



Assessment, Scope and a Framework for Introducing NSSS, M&E Dashboard Development

Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme
Cabinet Division and
General Economics Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission



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Introducing NSSS, M&E Dashboard Development**

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Acronyms

a2i	Aspire to Innovate
APA	Annual Performance Agreements
ASPIRE	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity
AWLM	Assistance for Working Lactating Mothers
BBC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BEP	BRAC Education Program
CMC	Central Management Committee
CODI	Core Diagnostic Instrument
DA	Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTE	Directorate of Technical Education
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
EGPP	Employment Generation Program for the ultra-Poor
ESRD	European Statistical Recovery Dashboard
FFP	Food Friendly Program
FFW	Food For Work
GCS	Google Cloud Server
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
HSP	Harmonised Stipend Programme
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IT	Information Technology
JSC	Junior School Certificate
KYC	Know Your Customer
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAPLM	Maternity Allowance Program for the Poor Lactating Mothers
MCBP	Mother and Child Benefit Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
MIS	Management Information System
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MSL	Maxwell Stamp Limited
MTIR	Mid-Term Implementation Review
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NSR	Ugandan National Single Registry
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
OAA	Old Age Allowance
OMS	Open Market Sales
OWID	Our World in Data
SDD	Social Digital Dashboard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFP	School Feeding Programs in poverty stricken areas
SHED	Secondary and Higher Education Division
SPBMU	Social Protection Budget Management Unit
SPC	Stipends for Physically Challenged Students
SPR-C19	Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SSI	Social Security Inquiry Questionnaire
SSN	Social Safety Net
SSPS	Social Security Policy Support
TMED	Technical and Madrasah Education Division
TR	Test Relief
UDC	Union Digital Centre
UI	User Interface
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollars
UX	User Experience
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WDDW	Allowances for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women
WFM	Work For Money
WID	World Inequality Database
WSPDB	World Social Protection Database

Project Background

Bangladesh was a global leader in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and shaping the discourse for the Post 2015 development, resilience, urban poverty reduction and social protection agendas. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era, the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme of the Cabinet Division and General Economics Division under technical assistance support of UNDP Bangladesh looks to continue to act on its portfolio of programmes to achieve the national objectives of Bangladesh and eliminate poverty. It has originated many of the most exciting and innovative solutions to development challenges.

In the area of improved governance, UNDP and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT: Australia) is partnering with the Government of Bangladesh in significant ways, particularly in improved institutional development in social protection and aid effectiveness. Specifically, SSPS, through expert, evidence-based support, is working with the government to reconfigure the current social security system so that economic growth is achieved more inclusively, with economic opportunities reaching the rural and urban poor and the protection of vulnerable groups against shocks. The programme is supporting the government in two areas namely governance of social protection and the strengthening of systems. UNDP, DFAT, and the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) recognize that a coherent and effective social protection system is central to Bangladesh's future economic and social development. As part of ongoing National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) technical support work, a series of professional, evidence-based research / diagnostic studies have and are being carried out to inform current and future reforms and serve as evidence for policy and decision-makers.

In the middle of 2015, the Cabinet of the Government of Bangladesh had approved the NSSS of Bangladesh. This is the very first strategy in the field of social security in Bangladesh streamlining the national social safety net programmes in line of National Social Development Framework and plan, perspective plan, five year plans to address and supplement role play to reduce poverty, increase employment opportunity and reduce inequality, and address the vulnerable population, i.e., poor and multi-dimensional poverty, marginalised groups, climate and shock impacted population, old age, deserted and widow, persons with disability, and people living in hard to reach areas. The NSSS is a ten-year-long strategy for Bangladesh commencing from 2015 and will follow up to 2025. The Prime Minister of the GoB provided her guidance for another NSSS, which will be commencing in 2026, based on lessons learned and capacity of the institutions, and strengthened social security governance and system in place.

Considering the above all notions, in 2019, the General Economics Division (GED) of Planning Commission upon a decision of Central Management Committee (CMC) of the National Social Security Programmes under the chair of the Cabinet Secretary has undertaken the first Mid-Term Implementation Review (MTIR) of the NSSS of Bangladesh. The MTIR has observed some following challenging issues. Strengthened communications among the line ministries and greater flow of information will enable the NSSS Thematic Clusters' members to track the real-time progress of the cross-cutting goals. It should also help develop an institutional memory, helping the new focal points / alternative focal points to catch up with the developments taking place. A dedicated NSSS desk (which SSPS Programme has been provided to the Cabinet Division and GED as Technical Agency) can be established at the cluster-lead ministries. Its objective would be to maintain communications with

all the clusters' members, as well as with other stakeholders, in particular, the CMC, led by the Cabinet Secretary, where Secretaries of 38 ministries/divisions are the members. This should help the lead ministries to play a more vibrant role in cluster coordination. Setting up a web-based NSSS implementation dashboard for all the line ministries can also help share information. From this dashboard, each ministry will be able to obtain information on the process being made by other line ministries including cross-cutting issues. Meeting details as well as other relevant information can be uploaded online for wider dissemination. A good example of such communications can be drawn from the recently established e-filing system for government offices. Just like an e-filing system, using the dashboard it would be instantly possible to track and monitor progress being made on the NSSS-designing an appropriate NSSS dashboard.

The MTIR findings showed that most of the targets set under the result-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of NSSS reforms are behind schedule. The delay was due to following a lengthy process of converting the complex and highly optimistic NSSS into a simple NSSS Action Plan 2015-2021 for the first phase, commencing from the end of 2017. During this period, the GED has developed a macro level primary M&E framework (data depends on BBS generated Household Income Expenditure Survey – a five interval panel data), and the CMC lead by the Cabinet Secretary with 35 Secretaries are members formed a Sub-committee on M&E lead by the Member, GED with all thematic cluster lead ministries, including Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and Ministry of Women and Children Affairs are the members in place and a Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) framework in place for the overall evaluation of the NSSS and its action plan implementation and reforms. However, the annual impact evaluation of individual programmes, digitized monitoring system, programme dashboard for M&E is yet to be completed. The results-based M&E is an involved process, which cannot be developed and implemented in a hurried manner.

In 2019, the General Economics Division (GED) of Planning Commission upon a decision of CMC of the National Social Security Programmes under the chair of the Cabinet Secretary has undertaken the first mid-term review (MTIR) of the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh.

As a result of the MTIR, several recommendations were presented. Specifically, recommendation 7 observed:

Strengthened communications among the line ministries and greater flow of information will enable the cluster members to track real-time progresses of the cross-cutting goals. It should also help develop an institutional memory, helping the new focal points/alternative focal points to catch up with the developments taking place. A dedicated NSSS desk can be established at the cluster-lead ministries. Its objective would be to maintain communications with all the cluster members, as well as with other key stakeholders (like the CMC, Cabinet Division, etc.). This should help the lead ministries play a more vibrant role in cluster coordination. Setting up a web-based NSSS implementation dashboard for all the line ministries can also be helpful in sharing information. From this dashboard, each ministry will be able to obtain information on the progress being made by other line-ministries including cross-cutting issues. Meeting details as well as other relevant information can be uploaded online for wider dissemination. A good example of such communications can be drawn from

the recently established E-filing system for government offices. Just like the E-filing system, using the dashboard it would be instantly possible to track, and monitor progress being made on the NSSS-related specific activities. The GED can take the lead in this regard and commission a study for designing an appropriate NSSS dashboard.

With some targets of NSSS reform behind schedule according to the MTIR, there is a need improve the reform process, including through increased communication and data availability. Although the GED developed the macro level M&E framework, the data to update this to provide high-level progress on a regular basis is limited. Nonetheless there is data available at on the NSSS reform progress, both at the operational and programmatic level, as line ministries make progress on NSSS Action Plan commitments, and M&E data from various social safety nets (SSNs) run by different line ministries and captured in different modalities.

As such, the intent is to merge recommendation 7 (to improve inter-ministerial communication and coordination on high-level NSSS reforms through a web-based dashboard) with a centralized platform that can also showcase specific high-level M&E data coming from the major social safety net programmes (approximately 20 – 30 SSN programmes make-up 90% of the expenditure).

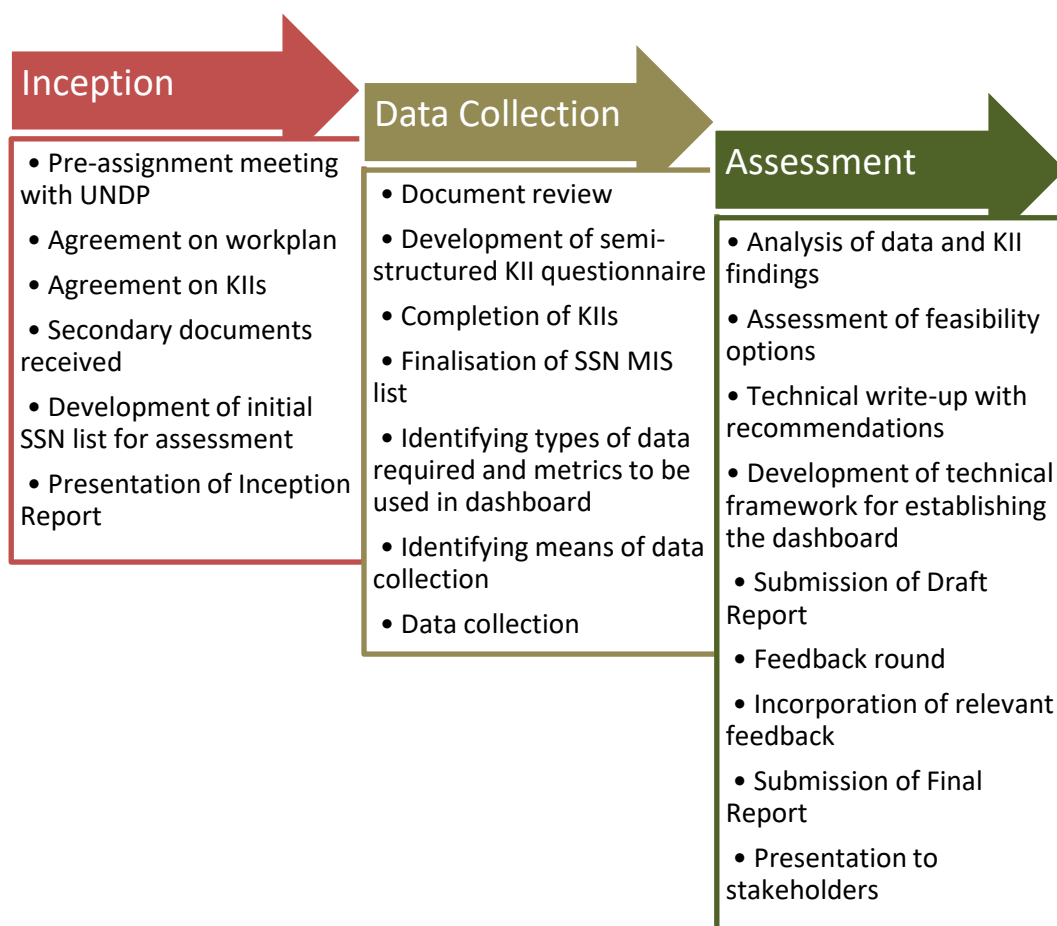
This assignment is the groundwork for developing such a web-based high-level NSSS monitoring and M&E dashboard. The findings, assessment, and outline of this assignment will specifically feed into the development of the dashboard. The requirement of the assignment is to: 1) assess the current technical, institutional, governance, and IT capacities of the major SSN programmes, including identifying the flow of specific SSN programmatic M&E data from the lowest level input to reaching the national records; 2) interview and receive feedback from key stakeholders on their capacities, needs, and inputs on developing such a web-based NSSS and M&E dashboard; and 3) develop the technical outline document for the web-based dashboard, including front-end, back-end, and governance requirements.

There are two components needed in the dashboard: 1) the ability to track both operational and programmatic reforms being carried out in the NSSS Action Plans; and 2) the ability to track key data across SSNs. Regarding the former, tracking the NSSS reforms on the dashboard, both operational and programmatic reforms need to be ensured, updated according to NSSS Action Plan progress, and viewable by LM and by Thematic Cluster. Regarding the latter, there needs to be an assessment and mapping of key SSNs, examining how they obtain and record data, e.g., paper, Excel, Management Information System (MIS), who are the focal points, how does data get transferred upstream, and what is the capacity of focal points at each stage of the process. Further, if SSNs focal points are entering data offline or online, regardless of means, it should be examined whether there a point in the upstream process where data can be easily put into the dashboard. The report should assess this and provide options. Finally, where relevant, there can be recommendations for further research on components of the dashboard or research related to areas on M&E and using this data for policy decision-making. Assessments or dialogue events may also be recommended. Any practical and relevant ideas may be incorporated into future programming outputs of SSPS.

Approach and Methodology

The methodology adopted by the team was comprehensive, practical, and easily implementable. The team deployed was experienced in M&E, the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh, Management Information Systems, and web-based dashboards that capture a range of data for all types of users. Additionally, the team members have experience working with the Ministry of Finance on the Social Protection Budget Management Unit (SPBMU) MIS which worked with several large SSN programmes in Bangladesh in connecting specific key data.

A Pre-assignment meeting was held on 10 March 2022 between the UNDP SSPS Project and MSL Team. In the meeting, a mutual understanding of the details of the assignment were agreed upon and clarification was provided on key points. It was agreed that the proposed outline for developing the dashboard can be flexible, provide different options, and include shorter and longer term development goals, within the confines of the technical areas of the assignment.



MSL used a three-step methodology for achieving the objective toward meeting the requirements for the assignment. The three steps proposed by MSL have led to a final output including an M&E assessment of major SSN programme MISs, international dashboard comparative review, multiple Key

Informant Interviews (KIIs), a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), feedback and stakeholder outputs, and an actionable, technical framework for moving forward with developing a web-based dashboard.

Three phases: 1) Inception Phase; 2) Data Collection Phase; and 3) Assessment and Framework Development Phase.

Data Collection Phase

The document review took place in the data collection phase, acting both as a source of data and as a starting point for a situation assessment. The following documents were reviewed: NSSS Mid-Term Implementation Review, Ministry of Social Welfare 2019-20 and 2020-21 SSN Budget Report, Ministry of Finance Budget Report 2020-21, NSSS, NSSS Action Plan, UNDP SSPS Project Evaluation Report, SSN MIS user manuals, SSN implementation manuals, SSN M&E manuals, internal SSN analyses documents, and key SSN documents.

The MSL team acquired qualitative data from the KIIs in a quantifiable format, and from key notes during open discussions from KIIs. This was important because certain KIIs had critical pieces of information on the relevance, scope, and usage of a web-based dashboard. A summary of quantifiable qualitative data and critical KII notes was used to: 1) finalise the data collection against SSN MISs; 2) plan what data and metrics are most valuable for the dashboard, including from a M&E perspective and a NSSS reform tracking perspective; 3) identify data collection sources and plan data collection means; 4) inform the development of the technical framework of the dashboard; and 5) presented in this report for UNDP's knowledge management and institutional memory.

Throughout the data collection phase, an assessment of the SSN MISs data capabilities and overall M&E capabilities was completed. Combined, these findings supported the inputs into developing a realistic and executable framework for the dashboard. Data was collected through a combination of secondary literature review, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, and site visits by the local team members to line ministry national or sub-national offices, and other means as identified. Additionally, the NSSS Action Plans were reviewed, including identifying the number of operational and programmatic actions required, and any secondary related report outputs based on the Action Plans.

Assessment and Framework Development Phase

Based on the findings of the SSN M&E assessment exercise and the NSSS Action Plans, the MSL team had another de-briefing meeting with the SSPS team to update on the progress of the assignment and ensure that all stakeholders are agreed on the data collected so far to serve as the basis for the technical assessment. The document review, KIIs, and M&E mapping exercise formed the basis for developing a technical framework for the dashboard.

Based on analyses of the findings, a technical write-up was developed, documenting the findings of the document review, KIIs, and data collection. A consolidated assessment output with all key information is included. An assessment of data and M&E capabilities, feasibility for incorporation into a dashboard, and recommendations is included.

Situation Analysis

National Social Security Strategy

The NSSS of Bangladesh is a comprehensive vision for building a Social Security System (SSS) for all Bangladeshis that addresses and prevents poverty and inequality, and contributes to human development, employment, and economic growth. This is to be achieved through a series of reforms proposed within the NSSS. Those reforms are both programmatic and operational/institutional. The former being programme alignment to the NSSS and the latter consisting of measures to improve programme management.

Approved in June 2015 and published July 2015, the NSSS clearly outlines the objectives of the GoB as seeking to streamline and strengthen the existing safety net programmes, increasing both efficiency and effectiveness for the people of Bangladesh. In addition, the NSSS has the objective of broadening social security to include employment policies and social insurance to address the emerging needs of a growing middle income class. There are currently approximately 120 SSNs carried out by about 20 Line Ministries. The NSSS acknowledges that there is a lack of coordination between ministries which has resulted in duplication and sometimes unstructured method in beneficiary selection, delivery, and implementation. The NSSS seeks to address these issues through evaluating and redesigning the SSS, including promoting beneficial schemes, discontinuing ineffective schemes, reducing duplicate schemes, improving coordination, institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation, and lowering the total number of implementing LMs.

Mid-Term Implementation Review

The NSSS runs until 2026, and since its adoption, many reforms have been completed, while many more are on-going. However, the MTIR, completed in 2019, found the following regarding programmatic reforms, “It turns out that of the 86 performance indicators, 26 (about 30 per cent) are on-track, while as many as 37 indicators (43 per cent) are seriously off-track and another 11 (about 13 per cent) are moderately off-track.”, and the following regarding operational/institutional reforms, “Based on the review, it is observed that, of the 50 identifiable indicators outlined in the NSSS and the Action Plan, 14 (28 per cent) are found on-track. On the other hand, a total of 21 indicators (42 per cent) are found to be seriously off-track, while another 12 (24 per cent) are moderately off-track.”

While further progress has been made since the MTIR, there are still many reforms leading up until the end of the NSSS’s lifespan of 2026.

M&E Data

Additionally, the NSSS has called for improving the capturing and usage of SSN M&E data. The regular collection of data by administering LMs of SSNs is limited. Although the SPBMU MIS initiative within the Ministry of Finance has attempted to improve on this situation by capturing key data points from a few large SSNs, wider inter-ministerial data access and usage for policy-making is limited. As per the Meeting Minutes of the Pre-Assignment Meeting of this assignment, it was observed that GoB has a challenge of regularly obtaining and disseminating data for policy-makers on social protection. For example, the Ministry of Social Welfare’s national budget report is compiled from a wide range of sources, sometimes manual. This makes it difficult for generating regular data and also difficult in understanding and compiling disaggregated data across SSNS, e.g., age, sex, and other categories.

While a high-level NSSS M&E framework exists, its usefulness to GoB policy-makers is limited without regular data. Further, policy-makers, and even DPs, would be better suited by being able to view, access, and generate functional reports on lower-level, regularly updated data. While individual SSNs have processes for collecting data, and some of that data is inputted automatically into the SPBMU MIS, many programs do not connect, data tracked is insufficient, and inter-ministerial accessibility from which to plan and make policy changes from a whole-of-government approach does not exist outside of an annual basis. This results in the dual challenge of limited data capacity for regularly informed decision-making and a difficult time responding to shocks that require regularly updated data. As such, an inter-ministerial dashboard could be beneficial to all line ministries across varying stages of policy planning and decision-making.

Action Plan

The Cabinet Division has developed two NSSS Action Plans. The objective of the NSSS Action Plan (2016-2021) was to formulate a detailed inventory of activities to be undertaken by the ministries over the first five-year period. An updated NSSS Action Plan (2021-2026) has been developed. It includes Programmatic Reforms, Institutional Reforms (sometimes interchanged with “Operational” in other GoB documents). Each Line Ministry has a Situation Analysis using Programme Name, NSSS Provision, Present Situation, and Gaps; followed by a specific Action Plan including Objectives, Activities, Performance Indicators, Timeframe, Responsible Ministry, and Shared Responsibility. However, tracking this policy-oriented data is LM specific, although overseen by the CMC. An inter-ministerial dashboard would allow LMs to view other LMs’ progress, improve transparency and accountability, and enhance the ability of the CMC to effectively manage overall reform process with access to regular reform updates.

National Social Safety Net MIS Systems Analyses

The following section consists of systems analyses of national social safety net MISs. The systems analyses includes a comparative review of the systems configuration used to operate the MIS, a data capability assessment, an institutional M&E readiness assessment, and an operational M&E reporting assessment. For systems configuration, the investigated components are specifically identified. For the data capability assessment, capabilities are rated as Yes / No. For the institutional M&E readiness assessment, capabilities are rate as Yes / No. For the operational M&E reporting assessment, reporting functions are rated as High / Medium / Low. An overall, narrative M&E assessment concludes each system analysis.

Systems Configuration

A total of 4 core systems configuration components were identified for each MIS. For each, the component is specifically named. The components assessed include:

- Server location
- Server operating system
- Backend developer language
- Web server

Data Capability Assessment

A total of 7 M&E data capabilities were assessed for each of the national MISs. The MIS receives a Yes if that data capability is functional and a No if it is not functional. The data capabilities assessed are:

- Connected to SPBMU MIS: is the MIS connected to the MoF's SPBMU MIS
- Number of active beneficiaries: is the total number of active beneficiaries for each SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting
- Value paid to beneficiaries: is the total taka value transferred to any given beneficiary of any given SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting
- Beneficiary date of birth: is the date of birth available for any given beneficiary of any given SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting
- Beneficiary age: is the age of any given beneficiary of any given SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting
- Beneficiary sex: is the beneficiary sex for any given beneficiary of any given SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting
- Beneficiary geographic location of initial registration: is the beneficiary initial point of SSN programmatic registration available for any given SSN within the MIS available for viewing and reporting down to the Union level

Institutional M&E Readiness

A total of 5 institutional capabilities were assessed for each of the national MISs, including any SSNs incorporated into the MIS. Each capability receives is a score of Yes or No. The institutional capabilities assessed are:

- MIS User Manual: does a MIS user manual for the full operation of the MIS exist
 - MIS Report Generation: does the MIS have the ability to generate dynamic reports using the available data within the MIS
 - MIS M&E Manual: does a M&E MIS user manual exist to support M&E reporting activities
-

- SSN M&E Manual: do SSN M&E manuals exist for the SSNs in the MIS
- Updated SSN M&E Manual: have SSN M&E manuals been updated since MIS deployment

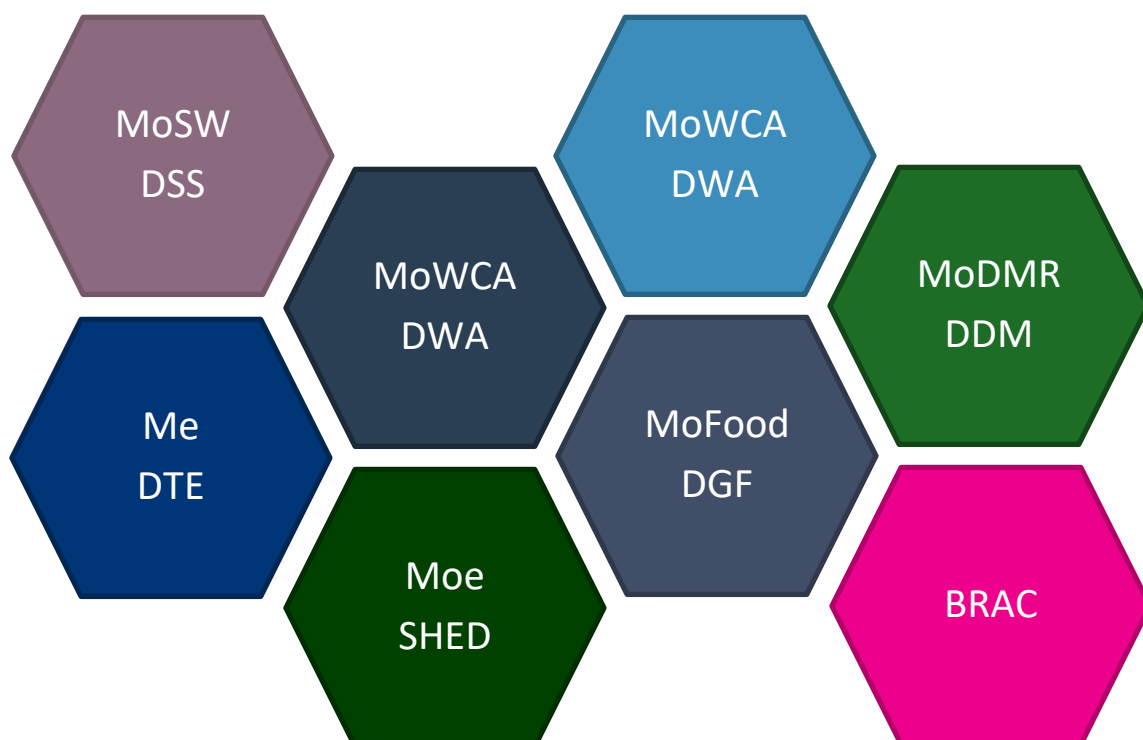
Operational M&E Reporting

A total of 2 operational M&E reporting functions were assessed for each of the national MISs. Each function receives a score of High / Medium / Low.

- Department Use of Reporting: does the department operating the MIS generate, submit, and make use of MIS reports for M&E
- Ministry Use of Reporting: does the line ministry of the department operating the MIS request and receive MIS reports for M&E

A total of 8 SSN MISs are included in the systems analyses. Each MIS is individually assessed against the criteria. Excluding the Social Protection Budget Management Unit (SPBMU) MIS, the MISs serve a total of 15 SSN programmes, with additional social safety net programmes planned for incorporation into select MISs (MoDRM + 4; MoFood + 1). A summary of finding and recommendations are presented at the end of the section.

SI	SSN MISs Assessed
1	Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), Department of Social Services (DSS)
2	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Women Affairs (DWA) (1)
3	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Women Affairs (DWA) (2)
4	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Directorate of Disaster Management (DDM)
5	Ministry of Education (MoE), Directorate of Technical Education (DTE)
6	Ministry of Education (MoE), Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED)
7	Ministry of Food (MoFood), Directorate General of Food (DGF)
8	BRAC



Department of Social Services

Within the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), the Department of Social Services (DSS) operates a single Management Information System (MIS) for multiple social safety net (SSN) programmes. There are a total of eight SSNs operating in the DSS MIS. These include: Old Age Allowance; Allowances for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women; Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled; Program for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community; Stipends for Physically Challenged Students; Stipend for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community; Improving the living standards of tea workers; and Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal Communities of Bangladesh.

DSS MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Department of Social Services Management Information System (DSS MIS)
Department	Department of Social Services
Ministry	Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)
Website	http://mis.bhata.gov.bd/

সমাজসেবা অধিদফতর
সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচি

আপনার অ্যাকাউন্টে লগ ইন করুন

আপনার আইডি

আপনার পাসওয়ার্ড

মনে রাখুন

লগ ইন

Facebook page: [f / MIS \(Official Facebook Group\)](#)

Help Desk No.:

(১) ঢাকা বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (২) চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (৩) কুমিল্লা বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (৪) রাজশাহী বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (৫) বরিশাল বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (৬) গাজীপুর ও স্বয়ংসিদ্ধে বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯ (৭) রংপুর বিভাগ - ৯৯৯৯৯৯৯৯

For fiscal year 2021-22, the eight SSN programmes operated within the DSS MIS cover a total of 104.77 lac (10.47 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 6,960.51 Taka crore (approximately USD 800 million).

DSS MIS SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Old Age Allowance	49.00	57.01	2,940.00	3,444.54
Allowances for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women	20.50	24.75	1,230.00	1,495.40
Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled	18.00	20.08	1,620.00	1,820.00
Program for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community	0.86	0.86	46.31	46.31
Stipends for Physically Challenged Students	1.00	1.00	95.64	95.64
Stipend for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender, Bede and Disadvantaged Community	0.27	0.27	26.35	26.35
Improving the living standards of tea workers	0.50	0.50	25.00	25.00
Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal Communities of Bangladesh	0.06	0.30	15.00	7.27
Total	90.19	104.77	5,998.3	6,960.51

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the DSS MIS. The DSS MIS was initially developed by third party vendor TechnoVista Limited, a Bangladesh based company. The on-going maintenance contract is held by a different Bangladesh company, Soft BD Ltd. The MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using PHP.

DSS MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	Bangladesh Computer Council
Server Operating System	Linux
Backend Developer Language	PHP
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The DSS MIS has all 7 M&E data capabilities assessed.

DSS MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Connected to SPBMU MIS	Yes
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The DSS MIS has 2 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

DSS MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	No
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No
SSN M&E Manual	Yes
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No

Operational M&E Reporting

Regarding M&E reporting functions, the DSS MIS scores high in one area and low in the other.

DSS MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Department Use of Reporting	High
Ministry Use of Reporting	Low

ড্যাশবোর্ড 172.16.221.9

ড্যাশবোর্ড দেখার জন্য এই বাত্ম এ ক্লিক করুন

কপিরাইট © 2022 সমাজসেবা অধিদফতর

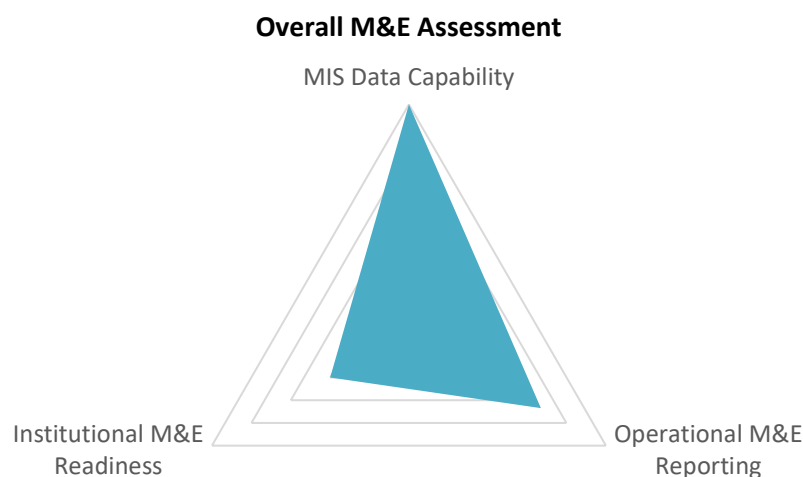
DSS MIS post-login landing page

Overall M&E Assessment

The DSS MIS is an exceptional platform, incorporating data from 8 SSN programmes. The integration of these 8 programmes under a single layout MIS platform positions DSS well for the potential to have high M&E operational efficiency. In terms of M&E data capabilities, the DSS MIS has 7 out of 7 assessed data capabilities. In fact, the DSS MIS has the ability to report on even more disaggregated data. This is due to the fact that during initial beneficiary registration for any of the 8 SSN programmes, Upazila Social Service Officers collect and enter information online based on a beneficiary completed Know Your Customer (KYC) form, although not all KYC information is captured. Therefore, the DSS MIS contains large sums of useful data that could be used for M&E and to support policy-makers.

However, in terms of institutional M&E readiness, DSS MIS scores only 2 out of 5. This is due to the fact that neither a DSS MIS user manual or DSS MIS M&E manual has been developed. Additionally, while SSN Implementation Manuals exist for all 8 of the DSS MIS SSNs, with a section on M&E, none of them have been updated since 2013, long before the deployment of the DSS MIS. This means that not only are the M&E policies within the manuals significantly outdated, but they are also no longer in alignment with the capabilities provided by the DSS MIS.

In terms of operational M&E reporting, the data within the DSS MIS is being used at different reporting levels, although in irregular ways. While the DSS makes regular use of DSS MIS reporting capabilities, the aforementioned challenges make its use lacking an institutional approach. Nonetheless, data is being used for regular reporting. However, the MoSW, from which the DSS is integrated, makes less use of the DSS MIS reporting capabilities. While there are MoSW personnel with direct access to the DSS MIS, reports are not often generated directly by MoSW. When the MoSW receives DSS MIS reports, they are usually sent by the DSS to the MoSW as a hard copy. Therefore, improving the M&E usage of the DSS MIS by all interested stakeholders may benefit policy-makers.



Challenges and Recommendations

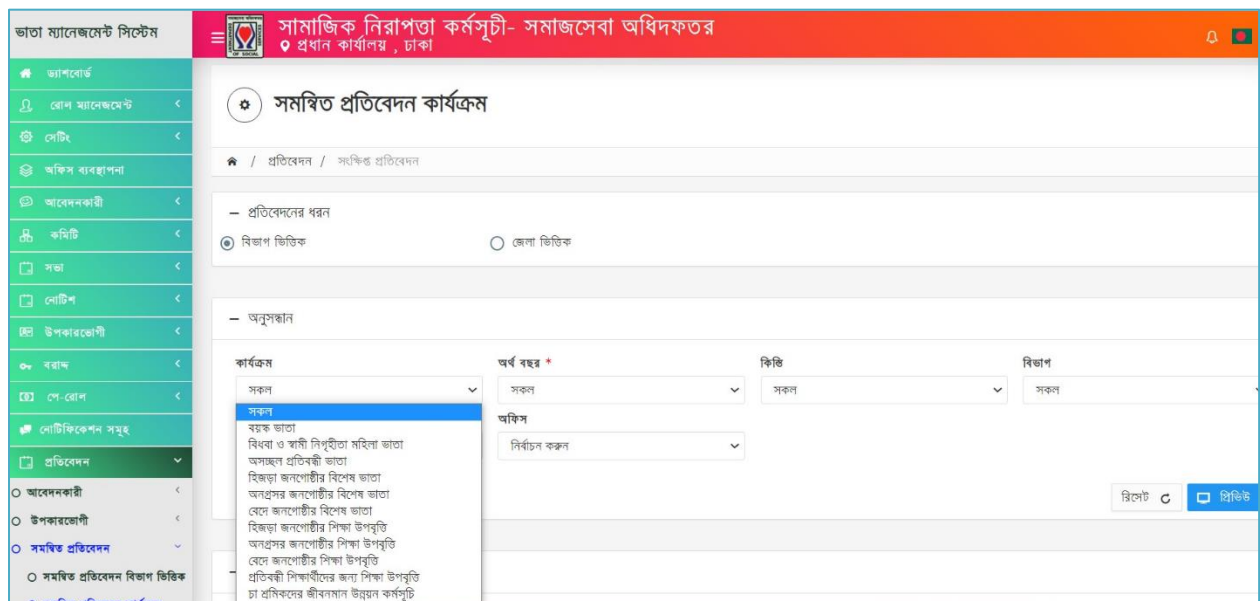
Despite the lack of a DSS MIS user manual, the DSS MIS operational staff are well trained, driven by a series of training events, both at the national and sub-national level. However, as staff throughout the

GoB are regularly reassigned for a variety of reasons, the lack of a DSS MIS user manual creates the possibility for staff transition challenges. Therefore, it would be beneficial to develop such a resource.

Additionally, the lack of a DSS M&E MIS manual affects the ability for effective M&E reporting. The development of this resource would benefit both DSS and MoSW staff and policy-makers, who could then rely on a more systematic approach to collecting M&E data from the DSS MIS. Since all of the SSN programmatic M&E policies, located within the SSN Implementation Manuals, are out of date and lack relevancy considering the deployment of DSS MIS, they should be updated. Any exercise in developing a DSS M&E MIS manual should coincide with the updating of individual SSN programmatic manuals to ensure alignment and relevancy.

Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and data and M&E capabilities of the DSS MIS, the integration of the DSS MIS with a NSSS M&E Dashboard is feasible and beneficial. In developing the NSSS M&E Dashboard, the DSS MIS should serve as the first national MIS integrated.



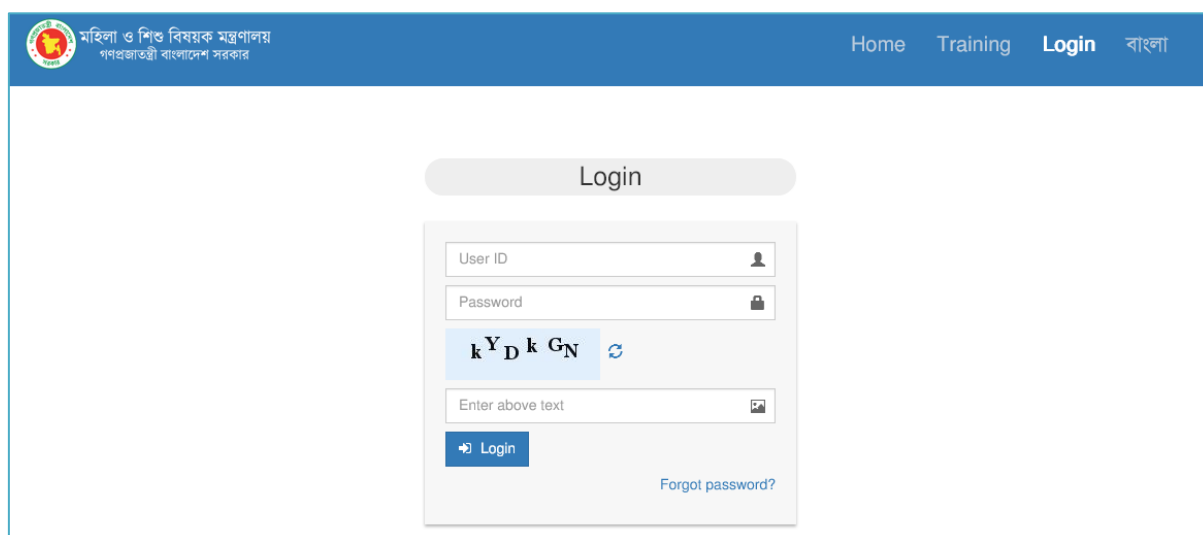
DSS MIS dropdown menu of SSN programmes

Department of Women Affairs

Within the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), the Department of Women Affairs (DWA), two independent MISs for different SSN programmes were assessed. This includes the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) MIS and the Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP) MIS.

DWA VGD MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Department of Women Affairs Vulnerable Group Development MIS (DWA VGD MIS)
Department	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
Ministry	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
Website	http://dwavgd.gov.bd/login

DWA MCBP MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Department of Women Affairs Mother and Child Benefit Programme (DWA MCBP MIS)
Department	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
Ministry	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
Website	http://103.48.16.6:8080/imlma/login?lang=en



For fiscal year 2021-22, the VGD SSN covered a total of 10.40 lac (1.04 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 1,840.05 Taka crore (approximately USD 210 million).

DWA VGD MIS Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Vulnerable Group Development	10.40	10.40	1,840.05	1,840.05
Total	10.40	10.40	1,840.05	1,840.05

The MCBP SSN information is not listed in the official Ministry of Finance social protection budget report. However, two related programs, which have the potential for incorporation into the MIS are listed: Maternity Allowance Program for the Poor Lactating Mothers and Assistance for Working Lactating Mothers. For fiscal year 2021-22, those two SSNs combined covered a total of 10.45 lac (1.05 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 1,041.04 Taka crore (approximately USD 119 million).

Lactating Mother Benefit SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Maternity Allowance Program for the Poor Lactating Mothers	7.70	7.70	753.97	764.39
Assistance for Working Lactating Mothers	2.75	2.75	270.79	276.65
Total	10.45	10.45	1,024.76	1,041.04

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the DWA VGD MIS and the DWA MCBP MIS. The DWA VGD MIS was developed by third party vendor Anunad Solutions. The DWA VGD MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using Java. The DWA MCBP MIS was developed by third party vendor Commlink Info Tech. The DWA MCBP MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using Java.

DWA MISs System Configurations		
Details	DWA VGD MIS	DWA MCBP MIS
Server Location	Bangladesh Computer Council	Bangladesh Computer Council
Server Operating System	Linux	Linux
Backend Developer Language	Java	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

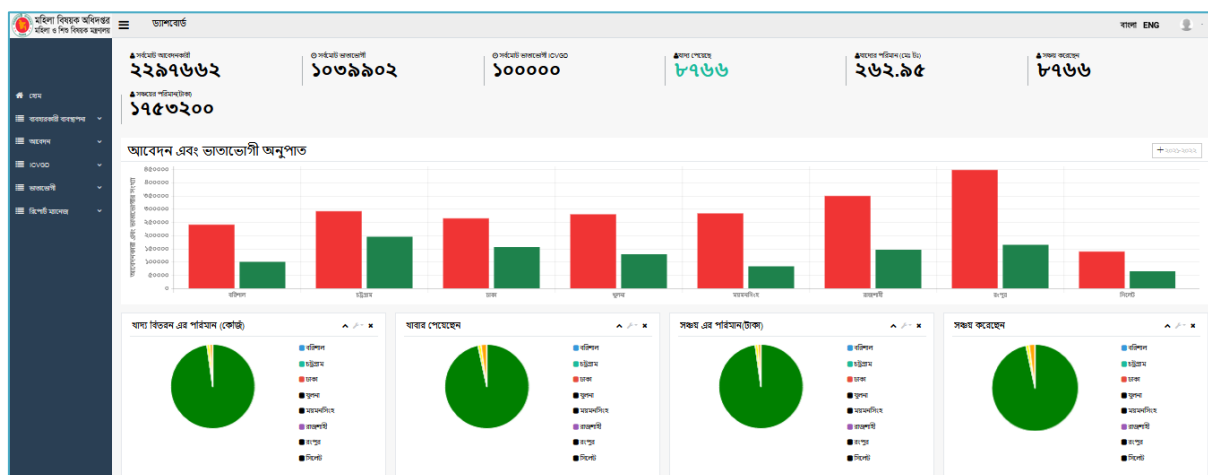
Both the DWA VGD MIS and the DWA MCBP MIS have 6 out of the 7 data capabilities assessed. In both instances, neither MIS is connected to the SPBMU MIS.

DWA MISs Data Capability Assessment		
Details	DWA VGD MIS	DWA MCBP MIS
Connected to SPBMU MIS	No	No
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The DWA VGD MIS has 3 out of 5 institutional readiness capabilities while the DWA MCBP MIS has 2 out of 5 institutional capabilities.

DWA MISs Institutional M&E Readiness		
Details	DWA VGD MIS	DWA MCBP MIS
MIS User Manual	Yes	Yes
MIS Report Generation	Yes	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No	No
SSN M&E Manual	Yes	No
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No	No

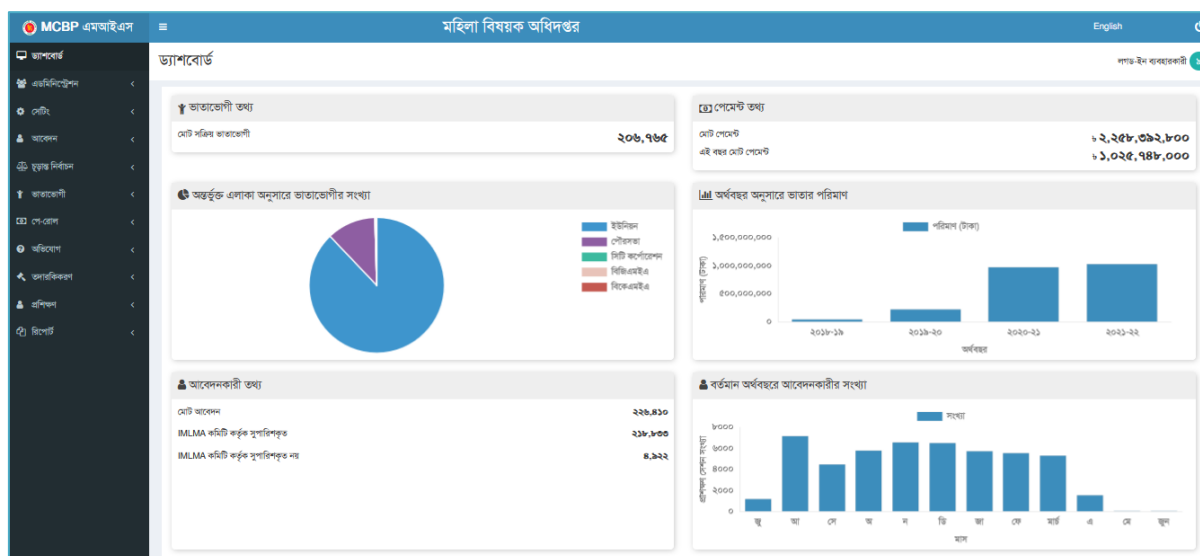


DWA VGD MIS post-login landing page

Operational M&E Reporting

In terms of operational M&E reporting functions, the DWA VGD MIS scores high in one area and medium in the other. The DWA MCBP MIS scores high in one area and low in the other.

DWA MISs Operational M&E Reporting		
Details	DWA VGD MIS	DWA MCBP MIS
Department Use of Reporting	High	High
Ministry Use of Reporting	Medium	Low



DWA MCBP MIS post-login landing page

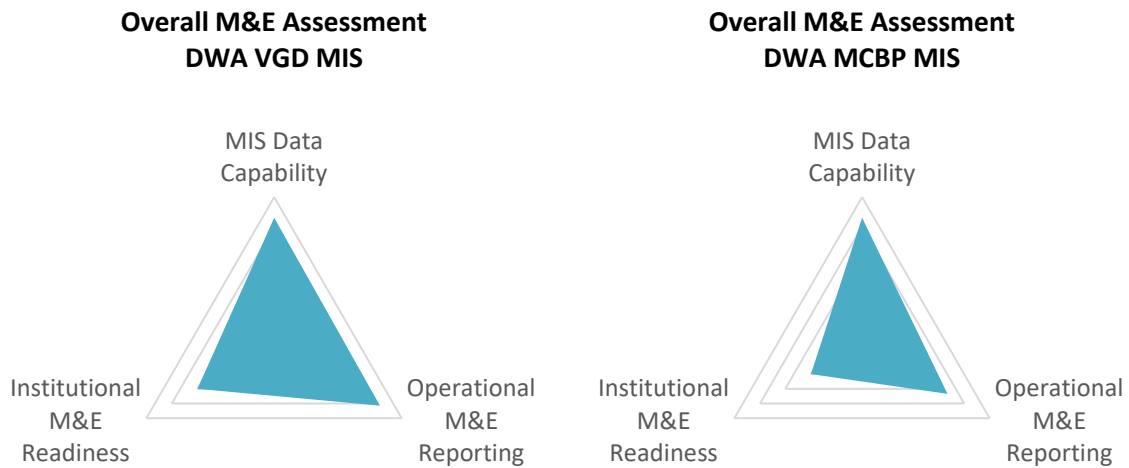
Overall M&E Assessment

Both of the MISs assessed within the DWA are functional and well managed platforms. In terms of M&E data capabilities, both the DWA VGD MIS and the DWA MCBP MIS have 6 out of 7 assessed data capabilities, with the only limitation being their lack of connectivity to the SPBMU MIS. This means that reporting on financial disbursements, including any bounce backs, is not centrally managed and thus adds layers of complexity in terms of financial reporting. However, both MISs have the ability to report on a wide range of data, including some disaggregated information. Therefore, the MISs contain important information which would be beneficial to a NSSS M&E dashboard.

In terms of institutional M&E readiness, the DWA VGD MIS scores 3 out of 5 while the DWA MCBP MIS scores only 2 out of 5. While both MISs have a MIS user manual, neither of them have a MIS M&E manual, inhibiting a more systematic approach to M&E reporting, despite each MIS having the capability to generate dynamic reports, although limited in functionality. Additionally, while a SSN M&E manual exists for VGD, it is also out of date and requires alignment with the modern management using the MIS. For the MCBP, no SSN M&E manual could be discovered. This may be due to the fact that MCBP is a joint delivery programme with development stakeholders rather than a solely government independent intervention. In both cases, there are areas of improvement for institutional M&E readiness.

Discussing operational M&E reporting, the data within each MIS is used to a high degree at the department level, although in non-systematic manner. The DWA SSN operational staff make regular

use of MIS data to inform operational decision-making for both VGD and MCBP. At the ministry level, however, the use of reporting could be improved, with the DWA using VGD MIS data to inform some reporting and budget requests. Although MoWCA staff do not have MIS access for either the VGD or MCBP MIS, information from VGD does reach the ministry through somewhat regular requests. However, for MCBP, the usage of this information by the ministry for operational and programmatic decisions is limited. This could be due to the inter-dependent stakeholder nature of the MCBP program, however, improving M&E usage for this program may benefit all stakeholders interested in the area of mother and child social protection.



Challenges and Recommendations

For both of the DWA MISs, a priority area to improve overall M&E capabilities would be to improve institutional M&E readiness. This means that for VGD, the M&E should be updated. For MCBP, a M&E should be developed. In both cases, aligning M&E processes and reporting requirements with the internal MIS capabilities would significantly benefit staff at both the department and ministry level, in addition to sub-national beneficiary enrolment and reporting officers. These resources should be developed in line with MIS M&E manuals for each MIS. Reporting guidelines to the ministry level should also be specifically outlined.

Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and data and M&E capabilities of both of these DWA MISs, the integration into the NSSS M&E Dashboard is feasible. However, due to the potentially changing nature of the MCBP itself, its MIS, its current arrangement of multi-stakeholder governance, and the two lactating SSNs now, any work integrating the MCBP MIS into a NSSS M&E Dashboard may be overwritten in the short-medium future. The VGD MIS, though, would be a good candidate for NSSS M&E Dashboard integration. Therefore, considering integration of the VGD MIS into the NSSS M&E Dashboard is recommended, although near the end of any MISs integrations, while it is recommended to postpone in the short-term the integration of the MCBP MIS.

মহিলা বিষয়ক অধিদপ্তর
মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক সঞ্চালক

২০২১-২০২২ ডিজিটিজ চক্রের আবেদন

জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্রের নম্বর - [] জন্ম তারিখ - []
জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্রের নম্বর ১০-১৬ ডিজিটাইজ করা হবে এবং ১৭-১৯ ডিজিটাইজ করা হবে না।

অবেদনকারীর ধর্ম (হাজেরী) [] অবেদনকারীর ধর্ম (হাজেরী) []
 পিতার নাম [] মাতার নাম []
 স্থায়ী/অস্থায়ী নম্বর - [] ধর্ম - []

জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র তথ্য []

জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্রের নম্বর নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে।
অবেদনকারীর ধর্ম নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে।

DWA VGD MIS page

মহিলা বিষয়ক অধিদপ্তর
মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক সঞ্চালক

২০২১-২০২২ ডিজিটিজ চক্রের VGD ভাতাভোগী

অনুসন্ধান

বিভাগ [] বিভাগ নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে [] জেলা [] জেলা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে [] উপজেলা [] উপজেলা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে [] ইউনিয়ন [] ইউনিয়ন নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে []
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 অনুসন্ধান

অনুসন্ধানের ফলাফল

অবেদনকারীর নাম	স্থায়ী/অস্থায়ী নম্বর	জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্রের নম্বর	মোবাইল নম্বর	অবেদন প্রকার	অবেদন প্রকার	বিভাগ	জেলা	উপজেলা	ইউনিয়ন	ওয়ার্ড	অবস্থা	ফোন
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DWA VGD MIS page

MCBP এমআইএস মহিলা বিষয়ক অধিদপ্তর

আবেদনকারী ব্যবস্থাপনা

ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য

জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নং [] জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নং []
 জন্ম তারিখ [] জন্ম তারিখ []
 নাম (হাজেরী) [] নাম (হাজেরী) []
 নাম (হাজেরী) [] নাম (হাজেরী) []
 পিতার নাম [] পিতার নাম []
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 স্থায়ী নাম [] স্থায়ী নাম []

বর্তমান ঠিকানা [] স্থায়ী ঠিকানা []

বিভাগ [] জেলা [] উপজেলা []
 ওয়ার্ড [] ইউনিয়ন []
 ওয়ার্ড [] ইউনিয়ন []
 উপজেলা [] উপজেলা []

অনুসন্ধান []

DWA MCBP MIS page

MCBP এমআইএস মহিলা বিষয়ক অধিদপ্তর

ভাতাভোগীর তথ্য আপডেট

অবস্থা []
 সনাক্তকরণ []
 জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নং []
 মোবাইল নং []
 স্থায়ী নাম []

বিভাগ [] জেলা [] উপজেলা []
 ইউনিয়ন [] ওয়ার্ড []
 গ্রাম []

অনুসন্ধান []

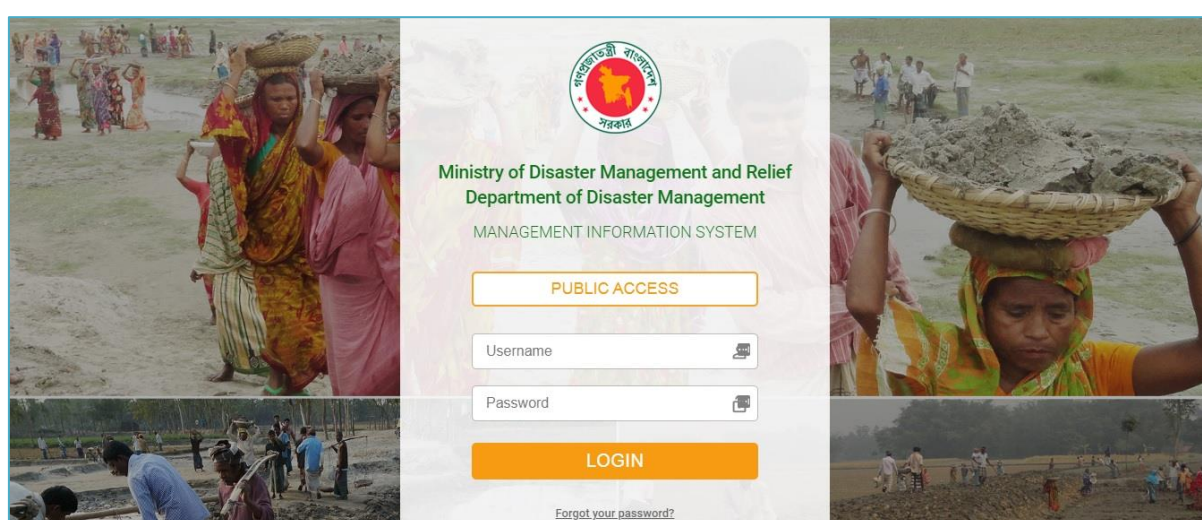
নাম (হাজেরী)	নাম (হাজেরী)	জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নং	জন্ম তারিখ	মোবাইল নং	বিভাগ	অবেদন প্রকার	অবেদন তারিখ	মোবাইল
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DWA MCBP MIS page

Department of Disaster Management

Within the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) operates a MIS for the SSN programme Employment Generation Program for the ultra-Poor (EGPP). While the DDM currently only hosts EGPP, 4 additional SSNs are planned for incorporation into an updated MIS, including Food For Work (FFW), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Test Relief (TR), and Gratuitous Relief (GR).

DDM MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Department of Disaster Management MIS (DDM MIS)
Department	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)
Ministry	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)
Website	https://mis.egpp.gov.bd/



For fiscal year 2021-22, EGPP operating within the DDM MIS covers a total of 19.18 lac (1.92 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 1,650.00 Taka crore (approximately USD 188 million). Considering the incorporation of the additional 4 planned SSNs, the DDM MIS will eventually cover a total of 249.29 lac (24.93 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 5,955.59 Taka crore (approximately USD 678 million).

DDM MIS SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Employment Generation Program for the ultra-Poor (EGPP)	19.18	19.18	1,650.00	1,650.00
Food For Work (FFW)	0.00	2.00	0.00	809.30
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	200.17	200.17	941.15	1,455.54
Test Relief (TR)	3.69	3.69	2,324.59	1,450.00
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	26.25	32.00	242.64	590.75
Total	249.29	257.04	5,158.38	5,955.59

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the DDM MIS. The DDM MIS was developed by Synergy International Systems Incorporated, a US based company. The MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BSS). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using Java.

DDM MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BSS)
Server Operating System	Linux
Backend Developer Language	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The DDM MIS has all 7 M&E data capabilities assessed.

DDM MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Connected to SPBMU MIS	Yes
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The DDM MIS has 3 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

DDM MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	Yes
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No
SSN M&E Manual	Yes
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No

Operational M&E Reporting

In terms of operational M&E reporting functions, the DDM MIS scores medium in one area and low in the other.

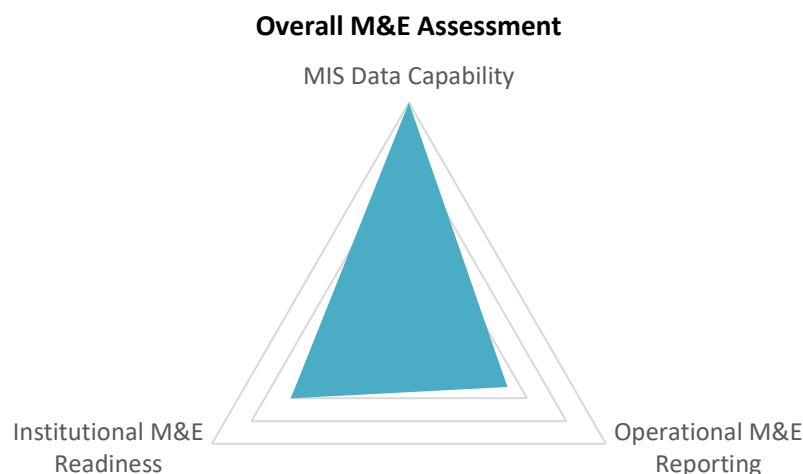
DDM MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Department Use of Reporting	Medium
Ministry Use of Reporting	Low

Overall M&E Assessment

The DDM MIS has served as a useful tool for operating EGPP. However, due to some technical challenges and the incorporation of 4 additional SSN programmes, the DDM MIS requires updating. In terms of M&E data capabilities, the DDM MIS has 7 out of 7 assessed data capabilities. The DDM MIS can report on a broader range of disaggregated data as well due to the incorporation of most KYC information during initial beneficiary registration. Therefore, the DDM MIS contains large sums of useful data that could be used for M&E and to support policy-makers.

In terms of institutional M&E readiness, the DDM MIS scores 3 out of 5. A DDM MIS user manual does exist, although it is incomplete. Further, while the DDM MIS has an exceptional ability to generate dynamic reports based on all available data, the lack of a DDM MIS M&E manual inhibits overall institutional readiness. As is the case for many SSNs, EGPP does have a SSN M&E manual, it also has not been updated since 2013. Regarding the additional 4 SSNs that are planned for incorporating into an updated DDM MIS, their manuals are also out of date. Therefore, the lack of both a DDM MIS M&E manual and relevant individual SSN M&E manuals limits the institutional readiness of DDM in terms of M&E.

In terms of operational M&E reporting, the data within the DDM MIS is being used at the department level, but on a limited basis at the ministry level. At the department level, although the reporting capabilities exist, there are technical limitations on basic user accessibility and timeliness across the entire DDM MIS userbase. Nonetheless, the department users at the national level do use the data to generate a variety of dynamic reports on EGPP. At the ministry level, however, there is no ministry personnel with DDM MIS access, limiting the ministries ability to regularly make use of the data. On occasion, the ministry will request and receive reports from the department via hard copy.



Challenges and Recommendations

One challenge area for the DDM MIS was the overall connectivity challenge. There are many DDM MIS users throughout the national and sub-national offices. Therefore, the server responsiveness can be inadequate during high volume traffic hours. This inhibits the proper functioning of the DDM MIS for users. However, as the DDM MIS is having a planned upgrade to incorporate additional programs, there is opportunity to ensure that the underlying hardware is adequate for current and future needs.

An issue regarding M&E functionality of the DDM MIS is a the lack updated SSN M&E manuals and the non-existence of a DDM M&E MIS manual. These institutional limitations are combined with the fact that the DDM MIS has limited M&E tools. While a range of dynamic reports on EGPP beneficiary data can be generated, there is a lack of M&E benchmarks and no M&E tools other than whole number reporting. Therefore, improving the M&E tools within the dashboard interface during development of the next iteration of the DDM MIS would be extremely beneficial. Further, both individual SSN M&E manuals and DDM M&E MIS manual should be developed upon completion of the update.

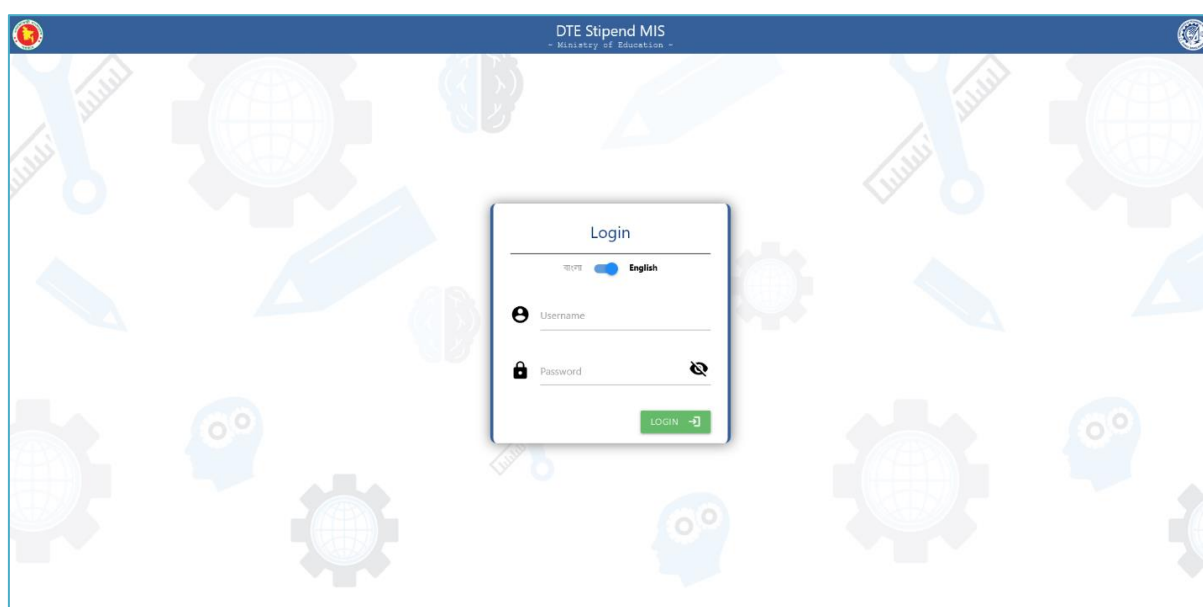
Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and data and M&E capabilities of the DDM MIS, the integration of the DDM MIS with a NSSS M&E Dashboard is feasible and beneficial. However, the DDM MIS can only be integrated into the NSSS M&E Dashboard after its update. Therefore, the DDM MIS may be one of the last MISs integrated into the NSSS M&E Dashboard.

Directorate of Technical Education

Operating under the Technical and Madrasah Education Division (TMED) which operates under the Ministry of Education (MoE), one MIS within the Directorate of Technical Education was assessed. The MIS is for managing the Stipends for Students of Technical Education Institutions SSN.

DTE MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Directorate of Technical Education Management Information System (DTE MIS)
Department	Directorate of Technical Education
Ministry	Ministry of Education (MoE)
Website	http://114.130.119.58/dte/login



For fiscal year 2021-22, the Stipends for Students of Technical Education Institutions SSN being managed within the DTE MIS covered a total of 5.56 lac (0.56 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 330.00 Taka crore (approximately USD 38 million). The DTE MIS includes beneficiaries attending school for the Junior School Certificate (JSC) (vocational), Secondary School Certificate (SSC) (vocational), Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) (vocational), and 4-year diploma.

DTE MIS SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Stipends for Students of Technical Education Institutions	-	5.56	-	330.00
Total	-	5.56	-	330.00

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the DTE MIS. The DTE MIS was initially developed by third party vendor Integrated Software and Technologies Ltd (ISTL), a Bangladesh based company. However, further iterative development was completed by the iBAS++ team through the Ministry of Finance. The DTE MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using PHP.

DTE MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	Bangladesh Computer Council
Server Operating System	Linux
Backend Developer Language	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The DTE MIS has all 7 M&E data capabilities assessed.

DTE MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Connected to SPBMU MIS	Yes
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The DTE MIS has 1 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

DTE MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	No
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No
SSN M&E Manual	No
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No

Operational M&E Reporting

In terms of operational M&E reporting functions, the DTE MIS scores medium in one area and low in the other.

DTE MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Department Use of Reporting	Medium
Ministry Use of Reporting	Low

The screenshot shows the DTE MIS Operational M&E Reporting dashboard. The interface is in Bengali. At the top, there is a navigation bar with various menu items. Below the navigation bar, there is a dropdown menu that is currently open, showing options like 'নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি', 'শিক্ষার্থীর তথ্য আপডেট', 'শিক্ষার্থীর প্রাথমিক তালিকা', and 'আঞ্চলিক অফিসে জমাদান'. The main content area displays data for 'প্রতিষ্ঠান' (Institution) and 'আবেদনকারীর বিবরণ' (Applicant Information). The 'প্রতিষ্ঠান' table shows data for 'সহ' (Total) and 'নিবন্ধিত বেনিফিশিয়ারি সহ ইনস্টিটিউট' (Registered Beneficiaries with Institute). The 'আবেদনকারীর বিবরণ' table shows data for 'মোট ছাত্র/ছাত্রী' (Total Students) and 'ছাত্রী সংখ্যা' (Number of Girls). Below this, there is a table for 'বেনিফিশিয়ারি শিক্ষার্থী' (Beneficiary Students) showing data for 'মোট বেনিফিশিয়ারি' (Total Beneficiaries) and 'বেনিফিশিয়ারি ছাত্র' (Beneficiary Students). At the bottom, there is a table for 'পে-রোল পরিসংখ্যান' (Payroll Statistics) showing data for 'মোট পে-রোল (৭৮২,০৪২)' (Total Payroll) and 'ছাত্র' (Students).

DTE MIS page with dropdown menu options

Overall M&E Assessment

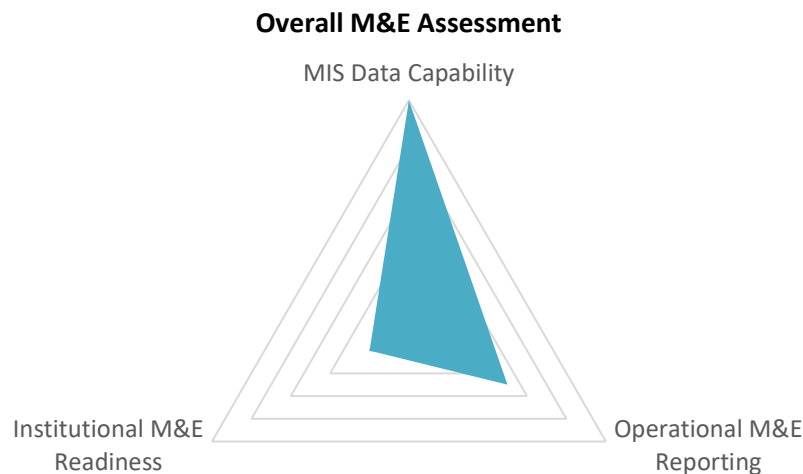
The DTE MIS is a high-quality platform with exceptional data capabilities. The integration of various technical stipend programs under one SSN banner and subsequent management through the DTE MIS has proven extremely efficient for the DTE. The user role management section of the DTE MIS is particularly well designed, with user control settings including administrator, operator, headmaster, local officers, regional officers, specially added institutes and users.

In terms of M&E data capabilities, the DTE MIS has 7 out of 7 assessed data capabilities, in addition to other educational related data points that are unique to the DTE MIS. Therefore, the DTE MIS serves as a potential information source for detailed operational and programmatic data that could serve stakeholders interested in educational stipend and social protection policy.

However, in terms of institutional M&E readiness, the DTE MIS scores only 1 out of 5 with only the ability to generate dynamic reports based on available data. All of the other institutional M&E readiness capabilities are lacking, meaning a MIS user manual, MIS M&E manual, and DTE SSN M&E manual have not been developed. Although useful data capabilities within the DTE MIS exist, the lack of a systematic approach to M&E greatly inhibits the flow of data from the DTE MIS to potential stakeholders.

The issues of institutional M&E readiness also affect the operational M&E reporting score for the DTE MIS. While DTE staff have access to data within the DTE MIS, its usage up the Directorate-level decision-making tree is used on an unfamiliar basis. Moving further upward the decision-making tree,

reporting at both the Divisional and Ministry level is limited, occurring only via specific requests to the Directorate, since the MoE does not have DTE MIS access. Combined, the overall M&E situation in the DTE could use improvement at both the institutional readiness level and at the M&E reporting level.



Challenges and Recommendations

Although there is no DTE MIS user manual, the DTE operational staff are well versed in the functionality of the DTE MIS. Further, the range of stakeholders that use the MIS at different levels, from beneficiary registration to general monitoring to compiling information for other data needs is extensive. The dissemination of the DTE MIS to the sub-national stakeholder has proven to be beneficial in the overall efficiency of the stipend programmes. However, all stakeholders would benefit from the development of several institutional documents to support users across all DTE MIS functionality, including a MIS user manual, MIS M&E manual, and programmatic M&E manuals. These documents should be developed concurrently to ensure alignment and eliminate any duplicative work. Including M&E policy on a chain of systematic reporting including both the Divisional and Ministry level would also be beneficial.

Additional functional issues of the DTE MIS include challenges with the financial reporting, including payment related reports, class payroll reporting, and account block reporting. Improvements to these reporting functions would support more informative data reports, particularly for usage at the Ministry level.

Finally, the DTE MIS could improve its data entry monitoring report functionality, which would allow for more accountability and oversight on data entry, limiting erroneous entries and increasing resolution time.

Fit for NSSF M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and data and M&E capabilities of the DTE MIS, the integration of the DTE MIS with a NSSF M&E Dashboard is feasible and beneficial. Therefore, it is recommended that the DTE MIS be connected to a NSSF M&E Dashboard at any development stage.

ক্র/নং	নাম (ইংরেজি)	অপেক্ষিত	সক্রিয়	অ্যাকশন
1	ADMIN	অ্যাডমিন	সক্রিয়	রোল ইউজার নতুন প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা কর্মসূচি অর্থবছর পেমেন্ট চক্র পেমেন্টের ধরন ব্যাংক ব্যাংক শাখা ব্যাংক হিসাবের ধরণ যোবাইল ব্যাংকিং এসপিবিএমইউ সার্ভার ক সিস্টেম অভিযোগের ধরণ অভিযোগের স্ট্যাটাস বিকাশ জেলা উপজেলা ইউনিয়ন নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা আঞ্চলিক অফিসে জমাদান আঞ্চলিক অফিসে অনুমোদন ডিটিই অনুমোদন শিক্ষার্থির প্রোফাইল শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির স্ট্যাটাস পরিবর্তন শিক্ষার্থী ট্রান্সফার পে-রোল তৈরি পে-রোল জমাদান পে-রোল তালিকা পে-রোল অনুমোদন পে-রোল এক্সপোর্ট (এসপিবিএমইউ) পে-রোল সমন্বয় সম্পূরক পে-রোল বলকত এবং বটনসড ইএফট সমন্বয় নতুন অভিযোগ আভিযোগ সমন্বয় আভিযোগ তালিকা শিক্ষার্থির রিপোর্ট পে-রোল রিপোর্ট বনফসরের রপোর্ট আভিযোগ রিপোর্ট মনিটরিং রিপোর্ট প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশাবলী
2	OPERATOR	অপারেটর	সক্রিয়	নতুন প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা ব্যাংক নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা
3	HeadMaster	প্রধান শিক্ষক	সক্রিয়	প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা আঞ্চলিক অফিসে জমাদান শিক্ষার্থির প্রোফাইল শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির স্ট্যাটাস পরিবর্তন শিক্ষার্থী ট্রান্সফার শিক্ষার্থির রিপোর্ট পে-রোল রিপোর্ট বনফসরের রপোর্ট প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশাবলী
4	Local	ওপ্তপট	সক্রিয়	নতুন প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা ব্যাংক ব্যাংক শাখা যোবাইল ব্যাংকিং নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা
5	Regional Office	আঞ্চলিক অফিস	সক্রিয়	প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা শিক্ষার্থির প্রোফাইল শিক্ষার্থির রিপোর্ট পে-রোল রিপোর্ট বনফসরের রপোর্ট মনিটরিং রিপোর্ট প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশাবলী
6	Any Institute	যেকোন প্রতিষ্ঠান	সক্রিয়	নতুন প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রতিষ্ঠান তালিকা শিক্ষার্থির রিপোর্ট পে-রোল রিপোর্ট বনফসরের রপোর্ট মনিটরিং রিপোর্ট প্রয়োজনীয় নির্দেশাবলী
7	IIDM	আইডিএম	সক্রিয়	নতুন শিক্ষার্থী এন্ট্রি শিক্ষার্থির তথ্য আপডেট শিক্ষার্থির প্রাথমিক তালিকা

DTE MIS user role management

পে-রোল তৈরি করুন

-

-

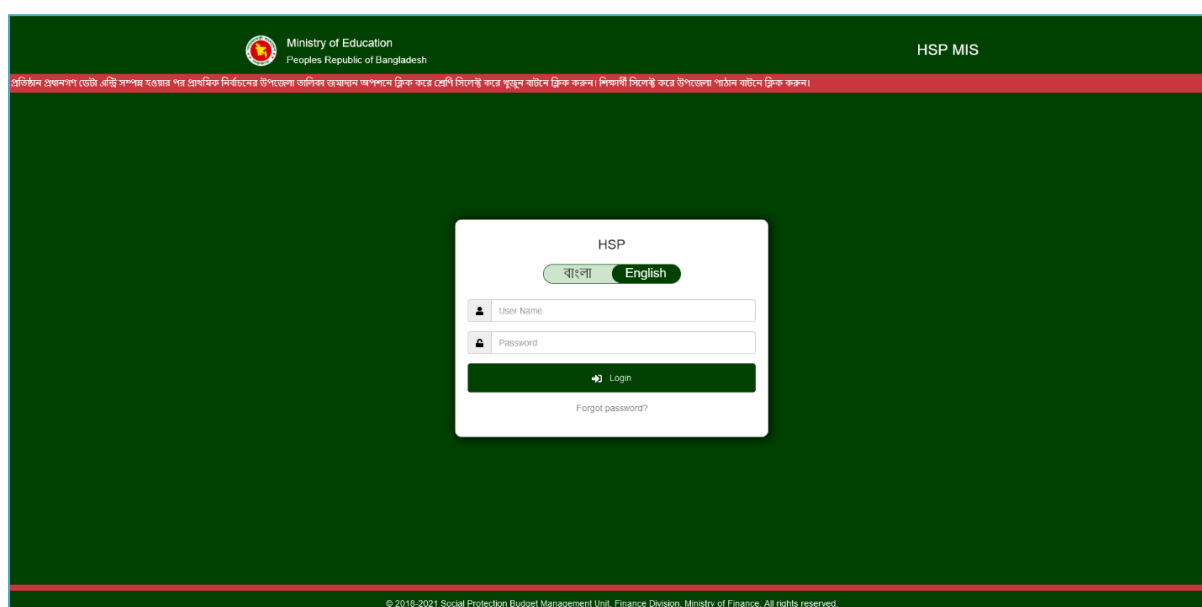
-

DTE MIS payroll reporting

Secondary and Higher Education Division

The Harmonised Stipend Programme Management Information System (HSP MIS), operating under the Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED) of the Ministry of Education (MoE), was assessed. The HSP MIS is a result of the harmonisation of multiple educational stipend SSN programmes, now referred to as Stipends for Secondary, Higher Secondary and Madrasah Education Level Students.

HSP MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Harmonised Stipend Programme Management Information System (HSP MIS)
Department	Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED)
Ministry	Ministry of Education (MoE)
Website	http://hspbd.com/HSP-MIS/stipend



For fiscal year 2021-22, the Stipends for Secondary, Higher Secondary and Madrasah Education Level Students SSN operated within the HSP MIS covered a total of 52.25 lac (5.23 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 1,841.14 Taka crore (approximately USD 210 million). The substantial decrease over the prior year is the result of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

HSP MIS SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Stipends for Secondary, Higher Secondary and Madrasah Education Level Students	52.25	52.25	2,831.77	1,841.14
Total	52.25	52.25	2,831.77	1,841.14

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the HSP MIS. The MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system within the Bangladesh

Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming was developed using Java.

HSP MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	Bangladesh Computer Council
Server Operating System	Linux
Backend Developer Language	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The HSP MIS has all 7 M&E data capabilities assessed.

HSP MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Connected to SPBMU MIS	Yes
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The HSP MIS has 3 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

HSP MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	Yes
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No
SSN M&E Manual	Yes
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No

Operational M&E Reporting

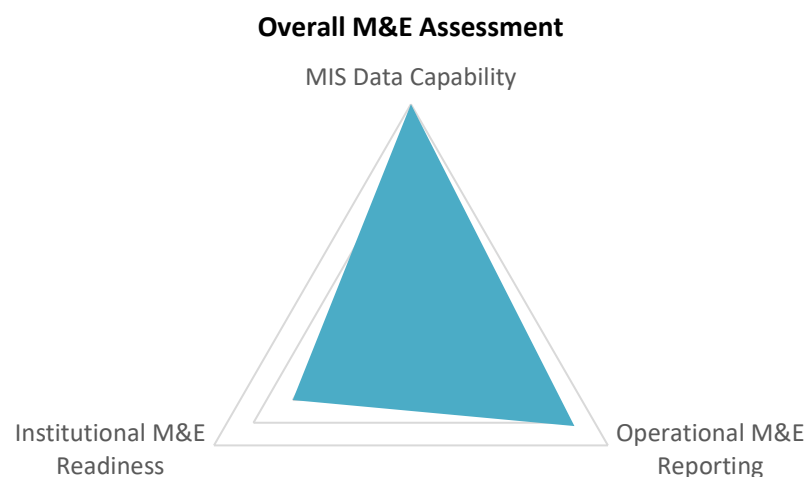
Regarding M&E reporting functions, the HSP MIS scores high in one area and medium in the other.

HSP MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Department Use of Reporting	High
Ministry Use of Reporting	Medium

Overall M&E Assessment

The HSP MIS is a major improvement in the ability to effectively manage the multiple stipend SSNs. The programmatic harmonisation and subsequent integration into the HSP MIS has resulted in a large quantity of relevant social protection policy-making data to be available. This has been particularly beneficial throughout the COVID-19 pandemic with the HSP MIS being able to inform policy-makers of beneficiary changes, impacts, and quicker programmatic changes. In terms of M&E data

capabilities, the HSP MIS has all 7 out of 7 assessed data capabilities. There is also additional, unique beneficiary and school geographic information due to the nature of the stipend programme and data collected. Therefore, the HSP MIS contains one of the most useful inventories of data in relation to social protection management and oversight of educational stipend SSNs. In terms of institutional M&E readiness, the HSP MIS scores 3 out of 5. This is the result of a lack of a MIS M&E manual and the need to update the new harmonised stipend programme M&E manual. Nonetheless, the institutional M&E readiness of the HSP MIS and operational staff is strong. The comprehensive MIS user manual serves to support HSP MIS data management and user functionality for a range of national and sub-national stakeholders. In terms of operational M&E reporting, the HSP MIS performs exceptional, with both Division (SHED) and Ministry level reporting being used in regular ways. The use of HSP MIS data has been critical throughout the pandemic period, by both SHED and the Ministry, informing beneficiary total and budget decisions. Overall, the HSP MIS and associated M&E performance is an example to look to.



Challenges and Recommendations

The HSP MIS and associated Stipends for Secondary, Higher Secondary and Madrasah Education Level Students makes good use of MIS data and reporting, despite the lack of MIS M&E manual and an updated SSN M&E manual. However, as the nature of the HSP beneficiaries is one of constant change, i.e., students entering and leaving HSP every year, it would be beneficial for all stakeholders to develop these M&E resources. This would benefit both Division and Ministry level HSP MIS users and policy-makers who have to regularly respond and reassess decisions for the HSP.

Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and data and M&E capabilities of the HSP MIS, in addition to the relative importance of the HSP SSN, the integration of the HSP MIS with a NSSS M&E Dashboard is both feasible and beneficial. In developing the NSSS M&E Dashboard, the HSP MIS can be integrated at any point after the first MIS is integrated.

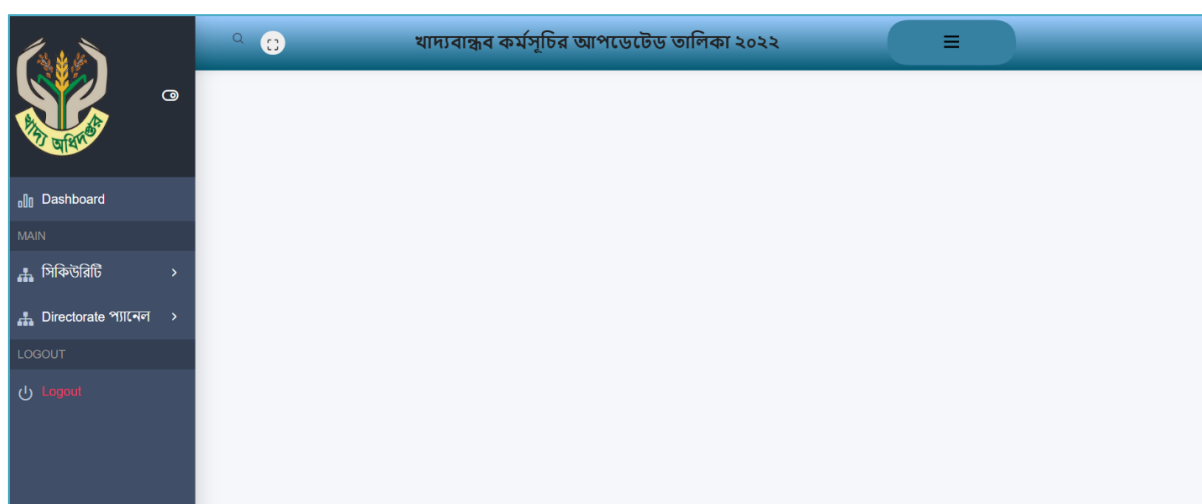
HSP MIS data page

HSP MIS user manual guidance

Ministry of Food

The Ministry of Food (MoFood) is currently developing and piloting a MIS for its food support programs: Ministry of Food Management Information System (MoFood MIS). The rural-based Food Friendly Program (FFP) SSN is being piloted first. Later, the urban-based Open Market Sales (OMS) SSN will be added to the MoFood MIS.

MoFood MIS Identifying Information	
Name	Ministry of Food Management Information System (MoFood MIS)
Department	Directorate General of Food
Ministry	Ministry of Food (MoFood)
Website	Under development



For fiscal year 2021-22, the two SSN programmes for planned incorporation into the MoFood MIS covered a total of 85.50 lac (8.55 million) beneficiaries with a budget of 3,965.59 Taka crore (approximately USD 450 million).

MoFood MIS SSN Fiscal Year Information				
Programme Name	Beneficiaries (Persons in lac)		Budget (Taka in crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Food Friendly Program	62.50	62.50	2,891.04	2,945.73
Open Market Sales	20.00	23.00	948.97	1,019.86
Total	82.5	85.5	3,840.01	3,965.59

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the MoFood MIS. The MoFood MIS is being developed by third party vendor Beximco Computer Ltd, a Bangladesh based company. The MIS is hosted on a Linux operating system with the physical location to be determined. Apache Tomcat is used for the web server. The backend programming is being developed using Java.

MoFood MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	TBD
Server Operating System	Linux
Backend Developer Language	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The MoFood MIS is being developed with 5 out of 7 of the M&E data capabilities assessed.

MoFood MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Connected to SPBMU MIS	No
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	No
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The MoFood MIS has 2 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

MoFood MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	No
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	No
SSN M&E Manual	Yes
Updated SSN M&E Manual	No

Operational M&E Reporting

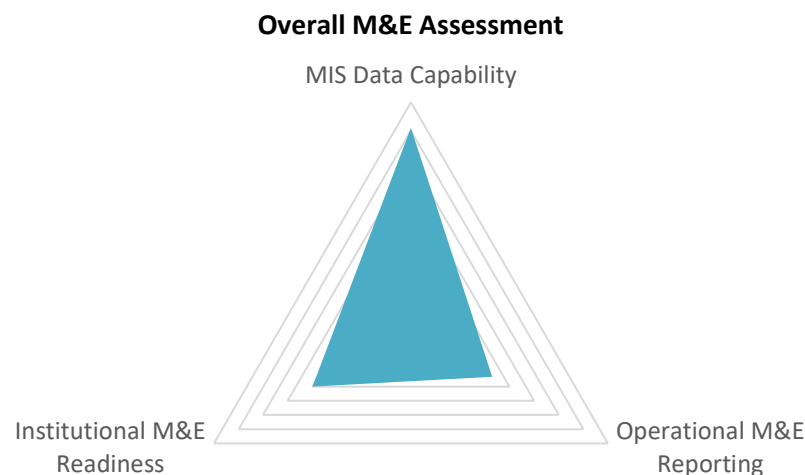
Due to the development stage of the MoFood MIS, operational M&E reporting is low in both areas.

MoFood MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Department Use of Reporting	Low
Ministry Use of Reporting	Low

Overall M&E Assessment

While the MoFood MIS is still under development, its potential to contribute to meaningful food related SSN M&E reporting is high. The FPP and OMS SSNs constitute a significant part of the social protection portfolio budget in Bangladesh, directly impacting many households. The following overall M&E assessment should be considered in light of the current iterative developmental stage and on-going piloting of the MoFood MIS. In terms of data capabilities, the MoFood MIS is planned to have 5 out of 7 of the data capabilities assessed in the short to medium future. In the long-term, it may be possible to connect the MoFood MIS to the SPBMU MIS, contributing to various types of beneficiary financial reporting. In terms of institutional M&E readiness, the MoFood MIS only scores 2 out of 5.

This is due to the fact that a MIS user manual has yet to be developed due to its developmental stage, which also implies that no MIS M&E manual exists yet. Additionally, while both SSNs, FPP and OMS, have SSN M&E manuals, they require updating. For example, the OMS policies around M&E have not been updated since 2015. Finally, the MoFood MIS is not yet populated with the data that is designed for, thus limiting the ability for either the Directorate General of Food or the Ministry of Food to make use of any types of data or M&E reports. However, this provides an opportunity for the Directorate and Ministry teams to develop all the necessary M&E resources in alignment with the MoFood MIS capabilities and policy-maker reporting needs.



Challenges and Recommendations

The institutional M&E readiness regarding the FFP and OMS SSNs is a low-hanging area for improvement. The Directorate and Ministry programmatic staff should develop the MIS M&E and SSN M&E user manuals, including systematic reporting policies, immediately after the MIS has been fully deployed. These resources should also incorporate M&E guidelines on ensuring that FFP and OMS challenge areas, such as irregularly benefit distributions, are addressed and regularly reported on.

Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

Based on the technical systems configuration, and planned data and M&E capabilities of the MoFood MIS, in addition to the large beneficiary impact of FFP and OMS, integration with a NSSS M&E Dashboard would be beneficial. However, due to the developmental stage of the MoFood MIS, it would not be feasible in the short-term, but can be reassessed for integration post full deployment of both the MoFood MIS and the NSSS M&E Dashboard MIS.



খাদ্যবান্ধব কর্মসূচির আপডেটেড তালিকা ২০২২

Home / Upload Summary

Upload Summary

ক্রমিক নং	বিভাগের নাম	গ্রাহক সংখ্যা	Action
1	ময়মনসিংহ	544,939	Details
2	খুলনা	618,363	Details
3	ঢাকা	792,902	Details
4	বরিশাল	470,397	Details
5	চট্টগ্রাম	614,023	Details
6	রংপুর	853,616	Details

Upload Record By Selection

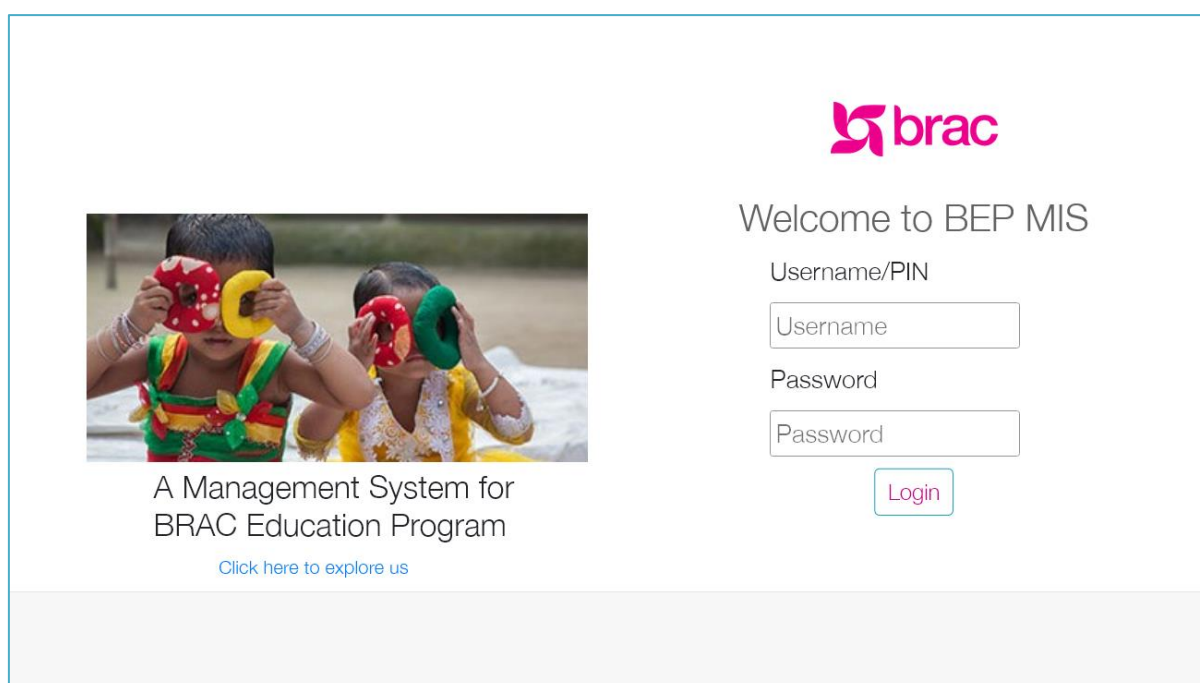
বিভাগ	<input type="text" value="চট্টগ্রাম"/>
জেলা	<input type="text" value="কক্সবাজার"/>
উপজেলা	<input type="text" value="উখিয়া"/>
ইউনিয়ন	<input type="text" value="জালালিয়াপালং"/>
Preview	Print

MoFood MIS summary upload page

BRAC

BRAC uses multiple MISs for a variety of BRAC operating programmes, including education, health, ultra-poor graduation, micro-finance, and skill development. For BRAC, the education MIS was assessed. The BRAC Education Program MIS (BEP MIS) is used to manage and report on information related to students, teachers, and schools.

BEP MIS Identifying Information	
Name	BRAC Education Program Management Information System (BEP MIS)
Organisation	BRAC
Website	https://bepmis.brac.net/login.html



brac

Welcome to BEP MIS

Username/PIN

Username

Password

Password

Login

A Management System for
BRAC Education Program

[Click here to explore us](#)

The BEP is independent from official social protection budget reporting by the GoB. The BEP MIS currently hosts data on schools, teachers, students, and staff.

BEP MIS Data Information	
Detail	Number
Schools	7,000
Teachers	24,000
Students	370,000
Staff	13,000

System Configuration

The following identifies the server location, server operating system, backend developer language, and web server for the BEP MIS. The MIS does not have a physically located system in Bangladesh due to the fact that its hosted with Google Cloud services. Apache Tomcat is used for the web server via the virtual machine on Google Cloud services. The backend programming was developed using Java.

BEP MIS System Configuration	
Server Location	Google Cloud
Server Operating System	N/A
Backend Developer Language	Java
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

Data Capability Assessment

The DSS MIS has all 6 M&E data capabilities assessed.

BEP MIS Data Capability Assessment	
Number of Active Beneficiaries	Yes
Value Paid to Beneficiaries	Yes
Beneficiary Date of Birth	Yes
Beneficiary Age	Yes
Beneficiary Sex	Yes
Beneficiary Geographic Location	Yes

Institutional M&E Readiness

The BEP MIS has 5 out of 5 institutional M&E readiness capabilities.

BEP MIS Institutional M&E Readiness	
MIS User Manual	Yes
MIS Report Generation	Yes
MIS M&E Manual	Yes
SSN M&E Manual	Yes
Updated SSN M&E Manual	Yes

Operational M&E Reporting

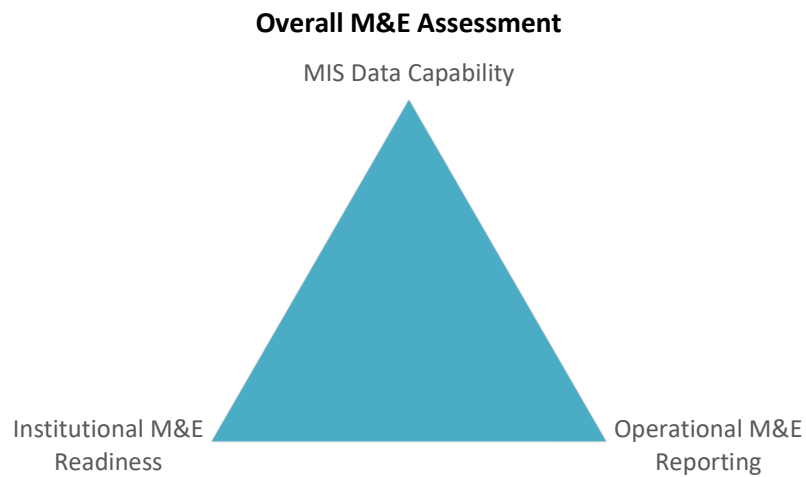
Regarding M&E reporting functions, the BEP MIS scores high in in the one area assessed.

BEP MIS Operational M&E Reporting	
Organisational Use of Reporting	High

Overall M&E Assessment

The BEP MIS is a high-quality, high-functionality platform. The range of data capabilities and tools within the BEP MIS create an efficient and effective platform for the overall management of the BEP and for M&E activities. While the BEP MIS has 6 out of 6 data capabilities assessed, additional data features outside the scope of this assessment include field visit reports, infrastructure reports, checklists building, document management, and other data collection tools. Further, in terms of institutional readiness, the BEP MIS scores 5 out of 5, having all user manual and M&E resources developed and up to date. The BEP MIS is also used regularly throughout the different levels of BRAC reporting, including at local and national levels to monitor program implementation and evaluate against programmatic objectives. The range of stakeholders with access to different levels of user accessibility, including for various management and M&E positions the BEP MIS as an excellent tool

for BRAC and partner stakeholder decision-makers. Overall, the BEP MIS could be used as an example in terms of overall design, layout, M&E tools, and report building functionality.



Fit for NSSS M&E Dashboard

While the BEP MIS is technically compatible with a NSSS M&E Dashboard, due to its independence as a BRAC managed system, integration into the NSSS M&E Dashboard is not feasible.

BEP MIS

School Management	Teacher Management	Student Management	Checklist
bkash Fee collection	Student Assessment	Data Collection	Import
School Health	School Attendance	Field Visit Report	Academic Report
Holiday Management	Infrastructure Report	Accounts	Common Info & Doc

BEP MIS features

BEP MIS

- School & Student Management**

Students attendance report and parent's information are recorded along with contact details
- Attendance, Assessment & bKash Fee collection**

Teachers can give student attendance using SMS & assessment using APPS .
- Checklist & Branch Report Management**

Field office staff can send the checklist and branch report based on hierarchy

BEP MIS core functionality

International Dashboard Comparative Review

The following section is a comparative review of similarly related international dashboards and data visualisation projects. The review includes an assessment of general design features, basic user functionality, and identified unique and relevant features. General design features are rated as Yes / No. Basic user functionality is rated as Poor, Fair, or Good. Unique features are rated under Applicability: low, medium, high; and Replicability: Easy, Medium, Hard. Recommendations for feature incorporation and general best practice for the development of the NSSS dashboard are provided.

General Design Features

A total of 10 general design features were assessed for each dashboard. The dashboard receives a Yes if it has it and a No if it does not. The features assessed are:

- Interactive: can information or visuals be interacted with through mouse hovering or clicking
- Tables: does the dashboard make use of tables to display information
- Graphs: does the dashboard make use of graphs to display information
- Unique Charts: does the dashboard make use of unique graphs, tables, or other visuals
- Maps: does the dashboard make use of mapping visualisations
- Drilldown: can presented information be investigated at a lower, disaggregated level
- Last Updated: do information points contain a last updated notice
- Multilingual: can the dashboard be displayed in more than one language
- Print: do dashboard pages with data have an easy print button displayed
- Search: does the dashboard have a search bar for finding specific information

Basic User Functionality

The following 2 components were assessed for each dashboard, being rated Poor, Fair, or Good:

- Visual Presentation: use of unified colour scheme, standardised text formatting, spacing, headers, submenus, sidebars
- Ease of Use: clearly labeled headers, page responsiveness, data labeling, mouse hover and click through design, and tool purpose and usability

Unique Features

Each dashboard was assessed and tested for unique and relevant features for possible incorporation into the NSSS M&E dashboard. Features were assessed as either Low, Medium, or High priority applicability to NSSS M&E Dashboard; and how difficult in terms of design replicability, rating either Easy, Medium, or Hard difficulty.

A total of 12 dashboards are included in the review. Each dashboard is individually reviewed against the criteria. A summary of findings and recommendations are presented at the end of the section.

SI	Comparative Dashboards Reviewed
1	World Social Protection Database
2	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity
3	Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South
4	Somalia Unified Social Registry
5	Uganda National Single Registry
6	World Inequality Database
7	Our World in Data
8	Eurostat
9	European Statistical Recovery Dashboard
10	Myanmar Information Management Unit
11	Social Digital Dashboard
12	Delta 8.7 Global Dashboard



World Social Protection Database

Using annual primary data collected through the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Social Security Inquiry (SSI) questionnaire, the World Social Protection Database (WSPDB) provides comparable statistical information from countries around the world on the state of social protection. The dashboard includes global and country specific disaggregated social protection information on children, maternity, sickness, unemployment, work injury, persons with disability, and old age. Additionally, information on population coverage and national budgets as a percentage of GDP are included. It is the main source of global data on social protection for policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders interested in social protection.

WSPDB Identifying Information	
Name	World Social Protection Database (WSPDB)
Organisation	International Labor Organization (ILO)
Website	www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=32

ILO Social Protection platform World Social Protection Data Dashboard Language: English Login

 International Labour Organization World Social Protection Data Dashboards

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UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Access to at least a basic level of social security throughout the life cycle is a human right, fundamental to ensuring individuals' health and dignity. Social protection systems are at the core of efforts to ensure decent living conditions for the whole population throughout their lives. The proportion of the population covered by social protection floors provides an indication of the extent to which the ideal of the universality of social protection is accomplished and of how secure the population's health and living conditions are. It is therefore a key indicator that conveys information on how protected the population is from the various contingencies potentially faced in life.

SDG 1.3.1 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Only **47%** covered

Only **26%** of children and families are covered

Only **45%** of mothers with newborns receive a maternity benefit

Only **35%** of employed population are protected in the event of work injury

Less than **34%** of persons with severe disabilities are covered

Less than **19%** of unemployed persons are covered

39% of men **26%** of women of the working-age contribute to a pension scheme

78% of older women and men receive a pension

Less than **66%** of the population is covered by a social health protection scheme

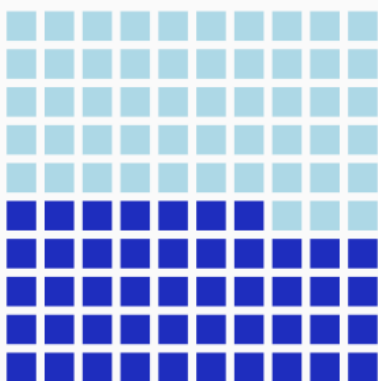
Less than **13%** of GDP is spent on social protection and only **6%** on health protection

General Design Features

The WSPDB incorporates 9 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages. Not all the pages contain every feature.

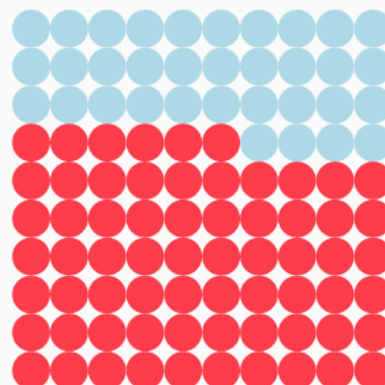
WSPDB General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	Yes
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	Yes
Multilingual	Yes
Print	Yes
Search	No

Effective coverage (%)



46.9

Population covered by at least one social protection benefit



66.0

Population affiliated to a social health protection scheme

Unique charts on Global Overview page of WSPDB: www.social-protection.org/gimi/WSPDB.action?id=19

Basic User Functionality

In terms of visual presentation, the WSPDB scores fair. While the colour scheme is mostly unified, it is not entirely consistent throughout the pages. Non-standardisation of text font across different areas of the page is also an issue. Additionally, while the visual data elements present the user with an interesting experience, some of the elements are not high quality resolution. Further, some of the data visualisation pages are cluttered with too many visual elements and too much data.

This cluttering of information also affects the ease of use score, which is also fair, due to the possible information overload of the user. Further, some visual elements initiate a mouse-over effect while others do not with no obvious explanation. While there is a lot of information to view and drilldown with various clicks or dropdown menus, the overall layout and user interface could be improved.

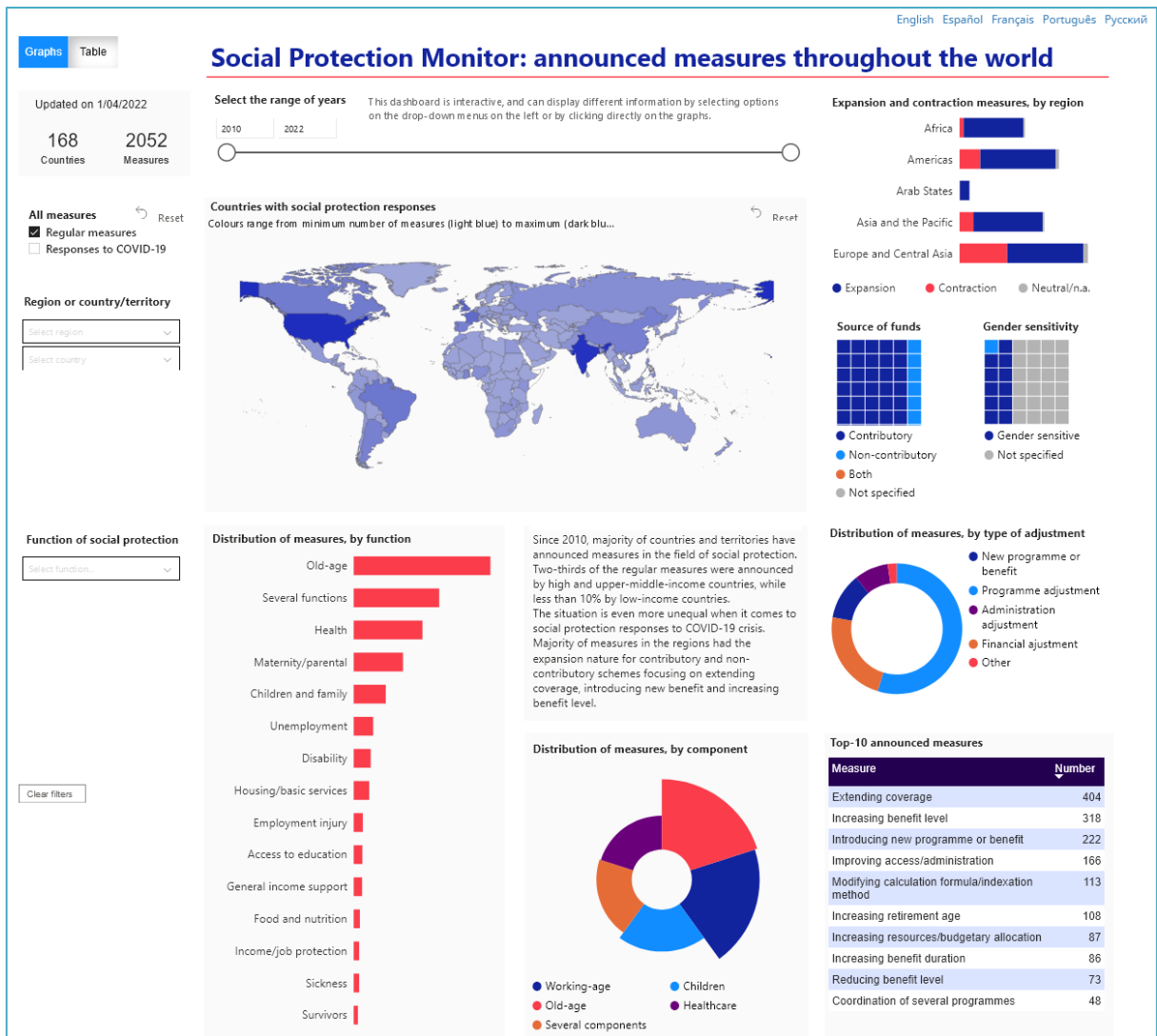
WSPDB Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Fair
Ease of Use	Fair

Unique Features

A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on the WSPDB.

WSPDB Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Table / Graph Switching	Some pages have the ability to switch between tables and graphs for visual representation	High	Since the dashboard will have table and graph information, the switch feature should be incorporated	Easy
Map Indicator View	On the Maps tab, users can view coverage against social protection indicators such as maternity or old-age	High	Disaggregated geographic data across Union, Upazila, District, and Division levels can be linked to life-cycle categories and other indicators	Medium
Glossary	The dashboard includes a glossary on the terminology displayed throughout the pages	Medium	An English and Bangla glossary would support some dashboard users in understanding and utilising features and information	Easy
Data SDG Linking	On the Global tab, coverage is linked to SDG indicator 1.3.1	High	Linking national data to SDG indicators would support SDG reporting activities and provide	Hard

important information for
policy-makers



Graph information on WSPDB: www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowWiki.action?id=3426

Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity

Encompassing data on 139 countries, the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) provides World Bank staff and development practitioners with data on indicators on social assistance, social insurance, and labour market programs. ASPIRE data is based on programmatic-level administrative data and officially recognized national household survey data. Information on ASPIRE can be used to compare national social protection policy and coverage across countries and regions, generate custom reports, analyse the impact of social protection on poverty, and investigate survey information from the World Bank Microdata Library.

ASPIRE Identifying Information	
Name	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)
Organisation	World Bank
Website	www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire

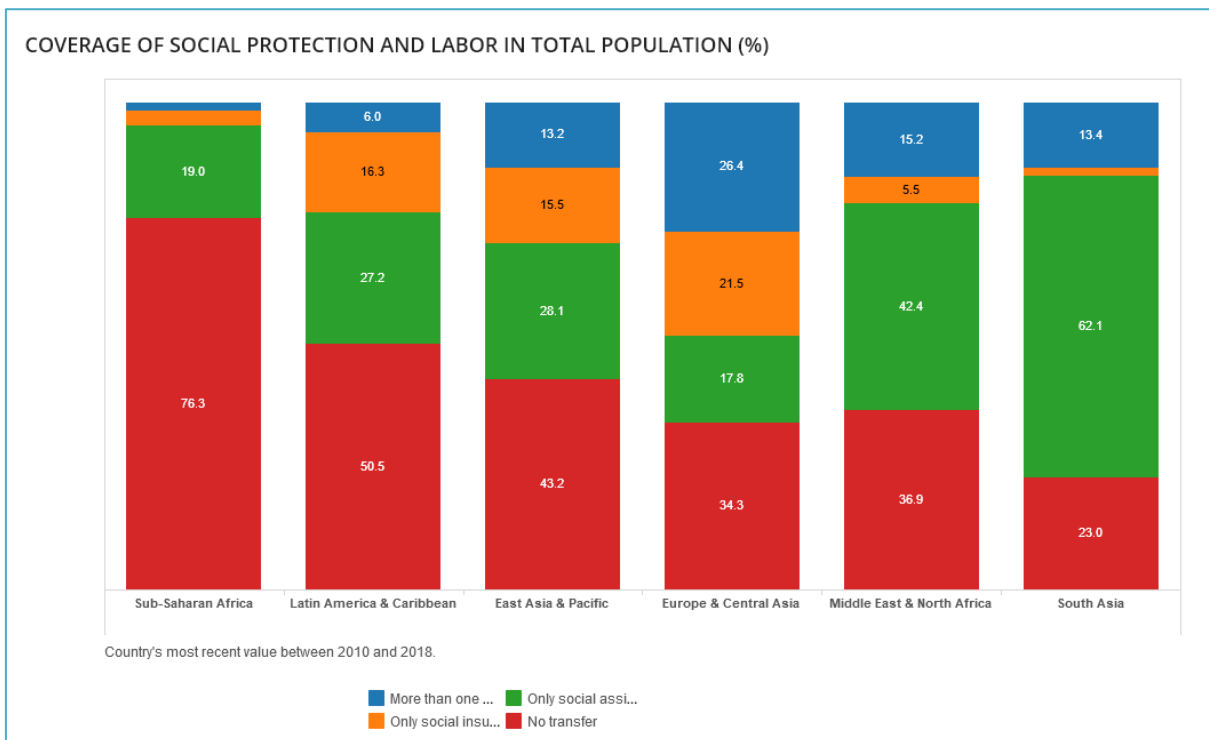
The screenshot displays the World Bank DataBank interface for the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Header:** Includes the World Bank logo, the title "DataBank | The Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity", and navigation options like "Table", "Chart", "Map", "Metadata", and "Download options".
- Variables Panel:** Located on the left, it shows a search bar and a list of variables categorized by dimension:
 - Database:** Available: 85, Selected: 1
 - Country:** Available: 146, Selected: 0. A list of countries is shown with checkboxes, including Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, and Brazil.
 - Series:** Available: 2837, Selected: 0
 - Time:** Available: 24, Selected: 0
- Preview Panel:** On the right, it shows a message: "Please select variables from each of the following dimensions to view a report. You can select from left panel or by clicking the links above." Below the message are three bullet points: "Country", "Series", and "Time". An "Apply Changes" button is located at the bottom of the preview area.

General Design Features

ASPIRE incorporates 5 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

ASPIRE General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	No
Print	No
Search	No



Graph of social protection coverage across regional groups on ASPIRE: www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire/region/south-asia

Basic User Functionality

Regarding the visual presentation, ASPIRE scores poor. While ASPIRE does not use many colours, when it does, it is not consistent. Non-standardisation of text font both across pages and within pages is a recurring issue. The visual presentation of the tables and graphs is only an extraction from Excel. The maps visual is of poor quality.

In terms of ease of use, ASPIRE also performs somewhat poorly. Using the “Build Your Own Report” function of the dashboard provides the user with excellent drilldown functionality and report customisability, however, maneuvering through the options requires lengthy load times. Additionally, if ASPIRE does not contain some specific information, such as some time series data being attempted to be retrieved from drilling down in the options, the user will not be presented with any information but may not be aware it is because no information exists. The overall layout and user interface could be significantly improved.

ASPIRE Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Poor
Ease of Use	Poor

Unique Features

A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on ASPIRE.

ASPIRE Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Table / Graph Switching	The Build Your Own Report section of ASPIRE has the ability to show data in table or graph format	High	Since the dashboard will have table and graph information, the switch feature should be incorporated	Easy
Table / Graph Format Changing	The Build Your Own Report section of ASPIRE allows for graphs to be displayed in multiple formats such as line, bar, pie, and scatter. The colour scheme of the display can also be changed from 6 pre-set colour combinations	Medium	Allowing dashboard users to display information in various graph and colour formats may be useful for reporting and presentations. For the dashboard, customisable colour schemes could be incorporated.	Medium
Glossary	The Build Your Own Report section of ASPIRE has a Save function to save a	High	A save function for users would be helpful in saving time and for working on the dashboard over	Medium







	currently loaded customised report.		multiple days to retrieve information	
Embed URL	The Build Your Own Report section of ASPIRE has an Embed function which provides users with a URL to embed a customised report into a website	High	Line ministry personnel may benefit from having the embed function for line ministry website information	Medium

Variables
Layout
Styles
Save
Share
Embed

▾ **Chart Type & Style**

Type Line ▾

Style

▸ **Chart Area**

▸ **X-Axis**

▸ **Y-Axis**

▸ **Tool Tip**

▸ **Legend**

The ability to customise graph formatting and colour, and Save and Embed a report: <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/1229>

Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South

Developed by the International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), the Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South (SPR-C19) online dashboard provides information on shock-responsive COVID-19 social protection policies around the world. Data is divided between indicators analysing COVID-19 social protection responses across 7 thematic areas with 18 indicators and documented summary findings of the evidence. The purpose of the dashboard is to provide development practitioners and government policy-makers with evidence-based information on appropriate social protection responses and to foster future preparedness in responding to covariate shocks.

SPR-C19 Identifying Information	
Name	Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South (SPR-C19)
Organisation	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)
Website	https://bit.ly/IPC-IG-Dashboard

Social protection responses to COVID-19 in the Global South

Welcome to the IPC-IG and partners' 'Social Protection Responses to Covid-19 in the Global South' Online Dashboard. The Dashboard has two tabs:

- Tab 1: 18 indicators analysing the responses across 7 thematic sections
- Tab 2: Summary table of the responses

Results can be filtered, for both pages simultaneously, using the options available in the Filters tab located at the top-left of the Dashboard. Notes from the author and/or more information on results can be obtained in icon '?' of each indicator. For more information on ways to navigate the Dashboard, taxonomy and methodology please refer to the Methodological Note or contact dashboard@socialprotection.org.

Featured links:

- [Dashboard tutorial video](#)
- [Dashboard Methodological Note](#)
- [Complete mapping \(database\)](#)
- [Guidelines for the mapping](#)

Suggested citation: IPC-IG. 2021. Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South: Online Dashboard.

Overview of responses

Indicator 1. Number of social protection responses to COVID-19

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

Notes: Darker tones indicate higher number of social protection responses. On the top-right of the heat map, click on the icon "Drill up" to view the colour gradient at sub-regional level. To reset the map after clicking on a location, click on the ocean areas. See description of more functionalities of the dashboard in the Methodological Note.

Indicator 2. Main target groups

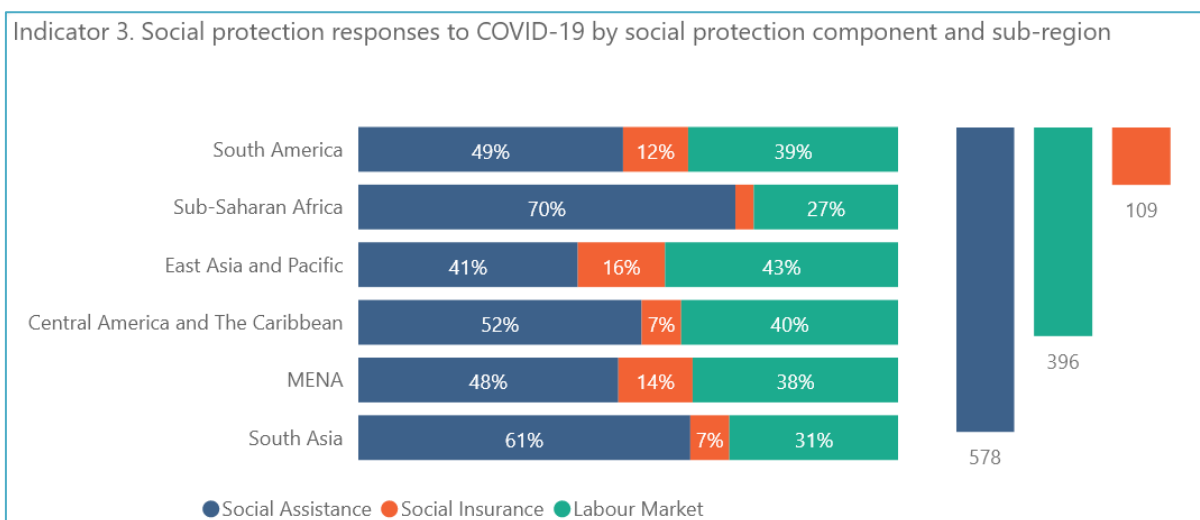
Target Group	Percentage
Universal	5%
Formal workers	33%
Vulnerable individuals	20%
Poor and vulnerable...	20%
Informal workers	8%
Formal a...	14%

Note: A single measure can target multiple groups. Hover over the chart to see the list of programmes for each group.

General Design Features

The SPR-C19 dashboard incorporates 5 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard.

SPR-C19 Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	No
Print	No
Search	No



Graph of social protection COVID-19 responses across regional groups: <https://bit.ly/IPC-IG-Dashboard>

Basic User Functionality

The dashboard features two main pages: a graphs page and a table page. Overall, the SPR-C19 dashboard is presented in a visually unified manner. The colour scheme is made up of only a few matte colours. The graphs and tables are clearly labelled and understandable.

In terms of ease of use, the dashboard scores Fair due to some user responsiveness issues and ambiguity in taking advantage of some of the features. For example, there are many areas of the graph page where hovering the mouse will bring up a new box while not on others, therefore, the user has to guess where additional information can be found. Further, some of the new boxes allow for further drilling down, but disappear erratically unless the mouse follows a very specific, unintuitive path to get to the next piece of information. Finally, the visual loading of many of the graphs and boxes is slow, inhibiting the user experience in quickly identifying and finding information.

SPR-C19 Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Fair
Ease of Use	Fair



Unique Features

A total of 3 unique and relevant features were identified on the dashboard.


SPR-C19 Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Full Screen Graph	Each of the graphs is displayed in a separate box within the page, allowing for a set of extra options to be used specifically on that graph, including Focus Mode which brings the graph to full screen.	High	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to view graph information in a larger size, particularly users working on smaller screens	Easy
Dashboard Methodological Note	The dashboard has a "Methodological Note" for download into PDF that provides guidance on how to make the most use of the dashboard	High	A similar methodological note can be created independently of the dashboard and then placed for easy download for users	Easy
Dashboard Tutorial Video	A link to a 3-minute "Tutorial Video" on YouTube, created by the IPC-IG is available	Medium	A tutorial video may help users make use of the dashboard. It could be created in English	Hard

	for users to learn how to better make use of the dashboard		and Bangla, and either linked to an outside platform or directly embedded into the dashboard	
--	--	--	--	--




Developed by

Hosted by



Sponsored by

The IPC-IG 'Social Protection Responses to COVID-19 in the Global South' Online Dashboard:

Methodological Note

Version: 17 September 2021

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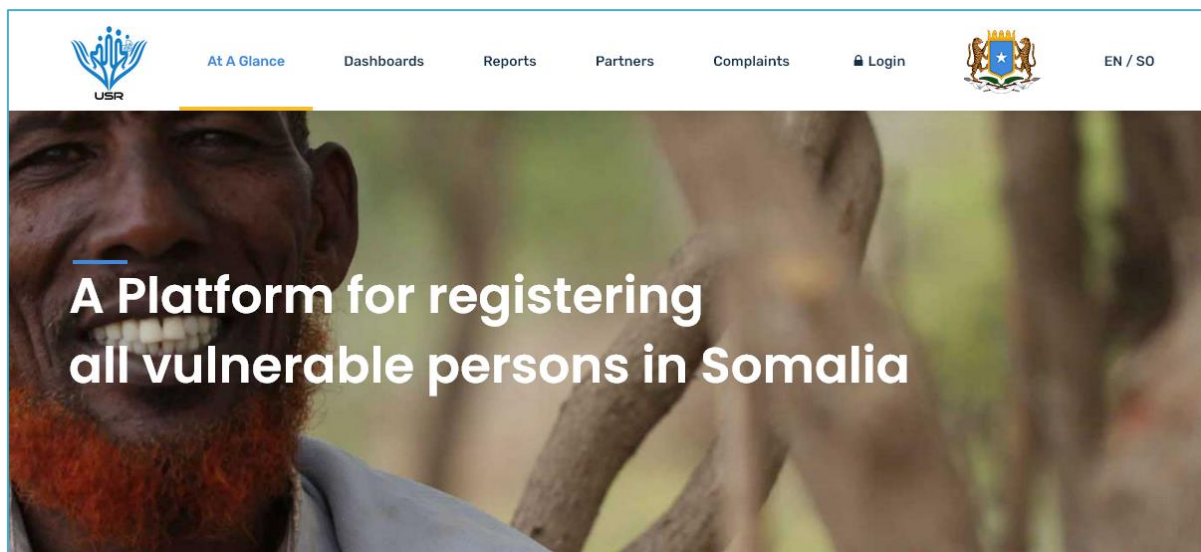
A PDF Methodological note is directly downloadable from the dashboard: <https://bit.ly/IPC-IG-Dashboard>

Somalia Unified Social Registry

As of April 2022, Somalia was in development of a web-based Unified Social Registry (USR). The objective of the USR is to establish a database of households and their members for potential enrolment into various social protection programmes in the country. The USR will also be used to improve inter-ministerial and programmatic coordination. Household data is to be updated through a national survey of households that includes information on members, incomes, and living conditions. Various line ministries implementing social protection programmes in the country would be able to access the data and apply enrolment policy to households. The USR would also receive information from programmatic MISs which could then be accessible by other line ministries.

USR Identifying Information	
Name	Unified Social Registry (USR)
Organisation	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Government of Somalia
Website	https://mis.developmentpathways.co.ke:2028/

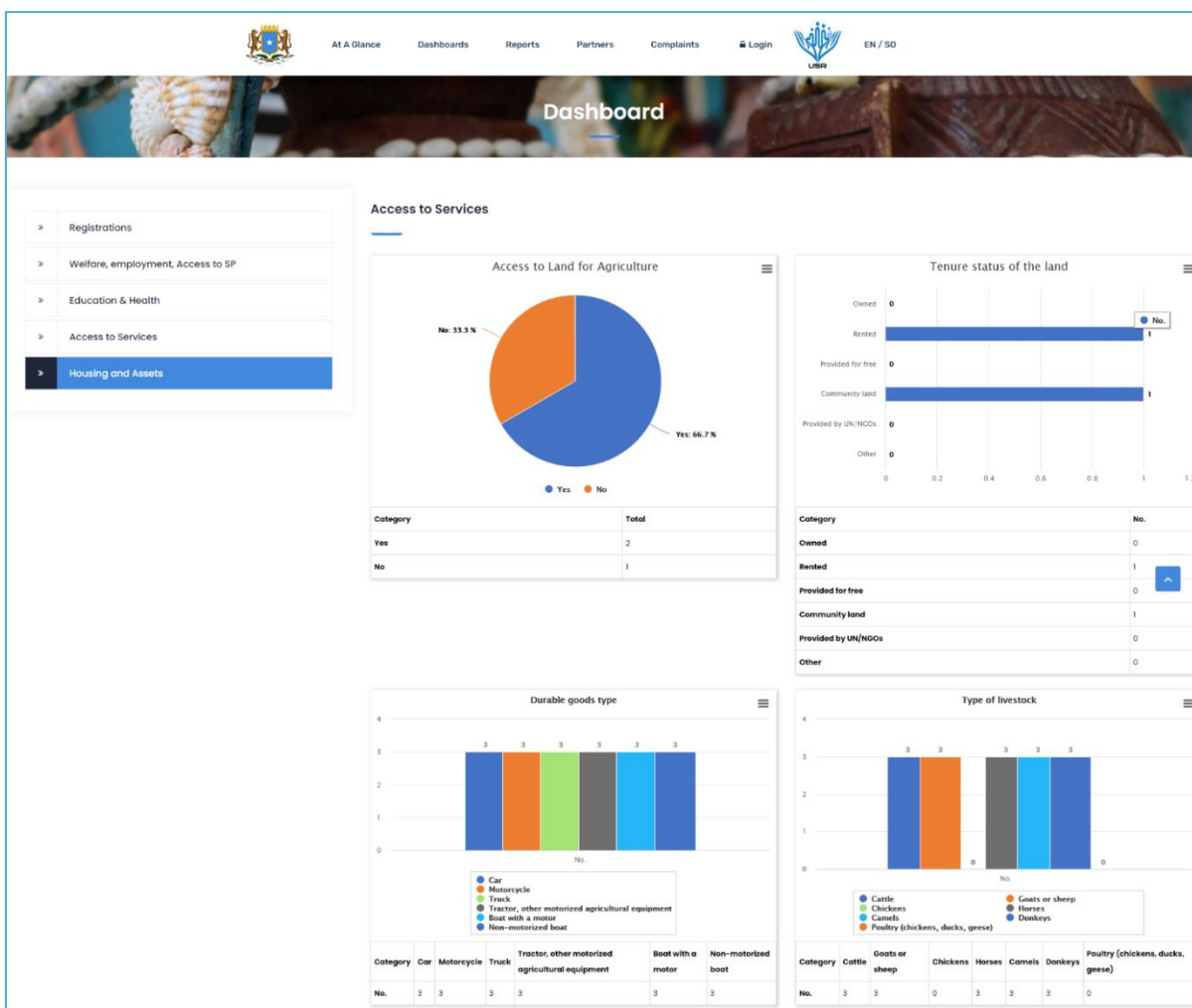
Note: the link will be change once the dashboard goes live. The development link is active as of April 2022.



General Design Features

The USR incorporates 5 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard.

USR General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	No
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	No
Print	Yes
Search	No



Housing and Assets data page on the USR: <https://mis.developmentpathways.co.ke:2028/public/dashboards/assets>

Basic User Functionality

Regarding the visual presentation, the USR scores fair. The overall layout of the structure of the USR is good. The USR uses a unified colour scheme, mostly standardised formatting, but also clear headings. The colour scheme combined with large amounts of white space make everything easy to read. One of the limitations is the graph displays which are extractions from Excel, which hinder the overall visual layout of the dashboard.

In terms of ease of use, the USR receives a fair rating. There is not too much information presented on any given page. Further, accessing different sections of the dashboard are easy, using both the header menu and the vertical sidebar. The ability to interact with the graphs is limited and slightly unintuitive to the user. Further, many of the graph information has multiple variables which would not necessarily be understood by a user not directly involved with that particular data.

USR Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Fair
Ease of Use	Fair

Unique Features

A total of 3 unique and relevant features were identified on the USR.

USR Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Full Screen Graph	Each of the graphs is displayed in a separate box within the page, allowing for a set of extra options to be used specifically on that graph, including View in Full Screen which brings the graph to full screen.	High	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to view graph information in a larger size, particularly users working on smaller screens	Easy
Graph Image Print	Each of the graphs can be printed in PNG, JPEG, or SVG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print graphs as images for various reporting exercises	Easy
Partner Registration	Select partners can register with the dashboard (Government, NGO, Research, Academia), and upon approval by an authorized	High	As the main purpose of the dashboard is to improve NSSS reform accountability and provide social protection stakeholders, including government and non-	Hard

	administrator, can access various data on the dashboard		government, with information on social protection delivery, incorporating a partner registration function could serve to be a significantly influential tool in supporting social protection throughout the country	
--	---	--	---	--

Register as a partner

*Partner Name

*Partner Type

*Official Email

*Phone Number

*Postal Address

*State *Region *District

*Contact Person Name

*Contact Person Telephone

*Contact Person Email

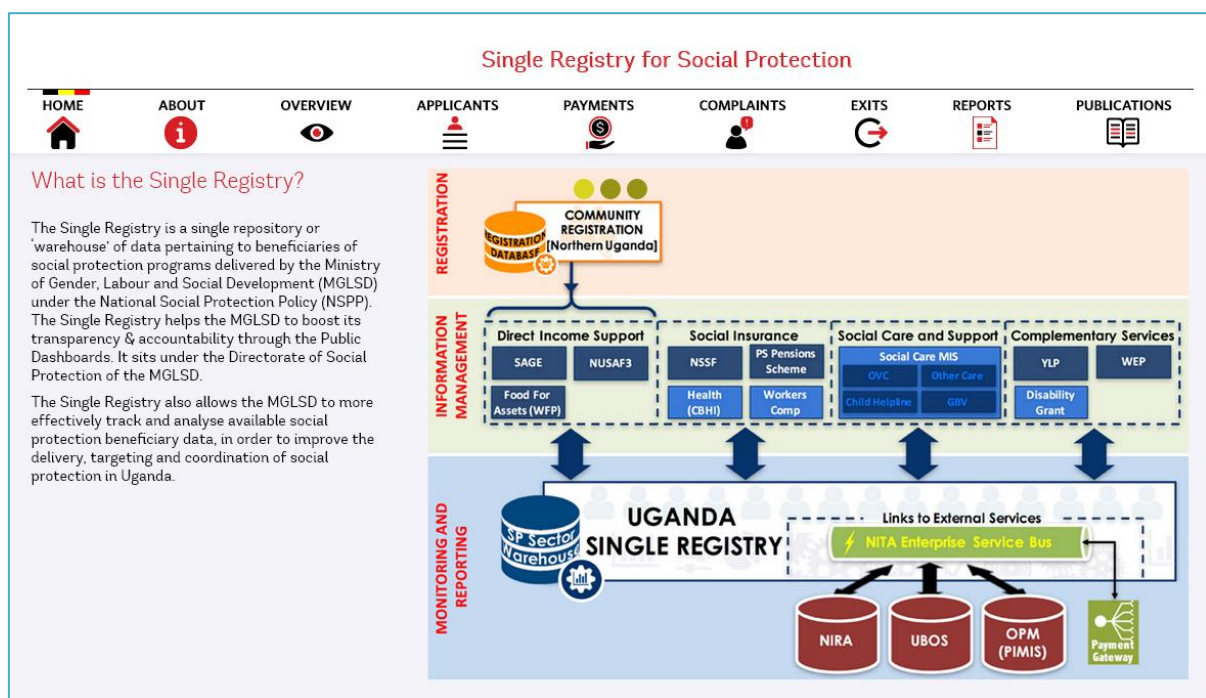
*Registration Reason

Various social protection stakeholders can register to access the USR:
<https://mis.developmentpathways.co.ke:2028/datashare/partners/create>

Uganda National Single Registry

The Ugandan National Single Registry (NSR) is a database for social protection programming delivered under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). The NSR provides MGLSD programmatic personnel with access to beneficiary information derived from individual social protection programme MISs and the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA). The public can also view and access certain areas of the NSR dashboard, such as geographical coverage of programmes, number of beneficiaries, and other disaggregated beneficiary data. The purpose of the NSR is to strengthen public transparency and accountability while improving internal targeting and programmatic coordination. Additionally, data from the NSR serves to inform reporting against Uganda's National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) and its corresponding M&E Framework.

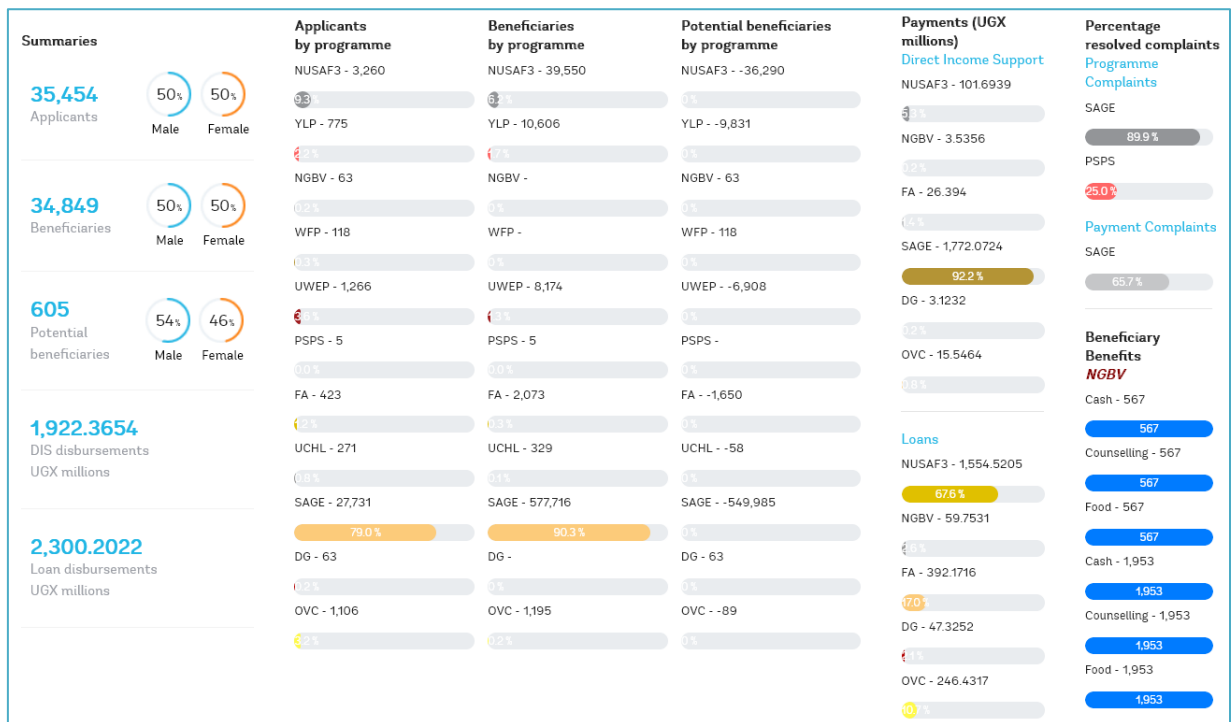
NSR Identifying Information	
Name	National Single Registry (NSR)
Organisation	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Government of Uganda
Website	http://154.72.196.50/



General Design Features

The NSR incorporates 7 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard.

NSR General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	No
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	Yes
Multilingual	No
Print	Yes
Search	Yes



Overview beneficiary information on social protection programmes on the NSR: <http://154.72.196.50/Overview>

Basic User Functionality

The visual presentation of the NSR is rated as good, one of the highest in the group of dashboards reviewed. Combined with a unified colour scheme across pages, lots of white space, clear visual information, and standardised formatting, the NSR is exceptionally inviting for users.

In terms of ease of use, the dashboard scores fair. While the heading information is clear, some of the submenu text is not high resolution. While the NSR has an interesting report builder feature, testing of the feature in generating a report for PDF download often resulted in an error message, despite the dashboard being live. Finally, although there is a glossary, a significant portion of information on the dashboard pages uses acronyms which are not listed in the glossary. For example, on the overview page, more than ten acronyms are used. Improvements in the report builder tool and graph labelling would increase the usability of the NSR.

NSR Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Fair

Unique Features

A total of 3 unique and relevant features were identified on the dashboard.

NSR Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Glossary	The NSR dashboard includes a glossary on some terminology displayed throughout the pages, although incomplete	Medium	An English and Bangla glossary would support some dashboard users in understanding and utilising features and information	Easy
Graph Image Print	Some of the graphs can be printed in PNG, JPEG, PDF, or SVG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print graphs as images for various reporting exercises	Easy
Report Builder	The NSR has a specific report builder feature where users can choose from a set of pre-existing criteria, including geographic level, to build a specific social protection report	High	A report builder feature in the dashboard allow for users to generate specific types of information to serve their information purpose	Medium

Single Registry for Social Protection

HOME ABOUT OVERVIEW APPLICANTS PAYMENTS COMPLAINTS EXITS **REPORTS** PUBLICATIONS

Reports – use the tool below to select and download regional programme reports

Report Type: Beneficiaries | Report Group: By Admin Location

Thematic Area: ALL | Programmes: | Financial Year: ALL

District/City: ALL | County/Municipality: | Sub-County/Division/Town Council: | Parish/Ward: | Village/Cell: |

View PDF | Export to CSV

Report builder tool on the NSR: <http://154.72.196.50/Reports>

Single Registry for Social Protection

HOME **ABOUT** OVERVIEW APPLICANTS PAYMENTS COMPLAINTS EXITS **REPORTS** PUBLICATIONS

Acronyms and Definitions

CBHI	Community-based Health Insurance
DG	Disability Grant
DIS	Direct Income Support
ESP	Expanding Social Protection
GBV	Gender Based Violence
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NIN	National Identity (ID) Number
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority - Uganda
NSR	National Single Registry

Acronyms and Definitions page on the NSR: <http://154.72.196.50/Home/Definitions>

World Inequality Database

The World Inequality Database (WID) is an interactive dashboard that provides the most comprehensive set of data on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both within and between countries. With inputs from researchers around the world using datasets such as income tax data, survey information, and national accounts data, historical compilations spanning the 20th and 21st century have been systematically documented and transformed into engaging content. The largest funder of WID is the European Research Council (30%) followed by many other strategic partners, including UNDP (3%). WID is an active project with new datasets and country profiles being regularly worked on and added for public viewing and analysis. The WID is an excellent tool for development practitioners and government stakeholders seeking to understand historical trends on inequality and that interacts with tax, social programmes, and other fiscal policies.

WID Identifying Information	
Name	World Inequality Database (WID)
Organisation	World Inequality Lab
Website	https://wid.world/

The screenshot shows the homepage of the World Inequality Database. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following items: WORLD, BY COUNTRY (with a dropdown arrow), DATA, WORLD INEQUALITY DATABASE (centered), METHODOLOGY (with a dropdown arrow), ABOUT US (with a dropdown arrow), and NEWS (with a dropdown arrow). Below the navigation bar, there are three main content cards:

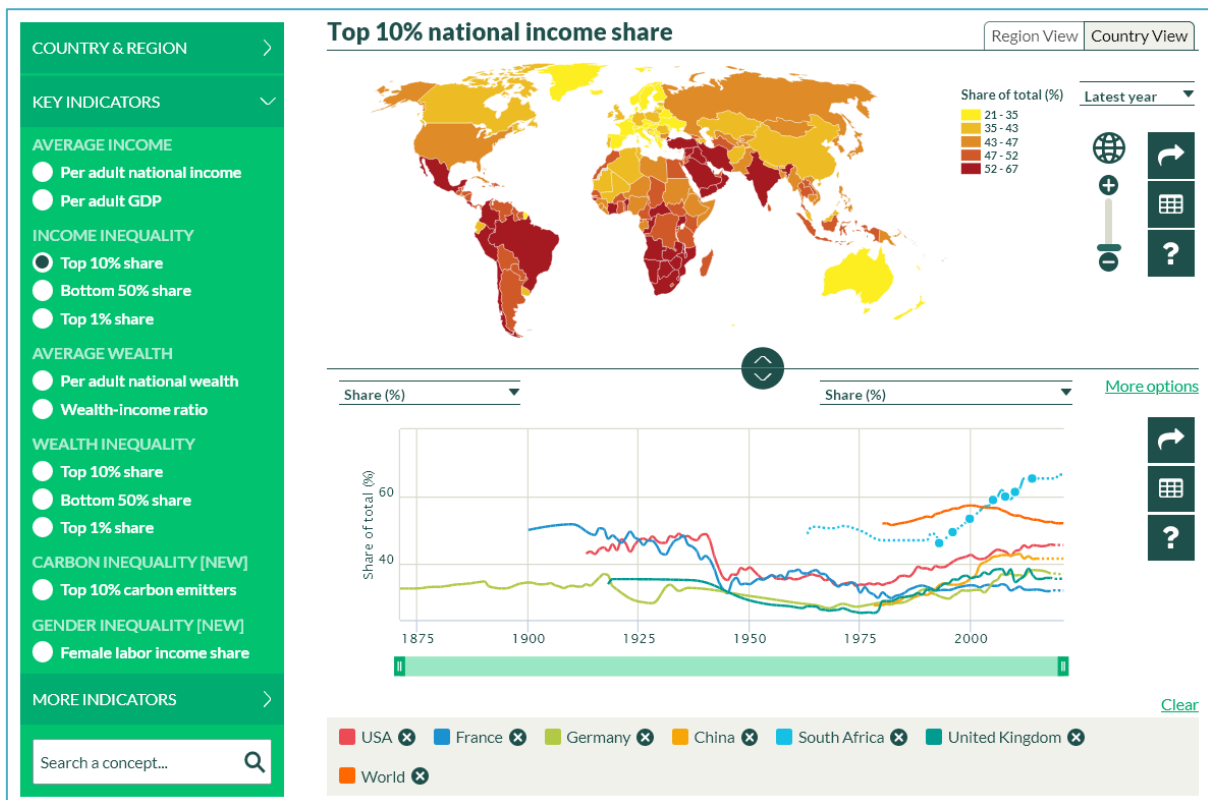
- WORLD VIEW**: A red card featuring a world map. Text below the map: "Compare inequality between countries on an interactive world map".
- COUNTRY GRAPHS**: A yellow card featuring a line graph showing inequality trends. Text below the graph: "Follow the evolution of inequality within countries with user-friendly graphs".
- DATA TABLES**: A teal card featuring a grid icon. Text below the grid: "Download our open-access datasets".

At the bottom of the page, there is a promotional banner for the **WORLD INEQUALITY REPORT 2022**. The banner is split into a white left half and a red right half. On the white side, there is a globe graphic with the text "WORLD INEQUALITY REPORT 2022" and "WORLD INEQUALITY LAB". On the red side, there is a smaller image of the report cover, the URL "wir2022.wid.world" with a mouse cursor, and social media handles "@WIL_inequality | #InequalityReport".

General Design Features

WID incorporates 8 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

WID General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	Yes
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	Yes
Print	No
Search	Yes



Searchable, interactive data on world income distributions and inequality on WID:

https://wid.world/world/#sptinc_p90p100_z/US;FR;DE;CN;ZA;GB;WO/last/eu/k/p/yearly/s/false/23.469/80/curve/false/country

Basic User Functionality

Regarding visual presentation, WID scores good. While numerous colours are used, they fit well into each of the specific WID pages. It should be noted that unlike other dashboard colour schemes which mostly use matte colours, WID uses a slightly glossy variation, which is easily readable and integrates well through the dashboard. The text is formatted in a standardised manner. A lot of white spacing also makes for a visually appealing user experience. Additionally, the map feature on the World page is one of the highest quality maps of any of the dashboards.

In terms of ease of use, WID also scores good. Both the header and sidebar drilldown panel is clear and easy to use. When hovering over interactive visual data, extra information is immediately displayed and clicking through to find further information is intuitive. Icon information with additional functionality is also clear to the user when hovering the mouse over individual icons. Further, using the data explorer page is easy, fast, and displays information in a simple and understandable format. Overall, the user interface has been designed well.

WID Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Good

Unique Features


A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on WID.

WID Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Map to Graph Data	In the World page, clicking on a country within the map adds it to a graph table below, based on the selected indicators and years selected for data	Low	An objective of dashboard development should be to have a geopolitically divided map of Bangladesh available for visualization, including District, Division, Upazila, and Union level; an addition to this visualisation could be the ability to click on, for example, specific Upazilas and compare selected indicator data in a corresponding graph	Medium
Image Print	Any image on WID can be downloaded as a JPG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print any images, including maps with data as images	Easy


			for various reporting exercises	
Share	Any image on WID can be shared on Twitter or Facebook	Medium	Some users, particularly non-government users with access to the dashboard may greatly benefit from being able to share data such as social protection coverage maps on social media; this would also boost the visibility and relevance of the dashboard	Medium
Embed URL	Any image on WID can be embedded into a website	High	Line ministry personnel may benefit from having the embed function for line ministry website information	Medium

SHARE ✕ Close

DOWNLOAD THE GRAPHIC



SHARE ON SOCIAL MEDIA



COPY THE URL

https://wid.world/share/#0/countrietimeseries/sptinc_p90p100_z/US;FR;DE;ZA;GB;V

EMBED ON YOUR WEBSITE

```
<iframe width="800" height="400" src="https://wid.world/share/#1/countrietimeseries/sptinc_p90p100_z/US;FR;DE;ZA;GB;WO;TZ;AO;AU;SD;ET/last/eu/k/p/yearly/s/false/21.5685/80/curve/false/country"></iframe>
```

All images on WID can be downloaded as a JPG, embedded on a website, or shared on social media:

https://wid.world/world/#sptinc_p90p100_z/US;FR;DE;CN;ZA;GB;WO/last/eu/k/p/yearly/s/false/23.469/80/curve/false/country

Our World in Data

Through the consolidation of data from around the world, Our World in Data (OWID) provides easy to understand, compelling information on a range of topics including social, economic, cultural, historical, political, climate, war, inequality, and other issues. OWID presents its information in visually unique and interactive ways in order to make data more accessible and user friendly for the average person. OWID has been developed from the inputs of researchers around the world, compiling and transforming existing data into formats for everyone to enjoy, understand, and discuss when thinking about problem-solving issues for the future. All data sets include narrative write-ups that explain the evidence and its implications.

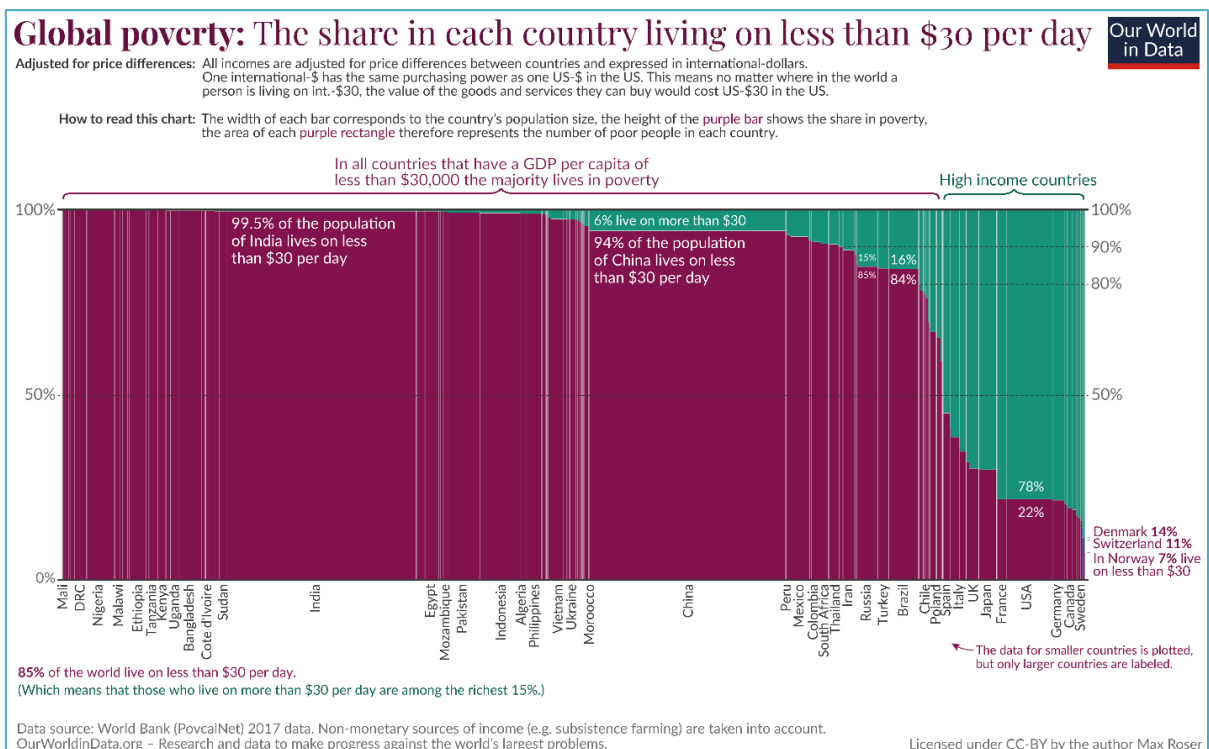
OWID Identifying Information	
Name	Our World in Data (OWID)
Organisation	Global Change Data Lab
Website	https://ourworldindata.org/

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Our World in Data website. At the top left is the logo 'Our World in Data'. To its right is a navigation menu with 'Articles by topic', a search bar, and links for 'Latest', 'About', and 'Donate'. Below the search bar are links for 'All charts' and 'Sustainable Development Goals Tracker'. On the right side of the header are logos for 'OXFORD MARTIN SCHOOL', 'UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD', and 'GCDL'. A yellow banner across the middle of the page reads 'COVID-19 vaccinations, cases, excess mortality, and much more' with a button to 'Explore our COVID-19 data'. The main content area has a dark blue background with a world map and the text 'Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems'. Below this is a button 'Scroll to all our articles' and statistics: '3210 charts across 297 topics' and 'All free: open access and open source'. At the bottom, there are two sections: 'TRUSTED IN RESEARCH AND MEDIA' featuring logos for Science, nature, PNAS, ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, BBC, The New York Times, CNN, FT, theguardian, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, CNBC, The Washington Post, and Vox; and 'USED IN TEACHING' featuring logos for HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Stanford, Berkeley, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, and MIT.

General Design Features

OWID incorporates 6 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

OWID General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	Yes
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	No
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	No
Print	No
Search	Yes



Unique graph on OWID displaying population living on less than USD 30 per day: <https://ourworldindata.org/history-of-poverty-has-just-begun>

Basic User Functionality

Regarding visual presentation, the OWID scores good. Overall, OWID is one of the most visually inviting user experiences, presenting a wide range of colours schemes against independent pages, charts, graphs, and unique visual elements. The text is standardised throughout its more than one-hundred pages. Additionally, the use of white space, a common feature for high scoring visual assessments, makes for an easy to follow visual presentation.

In terms of ease of use, OWID also scores good. OWID provides the user with an intuitive, easy to understand experience. There are only a few header options which are clearly marked and understandable. Users can explore interpedently displayed boxes under the “Our Latest Work” section, search from the home page or use a detailed search function, or browse through the SDG Tracker. All visual elements are expandable, have clear titles and data descriptions, and identifiable sources.

OWID Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Good

Unique Features

A total of 6 unique and relevant features were identified on OWID.

OWID Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Table / Graph / Map Switching	Most graphs can be switched between graphs, tables, and sometimes even maps	High	Since the dashboard will have tables, graphs, map information, the switch feature should be incorporated, including for maps	Easy
Image Print	Most images on OWID can be downloaded as PNG or SVG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print any images, including maps with data as images for various reporting exercises	Easy
Share	Most images on OWID can be shared to Twitter or Facebook	Medium	Some users, particularly non-government users with access to the dashboard may greatly benefit from being able to share data such as social protection coverage maps on social media; this	Medium

			would also boost the visibility and relevance of the dashboard	
Embed URL	Most images on OWID can be embedded into a website	High	Line ministry personnel may benefit from having the embed function for line ministry website information	Medium
Copy Link	Most images on OWID have a Copy Link function to easily share only the URL	High	Users would benefit from being able to easily copy and share links to publicly accessible parts of the dashboard	Easy
Glossary Search	Entering into the “All charts” section of OWID brings up a search bar accompanied by a sidebar with categories to search by, and an additional full URL-linked-glossary of all pages with unique data presentations	High	Users would benefit from a more systematic search function that has a URL-linked-glossary of all available data pages	Easy

The screenshot shows the 'Explorers & Charts' section of the Our World in Data website. It features a search bar at the top with the text 'Filter interactive charts by title'. Below the search bar, there is a list of various data explorers and charts, organized into categories. The categories include:

- Explorers:** Climate Change Impacts Data Explorer, COVID-19 Data Explorer, Energy Data Explorer, Fish Stocks Data Explorer, Food Prices Data Explorer, Global Health Data Explorer, Data Explorer: IPCC Scenarios, Migration, Refugee and Asylum Data Explorer, Fossil Fuels Data Explorer, US COVID-19 Vaccination Data Explorer, CO2 Data Explorer, Crop Yields Data Explorer, Fertilizers Data Explorer, Data Explorer: Environmental Impacts of Food, Global Food Explorer, Habitat Loss Data Explorer, Migration Data Explorer: Where do people migrate from and to?, Natural Disasters Data Explorer, Data Explorer: Global food supplies from Ukraine and Russia, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Data Explorer.
- Access to Energy:** By world region: Number of people without clean fuels for cooking, Number of people without access to clean fuels for cooking, Number of people with and without access to clean cooking fuels.
- Accountability & Transparency:** Countries with policy guarantees for public access to information, Government transparency.
- Age Structure:** Age dependency breakdown by young and old dependents, Age dependency ratio projections, Growth of the population by age group, Median age vs. births per woman, Old-age dependency ratio, Population by broad age group, Population by young, working age and older groups, Population under five years old, Projected change in dependency ratio depending on labor force participation, Size of young, working age and elderly populations, The UN projections of the future population younger than 15 years, by world region.
- Agricultural Employment:** Agriculture value added per worker, Average income of large-scale food producers, Farm machinery per unit of agricultural land, Number of people employed in agriculture, Agriculture value added per worker vs. GDP per capita, Average income of small-scale food producers, GDP per head vs share of agriculture in employment, Share of agricultural landowners who are female.

URL-linked-glossary on OWID providing users with an all-encompassing search tool: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts>

Eurostat

Operating in partnerships with national statistical offices within member states of European Union, Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union. The Eurostat database provides European statistical information on a range of topics, including general and regional statistics, socio-economic, industry and trade, science and technology, and environment and climate.

Eurostat Identifying Information	
Name	Eurostat
Organisation	European Commission
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database

The screenshot displays the Eurostat website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Eurostat logo, the tagline "Your key to European statistics", and links for "Cookies", "Privacy policy", "Legal notice", "My alerts", "Contact", "English", and "Translate". A search bar is also present. Below the navigation bar, there is a menu with "News", "Data", "Publications", "About Eurostat", and "Help". The main content area shows the breadcrumb "European Commission > Eurostat > Data > Database". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with categories like "DATABASE", "Information", "Statistics by theme", "Statistics A-Z", "Experimental statistics", "Visualisation tools", "Education corner", "Bulk download", "Web Services", "GISCO: Geographical Information and maps", "Microdata", "Quality", "Metadata", "SDMX InfoSpace", and "Data validation". The main content area features a "NEW DATA NAVIGATION TREE" section with a "DATABASE" header. Below this, there is a "Data navigation tree" section with a "Database by themes" section. This section lists various categories such as "General and regional statistics", "Economy and finance", "Population and social conditions", "Industry, trade and services", "Agriculture, forestry and fisheries", "International trade in goods", "Transport", "Environment and energy", and "Science, technology, digital society". There are also "Tables by themes" and "Tables on EU policy" sections, each listing specific indicators and policy areas.

General Design Features

Eurostat incorporates 7 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

Eurostat General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	Yes
Print	No
Search	Yes

All data > Tables on EU policy > Employment and social policy indicators > Social protection performance monitor - indicators

At-risk-of-poverty rate

online data code: TESP010 last update: 14/05/2022 04:00 view: FULL [About this dataset](#)
[Explanatory texts](#)

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is [More...](#)

Source of data: Eurostat (ILC_LI02)

Selection Format Download

Row: Geopolitical entity (reporting) [41/41] Column: Time [12/12]

41 values displayed 12 values displayed

Time frequency: Annual Unit of measure: Percentage

Income and living conditions indi... At risk of poverty rate (cut-off ... Sex: Total Age class: Total

At-risk-of-poverty rate (online data code: TESP010) Settings: Default presentation

Table Line Bar Map

GEO	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
European Union -27 countries (from 2020)	16.5 (e)	16.9 (e)	16.9 (e)	16.8 (e)	17.3 (e)	17.4 (e)	17.5 (e)	16.9 (e)	16.8 (e)	16.5	16.6 (b)	
European Union -28 countries (2019-2020)	16.4	16.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.1		
European Union -27 countries (2007-2013)	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.0	17.0	16.4	16.7 (b)
Euro area -19 countries (from 2015)	16.1	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.4	16.7 (b)
Euro area -18 countries (2014)	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.9	16.4	14.8 (b)	14.1
Belgium	21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9 (b)	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8
Bulgaria	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.5
Czechia	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.1 (b)
Denmark	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.0	14.8	16.1 (b)
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	19.7	15.8	17.5	17.5	18.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.0	21.9	21.7	20.7
Estonia	15.0	15.2	15.2	16.3	15.7	16.8	16.2	16.8	15.6	14.9	13.1	13.8 (b)
Ireland	19.7	20.1	21.4	23.1	23.1	22.1	21.4	21.2	20.2	18.5	17.9	17.7
Greece	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.4	22.2	22.1	22.3	21.6	21.5	20.7	21.0
Spain	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8 (b)
France		20.6	20.9	20.4	19.5	19.4	20.0	19.5	20.0	19.3	18.3	18.3
Croatia	18.4	18.7	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.4	19.9	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.1	20.0
Italy	15.8	15.6	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.4	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	14.7	14.3
Cyprus	26.4	20.9	19.0	19.2	19.4	21.2	22.5	21.8	22.1	23.3	22.9	21.6
Latvia	20.3	20.5	19.2	18.6	20.6	19.1	22.2	21.9	22.9	22.9	20.6	20.9
Lithuania	14.9	14.5	13.6	15.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	15.8 (b)	16.4	16.7	17.5	17.4 (b)
Luxembourg	12.4	12.3	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.8	12.3	12.3
Hungary	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.1	16.9
Malta	11.1	10.3	11.0	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.6	12.7 (b)	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.4
Netherlands	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.3	13.9
Austria	17.1	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.3	17.0	17.6	17.3	15.0	14.8	15.4	14.8
Poland	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.7	19.5	19.5	19.0	18.3	17.3	17.2	16.2
Portugal	22.1	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.0	25.1	25.4	25.3	23.6	23.5	23.8	23.4
Romania												

At-risk-of-poverty rate data displayed via Eurostat's social protection performance monitor:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tesp010/default/table?lang=en>

Basic User Functionality

The Eurostat database uses a blue and grey colour scheme keeping in line with the European Union tones. Overall, the visual presentation is good, although lacking in creativity. Text is standardised throughout the pages. Tables, graphs, headings, and other data points are clearly labelled. Although the information is presented in a compact manner, everything is readable by the user.

In terms of ease of use, the Eurostat database is fair. While the layout is functional for understanding and interpreting most of the data, there are varying icons and data codes that would not be familiar to an inexperienced user, therefore, increases the initial learning curve. However, the ability to easily switch between table, multiple graph views (line or bar), and maps is easy to use and loads quickly.

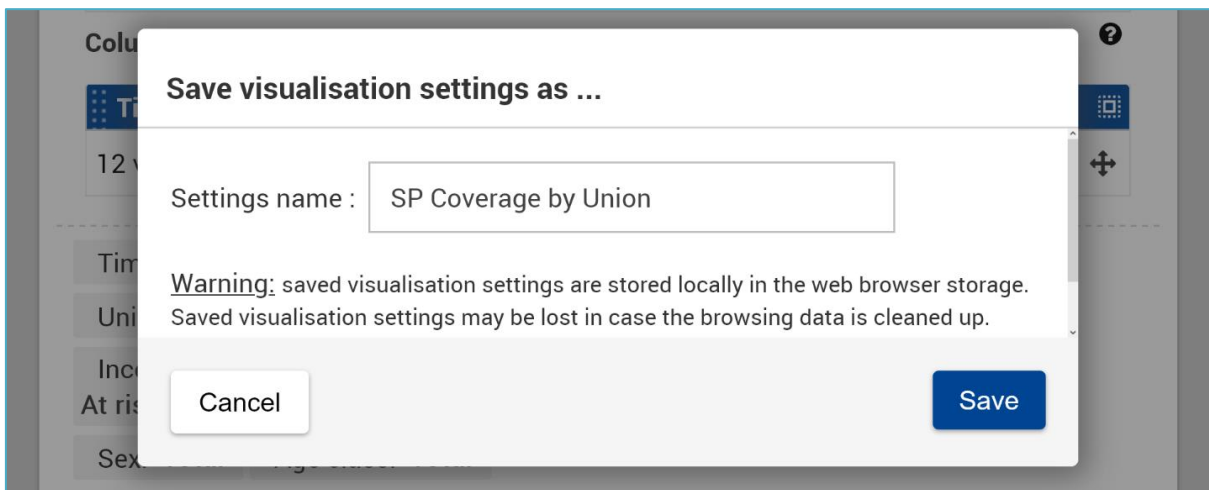
Eurostat Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Fair

Unique Features

A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on Eurostat.

Eurostat Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Table / Graph / Map Switching	All datasets on Eurostat can be viewed in either table, graph (line or bar), and maps view	High	Since the dashboard will have tables, graphs, map information, the switch feature should be incorporated, including for maps; further, additional graph function options, such as line or bar or other, could be incorporated	Easy
Save Custom Report	When viewing a dataset and drilling down and setting up options, users can save the particular report generated for viewing by saving it to a name and having it stored locally on their computer for later viewing on the dashboard	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from having the ability to save various custom reports for viewing and changing at later sessions; while the Eurostat saves locally on the computer, this save feature could be turned into saving for the user logged in	Hard

Full Share	Datasets on Eurostat can be shared to over 20 platforms	Low	Some users may benefit from the ability to share to more than Facebook or Twitter, such as LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Outlook, or Gmail	Medium
Table Row / Column Mouse Highlighter	When viewing data in table mode, the row and column that the mouse is hovered over on a particular data point will highlight, helping the user easily identify the data in the corresponding row and column; additionally clicking the data point will highlight the rows and column until a new click	High	Dashboard users would benefit from this simple, effective ease of use function which makes reading large quantities of table data easy	Easy



Save report locally function for future viewing on Eurostat:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tespm010/default/table?lang=en>

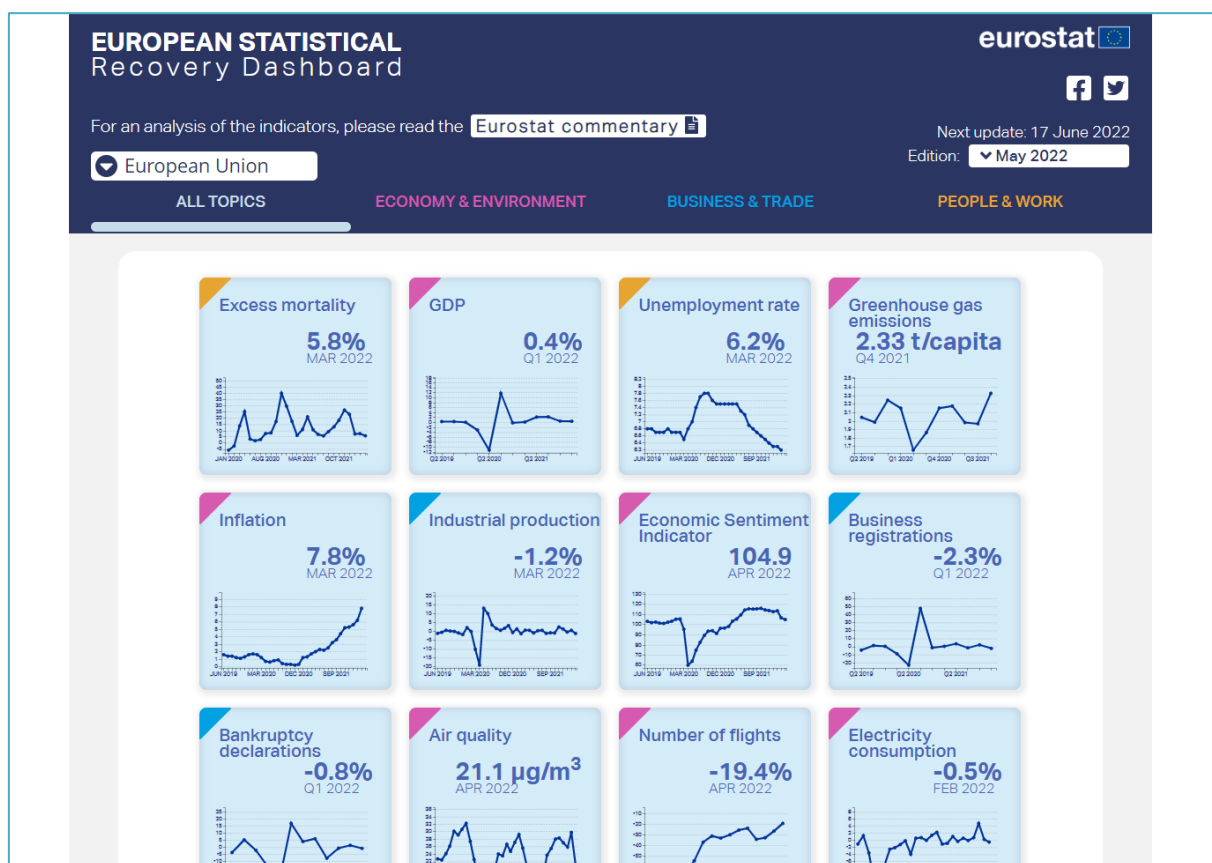
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
:	16.5 (e)	16.9 (e)	16.9 (e)	16.8 (e)	17.3 (e)	17.4 (e)	17.5 (e)	16.9 (e)	
:	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	
16.4	16.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	
16.2	16.3	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.0	
16.1	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.0	
14.6	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.9	
21.8	20.7	22.2	21.2	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9 (b)	23.4	

Table and row highlight function on Eurostat: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tespm010/default/table?lang=en>

European Statistical Recovery Dashboard

Developed as a partnership between European Union Council Presidency, Eurostat, and European Union member states, the European Statistical Recovery Dashboard (ESRD) provides monthly and quarterly data on 28 indicators using data from the Eurostat database. The indicators include data on the economy as a whole, business, trade, labour employment, environment, and excess mortality. The interactive dashboard allows users to view data, access datasets, and disaggregate by member states. The objective of the dashboard is to track economic and social recovery related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ESRD Identifying Information	
Name	European Statistical Recovery Dashboard (ESRD)
Organisation	European Commission
Website	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/recovery-dashboard/



General Design Features

ESRD incorporates 3 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

ESRD General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	No
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	No
Drilldown	No
Last Updated	Yes
Multilingual	No
Print	No
Search	No



Graph showing three European Union countries' data on transition from unemployment to employment over the pandemic period:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/recovery-dashboard/>

Basic User Functionality

The ESRD dashboard scores good for visual presentation. The dashboard uses a unified, slightly glossy colour scheme that is line with European Union colours and easy to view. Although the text is not standardised through, with various fonts used, the presentation of each data point is clear to the user. Additionally, the white background space, and white and blue colour-coded icons, and bolded headers make for an exceptional experience.

In terms of ease of use, the ESRD also scores good. Part of this score derives from the fact that the dashboard is not large in scope, with only a few pages, and a one-size-fits-all graph presentation. However, finding and accessing the users preferred data of interest is simple, with interactive features intuitive. For example, a user only needs to click on the header of choice, click on one of the graphs which are the only option, and then customise the graph with the available functions. All of the information presented in the graphs is clear, with additional information being able to be sourced by clicking through on what of the icons.

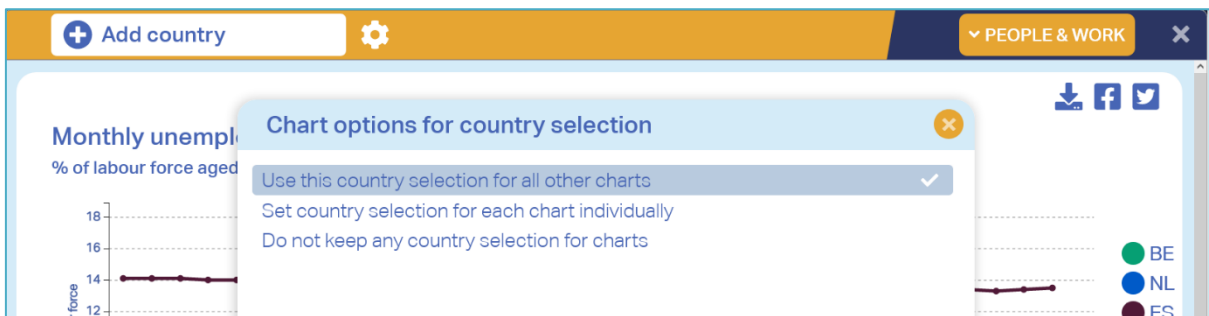
ESRD Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Good

Unique Features

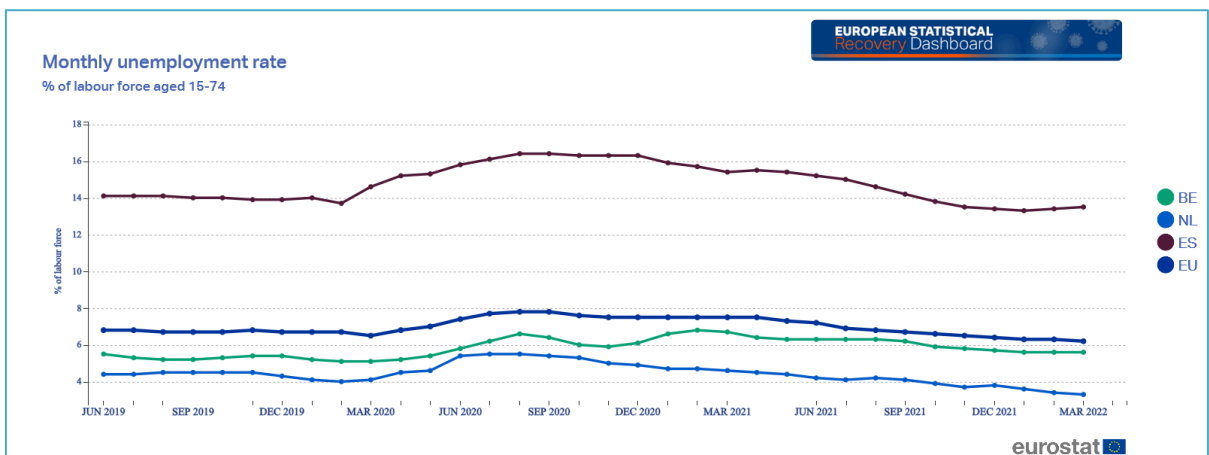
A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on the ESRD dashboard.

ESRD Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Image Print	All graphs on ESRD can be downloaded as a PNG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print any images, including maps with data as images for various reporting exercises	Easy
Branded Image Print	When a graph is downloaded as a PNG on the ESRD, extraneous information is removed and the dashboard and Eurostat branding is inserted	Medium	This function would serve to increase the visibility and credibility of the dashboard	Medium
Share	All graphs on ESRD can be shared via Facebook or Twitter	Medium	Some users, particularly non-government users with access to the dashboard may greatly benefit from being able to share data such as social	Medium

			protection coverage maps on social media; this would also boost the visibility and relevance of the dashboard	
Apply Settings to All Graphs	On ESRD, depending on the countries selected for representation in the graph, users can apply a setting to have the selected countries apply to all graphs	Medium	Dashboard users may benefit from having the ability to apply particular datapoints, such as disaggregated data, to multiple social safety net datasets such as tables or graphs; for example setting all graphs to show only selected districts' information	Medium



The ability to apply variable graph settings to all graphs on ESRD: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/recovery-dashboard/>



Downloaded graphs as PNGs on ESRD have branding inserted on them: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/recovery-dashboard/>

Myanmar Information Management Unit

Serving the public and development partner community in Myanmar, the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) hosts a web-based dashboard to support the coordination and planning of humanitarian and development activities in the country. MIMU provides information services, mapping and GIS reports, technical assistance, serves as a data repository, analysis, coordination and networking, knowledge dissemination, and national systems strengthening. MIMU is the only service in the country provided development partners with an extensive platform for resource and knowledge sharing. MIMU has information on eighteen development sectors, ranging from humanitarian to agriculture to private sector development to social protection.

MIMU Identifying Information	
Name	Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)
Organisation	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Website	https://themimu.info/

MIMU Myanmar Information Management Unit

Home About Us Emergencies Data & Databases MIMU Analysis Contacts & Coordination Country Information GIS Resources & Agency Maps Assessments & Publications Jobs & Trainings MIMU Website Guide

News from MIMU

- » More 5W products coming out this week
- » Invitation to MIMU's New Products Update - 24th May (Tuesday)
- » Ready-to-use Maps and Icons for Presentations and Reports
- » New Analytical Brief: Household Amenities in Myanmar 2014-2019 (Both Myanmar and English Versions Available Now)
- » Latest Basic Mapping Course on MIMU Training Resources page
- » "High levels of satisfaction": MIMU Client Survey 2022 Report

MIMU Weekly Updates COVID-19 Resources

MIMU 5W Products Calls for Proposals

Search by Location

MIMU Map Maker

Countrywide

Regions

MIMU Photo Archive

Search by Sector

- Humanitarian Clusters / Sectors
- Agriculture
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Economic Infrastructure
- Education
- Environment
- Gender
- Governance
- Health
- Information Management
- Livelihoods

Meetings & Events

May 2022

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MIMU Online Orientation

MIMU Bulletin - Oct 2021

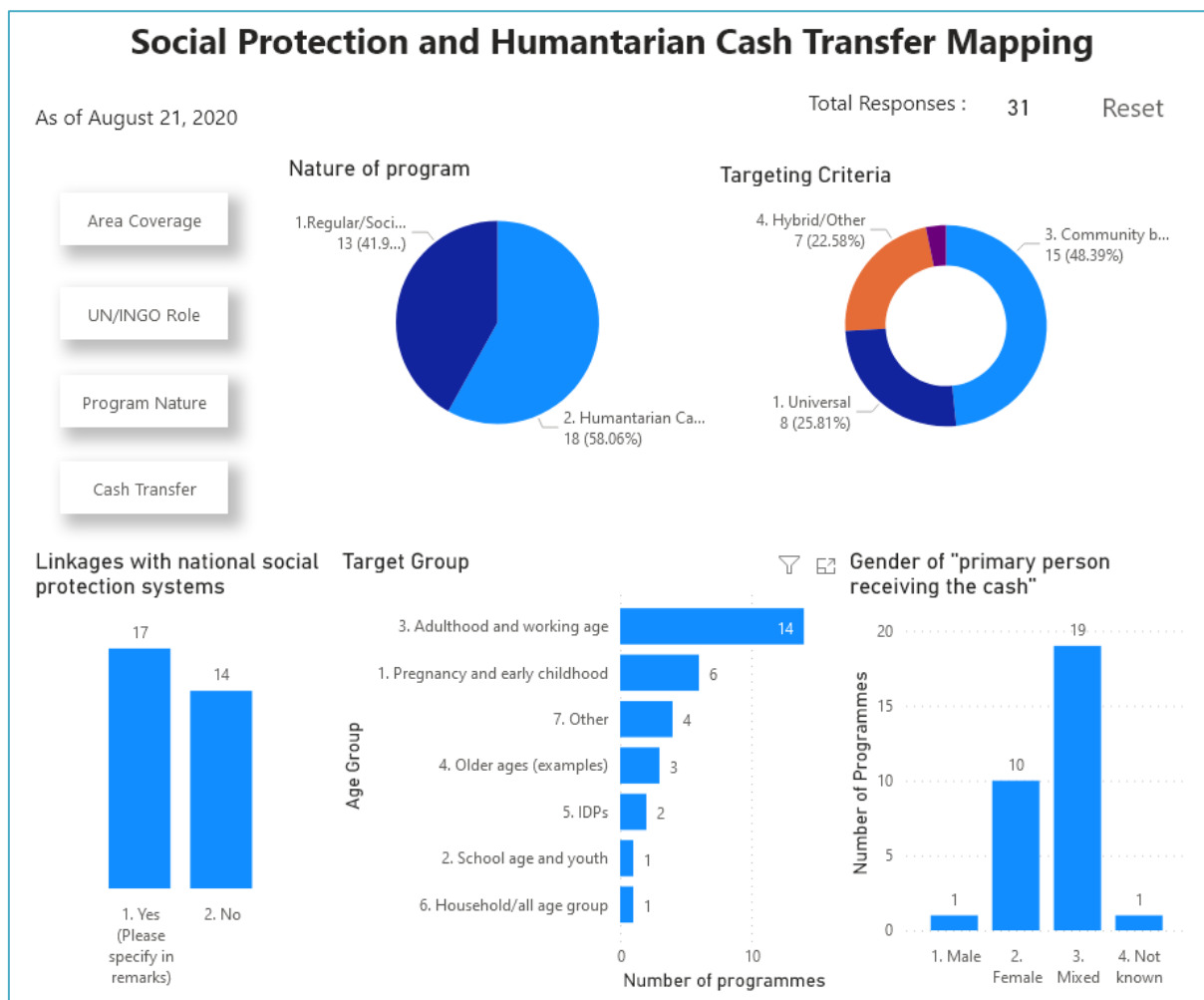
New Uploads

- » MIMU_5W Comparison_Aug 2020 to Mar...
- » MIMU_Maps_and_Icons_for_Presentatio...
- » MIMU_Overview of the Mar 2022_5W_Co...
- » Analysis_Monitoring the Agri-food S...
- » Analysis_Monitoring the Agri-food S...

General Design Features

MIMU incorporates 5 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

MIMU General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	Yes
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	No
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	Yes
Print	No
Search	No



MIMU social protection mapping dashboard: <https://themimu.info/sector/social-protection>

Basic User Functionality

The MIMU dashboard scores fair on visual presentation. While the dashboard has many pages with varying information, its home page and subpages are not unified in presentation. While the home page has a unified colour scheme and standardised text, the social protection page, for example, has various graphs that use a contradictory colour scheme and also have different formatting of text. A positive for MIMU is that the dashboard has lots of white background space.

In terms of ease of use, the MIMU dashboard also scores fair. While the headers and submenu options are clear and intuitive for the reader to follow, additional information located in graphs or tools is not user friendly. For example, hovering over social protection graphs on the mapping dashboard presents the user with the same information in the graph, but in an intrusive manner. Submenu tabs on the social protection mapping dashboard also present a lot of information without explaining to the user what is being viewed or where to find more details. In summary, while the overall ease of use layout is good, the user experience in utilising the data is somewhat challenging.

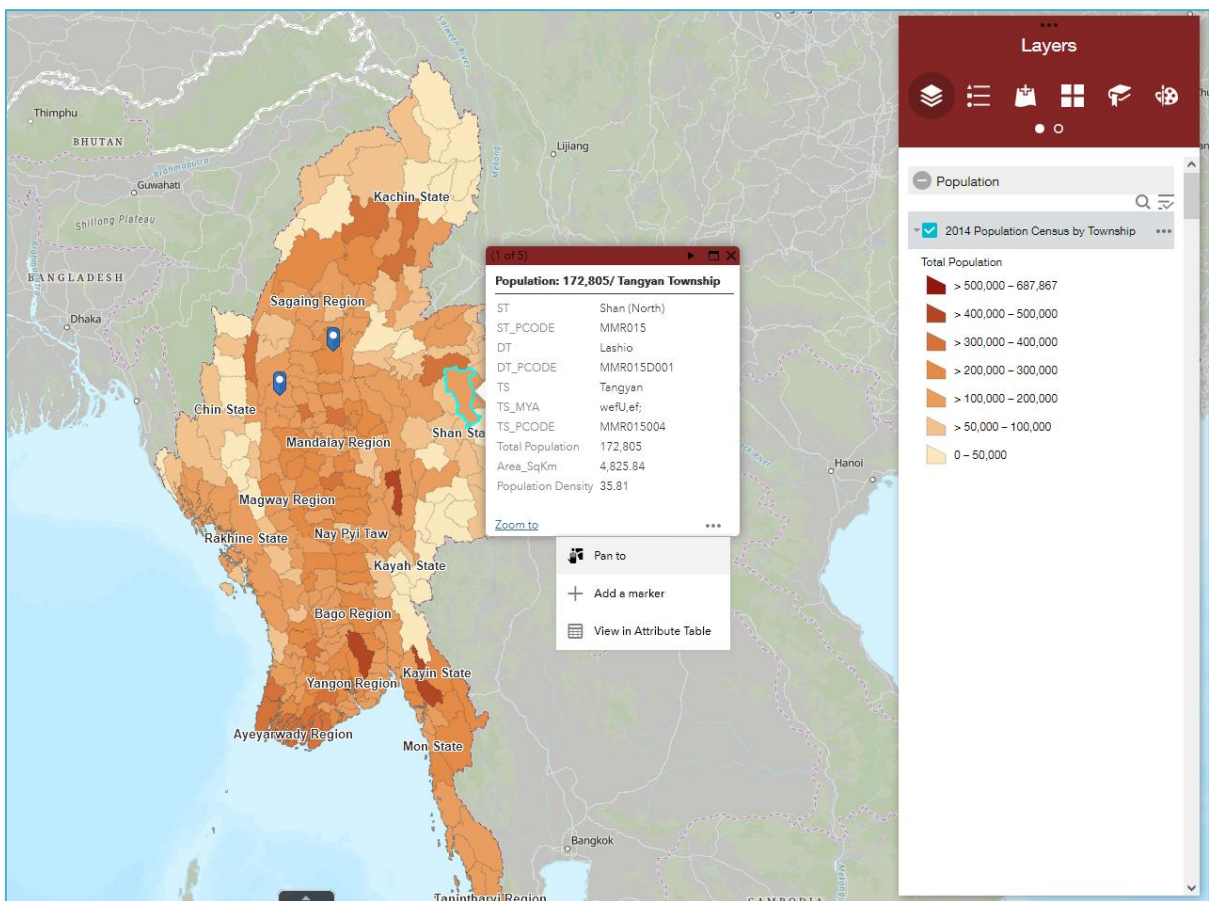
MIMU Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Fair
Ease of Use	Fair

Unique Features

A total of 4 unique and relevant features were identified on the ESRD dashboard.

MIMU Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Organisational Twitter Link	A direct link to MIMU's Twitter feed is clickable on the home page	Low	Incorporating an unobtrusive Twitter link to certain stakeholder profiles would increase the visibility of the dashboard and social protection implementation stakeholders (e.g., Cabinet Division, GED, SSPS)	Easy
Map Maker	MIMU dashboard users can open up a MIMU-built map maker tool from which to build custom maps	Medium	A map maker tool incorporating specific sub-functions, such as adding in disaggregated social protection data by geo-political area, with pin and colouring functions may be	Hard

			beneficial to a range of development stakeholders working on social protection policy or reporting	
News Feed	On the home page of the MIMU dashboard, users can view and click through on a feed which contains information on dashboard news and recently uploaded documents	Low	Dashboard users may benefit from a revised function of this feature: a news feed on the dashboard home page which shows the latest data updates, for example, on NSSS Reform Action Plan updates	Medium



MIMU map maker tool: https://app.themimu.info/mimu_mimupmaker/

Social Digital Dashboard

The Social Digital Dashboard (SDD) provides information on the national regulatory frameworks regarding implementing electronic health record systems and telemedicine services in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries. Users can compare information between countries across five categories for electronic health systems: aspects specific to electronic health records, patient data protection and secondary use of information, actions of health professionals, role of patients in relation to their health data, and standard for health and electronic health record interoperability; and across seven categories for telemedicine services: regulatory aspects of telemedicine, telemedicine governance, personal data protection, technological aspects, role of health institutions, role of patients in telecare, and core principles and human rights. Data compares implementation progress within and between countries.

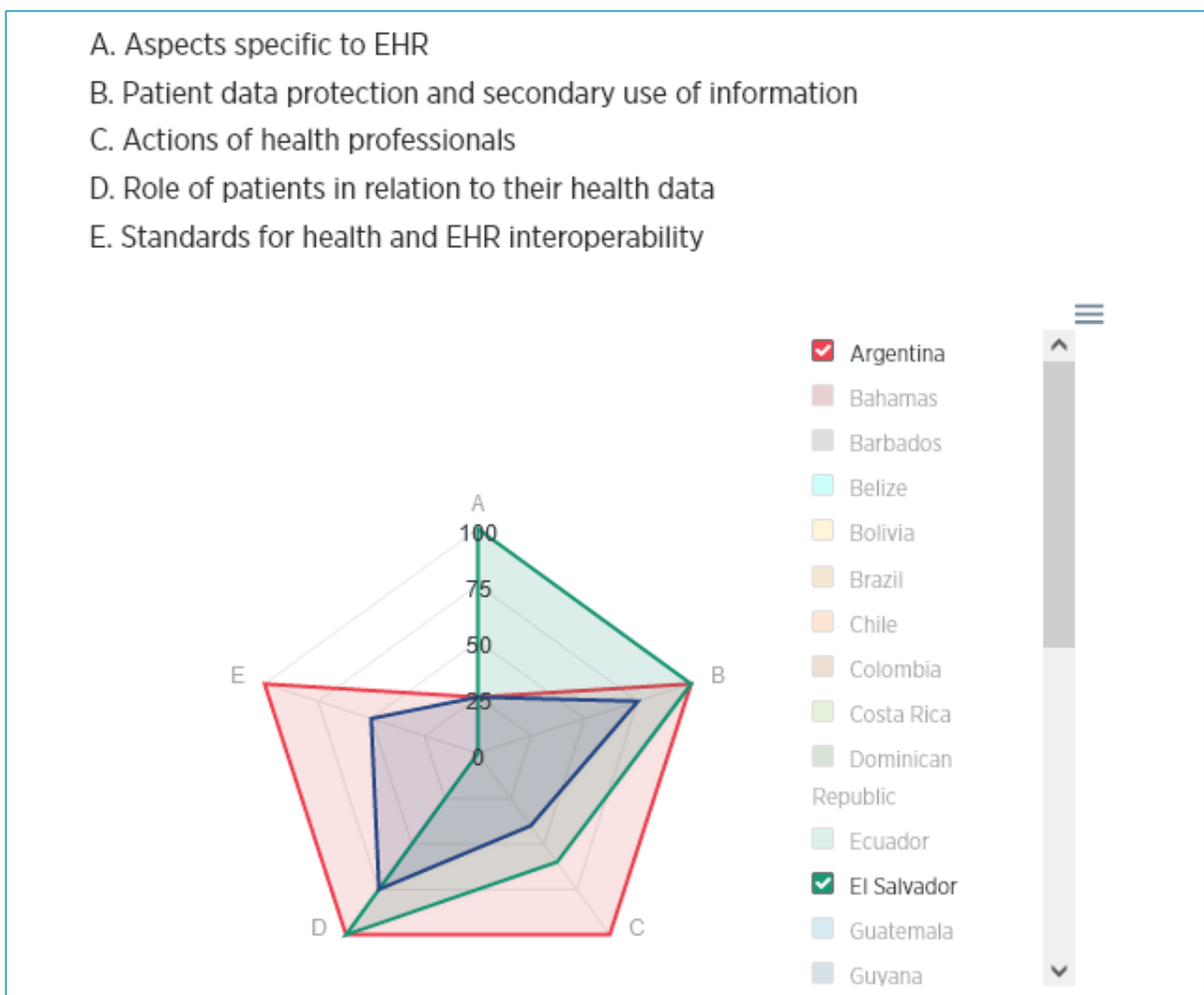
SDD Identifying Information	
Name	Social Digital Dashboard (SDD)
Organisation	Inter-American Development Bank
Website	https://socialdigital.iadb.org/en/sph/dashboard

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Social Digital Dashboard website. It includes the IDB logo with the tagline 'Improving lives', a menu with links for 'WHO WE ARE', 'PROJECTS', 'COUNTRIES', 'SECTORS', 'KNOWLEDGE', 'NEWS', and 'SUBSCRIBE', and a language selector set to 'ENGLISH'. Below the navigation bar is a dark blue banner with the text 'View all the initiatives from the Social Protection and Health Division'. The main header area features the title 'SOCIAL DIGITAL' on the left and a navigation menu on the right with links for 'SPH Home', 'COVID-19', 'Solutions', 'Resources', 'Contact', and 'SPH -'. The main content area has two filter tabs: 'EHR' (selected) and 'Telemedicine'. Below these is a 'Region' filter section with the instruction 'Select a region to refine the results' and four buttons: 'LAC' (selected), 'Andean Region', 'Caribbean Region', and 'Southern Cone'. The 'Dashboard' section is titled 'Dashboard' and contains the following text: 'This dashboard contains information on the national regulatory frameworks for implementing electronic health record (EHR) systems of 26 countries in the region. By navigating between the different frameworks, you can compare them and read each country's regulations.' and 'This tool is complemented by an IDB publication available here.'

General Design Features

SDD incorporates 5 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

SDD General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	No
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	Yes
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	Yes
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	No
Print	No
Search	No



Spider map on SDD on electronic health registration implementation progress: <https://socialdigital.iadb.org/en/sph/dashboard/lac>

Basic User Functionality

Regarding visual presentation, the SDD scores good. A clean, unified colour scheme against a white background makes the SDD the one of the most visually appealing dashboards. The structure of presentation is clear and the text is standardised throughout. Additionally, the visual graphics are of exceptional quality. For example, the maps use a combination of slightly glossy contrasting colours and a high quality resolution for maximum visual effect.

In terms of ease of use the SDD also scores good. While the dashboard has few pages, the headings for the electronic health registration and the telemedicine sections are clear. Scrolling down the main pages, the user is presented with the categories of comparison, first represented by an interactive spider map and geographic map. The interactive features of the dashboard are responsive and show meaningful data to the user. Data is further disaggregated from the categories to multiple indicators, which is also presented to the user in an intuitive and easy to understand manner.

SDD Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Good
Ease of Use	Good

Unique Features

A total of 2 unique and relevant features were identified on the SDD dashboard.

SDD Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Pop-out Information Box	Some of the graphics and text sections on SDD have question mark symbols when if hovered over open an explanatory box	Medium	Dashboard users may benefit from such information boxes when examining certain components of the dashboard	Easy
Heat Map Mode	The geographic map on SDD can switch between individual country progress data colour codes or heat-mapped colour codes indicating relative progress	Medium	This function would benefit users viewing visually geographic data who want to compare indicators from a relative perspective, such as working age life-cycle coverage between Unions or Upazilas	Medium



Interactive, geographic map of LAC countries on the SDD: <https://socialdigital.iadb.org/en/sph/dashboard/lac>

Delta 8.7 Global Dashboard

The United Nations University's Delta 8.7 Global Dashboard is an online resource for tracking and supporting progress on SDG 8.7. It includes country dashboards and a global dashboard on human trafficking, modern slavery, social protection, and government action. The social protection data visualisations showcase the proportion of persons covered by a social protection system, including core components such as child and maternity benefits, unemployment, persons with disabilities, other vulnerable groups, and workplace injury.

D8GD Identifying Information	
Name	Delta 8.7 Global Dashboard (D8GD)
Organisation	United Nations University
Website	https://delta87.org/rg-dashboards/global-dashboard/

ALLIANCE 8.7 [Click here to visit the Alliance 8.7 website.](#) HELP US IMPROVE

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GLOBAL DASHBOARD

[Prevalence](#) | [Government Efforts](#) | [Social Protection Coverage](#) | [Additional Resources](#)

[General \(at least one\)](#) | [Children](#) | [Disabled](#) | [Pension](#) | [Poor](#) | [Unemployed](#) | [Vulnerable groups](#)

The following data visualizations reflect the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory). This data is publicly available published on behalf of the International Labour Organization. All countries and regions presented are the ones for which there is publicly available data.

The ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI) is the main source of global data on social protection, used daily by policymakers, officials of international organizations and researchers. Social Security Inquiry (SSI) questionnaire has become the main comprehensive tool used to compile data on social protection coverage for children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

The Social Security Inquiry (SSI) questionnaires can be completed independently of each other. However, the questionnaire for the Ministry of Labour should be filled first as it includes an inventory of existing social security schemes. This list is important to ensure that all schemes are accounted for in SSI.

The institutional unit responsible for a scheme (administering a scheme) is the main source of information and statistics necessary to complete the Questionnaire for Social Security Schemes. In cases where the scheme is supported by more than one institutional unit (for example, where different units are responsible for specific regions, groups of enterprises or category of workers), the requested information should be provided for the entire scheme, not broken down by institutional unit. If possible, the main institutional unit responsible for the scheme should provide the information. Learn more about the ILO Social Security Inquiry Questionnaire.

General Design Features

D8GD incorporates 4 out of 10 general design features throughout the dashboard pages.

D8GD General Design Features	
Interactive	Yes
Tables	No
Graphs	Yes
Unique Charts	No
Maps	Yes
Drilldown	No
Last Updated	No
Multilingual	Yes
Print	No
Search	No



D8GD graph information on the proportion of persons with disabilities receiving benefits by region:

<https://delta87.org/rg-dashboards/global-dashboard/>

Basic User Functionality

For visual presentation, the D8GD receives a fair score. While the main layout structure of the dashboard has a unified, visually appealing colour scheme, the graph and visual information is not high resolution. Additionally, the text formatting is not standardised. However, the with plenty of white background space, the user is able to understand how to follow the information.

In terms of ease of use, the D8GD scores poor for a variety of reasons. First, the graph information is difficult to easily read due to the fact that the text is small and low resolution and that across multiple bar information, the colours are the same, making it difficult for the user to line up axis headings with data visualisation. While each graph is its own independent unit, which is a common feature of ease of use, the row of extra tools available in each graph are not all functional or serve no purpose. For example, the Zoom in and out function will go beyond points which would be usable by anyone, and the Lasso Select function does not work. Finally, hovering over individual graph elements presents the user with additional information which is not contrasted well in terms of readability.

D8GD Basic Functionality	
Visual Presentation	Fair
Ease of Use	Poor

Unique Features

A total of 2 unique and relevant features were identified on the D8GD dashboard.

D8GD Unique Features				
Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
Image Print	All graphs on D8GD can be downloaded as a PNG	Medium	Dashboard users would benefit from the option to print any images, including maps with data as images for various reporting exercises	Easy
User Information Request	When attempting to download a graph as a PNG on D8GD, the user is provided with an opportunity to share information to United Nations University on their area of work, areas of interest, and purpose for downloading the data; the information is used to understand what	Medium	Introducing this information request may be useful for improvements and visibility reporting for the dashboard; for example on collecting information on public user access; however, implementation of this feature, if at all, should be done without hindering the user experience	Easy

	information is being used and by whom for future improvements			
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Which best describes your sector of work? ▼

What is your nationality? ▼

I am interested in the following policy areas (select all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict and Humanitarian Settings	<input type="checkbox"/> Survivor and Victim Support
<input type="checkbox"/> Measurement and Statistical Methods	<input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics, Business Regulation and Supply Chains
<input type="checkbox"/> Development Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Rural Development
<input type="checkbox"/> Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and Displacement	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> International Justice	

What is the main purpose for visiting/downloading research from Delta 8.7?

<input type="checkbox"/> Academic research	<input type="checkbox"/> Research for a company/business/firm (private sector legal compliance)
<input type="checkbox"/> Research for an NGO/civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Research for a government.
<input type="checkbox"/> Research to inform policy(ies) relevant to Target 8.7 issues.	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal interest
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Sign up for the Delta 8.7 newsletter [here](#)

No Thanks
Submit

A user information request prompt on D8GD website after downloading a graph to PNG:
<https://delta87.org/rg-dashboards/global-dashboard/>

Summary

A total of 12 internationally comparable dashboards were reviewed and assessed against 3 categories: general design features, basic user functionality, and unique and relevant features. For general design features, dashboards were reviewed and tested for 10 general features, receiving a rating of Yes or No: whether users could interact with data, use of table data, use of graph data, use of unique chart data, use of maps, ability to drilldown for disaggregated data, last updated notice for data, whether the dashboard could be viewed in more than one language, easy print button on pages, and a search function. For basic user functionality, dashboard pages and data presentations were reviewed and tested for overall visual presentation and ease of use in terms of user layout and functionality, receiving a rating of Poor, Fair, or Good for either indicator. For unique and relevant features, dashboards were reviewed and tested for potentially applicable and replicable features for incorporation into the NSSS M&E dashboard, with identified features being rated on applicability and replicability. Applicability was rated in terms of relevance and fit for the NSSS M&E dashboard, receiving a score of Low, Medium, or High applicability. Replicability was rated in terms of design incorporation difficulty and feasibility into the NSSS M&E dashboard, receiving a score of Easy, Medium, or Hard replicability.

The Summary Assessment table contains the summary findings for the 12 dashboards reviewed for general design features and basic user functionality. Regarding general design features, the following dashboards incorporated each feature: 12/12 dashboards were interactive, 10/12 made use of table data, 12/12 used graphs, only 4/12 used some type of unique chart for displaying data, 9/12 used maps, 8/12 have the ability for users to drilldown to more specific information, only 3/12 had a last updated notice for specific data entries, 5/12 dashboards could be fully displayed in more than one language, 3/10 had readily available easy-print buttons regularly displayed, and 4/12 dashboards had a built-in search toolbar.

Summary Assessment												
Details	WSPD	ASPIRE	SPR-C19	USR	NSR	WID	OWID	Euro stat	ESRD	MIMU	SDD	D8GD
General Design Features												
Interactive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Graphs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unique Charts	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Maps	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Drilldown	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Last Updated	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Multilingual	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Print	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Search	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Basic User Functionality												
Visual	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair
Ease of Use	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Poor

Regarding basic user functionality, the ratings across the 12 dashboards varied greatly considering visual presentation and ease of use. While only 1 dashboard scored Poor in both metrics, 4 dashboards scored Fair in both metrics, and 4 dashboards scored Good in both metrics. A total of 3 dashboards had mixed ratings. Important design aspects that translated into a high visual score were unified colour schemes, standardised formatting, not too much information, and white background with lots of spacing. Important design aspects that translated into a high ease of use score include website responsiveness in terms of page and visual loading times, clear headers and sidebars, clearly labelled data points around visuals, and functioning tools.

The Unique Features table provides a list of identified features found. A total of 29 unique features were identified. Features are listed in order of priority: high applicability / easy replicability to low applicability / hard replicability.

Summary of Unique Features					
SI	Unique Feature	Description	Applicability	Dashboard Incorporation	Replicability
1	Table / Graph Switching	Switch data view from table to graph	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
2	Table / Graph / Map Switching	Switch data view from table or graph to map view	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
3	Full Screen Graph	View graph in full screen	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
4	Dashboard Methodological Note	PDF downloaded methodological note on using dashboard	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
5	Copy Link	Button to copy link to specific image or page	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
6	Glossary Search	URL-linked-glossary of all pages	High	As is	Easy
7	Table Row / Column Mouse Highlighter	Automatic highlight of column and row data when mouse hovered over; and fixed highlight when data point clicked	High	As is, where relevant	Easy
8	Map Indicator View	View social protection coverage against indicators on a map	High	As is, where relevant	Medium

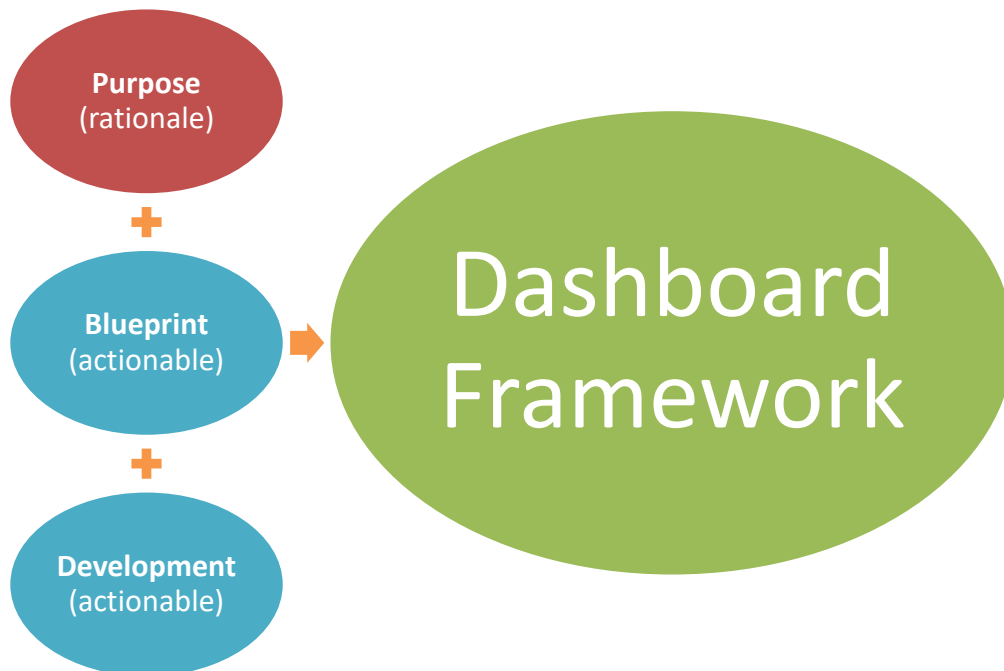
9	Embed URL	Button to Embed URL, report, or graphic into third-party website	High	As is	Medium
10	Report Builder	Custom report builder tool	High	As is	Medium
11	Glossary	Terminology glossary	Medium	As is, English and Bangla	Easy
12	Graph Image Print	Download graphs as PNG, JPG, or SVG	Medium	As is, where relevant	Easy
13	Image Print	Download any image	Medium	As is, where relevant	Easy
14	Pop-out Information Box	Button for pop-out information box	Medium	As is, where relevant	Easy
15	User Information Request	Fillable form for collecting dashboard user information	Medium	As is	Easy
16	Data SDG Linking	Data linked to SDG indicators	High	As is, where relevant	Hard
17	Partner Registration	Dashboard user registration request form for non-official users	High	As is	Hard
18	Table / Graph Format Changing	Ability to change graph type (e.g., bar, scatter, line), and change graph colours	Medium	As is, where relevant	Medium
19	Share	Button to share graph or image to Facebook or Twitter	Medium	As is	Medium
20	Branded Image Print	Downloaded images and graphs have organisational name and logo inserted	Medium	As is	Medium
21	Apply Settings to All Graphs	Apply custom graph setting to all graphs for user session	Medium	As is	Medium
22	Organisational Twitter Link	Button that links to dashboard	Low	As is, where relevant	Easy

		organisational owner's Twitter profile			
23	Heat Map Mode	Change maps between absolute values and relative values	Medium	As is, where relevant	Medium
24	Dashboard Tutorial Video	Externally linked or in-built dashboard tutorial video	Medium	As is, where relevant	Hard
25	Map to Graph Data	Build graph data by click on geographic units in a map	Low	As is, where relevant	Medium
26	Save Custom Report	Save custom report settings on local device	Medium	As is	Hard
27	Full Share	Button to share graph or image to any social media platform	Low	As is, where relevant	Medium
28	Map Maker	Custom map maker using data, pins, text, and colour coding	Medium	As is	Hard
29	News Feed	Dashboard home page news feed on latest uploads	Low	As is	Medium

Collectively, the assessment findings are used to recommend best practice design and user functionality, combined with unique features, that would be beneficial for the users and stakeholders of the NSSS M&E dashboard. In terms of general design features, while none of the 12 dashboards reviewed incorporated all 10 features, they are all easy to incorporate and would greatly increase the overall user experience. Regarding basic user functionality, there are some common themes among well performing dashboards. It is important for dashboards to use a common, well-balanced colour scheme; incorporate only specific and digestible pieces of information per dashboard page, use a white background with adequate spacing, and ensure standardised text formatting. Additional key design considerations include having high resolution visuals, a slightly glossy colour scheme, and for tool icons to be intuitive and most importantly functional.

Dashboard Framework

The following framework provides details on the purpose, dashboard blueprint, and development cycle for the NSSS M&E Dashboard. The purpose sections are for demonstrating the need, utility, and support for stakeholders, particularly GoB administrators and policy-makers. The design blueprint and development cycle sections are meant as actionable guidance for dashboard development stakeholders.



Purpose includes:

- Business Case for Policy Makers

Dashboard Blueprint includes:

- Design Architecture
- Systems Configuration
- Institutional Arrangement
- Data Storage and Privacy
- Governance Arrangement
- Core Functionality and Features

Development Cycle includes:

- Development Methodology
 - Development Steps
-

Business Case for Policy Makers

The business case for developing a NSSS M&E Dashboard can be directly linked to official guidance, the overall M&E assessment findings within this report, and the demand from GoB line ministry and SSN programmatic staff.

Official Guidance

The NSSS has a built-in reform objective of moving to managing social protection from a results-based perspective. This includes regular monitoring of the overall NSSS reform process and the monitoring and evaluation of social safety net programmatic performance. Specifically, the NSSS calls for¹:

- Institutionalising M&E at the national level
- Establishing a platform for results-based monitoring
- Develop a M&E Framework for evaluation of NSSS implementation
- Establish a system for regular M&E data reporting to the Central Management Committee (CMC)
- Preparation of annual reports on the performance of NSSS, including reform progress and social safety net delivery

The mandate of the CMC is provide oversight of the overall NSSS reform progress, providing strategic guidance to line ministries and ensuring accountability. Due to the transformative nature and scope of work of the NSSS, there are 86 programmatic reform performance indicators and 50 institutional reform performance indicators for a total of 136 performance indicators in the NSSS Action Plan 2015-2021. The number of performance indicators in the NSSS Action Plan 2021-2026 will be in the same range. These performance indicators are spread out across approximately 20 NSSS implementing line ministries. Currently, there is no central repository for keeping track of reform progress. Individual line ministry reform progress is tracked by line ministry without a systematically coordinated method of reform implementation tracking. In 2019, the NSSS Mid-Term Implementation Review (MTIR) was completed. The MTIR assessed the overall reform progress of reforms laid out in the NSSS Action Plan 2015-2021. While many reforms were completed or on-track, there were challenge reform areas that were off-track. The MTIR noted that the methodological approach to completing the assessment relied on dozens of individual Key Informant Interviews with line ministry personnel, specific, semi-structured questionnaires for some line ministries, and document collection to support claims on reform progress². Due to the time-consuming and resource-intensive nature of such an exercise, the regular, coordinated assessment of reform progress in this manner is not feasible. Therefore, the CMC's role in providing effective oversight is extremely challenging due to the lack of regular data on reform progress.

In response to the aforementioned challenge, the MTIR, in its Recommendation 7, specifically outlined a proposal for a web-based NSSS implementation dashboard. The dashboard would be used by line ministries and the CMC for NSSS reform progress tracking.

A NSSS M&E Dashboard with a central component of digitising NSSS reform progress tracking, including evidence collection and CMC validation directly responds to MTIR Recommendation 7. The

¹ General Economics Division (2015) *National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh*, pp. 82 – 90.

² Policy Research Institute (2019) *Midterm Progress Review on Implementation of the National Social Security Strategy*, pp. 4 – 6.

Dashboard would enable the CMC to provide effective oversight of NSSS reform progress. The Dashboard would be a tool for the CMC to set criteria for Line Ministry Annual Performance Agreements (APA) and regular data from which to assess and evaluate performance. Line Ministry decision-makers would be better equipped on identifying challenging reform areas, assessing progress against timelines, and implementing solutions to advance reforms. It would also promote inter-ministerial accountability and public transparency. Additionally, including a NSSS M&E Dashboard component on SSN programmatic data directly responds to the outlined vision in the NSSS for a national approach to social protection results-based management and M&E. This Dashboard component would enable national M&E reporting and regular, reliable data for policy-makers and other social protection stakeholders in responding to the dynamic needs of the country's population. The two Dashboard components combined, would also allow for regular, relevant reporting against a NSSS M&E Framework, which calls for NSSS implementation evaluation using a holistic approach.

Overall M&E Assessment Findings

While the recent development of many individual SSN MISs has positioned some departments and line ministries with the potential capability to provide regular M&E reporting, a more coordinated, whole-of-government approach would further strengthen the entire social security system. As identified in the assessment, the institutional M&E readiness of all GoB-owned MISs has areas for improvement. Specifically, the lack of updated SSN M&E policies and guidelines, and the lack of SSN MIS M&E policies and guidelines means that SSN operational staff are preparing, processing, and utilising reporting in compartmentalised ways. While individual SSN M&E reporting is required, the NSSS calls for a national approach to M&E. Therefore, leadership at the national level through a NSSS M&E Dashboard that consolidates individual SSN MIS beneficiary data would set the stage for a more consolidate, whole-of-government approach. Implementing departments would have easy and regular access to consolidated beneficiary data, benefiting not just individual SSN decision-making, but also Line Ministry decision-making. The Dashboard would significantly strengthen M&E at the national level.

GoB Demand

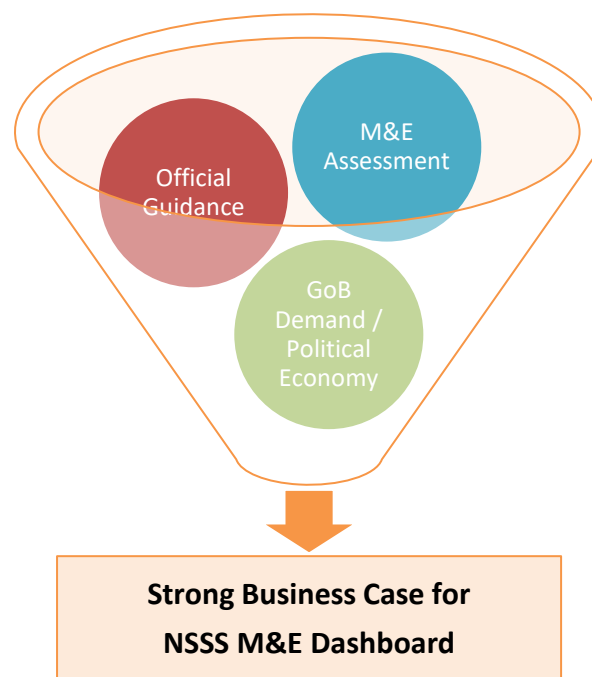
An independently recurring request from department personnel discovered during the assessment was to have a consolidated approach to higher level M&E, including through the use of inter-ministerial / department governance. As the NSSS M&E Dashboard will receive its data from all NSSS implementing line ministries / departments, and user accessibility can be disseminated, an opportunity to dramatically improve government coordination is available.

Further, the GoB objective of coordinating social protection in terms of citizen life-cycle and Thematic Clusters has been on-going for years, as outlined in the NSSS. However, due to the availability of SSN MIS data being mostly compartmentalised, aside from the DSS MIS, efficient and effective life-cycle and Thematic Cluster decision-making has been inhibited. The NSSS M&E Dashboard could solve this challenge by linking incoming SSN MIS data to life-cycle and Thematic Cluster categories, with dynamically available reporting. Inter-ministerial / departmental decision-making could then be made on the basis of joint information regularly available.

Another on-going social protection issue in Bangladesh has been the budgeting and subsequent geographic distribution of programmatic coverage³. Unequitable distribution of SSN coverage includes both urban-rural and what has been called an East-West divide^{4, 5}. Although the decision-making behind social protection budget preparation and subsequent SSN coverage is a complicated process with lots of competing factors, the lack of regularly accessible, consolidated SSN data linked to geo-political areas has been an issue. The NSSS M&E Dashboard would respond to this issue by providing consolidated geo-political beneficiary data, derived from the same data from individual SSN MISs, on a regular basis from which to inform decision-making and improve transparency.

Political Economy

Throughout the assessment and key informant interviews, GoB support for a NSSS M&E Dashboard was strong. A super-majority of personnel who were asked if such a Dashboard would be beneficial to line ministry / department programmatic operations and performance, provided a positive response. Respondents noted that it would substantially improve the ability to monitor and track NSSS reform progress and enhance inter-ministerial coordination.



³ Sifat, R. I. (2021) 'Social Safety Net (SSN) Programs in Bangladesh: Issues and Challenges', *Journal of Social Services Research*, 47(4), pp. 455 – 457.

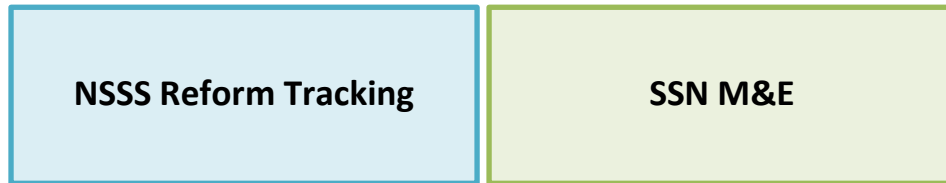
⁴ Rahman, S. (2018) 'A Critical Examination of Inter-temporal Spatial Poverty Trends in Bangladesh: The Case of the East-West Divide', *South Asia Economic Journal*, 19(1), pp. 108 – 123.

⁵ Mahmood, S. A. (2021) 'Why is poverty decreasing faster in some districts than in others?', *Dhaka Tribune*, 2 August. Available at: <https://www.dhakatribune.com/business/2021/08/02/op-ed-why-is-poverty-decreasing-faster-in-some-districts-than-in-others>.

Dashboard Blueprint

The NSSS M&E Dashboard can be developed to serve two distinct, but inter-connected functions: NSSS Reform Tracking and SSN M&E.

One Dashboard: Two Functions



NSSS Reform Tracking

The NSSS Reform Tracking dashboard component would provide information on NSSS implementation progress measured against the NSSS Action Plan 2021-2026. Stakeholders would be able to view and generate dynamic reports on NSSS reform progress by Line Ministry, Thematic Cluster, Programmatic Reforms, Institutional Reforms, and All Reforms.

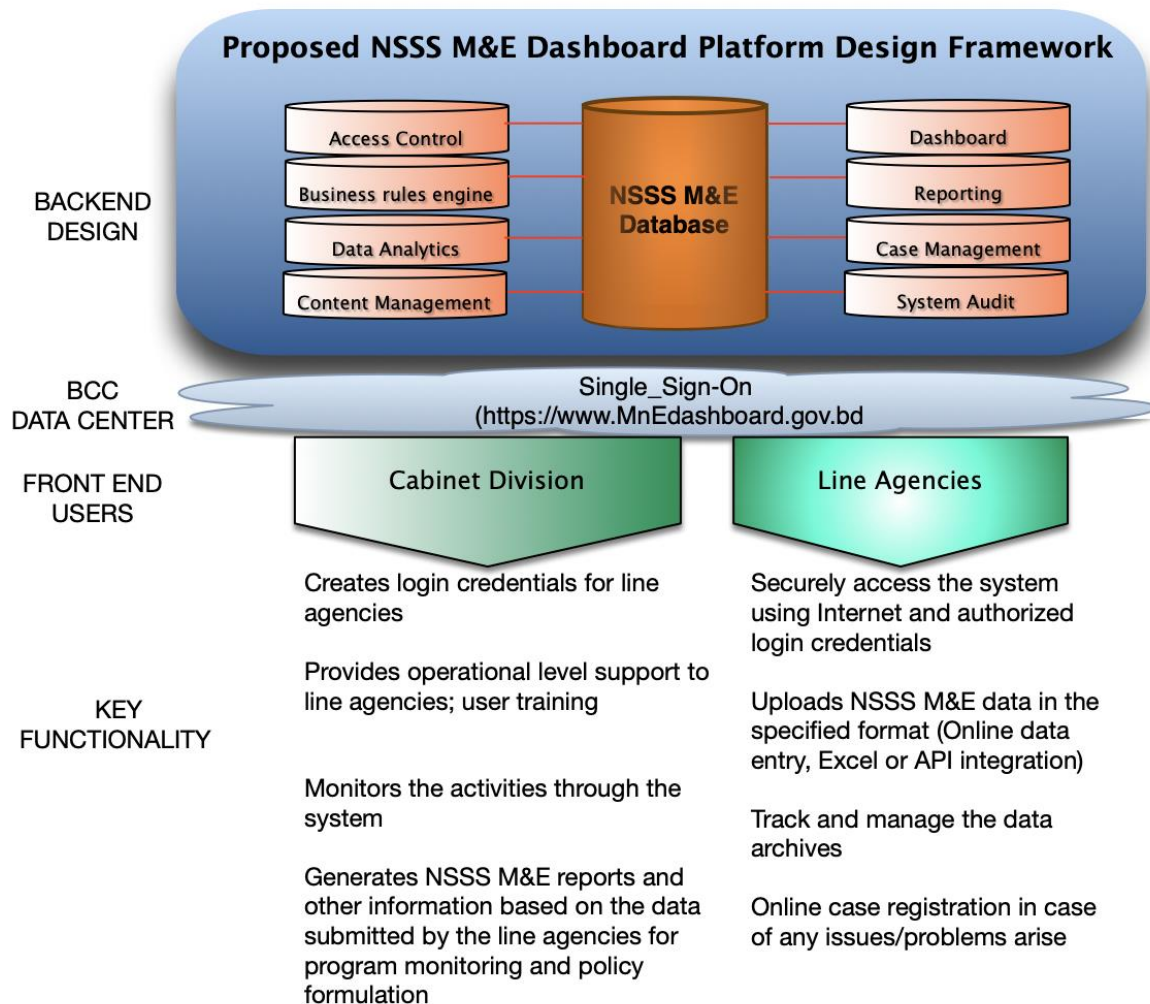
The NSSS Action Plan 2021-2026 would be re-created on the dashboard, with objectives, activities (reform), performance indicator (measurement of status), responsible ministry, and timeframe. Functionality would be added for each reform, including: status (complete, incomplete, in-progress), comment entry on status, document evidence upload, responsible ministry reform sign-off, CMC verification, report builder, and search.

SSN M&E

The SSN M&E dashboard component would provide consolidated information on SSN data. The dashboard would utilise existing, non-identifiable beneficiary data from SSN MISs. Stakeholders would be able to view and generate dynamic M&E reports based on consolidated SSN data. Stakeholders could generate information by Line Ministry, Thematic Cluster, individual SSNs, Life-Cycle, and All Data. Stakeholders could also generation disaggregated information on the number of active beneficiaries, number of cumulative beneficiaries, benefit values, sex, age, and geographic location. Integral functionality would include view dynamic data, the ability to generate dynamic reports, and search.

Design Architecture

The following diagram outlines the overall NSSS M&E Dashboard design architecture, including the key system modules: dashboard user interface, access control, business rules engine, data analytics, content management, reporting, case management, and system audit. The user functionality, separated by user management levels of Cabinet Division and all other users, is also outlined. A detailed description of each part of the structural framework follows.



The NSSS M&E Dashboard would be developed in a centralized web-based architecture. Best practice international standards and design principles should be followed throughout the development of the Dashboard.

Centralized Web-based Architecture: a fully web-based platform can be centrally hosted in a secure environment that could only be accessed using authorized login ID and password credentials with two-factor authentication inbuilt.

Information Standardisation: data flows across the platform should be standardised to ensure that no inconsistent data or incomplete data are recorded into the system. The system would ensure and maintain a complete data integrity with strong data validation procedures and techniques applied before uploading the data by the line ministries / departments.

Scalable: ensures that the system's backend architecture and front-end interfaces (user interface [UI] / user experience [UX]) could further be enhanced or expanded to allow for the incorporation of new business needs functions without having to go through major system re-engineering.

Modular: ensures that the navigation and data visibility within the platform is based on the user access rights and privileges; only modules that are assigned to the users would be accessible for the line ministries / departments; the national level should full control access across the system's modules.

Single-Sign-On (SSO): the system would be made accessible and securely authenticated using a common URL (for instance, <https://MnEdashboard.gov.bd>) for all the stakeholders while the access to the system modules are controlled and navigated based on the granted user privileges.

Secure and Data Protection: would ensure any data transmission within the system or in-transit are fully secure with proven methods of data encryption algorithm in built adhering to the best international standards and data protection techniques.

Up-to-Date and Accurate Reporting: would provide a user friendly tool and dashboard to generate raw data into a meaningful information for well informed decision making, policy formulation, and monitoring purposes.

Key System Module: Access Control: The system would provide functionality to centrally administer and control the users thereby enabling the system administrator to create and/or disable users and assign necessary system privileges for data visibility. For instance, an authorized user of the DSS would login to the online *NSSS M&E Dashboard platform*, be able to view and search NSSS M&E data, and generate dynamic reports, whereas the system administrator would be able to manage Access Control, Case Management, System Audit, etc.

Key System Module: Business Rules Engine: The system would provide functionality to retrieve SSN M&E data. Two types of data retrieval functionality would exist, depending on the management of the SSN, whether by MIS or not.

Option 1: Automatic Electronic Data Retrieval

For SSNs using a MIS, e.g., DSS MIS, it would be feasible to facilitate a data information exchange using an API/Web Services. After developing and integrating the necessary connection, the NSSS M&E Dashboard would automatically retrieve select SSN data.

Option 2: Manual Online Data Entry

For SSNs that do not have a MIS, it would be necessary to provide a manual entry function. Within the NSSS M&E Dashboard, a standardised data template on the Dashboard can be created which would be mapped to the individual SSN. Assigned users of the individual SSN

would then login into the NSSS M&E Dashboard and upload data from their template to the NSSS M&E Dashboard template. Data for that SSN would then be populated in the NSSS M&E Dashboard and accessible to applicable users for searching, viewing, and reporting. Additionally, a format for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and other data, can be developed for the NSSS M&E Dashboard in order to make use of other high-quality sources of data.

Key System Module: Content Management: This module would facilitate Dashboard users to upload scanned documents or images as a supporting document the NSSS Reform Tracking component. An additional document verification from an authorised user, e.g., Cabinet Division, could be added.

Key System Module: Search Engine: The search engine functionality would allow Dashboard users to search key words to filter results on the NSSS Reform Tracking and SSN M&E components. Additionality search functionality features, such as a list of fixed search options, could also be incorporated.

Key System Module: Dashboard: A full design of the UI/UX to allow for users at different access levels to engage in Dashboard functions, including visuals, data representation, feature usage, report building, and drilldown functions.

Key System Module: Reporting: This module would provide various kinds of pre-defined reports necessary for users for each Dashboard component. Dynamic report-building functionality can also be added.

Key System Module: Case Management: This module would enable non-administrative users to electronically register system operation issues for ticket-resolution. Administrative users would be able to monitor all tickets, track issues, respond to queries, resolve general issues, and troubleshoot technical issues. The module should maintain a database of which user registered an issue, type of issue, timestamp, and resolution pathway.

Key System Module: System Audit: This module would help track the overall data security aspects related to the integrity of the Dashboard and data. Users logs and data logs would be maintained. The module should be designed in a manner that once an entry / data is registered in the Dashboard, it never gets deleted permanently. This would allow for administrative data audits.

Systems Configuration

The NSSS M&E Dashboard should be developed using open source tools for frontend development, such as HTML, CSS, MS Dot Net Core, or Vue.JS. For backend development, Java and PostGre SQL can be used. The system can be deployed on a Linux operating system located at the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC). Apache Tomcat should be used for the Web Server.

Recommended NSSS M&E Dashboard System Configuration	
Server Location	Bangladesh Computer Council
Server Operating System	Linux
Frontend Developer Language	HTML, CSS, MS Dot Net Core, Vue.JS

Backend Developer Language	Java, PostGre SQL
Web Server	Apache Tomcat

System Hosting Requirements

The following minimum ICT infrastructure is required for the NSSS M&E Dashboard:

- High-end servers with virtualized machines
- Load Balancer
- Switches
- At least 100 Mbps Internet Bandwidth
- SAN storage
- Routers and firewalls

Institutional Arrangement

The physical assets of the Dashboard should be located at the Bangladesh Computer Council. Development control of the Dashboard should remain with the SSPS programme until validated by GoB M&E Committee.

Data Storage and Privacy

In order to limit data storage and privacy concerns, it is recommended that for the SSN M&E component of the NSSS M&E Dashboard, only non-identifiable beneficiary data are stored. All of the M&E reporting capabilities can be utilised for stakeholders using such information. Regardless, a system storage and privacy policy should be developed during development of the Dashboard, in alignment with the needs of line ministry / departments connecting to the Dashboard via API / Web Services integration.

Governance Arrangement

During the development and prototyping phase, the SSPS programme should have full administrative and user rights control. After the full development of the dashboard, administrative control should be shared between the Cabinet Division and the SSPS programme, including a full-time Dashboard administrator.

Core Functionality and Features

The core functionality and features of the Dashboard should revolve around utilising the available Dashboard data for NSSS Reform Tracking and SSN M&E report generation in both Bangla and English. Data should be available to be viewed in disaggregated formats, along multiple categories, wherever possible. Such data disaggregation includes by Line Ministry, Department, SSN, Thematic Cluster, Life-Cycle, Programmatic Reform, Institutional Reform, Beneficiary Age, Beneficiary Sex, Beneficiary Benefits, and Geographic Location (Division, District, Upazila, Union).

Data Disaggregation	Description
Line Ministry	Name / BBS Code
Department	Name / BBS Code
Thematic Cluster	Name
Social Safety Net	Name

Life-Cycle	Name
Reform Type	Programmatic or Institutional
Beneficiary Age	Number
Beneficiary Sex	Male / Female / Other
Beneficiary Benefit	Numeric Value
Geographic Location	Division or District or Upazila or Union

Development Methodology

The overall development methodology should adhere to 2 core principles:

1. The Agile software development cycle: this will allow for an iterative process of development that will best suit the dynamic needs of the customer, the GoB.
2. With user experience in mind: including having key performance metrics on the Dashboard for both components that relevant and useful to the userbase; visual appealing and interesting user layout; and a simple and accessible design that uses clean, accurate, and easy-to-understand features and functionality.

Pre-Development

While the NSSS Reform Tracking component does not require any API / Web Services connection to existing SSN MISs, the SSN M&E component does. Therefore, before development begins, formal approval from the Cabinet Division will be required to:

- Gain permission for API / Web Services integration of existing SSN MISs
- Gain permission for informal and formal SSN MIS data sharing
- Be provided with SSN MIS focal points throughout the development of the Dashboard

A formal authorisation letter or Government Order would facilitate these needs.

Development: Phase I: Inception and Design Validation (2 months)

Phase I of development of the Dashboard involves inception planning with the SSPS programme. The following activities should be included:

- Inception Meeting
- Business Case Review
- Business Needs Meeting
- Agreement on Business Needs
- Design Architecture Review
- Design Architecture Meeting
- Agreement on Design Architecture
- Wireframing
- Inception Report
- Agreement for Development to Proceed

Development: Phase II: Prototyping

(4 months)

Phase II of the development of the Dashboard involves applying the Agile software development cycle. The physical and software assets and tools should be prepared. Initial user layout, functionality, and API / Web Services connections should be developed. Activities include:

- Procurement of physical assets
- Hosting secured at Bangladesh Computer Council
- Preparation of software development tools
- Key System Modules developed, including web-based login
- Component 1 (NSSS Reform Tracking) user interface developed
- Component 2 (SSN M&E) user interface developed
- Core functionality developed:
 - Data visualisation
 - Report builder
 - Search
- Testing, Customer Feedback, Iteration, Validation

Development: Phase III: API Connections, Iteration, Custom Modules, Special Functionality

(4 months)

Phase III of the development of the Dashboard is based on specific customer feedback, including SSPS programme and other GoB stakeholders. Users should be invited to test the Dashboard, identify problems, recommend current modular iterations, and request new modular developments and special functions. Activities include:

- API / Web Services Connections to SSN MISs
- SSPS Programme and GoB high-level feedback
- User creation, invitations, and beta testing
- Initial diagnostics and testing by operational team
- Beta test user problem identification
- Beta test user iteration recommendations
- Beta test user new modular and special function requests
- Integration of M&E Framework module
- Fine-tuning existing modules and connections
- Prototyping requested modular developments
- Prototyping special functionality (data visualisations, tools, etc.)

Development: Phase IV: Development Finalisation and Operational Handover

(2 months)

Phase IV of the development of the Dashboard completes development work and hands operations over to the SSPS Programme and GoB. Activities include:

- SSPS Programme and GoB high-level validation
 - Full diagnostics and testing by operational team
 - Fine-tuning all now existing modules, connections, and functionality
 - Full Dashboard deployment
 - System design document
 - User manual development
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- Source code handover
 - GoB formal presentation
 - Training of Cabinet Division, SSPS Programme, and other GoB personnel

Post Development

A Dashboard maintenance contract will be required to ensure operational continuity over the long-term. Therefore, it is recommended that the SSPS Programme procure a 1-year maintenance contract.

Core responsibilities include:

- Troubleshooting and minor code enhancements
 - Distributing updates and patches
 - Service desk for case management resolution
 - Log documentation for audit reporting
 - 48-hour response window for case management responses, email responses, calls, and other technical support
 - Direct technical assistance to SSPS Programme, Cabinet Division, and other GoB personnel
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Recommendations for Further Research / Action

1. Many of the SSN programs have M&E manuals, however, they are all outdated. While some of the manuals can be located on the websites of the ministries / departments, not all of them can. Therefore, this recommendation comes in multiple parts:
 - a. Conduct a mapping and assessment exercise of all SSN M&E manuals. It should be noted that most of the SSN manuals are written only in Bangla.
 - b. Update all SSN M&E manuals that are no longer relevant. It is possible this will include 100% of SSN M&E manuals.
 - c. Upload and provide easy direction to, and downloadable access to, every SSN M&E manual on ministry / department websites.
 2. After the fully operationalization of the NSSS Reform Tracking and SSN M&E dashboard, it would be extremely beneficial to host several rounds of inter-ministerial learning workshops to on-board all ministries. This would allow for focal points to be assigned, live training to take place, and disseminate the accessibility of the dashboard. Accessibility, functionality, and report generation should be trained. Additionally, focal points should be trained on how such information can be used on a regular basis to inform policy and decision-making.
 3. Once fully operationalized, the dashboard should be monitored and checked by an MIS unit formed of MIS personnel from relevant ministries / departments. This would ensure regular usage, practical dissemination, and troubleshooting could take place. The CMC can authorize such a working group / committee to be established with a formal terms of reference and assigned focal points.
 4. Research on an updated basket-of-goods for comparing against inflation would significantly help policy-makers when determining the value of benefit transfers of the SSNs. A regularly updated inflation basket-of-goods value could be integrated into the dashboard and used as a comparison point against each individual SSN benefit value over time.
 5. While the political support for the dashboard is high, there are some challenges with payment solutions among the implementing SSNs. These include payment solutions from mobile-money providers, iBAS++, Bangladesh Post Office, and others. A comprehensive political economy assessment supplemented by technical challenges assessment would benefit the Cabinet Division and CMC in better accelerating NSSS reforms and improve operational solutions. Ensuring the validation of payments, bounce-back, grievance, and other payment matters was a recurring theme among consulted stakeholders.
 6. Although the GoB has already announced that a transition to universal Old Age Allowance is on the long-term agenda, there are many other SSNs that are not universal although comparable countries' SSNs are universal. Therefore, using the Old Age Allowance as a breakthrough SSN for universal policy-making, it would be beneficial to policy-makers to explicitly understand the political economy of targeting this SSN. Completing a political economy assessment of targeting Old Age Allowance would build support for the universal
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pathway by identifying all the costs associated with targeting in Bangladesh. This could lead to increased support for other SSNs as well.

7. The CMC should use the dashboard geographic reporting function to review and identify geographic inequalities by distribution of SSNs. On a regular basis, CMC, and Thematic Clusters should review the geographic distribution against population, SSN coverage, and poverty levels, to support the financial processes, including annual budgets and the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework.
8. Once the dashboard is fully operationalized, the CMC should consider opening up accessibility to development partners. There are a high number of development partners operating in Bangladesh, some in direct partnerships with ministries / departments, and some independently. Allowing accessing to the dashboard would provide a significant source of regularly updated information to a large network of development partners, improving their ability to target resources and programming throughout the country.

Meetings and Consultations

SI	Date	Mode	Organisation	Attendees
1	10 March 2022	Zoom	Cabinet Division	Khaled Hasan Joint Secretary
			SSPS, UNDP	Aminul Arifeen National Project Manager
				Mahfuzul Bari ICT Technology Specialist
				SM Siam Admin and Financial Officer
			UNV	Mirza Mahmud UNV
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist
				Harun Ur Rashid Field Coordinator and Data Analyst
Justus Oguna MIS & IT Systems Adviser				
2	22 March 2022	Zoom	Cabinet Division	Khaled Hasan Joint Secretary
			SSPS, UNDP	Mahfuzul Bari ICT Technology Specialist
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Ashish Joti Team Leader
				Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist
3	5 April 2022	In-person	Cabinet Division	Khaled Hasan Joint Secretary
				Murshida Sharmin Deputy Secretary
				Rahat Anwar Additional Secretary
			Ministry of Social Welfare	Khadiza Naznin Deputy Secretary
				Dr. Shah Alam Additional Secretary
			Ministry of Food	Md. Mobarak Hossain System Analyst
			Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Mehedi Hayat Abbasi Deputy Secretary
			Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	Abul Kalam Khan Additional Secretary
			SSPS, UNDP	Mahfuzul Bari ICT Technology Specialist

SI	Date	Mode	Organisation	Attendees
		Zoom	Department of Social Services	Farid Ahmed Molla Additional Director
				Md. Sabbir Iman Director
			Department of Women Affairs	Rubina Ghani Program Director
			Ministry of Labour and Employment	Dr. Mohammad Abdul Kader Deputy Secretary
			Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Lutfun Nahar Deputy Secretary
			Department of Disaster Management	Md. Atiqul Haque Director General
			Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Md. Ruhul Amin Additional Secretary (Development)
			Local Government Division	Jesmin Parvin Deputy Secretary
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
			Ashish Joti Team Leader	
			Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist	
4	7 April 2022	Zoom	BRAC	M.S.I. Shahin Manager, ICT & MIS BRAC Education Programme
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist
5	11 April 2022	In-person	Department of Social Services	Farid Ahmed Molla Additional Director Old Age Allowance Section
			Finance Division	Hasanul Matin Joint Secretary
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
6	13 April 2022	In-person	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Mehedi Hayat Abbasi Deputy Secretary
				Md. Enamul Haque Programmer
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
7	13 April 2022	In-person	Department of Women Affairs	Rubina Ghani Program Director
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
8	18 April 2022	In-person	Directorate of Disaster Management	Suman Kar Database Management Specialist

SI	Date	Mode	Organisation	Attendees
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
9	19 April 2022	In-person	Ministry of Food	Mr. Mobarak Hossain System Analyst
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
10	19 April 2022	In-person	Directorate of Technical Education	S.M. Abu Sadat Attached Officer Stipend Cell
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
11	21 April 2022	Zoom	Finance Division	Abul Basher Md. Amir Uddin Deputy Secretary
				Dr. Mohammad Hossain Deputy Secretary
				Dulal Chandra Panday Senior Functional Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Muhammad Shaiful Islam Senior IT Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Md. Sajidur Rahman Junior IT Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Nahid Sultana Junior IT Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Shabbir Ibn Daud Junior Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Jerin Akhter Junior Consultant BACS & iBAS++
				Syeda Mahmuda Haque Liza Junior Consultant BACS & iBAS++
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist
12	27 April 2022	Zoom	General Economics Division	Kawser Ahmed Member (Secretary) Planning Commission
			SSPS, UNDP	Aminul Arifeen National Project Manager
				Mahfuzul Bari ICT Technology Specialist
				Mehrin Karim

SI	Date	Mode	Organisation	Attendees
				Research Officer
				Raiqah Walie-Khan Communications Officer
				SM Siam Admin and Financial Officer
			MSL	Abdullah Noman Research and Data Expert
				Daniel Winstanley M&E Specialist
				Justus Oguna MIS & IT Systems Adviser



Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme
Cabinet Division and
General Economics Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission

