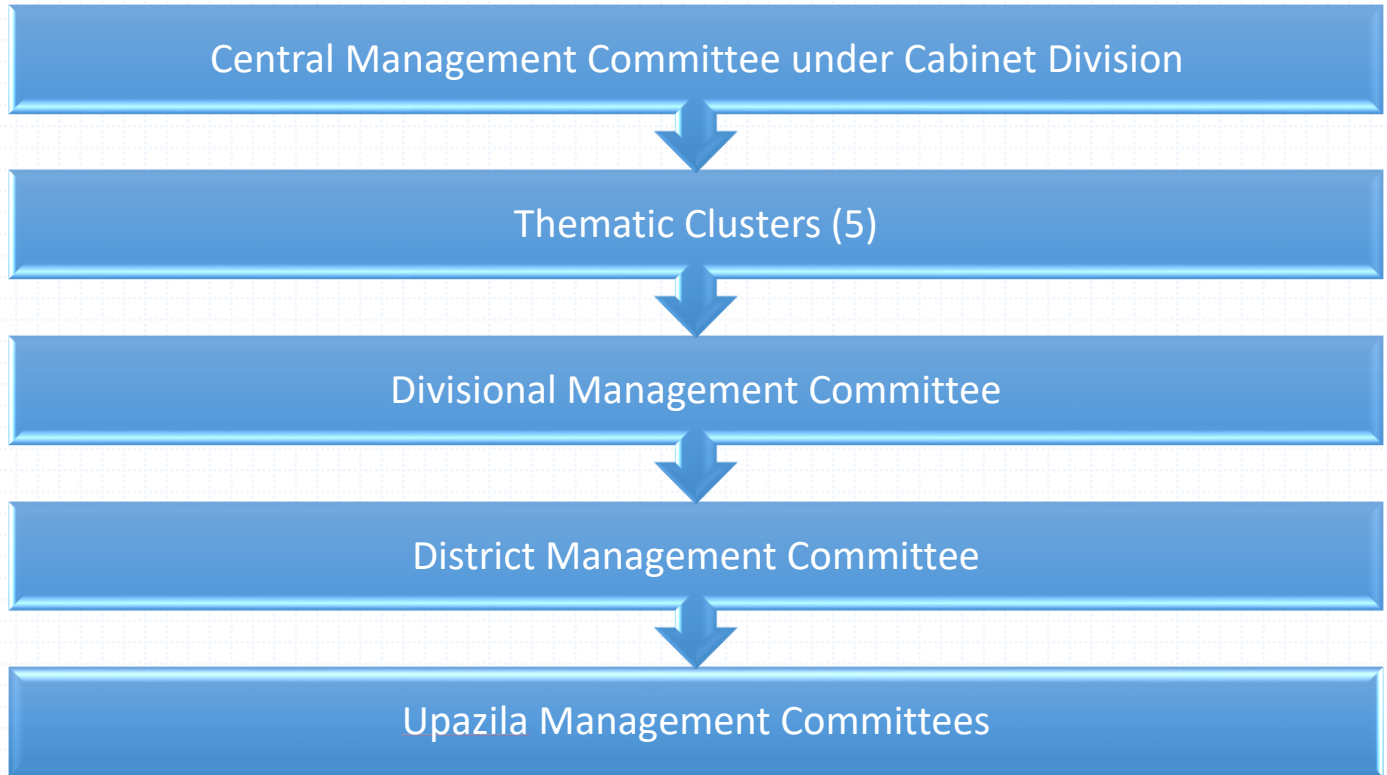
এছাড়া, নিম্নলিখিত কার্যালয়সমূহে অভিযোগ দাখিল করা যাবে:

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
- উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
- সংশ্লিষ্ট জেলা / উপজেলা সমাজসেবা / মহিলা বিষয়ক / যুব উন্নয়ন কার্যালয়
- জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় (ই-সাইটের মাধ্যমে)
- বিভাগীয় কমিশনারের কার্যালয়
- মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ (বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়ের ৫ নম্বর গেটে)

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Institutional Arrangement for Social Protection

Following committees have been formed for guiding and administering social protection in different level.



Central Management Committee (CMT)

Cabinet Division formed Central Management Committee (CMC) on 11 July 2016 for Social Safety net Programs with Cabinet Secretary as Convener. Full structure of the committee is as follows;

1. Cabinet Secretary	Convener
2. Senior Secretary, Finance Division	Member
3. Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division	Member
4. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Water Resource	Member
5. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Industries	Member
6. Member, General Economics Division	Member
7. Secretary, Planning Division	Member
8. Secretary, Ministry of Land	Member
9. Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
10. Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister	Member
11. Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member
12. Secretary, Bank and Financial Institution Division	Member
13. Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Member
14. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
15. Secretary, Post and Telecommunication Division	Member
16. Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Member

17. Secretary, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Member
18. Secretary, Ministry of Liberation Affairs	Member
19. Secretary, Ministry of fisheries and Livestock	Member
20. Secretary, ICT Division	Member
21. Secretary, Ministry of Housing and public Works	Member
22. Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member
23. Secretary, IMED	Member
24. Secretary, Ministry of Food	Member
25. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
26. Secretary, Local Government Division	Member
27. Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Member
28. Secretary, Statistics and Information Mgt. Division	Member
29. Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Member
30. Ministry of Youth and Sports	Member
31. Secretary (Coordination & Reforms) Cabinet Division	Member
32. Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts	Member
33. Secretary, Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment	Member
34. Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperation Division	Member
35. Additional Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Division	Member

Universal Pension Scheme for Bangladesh Citizens

The cabinet approved Universal Pension Authority Act 2022 on June 2022 to introduce Universal Pension Scheme for the citizens of Bangladesh. As a result country's people aged 18 to 50 years would be eligible for the universal pension scheme to reduce their vulnerability to others in old age, the Government of Bangladesh has prepared the act and decided to establish National Pension Authority to administer this new social protection scheme. A 15 members Governing Board headed by the Finance Minister will be established in line with the act to guide and play advisory role to ensure effectiveness of this scheme.

Considering the birth date in NID, any Bangladesh citizen having age from 18 to 50 years will be eligible for this scheme. Expatriate Bangladeshis will also come under the coverage. Persons working with Government of Bangladesh, semi-govt and autonomous organization will not come under this scheme until further amendment of this act. Initially inclusion with this pension scheme will be voluntary. Under this scheme, any participant who continue the subscription for 10 years will be eligible for pension and when he/she will be 60 years, then counting his cumulative contribution, monthly pension will start. A separate pension account will be maintained for this scheme. The pensioner will enjoy the pension till his death. There will be options for monthly or quarterly subscription.

If any pensioner dies before 75 years, in that case nominee will get the pension for remaining time of turning 75 years. If a pensioner dies after paying subscription for 10 year, his/her full money will be returned to the nominee. Invested money for pension and the pension money will be out of tax nets. Pension will be transferred electronically to the account of pensioner. This act allows GoB contribution for underprivileged and low income earner pensioners to support the inclusion in the process.

The Government of Bangladesh will issue Gazette after completing all legal procedures in connection with the act.

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Employment Injury Scheme for RMG Workers

The International Labour Organization (ILO) and a number of clothing companies, including H&M Group, Fast Retailing, and Bestseller, have collaborated on a pilot project to give income protection and medical treatment to garment workers in Bangladesh who are victims of employment-related injuries. EIS is a large scale social protection scheme in Bangladesh targeting the RMG workers for the first of its kind in the country having multi stakeholder engagement

On June 21, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh inaugurated a four-year piloting of the Employment Injury Scheme (EIS), which covers all ready-made garment (RMG) workers.

Several apparel brands committed to making voluntary financial contributions, is reported to be the first to safeguard Bangladesh employees from income loss due to workplace-related injuries.

The project represents a watershed moment in terms of developing decent work and economic growth in the country, and the ultimate goal is for it to be implemented permanently when the trial period expires.

The pilot program provides compensation to injured workers and their relatives in the event of work-related incidents that result in permanent disability or death.

The inaugural project is governed by a tripartite committee created by the Government of Bangladesh, which includes officials of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, as well as employer and worker representation.

In accordance with the provisions of the ILO Employment Injury Protection Convention, the International Labour Organization (ILO) directed the conceptualization and implementation of the pilot, as well as attempts to involve brands in the initiative.

The pilot project will collect data and create capacity on occupational accidents, illnesses, and rehabilitation in a selection of typical enterprises.

It is expected that 150 factories will contribute to the generation of evidence required for a long-term solution. The pilot project will also allow for risk-sharing for long-term benefits, such as compensation payments in the event of permanent disability or death for the whole RMG industry in accordance with international labor rules.

The pilot offers income replacements for the permanently incapacitated and dependents of dead employees in this component, which covers the whole RMG industry. This takes the form of recurrent payments as top-ups to the Central Fund's previously existing lump-sum payments, making the amount of benefits compliant with ILO Convention No. 121. The voluntary donations of worldwide brands and merchants will fund these top-up payments. In doing so, they are accelerating the transition to a comprehensive job injury insurance plan while also supporting the core efforts of government officials.

For more information pls visit-

https://www.ilo.org/dhaka/Informationresources/Publicinformation/Pressreleases/WCMS_849314/la ng--en/index.htm



Web: <https://socialprotection.gov.bd/en/>



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/socialprotectionbd>