গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Progress Report

NSSS ACTION PLAN-III (2021-26)

2023

Cabinet Division
Government of Bangladesh

National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)
Action Plan (2021-2026) Phase II

Progress Report
2023

Cabinet Division
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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List of Abbreviations

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
a2i	Aspire to Innovate (Previously known as Access to Information)
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APA	Annual Performance Agreement
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCT	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
BCIC	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BEC	Bangladesh Election Commission
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
BFIDC	Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority
BIAM	Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management
CAMS	Central Aid Management System
CBHC	Community-Based Health Care Operational Plan
CCA	Controller of Certifying Authorities
CCTF	Climate Change Trust Fund
CD	Cabinet Division
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMC	Central Management Committee
CODI	Core Diagnostic Instrument
Cr	Crore
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistic
CTM	Cash Transfer Modernization
DIS	Disability Information System
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNFE	Directorate of Non-Formal Education
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
EGPP	Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest
EMTS	Electronic Money Transfer Service
EPI	Extended Programme for Immunization
ERCPH	Employment and Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped

FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FCD	Flood Control and Drainage
FCDI	Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation
FD	Finance Division
FY	Fiscal Year
FYP	Five-Year Plan
G2P	Government to Person
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economics Division
GIS	Geographic Information System
GR	Gratuitous Relief
GRS	Grievance Redress System
GSM	Global System for Mobiles
HBRI	House Building Research Institute
HDI	Human Development Index
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSD	Health Services Division
ICCCAD	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGRD	Local Government, Rural Development
MCBP	Mother and Child Benefit Programme
MEFWD	Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
MIS	Management Information System
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCA	Ministry of Cultural Affairs
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
MoF	Ministry of Food
MoF&L	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoI	Ministry of Industries
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives

MoLWA	Ministry of Liberation War Affairs
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoST	Management of Social Transformation
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoTJ	Ministry of Textile and Jute
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NID	National Identity Card
NNSOP	National Nutrition Services Operational Plan
NSIS	National Social Insurance Scheme
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
OMS	Open Market Sales
PKSF	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation
PM	Prime Minister
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
PWD	Public Works Department
RD&CD	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
RERMP	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme
RJSC	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms
SHED	Secondary and Higher Education Division
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPBMU	Social Protection Budget Management Unit
SWAPNO	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities
TK	Taka
TMED	Technical and Madrasha Education Division
ToR	Terms of Reference
TR	Test Relief
UDC	Union Digital Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UPL	Upper Poverty Line
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VWB	Vulnerable Women's Benefit
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Executive Summary

This comprehensive report offers a detailed evaluation of the implementation progress of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan-Phase II (2021-26) in Bangladesh. The NSSS serves as a pivotal roadmap designed to reform the nation's social protection system, with the overarching objectives of reducing poverty and inequality while contributing to overall economic progress.

The report underscores the significant headway that has been made in fulfilling the NSSS's vision of creating a more equitable and inclusive society. By targeting disadvantaged groups and striving to ensure access to essential social services, the NSSS has played a crucial role in enhancing the well-being and livelihoods of the most vulnerable segments of the population. Through its various components, including cash transfers, social insurance, and social services, it addresses multifaceted needs, striving to make a substantial impact.

The report's preparation process was characterized by a systematic and collaborative methodology, beginning with consultation workshops and drawing data from various authoritative sources. The accuracy of the report was ensured through rigorous analysis within the Cabinet Division and review and approval by the Action Plan Sub-Committee. Technical assistance from the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme and the Technical Assistance and Support for Social Security Reform (TASSR) team further enhanced its credibility.

The structure of the report consists of three distinct but interconnected parts. Part 1 explores the achievements and contributions of the NSSS in reducing poverty, enhancing employment opportunities, and empowering vulnerable populations. Part 2 delves into the accomplishments of individual ministries and thematic clusters within the action plan. It also evaluates reform initiatives, beneficiary selection processes, and the Government-to-Person (G2P) modality of cash transfer. Part 3 introduces the Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) assessment (report prepared separately), providing an external perspective on the nation's progress in social protection.

Additionally, the report highlights key sectors of Bangladesh's economic development, including the crucial role of the garment industry, advancements in agriculture, improvements in education, healthcare, women's empowerment, microfinance initiatives, renewable energy, and digitalization.

Bangladesh's vision of becoming a "Smart Bangladesh" underscores its commitment to harnessing digital technology and innovation for economic growth and governance improvement. This entails strengthening digital infrastructure, enhancing e-governance, supporting startups, improving healthcare services, enhancing digital skills, and ensuring cybersecurity.

Of particular note is the expansion of the social safety net program, which has effectively reduced poverty rates by targeting the poorest segment of the population. This targeted approach demonstrates the NSSS's commitment to reaching those who are most in need.

The report's evaluation extends to individual line ministries and their progress in implementing specific action plans. It is evident that the majority of these ministries are on track in their pursuit of targeted goals. This alignment with the action plans signifies substantial progress in realizing the NSSS's vision.

However, some ministries appear to face challenges in the execution of their action plans, which may be attributed to external factors such as the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and the changing global economic landscape. It is essential to acknowledge these external factors as potential influences on the pace of implementation.

While the report reveals areas of success and significant strides made by the NSSS, it also does not shy away from highlighting instances where the strategy has faced obstacles and has not achieved its intended goals. The report emphasizes that these areas of non-performance require immediate attention and remediation.

In conclusion, this report offers a comprehensive and insightful overview of the implementation progress of the NSSS Action Plan-Phase II. It emphasizes the strategy's achievements in reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and advancing the well-being of vulnerable populations. It also takes into account the challenges faced by specific ministries, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the dynamics of the global economy. This report underscores the imperative of addressing shortcomings while building upon successes to ensure the continued realization of the NSSS's mission to promote social protection and economic development in Bangladesh. As the NSSS continues its journey, ongoing vigilance and adaptability will be essential to achieving its long-term objectives.

2. Introduction

2.1. Introduction

The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh, introduced in 2015, represents a pivotal and comprehensive framework designed to address the multifaceted social protection needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. This holistic strategy aims to elevate the living standards of disadvantaged groups, which include the elderly, persons with disabilities, women and children, and low-income households. Rooted in the government's vision of fostering a society characterized by equity and inclusivity, the NSSS is unequivocally committed to reducing poverty and advancing sustainable development throughout the nation.

As part of its overarching goal, the NSSS integrates three principal components, each strategically tailored to meet specific needs. These components encompass cash transfers, social insurance, and social services. Cash transfers are meticulously directed toward the most vulnerable households, providing them with regular financial support essential for meeting their basic necessities. In parallel, social insurance programs are systematically designed to offer protection against distinct risks, such as health, disability, and the challenges posed by old age. The third facet, social services, includes crucial access to healthcare, education, and a spectrum of other indispensable services aimed at enhancing the overall well-being of the population.

The implementation of the NSSS is a collaborative endeavour that involves various government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Agriculture, among others. These entities work in unison to execute the strategy's multifaceted initiatives. Moreover, the strategy strategically partners with civil society organizations and private sector entities to extend the reach and efficacy of its social protection programs.

One of the most noteworthy accomplishments of the NSSS is the substantial expansion of the social safety net program, an initiative that provides vital cash transfers to over 5 million households. Crucially, this program is meticulously targeted toward the poorest 20 per cent of the population, ensuring they receive regular financial assistance to address their basic needs. This precision in targeting has led to tangible reductions in poverty rates within the country.

Furthermore, the NSSS has significantly advanced by introducing a social health protection program. This transformative initiative extends health insurance coverage to impoverished and vulnerable households, with the ultimate aim of ensuring universal access to essential health services. The implementation of this program occurs through strategic collaborations with private insurance companies and healthcare service providers.

While the NSSS has undeniably achieved commendable milestones, it is not devoid of challenges. Principal among these challenges is the necessity to enhance the precision and effectiveness of targeting social protection programs to reach the most deserving beneficiaries. A second vital challenge is the optimization of coordination among diverse ministries and agencies engaged in implementing the strategy.

In summation, the NSSS of Bangladesh is emblematic of a comprehensive, forward-looking framework committed to addressing the critical social protection needs of its most vulnerable populations. It has made impressive strides in expanding social safety net programs and introducing innovative social health protection initiatives. Nevertheless, it remains a work in progress, calling for continued diligence and collaborative efforts to ensure the equitable distribution of social protection benefits among those who need them the most. This progress report delves into the nuanced implementation of the NSSS Action Plan-Phase II (2021-26) to offer a comprehensive evaluation of its advancement towards its objectives.

2.2. Objectives:

The overall objectives of the report is to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation progress of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan-Phase II (2021-26) in Bangladesh, with a focus on reducing poverty, promoting equity, and enhancing social protection for vulnerable populations.

2.2.1. Specific Objectives:

Performance Analysis: Assess the achievements and performance of the NSSS in reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and enhancing the well-being of vulnerable populations.

Transparency and Accountability: Ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of social protection programs by presenting a transparent account of the achievements and challenges faced.

Data-Driven Decision-Making: Provide data-driven information for policymakers, ministries, and stakeholders to make informed decisions, adjustments, and policy improvements in the ongoing implementation of the NSSS.

International Alignment and Best Practices: Ensure alignment with global standards and best practices in the field of social protection and assess the NSSS in the context of international benchmarks, promoting the adoption of successful strategies from around the world.

3. Report Preparation Process

The methodology for preparing the annual progress report included a comprehensive approach, starting with consultation workshops, data aggregation from various authoritative sources, thorough analysis within the Cabinet Division, review and approval by the Action Plan Sub-Committee, and indispensable technical assistance from the SSPS Programme. This systematic and collaborative methodology ultimately resulted in a comprehensive, reliable, and well-informed progress report that reflects the advancements made in the social security reform agenda and areas for future focus.

The process of generating the progress report was characterized by a well-structured and thorough methodology, emphasizing consultation, analysis, and technical assistance. To begin, the progress report's foundation was laid through a series of consultation workshops. Line ministries, which are crucial stakeholders in the implementation of the action plan, participated in these workshops. Guided by specific instructions, these workshops provided a platform for ministries to present their individual progress reports. This not only facilitated transparency but also allowed for a holistic understanding of the diverse efforts and advancements across various sectors.

In addition to the insights gathered from the workshops, the progress report drew upon a range of data sources. Information was collated from the Finance Division, Statistics and Informatics Division, and other pertinent sources. This multifaceted data collection approach aimed to capture a comprehensive overview of the progress achieved, with data points reflecting various dimensions of the initiatives.

However, the report's accuracy was not solely reliant on data collection; it underwent a rigorous analysis and verification process within the Cabinet Division. This step ensured that the data was not only accurate but also interpreted correctly, enabling a clear depiction of the accomplishments and areas requiring further attention. The thorough analysis also aimed to identify trends, correlations, and potential challenges, enriching the report with valuable insights.

The subsequent review and approval by the Action Plan Sub-Committee headed by the Secretary, Coordination and Reforms of Cabinet Division signified a critical checkpoint in the report's generation. This committee, entrusted with formulation as well as overseeing the alignment and effectiveness of the NSSS Action Plan, played a vital role in ensuring the report's relevance and alignment with broader objectives.

Central to the successful creation of the progress report was the technical assistance provided by the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme of the Cabinet Division. This program's expertise and support were instrumental in guiding the entire process. From data compilation to analysis, their involvement enhanced the report's credibility and robustness, showcasing the significance of collaborative efforts.

Furthermore, the process of generating the progress report was enriched by the invaluable contributions of the Technical Assistance and Support for Social Security Reform (TASSR) team. This team played a pivotal role in aligning the report with the stringent requirements set forth by the European Union, ensuring that it adhered to international standards and best practices.

The TASSR team's involvement extended beyond mere alignment; they actively participated in enhancing the overall quality of the report. Their meticulous review and feedback mechanisms facilitated the identification and rectification of potential gaps, inconsistencies, and areas for improvement. This collaborative effort significantly bolstered the credibility and effectiveness of the final report. By engaging with the TASSR team, the entire process gained an international perspective, encompassing the broader context of social security reforms and the ever-evolving landscape of global standards.

3.1. Structure of the Report

The structure of the progress report has been thoughtfully designed to encompass a comprehensive and nuanced evaluation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) implementation up to the year 2023. Divided into three distinct yet interconnected parts, the report offers a holistic perspective on the strategy's impact and effectiveness.

3.1.1. Achievement of Vision

This segment embarks on a comprehensive expedition through the pivotal themes that stand as the bedrock of the strategy's aspirations. These themes resonate with the very essence of societal transformation, spanning the reduction of poverty's grip, fortification against vulnerability's impact, cultivation of avenues for employment, empowerment through human capital development, and the cultivation of a robust environment for overall economic advancement. It delves deep into the strategic contributions that have propelled these pivotal objectives. By meticulous analysis, this section sheds light on how these aspirations have been translated into tangible action, thus carving an indelible mark on the socio-economic fabric of the nation.

Furthermore, the scope of Part 1 transcends the conventional, venturing into a comprehensive examination of the trajectory of social protection spending. In this intricate tapestry, dimensions like nutrition, disability welfare, and gender development are interwoven seamlessly. By illuminating these critical facets, the report's horizon broadens, offering a multifaceted perspective on the strategy's reach and impact. From fostering economic growth to championing the rights of the vulnerable, Part 1 crafts a tale of the vision realized, a journey of promises kept, and a testament to the spirit of progress that beats at the heart of the nation's social and economic evolution.

Part 2: Ministry-Specific Achievements

Within the report's second part lies an immersive journey into the elaborate accomplishments of

individual line ministries, intricately woven into the fabric of their time-bound action plans as prescribed by the NSSS. This section, akin to an intricate tapestry, unravels the tangible results that have sprung forth from the dedicated endeavors of each ministry. Through a meticulous evaluation, Part 2 operates as a magnifying lens, allowing stakeholders to intimately gauge the metamorphosis that ministries' collective endeavors have fostered.

This examination takes on a highly granular form, meticulously uncovering achievements, challenges, and milestones. By spotlighting specific triumphs, it gives life to the data, rendering a vivid and multi-dimensional portrayal of progress. Moreover, this microscopic exploration injects depth and context into the overarching narrative of advancement, enabling stakeholders to grasp the real-world implications of strategies put into motion.

Notably, Part 2 doesn't solely revolve around individual ministries; it also delves into the collective performance of thematic clusters, each entrusted with the consolidation of programs and the coordination of efforts within their respective domains. Within this realm, the report assesses the extent to which these thematic clusters have traversed the trajectory toward their predetermined targets. These clusters, numbering five in total, bear a specific responsibility for program unification and overall harmonization within their designated spheres.

In the same vein, the second part assumes a focused lens on the intricate achievements within the domain of social security governance reforms.

Of particular significance is the evaluation of reform initiatives encompassing beneficiary selection processes. This assessment delves into the mechanisms employed to ensure that those most in need receive the intended support. Additionally, the report navigates the landscape of the Single Registry Management Information System (MIS), exploring the strides made to augment its capabilities and streamline its functionalities.

The transformative journey further extends to the "Government-to-Person" (G2P) modality of cash transfer which has a great role in fostering transparency, minimizing leakage, and ensuring that resources reach their intended recipients. Furthermore, the report unveils the evolution of a Grievance Redress System, a mechanism designed to empower citizens and ensure their concerns are addressed promptly within the social security framework.

As this chapter unfolds, it underscores that the progress achieved isn't a solitary effort but a symphony of collaboration and commitment. By examining both the individual contributions of ministries and the collective achievements of thematic clusters, Part 2 reflects the synergy that has propelled the NSSS forward. It portrays the intertwined narrative of transformation—a narrative where individual strides contribute to collective leaps, and where coordination fosters cohesion.

4. National Social Security Performance

Social Security has been one of the most prioritized agendas of the present government. The social protection of Bangladesh, alongside a welfare orientation, is also driven by the need to promote the country's economic development. The vision of the NSSS stipulates that there will be a comprehensive social security system in the country that would contribute to economic development. Thus, social protection is contingent upon economic progress and in turn, the social protection itself has been a tool for economic development.

Without achieving the Social Security of the marginalized people, the government's constitutional obligation is to ensure people's rights to social security is not possible. The long-term objective is to move towards building a social security system that is available to all the people of Bangladesh requiring support, providing them with a guaranteed minimum income but also a comprehensive safety net for those who suffer shocks and crises that may push them into poverty. Thus, the NSSS has a long-term vision as, 'Build an inclusive Social Security System for all deserving Bangladeshis that effectively tackles and prevents poverty and inequality and contributes to broader human development, employment and economic growth.'

The social protection of Bangladesh, alongside a welfare orientation, is also driven by the need to promote the country's economic development. On the other hand, the vision of the NSSS as is mentioned above stipulates that there will be a comprehensive social security system in the country that would contribute to economic development. Thus, social protection is contingent upon economic progress and in turn, the social protection itself has been a tool for economic development. The social protection system crosscuts across various economic and socio-political sectors, involves multiple agencies, and focuses on different global and international policy priorities – not always in full harmony with each other. However, all the factors and entities should be aligned and synchronized with each other. Towards that end, the NSSS Action Plan strives to significantly contribute to achieving the goal of establishing Sonar Bangla of Bangabandhu by formulating and implementing different national policies, anchored in the Constitution, Perspective Plans, and Five-Year Plans. The Action Plan utilizes the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) for aligning social security with other strategic objectives of the government and establishing accountability mechanisms for the implementation of the NSSS Agenda.

4.1. Overview of NSSS

A comprehensive understanding of the progress report necessitates an overview of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) and its subsequent action plans. The NSSS, rooted in the constitutional obligations of Bangladesh, is an encompassing framework designed to accelerate economic growth, address basic needs, create jobs, enhance cultural and recreational facilities, and

ensure social security for the most vulnerable citizens. This strategy reflects a holistic commitment to societal development, guided by principles of inclusivity, targeted interventions, and resilience. In order to implement the NSSS two phases of Action Plans were formulated by the Cabinet Division. These are the NSSS Action Plan Phase 1 (2016-21) and NSSS Action Plan Phase 2 (2021-26).

during the Eighth Plan. The GDP outcomes during the various 5-year plan periods is shown in Table below. Bangladesh has increased its average GDP growth rate since the 5FYP. The average growth rate gained speed during the 6FYP and further accelerated to 7.6% during the first 4 years of 7FYP period. However, due to COVID-19, the actual average GDP growth rate stands at 7.13% covering the whole 7FYP period.

Specific Plan	Plan Period (FY)	Average GDP Growth Rate		Per Capita GDP Growth (%)	Per Capita GNI (US$)
		Plan (%)	Actual (%)		
First Plan	1973-1978	5.5	4.0	1.3	111
Second Plan	1980-1985	5.4	3.8	1.5	145
Third Plan	1985-1990	5.4	3.8	1.6	204
Fourth Plan	1990-1995	5.0	4.2	2.4	253
Fifth Plan	1997-2002	7.1	5.1	3.5	431
Sixth Plan	2011-2015	7.3	6.3	4.9	1314
Seventh Plan	2016-2020	7.4	7.13	5.73	2064

Source: 8th Five-Year Plan

Garment Industry: The garment and textile sector has played a pivotal role in Bangladesh's economic development. It has become a major export earner and employer, providing jobs to millions of people, especially women. The RMG sector is crucial to Bangladesh's economy, contributing a major portion (84%) of foreign direct investment (FDI).

Agriculture: Agriculture remains a crucial sector in Bangladesh, employing a large portion of the population and contributing significantly to the economy. Advances in agricultural practices, including the adoption of new technologies, have helped boost productivity and food security. Food production has more than tripled despite shrinking farmland.

Education: Bangladesh has made substantial progress in expanding access to education. Enrollment rates in primary and secondary education have improved, and the government has invested in enhancing the quality of education and increasing the number of educational institutions.

Healthcare: The country has made significant strides in improving healthcare services and reducing child mortality rates. Efforts to combat communicable diseases and improve maternal health have contributed to better overall health outcomes for the population.

Women's Empowerment: Bangladesh has made progress in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Women's participation in the workforce has increased, and initiatives have been taken to address issues like gender-based violence and discrimination.

Microfinance: Bangladesh is renowned for its successful microfinance initiatives. Microfinance has empowered millions of people, particularly women, by providing them with access to financial services and helping them start small businesses.

Digitalization: The country has seen a rapid expansion of digital technology and internet penetration, enabling greater connectivity and access to information for its citizens.

As part of maintaining the continuity of the country's progress, the state has indeed set a vision to transform itself into a "Smart Bangladesh." This vision reflects the country's commitment to harnessing the power of digital technology and innovation to accelerate economic growth, improve governance, and enhance the overall quality of life for its citizens. The government of Bangladesh has undertaken various initiatives to realize this vision, improving digital infrastructure, enhancing efficiency and transparency in e-governance, creating a conducive environment for startups and entrepreneurs, leveraging digital technology to improve healthcare services, enhancing the digital skills of the workforce and also ensuring cybersecurity has become a critical concern.

4.2. Action Plan of National Social Security System (NSSS)

The NSSS is a long-term planning for social protection reforms with a view to better tackling the triple problems of poverty, vulnerability, and marginalization. In order to implement the NSSS, an action plan was formulated for the period from 2016 to 2021. At the end of that period, the present phase (2021 2026) of the action plan has been prepared. The Action Plan provides a framework for programmatic reform through the consolidation of programmes according to a lifecycle framework and modernization of the delivery system by use of a Single Registry MIS, G2P, GRS and results-based M&E.

The Action Plan, Phase-2 of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) has been prepared under the overall

guidance and supervision of the NSSS Action Plan Sub-Committee. Then, the Ministry finalized the plan, which has been kindly endorsed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The action plan distributes the contents of the document in three parts: (1) the national plan, mainly drawn from reviewing the NSSS itself (2) the action plans of 39 ministries/divisions formulated as an outcome of the workshops participated by the focal points and relevant officials of the ministries and departments, and (3) The thematic cluster action plans include a detailed justification of the basis of the classification of the programmes, situation analysis and the relevant action plans.

4.3. Results-Based M&E / M&E Framework

Monitoring is concerned with the systematic collection and analysis of information which is

continuously used to make a minor adjustment in the programme to keep it on track towards achieving the goal. The evaluation looks at what objectives were planned, what was accomplished, and how it was accomplished;

information is used to inform policy formulation, strategies, and future interventions. The NSSS incorporates a plan for designing a robust system of monitoring the progress and results of social security programmes to build accountability and advance desired outcomes of the programmes.

The NSSS finds that there is hardly any formal M&E system for social security programmes at present. The existing monitoring system is simply concerned with the progress of each programme in terms of the percentage of expenditure of allocated funds. There is no mechanism to systematically evaluate how well the resources allocated to the SSPs are achieving results in terms of reducing poverty at the national level. This is also absent at the individual programme level. Independent impact assessment of a few programmes done at the behest of development partners shows mixed results of these programmes. Moreover, there is almost no digitized MIS to feed the M&E requirement.

The institution of a results-based M&E is an important recommendation of the NSSS and must be implemented to ensure the achievement of the desired results from a reformed perspective of the present social security system. This will also serve as the basis for performance-based budgeting to ministries for their various programmes. The government has emphasized that an effective result-based M&E system is essential to monitor the implementation of the SFYP and associated sectorial strategies, which would include the NSSS. First, a common understanding of results-based management (RBM) needs to be framed. The current situation with the SSS is that, for the data that is being captured, it tracks the delivery of activities, not results. More information is needed, such as whether or not those beneficiaries had any change in annual income. At this stage, any positive changes in annual income against the poverty line could be considered to have a correlation, but not yet causal effect, for those beneficiaries.

The chain of RBM can best be described as a management philosophy and approach that emphasizes development results in planning, implementation, learning, and reporting. A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. RBM is based on inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Inputs and activities are internal looking. Outputs, outcomes, and impacts are centred on external changes. Inputs and activities combine to transform into results.

The NSSS Action Plan proposes a M&E Framework, which needs to be more robust and more practical. For the evaluation of progress in social security programmes, an assessment matrix is required. For this purpose, the matrix called Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) seems to be very useful. CODI is an assessment tool developed by the Inter-Agency Social Security Assessments (ISPA) initiative. The CODI allows for adjusting or modifying the field-specific questions according to the national context. The cabinet division has tried to conduct CODI assessments for

the last couple of years. This year (2023), the Cabinet Division (CD) has conducted a robust CODI analysis with the support of the Technical Assistance to Support Social Security Reforms (TA SSSR) project funded by the European Union. The technical team has developed a long-form analysis for all 47 indicators of CODI based on the technical workshop, ministry/department data, and secondary data and put forward some recommendations.

4.3.1. Monitoring of NSSS Action Plan

It is important to monitor the progress of the implementation of the NSSS action plan itself. To that end, the Cabinet Division has formulated a framework providing specific indicators against each action with a certain timeframe. The framework mentions the responsibilities of specific ministries for certain activities while also indicating names of other ministries which have supportive roles in implementing them. Thus, the framework ensures the share of accountability of each ministry in the implementation of the NSSS objectives. The report provides the progress of actions planned under each ministry using the mentioned framework.

The 'Action Plan for Implementation of National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh – Phase-II (2021-26)' identified the tool CODI, used for social protection system assessment to support social protection policy-making. By this time, four CODI exercises have been conducted in 2017, 2019, 2022 and 2023. The last one is very structured and comprehensive.

Within the context of the present progress report, the primary focus revolves around the evaluation of the progress achieved during the second phase of the NSSS Action Plan, up to the year 2022-23. This report meticulously examines the strides made, the challenges encountered, and the transformative impact realized across ministries and thematic clusters. By providing a snapshot of achievements within this timeframe, the report highlights the tangible outcomes of ongoing efforts, underscoring the trajectory of advancement towards the NSSS's overarching goals.

Additionally, it is imperative to acknowledge the role of the Mid Term Review (MRT) of the NSSS. This review mechanism serves as a pivotal touchstone, offering an objective assessment of the strategy's progress midway through its implementation. The MRT provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of the NSSS's initiatives, thereby aiding in the identification of strengths and areas for refinement.

4.4. NSSS Action Plan

The National Social Security Strategy Action Plan of Bangladesh is a comprehensive plan that aims to address the social security needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. It was developed by the Government of Bangladesh in 2015, and the implementation period of the plan was from 2016 to 2025. The plan covers a range of areas such as health, education, housing, food security, and social protection. This report provides an overview of the National Social Security

Strategy Action Plan of Bangladesh. Objectives of the National Social Security Strategy Action Plan: The primary objectives of the National Social Security Strategy Action Plan are to improve the livelihoods and well-being of the country's most vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and the poor. The plan aims to achieve this by ensuring universal access to essential social services, promoting inclusive economic growth, and providing social protection to vulnerable groups. The specific objectives of the plan include:

- To reduce poverty and inequality through inclusive growth strategies that create opportunities for all.
- To ensure access to basic social services such as health, education, and housing for all citizens.
- To provide social protection to vulnerable populations, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and the poor.
- To promote gender equality and empower women and girls.
- To enhance disaster preparedness and response to mitigate the impact of natural disasters.

Key components of the National Social Security Strategy Action Plan: The National Social Security Strategy Action Plan has six key components that are aimed at addressing the social security needs of vulnerable populations. These components are:

Social safety nets: This component aims to provide cash transfers, food assistance, and other forms of social assistance to the poor and vulnerable populations.

Inclusive economic growth: This component aims to promote economic growth that is inclusive and benefits all citizens, especially those who are most vulnerable.

Essential social services: This component aims to provide access to essential social services such as health, education, and housing to all citizens.

Disaster management: This component aims to enhance disaster preparedness and response to mitigate the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable populations.

Empowerment of women and girls: This component aims to promote gender equality and empower women and girls by providing them with education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

Governance and institutional strengthening: This component aims to improve governance and institutional strengthening to ensure that social protection programs are well-coordinated, effective, and efficient.

4.5. Progress and challenges:

The implementation of the National Social Security Strategy Action Plan began in 2016, and progress has been made in various areas. For instance, there has been an expansion of the coverage of social safety nets to more vulnerable populations. The government has also invested in the provision of essential social services such as healthcare, education, and housing. There has also been progress in promoting inclusive economic growth and empowering women and girls. However, there are still some challenges in the implementation of the plan. One of the major challenges is inadequate funding, which has hindered the full implementation of some of the key components of the plan.

There is also a need for better coordination among the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the plan. The National Social Security Strategy Action Plan of Bangladesh is a comprehensive plan aimed at addressing the social security needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. The plan has six key components that cover a range of areas such as health, education, housing, food security, and social protection. Although progress has been made in the implementation of the plan, there are still some challenges that need to be addressed, such as inadequate funding and better coordination among stakeholders. Overall, the plan is an important step towards ensuring that vulnerable populations in Bangladesh are provided with essential social services.

4.6. NSSS and M&E

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential process for assessing the implementation and effectiveness of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in Bangladesh. Monitoring involves the regular collection and analysis of data to track progress towards achieving the objectives of the NSSS. This can include monitoring the implementation of specific programs, tracking the number of beneficiaries, and evaluating the quality of services provided. Monitoring is an ongoing process that allows policymakers to identify potential problems and adjust as necessary. Evaluation involves a more comprehensive assessment of the impact of the NSSS. This can include assessing the effectiveness of specific programs, measuring the changes in the well-being of beneficiaries, and evaluating the overall success of the NSSS in achieving its goals. Evaluation typically involves collecting data through surveys, focus groups, and other research methods.

The M&E process for the NSSS in Bangladesh should include:

- Developing clear and measurable objectives and indicators to track progress towards achieving these objectives.
- Establishing a system for collecting and analyzing data on an ongoing basis.

- Conducting regular reviews of the data to identify problems and adjust as necessary.
- Conducting periodic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the NSSS and identify areas for improvement.
- Using the findings from monitoring and evaluation to inform decision-making and improve the implementation of the NSSS.
- Effective M&E is critical for ensuring that the NSSS is achieving its intended goals and improving the well-being of the people of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has made significant progress in implementing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes for its National Social Security Strategy (NSSS). The government of Bangladesh has established a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Social Welfare to oversee the M&E process for the NSSS. The unit is responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive M&E plan, establishing monitoring and evaluation systems, and conducting periodic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the NSSS. In addition, the government has made efforts to strengthen the capacity of its monitoring and evaluation systems.

This includes investing in the development of monitoring and evaluation tools, providing training for government officials and other stakeholders on M&E concepts and practices, and improving data management systems. However, there are still some challenges in implementing effective M&E for the NSSS in Bangladesh. These include limited resources, inadequate data collection systems, and a lack of coordination among different government agencies and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the NSSS. Overall, while there is still room for improvement, Bangladesh has made significant strides in implementing M&E processes for the NSSS, which are critical for ensuring the effective implementation of the NSSS and improving the well-being of the people of Bangladesh.

4.7. Social Protection Spending

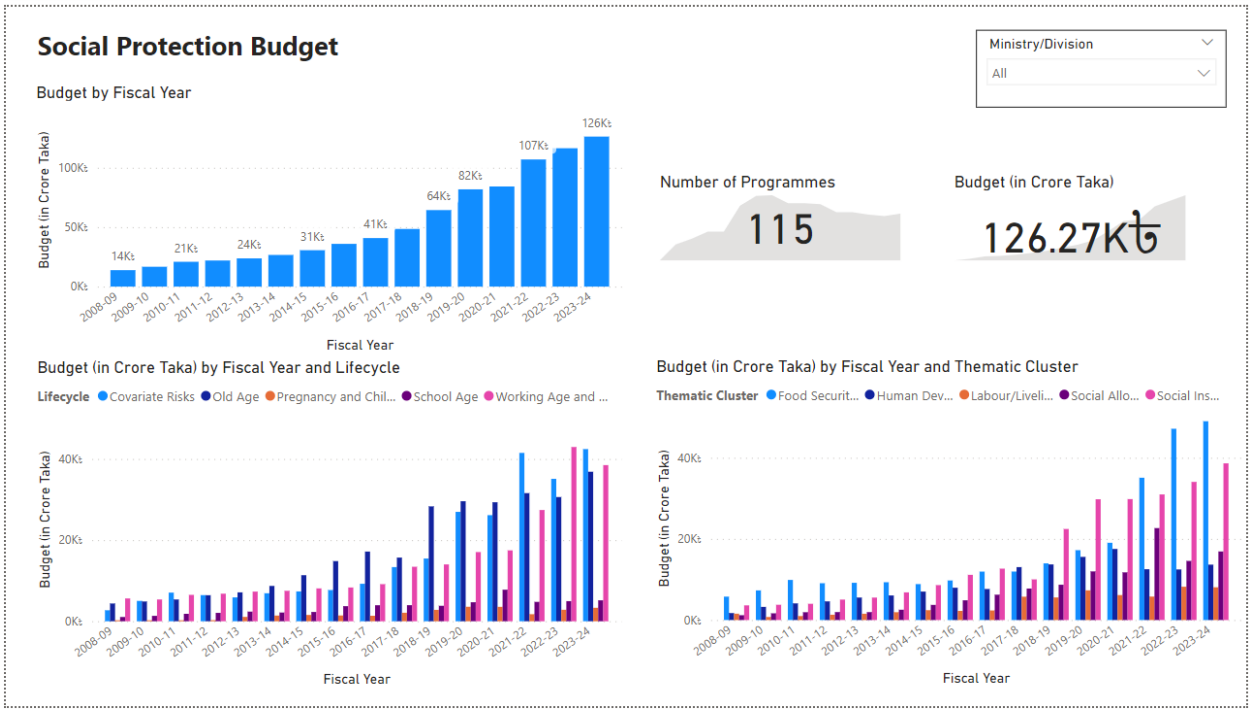
The number of social security programmes in Bangladesh has continued to increase over the last decades. Lately, with the spirit of programme consolidation as suggested in the NSSS, the number of social security programmes has been reduced. At the beginning of the NSSS reform, the total number of social security programmes was 145 in 2015, which came down to 142 in 2016, and further reduced to 136 in 2017 and to 114 in the current fiscal year. Even though the number of social security programmes has been falling lately, the budget allocation for social security has shown a trend of a gradual rise in the total amount. The allocation has been around 2.5 per cent of GDP and around 15 per cent of the national budget in the past ten years. Last year it was the per cent of GDP which was 16.83 percent of the budget.

Table 1: Social Security Budget as Percentage of National Budget and GDP

Fiscal Year	Total (Tk in Crore)	Per cent of Budget	Percent of GDP
2008-09	13845.27	14.71	2.25
2009-10	16705.81	15.12	2.42
2010-11	20893.52	16.07	2.64
2011-12	21975.23	13.63	2.40
2012-13	23751.54	12.55	2.29
2013-14	26654.01	12.33	2.26
2014-15	30630.52	12.78	2.02
2015-16	35975.05	13.60	2.08
2016-17	40856.38	12.88	2.09
2017-18	48527.83	13.06	2.17
2018-19	64403.83	14.55	2.54
2019-20	81864.66	16.32	2.92
2020-21	95573.08	16.83	3.01
2021-22	111467	18.72	3.11
2022-23	117634	17.81	2.65
2023-24	126272	16.58	2.52

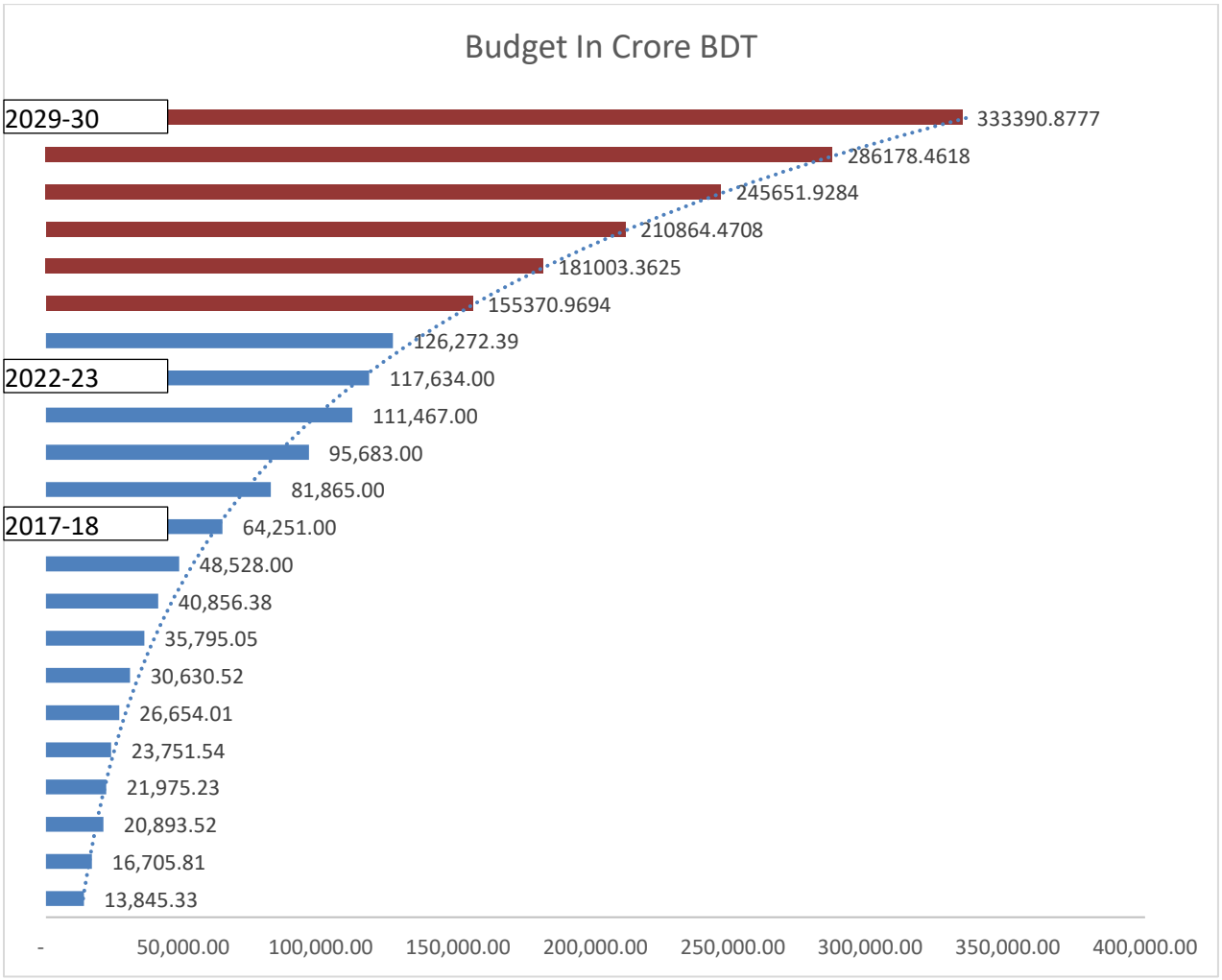
The yearly social security allocation from 2008-09 to 2023-24 fiscal years is shown in the following graph:

4.8. Social Protection Budget (Total)

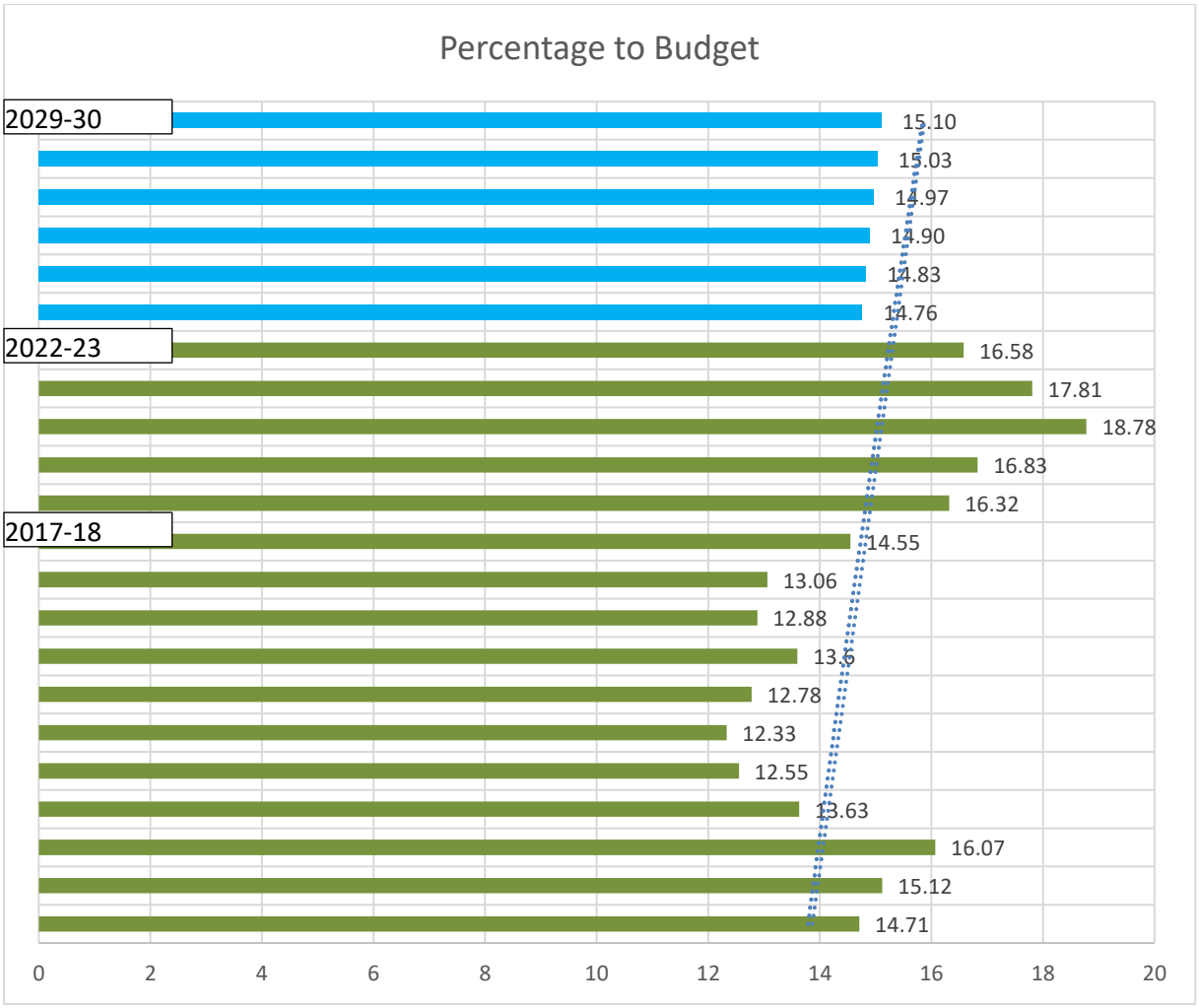


4.9. Social Security Budget Projection

The NSSS Action Plan projected that the social protection budget would reach the level of 116 thousand crore Taka in 2022-23 FY and 139 thousand crore in 2025-26. It is interesting to note that the actual budget slightly exceeded the projection and was above 117 thousand crore Taka as is shown in the following graph. If the social security budget continues the incremental tendency, it may exceed 333 thousand crore in FY 2029-30.



The social protection budget was projected to be just around 15% of the national budget in FY 2022-23, though it actually exceeded 16.58%. In this trend, the social protection budget is expected to maintain the level of 15% in the year 2029-30 as is indicated in the following graph.



4.10. Economic Growth and Poverty:

The vision and the strategic objectives of the NSSS Action Plan Phase-2 is to mainly reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth. Therefore, it is worthwhile to look into the progress in this area.

Real Sector	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
GDP growth rate (%)	6.9	7.1	6.0
Per capita GDP growth rate (%)	5.7	5.9	4.8
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	30.8	29.4	30.2
Gross Investment (% of GDP)	31.0	32.1	31.2
GNI Per Capita (USD)	2591	2793	2575

Source: BBS

4.10.1. Economic Growth:

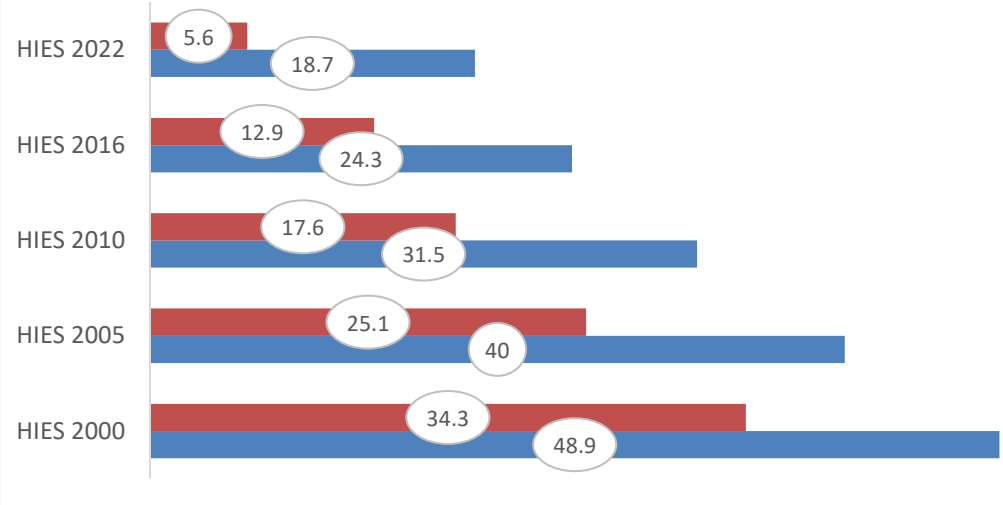
The per capita gross national income (GNI) was $2591 in FY 2021 (the initial year of the Action Plan) which climbed to $2793 in FY2022. However, it declined to $2575 in the last year (report year). In fact, the commendable economic growth in the second year was abruptly disrupted by the global inflationary pressures stemming from the Ukraine War, which had adverse effects on the macroeconomy, particularly the balance of payments, fiscal balance, and inflation. Consequently, the growth trajectory and macroeconomic stability were adversely impacted, with GDP growth expected to decelerate to 6% in FY2023. Though the report year does not have any positive progress in terms of economic growth, the decline was also not very significant. The role of social protection in this regard might have been of great use during this period. Without social protection programmes the economic downturn might have been further accelerated. A dedicated research may revel the contribution of social protection programmes in sustaining the economic conditions of the country in the aftermath of the Covid-19 and the global economic pressure arising out of the Ukraine war.

4.10.2. Poverty Reduction

The progress in reduction of poverty and inequality showed commendable during this period. The government's effective implementation of the NSSS not only mitigated the adverse impacts of Covid-19 but also led to a substantial reduction in moderate and extreme poverty. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2022, moderate poverty decreased from 24.3% in 2016 to 18.7% in 2022, and extreme poverty witnessed a significant decline from 12.9% to a mere 5.6% over the same period. The accelerated reduction in extreme poverty, surpassing expectations, is particularly noteworthy, largely due to a more inclusive growth process. The spread of micro-credit and increased participation in outward migration have also played a role in creating non-farm jobs and income opportunities for the less fortunate.

Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty levels. Over the past few decades, the country has experienced consistent economic growth, resulting in a significant decline in the percentage of people living below the poverty line. The poverty rate has been reduced to 18.7% (according to HIES, 2022), which was around 80% during liberation war.

By using the lower poverty lines of HIES 2022, the Head Count Rate (HCR) are estimated 5.6 percent in national level, 6.5 percent in rural area and 3.8 percent in urban area. As per the official poverty numbers of HIES 2016 the HCR were estimated 12.9 percent in national level, 14.9 percent in rural area and 7.6 percent in urban area which were estimated 17.6 percent in national level, 21.1 percent in rural area and 7.7 percent in urban area in HIES 2010.



Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2022, BBS

4.10.3. Inequality

However, the concerning aspect is the lack of progress in reducing inequality. The performance for addressing inequality were not satisfactory as the national income inequality almost reached 0.49 in 2022 which was only around 0.40 in 2016. It is obvious that, the rise in inequality are driven by some national and international economic factors. In absence of social protection redistribution policies of the government including the social protection, the inequality must have been higher. A separate investigation may indicate the role of the robust social protection programmes of the government in containing the inequality below 0.50 during last year.

4.11. Ministry-wise Allocation

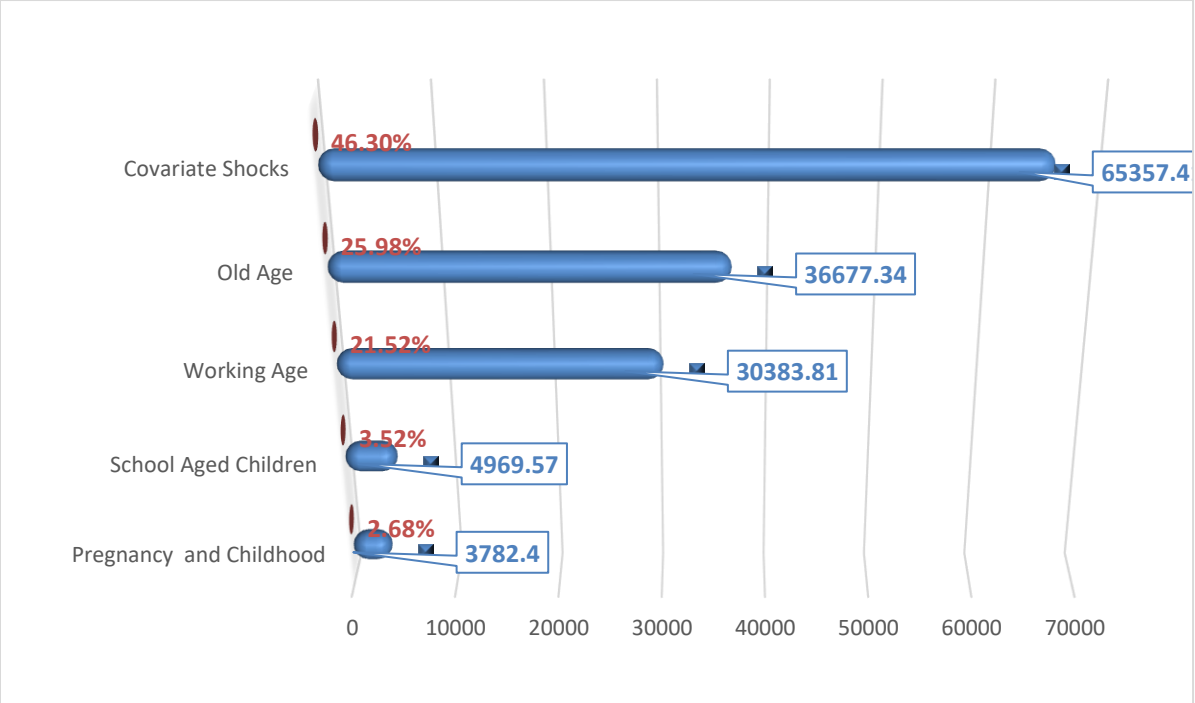
As shown in the following table, the highest share of social security allocation goes to the Finance Division, followed by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. In 2021-21, the allocation for Finance Division is Tk. 41,098 Crore. The allocation for the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is Tk. 13,152 Crore. The Ministry of Social Welfare is given the third-highest share, amounting to Tk. 69.79 bn which has been raised around four times from fiscal year 2008-09, contrasting with an increase of only 77 percent for Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief over the same period. It is notable that in 2017-18, the top five ministries spend more than 75 percent of the total allocation, while the top 10 ministries spend more than 94 percent of the budget. The spending of the other 14 ministries remains well below 6 percent.

Table 2: Ministry-wise Budget Allocation on Social Security Programmes (FY 2021-22 and 2023-24)

Ministry/Division	Budget - 2021-22 (Crore Taka)	Budget - 2022-23 (Crore Taka)	Budget - 2023-224(Crore Taka)
Finance Division	48443.48	49324.69	47544.46
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	10221.4	8391.04	8547.52
Ministry of Social Welfare	8045.75	9119.73	11013.42
Ministry of Food	5,426.77	3,420.96	4,016.65
Ministry of Agriculture	8,468.87	13000	22,300.88
Secondary and Higher Education Division	2083.99	2072.37	1519.16
Ministry of Liberation War Affairs	5270.6	5957.63	6593.63
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	3661.09	3846.07	4135.09
Health Services Division	3032.25	3022.98	1398.1
Local Government Division	3475.23	1857.91	1690.41
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	2573	1942	2618.91
Rural Development Cooperatives Division	317.68	356	320.63
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division	0	0	0
Planning Division	0	0	0
Financial Institutions Division	1110	0	0
Prime Minister's Office	866	1,890	1,989.62
Ministry of Youth and Sports	95.25	70.93	93.54
Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change	100	100	100
Ministry of Public Administration	350.81	241.88	310.89
Ministry of Water Resources	135	86.23	44.07
Technical and Madrasah Education Division	378.5	343	451.05
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	254.72	191.83	155.38
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	25.88	27.38	28.98
Ministry of Textiles and Jute	35	35	25
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	40.02	68.77	17.75
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	0	0	0
Cabinet Division	0	0	0

4.12. Life Cycle Based Allocation

The total allocation for social security has been disaggregated in terms of lifecycle stages. It is found that the highest share is allocated for old age people, amounting to 29.87 thousand crore which is equivalent to 31.25 per cent of the total allocation. In contrast, the lowest allocation goes to pregnancy and childhood stages in FY 2019-20. Until the present year, the allocation for pregnancy and early childhood is very low, though the NSSS suggests that the allocation for early childhood should be raised considerably. The child benefit scheme as proposed in NSSS will significantly increase spending on early childhood.

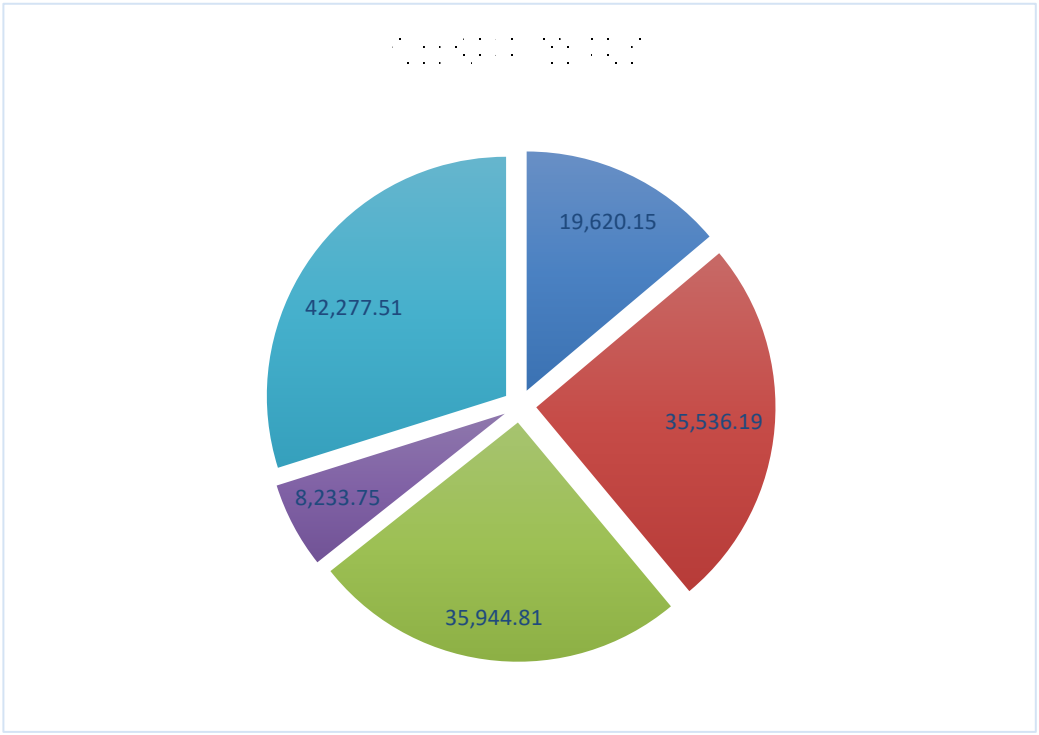


4.13. Thematic Cluster-Based Allocation

Total social security spending disaggregated in terms of thematic clusters is shown in the graph below. The highest allocation goes to the social insurance cluster, amounting to Tk. 29,625 crore which is 31 percent of the total allocation FY 2019-20. The NSSS suggests contributory social insurance, which will reduce the proportion of spending for this cluster. The savings from introducing social insurance can be allocated to the other thematic clusters.

The distribution of social security allocations over the lifecycle stages, as well as the thematic clusters, suggests that they should be adjusted to make them consistent with the spirit of the NSSS. Therefore, one of the main objectives of the NSSS Action Plan is to rationalize the distribution of

the allocation to all the lifecyclestages, as well as the thematic clusters.



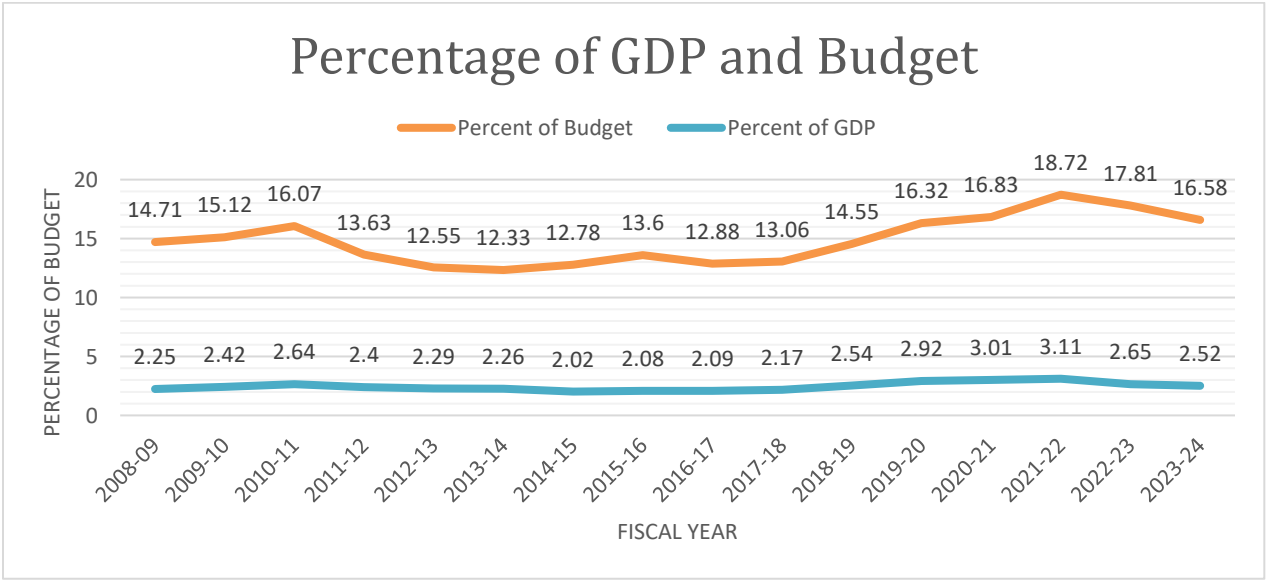


Figure 1: Trendline of number of beneficiaries

The line chart above shows the trends in the number of beneficiaries of both regular social security (SS) and food security categories over the last 13 years. The number of regular SS beneficiaries rose steadily soaring high since 2018-19 FY. On the other hand, the number of beneficiaries in

food security categories maintained an almost flat line till 2019-20 FY when it suddenly spiked to 8.83 crore. The sudden rise in the number of beneficiaries in both categories – far above the linear trendline – is obviously linked with the ongoing Covid-19 fallout. The increase in food security programmes is comparatively higher than regular SS. It is to be noted that the third category of social security beneficiaries does not represent any actual number of persons; it only indicates how many times services are provided. Therefore, the trend line of this category is not statistically significant and has not been compared with the other two categories. The Covid – 19 related lockdowns and associated slower economic growth may not allow the government to reduce the number of beneficiaries.

There is another method of ascertaining the number of SS beneficiaries employing survey of the household. According to the statistical report, the number of houses receiving at least, SS benefit was a little above 30 percent, though the ratio was found to be around 53 percent in a recent survey by BBS. The universalization of the primary school stipend and increase in some other social protection interventions might have contributed to an increase the number of beneficiaries. However, whatever may be the method of beneficiaries, it will be around half of the population as is planned in the NSSS. Even if the most conservative calculation is done based on only the regular SS, the number of beneficiaries will exceed 36 percent of the population.

4.14. Funding Arrangement

The full financing of the NSSS is based on cost-sharing arrangements between the Government and the private sectors. The public expenditure-financed component is only one part of the NSSS financing; the other part is the private sector based on social insurance and employment-based regulations. The the NSSS Action Plan stipulates that there will be three different sources of funding for social protection, though during the study it was found that it is the government exchequer which constituted almost the entire funding. However, as the private pension has been recently introduced, it will increase the contributory fundings soon.

4.14.1. Covid Response

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented challenges globally, impacting economies, livelihoods, and the well-being of communities. Bangladesh, like many other countries, has faced significant socio-economic repercussions as a result of the pandemic. However, in response to these challenges, the government of Bangladesh has demonstrated its commitment to leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) through initiatives such as Smart Bangladesh.

These forward-thinking approaches aim to harness the power of technology to drive economic growth, enhance the quality of life for citizens, and achieve sustainable development. By integrating artificial intelligence, big data analysis, and digital transformation into various sectors, including social protection programs, Bangladesh has made notable strides in building a more

inclusive and resilient society. This paper explores the successful implementation of digital technologies in Bangladesh's social protection system, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, and highlights the transformative potential of ICT in creating effective and efficient social protection for vulnerable populations.

4.14.2. Smart Bangladesh Initiatives

Building upon the success of Digital Bangladesh Vision of 2009, the government of Honourable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina has recently embarked upon implementing the Smart Bangladesh initiatives, aiming to leverage ICT to improve the economy, enhance citizens' quality of life, and achieve sustainable development. This initiative highlights the use of artificial intelligence and big data analysis to promote service delivery and transform the country into a cashless society. As part of this effort, the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) seeks to digitize social protection governance, ensuring that vulnerable segments of the population receive inclusive social protection coverage.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound and widespread impact on the socio-economic conditions worldwide, with poverty rates increasing in many countries, particularly among the urban poor. Bangladesh is one of the countries that has faced significant challenges in dealing with the pandemic's economic fallout. The pandemic has disrupted global trade, supply chains, and forced businesses to shut down, resulting in the loss of livelihoods and income for many people around the world, including Bangladesh.

Nevertheless, the government's comprehensive approach was effective in mitigating the economic effects of the pandemic. This approach included increased social protection spending and cash incentives for different sections of people. The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) and its action plan were also well-suited for the Covid-19 situation and included measures to address covariate shocks like pandemics.

To address this issue, the government launched several social protection schemes and financial assistance programs to support vulnerable segments of the population. However, the lockdown and social distancing made it challenging to deliver cash or in-kind benefits to the people. Despite this, the advantage of Smart Bangladesh proved to be instrumental in managing the distribution of cash benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic.

To support the targeted population from vulnerable families that were not covered by any social protection benefits during the Covid-19 pandemic, the government introduced a cash transdfer package. Each family throughout the country was given 2500 taka (around 30 USD), which amounted to a total of 900 crores Taka (around 100 million USD). The government transferred the money from the treasury to the direct beneficiaries using the G2P method.

4.14.3. NSSS and Covid-19

The National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)-2015, which is a roadmap for reforming the social protection system of Bangladesh along a lifecycle framework, put covariate shock response in the core structure. It recommends digital transformation of all the social security services in consistence with the government vision of Digital Bangladesh and later 'Smart Bangladesh'. Therefore, the NSSS proved compatible and also effectively relevant in handling Covid-related crisis.

The different spells of lockdown imposed by the government to prevent the spread of Covid- 19, inflicted great suffering for a lot of people. It was the poor and near-poor who bore the heaviest toll. Many of them lost their livelihoods while their families became displaced. However, the timely and comprehensive approach of the government, as kindly directed by the Honourable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina in tackling the Covid-19 proved very effective and achieved appreciation worldwide. The core of the Covid response was 'balance between life and livelihood'.

4.15. Digital Cash Transfer

The government of Bangladesh launched a cash support program in response to the devastating impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy, particularly on low-income groups. The program was aimed at providing financial assistance to those who were severely affected by the pandemic-induced lockdown. The program aimed to provide a one-time payment of 2500 taka (around 30 USD) to 50 lakh beneficiaries, including day laborers, farmers, house workers, motor laborers, and other low-income groups.

The cash support program made significant progress in delivering financial assistance to the intended beneficiaries. As of October 2020, a total of 34,97,353 beneficiaries had received the one-time payment of 2500 taka (30 USD), amounting to a total of 879 crores 85 lacs 42 thousand taka (nearly 100 million USD). The implementation of the program was conducted through various channels, with 34,06,373 beneficiaries receiving cash support through mobile financial services (MFS) accounts such as Nagad, Bkash, Rocket, and Surecash. In addition, 90,980 beneficiaries received the cash support through bank accounts.

The cash support program played a vital role in providing much-needed relief to those who were severely affected by the lockdown. It was particularly important for the low-income groups who faced significant financial challenges during the pandemic. The success of the program can be attributed to the government's timely intervention, effective coordination, and use of innovative technology, such as mobile financial services, to reach the intended beneficiaries. Overall, the cash support program was an essential component of the government's efforts to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic and support vulnerable populations in Bangladesh.

4.15.1. Other Programmes for Covid Support:

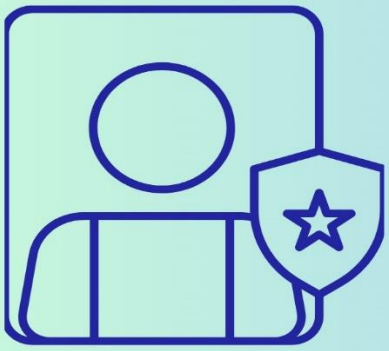
However, the government's intervention was not limited to the aforementioned programs. Instead, the following is a list of other programs or interventions implemented to address COVID-related shocks:

Ministry/Division	Thematic Cluster	Age Group	Name of the Program	USD in Million (1 USD =85 BDT)
Secondary and Higher Education Division	Human Development & Social Empowerment	Working Age; Schoo Age	Special grants for teachers and students of educational institutions	1.5
Finance Division	Livelihood	Working Age	Grants to 8 CMSME organizations to accelerate economic recovery in response to Corona Pandemic	109
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Livelihood	Covariate	Assistance for unemployed workers in the export - oriented garment and footwear industry due to Corona P andemic	5.29
Finance Division	Livelihood	Working Age	Funds to deal with economic and natural shock	588
Finance Division	Livelihood	Working Age	Interest subsidy for Small (including cottage industries) Industries and Service Sector Enterprises affected by Corona Virus	329
Ministry of Public Administration	Social Assistance	Covariate	Grants for the families of government employees died in service	41.27
			Sub Total	1075

Overall, the government's timely and comprehensive approach, combined with the strategic utilization of digital transformation, has played a pivotal role in Bangladesh's effective response to the economic challenges posed by the pandemic and in providing crucial support to vulnerable populations. The targeted financial support package has served as a lifeline for those hardest hit by the crisis, offering much-needed relief and assistance. The government's efforts to develop precise selection criteria for identifying eligible households have been widely recognized and appreciated both domestically and internationally, underscoring the commitment to inclusivity and equity in social protection initiatives.

The successful leveraging of Bangladesh's robust ICT infrastructure during the pandemic has been instrumental in swiftly and efficiently delivering social benefits to those in need. This experience has not only showcased the resilience and adaptability of the country's digital ecosystem but has also highlighted the immense potential of technology in enhancing the effectiveness and accessibility of social protection programs. The remarkable outcomes achieved through the use of information technology and digital transformation provide a strong foundation for future endeavors to scale up the delivery of regular social protection programs.

The government's commitment to digital transformation, demonstrated through the Smart Bangladesh initiative, has proven instrumental in mitigating the economic impact of the pandemic and delivering targeted support to vulnerable populations. By leveraging ICT infrastructure and adopting innovative approaches, Bangladesh has showcased its ability to adapt and respond effectively to crises. As the country continues its journey towards the use of technology in social protection programs, there is great potential to achieve even greater outcomes in terms of inclusivity, efficiency, and accessibility.



5. Implementation Progress of Ministries/Divisions

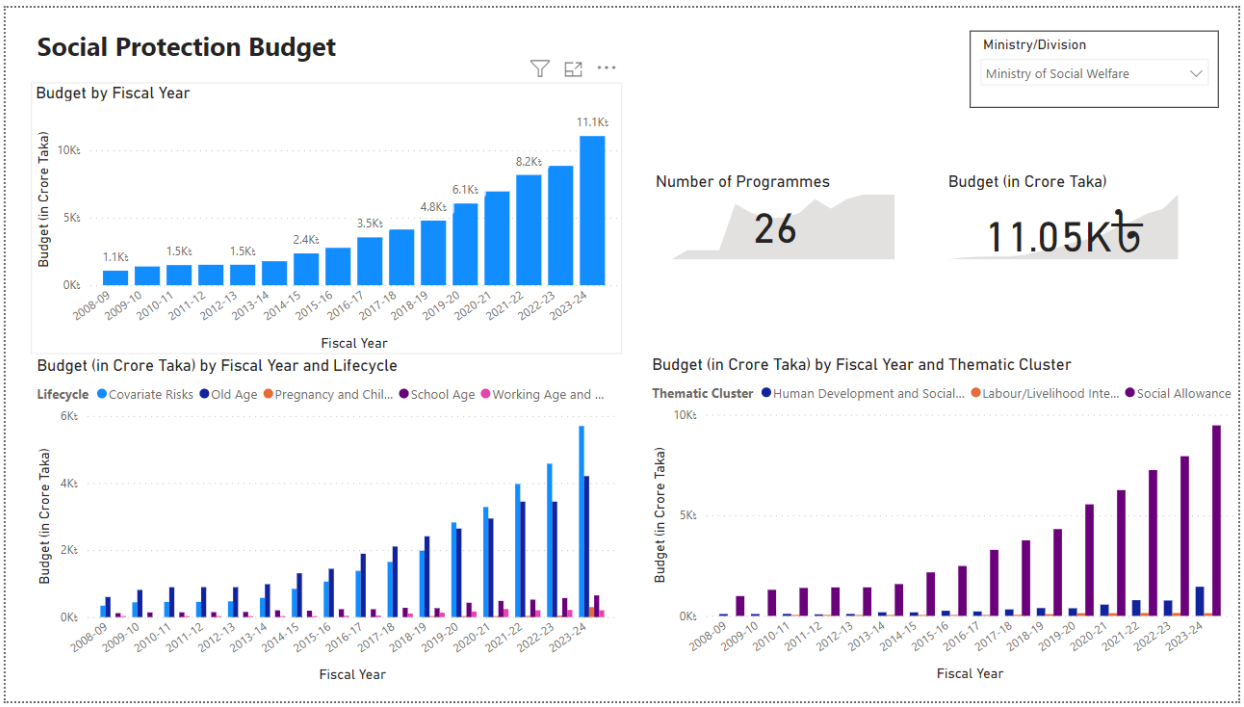
NSSS ACTION PLAN (2021-26) PHASE - II FOR A MINISTRY/DIVISION.

Most of the ministries have made significant progress in implementing their respective action plans, with achievements reflecting their commitment to their missions and the fulfillment of specific goals. However, it's important to note that the performance of ministries may vary based on their unique mandates and objectives. These achievements demonstrate their dedication to serving their specific purposes and contributing to the broader goals and vision set by the government or relevant strategies. This section offers progress statements for individual ministries, highlighting their specific accomplishments and advancements in pursuit of their respective objectives and missions.

5.1. Ministry of Social Welfare

The Ministry of Social Welfare in Bangladesh plays a crucial role in implementing social security programs. It is known for its significant impact, serving a large number of beneficiaries and receiving substantial budget allocations. The ministry manages programs such as Old Age Allowances, Widow Allowances, and support for Persons with Disabilities, among others. It also has a comprehensive program to aid marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including the unemployed, landless, orphans, and individuals with various challenges. The ministry's initiatives align with the National Social Security Strategy, Sustainable Development Goals, and national development plans, focusing on a development-oriented approach rather than charity. The vision of the ministry is to create a "better life and caring society," in line with NSSS's goal of inclusive social security for all. Its mission revolves around providing social security, empowerment, and development for vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities. The ministry's key objective is to enhance the efficiency and inclusivity of lifecycle programs. However, it faces challenges in transitioning the social security system, with the need to meet unaccomplished targets from the previous term of the Action Plan.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress of Action Plan:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen Old Age Allowance Programme	Examine and review the age threshold.	Consultations held and decisions taken.	June 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	The draft of the updated rules is finalized. The threshold is 65 and 62 for male and female respectively. Discussion is still continuing whether to set threshold at 60 for both male and female.
			Update manual (if change in age threshold recommended).	December 2022			
		Make the programme universal for eligible people.	At least 25 Upazilas.	July 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Already the old age allowance programme has been made universal in more than 260 upazilas. Measures are under way to universalize the programme in remaining upazilas
			All Upazilas.	July 2024			
		Review benefitvalue in courseof changing circumstances like inflation, etc.	Allowance increased periodically.	Each year	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Social protection benefit rates have been increased from Tk 500 to Tk 600
		Introduce a special old-age allowance for people above the age of 90.	List of people age 90+ prepared.	June 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Under consideration.
			Programme for people age 90+ designed.	June 2024			

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
			Scaled up nationwide	June 2025			
2.	Scale-up disability benefit for children and working-age (PwDs)	Prepare guidelines for disability identification.	Circular issued.	July 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Cabinet Division	Guideline is in place
		Set income criteria on an individual basis.	Circular revised.	December 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	The coverage has been made universal. Therefore, the criteria of income of household or individual is resolved.
		Increase coverage by actual identification.	All identified PwDs are covered.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		All the identified and eligible people with disability have been covered.
		Strengthen monitoring of schemes for disabled people.	Monitoring framework developed.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		Done.
3.	Strengthen Support to Vulnerable Women	Make the programme universal for eligible women.	At least 250 Upazilas.	July 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Increased 10% annually. The coverage of allowances for Widow and Husband's Deserted Destitute Women has been increased to 2.05 million from 1.7 million following the decision of the universal coverage of 112 poorest Upazilas. The other Upazilas are under process of being universal coverage

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
			All Upazilas	July 2024			Programme is being run separately by MoSW and MoWCA. Similar type of programme is also being run under LGD. Concept note for consolidation of these programmes under consideration. National Social Security Conference held in 2024 on the basis of business cases
4.	Improve programmes for orphans	Maintain quality of services.	Programme continued.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	On track
		Increase coverage.	The number of children served increased.	Annually	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Increased annually. MoSW is allocating fund of BDT 2000, per person to the 100,000 beneficiaries of private orphanage, previously which was 1000 BDT per person.
5.	Programmes for marginalized people	Increase coverage and per person benefit.	The number of beneficiaries and benefits increased.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	Performing well.
6.	Improve programmes for children in conflict with law & contact with law	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain qualityof services. 3. Increasecoverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare		The programme is under consideration

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
7.	Improve programmes for adolescent girls & women in contact with the law (victim)	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain quality of services. 3. Increase coverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare		On average it increased by 12%
8.	Improve programmes for abandoned children	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain quality of services. 3. Increase coverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare		Depends on the study Findings
9.	Improve programmes for disabled children & people	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain quality of services. 3. Increase coverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare		Depends on the study Findings
10.	Improve programmes for vagrant & homeless people	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain qualityof services. 3. Increasecoverage.	1. Manual prepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year	Ministry of Social Welfare		Depends on the study Findings
11.	Improve programme for Socially Disabled Women	1. Update manual for effective operation. 2. Maintain quality of services. 3. Increase coverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year Annually	Ministry of Social Welfare		Research Study Ongoing
12.	Improve Training & Rehabilitation programme for Children, Women & Disabled Persons	1. Update Training Course Module for effective operation. 2. Maintain quality of services. 3. Increase coverage.	1. Training Course Module prepared, 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year Annually	Ministry of Social Welfare		Under process of preparation

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
13.	Improve Education programmes for Disabled Children	1. Update manualfor effective operation. 2. Maintain qualityof services. 3. Increasecoverage.	1. Manualprepared. 2. Programme continued. 3. Coverage increased annually.	Every year Annually	Ministry of Social Welfare		Existing manuals are online
14.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List to be sent to CD.	July 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Cabinet Division	Partially. Will be completed by 2025
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List to be sent to CD.	July 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare	Cabinet Division	it is recorded online. once the grievance is recorded it is redressed Centrally by ministries. Also, in the district level irrespective of online or written DSS Established web-based MIS for managing Allowances programme. There is a provision to manage GRS through online.
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List to be sent to CD.	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare	Cabinet Division	In presence of beneficiaries, Public representatives, Local administration, Union Campaign is On going regarding GRS.
		Review the consolidation of proposals	Review prepared.	December 2023	General Economics Division (GED)		Under preparation in BBS; apart from that, social protection

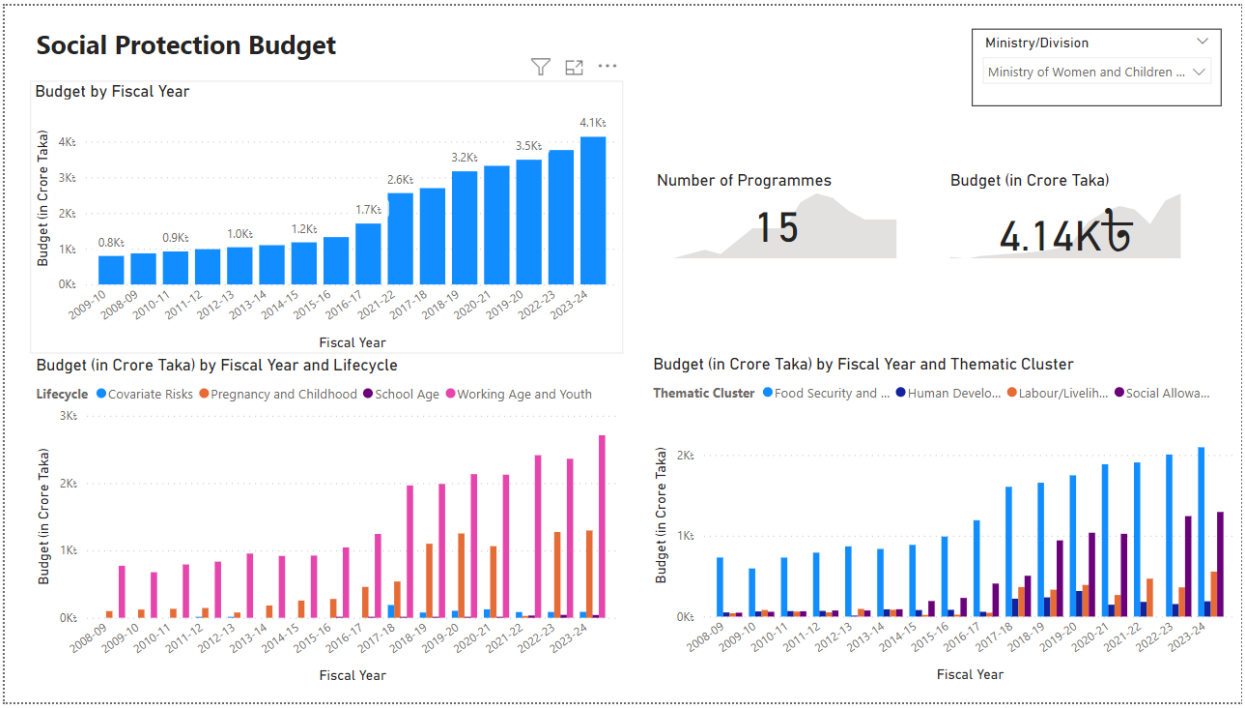
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries DSS Established web-based MIS for managing Allowances programme and integrated with FD MIS
15.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December 2022	Ministry of Social Welfare		With permission its accessible
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instructions given to field offices.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		MIS in DSS is already linked with financial management database of FD (SPBMU MIS) G2P Payment through EFT is On going by using SPBMU MIS MIS linked for some progarmmes. May require some time.
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare		Pilot completed.
16.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		Currently GRS is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of theCabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							level irrespective of online or written.
17.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for major programmes.	MIS digitized for major programmes.	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare		Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Inter-departmental arrangement established.	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	
18.	Digitization of cash transfer	Roll out an appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for major programmes.	July 2023	Ministry of Social Welfare	Finance Division	The G2P modality has been finalized and E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
19.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Review dashboard regularly.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		M&E Framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluations of the programme.	The programme evaluated regularly.	Continuous	Ministry of Social Welfare		

5.2. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the government of Bangladesh has undertaken significant initiatives aimed at the welfare and development of women and children, recognizing their pivotal role in the nation's progress. Emphasizing the importance of gender equality and child protection, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) has aligned its efforts with the government's goals, focusing on poverty reduction, gender equality, and the prevention of violence against women and child rights protection. Through various programs and legal frameworks, MoWCA has empowered women, reduced violence and trafficking, promoted early childhood care, and expanded women's participation in socio-economic activities. The ministry also operates training institutes, offers employment opportunities, and supports small and medium entrepreneurs to enhance women's economic empowerment. While committed to advancing social protection programs for women and children, MoWCA recognizes the need for increased investment in human, technical, and financial resources to achieve these objectives, as outlined in the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS).

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Introduce and scale up the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) for children of 0-4 years.	Prepare, consult, and submit detailed implementation planof Mother and Child Benefit Programme tothe Cabinet Division. Existing MA and Lactating Mother Allowance (LMA) programme renamedas Mother and Child Benefit Programme	Detailed implementation plan prepared and submitted. Mother and Child Benefit Programme applicable for the whole country	December 2021	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	Cabinet Division (CD) Finance Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Cooperative Aspire to Innovate (a2i) Development Partners	Under process. Instead, maternity allowance and lactating mother allowance programmes are running for the poor. So far more than one million beneficiaries are covered.
		Review both the benefits and age of eligibility from pregnancy period to 4th birthday of a childas per NSSS direction.Gradual scale-up of Mother and Child Benefit Programme in poverty-stricken and nutrition deficient Upazilas.	The evidence available on benefitspackages and age of eligibility. The number of beneficiaries raised to 1.6 million covering poverty and nutritiondeficient Upazilas.	December 2022 June 2022			A diagnostic study has been conducted to identify the gaps in current programme for pregnant and lactating mother.
		Establish efficient and effective convergence and coordination between relevant line ministries and departments at central as well as fieldLevels – MoWCA, MoHFW, MoLG, A2i, etc. to ensure integrated health, nutrition and other services are available at the	MCBP programme MIS Interoperable with health, family welfare and birth registration data. The number of beneficiaries raised to 2.6 million covering poverty and nutritiondeficient Upazilas Relevant training modules are	June 2023			The number of beneficiaries raised in poverty and nutrition deficient need based locations

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		field level. Age-specific learning on nutrition, stimulation,early childhood care, and cognitive	available				
			The number of beneficiaries raised to 4 million covering poverty and nutrition deficient Upazilas.	June 2024			The number of beneficiaries raised in poverty and nutrition deficient Upazilas
		Introduce and operationalize telehealth and nutrition counselling services for pregnant and lactating mothers. Design and test climate and shock responsive elementsinto the programme.	The number of beneficiaries raised to 6 million(50% of children from 0 to 4 years) covering poverty and undernutrition Upazilas. A telehealth and nutrition counselling platform established and operationalized Climate and shock responsive elements tested and operationalized.	June 2026			Telehealth and nutrition counselling services for pregnant and lactating mothers is available.

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
2.	Design and implement Vulnerable Women's Benefit (VWB) programme in rural and urban areas	Develop a detailed implementation plan, in consultation with MoSW, for VWB along with budgetary requirements and submitted to the Cabinet Division.	Detailed implementation plan prepared and submitted	December 2021	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	MoSW, CD	A programme called Mother and Child Benefit Programme has been launched to serve the nutritional needs of 7.5 million children aged 0-4 years. WFP has been providing technical assistance
		Design and roll out VWB for poor womenof urban areas with provision for monthly cash support, development of marketable skills for better employability, and support towards financial inclusion.	Allocation of requiredresources for pilotingin budget	2021-2022 FY		Finance Division	Under Consideratio n.
			Review and analyze existing programmesand processes to design the VWB programme for the urban context.	December 2021			
			A cash transfer-basedimproved model of the VGD programme, branded as VWB, rolled out in urban areas.	January 2022			In Progress
			Linkage established with G2P system for online cash transfer.	June 2023			In Progress
		Proper implementation of the ICVGD project.	Empirical evidence from the ICVGD Initiatives was documented.	June 2023		Development Partner	In Progress
		Expansion of fortifiedrice distribution in	All VWB beneficiariesof 330 Upazilas receive fortified rice.	December 2024		Ministry of Food	A number of activities are On going fortifiedrice

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		all Upazilas by eitherdirect distribution or engagement of private companies.	100 per cent of VWB beneficiaries of rural areas receive fortified rice.	June 2026			distribution in upazilas
		Consolidate all programmes (VGD, ICVGD, and urban VWB) and rebrand as VWB programme with suitable components (i.e., investment grant, food/cash transfer, skill development, financial inclusion etc.) to facilitate economic and social empowerment of women and increasetheir contribution to national development.	VWB programme rolled out in areas with 6000 beneficiaries (in 1 citycorporation and 1 municipality)	January 2022		MoSW, Ministry of Food, Finance Division, & Development Partners	Fortifiedrice distribution in all upazilas is in progress
			VWB programme rolled out in urban areas.	July 2023			
		Scale up the VWB programme in rural and urban areas.	The number of beneficiaries increased to 1.25 million covering both rural and urban areas.	2023-2024 cycle		MoSW, Finance Division	In Progress
			The number of beneficiaries increased to 1.5 million covering bothrural and urban areas	2025-2026 cycle			In Progress
		Review the beneficiary selectionprocess, criteria, benefits package andother elements of the programme for necessary revision.	Programme design revised as per requirement.	December 2024		Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Developing Partners	In Progress

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Eligible VWB beneficiaries of poverty prone rural and urban areas (identified by Poverty Map-2016/ NHD/ HIES) receive investment grants.	Beneficiaries of the most poverty prone Upazilas receive a one-time investment grant of Tk 15,000 or more (inflation-adjusted).	December 2026		BBS, MoSW, & Finance Division	Programme number and beneficiaries are increased.
3.	Workplace Childcare Services	Enactment of daycare Act.	Daycare Act approved.	December 2022	MoWCA	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Enactment of daycare Act is under progress
		Develop rules and operational manual on childcare services.	Rules and manual available.	June 2023	MoWCA	Ministry of Labour and Employment	
		Develop coordination mechanisms and monitoring guidelines.	Monitoring guidelinesavailable.	January 2024	MoWCA	Ministry of Labour and Employment	
4.	Child Maintenance Payments	A study was conducted onthe pattern of parental support forabandoned children.	Study report submitted to the Cabinet Division.	June 2023	MoWCA	Ministry of Social Welfare	A study will be conducted onthe pattern of parental support for abandoned children
		Formulate a policy on child maintenance payments.	The policy is approvedby the Cabinet.	July 2023	MoWCA	Ministry of Social Welfare	Ministry is considering to formulate a policy on child maintenance payments.
		Coordinate and Implement the Policy.	Policy implemented.	June 2025	MoWCA		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
5.	Strengthen Training programme	Develop and implement SBCC strategy and ECD component and related training module in MCBP. Develop and approve rest of age-specific trainingmodule for MCBP by IEC committee of MoHFW. Review of training delivery modalities in a social security programme to identify a sustainable approach for effectivetraining delivery. Develop communication materials on financial inclusion and economic empowerment.	SBCC strategy and ECD module developed and operationalized Approved age-specifictraining modules for MCBP are available and rolled out in the field. Existing training delivery mechanism reviewed, and recommendation incorporated in programme design. Financial inclusion and economic empowerment materials available	December 2022	MoWCA	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, MoSW, Development partners	Strengthe n Training programm e is on going
6.	Consolidate Smaller Programme	Prepare a list of smaller programmesto be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2022	MoWCA	CD	Consolidation of smaller programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD.	July 2022	MoWCA	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2023	MoWCA	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2023	MoWCA		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
7.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Review, update and disseminate VWB andMother and Child Benefit programme implementation guidelines. Develop and disseminate campaignstrategy to inform people on eligibility criteria.	MCBP Implementation guidelines are available. VWB implementation guidelines are available. Campaign strategy and materials of MCBP and VWB programmes are in design.	December 2022	MoWCA	BBS ICT Division (A2i)	Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		MCBP and VWB MIS Integration with BBS database (NHD) when prepared	BBS database integrated and used for beneficiary selection.	Continuous	MoWCA	BBS	On going
		A well-defined verifiable indicator following PMT (Proxy Means Test) method will reduce the inclusion and exclusion errors of theprogramme.	A set of clearly defined indicators (Different for rural and urban context).	January 2022	MoWCA	BBS	On going
8.	Grievance Redress System	Mother and Child Benefit Programme MIS operationalize and integrate with theCabinet led complaintredress mechanism and scaled up. Develop and pilot GRS for the VWB programme through the ICVGD 2nd Phaseproject. Integrate 333 with MCBP and VWB programme MIS to receive and address grievances.	A well-defined GRS mechanism available in MCBP and VWB programmes. Learning documents available on GRS under MCBP and VWB. MCBP and VWB programmes are integrated with 333.	Continuous	MoWCA	CD, ICT Division (A2i)	It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of centralGRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held and awareness-raising materials are availablefor	By July 2024	MoWCA	MoI, CD and Development partners	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
			distribution in all Upazilas.				
9.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Continue improvement and simplification of programme MIS to capture beneficiary information from hard-to-reach locations.	100 per cent beneficiary under MCBP and VWB identified from MIS and reported online.	January 2024	MoWCA	ICT division (A2i) and Development partners	Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Continue improving MIS-based online self-enrollment and selection proceduresby integrating the database with NID verification, SPBMU, MoH&FW for pregnancy information, local government and CivilRegistration and VitalStatistic (CRVS) for birth registration	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2024	MoWCA	MoF and Development partners	On going
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	Continue	MoWCA	MoF	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Operationalize and strengthen the MIS unit in DWA for effective managementof beneficiary information system. Develop and operationalize data protection guidelines to protectsocial protection programme beneficiary data.	Human and technicalresources are available for the MISunit. Data protection guidelines available.	December 2023	MoWCA	MoF, MoPA, A2i and Development partners	On going
10.	Digitizationof cash transfer	Coordination at the national and sub-national level with financial service providers and the Bangladesh Bank to reduce the rate of bounce back. Sensitize beneficiary on financial inclusion procedures.	The rate of bounce back reduced. Several awareness materials were developed and disseminated.	December 2022	MoWCA	MoF, BB and Development partner	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Develop and introduce Standard Operating Procedure(SOP) to regularize timely disbursementof beneficiary payment.	A clearly defined standard Operating Procedure (SOP) available to ensure monthly disbursement.	December 2022	MoWCA	MoF and Development partners	On going
		A cash transfer-based component was piloted and introduced for the VWB programme, particularly for urbanbeneficiaries.	Urban vulnerable women receive cashthrough G2P based digital transfer.	July 2023	MoWCA	MoF and Development Partners	On going

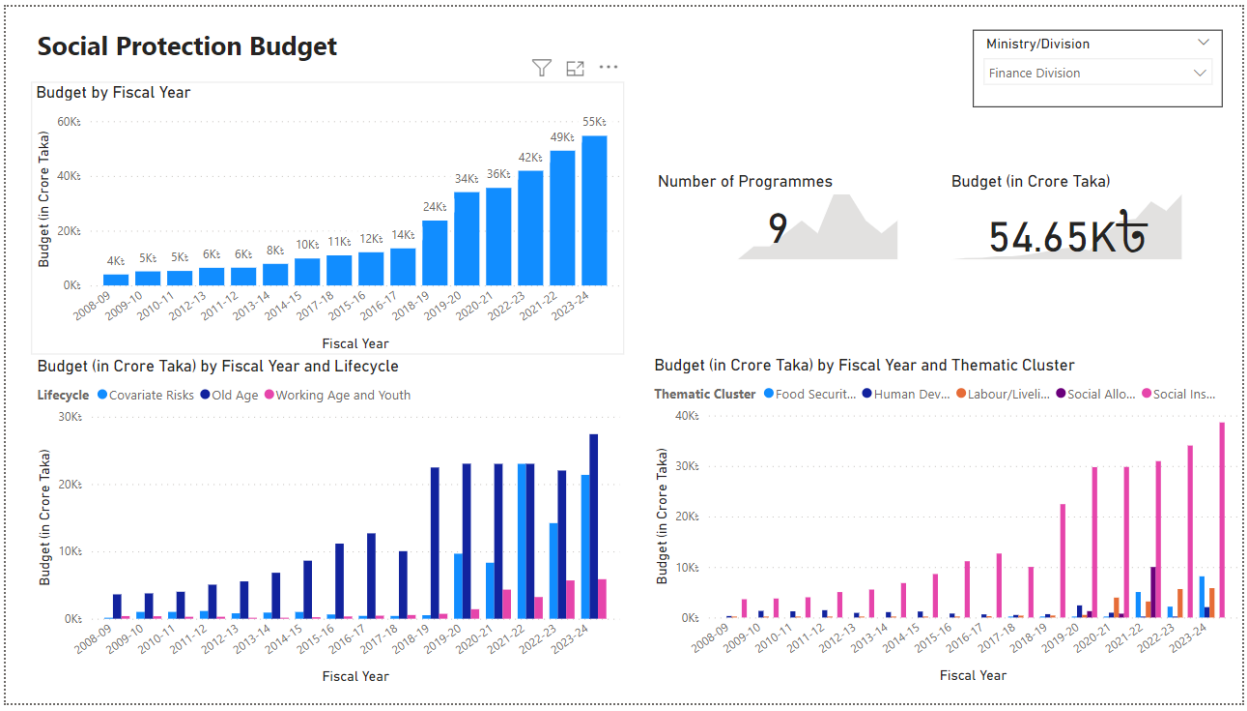
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
11.	Enhance results-based M&E	An integrated MIS based monitoring system will be introduced and operationalized gradually across the country to promote informed management decisions.	Dashboard for monitoring and reporting developedin MCBP and VWB MISs	July 2025	MoWCA	MoSW and CD	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Review the role of NGOs in programme implementation and allocate required human resources at the union level and technical resources to fully operationalizethe MIS unit.	The role of NGO reviewed and definedin programmes implementation. Submitted human, technical, and financial resources proposals to FD andMoPA.	December 2023	MOWCA	Finance Division, MoPA, BIDS and Development partner	On going
		Conduct a couple of research/ studies under MCBP and VWBto assess programme and process outcomes.	Assessment and research report available and recommendation incorporated in programme design	December 2023	MOWCA	Development partners and BIDS	On going
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluations of MCBP and VWB programmes.	The programme's evaluation reports are available for further review of theprogrammes.	Continuous	MoWCA	CD, GED, BIDS, and Development Partners	

5.3. Finance Division

The Finance Division within the Ministry of Finance is responsible for critical functions such as fiscal policy formulation, budget preparation, financial regulations, and public debt management. It also plays a pivotal role in the design and implementation of social security programs, allocating and disbursing funds for these initiatives. The division's vision is focused on achieving economic growth through prudent financial management, while its mission revolves around ensuring macroeconomic stability and efficient fiscal management to drive economic growth and poverty reduction. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the Finance Division's objective is to increase budgetary allocations for social security programs and transition payment systems toward Government to Person (G2P) methods for enhanced financial inclusiveness. Challenges

include maintaining macroeconomic stability, sustainable debt management, improving expenditure efficiency, and enhancing the capacity of employees in public financial management.

The Division's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Maintain Government Service Pension	To continue govt. pension with improvement in approval /disposal of pension cases and financial sustainability.	Pension continued with improved management supervision, monitoring, and keeping sustainable.	Continuous	Finance Division	Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA)	On going
		Maintain the digitized database linked to NID/ UID.	Database created.	Continuous	Finance Division		Done

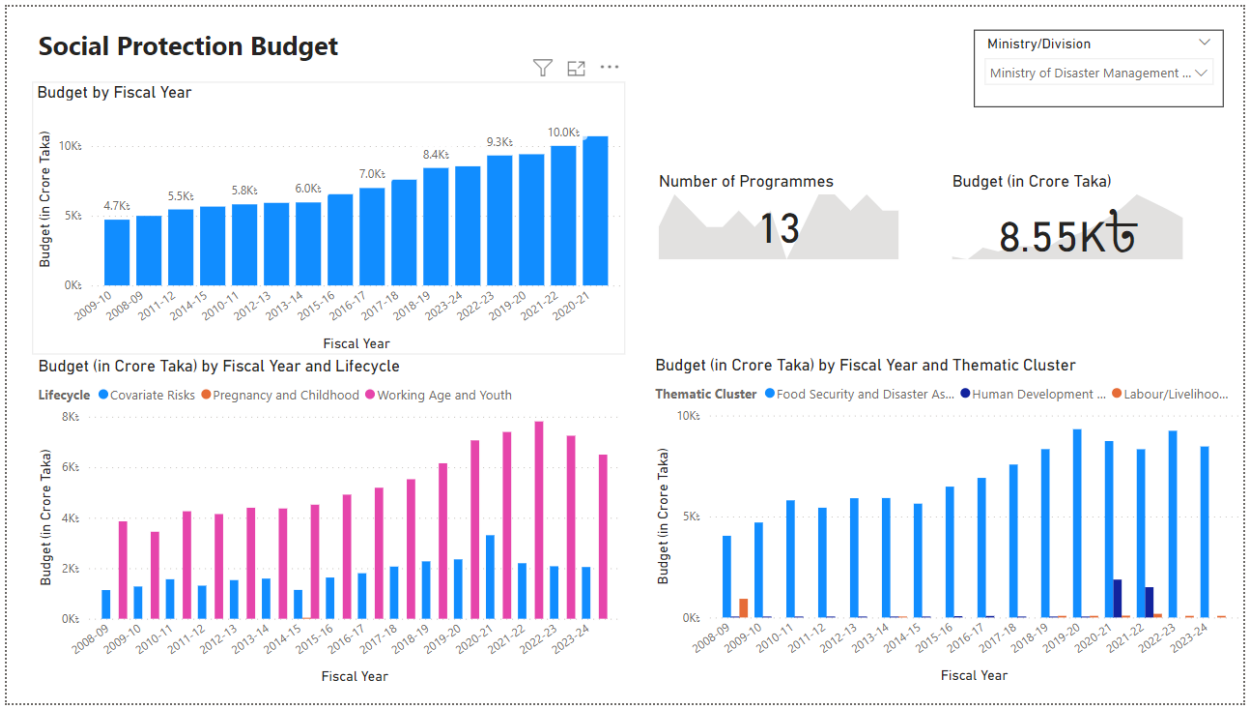
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Electronic Fund Transfer in the pension payment system.	Payment system digitized.	Already implemented in case of monthly pension payment.	Finance Division		Done
2.	Universal pension as part of NSIS	Conduct a study on the format of universal pension.	Strategy paper submitted to FD.	Depends on the finalization of the strategy paper.	Finance Division	Financial Institutions Division (FID)	On going
		Consultation with stakeholders.	Workshops held.				
		Cabinet Approval	Will be presented in the Cabinet.				
3.	Creation of financial management database for social security programmes	Develop software for Financial MIS and run a pilot test.	Financial MIS developed and pilot tested	Done	Finance Division	Cabinet Division, GED, SID	On going
		Roll out financial MIS nationwide for all the social security programmes, integrating it with single registry MIS.	MIS rolled out	Done	Finance Division		
		Maintain the MIS	MIS maintained	continuous	Finance Division		
4.	Government to Person (G2P) Payments System or Digital Payment	Initiate a comprehensive review of current payment systems.	Review completed.	Done	Finance Division	FID, BB, all Line Ministries, BPO	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Designing a digital payment architecture.	Digital payment architecture designed.	Done	Finance Division	A2I, PMO, FID, BB, Line Ministries, BPO	
		Piloting of G2P for two core cash transfer programmes.	Two cash transfer programmes were piloted.	Done	Finance Division	MSW, MoWCA, A2I, BB,	
		Rolling out G2P for all cash transfer programmes.	G2P for all cash transfer programmes.	June 2022	Finance Division	A2I, PMO, FID, BB, Line Ministries, BPO	
		Maintain the system	The system maintained	Continuous			

5.4. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief holds a significant role in social protection, receiving a substantial portion of the government's social security budget. Its primary focus lies in disaster risk management and relief efforts, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged. The ministry also oversees workfare programs to ensure social safety, including food security

initiatives, in collaboration with the Ministry of Food. Additionally, it plays a key role in the labor and livelihood intervention cluster as designated by the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS). The ministry's vision is to reduce the impact of natural, environmental, and human-induced hazards, especially on vulnerable populations, by shifting from conventional response and relief to a comprehensive risk reduction approach. The NSSS objectives include strengthening disaster relief and workfare programs. Challenges are diverse, as disaster types vary by geographical location. The ministry's key challenge is to identify disaster-prone areas, update hazard maps, and ensure effective cash and food support in the event of market failures during disasters.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Continue Disaster Relief Programmes	Supply food grain for food-based disaster relief programmes and provide a budget for cash-based programmes	Programmes continued	Continuous	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	Ministry of Food	On going
		Consider horizontal and vertical expansion of existing programmes in the face of disasters	Mechanism to scale up coverage and/ or benefit package of existing programmes in place	July 2023	MoDMR	Other relevant stakeholder ministries	On going

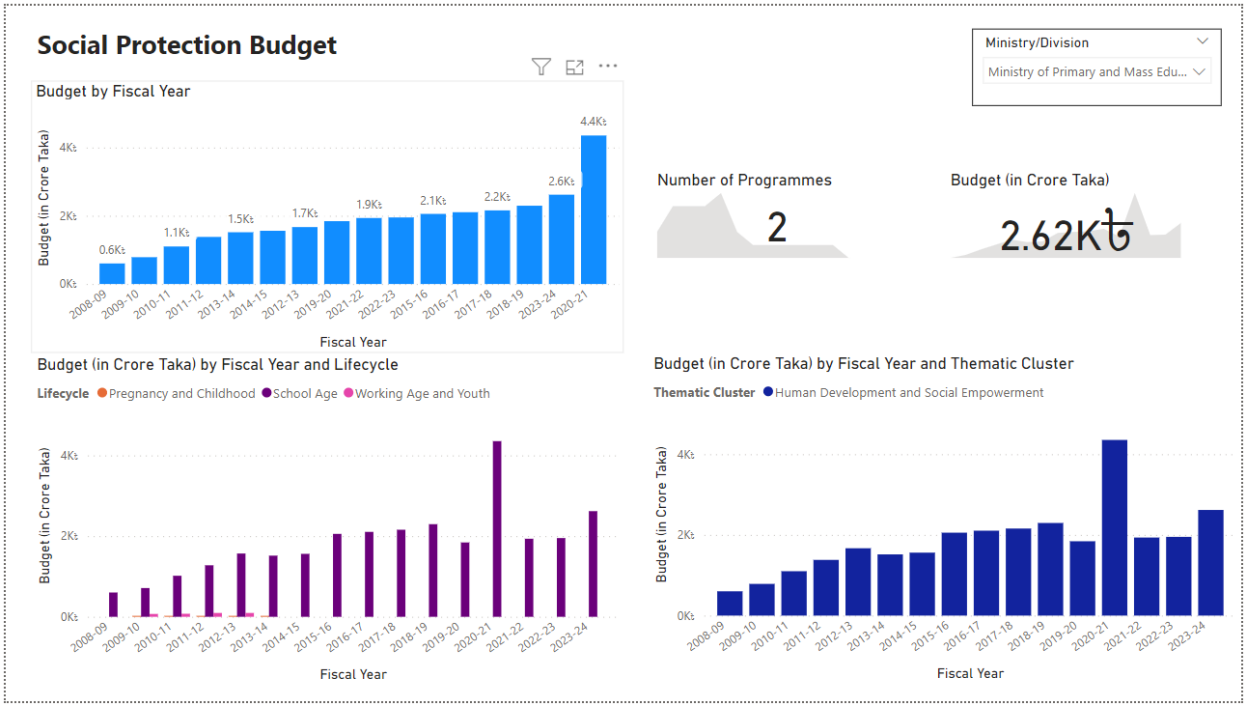
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
2.	Improve disaster management system	Prepare a disaster map based on hazard and vulnerability	Disaster map prepared	January 2024	MoDMR	BBS	On going
3.	Convert most of the workfare programmes from food to cash transfer	Organize discussions with stakeholders for a smooth transition	Workshops organized	December 2021	MoDMR	Local Government Division	On going
		Gradually change food for work programmes to cash	Food for workfare programmes phased out	December 2024			On going
4.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of small programmes	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2022	MoDMR	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Identify the small programmes to be scaled up or phased out	List sent to CD	June 2023	MoDMR	CD	
5.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular updated	July 2022	MoDMR		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online (where applicable)	The updated list of beneficiaries is available online	June 2024	MoDMR		
		Follow poverty database of BBS database (when available)	Instruction given	June 2022	MoDMR		
6.	Grievance Redress System	Encourage NGOs in supporting GRS	General instructions issued	June 2022	MoDMR	NGO Affairs Bureau	It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoDMR	NGO Affairs Bureau	
		Sensitize beneficiaries to use Central GRS of Cabinet Division	Central GRS mentioned in Communication materials	June 2022 onward	MoDMR	NGO Affairs Bureau	
7.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create standard Programme MIS using NIDs as a primary key	NID incorporated in Programme MIS	December 2023	MoDMR	CD ICT Division	Under preparation in with ICT Division,

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Make the MIS interoperable by relevant departments	Inter-operability established in MIS	June 2025	MoDMR		Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
8.	Digitization of cash transfer	Digitize payment of cash benefits of the programmes	Cash disbursement digitized	June 2025	MoDMR		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2025	MoDMR	Finance Division	
9.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programme implementation	Progress monitoring digitized	December 2024	MoDMR	ICT Division CD	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct evaluation of programmes by internal teams/ IMED/ third party	Impact evaluation of Programmes conducted	June 2024	MoDMR	IMED CD	
		Use CODI for assessing programmes	CODI framework used for assessing programmes	June 2023 June 2025 (Twice for each major programme)	MoDMR	CD	

5.5. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) in Bangladesh is focused on ensuring inclusive primary education and literacy. It coordinates the 'Human Development and Social Empowerment' cluster within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) and implements programs like stipends and school meals for primary school children. The ministry's vision is to provide quality primary education for all, and its mission is to extend access and improve primary education quality. Its NSSS objective is to continue providing stipends to primary school students and increase the stipend amount. Challenges include ensuring technology safety for parents in rural areas and the need for resources and institutional arrangements for effective school meal program implementation.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

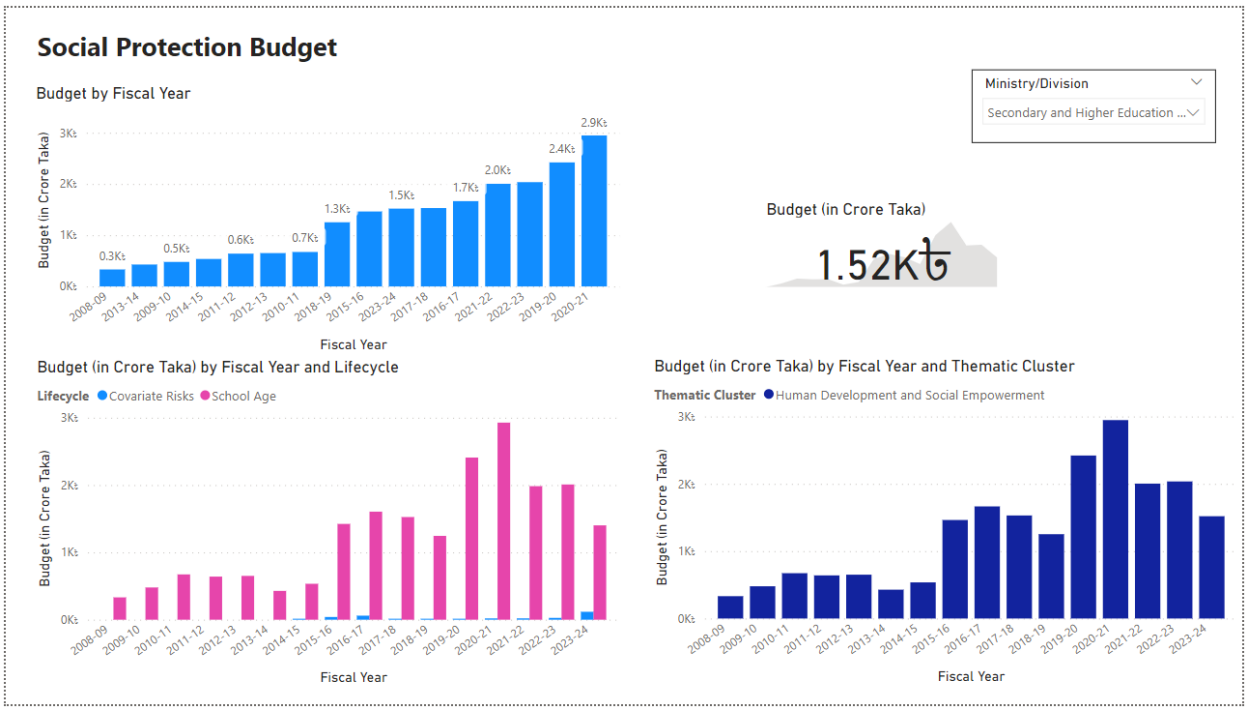
The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Sustain Primary Stipend Programme	Rationalize the stipend amount by adjusting inflation.	Transfer amount increased.	July 2023	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)	Finance Division	On going
2.	Primary School Meal	Explore effective and implementable modality	Suitable modality identified	December 2021	MoPME		Primary School Meal is established in selected areas
		Expand programme area	No of school and beneficiary	July 2025			
3.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2023	MoPME		Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2025	MoPME		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2023	MoPME		
4.	Digitization of cash transfer	Maintain delivery of stipend money by G2P modality.	G2P modality continued.	Continuous	MoPME		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
5.	Enhance Results-Based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2022	MoPME		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct midterm and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoPME		

5.6. Secondary and Higher Education Division

The Secondary and Higher Education Division, operating under the Ministry of Education in Bangladesh, holds a key role in the policymaking and administration of secondary and tertiary education. It's responsible for high schools and universities, excluding technical and madrasa education. This division shapes policies, laws, and regulations for the post-primary education sector and its institutions, covering approximately 25,227 secondary schools, colleges, and madrasas, along with 37 public and 92 private universities. Their vision is to provide quality education for all, and their mission is to create a skilled and morally advanced workforce through a blend of general, science, and technology-based education. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), their objective is to expand stipend coverage to 50% of secondary school students and increase stipend amounts. Challenges include low coverage and transfer amounts, with approximately 13 million children receiving stipends, primarily at the primary school level, while coverage for secondary school-age children stands at 17%.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

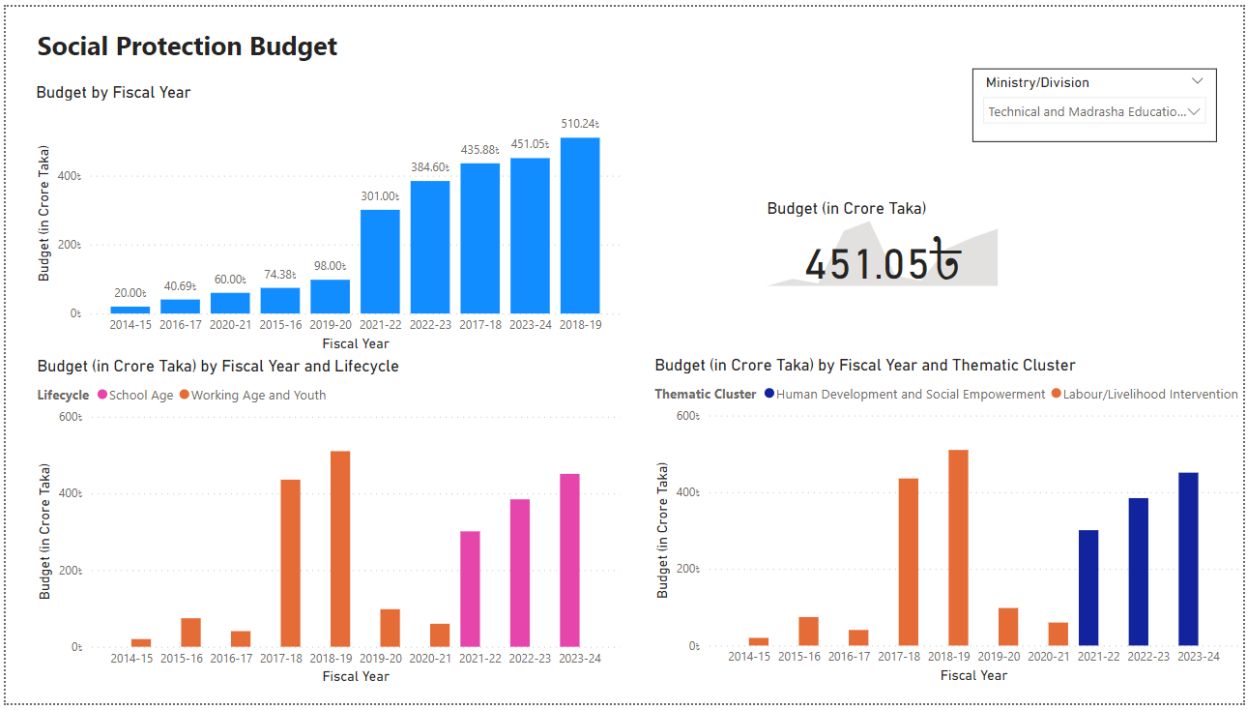
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Expand Secondary Education Stipend Programme	Increase the coverage by 20 per cent every year.	The number of stipend recipients increased.	July 2023 (Continue throughout next five years)	Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED)	Technical and Madrasha Education Division (TMED)	On going
		Increase the rate of stipend.	Transfer amount increased.	July 2023			
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2022	SHED	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	SHED	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	SHED	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2017	SHED	CD	
3.	Improve Targeting of Beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December 2023	SHED		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	SHED		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2023	SHED		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	SHED		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2021	SHED		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2024	SHED		Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2024	SHED		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2024	SHED		
6.	Consolidate Smaller Programme	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2021	SHED	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	SHED	CD	
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	SHED	CD	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2017	SHED	CD	

5.7. Technical And Madrasha Education

The Technical and Madrasha Education Division, a part of the Ministry of Education in Bangladesh, is responsible for overseeing technical and madrasha education. This division manages a range of public and private institutions, serving as the foundation for primary education within this sector. Its mission is to develop educated, well-trained, skilled, and morally grounded human resources through a blend of technical, vocational, science, and technology-based education. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the division's objectives include increasing stipend coverage for madrasha students to around 50% and enhancing technical education. However, challenges persist as stipend coverage and transfer amounts remain relatively low, with the majority of the approximately 13 million stipend recipients concentrated at the primary school level, and secondary school-age children having only a 17% coverage rate.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

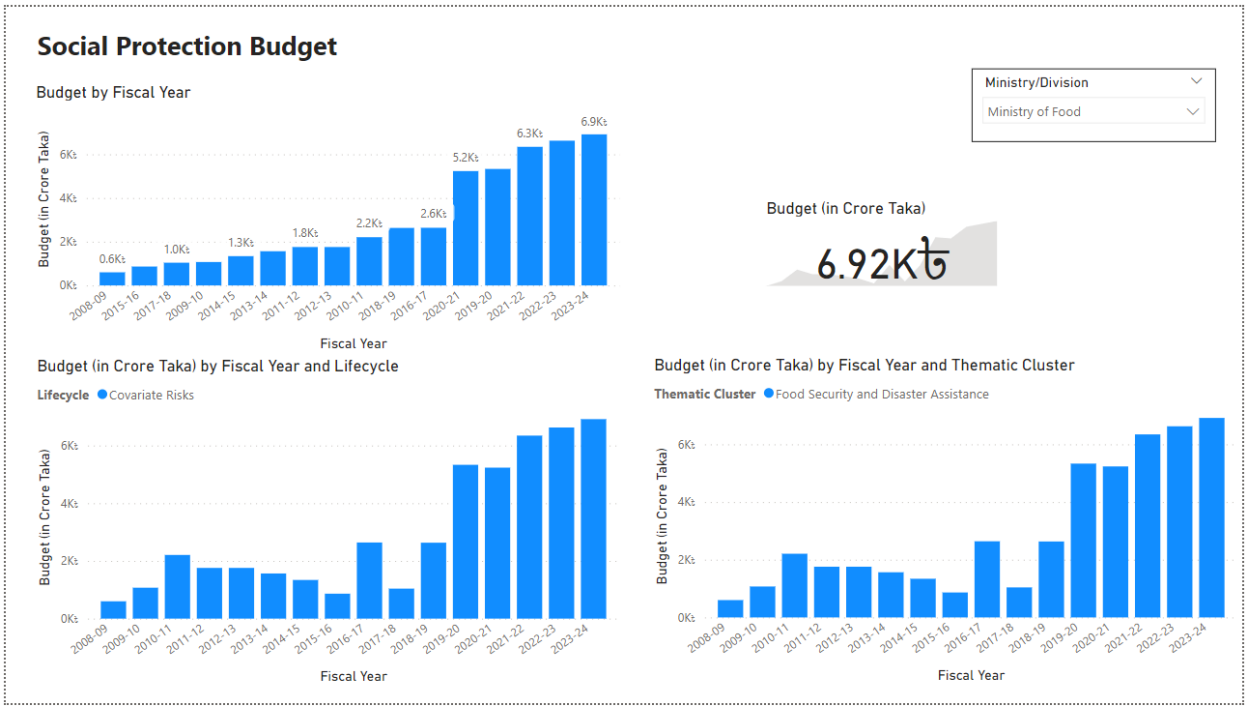
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Expand Secondary Education Stipend Programme.	Expand the programme to technical & madrasha students.	The number of stipend recipients increased (for the FY 2020-21 no. of Stipend recipients 5,56,336).	March 2021 (Continue next five years)	Technical & Madrasha Education Division (TMED)	SHED	Expansion of Secondary Education Stipend Programme in on going
		ii. Increase the rate of stipend.	Transfer amount increased (for the FY 2020-21 amount of Stipend Tk 312.02 crore)	July 2022			
2.	Vocational Training Programme for the youth	Expand the scholarship programme to technical students.	The number of scholarship recipients increased.	Continuous	TMED		On going
3.	Consolidate Smaller Programme	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2023	TMED	CD	Consolidation of smaller programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2023	TMED	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2023	TMED	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2024	TMED	CD	
4.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December 2024	TMED		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	TMED		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2023	TMED		
5.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	TMED		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2023	TMED		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							written. n.
6.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2023	TMED		Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2023	TMED		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS is linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2023	TMED		
7.	Digitization of Cash Transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.	December 2023	TMED		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.	December 2024	TMED		
8.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2024	TMED		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programme.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	TMED		

5.8. Ministry of Food

The Ministry of Food is a crucial government entity responsible for addressing food availability and storage concerns, with a vision to ensure dependable and sustainable food security. Its mission involves adopting integrated food grain procurement policies, sustainable food grain preservation management, and ensuring people's food security by providing adequate, safe, and nutritious food. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the ministry's strategic objective is to streamline food security programs. While food poverty has significantly reduced, the government recognizes the need to transition towards cash transfer programs due to the changing economic and demographic landscape. In light of global economic shocks and challenges, the ministry's role in social protection remains vital, and it is adapting well to address these issues.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthening Open Market Sales (OMS)	Continue OMS programme for the poor; extend the programme to rural areas.	The programme continued.	Continuous	Ministry of Food	Local Government Division, Finance Division	Increases every year based on the budget allocation
2.	Food Friendly Programme (FFP)	Expand the programmes duration and or the number of beneficiaries.	Programme duration or the number of beneficiaries extended.	Continuous	Ministry of Food		On going
3.	Large Employee Industry (LEI)	Continue this programme for tea garden labourers.	The programme continued.	Continuous	Ministry of Food	Ministry of Commerce	On going
4.	Strengthening Nutrition Specific Social Protection for Vulnerable People	Develop and implement appropriate Nutrition sensitive social protection programmes including food fortification for a targeted vulnerable group, especially mothers and children.	Number of Upazilas covered by fortified rice distribution.	Continuous	Ministry of Food	Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs.	On going
5.	Continue Disaster Relief Programmes	Supply of food grain for disaster relief programmes.	Programme continued.	Continuous	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Ministry of Food	On going
6.	Convert workfare-based programmes to cash	Periodically review the feasibility of converting food-based programme to cash.	Review every year.	Annual	Ministry of Food	CD, GED, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	On going
		Implement the decision of the review meetings	Implement the decision of the review meetings.	Annual			
7.	Ensure Congenial Food Stock Policy and Fair Price Policy	Review food stock policy and fair price policy regularly.	Review meetings held.	Quarterly	Ministry of Food	Ministry of Commerce	On going
8.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2022	Ministry of Food	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	Ministry of Food	CD	

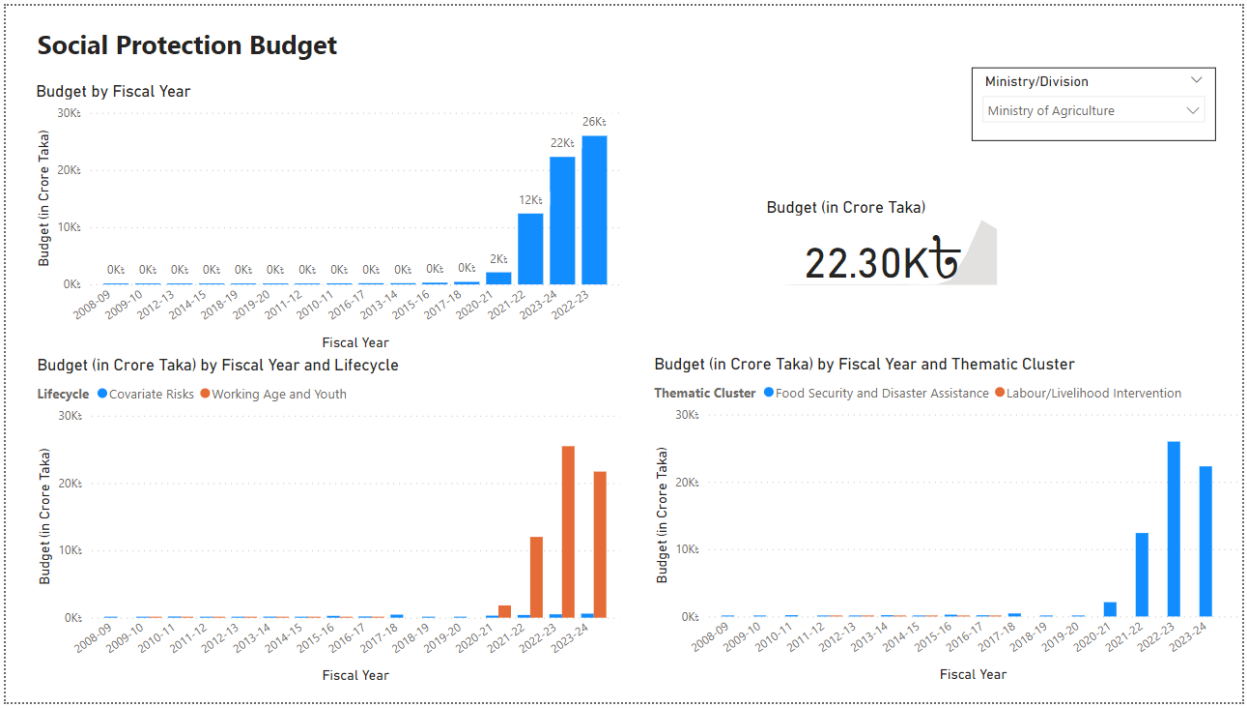
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	Ministry of Food	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2022	GED	CD	
9.	Improve Targeting of Beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued	December 2022	Ministry of Food		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction given to field offices.	Continuous	Ministry of Food		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2023	Ministry of Food		
10.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	Ministry of Food		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2023	Ministry of Food		
11.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2022	Ministry of Food		Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2024	Ministry of Food	Bangladesh Computer Council	
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2025	Ministry of Food	Bangladesh Computer Council	
12.	Enhance Results-Based	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established,	July 2025	Ministry of Food		M&E framework has been

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
	M&E	Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	Ministry of Food		finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		The top largest programme is evaluated by the CODI framework.	The programme evaluated by the CODI framework.	Continuous	Ministry of Food		

5.9. Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture in Bangladesh plays a vital role in enhancing the well-being of a substantial portion of the population by focusing on improving agricultural productivity, profitability, and generating employment in rural areas. Agriculture directly influences food and nutritional security, income opportunities, and poverty reduction. The ministry's vision centers on achieving sustainable, safe, and profitable crop production, while its mission is to enhance food security through increased crop productivity, improved marketing systems, crop diversification, and the production of more nutritious crops. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the ministry's objectives revolve around supporting food security by promoting sustained growth in production and agricultural employment. It faces several challenges, including decreasing agricultural land, population growth, climate change, rapid urbanization, agricultural research and education, adapting technology to changing needs, and disseminating technology to farmers.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

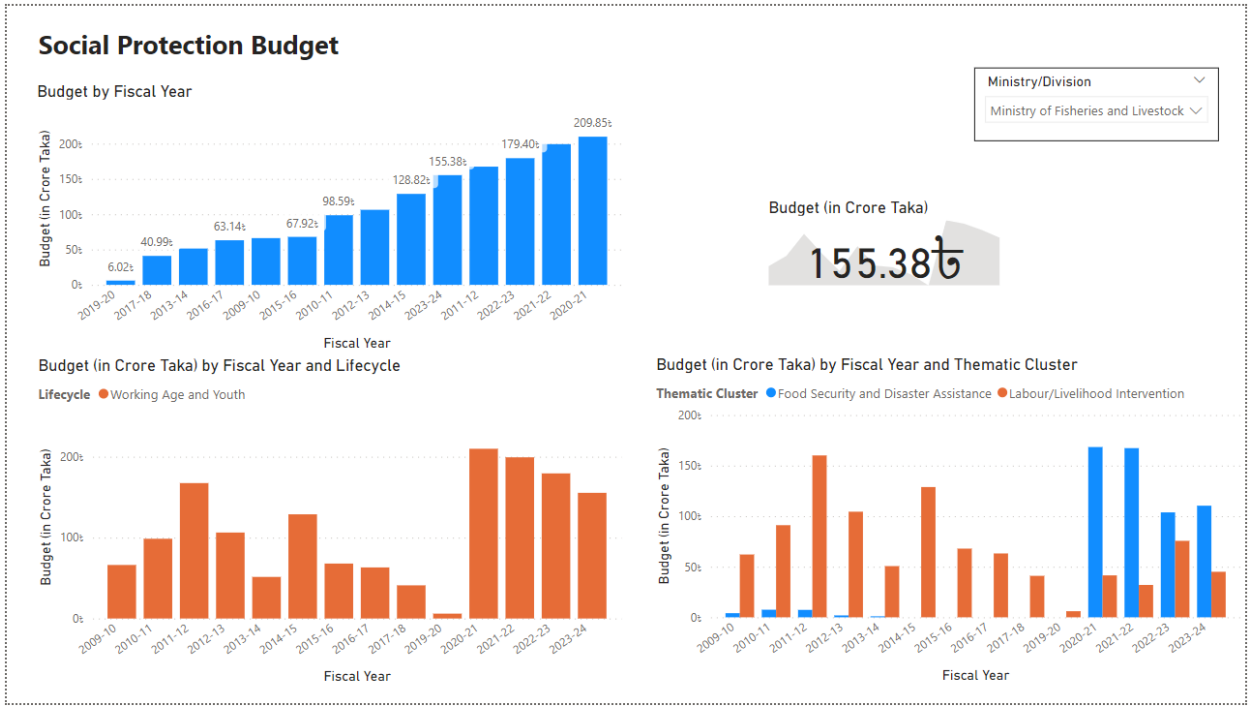
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Enhance availability of agricultural food and nutrition	Maintain existing agricultural rehabilitation programme.	Agricultural rehabilitation programmes continued.	Continuous			Enhancement of availability of agricultural food and Nutrition is on going
		Keep up research programmes for increasing food production.	Research works expanded.	Continuous			
2.	Expand opportunities for agricultural labour and livelihoods	Sustain capacity building and sensitization programmes.	Training and motivational programmes are organized regularly.	Continuous			
3.	Consolidate smaller programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2022	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	MoA	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2022	MoA	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2023	MoA	GED, CD	
4.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	January 2023	MoA		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	MoA		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	February 2023	MoA	BBS	
5.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	MoA, Line agencies		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public Meetings are held in all Upazilas.	September 2024	MoA, Line agencies		Continuous
6.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online Based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	March 2025	MoA		Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Interdepartmental arrangement established.	July 2023	MoA		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS is linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2023	MoA		
7.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed	December 2024	MoA		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out the appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.	December 2025	MoA		
8.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2025	MoA	IMED, Finance Division	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoA	IMED, Finance Division	
		Top 5 programmes evaluated by CODI format					

5.10. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is a crucial player in ensuring food and nutrition security within the realm of social security. Its programs encompass human development and livelihood interventions, with a vision to guarantee safe and secure animal protein for all. The ministry's mission revolves around meeting the demand for animal protein by enhancing the production, productivity, and value addition of fish and livestock products. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the ministry aims to provide social security to fishermen during seasonal unemployment and improve livelihood development for poor farmers in the livestock sector. There is a need to transition food security programs into cash transfers where feasible. Challenges include addressing food insecurity among the fishing community during lean seasons, providing adequate food security support to small and marginal farmers and livestock during natural hazard periods, and enhancing value addition in dairy and poultry products, all while grappling with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is

detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen food security for the fishermen	Ensure registration of all fishermen for their identification.	ID card distribution completed.	June 2023	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock : {MoFL)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Registratio nof all fishermen fortheir identificati on is in progress
		Coordinate with MoDMR to operate VGF for fishermen (based on demand).	VGF is distributed to only ID cardholders.	Continuous			Continuous
2.	Expand opportunities for (self) employment in poultry and dairy production	Support to Small and Marginal farmers	713.00 crore BDT distributed to the 6.2 Lac Dairy and Poultry farmers to mitigate the risk of Covid-19 outbreak	June 2021	MoFL	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Support to Small and Marginal farmers is on going
		Resource Transfer to poor farmers	The number of Livestock and Poultry will be distributed through different development projects	June 2026	MoFL	Ministry of Agriculture	
		Input distribution to poor and vulnerable farmers	Animal Feed and medicine will be distributed through a development project	June 2026	MoFL	Ministry of Agriculture	
		Provide training to small and marginal farmers	Training and skill development programmes organized regularly	June 2026	MoFL	Ministry of Agriculture	
3.	Consolidate smaller programmes	Prepare a list of programmes. to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2021	MoFL	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes. to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	MoFL	CD	
		Make a list of programmes. to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	MoFL	CD	

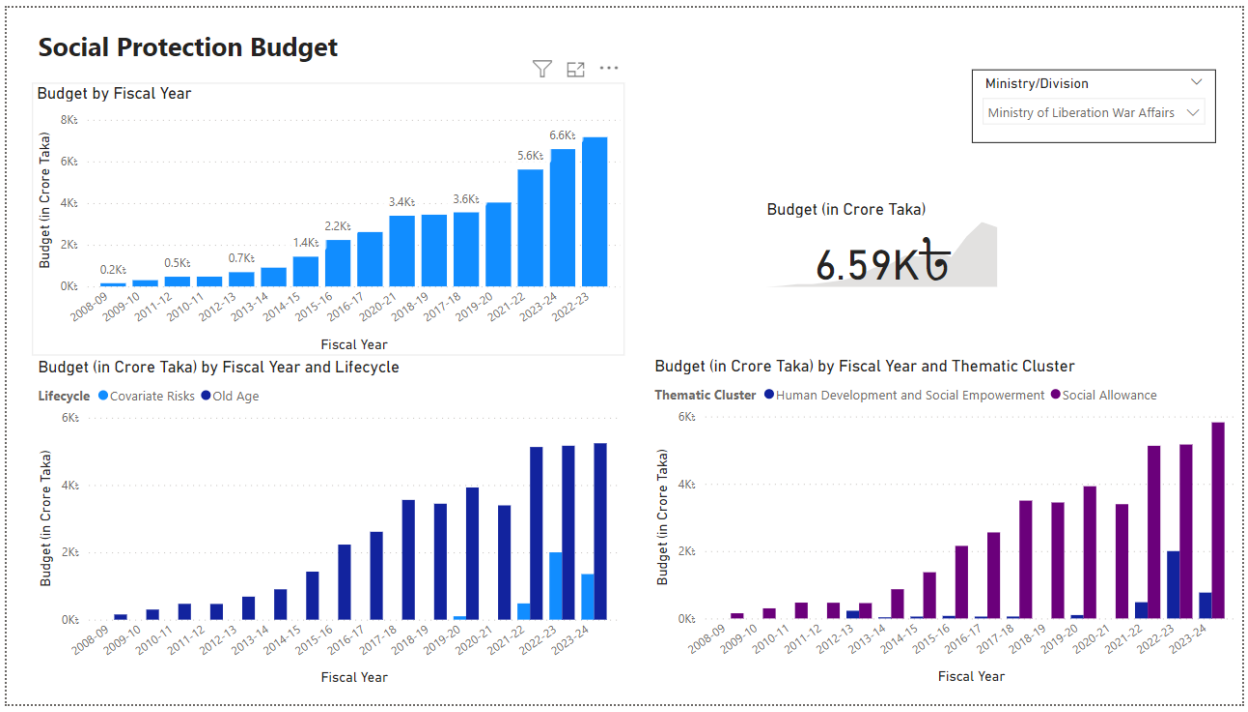
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2021	MoFL	CD	
4.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December 2022	MoFL		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	MoFL		
		Follow BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2022	MoFL		
5.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	MoFL		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2023	MoFL		
6.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2023	MoFL		Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments.	Interdepartmental arrangement established.	July 2024	MoFL		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS is linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2024	MoFL		
7.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.	December 2025	MoFL		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.	December 2025	MoFL		
8.	Enhance results-based	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2025	MoFL		M&E framework has been

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
	M&E	Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes. evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoFL		finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Evaluate top programmes. by CODI.	Programmes evaluated (baseline).	June 2022			
			Programmes. evaluated (mid/ end-term).	June 2024. June 2025;			

5.11. Ministry of Liberation War Affairs

Ministry of Liberation War Affairs is responsible for preserving freedom fighters' records, providing benefits to them and their dependents, and upholding the history of the liberation war in Bangladesh. The ministry's vision is to fulfill Bangladesh's dream of prosperity by honoring the ideals of the liberation war, while its mission encompasses preserving history, aligning programs with national development goals, and establishing a social safety net for freedom fighters and their descendants. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the ministry's objectives include consolidating social security programs, enhancing living standards, empowering women, and involving them in socio-economic decision-making. Challenges include identifying overlooked freedom fighters, ensuring transparent program delivery, and developing projects for the welfare of freedom fighters and the preservation of historic liberation war sites.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

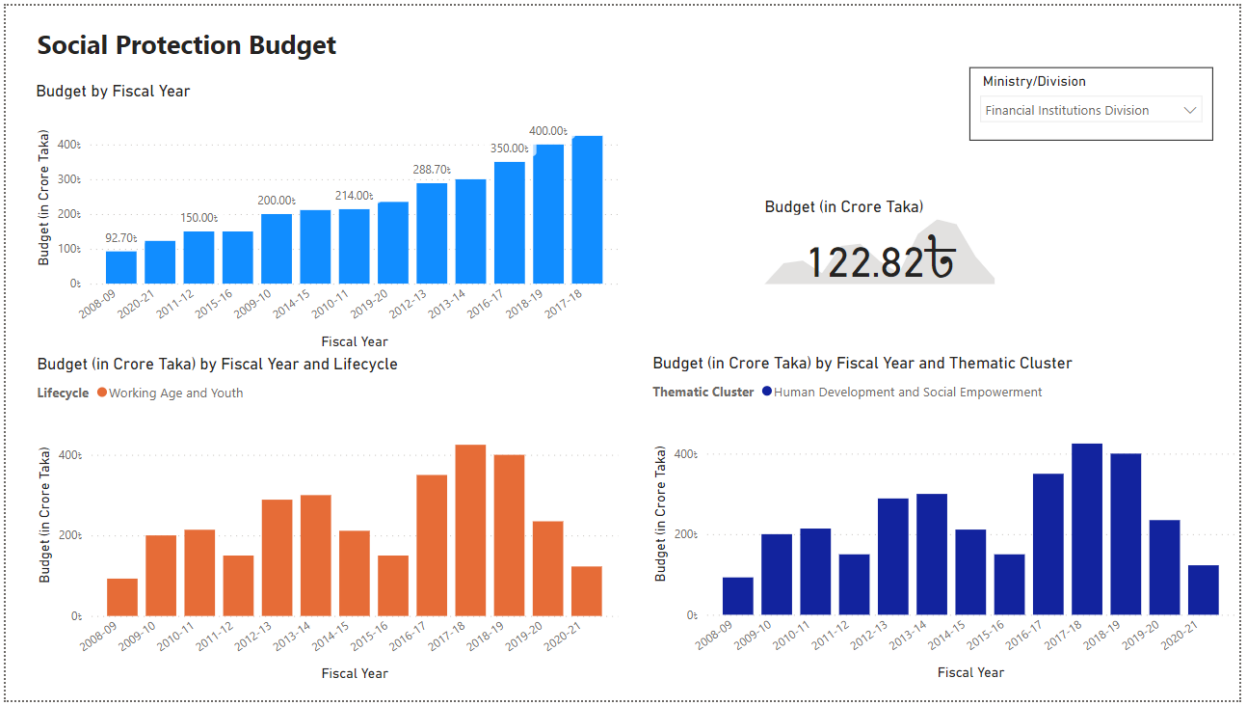
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Continue Freedom Fighters' Benefit Programme	To update the database of beneficiaries.	Database updated.	Continuous	Ministry of Liberation War Affairs (MoLWA)	Cabinet Division (CD), MoPA, MoSW& Finance Division	Freedom Fighters' Benefit Programme is on going
		To maintain benefit value in terms of growth in GDP ratio.	The transfer value increased with GDP growth.	Continuous			
2.	Consolidate smaller programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to the Cabinet Division (CD).	August 2021	MoLWA	CD, LGED & Public Works Department (PWD)	Consolidation of smaller programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to the CD.	August 2021	MoLWA	CD, LGED & PWD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to the CD.	August 2021	MoLWA	CD, LGED, PWD & IMED	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2021	MoLWA	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Policy for selection procedure titled "Order for Distribution of Freedom Fighters' Honorarium, 2020 was already published.	Already done	MoLWA	CD, Finance Division	Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	MoLWA	PMO (a2i) & Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC)	
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	June 2023	MoLWA	Statistics and Information Division (SID)	
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	MoLWA	CD, MoPA, MoSW	Currently GRS is recorded online, Once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2021	MoLWA	CD, MoPA, MoSW	

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespectiv e of online or written.
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2024	MoLWA	CD	Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Interdepartmental arrangement established.	July 2024	MoLWA	CD	
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division. (SPBMU MIS)	December 2025	MoLWA	CD	
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.		MoLWA	Financial Institutions Division (FID), Finance Division, PMO (a2i)	The G2P modality has been finalized and nd E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.		MoLWA		
7.	Enhance Results-Based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2025	MoLWA	PMO (a2i)	M&E Framework has been final zed and a prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes. evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoLWA	IMED	
		Largest programmes. is evaluated by the CODI framework.					

5.12. Financial Institutions Division (FID)

The Financial Institutions Division (FID) under the Ministry of Finance was established in January 2010 and handles law and policy matters concerning banks, non-bank financial institutions, the capital market, insurance sector, and microcredit sector. It coordinates activities related to policy formulation, capital adequacy, and oversees foreign loan utilization for various agencies. FID also collaborates with regulatory bodies such as the Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority, and more. The division's vision is to build an efficient, inclusive, and robust financial market and services system, with a mission to strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), its strategic objective is to institutionalize a social insurance system for Bangladesh, which is relatively new in the country and requires a robust legal and institutional foundation.

The Division's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Support in Introduction of NSIS	Conduct a study on NSIS.	Study report disseminated.	June 2022	Financial Institutions Division	Finance Division And other line ministries	On going
		Support other ministries as required.	Actuarial assessment done.	Continuous			
		Support in drafting legislative documents.	Legislation drafted.	Continuous			
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Consolidating smaller programmes may not be applicable due to different donors, programme objectives, implementing agencies, and reporting systems.	Not applicable.	Not Applicable	Not applicable		Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Identify relevant indicators and corresponding cut of points for targeting beneficiaries in consultation with experts and previous experience.	Relevant indicators and corresponding cut-off points were identified.	December 2022	FID		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Conduct FGDs for preliminary selection and questionnaire survey for final selection of beneficiaries.	Target beneficiaries selected.	December 2023			
		Prepare a list of identified target beneficiaries and a hanging list in the open place of the village for validation of targeting beneficiaries.	Beneficiaries' list & progress report.	December 2024			
		Finalize the beneficiaries' list based on approval by the villagers.	Beneficiaries' list & progress report.	December 2025			

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
4.	Grievance Redress System	Establish a complaint box in the office building and upload the online complaint box on the website of PKSF.	Complaint box made available in the office and online complain box made available on the website.	December 2022	FID	PKSF, SDF, BNF	It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Formation of Grievance Redress Committee and provide training. Arrange for recording complaints.	G&A Progress Report.	June 2022			
		Conduct training on Governance and Accountability Action Plan (GAAP).	Training report.	June 2023			
		Identification of risk & prepare action plan through GAAP and CAP exercise at the community level.	GAAP and CAP Exercise report.	Continue up to June 2026			
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Prepare a list of individual project beneficiaries based on the identification and NID numbers.	MIS Progress Report.	June 2023	FID	PKSF, SDF, BNF	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Develop an Integrated Information System for various projects.	Single registry MIS designed.	June 2024			
		Develop a mechanism of common entry system for different programmes. and projects.	Mechanism of integrating different programmes s and projects of PKSF for common entry developed.	June 2025			
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Digitalize all financial transactions between PKSF with Partner Organizations (POs).	All financial transactions of PKSF to POs brought under BEFTN.	December 2022	FID	PKSF, SDF, BNF	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Digitalize financial transactions between POs with members.	Financial transactions between POs with members made through mobile financial service.	June 2025			

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Develop Results Framework for new projects	Achievement's status report.	June 2022	FID	PKSF, SDF, BNF	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Development of web-based Management Information System (MIS) and Loan Management System (LMS) as per requirement.	Progress status report.	June 2024			
		Conduct Results-Based Monitoring (RBM) for different projects.	RBM for different projects introduced.	Continue up to 2026			
		Conduct impact evaluation for different projects of PKSF.	Impact evaluation reports of different projects of PKSF were made available.	Continue up to 2026			

5.13. Economic Relations Division (ERD)

ERD plays a pivotal role in mobilizing external development assistance to support the nation's socio-economic growth. It serves as the central interface for liaising with development partners and coordinating external aid. Their vision is focused on sustainable socio-economic development, with a mission to manage foreign assistance to reinforce national development. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), ERD aims to provide coordination and technical support for enhancing social security programs. Key challenges include setting up an effective organizational structure to facilitate collaboration with development partners, ensuring a consistent inflow of foreign aid for NSSS implementation.

Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

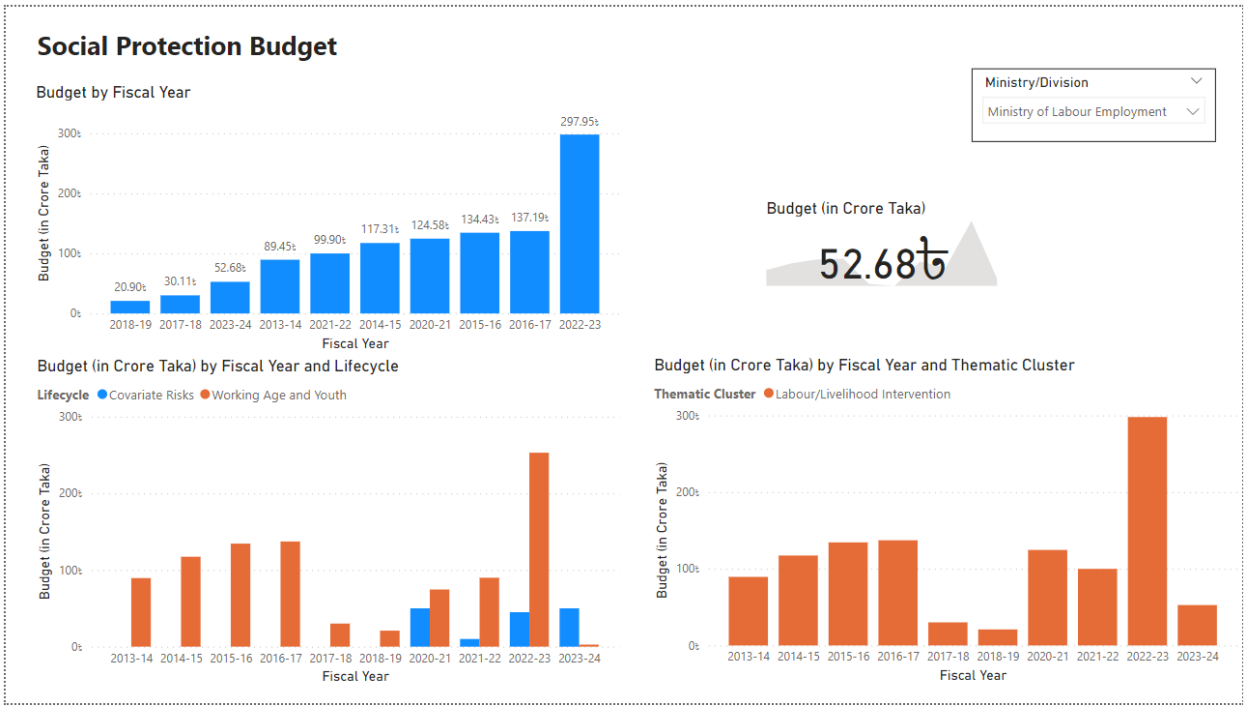
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Coordination with Development Partners	Engage with Development Partners for mobilization of funds including social security programmes.	Mobilize external assistance those including a fund for social security programmes.	Continuous	ERD	Line ministries	Coordination with Development Partners is going
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Convince the Development Partners for funding the major lifecycle programmes.	Major lifecycle programmes are preferred instead of small programmes for funding.	Continuous	ERD	Line ministries	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
3.	Expand public workfare programme	Engage with the Development Partners to provide augmented support for public workfare programmes	To accommodate the new additions to the rural labour force, bankable Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest (EGPP) programmes with components for training, savings, etc., to graduate participants out of poverty	Continuous	ERD	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and other Line Ministries	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		in the context of migration to rural areas due to loss of livelihoods from Covid-19.	by enabling them to gain access to longer-term formal sector employment or self-employment has been designed and adopted for implementation by the respective ministries. DPs are funding to implement the programmes.				
4.	Stronger emphasis on early human capital development	Mobilizing support from external sources for early human capital development.	The safety net programmes on maternal and early childhood have been expanded up to five years for the proper development of a child's brain. School feeding programme has been introduced at the secondary level particularly in the country's lagging areas.	Continuous	ERD	Line Ministries	On going
5.	Building an innovative STEM workforce that will be able to take on the challenges posed by the 4IR	Mobilizing funds from the DPs to promote STEM education.	An appropriate change in the curriculum, in line with STEM education. Capacity-building of stakeholders in education such as educational policymakers, administrators of educational institutions, and teachers through professional training in STEM concepts and the role of STEM education in sustainable development. Setting up of laboratories in primary and secondary schools which will be appropriately equipped for hands-on learning by students that will develop important life skills such as creativity, critical thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and attention to detail.	Continuous	ERD	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and other Line Ministries	On going
6.	Dissemination of the social security initiatives of the government	Make publications highlighting success stories of government in social security.	Annual Report and Flow of External Resources in Bangladesh published including funding for NSSS projects.	Continuous	ERD	Line ministries	On going

5.14. Ministry of Labour and Employment

The Ministry of Labour and Employment in Bangladesh is entrusted with the enforcement of labor laws, policies, and overall social security for the workforce. With a significant role assigned by the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in introducing an insurance scheme for workers, the ministry plays a crucial role in social security. Their vision is centered on ensuring a decent workplace and a healthier life for workers, promoting the welfare of all working individuals. To realize this vision, their mission involves enhancing productivity through safe working conditions, fostering harmonious employer-worker relations, eradicating child labor, and developing a skilled labor force. Within the NSSS framework, the ministry's objectives include establishing a social insurance system for workers, mitigating socio-economic risks and vulnerabilities, and ensuring social safety.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

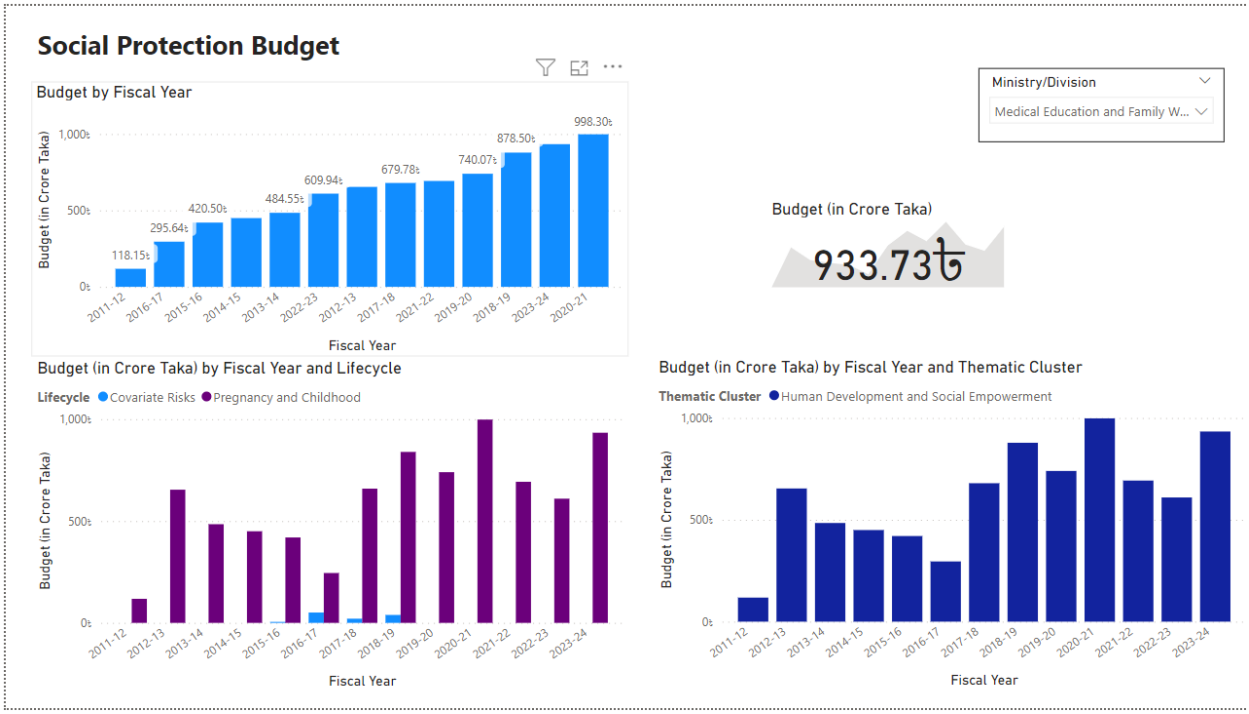
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	An unemployment insurance scheme is to be initiated	Conduct study on possible options of unemployment insurances	Study report submitted to the FID and Cabinet Division	December 2023	Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)	FID	A study is being carried out with support of ILO
		Introduce unemployment insurance on a pilot basis	Unemployment insurance introduced in selected organizations	July 2024			
		Expand unemployment insurance nationwide	Rolled out nationally	July 2025			
2.	Childcare services in the workplaces	Provide general instructions to the organized sectors	Circulars issued	July 2022	MoLE	MoWCA	In more than 3000 factories in RMG sector childcare services have been introduced. Moreover, MoLE has issued directives to DIFE to promote this service across sectors.
		Public awareness created	Publicized in media	July 2023			
3.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2021	MoLE	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2022	MoLE	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2022	MoLE	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2022	MoLE	CD	
4.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	December 2023	MoLE		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	MoLE		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	January 2023	MoLE		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
5.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoLE		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all district level offices of the Department of Labour and DIFE	By July 2022	MoLE		
6.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	January 2024	MoLE		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2024	MoLE		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2024	MoLE		
7.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2025	MoLE		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	MoLE		
8.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	MoLE		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoLE		
		Evaluate top 5 largest social security programmes by CODI and 3 programmes by third party/firm.					

5.15. Medical Education and Family Welfare Division

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has focus is on medical education, family welfare, improving education standards, and developing human resources for effective healthcare services. The division also aims to expand and improve family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services. Their vision is to ensure affordable and quality family planning and medical education for all, with a mission to provide accessible and high-quality healthcare and family planning services while developing the health, population, and nutrition sector. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), their objectives include expanding and ensuring quality maternity, reproductive health, family planning, and child health services for all who need them. Challenges include addressing high child marriage rates, promoting modern contraceptive practices, and reducing maternal mortality, especially in underserved regions with inadequate family planning facilities.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Maternal Health Care	Continue increase of coverage by 10 per cent.	The number of beneficiaries increased.	Every Year	Medical Education and Family Welfare (MEFWD)	HSD, MoWCA	**Maternal Health Care:** The number of beneficiaries increased to 1,000,000 (up to May 2023) from 4,50,000 (up to June 2022). **Normal Delivery:** Purchase and delivery of kit for safe and normal delivery increased by 309.21 lac and 537.94 lac Taka respectively up to May 2023. Up to June 2022, purchase and delivery of kit for safe and normal delivery were 1000.00 lac and 1663.39 lac Taka. The number of beneficiaries increased to 197,000 (up to May 2023) from 150,000 (up to June 2022)
		Coordinate similar programmes by other ministries.	Consultations are heldregularly.	Ongoing			
2.	Maternal Health	Facility readiness of the facilities.	The number of facilities increased toprovide 24/7 normaldelivery services.	Every year	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW	**Up to May 2023:** The number of facilities increased to provide 24/7 normal delivery service.

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							500 UNFWC were declared as model UNFWC where 24/7 delivery service is provided
3.	Adolescent Health	Phase-wise scale-up the Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS).	Number of AFHS	Every Year	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW	Increase of both expenditure of 2201.33 Lacs Taka and number of Adolescent Health Corners at Union level 1,300 (up to May 2023) from expenditue of 1663.39 Lac Taka and number of Adolescent Health Corners at Union level - 1103 (up to June 2022). Sanitary napkin and Iron & Folic Acid were distributed.
4.	LARC and PM	Strengthen LARC and PM at HRT and low performing areas.	Updated regionalservice packages available and implemented.	Decemb er2022	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW	LARC increased to 283,297, PM – 566,947 (up to December 2022) from LARC – 96,902, PM – 487,407 (up to June 2022)
5.	Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP)	Strengthen and scale up PPFP at DGHs facilities and private medical college hospitals, private hospitals, and clinics.	MOU among DGFP, DGHS, and associationof private hospitals and, clinics are signed.	Decemb er 2023	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW	Issued letter to DGFP for taking action about signing MOU among DGFP, DGHS and association private hosoital

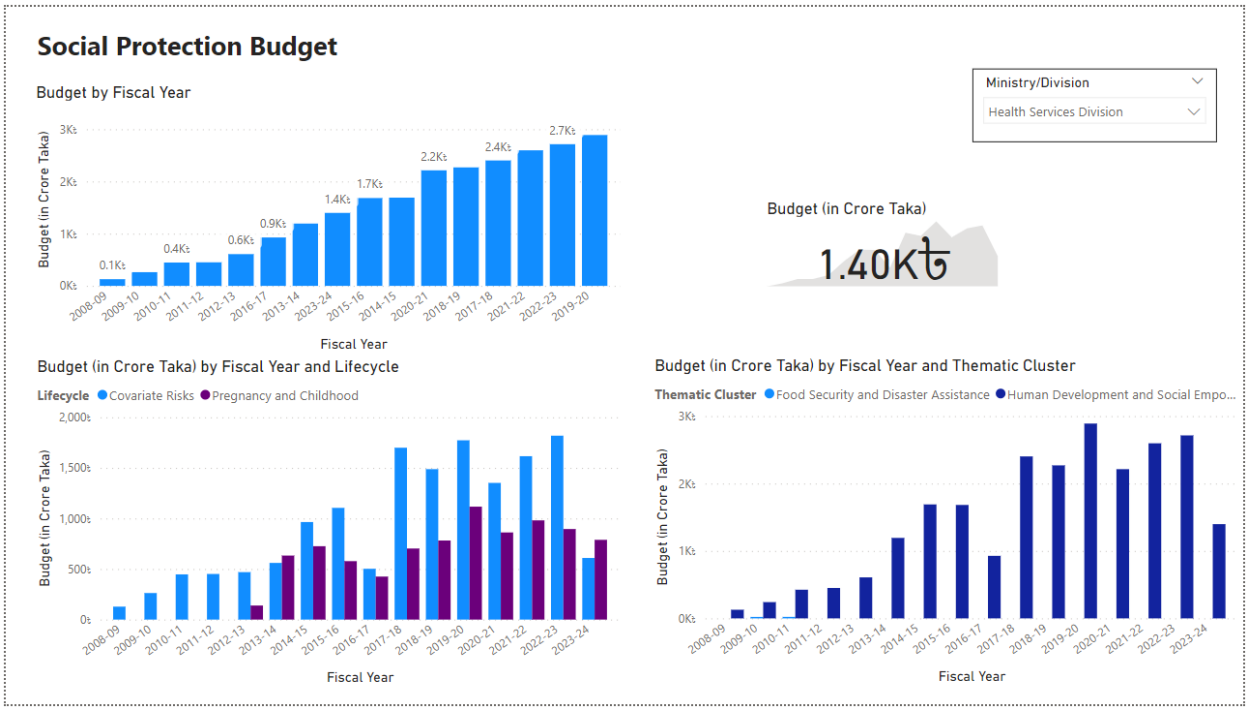
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
6.	Satellite Clinics (SCs)	A total of approximately 30,000 satellite clinics are held every month.	Number of SCs	June 2023	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW and MoLGRD	Number of Satelite Clinics increased to 159,540 (up to May 2023) from 156,750 (up to June 2022) Number of beneficiaries increased to 7,977,000 (up to May 2023) from 7,837,500 (up to June 2022)
7.	Urban family Planning	Urban family planning pilot at Sylhet City Corporation will be scaled up at Mymensingh, Chattogram, Dhaka North and South City Corporation.	Set in motion and, FPservices are availablein the selected City Corporation.	June 2024	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW and MoLGRD	**Family Planning at Sylhet City Corporation (Slum area):** Population: 1,35,007 (up to May 2023) Number of beneficiaries: 7,977,000 (up to May 2023) 7,837,500 (up to June 2022)
8.	FP services in Garment Factories	In collaboration with BGMEA, BKMEA, BEPZA, other professional bodies, and NGOs FP services will be strengthened and scaled up in garment factories.	MOU with BGMEA,BKMEA and, BEPZA signed.	Decemb er2022	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW and MoLGRD	
9.	Harmonization of MIS among DGHS, DGME and DGNM	Develop a Plan of Action to enhance the harmonization process involving all stakeholders.	The harmonization process is completed.	June 2022	MEFWD	HSD, MoHFW, DGHS, DGME, DGNM	Decision takes initiative 5th HPNSP. Through this program, this component will be implemented.

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
10.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December2023	MEFWD	HSD	Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	December2023	MEFWD	HSD NIPORT	
11.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	by 2023	MEFWD	HSD	It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division.	Public meetings areheld in all districts.	By July 2024	MEFWD	HSD	
12.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for allprogrammes.	January2024	MEFWD	DGHS	Decision takes initiative 5th HPNSP. Through this program, this component will be implemented.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2024	MEFWD	DGHS	
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS is linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December2024	MEFWD	DGHS	
13.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.	July 2024	MEFWD	DGHS	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for allprogrammes.	December2024	MEFWD	DGHS	
14.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard establishe d.	July 2025	MEFWD	DGHS	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct midterm and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programme s.evaluated.	Continuous	MEFWD	DGHS	

5.16. Health Services Division

The Health Services Division, a key component of the Bangladesh government's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is dedicated to healthcare in the country. Established in 2017, the division's vision is to provide affordable and high-quality health services for all. Their mission revolves around ensuring top-tier health services at an affordable cost by developing healthcare, population, and nutrition sectors. Within the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS), the division aims to expand maternal healthcare services to reach all underserved women in need and continue nutrition programs. Challenges include the need to guarantee maternity healthcare and nutrition for all who require it, along with the implementation of a maternity health insurance system.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

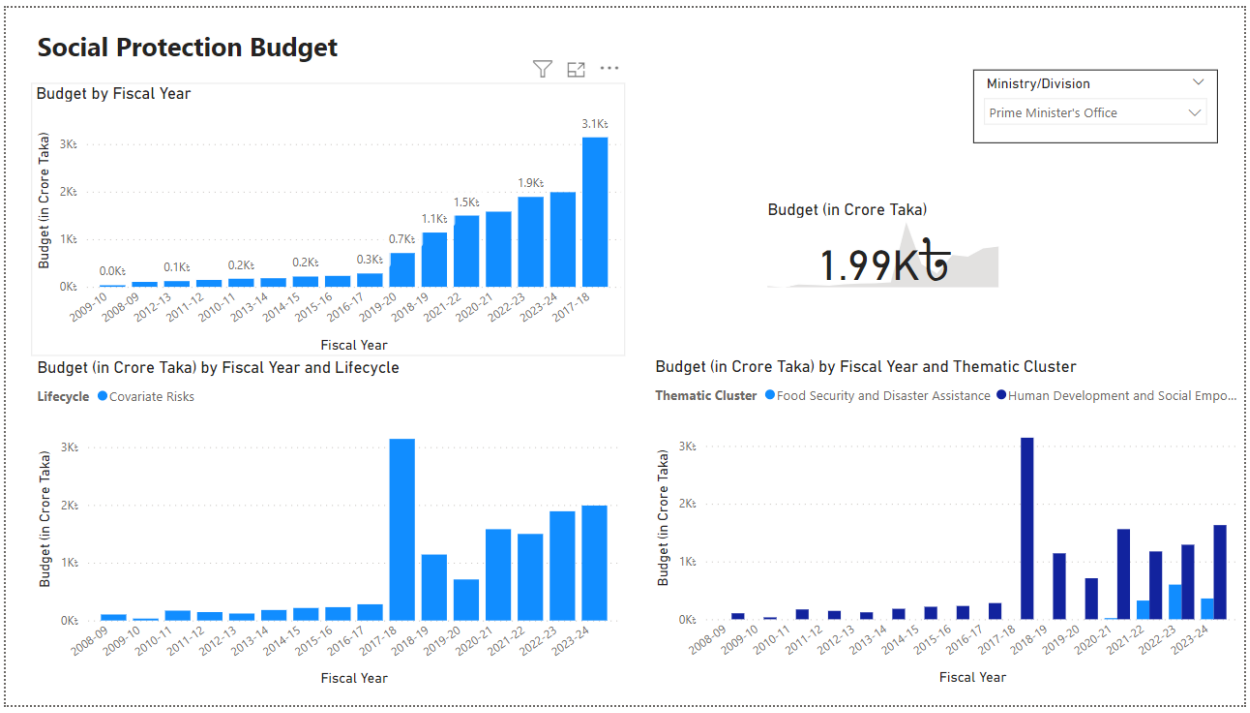
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Maternal Health Care	Make a need assessment for additional coverage.	Study report submitted to the Cabinet Division.	June 2022	Health Services Division (HSD)	Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD). MoWCA	On going
		Continue increase of coverage by 10 per cent.	The number of beneficiaries increased.	July 2022 (continue next five years)			
		Coordinate similar programmes by other ministries.	Consultations are held regularly.	December 2023			
2.	Maternity Insurance	Coordinate with FID to incorporate maternity insurance in the NSIS.	Information supplied.	September 2024	HSD	MEFWD, FID	On going
3.	Consolidate Smaller Programme memes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2021	HSD	MEFWD, CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	HSD	MEFWD, CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	HSD	MEFWD, CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2022	HSD	CD	
4.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Circular issued.	December 2023	HSD		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	Instruction is given to field offices.	Continuous	HSD		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2023	HSD		
5.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	HSD		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of the Cabinet Division.	Public meetings held in all Upazilas.	By July 2023	HSD		
6.	Develop Single	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	January 2024	HSD		SR-MIS Under preparation in

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
	Registry MIS	Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Inter-Departmental arrangement established.	July 2024	HSD		with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Link MIS with cash dis-bursement.	MIS is linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2024	HSD		
7.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.	December 2025	HSD		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out the appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.	December 2025	HSD		
8.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	July 2025	HSD		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	HSD		
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/ largest social security programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)		

5.17. Prime Minister's Office (PMO)

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in Bangladesh holds a pivotal role in realizing the vision of Digital and Smart Bangladesh. Committed to enhancing ICT capacity and ensuring efficiency, transparency, and accountability across government and public administration, the PMO works towards fulfilling the vision of a prosperous Sonar Bangla as envisioned by the nation's founder. The mission of the PMO includes coordinating national programs for the establishment of Digital Bangladesh, fostering an investment-friendly environment, and implementing initiatives for socio-economic and human resource development to uplift the living standards of marginalized communities.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

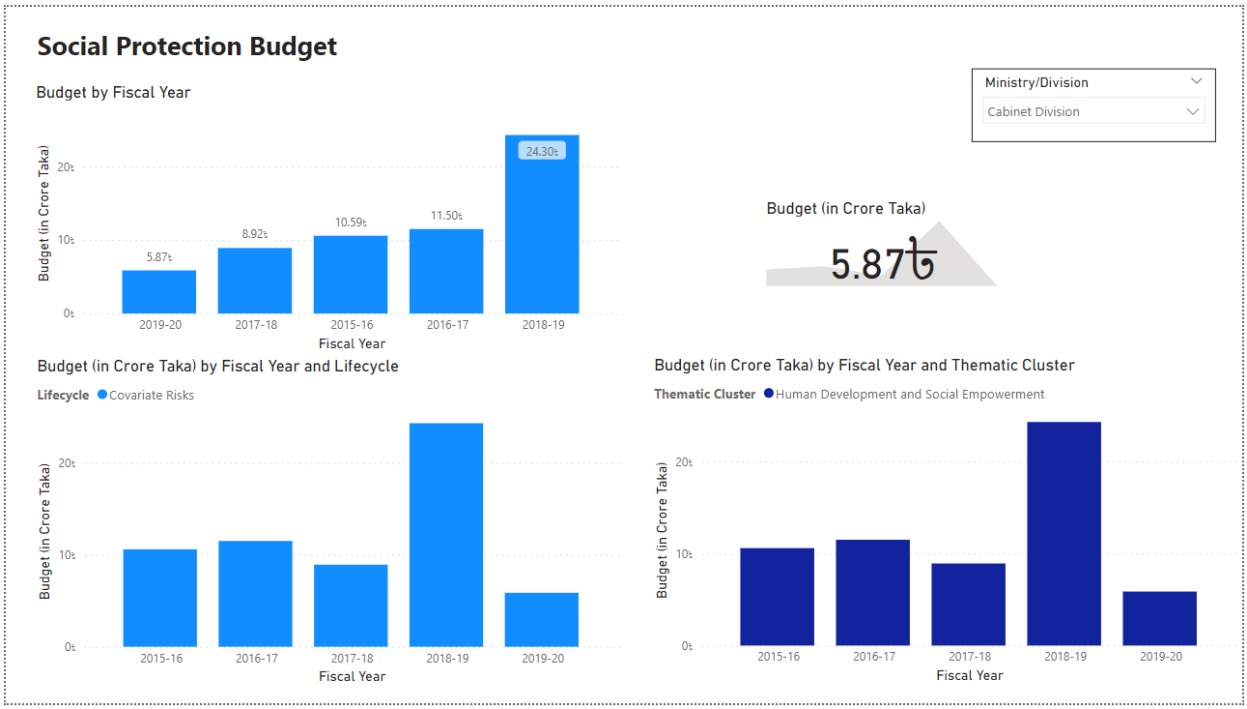
The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

No.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Streamline Social Security Initiatives of NGOs	Make formal arrangements for keeping account of social security accounting of NGOs	NGO spending on Social Security prepared	Annually from December 2023 Onward	PMO; NGO Affairs Bureau	Cabinet Division	Streamline Social Security Initiatives of NGOs is going
		Coordinate social security programmes between NGOs and the Government	GO-NGO Coordination enhanced at the central level	Continuous	PMO	Cabinet Division	
			NGOs instructed and monitored for coordination with field administration	Continuous			
2.	Scale-up housing programmes for the landless people	Increase coverage of the programmes	2 Lakh beneficiaries covered	Annually	PMO	Ministry of Land; MODMR	Scale-up housing programmes for the landless people is on going
3.	Social Empowerment of Ethnic Minorities of Plain Land	Extend the existing programme	Coverage increased by 10% every year	Continuous	PMO	Ministry of Social Welfare	On going

5.18. Cabinet Division

The Cabinet Division of Bangladesh serves as the apex body responsible for managing cabinet affairs and coordinating across ministries and divisions. It also plays a crucial role in administrative reforms and fostering good governance through various strategies and tools. The division's vision is to enhance overall good governance, and its mission includes coordinating and overseeing the implementation of a comprehensive social security system. Key objectives involve mobilizing the Central Management Committee (CMC) on Social Security and modernizing the delivery of social benefits. The main challenge faced by the Cabinet Division is establishing coordination among line ministries to consolidate and streamline the country's social security system with a lifecycle framework.

The division's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthening the coordination of social security programme implementation	Organize regular meetings of the CMC.	At least two meetings are organized per year.	Continuous	Cabinet Division	Line ministries and divisions	Cabinet Division is regularly monitoring social security programme implementation
		Follow up on the implementation progress of the CMC decisions.	Progress reviewed regularly by the CMC and the Focal Point coordination meetings.	Continuous	Cabinet Division	Line ministries and divisions	
2.	Activating dedicated NSSS CMC Subcommittee (headed by Cabinet Secretary) activated	Committee activated with agreed ToR, the right composition, andscope of work. Decisions on 1st MTR findings and recommendation.	Committee activated and Decisions are taken on MTR findings and recommendations	December 2020	Cabinet Division	GED, MoSW, MoF, MoLE, CMC, CMC subcommittee	NSSS CMC Subcommittee (headed by Cabinet Secretary) is activated
		Committee agrees on a set ofprioritized action plans based on the reforms action plan by 38-line ministries	Action Plan approved and published	December 2021	Cabinet Division		
		Integration of SP reforms planin the Annual Performance Agreement (APA)	SP reforms plan integration to APA	December 2022	Cabinet Division		
		Oversee the implementationof the reforms action plans as in the APA by commissioning the 2nd MTR	Commissioning of the 2nd MTR	December 2023	Cabinet Division		
		Oversee the implementationof the reforms action plans as in the APA Decisions on 2nd MTR findings andrecommendation	Satisfactory performance according to APA	December 2024	Cabinet Division		
		The final NSSS Evaluation shows significantreforms progress	Satisfactory performance according to APA	December 2025	Cabinet Division		
2.	Activating thematic cluster committees	Capacity buildingof the thematic clusters.	Workshops or training programmes organized on thematic clusters.	At least 2 training Programmes each year.	Cabinet Division	Line ministries.	thematic cluster committees are activated

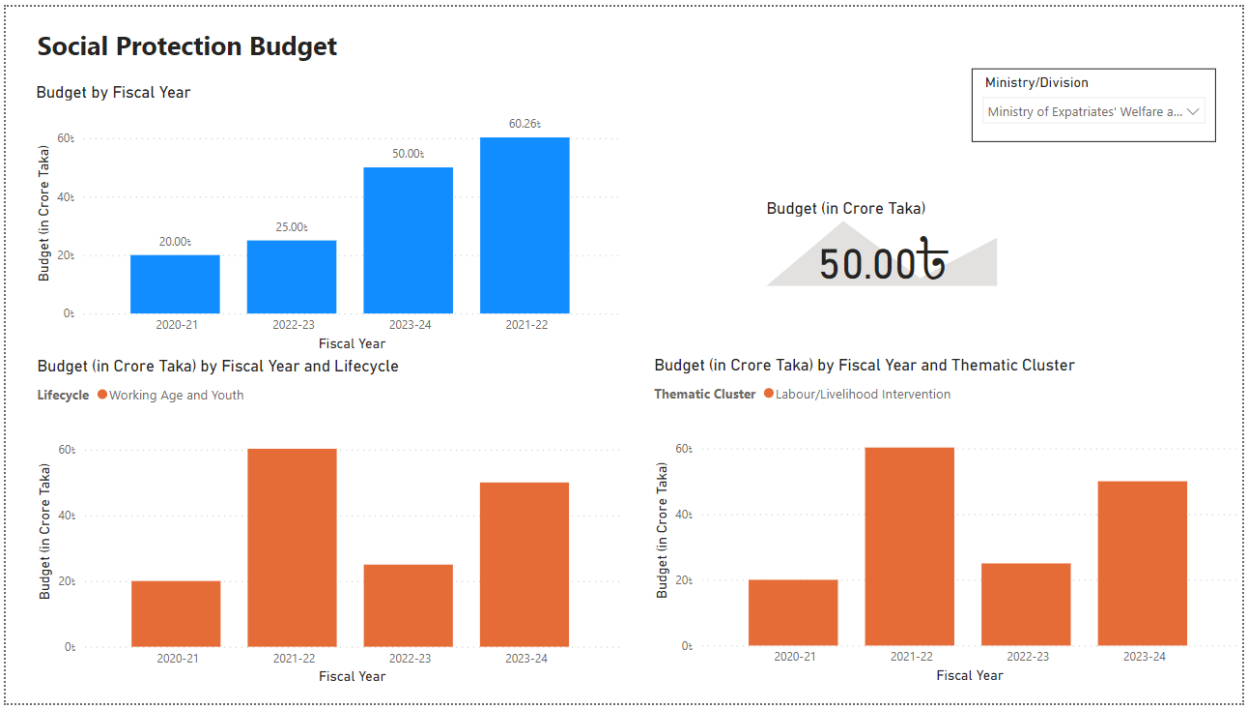
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
3.	Vitalizing Divisional, District, and Upazila Social Security Management Committees	Strengthen and operationalize the field-level management committees.	Training programmes are organized for strengthening the DivMC, DMC, and the UMC.	At least 10 districts every year.	Cabinet Division		On going
4.	Engagement with development partners and the NGOs	Organize dialogues and conferences with DPs and NGOs.	Dialogues and conferences are organized at least 1 every year.	Continuous	Cabinet Division	GED	On going
5.	Single Registry MIS	Support the ministries in updating the programme MISsand link those with the central MIS of SPBMU and iBAS++ of the Finance Division.	At least 40 per cent of Programmes linked with central MIS	June 2022	Cabinet Division	Finance Division / GED	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
			At least 70 per cent of programmes are linked with central MIS.	June 2024			
			At least 90 per cent of programmes are linked with central MIS.	June 2026			
6.	Consolidation of small-scale programmes	Collect proposalsfrom line ministries.	Proposals received.	June 2022	Cabinet Division	GED and all lineministries	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Implement the consolidation as approved byCMC.	Programmes consolidated.	As per the timeline to be set by CMC	Cabinet Division	All line ministrie s	
7.	Roll out GRS for social security governance	Capacity building of both demand and supply sides.	Sensitization workshops organized.	4-5 districts every year	Cabinet Division	Field Administratio n	Cabinet Division has developed dedicated GRS platfrom
8.	Monitoring and Evaluation	To review M&Ereports of line ministries.	M&E report reviewed.	Continuous	Cabinet Division	IMED, GED, Line Ministries	Cabinet Division is implementing

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluationof top/largest social security programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	Cabinet Division	GED	various methodologies for M&E
9.	NSSS Action Planof the Second Phase	Complete the NSSS Action Plan.	Drafting of the NSSS Action Plan completed and submitted in the CMC.	June 2021	Cabinet Division	Line Ministries/ Divisions	On going
			The NSSS Action Plan of the Second Phase is printed and launched.	December 2021			
		Monitoring the implementation progress of the NSSS Action Plan.	Mid-term progress report prepared.	December 2023			
			Final Progress report prepared.	December 2025			

5.19. Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

The Ministry holds a crucial role in the welfare of migrant workers and their families, as well as skills development and facilitating overseas employment, which significantly impacts Bangladesh's socio-economic life. This ministry empowers migrant workers, particularly female workers, and boosts the country's economy through increased remittance inflow. Its vision is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by expanding overseas employment opportunities, ensuring safe migration, protecting migrant workers' rights, and enhancing their welfare. The mission is to develop migration management, create a skilled workforce, enhance overseas employment opportunities, protect migrant workers' rights, and ensure safe and orderly migration. Within the NSSS, the ministry aims to explore overseas employment opportunities, develop skills, protect migrant workers' rights, and ensure their welfare and social security.

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen social allowance (financial support/ assistance/ benefits) for the migrant workers and their family members	Increase the number of social allowances programmes for the migrant workers and their family members.	Increased number of programmes raising the number of beneficiaries.	Continuous	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)		On going
2.	Mandatory insurance coverage for all aspirant migrant workers.	Issue a circular for providing mandatory insurance coverage for all aspirant migrant workers.	Issued circular.	December 2023	MoEWOE		
3.	Enhance skills development and obtain the international standard of skills and accreditation	Institutional capacity building by establishing new TTCs (Technical Training Centre) and IMTs (Institution of Marine Technology).	Established TTCs and IMTs.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
		Enhance capability through providing training of the trainers.	Provided training for trainers.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
		Liaise and collaborate with reputed international training centres by signing MoUs for obtaining the international standard of skills and accreditation,	Signed MOUs with reputed international training centres.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
		Identify new areas of overseas employment and training.	Identified new areas of overseas employment and training.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
4.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued.	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD).	July 2021	MoEWOE	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	MoEWOE	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out.	List sent to CD.	July 2021	MoEWOE	CD	

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Review the consolidation proposals.	Review prepared.	December 2021	MoEWOE	CD	
5.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Introduce manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.	Manual disseminated.	December 2022	MoEWOE		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish the list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent.	List of beneficiaries published.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared.	Instruction given.	January 2022	MoEWOE		
6.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints centrally and at the field level.	Instruction issued.	Continuous	MoEWOE		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2022	MoEWOE		
7.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes.	MIS digitized for all programmes.	December 2023	MoEWOE		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible to relevant departments.	Interdepartmental arrangement established.	July 2023	MoEWOE		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement.	MIS linked with the financial management database of the Finance Division (SPBMU MIS).	December 2023	MoEWOE		
8.	Digitization ofcash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P.	Pilot completed.	December 2024	MoEWOE		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P.	G2P rolled out for all programmes.	December 2024	MoEWOE		
9.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes.	Dashboard established.	December 2025	MoEWOE		M&E framework has been

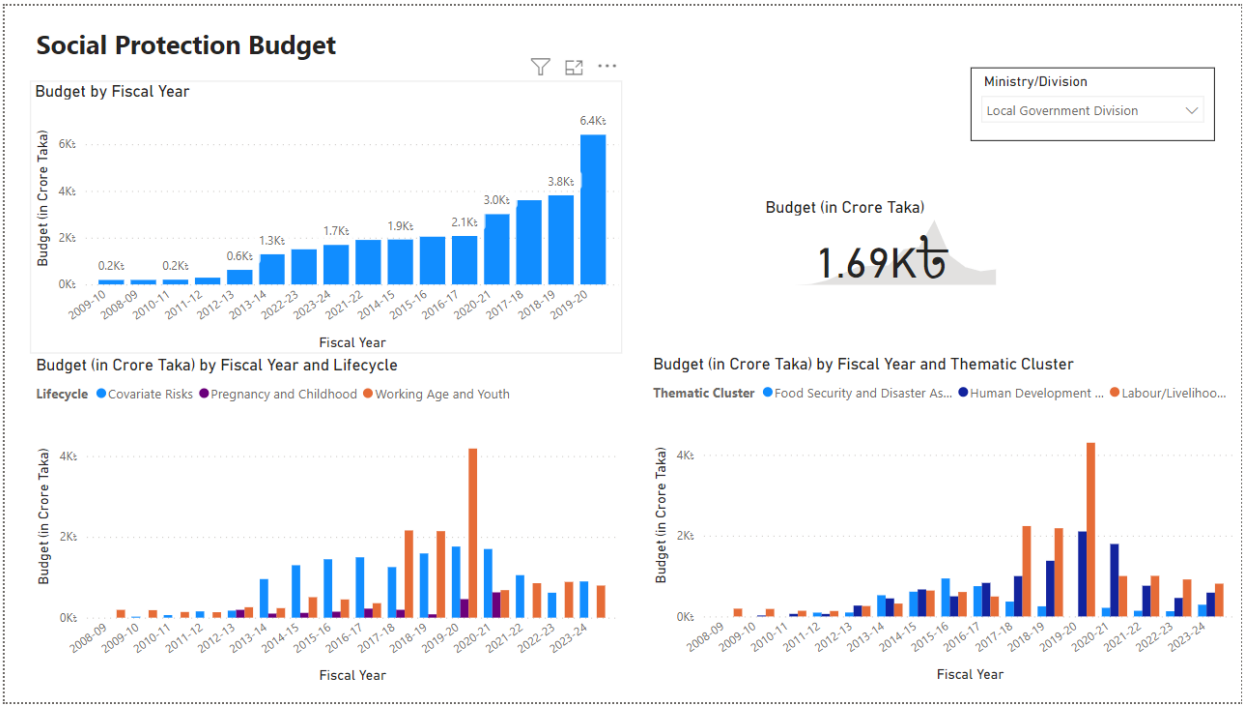
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoEWOE		finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/largest social security programmes.	Programmes evaluated regularly.	Continuous	MoEWOE		
10.	Increase apprenticeship opportunities	Enhance apprenticeship training by linking with industries through BMET & apprenticeship offices.	Provided training on apprenticeship.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour & Employment BMET	In progress
11	Ensure rollingout of CBTA	Align course-curriculum for technical training with the CBTA.	Provided training Under NTVQF at TTCs & IMTs.	Continuous	MoEWOE	BTEB NSDA	On going
		Ensure Industrial attachment for the trainees.	Provided Industrial attachment.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Industries	
12	Formulation of foreign language training guidelines	Develop foreign language training guidelines.	Issued Circular.	June 2021	MoEWOE		On going
13	Programme for reaching the lagging behind communities like Santal, Garo,etc. as well as the poor sectionof the rural and urban society	Campaign to the lagging behind communities like Santal, Garo, etc. and the poor section of society for skills training and attract them to TTCs /IMTs.	Received skills training.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Local Administration & local Govt. organizations LGD NGOs	On going
14	Develop Public-PrivatePartnership for skills development and searching demand-driven courses for the overseas marketlike Hongkong	Ensure Public-Private Partnership.	Strengthened skills development and introduction of demand-driven courses at TTCs & IMTs.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Education MOFA NSDA Recruiting Agencies	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
15	Combat the challenges of the 4th Industrial Revolution	Taken especial programme to foresee which occupation will be destructed and emerged out due to the 4IR.	Provided the emerged occupation-related skills training at TTCs & IMTs.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Education ICT Division NSDA	On going
16	Certification of IMTs by ISO and otherinternational organizations	Establish coordination & linkage with ISO and other international organizations.	Provided Certificate by ISO and other international organizations.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Education Ministry of Shipping	On going
17	Launched Skills trainingfor Marine Engineers in the IMTs of receivingCertificate of Competency (COC) and Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC)	Introducing new skills training & updating curriculum for Marine Engineers in the IMTs.	Provided Certificate of Competency (COC) and Continuous Discharge Certificate (CDC).	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Education SEIP MoF	On going
18	Develop Online skills recognitiontools like NSP or Europas	Programme taken for Online skills recognition tools align with NSP, Europas, etc.	Provided online skills recognition.	Continuous	MoEWOE	ICT Division BTEB MoFA MoF MoP	On going
19	Develop and launch electronic RPL infrastructure like the e-Portfolio Assessment of the Philippines	The programme was taken for the development and launch of electronic RPL infrastructure.	Provided electronic RPL.	Continuous	MoEWOE	ICT Division BTEB	On going
20	Develop and launch an online language learning platform	Established an online language learning platform	Provided online language learning training.	Continuous	MoEWOE	ICT Division BTEB Ministry of Education	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
21	Initiative to sign Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with the overseas market	Continuous Liaison with the overseas market to sign MRA.	Signed MRA.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bangladesh Embassy & Missions to different countries Ministry of Education	On going
22	Strengthen reintegration programme forthe returnee migrants	Economic and Social reintegration programmes for returnee migrants.	Provided training, certification, and financing for the reintegration of the returnee migrants.	Continuous	MoEWOE	Local Administration Ministry of Education Ministry of Youth and Sports MoF MoDMR	On going

5.20. Local Government Division

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Consolidation of workfare programmes	Coordinate with MoDMR to explore the possibility of merging programmes	Review report sent to Cabinet Division	July 2022	Local Government Division (LGD)	MoDMR	Consolidation of workfare programmes is On going
2.	Support measures to tackle the challenge of Urban Social Security	Conduct a study on the need for social security in urban areas	Study report sent to Cabinet Division	December 2022	LGD	CD GED	On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
3.	Scale-up SWAPNO Project	Introduce the project in 200 Upazilas	Number of Upazilas of SWAPNO project extended		LGD	Finance Division, UNDP	On going
4.	Provide assistance in targeting	Support publishing beneficiary lists for all programmes	Lists displayed in UP	Continuous	LGD	Line ministries	On going
5.	Provide operational support for GRS	Instruct the UDCs to receive grievances and forward them to the UNO office	The UDCs sensitized	March 2023	LGD	Cabinet Division	
		Maintain a register for grievances received and forwarded	Registers maintained	March 2021 onward	LGD		
6.	Support establishment of M&E framework	Provide relevant data on social security programmes regularly	Data received regularly	Continuous	LGD	GED	On going
7.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2021	LGD	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2021	LGD	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2021	LGD	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2023	LGD	CD	
8.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	December 2023	LGD		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	LGD		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	January 2018	LGD		
9.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	LGD		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2022	LGD		addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
10.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	January 2024	LGD		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2024	LGD		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2024	LGD		
11.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2017	LGD		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	LGD		
12.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	LGD		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	LGD		
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/ largest social security programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	LGD		

5.21. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts

Implementation Progress:

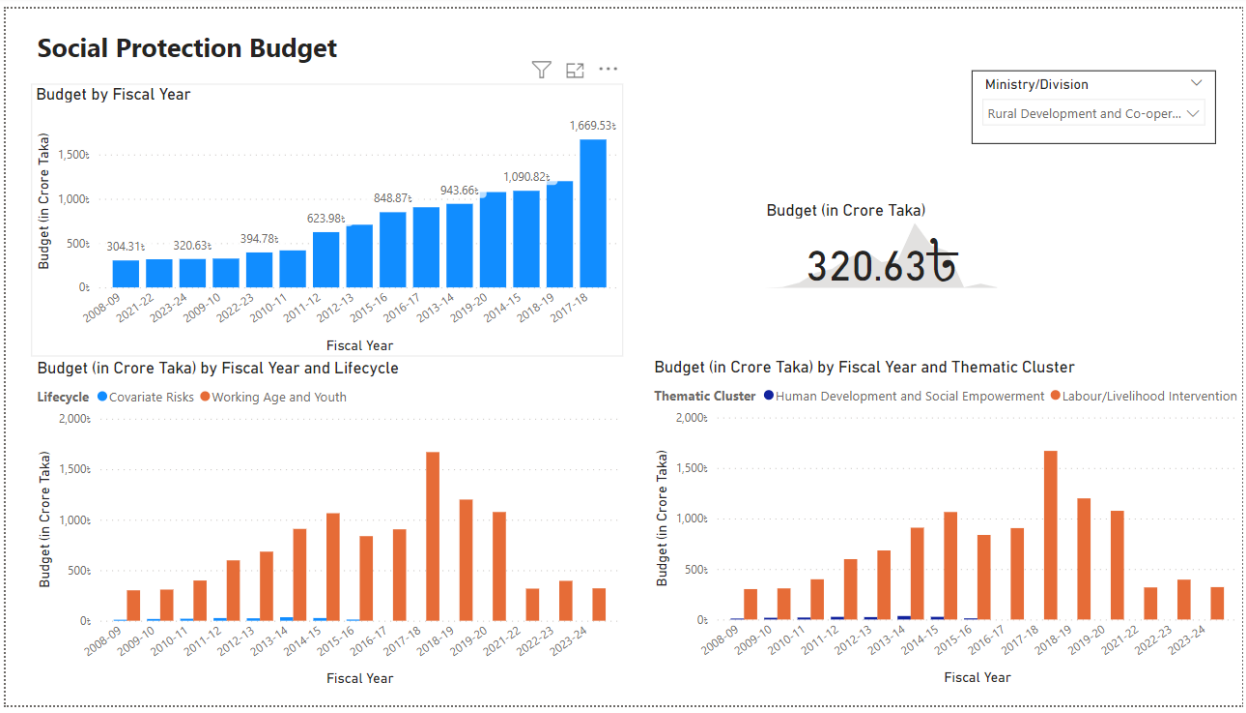
The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen food security programmes in CHT	Increase coverage	Increase of programmes by 5 per cent annually	Continuous	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Food	Ongoing programmes but fund is not increase to the next year budget
		Gradually shift to cash transfer programmes	A plan for shifting prepared	January 2022			
			The plan implemented	July 2023			
2	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2021	MoCHTA	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	December 2021	MoCHTA	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2021	MoCHTA	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2022	MoCHTA	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	December 2021	MoCHTA	Deputy Commissioners / HDCs	Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	MoCHTA	Deputy Commissioners/ HDCs	
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	January 2023	MoCHTA	Deputy Commissioners/ HDCs	
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoCHTA		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2023	MoCHTA		addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	December 2022	MoCHTA		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2024	MoCHTA		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2024	MoCHTA		
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2025	MoCHTA		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	MoCHTA		
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	MoCHTA		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term and end-term monitoring/ evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoCHTA		
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/largest social security programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoCHTA		

5.22. Rural Development & Cooperatives Division

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Scale-up 'My House - My Farm' programme	Increase coverage of the programme by 15 per cent every year	Coverage increased	Continuous	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division (RD&CD)	Finance Division	This project had completed last 30th June, 2021. After

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							completion it has been transformed into "Polli Sanchary Bank" which is now under Financial Institution Division.
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2021	RD&CD	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2021	RD&CD	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2021	RD&CD	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2021	RD&CD	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	December 2021	RD&CD		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	RD&CD		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	January 2024	RD&CD		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	RD&CD		GRS is implemented by RD&CD and its

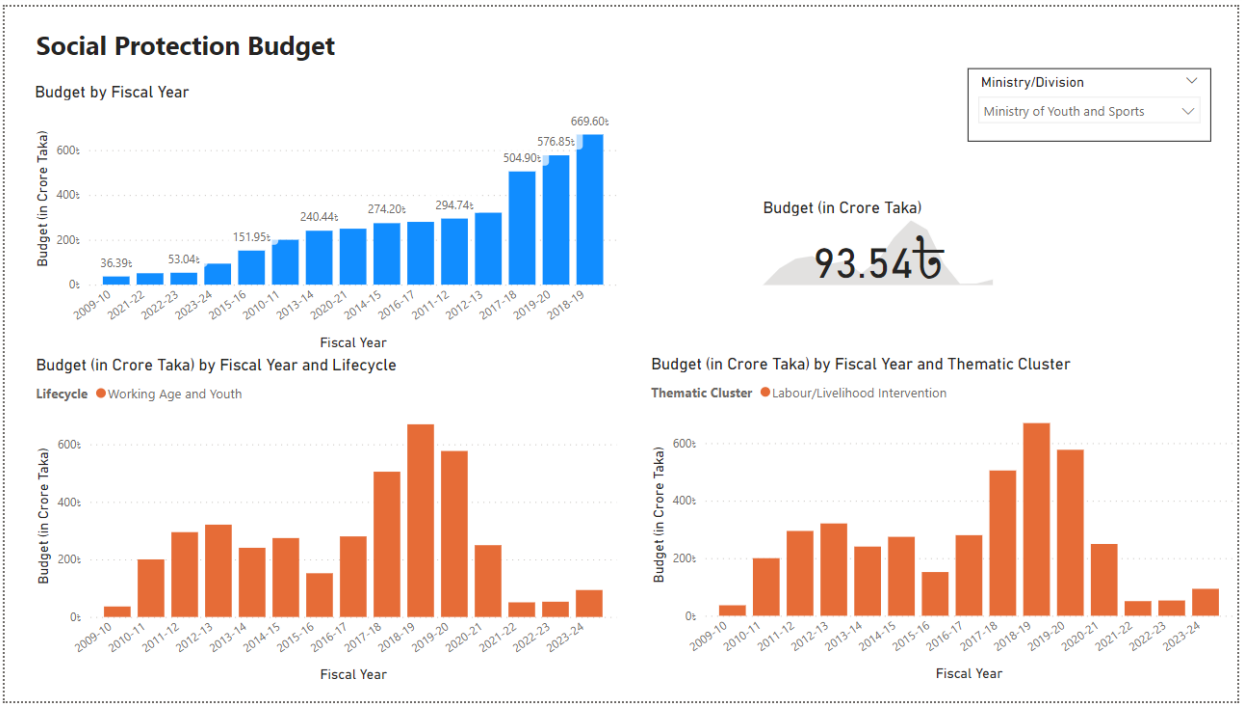
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2024	RD&CD		subordinates Department/Organization. RD&CD and its organizations arrange quarterly/half yearly training, seminar and stakeholders meeting for creating public awareness.
6.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	January 2023	RD&CD		Responsible Ministry/Division. Is RD&CD. The activities are as follows to develop MIS within RD&CD; 1. Contract & Agreement had done with IRA & Orange BD Contract had given for setting up o6 system. For MIS for intra link. 2. Work order had given for installation of equipment & software. 3. Duration on 01/08/21 to 31/07/24. 4.144 features have completed out of 268. 5. TOT & End User (Part-1) have completed for
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	RD&CD		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	RD&CD		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							all departments/ Organizations of RDCD. 6. Piloting 144 features started from 01/05/2023.
7.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	RD&CD		1. Piloting will start on within very soon at field level for proper use of software part-1. 2. Cash transfer will start on within time frame. Loan disbursement and capital management programs will be done through digitalization. 3. 38 features out of 50 for Sell e-commerce has completed.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2024	RD&CD		
8.	Enhance Results-Based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	RD&CD		1. Dash board will be established within June, 2023. Rapid digitization Dash board has set up in the RD&CD for intra services. 2. Digital monitoring is On going
		Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continue	RD&CD		
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/largest social security programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continue	RD&CD		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							virtual platform.(Zoom/Boithok). 3. A technical committee is formed headed by Additional Secretary of RD&CD to monitor the programs.

5.23. Ministry of Youth and Sports

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Skill development programme for young men and women	Increase training programmes for youth	Training of young men increased	Continuous	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)	Ministry of Education	training programmes for youth is increased
			Training of young women increased	Continuous			
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2021	MoYS	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is

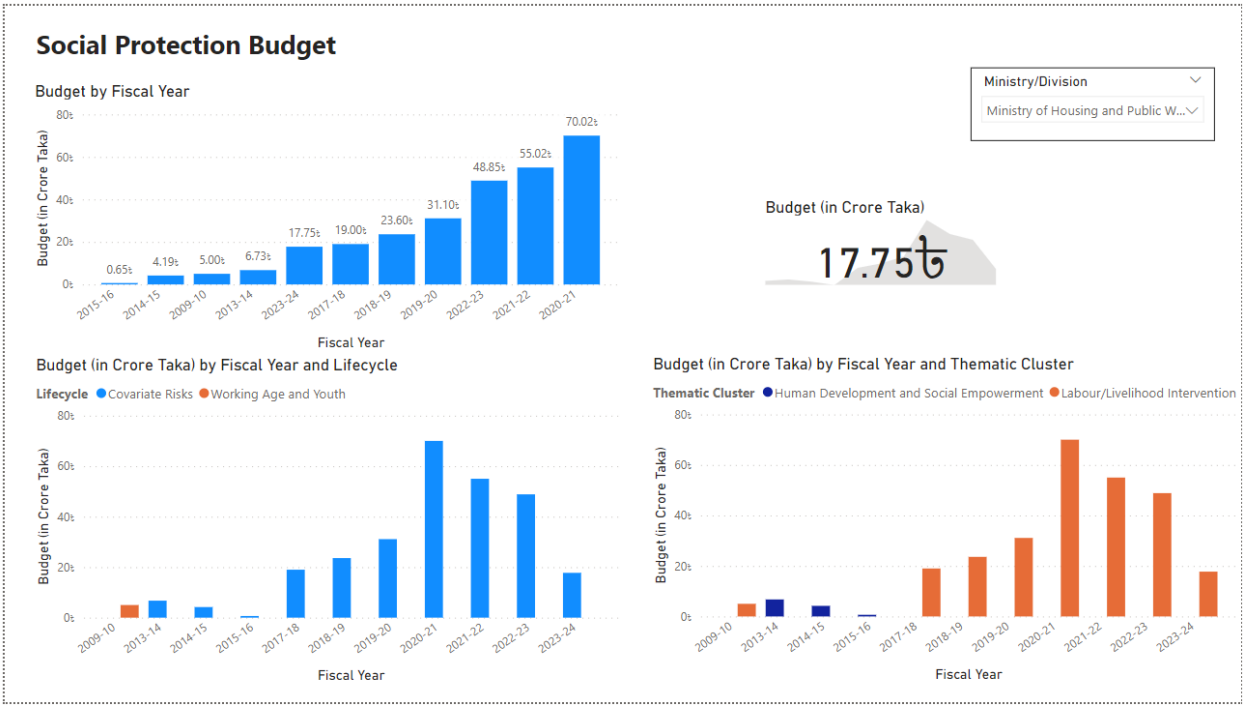
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2021	MoYS	CD	under process
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2021	MoYS	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2022	MoYS	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	December 2021	MoYS		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	MoYS		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	January 2023	MoYS		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoYS		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2022	MoYS		
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	January 2023	MoYS		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	MoYS		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2024	MoYS		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	MoYS		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	MoYS		
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	MoYS		
		Conduct mid-term and end-term	Programmes Evaluated	Continuous	MoYS		
8.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoYS		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public meetings held in all Upazilas	By July 2022	MoYS		
9.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online-based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	January 2023	MoYS		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	MoYS		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2024	MoYS		
10.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	MoYS		The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	MoYS		
11.	Enhance Results-Based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	MoYS		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is
		Conduct mid- term and end-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoYS		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		CODI and Third-Party Evaluation of top/ largest social security programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoYS		developed

5.24. Ministry of Housing and Public Works

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Provide supports to other ministries in housing programmes for the poor	Provide cooperation and technical supports in housing	Cooperation given	Continuous	The Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW)	DoA (for Architectural Drawing) PWD (for Structural Design and Drawing)	Provide cooperation and technical supports in housing is on going
		Land tenure security through the transfer of public land to the urban poor	Ensure land tenure security of 316 households	July 17 – December 22	- MoHPW - NHA	-	On going

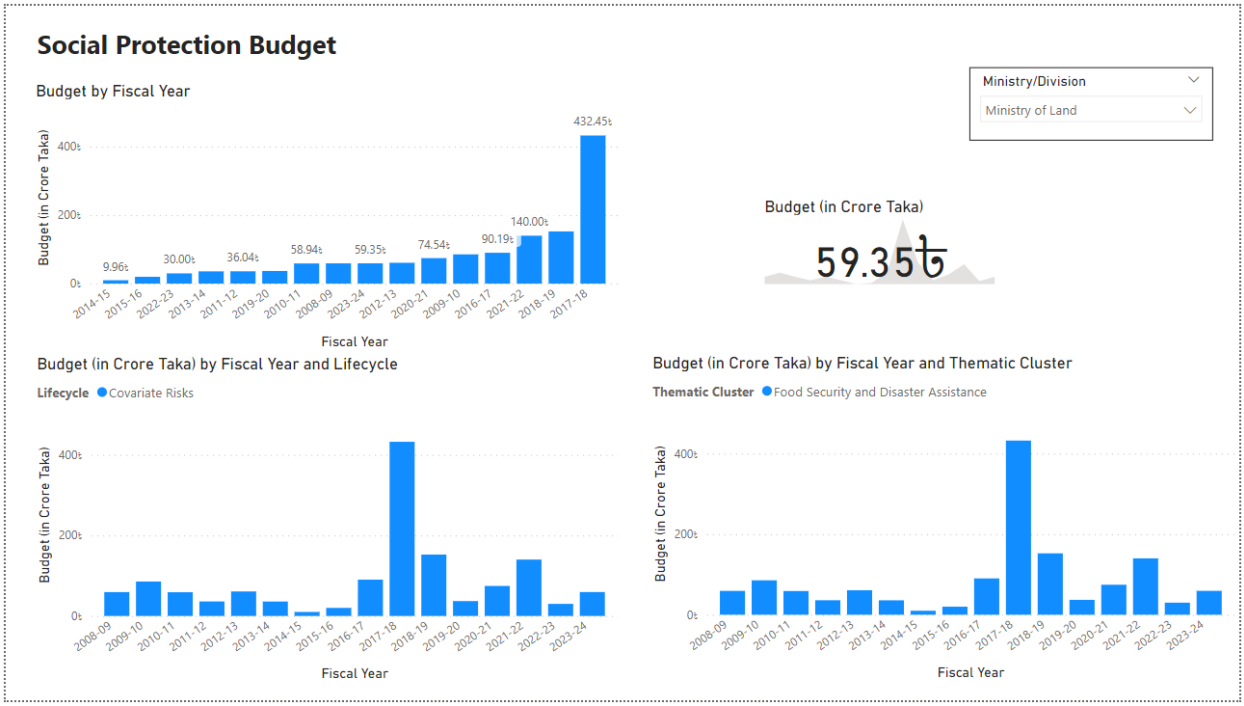
		Development of Tertiary Infrastructure (Land Development, Drainage system, Sewerage System, Water Supply System, Road, Street lights, etc.) in urban poor communities	Improved urban infrastructure in 17 Communities Directly benefited 5700 households	August 17 – December 22	- MoHPW - NHA	Paurashava City Corporation	On going
		Improve primary and secondary (New Urban Road, Improvement of drain, Water Supply Network) connections for low-income settlements	Indirect bene-ficiary 85,000 people	August 17 – December 22	- MoHPW - NHA	Paurashava City Corporation	On going
		Provide housing to squatters/ urban poor: Construction of Flats for squatters/ urban poor on rental basis	1000-unit Flats for squatters/ urban poor on rental basis	January 23 – December 26	- MoHPW - NHA	Paurashava City Corporation	On going
		Low-income settlements improvement through basic infrastructure development: Improve urban infrastructure in poor Communities in different towns/ cities	Infrastructure development of 50 communities in different towns/ cities	January 23 – December 26	- MoHPW - NHA	Paurashava City Corporation	On going
		Section of communities in towns/ cities for future development: Land Bank for housing of poor community in towns/ cities	500-acre land banking in 5 cities	January 23 – December 26	- MoHPW - NHA	Land Ministry Paurashava City Corporation	On going

		Locational space for Low-income housing for urban as well as rural people would be finalized under Preparation of Payra-Kuakata Comprehensive Development Plan focusing on ECO-Tourism"	-	2022-2023	- MoHPW - UDD		On going
		Locational space for Low-income housing for urban as well as rural people would be finalized under Preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan for Nine Upazilas"	-	2023-2024	- MoHPW - UDD		On going
		To provide technical support in designing and planning housing facilities for the poor and homeless	-	2021-2026	- MoHPW - HBRI		On going
2.	Grievance Redress System	Make arrangements for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoHPW		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Sensitize beneficiaries to use Central GRS of Cabinet Division	Central GRS mentioned in Communication materials	June 2022 onward	MpHPW		
3.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create standard Programme MIS using NIDs as a primary key	NID incorporated in Programme MISs	June 2022	MoHPW	Cabinet Division ICT Division	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking
		Make the MIS interoperable by relevant departments	Inter-operability established in MISs	June 2023	MoHPW		

							MIS Data of 4 ministries.
4.	Digitization of cash transfer	Digitize payment of cash benefits of the programmes	Cash disbursement digitized	June 2022	MoHPW	Finance Division	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	MoHPW	Finance Division	
5.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programme implementation	Progress monitoring digitized	December 2023	MoHPW	ICT Division Cabinet Division	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct evaluation of programmes by internal teams/ IMED/ third party	Impact evaluation of Programmes conducted	June 2024	MoHPW	IMED Cabinet Division	

5.25. Ministry of Land

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Scale-up housing programmes for landless people	Increase coverage of the programmes	Coverage increased	Continuous	Ministry of Land	PMO MoDMR	In 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 fiscal years landless families are rehabilitated respectively 4498 and 569. Fund allotment

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							and rehabilitation of landless families will be increased in the coming year.
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of small programmes	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	December 2022	Ministry of Land	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Identify the small programmes to be scaled up or phased out	List sent to CD	June 2023	Ministry of Land	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular updated	December 2017	Ministry of Land		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online (where applicable)	Instruction given to responsible officials	June 2022	Ministry of Land		
		Follow poverty database of BBS database when available	Instruction given	June 2022	Ministry of Land		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	Ministry of Land		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Sensitize beneficiaries to use Central GRS of Cabinet Division	Central GRS mentioned in Communication materials	June 2022 onward	Ministry of Land		
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create standard Programme MIS using NIDs as a primary key	NID incorporated in Programme MISs	June 2022	Ministry of Land	CD ICT Division	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance
		Make the MIS interoperable by relevant departments	Interoperability established in MISs	June 2023	Ministry of Land		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
							Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Digitize payment of cash benefits of the programmes	Cash disbursement digitized	June 2022	Ministry of Land	Finance Division	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	Ministry of Land	Finance Division	
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programme implementation	Progress monitoring digitized	December 2023	Ministry of Land	ICT Division CD	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct evaluation of programmes by internal teams/IMED/ third party	Impact evaluation of Programmes conducted	June 2024	Ministry of Land	IMED CD	
		Use CODI for assessing programmes	CODI framework used for assessing programmes	June 2022 June 2025 (Twice for each major programme)	Ministry of Land	CD	

5.26. General Economics Division (GED)

Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Results-based M&E framework for social security	Review the existing M&E System of social security	Report prepared on prevailing M&E system	June 2022	GED	IMED, Cabinet Division	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Formulate and propose a suitable framework	An improved M&E framework submitted	June 2023			
		Suggest technical details regarding the modalities of linking the M&E with single registry MIS	Technical Guidelines for linking M&E and MIS proposed	June 2024	GED	IMED, Cabinet Division, ICT Division	
2.	Design a Structure of Integrated Single Registry MIS	Conduct a national dialogue on single registry MIS under NSSS M&E Committee	Dialogue/consultation held	July 2022	GED	Cabinet Division, Finance Division Cabinet Division Statistics and Informatics Division	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Based on conducted study, prepare a master plan of Single Registry MIS in coordination with the Cabinet Division	A master plan prepared	December 2022			
3.	Consolidation of Small and Special Programmes	Collate consolidation proposals of ministries	Proposals compiled	December 2022	Cabinet Division (CD)	Cabinet Division and all line ministries	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Review the proposals and make recommendations of consolidation to CMC	Review report prepared	June 2023			

4.	Rationalize the selection procedures	Review the selection manuals/guidelines of line ministries	Selection manuals and overall system reviewed.	June 2022	GED	Cabinet Division, Line Ministries	
		Prepare a report with a recommendation for improving the targeting of beneficiaries	Commendation report submitted to Cabinet Division	June 2023	GED	Cabinet Division, Line Ministries	
5.	Review the consistency of national policies with NSSS	Monitor the consistency of social security policies with the NSSS	Relevant programme documents reviewed.	June 2022	GED	Cabinet Division and Line ministries	On going
		Sensitize all ministries to make their major policies coherent with the NSSS with the support of the Cabinet Division	Office memorandum issued	June 2023			
		Policy review report(s) available to CMC	A study report is published	December 2023			

5.27. Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)

Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe		Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
				Year	Number of projects			
1	To support the attainment of socio- economic development of the country through effective monitoring and evaluation of the development projects.	To monitor implementation activities of the ongoing projectsand report to CMC (Central Management committee) of Cabinet Division	1) Component wise physical and financial progress ofthe projects 2) Annual procurement plan 3) Annual work plan 4) Overall progress of the projects 5) Physical Observation (if applicable)	2021-22	10	IMED	CMC of Cabinet Division, Concerned Ministry / Division, and Implementing agency.	Monitoring and implementation activities of the ongoing projects is in progress
				2022-23	10			
				2023-24	10			
				2024-25	10			
				2025-26	10			
		To evaluate impacts of the development projects/ programmes and report to CMC of Cabinet Division	1) Achieved component wise physical and financial progress 2) Completed annual procurement plan by fiscal year 3) Completed annual work plan 4) Audit report reviewed 5) Achieved the objectives of the projects	As per Project Completion Report (PCR)		IMED	CMC of Cabinet Division, Concerned Ministry / Division, and implementing agency.	On going

5.28. Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

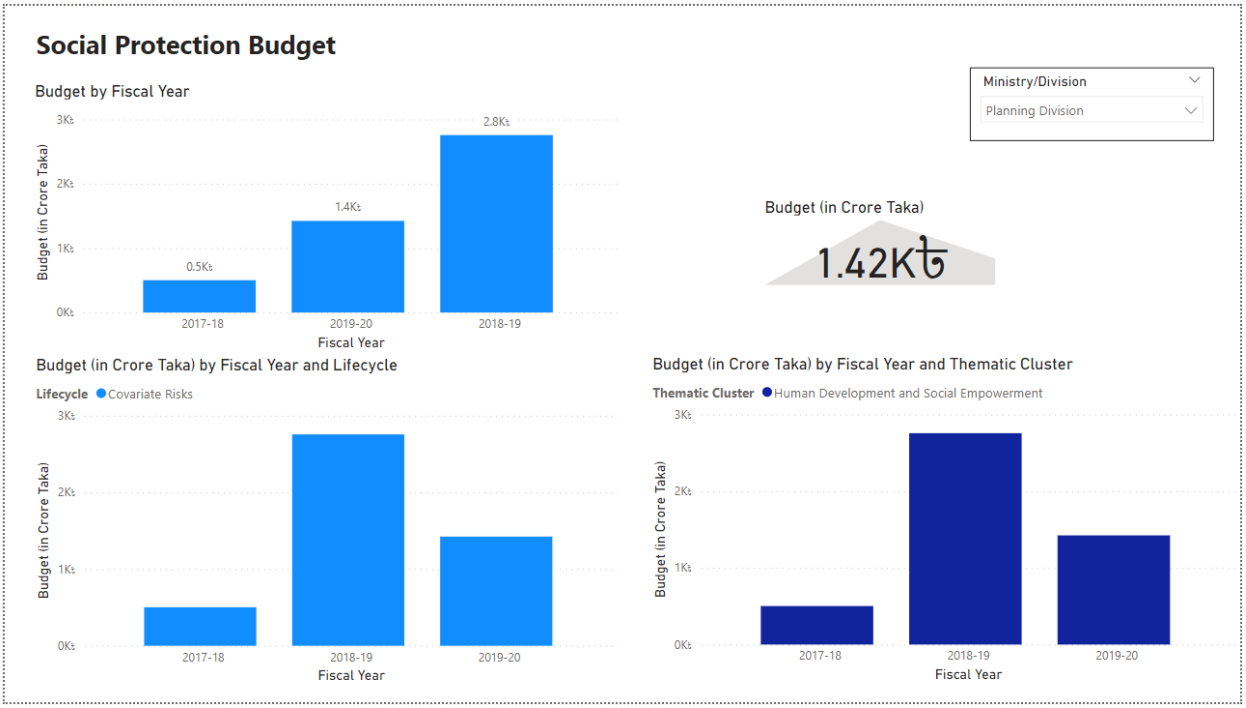
Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Create the Bangladesh Household Database	Create the database with Geographic Information System (GIS) and socio-economic condition of people	Database created	December 2022	SID		On going
2.	Single Registry MIS	Coordinate with GED to conduct a study on an ideal framework of single registry MIS	Study completed	July 2022	SID	CMC of Cabinet Division, GED	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Run a pilot of Single Registry MIS at SID	Pilot MIS run	December 2022	SID	CMC of Cabinet Division, GED	
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	SID		
		Follow the NHD database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023	SID		
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	SID		
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	SID		
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	SID		

5.29. Planning Division

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Support in strengthening social security policy and strategies	Participate in dialogues with GED and Cabinet Division in revieing social security policies.	Participation in dialogues on social security ensured	Continuous	Planning Division	GED CD	Support in strengthening social security policy and strategies is in progress
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of small programmes	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	December 2022	Planning Division	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is

		Identify the small programmes to be scaled up or phased out	List sent to CD	June 2023	Planning Division	CD	under process
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular updated	December 2021	Planning Division		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online (where applicable)	Instruction given to responsible officials	June 2022	Planning Division		
		Follow poverty database of BBS database when available	Instruction given	June 2022	Planning Division		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	Planning Division		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Sensitize beneficiaries to use Central GRS of Cabinet Division	Central GRS mentioned in Communication materials	June 2022 onward	Planning Division		
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create standard Programme MIS using NIDs as a primary key	NID incorporated in Programme MISs	June 2022	Planning Division	CD, ICT Division	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS interoperable by relevant departments	Interoperability established in MISs	June 2023	Planning Division		
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Digitize payment of cash benefits of the programmes	Cash disbursement digitized	June 2022	Planning Division	Finance Division	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management data-base of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	Planning Division	Finance Division	

7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programme implementation	Progress monitoring digitized	December 2023	Planning Division	ICT Division, CD	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct evaluation of programmes by internal teams/IMED/ third party	Impact evaluation of Programmes conducted	June 2024	Planning Division	IMED, CD	

5.30. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division

Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry / Division	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	ICT/ Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) Skill Development Programme for Youth (young men /women)	Increasing Training Programmes for Youth (young men/ women)	Training Programmes for Youth (young men) increased. Training Programmes for Youth (young women) increased.	Continuous	ICTD [(Learning and Earning Development project, Skill development of Mobile Games and Applications) BCC (Leveraging ICT for Growth Employment and Governance (LICT), Women ICT Frontier Initiative (WIFI), Bangladesh Korea Institute of Information and Communication Technology (BKIICT), The Project for Skills Development of IT Engineers Targeting Japanese Market) DoICT (SRDL, She Power) BHTPA (IT Incubation Centre)]	MoYS	Support in strengthening social security policy and strategies is increased
2.	Consolidation of small Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued. Make a List of Programmes to be scaled up Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to Cabinet Division/ GED	2023	ICTD [(Learning and Earning Development project, Skill development of Mobile Games and Applications) BCC (LICT, WIFI, BKIICT, The Project for Skills Development of IT Engineers Targeting Japanese Market) DoICT (SRDL, She Power)]		Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
3.	Improve	Update	Circular issued	2023	ICTD [BCC, DoICT]		Using mixed

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry / Division	Shared Responsibility	Progress
	Targeting beneficiaries	manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people.					methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to the field level/ offices	Continuous			
		Follow the BBS database when	Instruction given	Continuous			
4.	ICT/ITES Skill Development Programmes for Marginalized People (e.g., Enclave)	Increasing Training Programmes for Marginalized People (e.g., Enclave)	Training Programmes for Marginalized People (e.g., Enclave) Increased.	2023	ICTD [DoICT]	MoSW	On going
5.	ICT/ITES Skill Development Programmes and Employment for people with disabilities	Increasing Training Programmes for people with disabilities	Training Programmes for people with disabilities increased	Continuous	ICTD [BCC (Empowerment of persons with disabilities including NDD through ICT Project)]	MoSW	On going
		Arranging annual 'Job Fair' for people with disabilities.	Employment of people with disabilities increased				
6.	IT/ITES Skill Development Training in Incubation Centres	Increasing IT/ ITEStraining programmes in Incubation Centres	Increased IT/ ITEStraining programmes in Incubation Centres	Continuous	ICTD [BHTPA]	MoYS	On going
7.	Human Development through awareness training on Digital Security	Increasing awareness training programmes on Digital Security	Increased awareness training programmes on Digital Security	Continuous	ICTD [DSA, CCA, a2i]		On going
8.	Strengthen Support (Funding) for Start Ups for the Youth	Increasing the number of StartUps	Number of StartUps. Increased	Continuous	ICTD [BCC (IDEA Project)] [Startup Bangladesh Limited]		On going

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry / Division	Shared Responsibility	Progress
9.	Strengthen Support (Funding) (Fellowship, PhD program, Master's program) for Higher Education, Innovation and Special Grant for Youth	An increasing number of the beneficiaries	The number of beneficiaries increased	Continuous	ICTD		On going
10.	Maintain Centrally Managed Repository and Data Sharing in a bid for avoiding duplicity	DoICT under the ICTD has made the CAMS system with its resources. The scalability of this system is going to expand for providing social protection and social welfare services.	Repository pre-pared through CAMS and Data Sharing performed	Continuous and intermittent	ICTD [DoICT]	Line Ministries/ Divisions	On going
11.	Grievance Redress System	Provide supports in maintaining the Central GRS system of Cabinet Division	The system sustained	Continuous	ICT Division	CD	It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Support in maintaining the hot line for registering public complaints	The hotline maintained	Continuous	ICT Division	CD	

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry / Division	Shared Responsibility	Progress
12.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Sustain and update connectivity of BNDA service bus to include databases of BEC, BTRC, MRP, ePassport, Driving License, Person with Disability etc.	The database is updated regularly by the owner of the database. Update and regular upgrade of BNDA service bus to meet increased demand.	Continuous	ICT Division	Line ministries	SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the NID database accessible by relevant Ministries	The data accessible by ministries with authorization from BEC	Continuous	ICT Division	Line ministries	
13.	Digitization of cash transfer	Maintain and improve infrastructural facilities for facilitating digital cash transfer	The facility sustained	Continuous	ICT Division	Line ministries	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
14.	Enhance results-based M&E	Continue providing infrastructural facilities in using an online-based M&E system	Infrastructural facilities supporting NSSS maintained by operat-ing agencies	Continuous	ICT Division	Line ministries	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed

5.31. Posts and Telecommunications Division

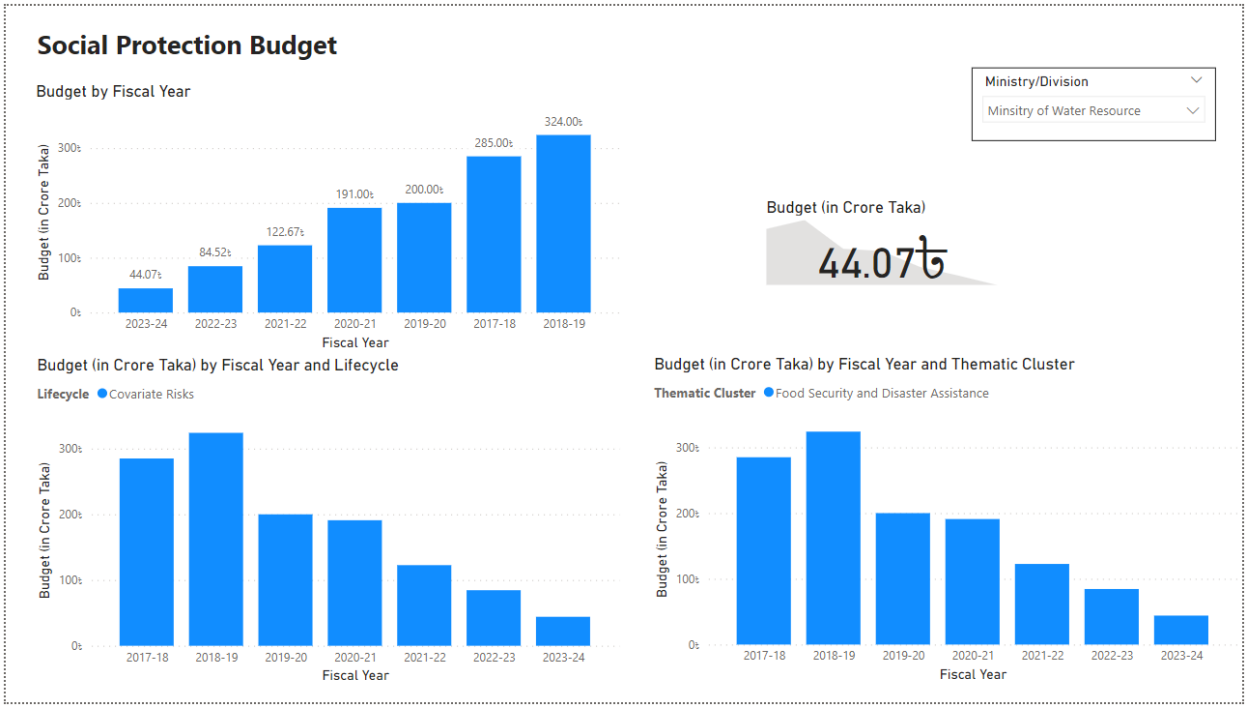
Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Support in Developing Single Registry MIS	Maintain and expand digital connectivity for the smooth operation of MIS	Connectivity maintained	Continuous	Posts and Telecom Division	FID, FD, ICT Division	SR-MIS Under preparation in with Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
2.	Digitization of Cash Transfer	Enhance the postal cash card service	Postal cash card service expanded	Continuous	Posts and Telecom Division	FID, FD	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.

5.32. Ministry of Water Resources

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

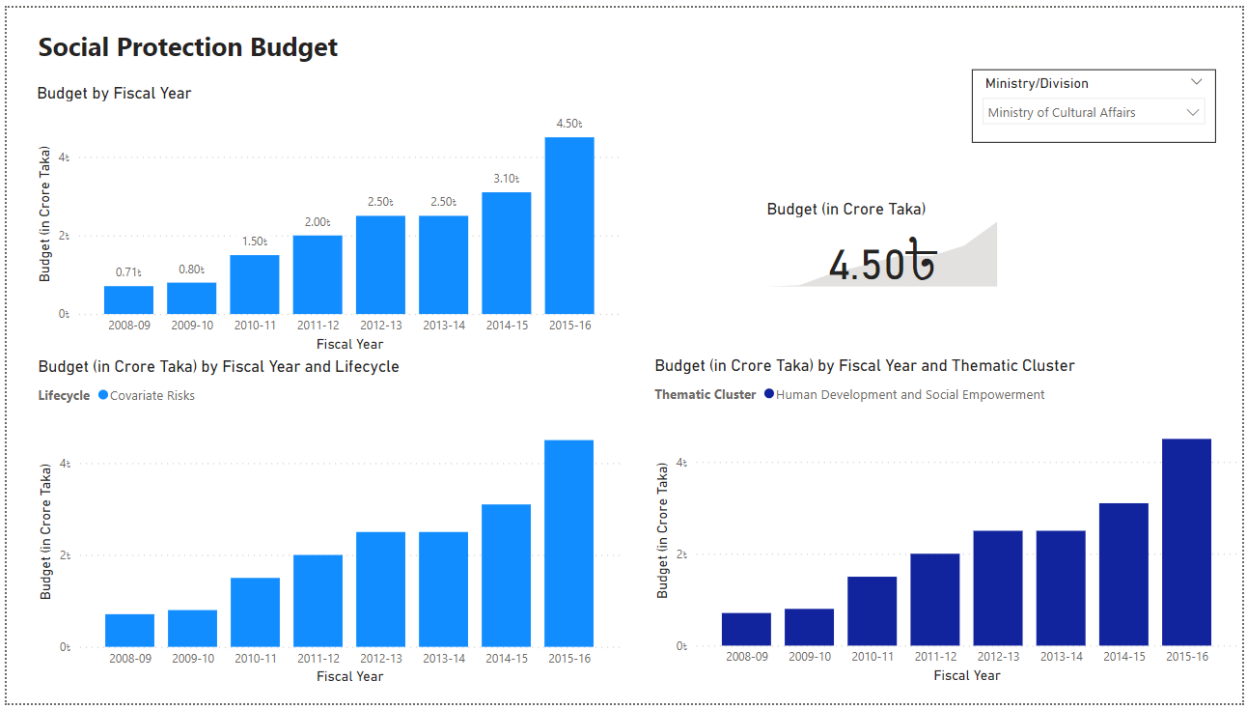
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Livelihood development for the people of haor areas	Conduct needs assessment study of social protection for the people of haor land	Study conducted	June 2023	Ministry of Water Resources		Livelihood developmentfor the people of haor areas in On going
		Scale the programme according to the finding of the study	Programme scaled up	2024			

2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2022		CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List to CD	July 2022		CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2022		CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2023		CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	January 2023			Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous			
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023			
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous			It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public Meetings held in all Upazilas	September 2024			
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online Based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	March 2023			SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023			
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023			

6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2023			The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025			
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2022			M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous			

5.33. Ministry of Cultural Affairs

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

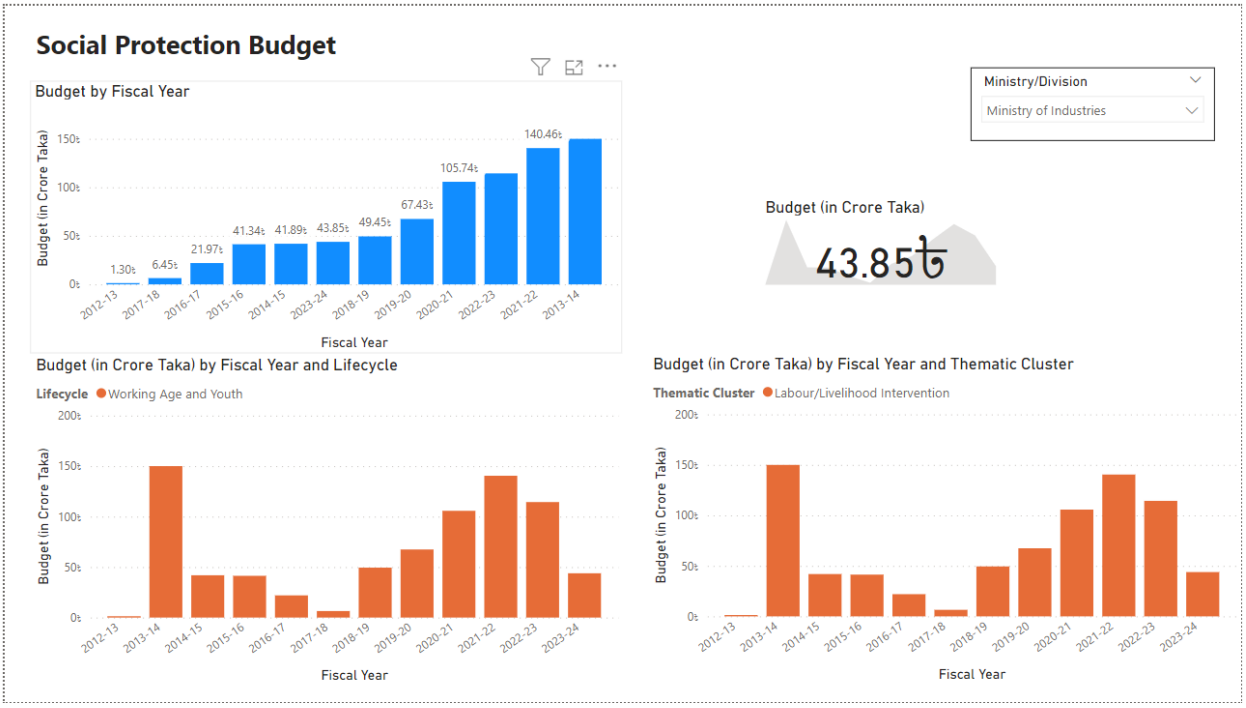
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Social Inclusion and Empowerment of marginalized cultural activists	Increase programmes and activities promoting social empowerment and inclusiveness	Programmes for marginalized cultural activists increased	Continuous	Ministry of Cultural Affairs		Programmesfor marginalized cultural activists increased

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
	through cultural activities	Maintain rigorous criteria for eliminating cultural programmes with potential risks of socially excluding any groups, such as tea garden workers, backward people, water gipsies, HIV affected people, street artists, jamdani artists, Jatra artists, small groups of inherited craftsmanship and drug addicts, etc.	Sensitization workshops and meetings organized	Continuous	Ministry of Cultural Affairs		
		Capacity building of non-well-off students for practising cultural activities	Increased budget coverage and number of cultural institutions	Continuous	Ministry of Cultural Affairs		
		Capacity building of private libraries to enrich the knowledge of the underprivileged readers	Increased budget coverage and number of libraries	Continuous	Ministry of Cultural Affairs		
2.	Highlight national glory and achievement in social security	Sensitize the cultural activists for incorporating social security themes in their works	Sensitization workshops and meetings organized	Continuous	Ministry of Cultural Affairs		On going
3.	Social allowance for insolvent cultural activists	Scale-up cash transfer programmes for insolvent cultural personalities	Programme scaled up	July 2023			On going
4.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	At present, the ministry has only four social security programmes. The ministry does not have any opportunity to consider the issue.				Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up					
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out					
		Review the consolidation proposals					
5.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	January 2023			Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous			

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023			
6.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous			It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public Meetings held in all Upazilas	September 2024			
7.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online Based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	March 2025			SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter departmental arrangement established	July 2023			
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023			
8.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024			The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025			
9.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025			M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous			
		Top 5 programmes evaluated by CODI format	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous			

5.34. Ministry of Industries

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Skill development training programme for young men and women	Extension of BITAC for Self-Employment and Poverty Alleviation through hands-on technical training highlighting women project (Phase-2).	Training programmes for youth and women increased	1-10-2020 to 30-10-2025	Ministry of industries (MoInd)	Finance Division	Skill development training programme for young men and women is on going
		Provide skill development training for entrepreneurs of the medium, small, micro, cottage industries and socially marginalized people.	Training programmes for youth and women increased	Continuous	MoInd		

2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2022	MoInd has only one project that is being implemented for training and employment.	CD	Consolidation of smaller programmes is under process
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2022	Do	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2022	Do	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2023	Do	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	January 2023	Do		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	Do		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023	Do		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoInd		Currently GRS is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public Meetings held in all Upazilas	September 2024	MoInd		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online Based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	March 2025	MoIND have only one project that is being implemented for training and employment	Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	Do	
		Link MIS with cash disbursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	Do	
6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	Do	The G2P modality has been finalized and E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out an appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	Do	
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	Do	M&E Framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	Do	

5.35. Ministry of Commerce

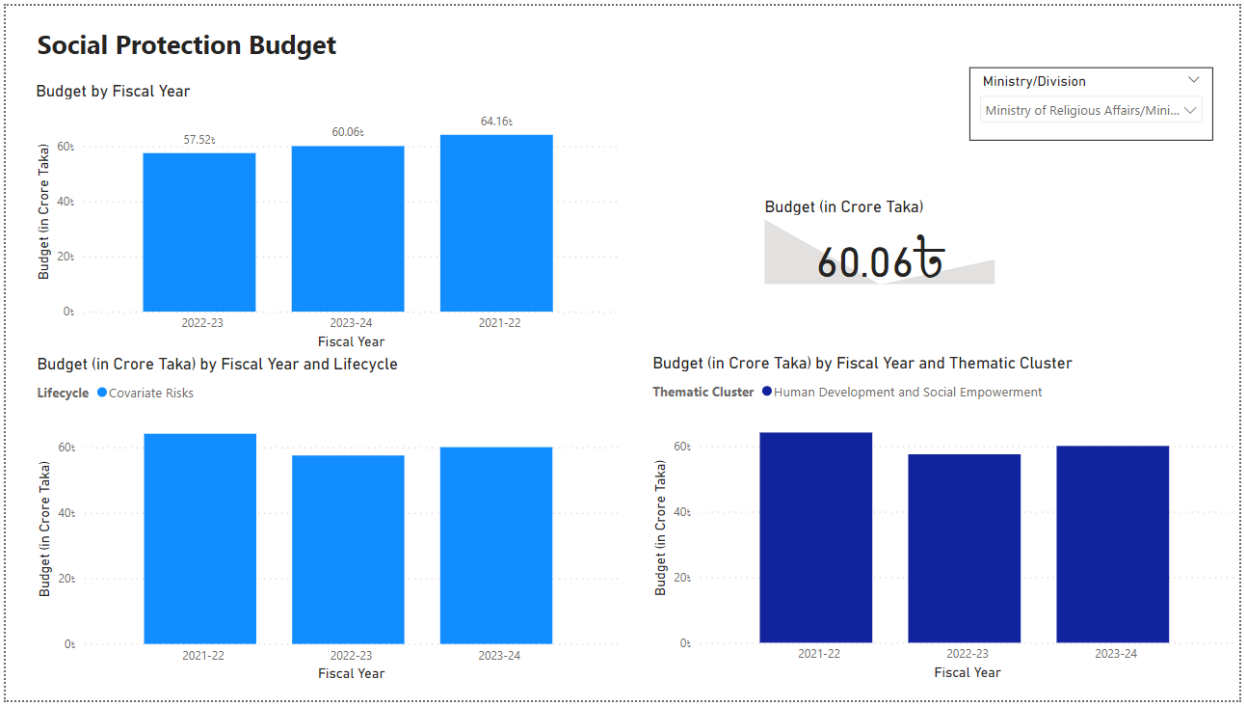
Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Support in sustaining food supply in the market for ensuring food security.	Coordinate fair price policy with food stock policy	Coordination meetings held	Regularly	Ministry of Commerce	MoF, FD, MoDMR, etc.	On going
		Facilitate food supply in the market during the crisis	Food supply increased	During crisis			

5.36. Ministry of Religious Affairs

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

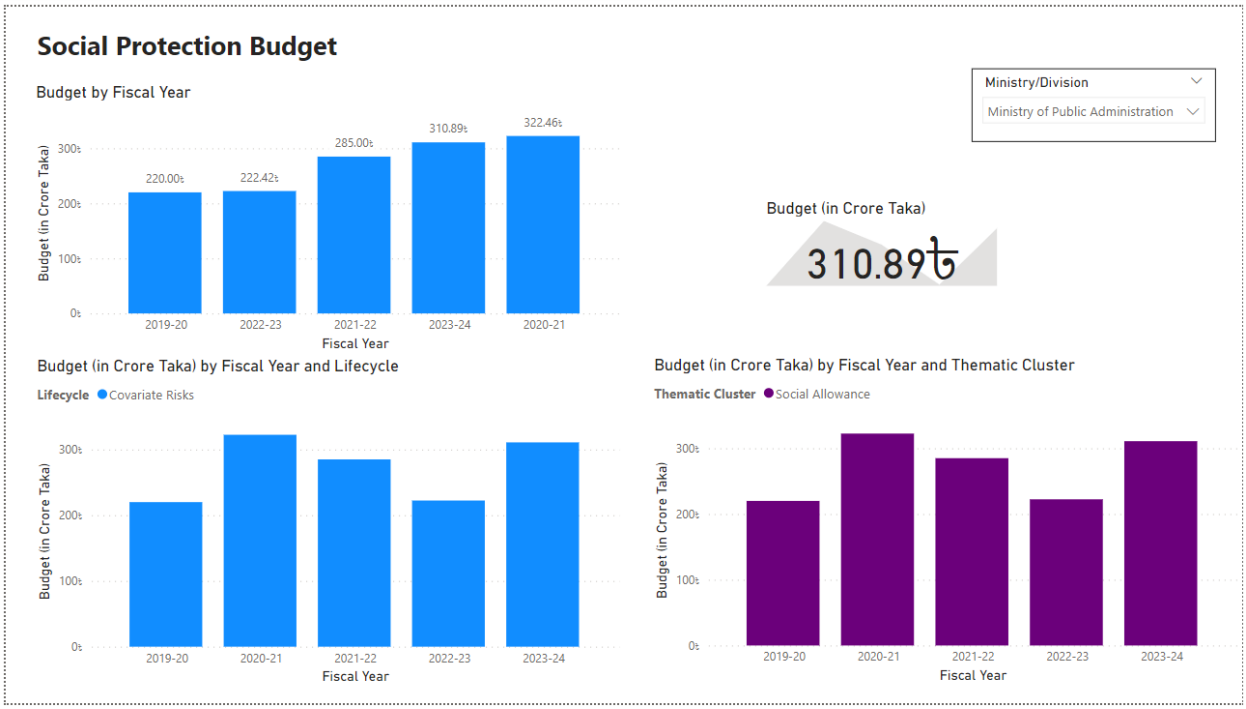
The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Fostering social inclusion and solidarity	Identify potential religious practices leading to social exclusion	Study conducted	July 2022			Fostering social inclusion and solidarity is going
		Sensitize people to be mutu-ally rspectful to each other's religions	The theme ephasized in the religious sermons	July 2022			
2.	Management of Zakat for social	Explore social protection areas where Zakat Funds may be used	List prepared	December 2023			On going

	protection funding	Conduct a study to find out a modaity to register informal Zakats and their beneficiaries.	Report prepared	July 2024			

5.37. Ministry of Public Administration

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

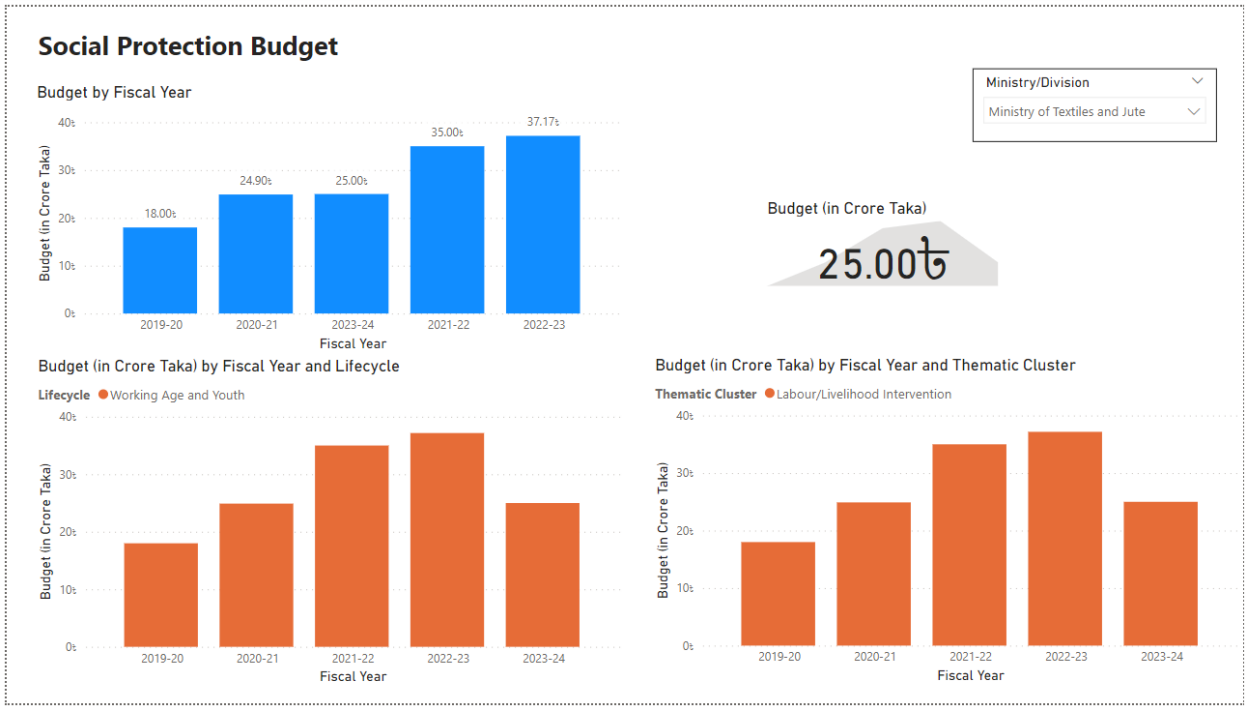
The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Training for the civil servants on NSSS	Broaden social security contents in some training courses at BPATC, BCS Admin Academy and BIAM.	More sessions on social security	December 2022	MoPA	Cabinet Division	On going

2.	Social security for the vulnerable government employees and their families	Continuation of grant/ allowance in case of permanent injury or death of in-service government employees, medical treatment, the funeral of deceased employees, stipend for their children's education, etc.	Disability/ death grant/ allowance, children's stipend, medical treatment grant, funeral grant sustained.	Continuous	MoPA	Finance Division	On going

5.38. Ministry of Textiles and Jute

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

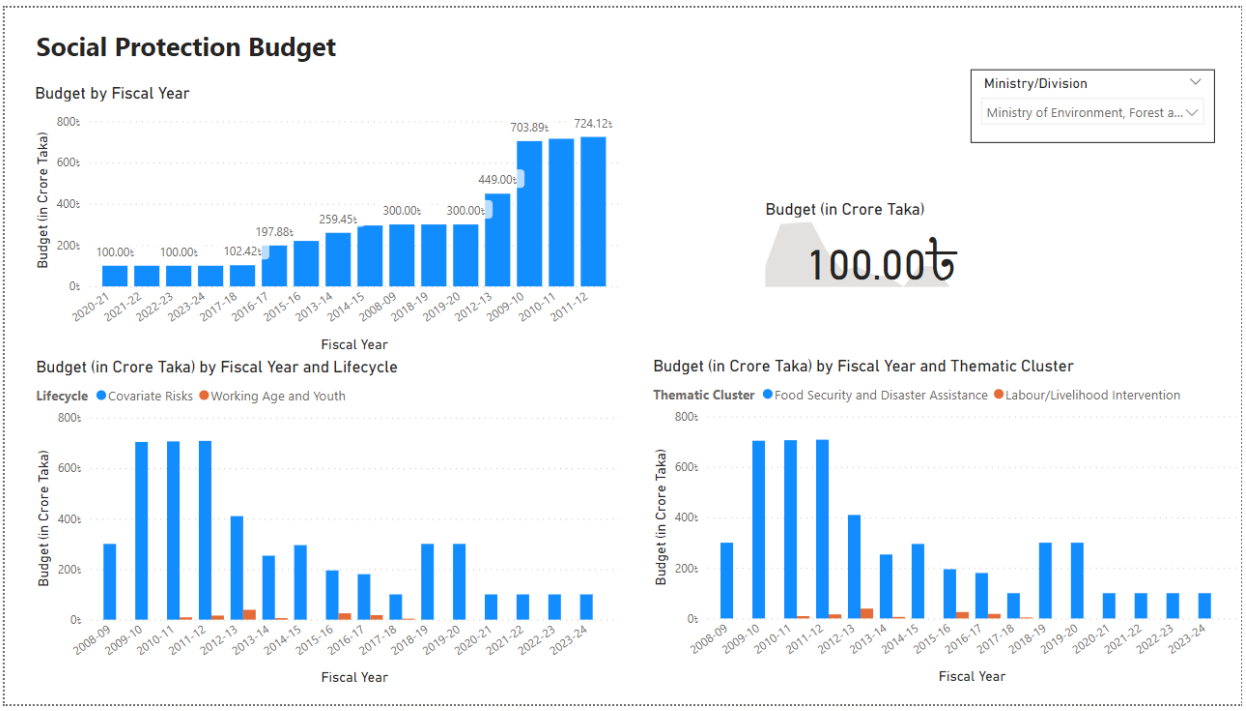
Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Scale-up programmes for marginalized weaver & handloom workers	Increase number of beneficiaries in these handloom sectors	Beneficiaries increased (2.00 Lakh handloom weavers)	June 2025	Ministry of Textile and Jute (MoTJ)	Finance Division	Beneficiaries are increased
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabinet Division (CD)	July 2022	MoTJ	CD	Consolidation of smaller programmes is under process

		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD	July 2022	MoTJ	CD	
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD	July 2022	MoTJ	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2023	MoTJ	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	January 2023	MoTJ		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction given to field offices	Continuous	MoTJ		
		Follow the BBS database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023	MoTJ		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoTJ		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabi-net Division	Public Meetings held in all Upazilas	September 2024	MoTJ		
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create online Based MIS for all programmes	MIS digitized for all programmes	March 2025	MoTJ		Single Registry MIS preparation is On going with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	MoTJ		
		Link MIS with cash dis-bursement	MIS linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	MoTJ		

6.	Digitization of cash transfer	Pilot different modalities of G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	MoTJ		The G2P modality has been finalized and E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.
		Roll out the appropriate format of G2P	G2P rolled out for all programmes	December 2025	MoTJ		
7.	Enhance results-based M&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard established	July 2025	MoTJ		M&E Framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed
		Conduct mid-term evaluation of programmes	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoTJ		
		Top 5 programmes evaluated by CODI format	Programmes evaluated regularly	Continuous	MoTJ		

5.39. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

The ministry's social protection budgets, including overall allocations and allocations within lifecycle and thematic clusters, are outlined below for the past 16 years:



Implementation Progress:

The progress in the implementation of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan is detailed below:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	progress
1.	Strengthen the management of climate change and disaster prevention	Take measures according to the Delta Plan of Action	Delta Plans implemented	A timeline of the Delta Plan	MoEFCC		On going
		Coordinate with local development projects	Coordination maintained	Continuous			
2.	Consolidate Smaller Programmes	Prepare a list of programmes to be continued	List sent to Cabi-net Division (CD).	July 2022	MoEFCC	CD	Consolidation of Smaller Programmes is

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	progress
		Make a list of programmes to be scaled up	List sent to CD.	July 2022	MoEFCC	CD	under process
		Make a list of programmes to be phased out	List sent to CD.	July 2022	MoEFCC	CD	
		Review the consolidation proposals	Review prepared	December 2023	MoEFCC	CD	
3.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	Update manual for selection procedures and disseminate it to people	Circular issued	January 2023	MoEFCC		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
		Publish a list of beneficiaries online to make it transparent	Instruction is given to field offices	Continuous	MoEFCC		
		Follow the BBS. database when prepared	Instruction given	February 2023	MoEFCC		
4.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange for recording complaints at field level	Instruction issued	Continuous	MoEFCC		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
		Create public awareness about the facility of central GRS of Cabinet Division	Public Meetings held in all Upazilas	September 2024	MoEFCC		
5.	Develop Single Registry MIS	Create Based online MIS. for all pro-grammes	MIS. digitized for all programmes	March 2025	MoEFCC		SR-MIS Under preparation in with ICT Division, Cabinet Division and Finance Division; apart from that, social protection integrated MIS developed at the Finance Division taking MIS Data of 4 ministries.
		Make the MIS. accessible by relevant departments	Inter-Departmental arrangement established	July 2023	MoEFCC		

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	progress
		Link MIS. with cash disbursement	MIS. linked with financial management database of Finance Division (SPBMU MIS)	December 2023	MoEFCC		
	Digitization of Cash Transfer	Pilot different modalitiesof G2P	Pilot completed	December 2024	MoEFCC	The G2P modality has been finalized. E-payment has been chosen for the G2P roll out.	
		Roll out the appropriateformat of G2P	G2P rolled out forall programmes	December 2025	MoEFCC		
	Enhance Results-BasedM&E	Digitize monitoring of programmes	Dashboard estab-lished	July 2025	MoEFCC	M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed	

(i) BY BFD Action Plan (2021 up to 2026) of Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD)

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen the management of climate change and disaster prevention	a) Engage forest-dependent community and local people as participants in social forestry activities b) Engage forest-dependent people with collaborative forest management in forest areas. c) Engage forest-dependent people with co-management in Protected Areas d) Compensate to the people injured or died or property damaged through wildlife attack.	a) Number of beneficiaries engaged in social forestry activities b) Number of engaged local people in collaborative forest management in forest areas c) Number of local people engaged in co-management committee d) Number of death/ injured people/property damaged by the attack of wildlife and amount of compensation according to the Wildlife Injury Compensation Rules 2021"	June 2023	MoEFCC		Strengthen the management of climate change and disaster prevention is On going
	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	a) Arrange a training programme on eco-tourism for the people adjacent to the eco-tourism site b) Arrange an awareness programme for local people adjacent to the eco-tourism site c) Training on plantation and nursery raising technique	a) Number of trained eco-tour guide b) Raised awareness of local people adjacent to the eco-tourism site c) Number of local people received training on plantation and nursery raising technique	December 2024	MoEFCC		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
3.	Grievance Redress system	Arrange public hearing meetings regularly in headquarter and field-level offices	Meeting minutes are prepared	continue			It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or

							written.
4.	Enhance Result Based M&E	Database of the beneficiaries	Database, Modules in the BFIS	continue	MoEFCC		M&E Framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed

(ii) Action Plan (2021 up to 2022) of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT)

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen the managemen tof climate change and disaster prevention	Building Climate-resilient house forclimate affected specially cyclone-affected people ina coastal region Supplying safe drinkingwater in Climate vulnerable areas for better health doing Climate Change related research/action research/Adaptation research.	a) Number of beneficiaries who lived in the projectarea. b) Amount Infrastructure Developed andResearch work c) Number of beneficiaries takingdrinking water facilities.	June 2022	MoEFCC	Ministry of Water Resources ,Local Governmen tDivision,	On going
2.	Food availability and nutrition	Innovation and extension of stress- tolerant varieties for ensuring food security	Several beneficiaries/ farmers cultivate/ practice these varieties/improved technologies.	June 2022	MoEFCC	Ministry of Agricultur e	On going
3.	Grievanc eRedress system	Arrange public hearingmeetings regularly in head office.	Meeting minutes areprepared	to continue			It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in

							the district level irrespective of online or written. n.
4.	Enhance Result BasedM&E	Database of the beneficiaries	Database in BCCT	to continue	MoEFCC		M&E Framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed

(iii) Action Plan of Department of Environment for National Social Security Strategy(NSSS) 2021 to 2026:

Sl.	Objectives	Activities	Performance Indicator	Timeframe	Responsible party	Shared Responsibility	Progress
1.	Strengthen the management of climate change and disaster prevention	a) Building Climate-resilient houses for climate victim people especially in the study area b) Embankment Facility c) Supply safe drinking water d) Solar irrigation e) Alternate Income Generation (AIG) grant f) Reforestation	a) No. of household b) The total area of infrastructure c) No. of beneficiaries d) No. of beneficiaries e) No. of beneficiaries f) Amount of area	June 2026	MoEFCC		On going
2.	Improve targeting of beneficiaries	a) Arrange training programme for ECA management b) Arrange training programme climate adaptive measures	a) No. of trained participant b) No. of trained participant	June 2026	MoEFCC		Using mixed methodology for beneficiary selection
3.	Grievance Redress System	Arrange public hearing Meeting	Meeting Minutes		MoEFCC		It is recorded online, once the grievance is recorded, it is addressed centrally by ministries. Also, it is addressed in the district level irrespective of online or written. n.

4.	Food availability and Nutrition	a) Innovation and extension of Climate tolerant varieties for ensuring food security b) Farmers trained on climate-resilient agricultural best practices c) Solar irrigation and power pump	a) No. of beneficiaries b) No. of farmers c) No. of beneficiaries	June 2026	MoEFCC		On going
5.	Enhance Result-Based M&E	Database of the beneficiaries	Database in DoE	June 2026	MoEFCC		M&E framework has been finalized and a primary prototype of the dashboard is developed

6. CODI Assessment of Social Security Programs

CODI Assessment of the Social Security Programs of Bangladesh

An innovative and enlightening addition to the report is the inclusion of Part 3, an appendix dedicated to the Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) assessment. This section applies the CODI tool, an internationally recognized assessment framework, to evaluate the country's social protection landscape. By measuring dimensions such as inclusiveness, good governance, and effectiveness, this assessment casts a wider net, providing an external and objective perspective on the nation's progress in social protection. Part 3 ensures that the report isn't confined to internal viewpoints alone but extends its analysis to align with global standards and benchmarks.

The three-part structure of the progress report creates a narrative that is both broad and focused, encompassing the grand vision of the NSSS, the intricate contributions of each ministry, and an exterior evaluation through CODI. This multi-layered approach enriches the report's insights, offering stakeholders a comprehensive understanding of the strategy's transformative journey. As a result, the report not only celebrates achievements but also pinpoints areas for more intensive attention, ensuring a holistic and forward-looking perspective on Bangladesh's social security evolution.

Overall, Bangladesh's social protection system is performing relatively well. NSSS-based reform progress, implemented through the two NSSS Action Plans have been and continue to contribute to programmatic and operational reforms. The following is the overall scores of the CODI evaluation. The detailed report is printed separately.

Across all 47 indicators, the highest score is 4.0 while the lowest score is 2.2. The average score is 3.4.

47 Indicator Heatmap, 2023 Scores

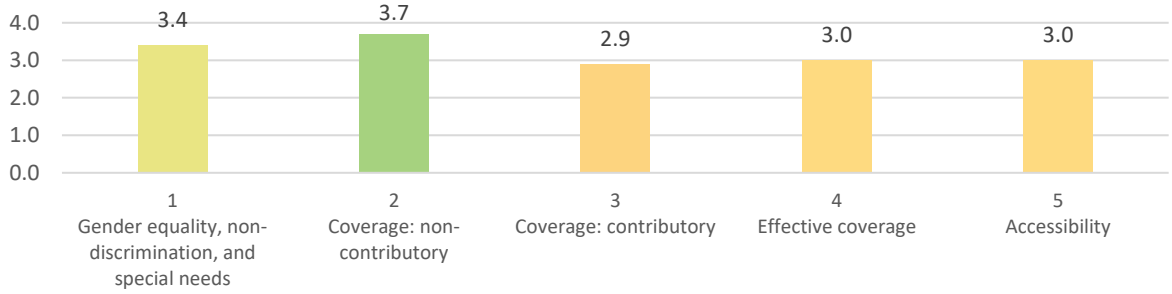
Performance Criteria (indicator number)	Indicator Scores							Avg.
1. Inclusiveness (1-5)	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.0			3.2
2. Adequacy (6-11)	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6		3.2
3. Appropriateness (12-16)	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.2			3.5
4. Respect for Rights & Dignity (17-20)	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.0				3.3
5. Governance & Institutional Capacity (21-26)	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.5		3.4
6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability (27-32)	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8		3.8
7. Coherence & Integration (33-37)	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.0			3.5
8. Responsiveness (38-42)	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.9			3.5
9. Cost-effectiveness (43)	3.9							3.9
10. Incentive Compatibility (44-47)	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.2				3.0

1 (low) 4 (high)

1. Inclusiveness

Assesses the system's capacity to protect all members of society along the life cycle with special consideration for the most vulnerable. The highest scoring indicator is 3.7 while the lowest score is 2.9. The average score is 3.2.

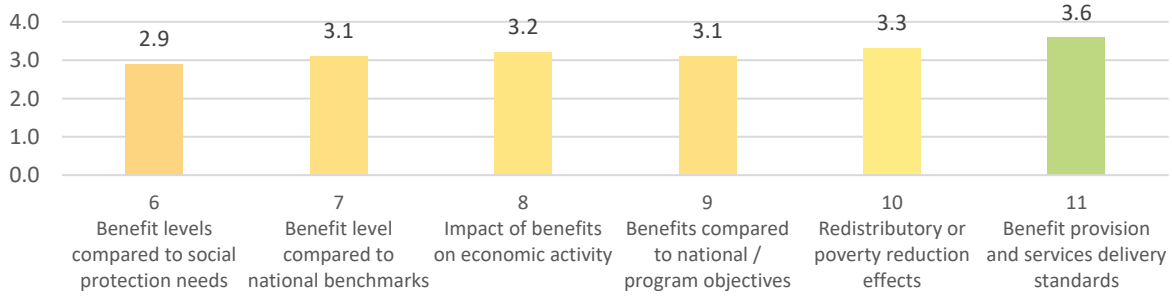
Figure 2: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Inclusiveness



2. Adequacy

Assesses the sufficiency of the system's benefit levels. The highest scoring indicator is 3.6 while the lowest score is 2.9. The average score is 3.2.

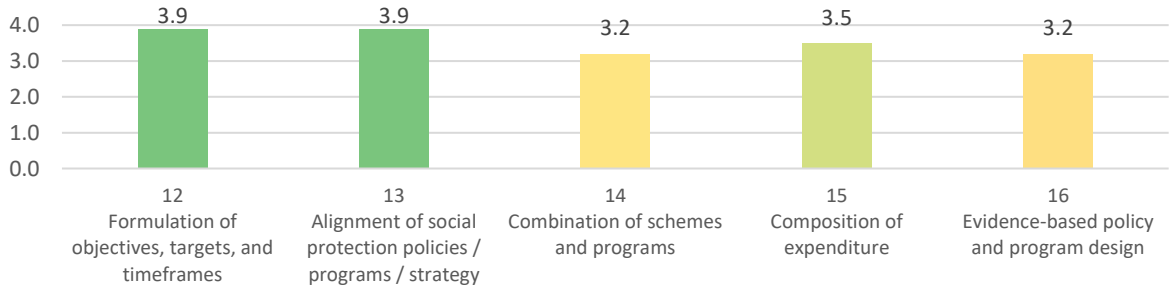
Figure 3: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Adequacy



3. Appropriateness

Assesses the system's overall arrangements to respond to national context and needs. The highest scoring indicator is 3.9 while the lowest score is 3.2. The average score is 3.5.

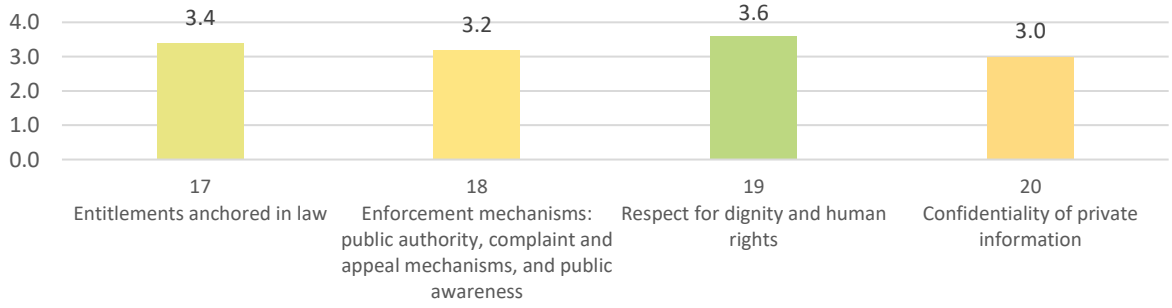
Figure 4: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Appropriateness



4. Respect for Rights & Dignity

Assesses social protection entitlements and implementation arrangements in policy and law. The highest scoring indicator is 3.6 while the lowest score is 3.0. The average score is 3.3.

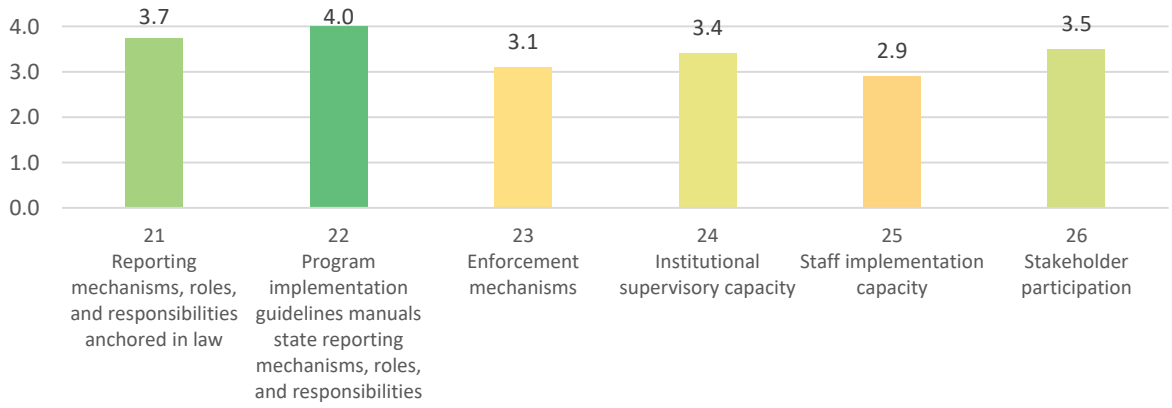
Figure 5: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Rights & Dignity



5. Governance & Institutional Capacity

Assesses the system's rules, regulations, roles, responsibilities, and related implementation capacities. The highest scoring indicator is 4.0 while the lowest score is 2.9. The average score is 3.4.

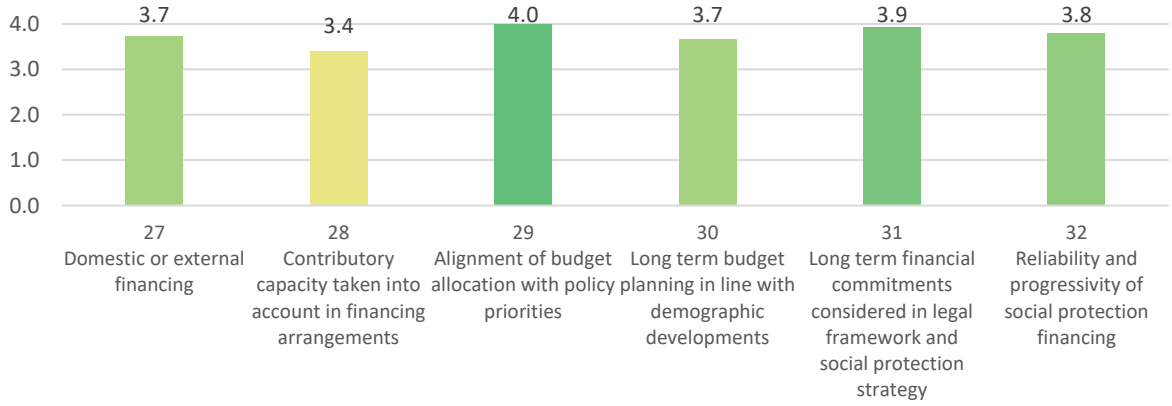
Figure 6: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Governance & Institutional Capacity



6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability

Assesses the system's financial sustainability. The highest scoring indicator is 4.0 while the lowest score is 3.4. With an average score of 3.8, this is the second highest scoring performance criteria.

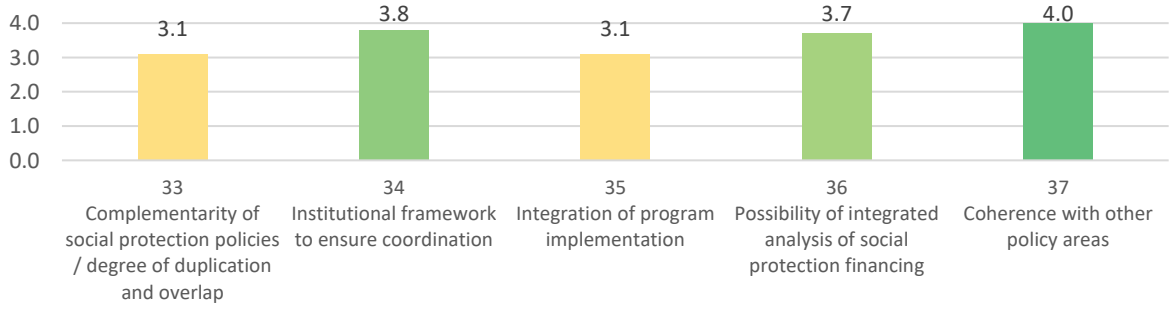
Figure 7: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Financial & Fiscal Sustainability



7. Coherence & Integration

Assesses alignment and coherence of the system across its policies, programs, and administrative structures, as well as coherence with related policy areas. The highest scoring indicator is 4.0 while the lowest score is 3.1. The average score is 3.5.

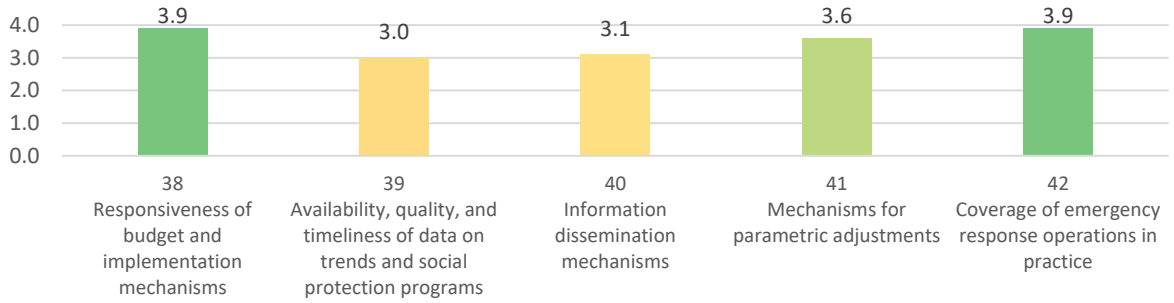
Figure 8: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Coherence & Integration



8. Responsiveness

Assesses the system's monitoring and evaluation framework and flexibility to adjust in response to socio-economic crises. The highest scoring indicator is 3.9 while the lowest score is 3.0. The average score is 3.5.

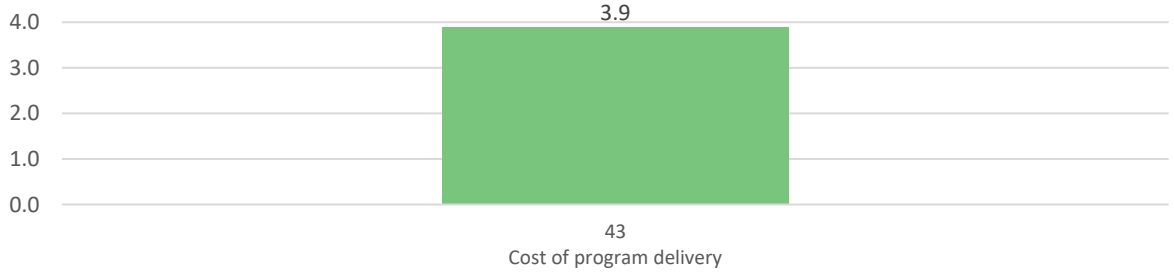
Figure 9: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Responsiveness



9. Cost-effectiveness

Assesses cost effectiveness both for those financing and for those benefiting from programs. This performance criteria only has one indicator, with a score of 3.9.

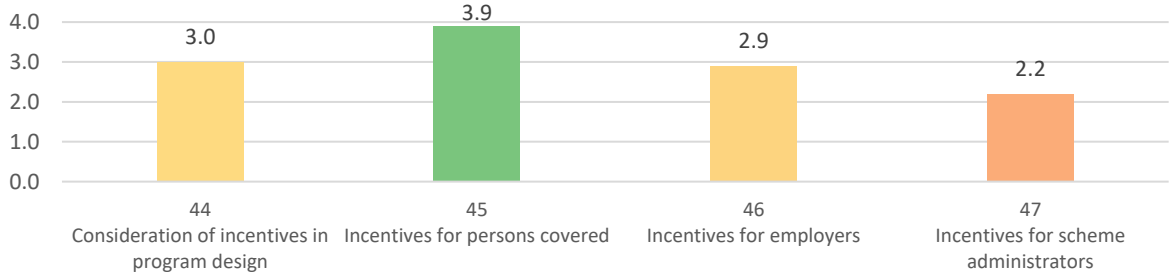
Figure 10: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Cost-effectiveness



10. Incentive Compatibility

Assesses incentives for administrators, beneficiaries, and employers. The highest scoring indicator is 3.9 while the lowest score is 2.2. The average score is 3.0.

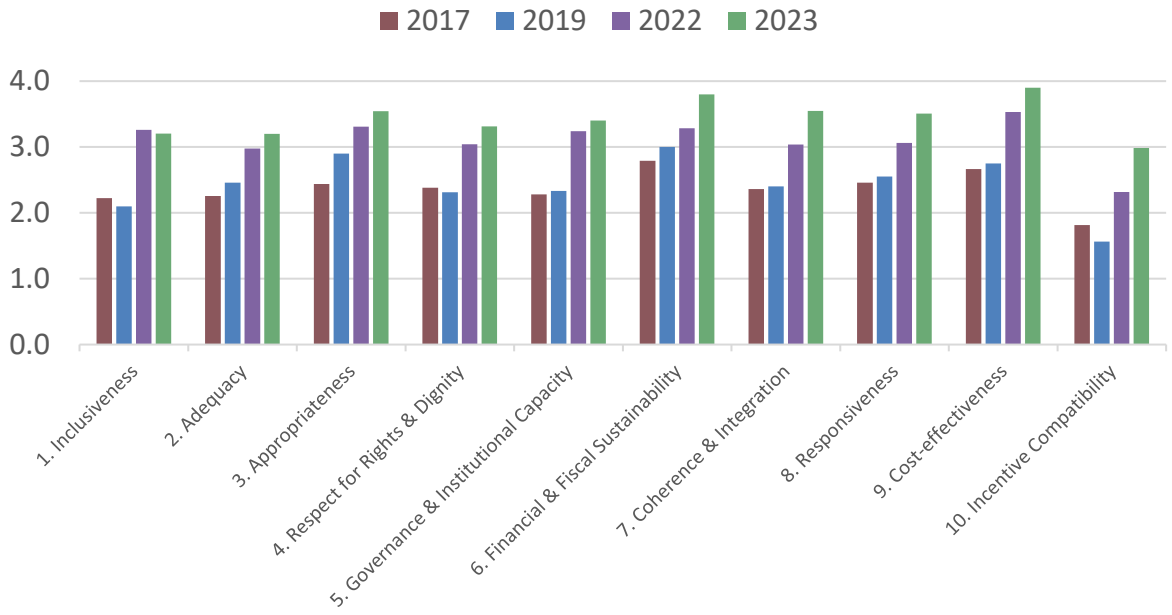
Figure 11: CODI Performance Criteria Scoring: Financial & Fiscal Sustainability



Across all Bangladesh CODI assessments, 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023, there has been a continual progression upward, a reflection of the implementation of the two NSSS Action Plans, a continual strategic prioritisation by the GoB on social protection, and a range of development partners supporting reforms. Across all assessments, Financial and Fiscal Sustainability remains the strongest performance

criteria, while Incentive Compatibility remains the area for most improvement. Since 2017, across all performance criteria, there has been an average increase of 1.1, with the largest gain from Coherence & Integration, increasing from 2.4 to 3.5, representative of a coordinated effort across social protection implementing line ministries, and reform oversight by the CMC and Cabinet Division.

Figure 12: Bangladesh Performance Criteria CODI Scores Over Time, 2017, 2019, 2022, 2023



Key Recommendations based on CODI Assessment

Comprehensive Development of NSSS 2026+: The current NSSS is set to expire in 2026. For the upcoming NSSS 2026+, the GoB may follow a comprehensive and inclusive approach. Firstly, emphasize using empirical evidence, leveraging insights from regular, independent evaluations of existing programs, and the recent data such as the Population & Housing Census 2022 and Household and Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. This will improve targeting mechanisms and intervention efficiency. Secondly, promote inclusivity by involving diverse stakeholders, especially marginalized groups. Collaborate closely with CSOs and development partners to guarantee representation. Assess priority programs, considering lifecycle coverage, emerging demographic trends like an aging population, and areas like the MCBP that need expansion. Also, focus on programs targeting vulnerable demographics, considering harmonization pathways. Detailed plans for program consolidation are vital, addressing overlaps and evaluating consolidation efforts based on lessons from 2015-2025. Lastly, ensure policy coherence by strengthening inter-ministerial consultations, reinforcing the roles of GED and BBS, and fostering an environment of data sharing and joint planning. This holistic strategy will ensure a responsive, effective, and cohesive social protection system for all.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1. Conclusion

In this comprehensive progress report, a thorough exploration of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan-Phase II (2021-26) in Bangladesh has been undertaken. The NSSS, driven by its holistic vision to reform the social protection system, reflects the nation's steadfast commitment to reducing poverty and inequality, all while fostering sustainable economic progress. As the curtain draws on this extensive assessment, it provides an opportunity to reflect upon the significant progress achieved, the challenges encountered, and the unwavering dedication to constructing a more equitable and inclusive society.

The NSSS has undoubtedly made substantial strides in realizing its vision. Through dedicated efforts to target marginalized groups and ensure their access to essential social services, the strategy has played a pivotal role in enhancing the well-being and livelihoods of the most vulnerable segments of the population. It has embraced a multifaceted approach, encompassing cash transfers, social insurance, and social services, to address the diverse needs of its citizens.

The meticulous preparation process of this report has been characterized by a rigorous and collaborative methodology. From consultation workshops to data aggregation, in-depth analysis within the Cabinet Division, and review and approval by the Action Plan Sub-Committee, this report is a product of scrupulous attention to detail and an unwavering commitment to accuracy. The technical assistance from the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme and the Technical Assistance and Support for Social Security Reform (TASSR) team has further enhanced its credibility.

Structured into three interconnected parts, this report has provided stakeholders with the opportunity to explore the NSSS from various dimensions. Part 1 has shed light on the achievements of the NSSS in reducing poverty, enhancing employment opportunities, and empowering vulnerable populations. It has prominently featured the expansion of the social safety net program, which has been effective in reducing poverty rates by specifically targeting the most economically disadvantaged segment of the population.

In Part 2, an exploration was made into the accomplishments of individual ministries and thematic clusters, examining reform initiatives, beneficiary selection processes, and the Government-to-Person (G2P) modality of cash transfer. While many ministries are making notable progress in pursuing their specific objectives, this report has also acknowledged the challenges they face, including external factors like the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and the evolving global economic landscape.

Part 3 introduced an external perspective on the nation's progress in social protection through the Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) assessment. This external evaluation added an extra layer of analysis, ensuring that the assessment aligns with global standards and best practices.

As stakeholders reflect on the multifaceted progress of the NSSS, it is vital to recognize the key sectors contributing to Bangladesh's economic development. From the garment industry to advancements in agriculture, improvements in education, healthcare, women's empowerment, microfinance initiatives, renewable energy, and digitalization, the nation is steadfastly progressing towards becoming a "Smart Bangladesh." This vision underscores the commitment to harness digital technology and innovation for economic growth and improved governance.

While this report celebrates the successes and substantial strides made by the NSSS, it also acknowledges areas where the strategy has faced challenges and has not fully achieved its intended goals. These areas of non-performance necessitate immediate attention and remediation. Recognizing these challenges provides opportunities for growth and improvement.

In conclusion, this M&E report provides a comprehensive and insightful overview of the implementation progress of the NSSS Action Plan-Phase II. It underscores the strategy's achievements in reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and advancing the well-being of vulnerable populations. It also takes into account the challenges faced by specific ministries, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the dynamics of the global economy.

The NSSS represents an ongoing journey, and as it continues, ongoing vigilance and adaptability will be essential to achieving its long-term objectives. This report serves as a testament to Bangladesh's dedication to its mission of promoting social protection and economic development. It is a reminder that, in the pursuit of equitable prosperity, challenges are not insurmountable roadblocks but opportunities to forge a stronger, more inclusive future. The pages of this report represent a chapter in that journey, and the story of the NSSS is far from over. With collective effort and unwavering commitment, Bangladesh is poised to achieve its vision of a more equitable and inclusive society, where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive.

7.2. Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive assessment of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Action Plan-Phase II and the associated CODI evaluation exercise, several recommendations and actions for improving social protection in Bangladesh can be outlined as follows:

7.2.1. Strengthen M&E Mechanisms:

Enhance the existing M&E framework to provide more detailed, real-time, and granular data on the progress of the NSSS Action Plans. Utilize digital tools and data analytics to track and evaluate the impact of social protection programs more effectively. Regularly review and update indicators to ensure they align with the evolving needs of the population.

7.2.2. Address Challenges Faced by Ministries:

Ministries should develop contingency plans to mitigate challenges posed by external factors, such as pandemics and changing global economic conditions. Foster inter-ministerial collaboration to share best practices and jointly address common issues to improve overall program efficiency.

7.2.3. Targeted Interventions for Vulnerable Groups:

Continue and expand the targeting of the most economically disadvantaged segments of the population to ensure the effectiveness of social safety net programs.

Explore innovative approaches to identify and assist marginalized groups, including the use of technology and data analytics.

7.2.4. Leverage Digitalization and Innovation:

Continue the commitment to digital technology and innovation for economic growth and governance improvement, as outlined in the vision of "Smart Bangladesh."

Promote the development of digital infrastructure and the use of digital payment systems to ensure efficient and transparent delivery of social protection services.

7.2.5. Strengthen External Evaluations:

Regularly engage in external assessments, such as the Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) assessment, to benchmark the progress against global standards and best practices.

Use external evaluations to identify areas for improvement and make evidence-based adjustments to the NSSS.

7.2.6. Adaptation and Resilience:

Build adaptability into the NSSS framework to respond to unforeseen challenges, such as the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Establish a strategic reserve fund to ensure a rapid response to emerging crises.

7.2.7. Communication and Public Awareness:

Strengthen communication strategies to raise awareness among the population about available social protection programs. Ensure that beneficiaries are well-informed about their entitlements and how to access support.

7.2.8. Inclusive Participation:

Involve civil society organizations, local communities, and beneficiaries in the design, implementation, and evaluation of social protection programs to ensure that the programs address the specific needs of the people.

7.2.9. Data-Driven Decision-Making:

Encourage data-driven decision-making within ministries to assess program effectiveness and make necessary adjustments promptly.

These recommendations and actions reflect the commitment to improving social protection in Bangladesh by enhancing the implementation of the NSSS Action Plans, adapting to emerging challenges, and ensuring that vulnerable populations receive the support they need for a more equitable and inclusive society.

Cabinet Division
Government of Bangladesh