

**Record Notes of the workshop on
Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) for Social
Protection**



4 August 2022

Hotel InterContinental, Dhaka

Organized by

Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme

Cabinet Division and General Economics Division



Background of the Workshop

Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) is a diagnostic tool designed to map the key elements of a social protection system in a country. CODI provides a coherent framework for a systematic analysis of SP systems. It facilitates mapping of the elements of the national social protection system; analysis of the SP system performance against national objectives and an agreed standardized set of criteria; and identification of a set of entry level policy reform options.

It analyses social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of performance criteria over time. It may serve as an evidence base for country dialogue on how to strengthen a social protection system. However, CODI is not meant to do cross-country comparisons.

CODI has three separate modules to diagnose different aspects of social protection. The modules are social protection system analysis, programme performance assessment and analysis of delivery system. The practitioners of social protection may sometimes come across the topic CODI or Core Diagnostic Instrument. This tool, developed a few years back by a team of Inter Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA), is very important for social protection diagnostic studies. It has been recommended in the NSSS Action Plan as an important instrument to assess and diagnose the social protection systems of the country and evaluate performance of the programmes.

The workshop on 'Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI) for evaluation of Bangladesh's Social Security Programmes,' took place on 4 August 2022 at Hotel InterContinental, Dhaka. Mr Md. Shamsul Arefin, Secretary, Coordination and Reforms, Cabinet Division graced the occasion as Chief Guest, while it was chaired by Ms. Sanjida Sobhan, ndc, Additional Secretary (Reforms), Cabinet Division. The participants included the senior level officials of social security implementing ministries, development partners, academicians of Dhaka University and IT specialists.

The workshop was hosted by the National Project Director (NPD) of the SSPS Programme, Ms. Murshida Sharmin, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division. A presentation on the basic concept of CODI was given by Mr. Mohammad Khaled Hasan, Joint Secretary, Cabinet Division. The Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme of Cabinet Division and General Economics Division (GED), funded by DFAT & UNDP, provided overall supports in organizing the workshop.

Objective

The objective of the workshop was to;

1. Orient the Senior Government Officials on Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) for evaluating social security programmes;
2. Evaluate Bangladesh social protection programmes on the scale of CODI as baseline study.

Inauguration of the Workshop

Welcome speech by

Ms. Murshida Sharmin

National Project Director, SSPS Programme
and Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division



Ms. Murshida Sharmin National Project Director, SSPS Programme and Deputy Secretary Cabinet Division explained said that it needs to be mentioned that the CODI may serve as a tool for performance evaluation of social protection system and individual programmes, but it is not equivalent to the results-based M&E system as proposed in the NSSS. She added that for the purpose of creating M&E system, a frame- work has been prepared and detailed plans are underway of preparation to make it operational. An M&E committee headed by the Member (Senior Secretary) GED is working to finalize the detail operational modalities for the M&E system. Before that system is in place, the CODI can serve as a complementary role in measuring the performance and status of social protection programmes in the country.

Introductory Speech by

Ms. Sanzida Sobhan ndc

Additional Secretary (Reforms)
Cabinet Division



Ms. Sanzida Sobhan ndc, Additional Secretary (Reforms), Cabinet Division mentioned that despite impressive achievement in different socio-economic indicators in the past decades, Bangladesh is confronting some perennial and looming labour market challenges. Some of those challenges include low and stagnant female labour force participation, very high and persistent youth unemployment and underemployment, extreme reliance on the informal sectors for employment, virtually non-existent unemployment protection measures for the working-age population etc. Presence of such challenges might thwart the future course of action in realizing the long-term development goals.

She said that for instance, Bangladesh aspires to become a middle-income country by 2031 and a developed country by 2041. Moreover, the country is set to graduate out from the LDC country group by 2026. Therefore, tackling the Labour market issues is extremely important for achieving the pre-set development milestones within the stipulated timeframe.

Workshop concept paper presented by

Mr. Mohammad Khaled Hasan

Joint Secretary
Civil Registration and Social Security
Cabinet Division



(Synopsis of the Presentation)

Mr. Mohammad Khaled Hasan, Joint Secretary, Civil Registration and Social Security, Cabinet Division briefly explained that the Core Diagnostics Instrument (CODI) has a total of 37 fields under 10 broader areas for assessment of social protection performance. Each field is assessed by a scale from one to four. The CODI provides detailed and specific guidelines regarding the scoring. The CODI allows for adjusting or modifying the field specific questions according to the national contexts. The SSPS team has already prepared a customized version for assessment of Bangladesh position in performance of social protection.

He added that this tool is part of the Inter Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA) initiative, a set of practical tools that help countries improve their social protection system by analyzing its strengths and weaknesses and offering options for further action. Countries can apply this tool periodically to track performance over time. CODI is unique in providing a unified framework to carry out a comprehensive assessment of social protection system performance, allowing governments to identify duplications, fragmentation, and inefficiencies across schemes and programmes.

By using a customized questionnaire of CODI, the SSPS of Cabinet Division and GED conducted a base line evaluation of the social protection system of Bangladesh in 2016. The governments can conduct periodic evaluation of the programmes to assess the progress. Therefore, another assessment will be carried out soon by using the tool.

Evaluation Areas/Criteria

There are ten broader area or criteria for assessing the progress of social protection programmes. Each area has several fields with a specific question. The number of total fields or questions are 37 under 10 broader areas. The broader areas are as follows:

- **Inclusiveness:** The social protection system should guarantee that everyone is protected along the life cycle. This requires ensuring nondiscrimination, gender equality, availability of and accessibility to social protection programs and benefits. The goal is to eliminate coverage gaps and secure the inclusion of the poorest and most vulnerable.
- **Adequacy:** It assesses the programmes and schemes that make up the system provide regular and predictable benefits and quality services that are adequate to meet the social protection needs of the population and achieve national/program objectives. At a minimum, benefits contribute to poverty reduction, equity, ensure income security, access to health and other services along the life cycle, and promote productive economic activity.
- **Appropriateness:** At the system level, appropriateness means that the system, as a whole, ensures optimal protection to fulfill the social protection needs of the population. It includes the formulation of clear and realistic targets and timeframes to better address social protection needs over time.
- **Respect for Rights & Dignity:** Programs and benefits design and their delivery are in line with human rights standards and principles to avoid humiliation of the persons covered. The citizens are informed of their rights and privileges about social protection programmes. Efficient and accessible complaint and appeal procedures are available. Furthermore, private individual information contained in administrative data systems needs to be secured and protected by law.
- **Governance & Institutional Capacity:** Clear internal rules, regulations, reporting mechanisms, and operating procedures specify the relationships, roles, and responsibilities of bodies and actors involved in social protection.
- **Financial & Fiscal Sustainability:** The financial resources raised and allocated are aligned with actual and expected program outcomes, demographic patterns, and economic development. Contributions are designed based on beneficiaries' contributory capacity.
- **Coherence & Integration:** Social protection policies are balanced with related social, economic, and sectoral policies (external coherence). They are also aligned to ensure that the set of existing programs complement each other (internal coherence).
- **Responsiveness:** The social protection system is flexible enough to evolve and adapt to the balance and scale of programs in light of changing social protection needs.

Changes in social protection needs may arise from socio- economic, sociodemographic, natural or political developments.

- **Cost-effectiveness:** Delivery systems are in place to implement existing programs with the minimum resources required to achieve the desired impact and reduce the cost for beneficiaries to access social protection programs.
- **Incentive Compatibility:** Programs are designed in a way to create incentives for persons of working age to work, save, participate in risk-pooling arrangements; incentives for employers to register their workers in the social protection system and pay the required contributions,; for social protection service providers to enroll all eligible beneficiaries and provide good quality services and for eligible beneficiaries to become a member of a scheme and take up benefits. Each field is evaluated by a scale of 4, but Bangladesh has reduced the scale down to 3 for making the evaluation simpler. It is mentionable that, for using the CODI tools no research work is required; rather, the evaluation can be done on the basis of available information.

Open Discussions:

Remarks from the Participants:

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare said that Bangladesh has made significant strides in the past 50 years in reducing poverty and vulnerability, and provide food security and nutrition at the national level although there remains some pockets of destitution and poverty which requires social protection measures. The progress has been notable in most of the socio-economic indicators like basic education, life expectancy and gender equality.

Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Food

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food said that the rapid economic progress coupled with strong political commitment enabled Bangladesh to embark upon establishing a lifecycle based inclusive social security system through formulation of National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Bangladesh in 2015. This is a long-term roadmap for reforming the social security system of the country building upon already existing diverse social safety net programmes.

Joint Secretary, Health Services Division



Joint Secretary, Health Services Division said that in compliance with Article 15 of Bangladesh constitution, the government dedicated and focused all its productive resources to the social and economic development of the country, with most prominent and ubiquitously perceptible social protection interventions in the country.

Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division

Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division remarked that Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has emphatically expressed her optimism that the NSSS is capable of establishing a true welfare state which is the main objective of the NSSS. Since the launching of the NSSS, a five-year long Action Plan of the NSSS was formulated for the period July 2016 to June 2021. The formulation of the second phase of NSSS Action Plan has been completed.

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs mentioned that the constitutional provision mandates the government to accelerate productive forces through planned economic growth with the objective of fulfilling basic necessities of life, employment generation, cultural and recreational facilities and, above all, the social security of the most deserving citizens.

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief



Joint Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief shared that in compliance with the constitutional directives, the government has designed and implementing a number of social protection interventions in the country. Bangladesh has thus achieved extraordinary progress in combating poverty and vulnerability in addition to successfully progressing in most other areas of socio-economic indicators like nutrition, life expectancy and gender equality.

Deputy Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD)

Deputy Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD) said that the proportion of people living below the poverty line in Bangladesh has gone down from 59 percent in 1991-92 to 20.5 percent in 2019. But still one fifth of the country's population live under the poverty line and this call for strengthening social security programmes to improve their living conditions and pull them out of poverty.

Deputy Secretary, IMED



Deputy Secretary, IMED said that the Social security has been one of the most prioritized agenda of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. In her message in the NSSS, she clearly mentioned that 'With a strong political commitment of Bangladesh to become a welfare state, I firmly believe that this National Social Security Strategy can do what it has set out to achieve.' She also expressed that the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) would help people move out of poverty.

Closing of the Workshop

Remarks from the Chair

Mr. Shamsul Arefin

Secretary (Coordination and Reforms)
Cabinet Division



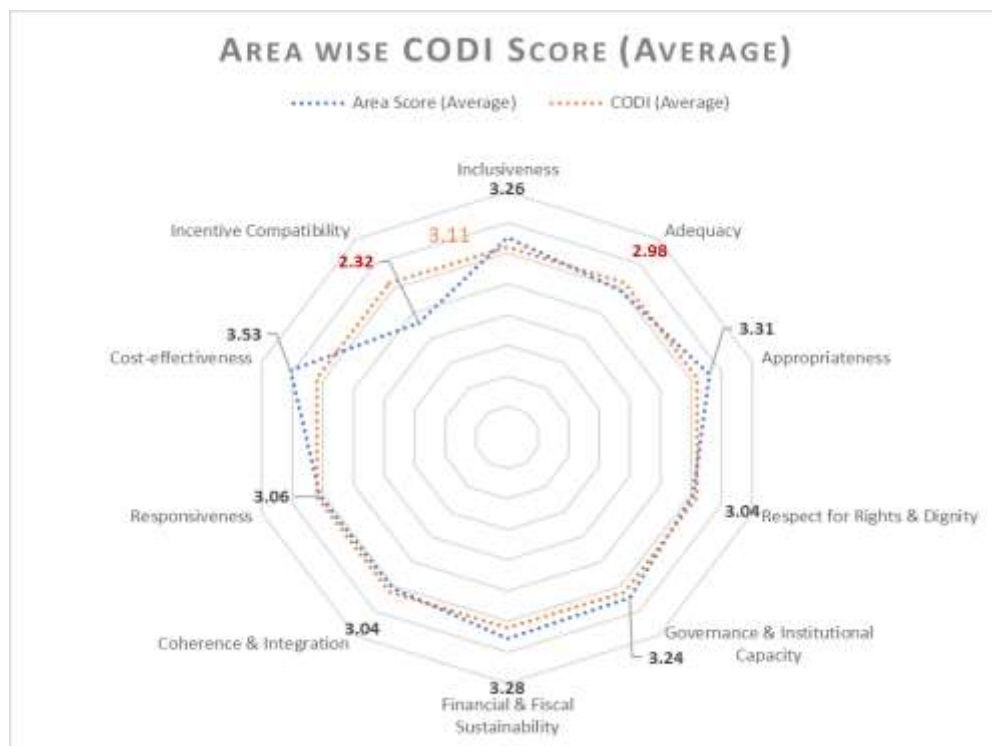
Secretary (Coordination and Reforms) Cabinet Division explained that recognizing the importance of the stated issues, the government of Bangladesh has made a determined effort to strengthen and realign the social protection system and adopted the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) in 2015. The NSSS—by utilizing a lifecycle approach—duly acknowledges the vulnerabilities of the working-age population and recommends introducing a National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS) for them. In the aftermath of the COVID-19, which caused massive job losses at least temporarily, the need for operationalizing the NSIS has become more prominent than ever.

He said however, the targets for making progress on the NSIS enshrined in both the NSSS 2015 and NSSS Action Plan Phase I (2016–2021) have fallen far short of anticipation. As per the Midterm Progress Review on Implementation of NSSS, the NSIS was supposed to be rolled out nationwide by January 2021 (Cabinet Division and GED, 2019). As against this, only a draft framework study, commissioned by the Cabinet Division and the General Economic Division of

the Planning Commission, under the supervision of the Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme, has been prepared.

He added that till now, this is the only available framework offering a variety of modalities for introducing an NSIS. Given its importance, the (draft) NSSS Action Plan Phase II (2021–2026) has placed a special emphasis on the social insurance front. As per the new Action Plan, the new/revised framework for NSIS is expected to be completed by June 2022, while one branch of the NSIS – unemployment insurance scheme is supposed to be ready for piloting by July 2024 and rolled out nationally by July 2025. Before making further progress, the NSIS requires a careful review. This is largely due to the fact that the proposed framework is subject to criticism about falling short of International Social Security Standards.

CODI Assessment Scores:



CODI Area	Area Score (Average)	CODI (Average)
Inclusiveness	3.26	3.11
Adequacy	2.98	3.11
Appropriateness	3.31	3.11
Respect for Rights & Dignity	3.04	3.11
Governance & Institutional Capacity	3.24	3.11
Financial & Fiscal Sustainability	3.28	3.11
Coherence & Integration	3.04	3.11
Responsiveness	3.06	3.11
Cost-effectiveness	3.53	3.11
Incentive Compatibility	2.32	3.11

Number of Respondents

48

Overall CODI Score

3.11

77.63%



CODI
(Core Diagnostic
Instrument)

Workshop on

CODI

Core Diagnostic Instrument for Social Protection

What is CODI

CODI is a diagnostic tool designed to map the key elements of a social protection system in a country.

CODI provides a coherent framework for a systematic analysis of Social Protection systems.

It is developed by Inter-agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) which provides multiple tools for social protection assessment.


CODI Objectives

- Map the key elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system
- Analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of Performance Criteria over time
- Serve as an evidentiary base for country dialogue on how to strengthen an social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options
- Promote exchange and coordination between national and international partners

CODI Objectives




Mapping



Map the key elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system



Analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of Performance Criteria over time

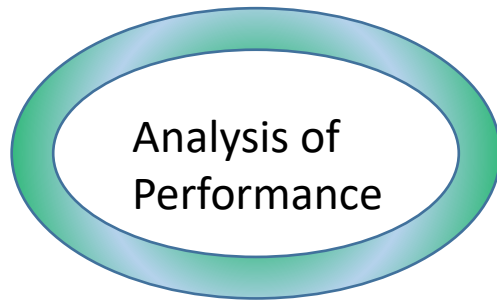


Serve as an evidentiary base for country dialogue on how to strengthen an social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options



Promote exchange and coordination between national and international partners

CODI Objectives



Map the key elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system

Analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of Performance Criteria over time

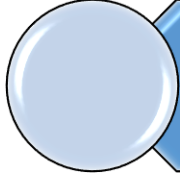
Serve as an evidentiary base for country dialogue on how to strengthen an social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options

Promote exchange and coordination between national and international partners

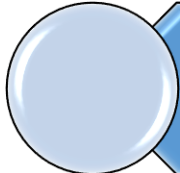
CODI Objectives



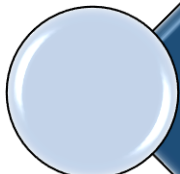
Dialogue



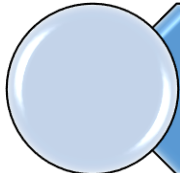
Map the key elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system



Analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of Performance Criteria over time



Serve as an evidentiary base for country dialogue on how to strengthen an social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options



Promote exchange and coordination between national and international partners

CODI Objectives

Map the key elements of a social protection system in a given country, including national objectives, strategies, policies, programs, and schemes of the social protection system

Analyze social protection system performance against national social protection objectives and track progress against a standardized set of Performance Criteria over time

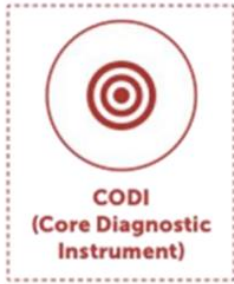
Serve as an evidentiary base for country dialogue on how to strengthen an social protection system and identify a set of entry level policy reform options

Promote exchange and coordination between national and international partners

Coordination
with DPs



SYSTEM



CODI
(Core Diagnostic Instrument)



SPPOT
(Social Protection Policy Options Tool)



Social Protection Financing

THE ISPA TOOLS



PROGRAM



Cash Transfers



In-kind Transfers



Food Security & Nutrition



Youth Services



Social Protection Public Works Programs



Labor Markets



Aging



Disabilities



Skills



Social Protection Health



Disasters & Risk Management



Protective Services



DELIVERY



ID



Eligibility & Enrollment



Complaints & Appeals



Social Protection Payments



Collection



Social Registries & MIS



Monitoring, Oversight & Evaluation



Communication, Information & Awareness



Case Management

Modules of CODI



SYSTEM

Assess the social protection system and policies in a country



PROGRAM

Deeper analysis on the different types of social protection programs and branches



DELIVERY

In-depth analysis of different implementation aspects

Modules of CODI



SYSTEM

Assess the social protection system and policies in a country

Modules of CODI



PROGRAM

Deeper analysis on the different types of social protection programs and branches

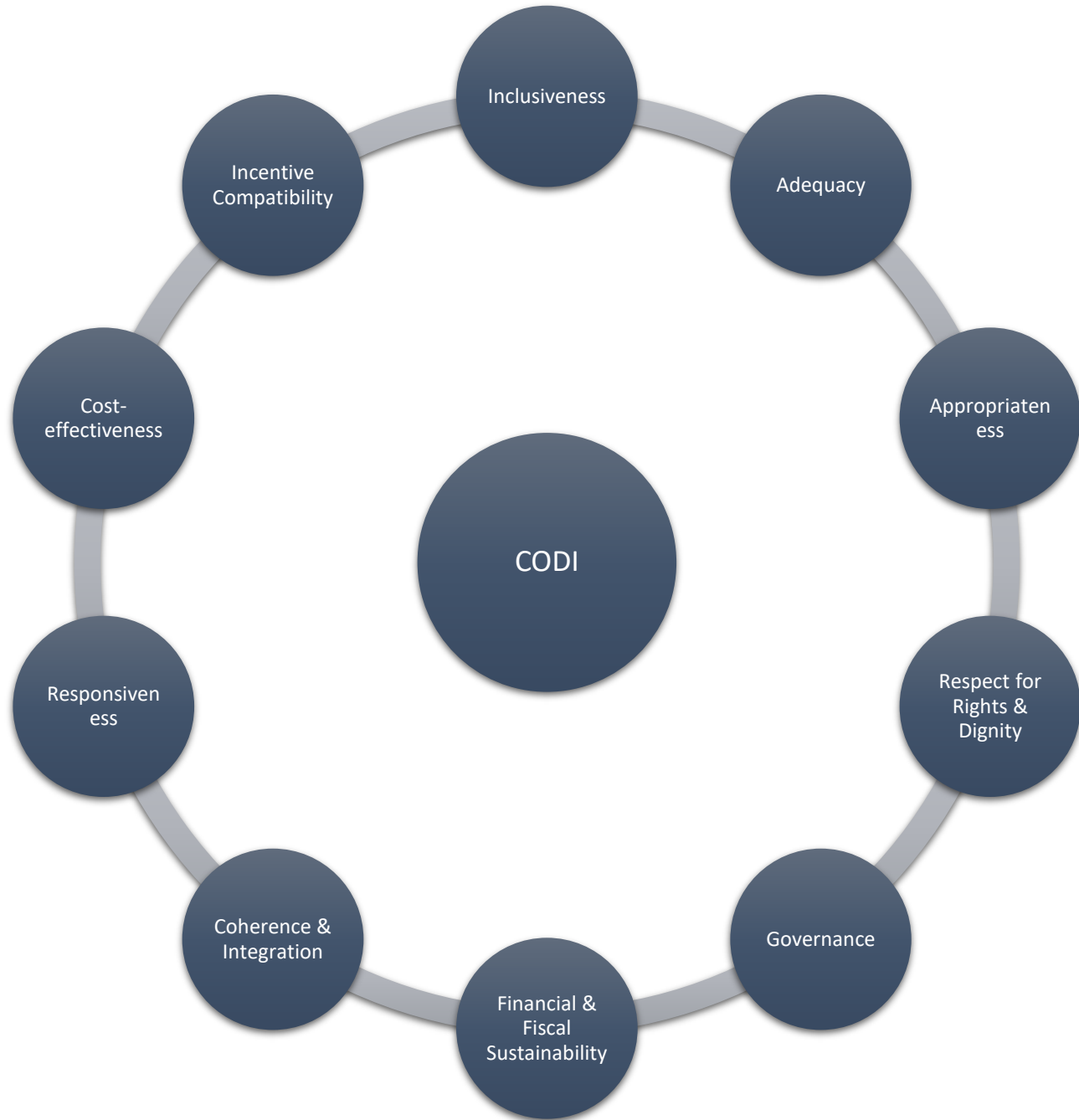
Modules of CODI



DELIVERY

In-depth analysis of different
implementation aspects

CODI System Performance Criteria



Evaluation Scale

Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
1	2	3	4

1. Inclusiveness

Refers to the system's capacity to protect all members of society along the life cycle with special consideration for the most vulnerable

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced	
Score	1	2	3	4	
Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs					
Coverage: non-contributory					
Coverage: contributory					
Effective coverage					
Accessibility					

1. Inclusiveness

Refers to the system's capacity to protect all members of society along the life cycle with special consideration for the most vulnerable

Areas

Latent

Score

1

Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs

Coverage: non-contributory

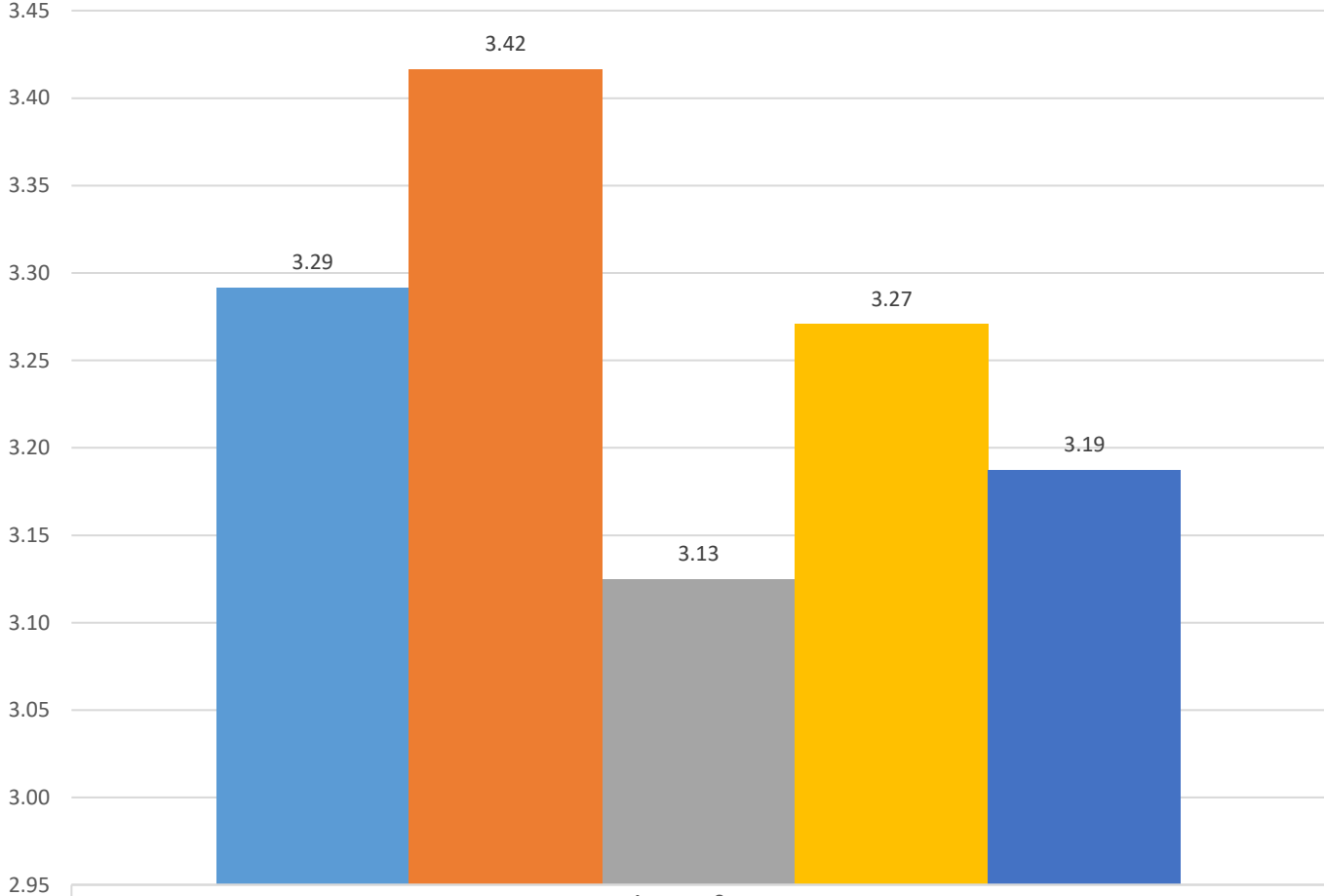
Coverage: contributory

Effective coverage

Accessibility

1. Inclusiveness Score

Inclusiveness 3.26

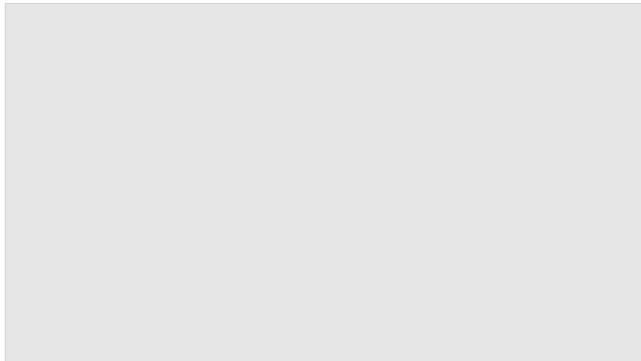
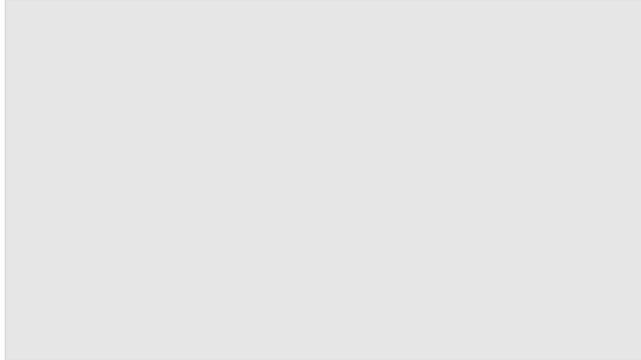


	Average Score
Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs	3.29
Coverage: non-contributory	3.42
Coverage: contributory	3.13
Effective coverage	3.27
Accessibility	3.19

2. Adequacy

The sufficiency of the system's benefit levels				
Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Benefit levels compared to social security needs				
Benefit level compared to national benchmarks				
Impact of benefits on economic activity				
Benefits compared to national / programme objectives				
Redistributor or poverty reduction effects				
Benefits provision and services delivery standards				

2. Adequacy



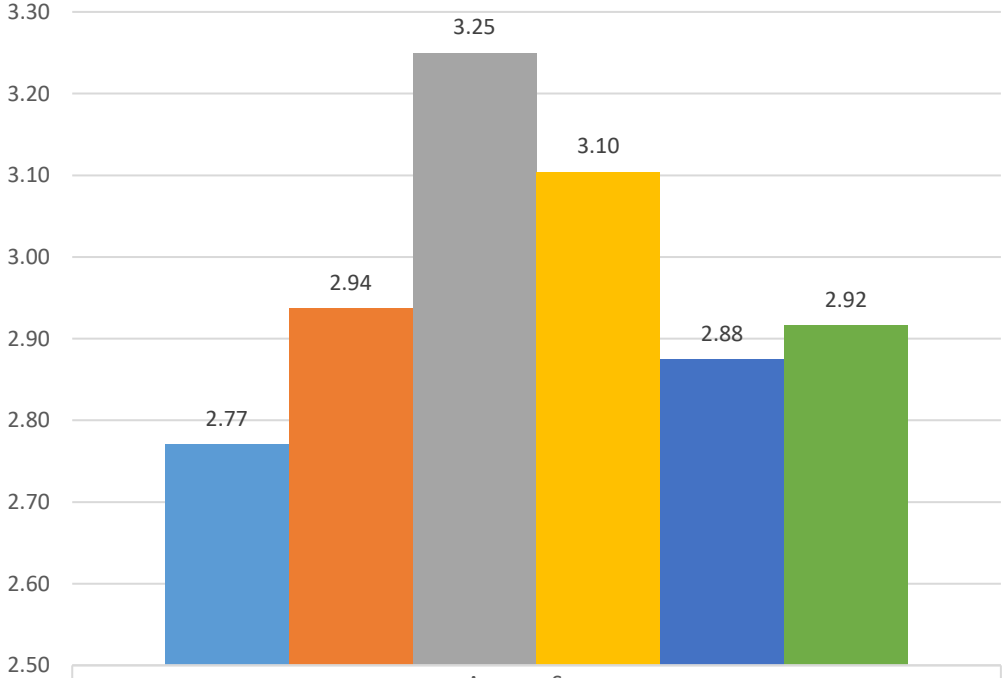
The sufficiency of the system's benefit levels

Areas
Benefit levels compared to social security needs
Benefit level compared to national benchmarks
Impact of benefits on economic activity
Benefits compared to national /programme objectives
Redistributor or poverty reduction effects
Benefits provision and services delivery standards

2. Adequacy Score

Adequacy **2.98**

Average Field Score of CODI Area Adequacy



- Benefit levels compared to social security needs
- Benefit level compared to national benchmarks
- Impact of benefits on economic activity
- Benefits compared to national/programme objectives
- Redistributor or poverty reduction effects
- Benefits provision and services delivery standards

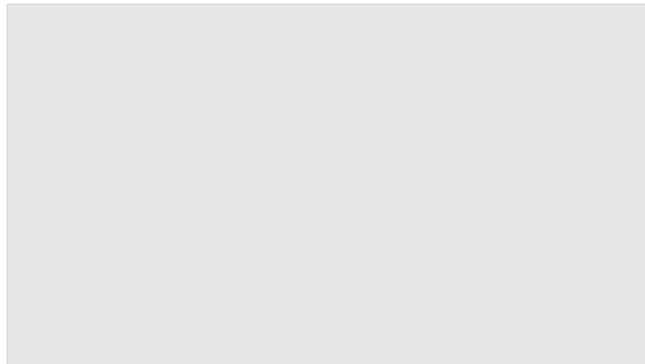
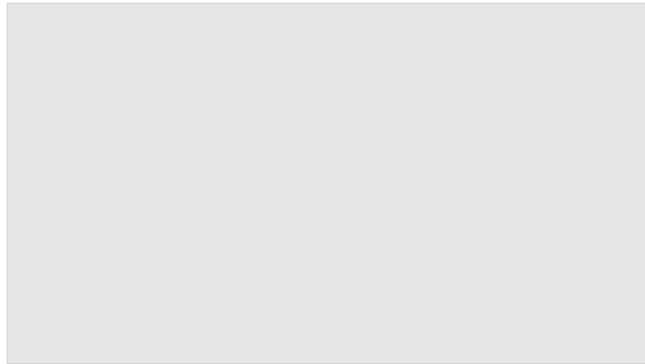
	Average Score
■ Benefit levels compared to social security needs	2.77
■ Benefit level compared to national benchmarks	2.94
■ Impact of benefits on economic activity	3.25
■ Benefits compared to national/programme objectives	3.10
■ Redistributor or poverty reduction effects	2.88
■ Benefits provision and services delivery standards	2.92

3. Appropriateness

The system's overall arrangements to respond to national context and needs

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced	
	1	2	3	4	
Formulation of objectives, targets, and timeframes					
Alignment of social security policies/ programmes/strategy					
Combination of schemes and programmes					
Composition of expenditure					
Evidence-based policy and programme design					

3. Appropriateness

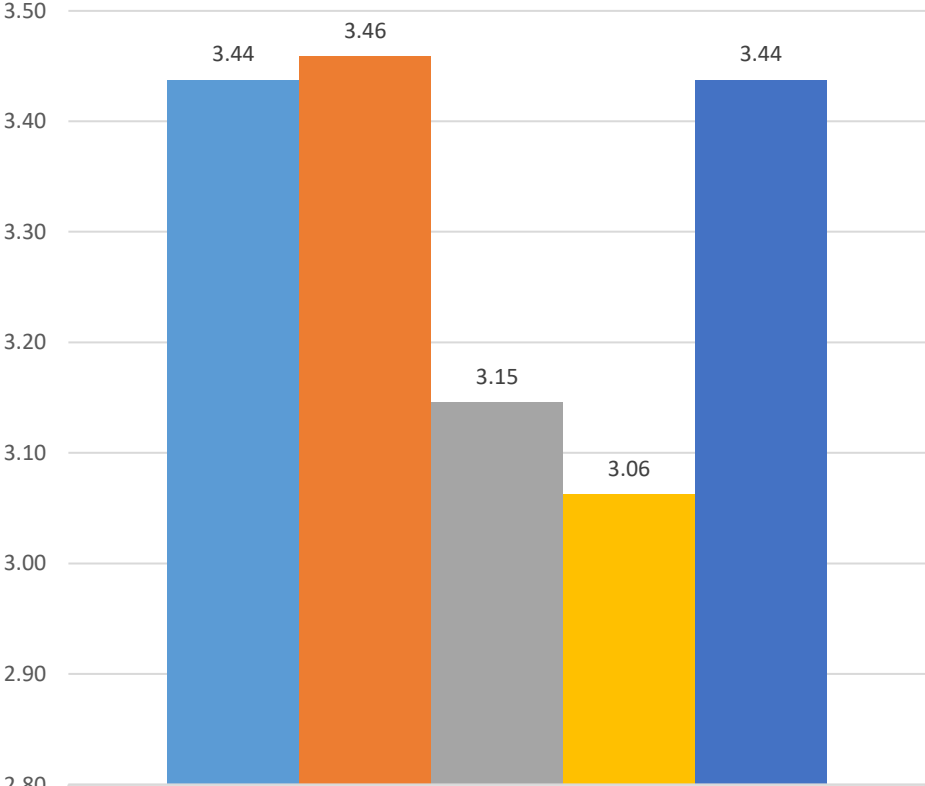


The system's overall arrangements to respond to national context and needs	
Areas	Latent
	1
Formulation of objectives, targets, and timeframes	
Alignment of social security policies/ programmes/strategy	
Combination of schemes and programmes	
Composition of expenditure	
Evidence-based policy and programme design	

3. Appropriateness Score

Appropriateness 3.31

Average Field Score of CODI Area Appropriateness



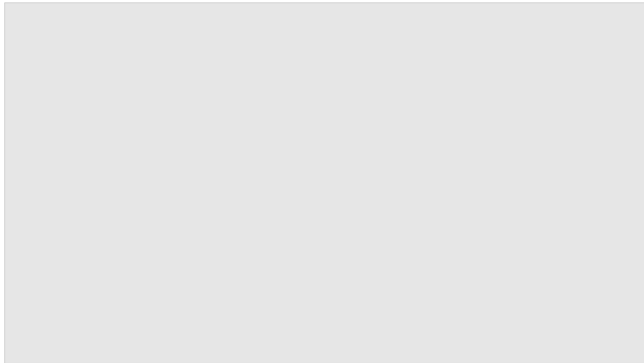
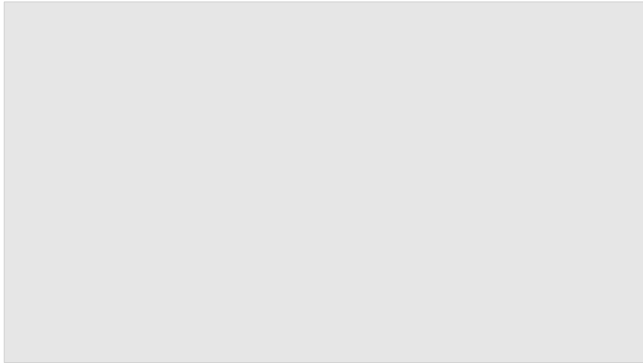
■ Formulation of objectives, targets, and timeframes
■ Alignment of social security policies/ programmes/strategy
■ Combination of schemes and programmes
■ Composition of expenditure
■ Evidence-based policy and programme design

Average Score
3.44
3.46
3.15
3.06
3.44

4. Respect for Rights & Dignity

Social security entitlements and implementation arrangements being anchored in law					
Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced	
	1	2	3	4	
Entitlements anchored in law					
Enforcement mechanisms: public authority, complaint and appeal mechanisms, and public awareness					
Respect for the dignity and human rights					
Confidentiality of private information					

4. Respect for Rights & Dignity

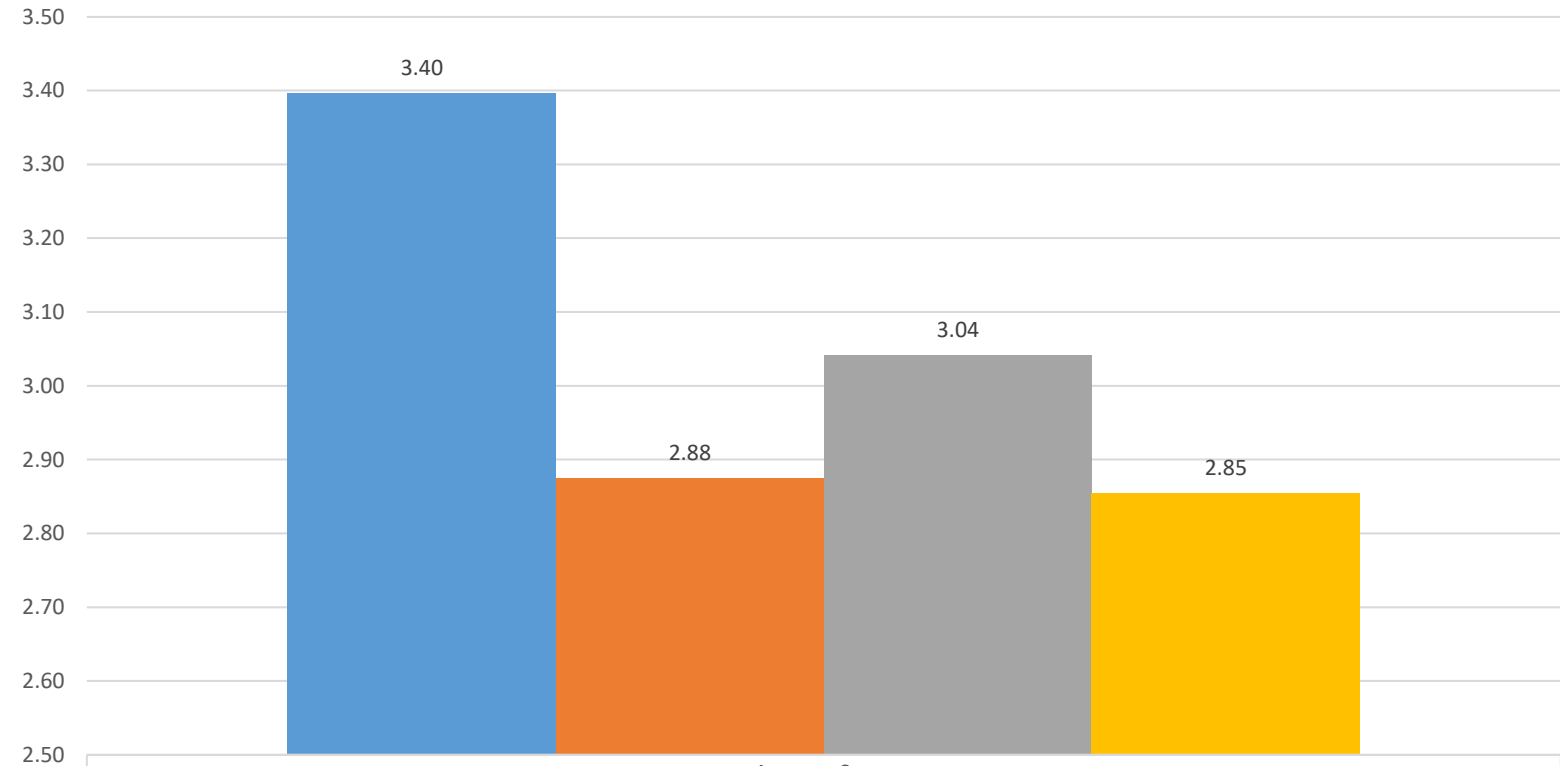


Social security entitlements and implementation arrangements being anchored in law		
Areas	Latent	Ave
	1	
Entitlements anchored in law		
Enforcement mechanisms: public authority, complaint and appeal mechanisms, and public awareness		
Respect for the dignity and human rights		
Confidentiality of private information		

4. Respect for Rights & Dignity - Score

3.04

Average Field Score of CODI Area Respect for Rights & Dignity

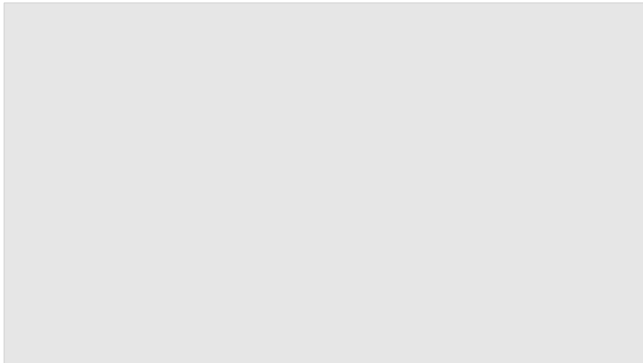


	Average Score
■ Entitlements anchored in law	3.40
■ Enforcement mechanisms: public authority, complaint and appeal mechanisms, and public awareness	2.88
■ Respect for the dignity and human rights	3.04
■ Confidentiality of private information	2.85

5. Governance & Institutional Capacity

Assesses the system's rules, regulations, roles, responsibilities, and related implementation capacities				
Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities anchored in law				
Programme implementation guidelines / operational manuals state reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities				
Enforcement mechanisms				
Institutional supervisory capacity				

5. Governance & Institutional Capacity



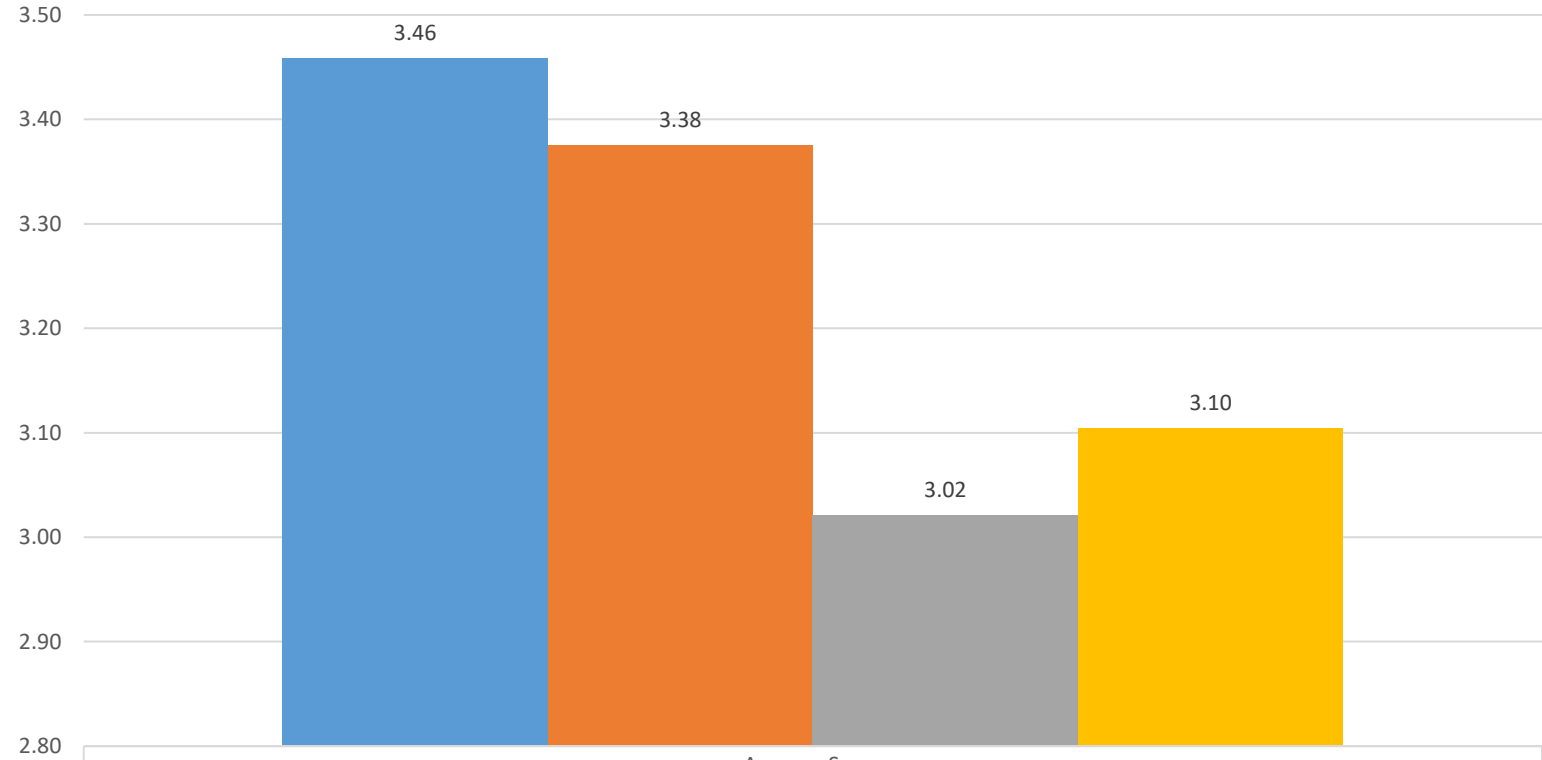
Assesses the system's rules, regulations, roles, responsibilities, and related implementation capacities

Areas	Latent	Av
	1	
Reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities anchored in law		
Programme implementation guidelines / operational manuals state reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities		
Enforcement mechanisms		
Institutional supervisory capacity		

5. Governance & Institutional Capacity - Score

3.24

Average Field Score of CODI Area Governance & Institutional Capacity



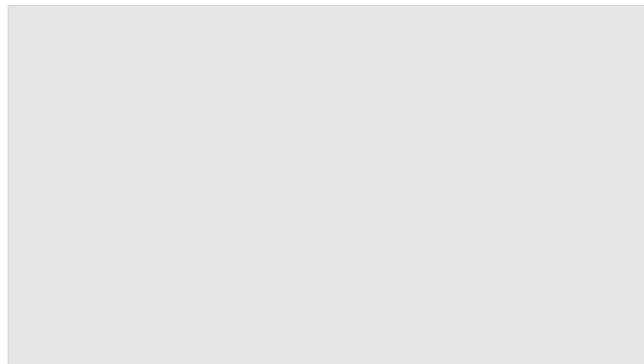
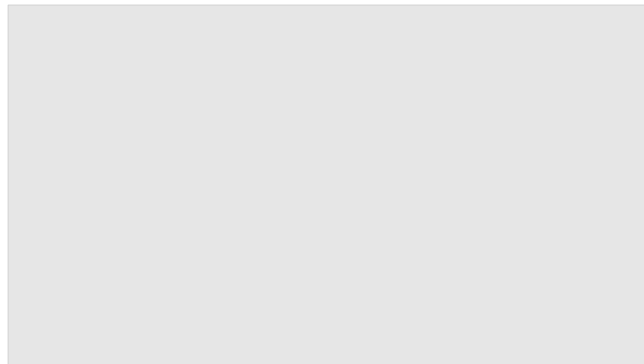
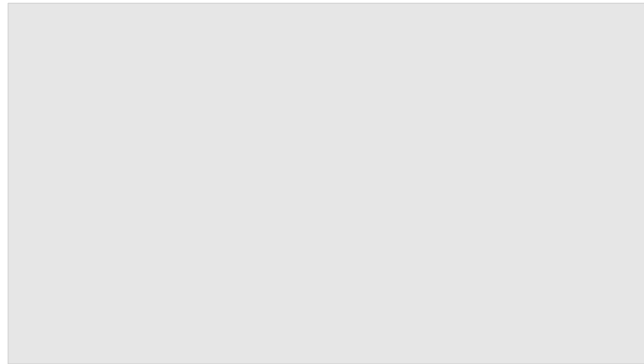
	Average Score
■ Reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities anchored in law	3.46
■ Programme implementation guidelines / operational manuals state reporting mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities	3.38
■ Enforcement mechanisms	3.02
■ Institutional supervisory capacity	3.10

6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability

Refers to the system's financial and fiscal sustainability

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Contributory capacity taken into account in financing arrangements				
Alignment of budget allocation with policy priorities				
Long term budget planning in line with demographic developments				
Long term financial commitments considered in legal framework and social security strategy				
Reliability and progressivity of social security financing				

6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability



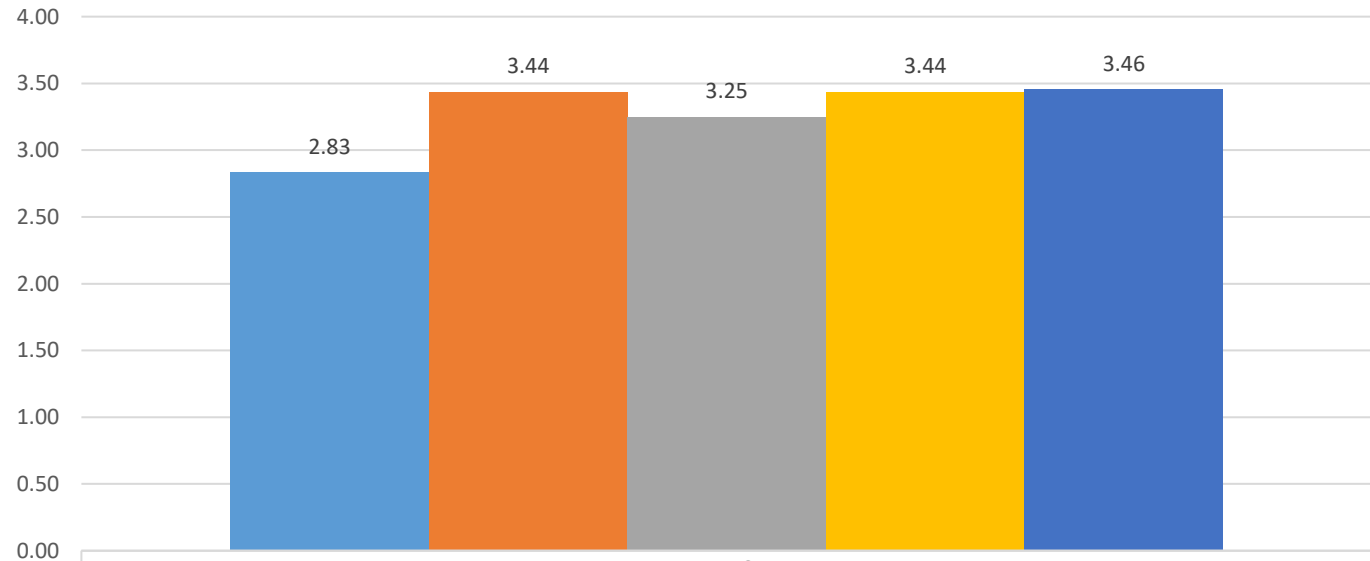
Refers to the system's financial and fiscal sustainability

Areas	Latent
	1
Contributory capacity taken into account in financing arrangements	
Alignment of budget allocation with policy priorities	
Long term budget planning in line with demographic developments	
Long term financial commitments considered in legal framework and social security strategy	
Reliability and progressivity of social security financing	

6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability - Score

3.28

Average Field Score of CODI Area Financial & Fiscal Sustainability



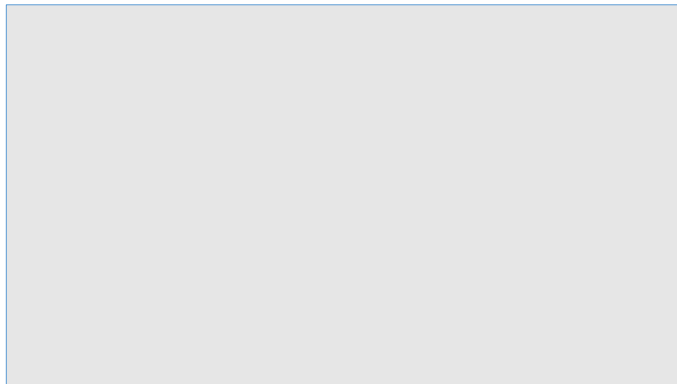
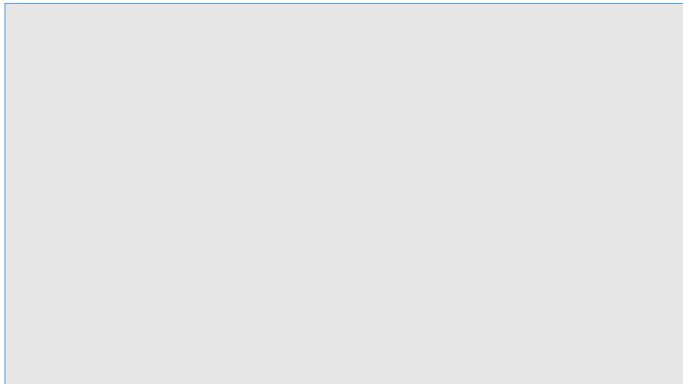
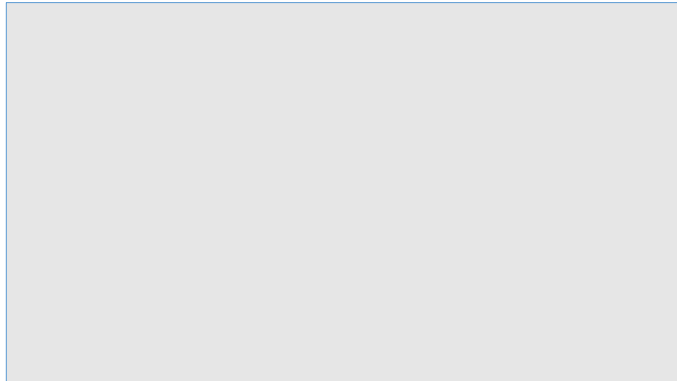
	Average Score
■ Contributory capacity taken into account in financing arrangements	2.83
■ Alignment of budget allocation with policy priorities	3.44
■ Long term budget planning in line with demographic developments	3.25
■ Long term financial commitments considered in legal framework and social security strategy	3.44
■ Reliability and progressivity of social security financing	3.46

7. Coherence & Integration

The alignment and coherence of the system across its policies, programmes, and administrative structures, as well as coherence with related policy areas

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Complementarity of social security policies / degree of duplication and overlap				
Institutional framework to ensure coordination				
Integration of programme implementation				
Possibility of integrated analysis of social security financing				
Coherence with other policy areas				

7. Coherence & Integration

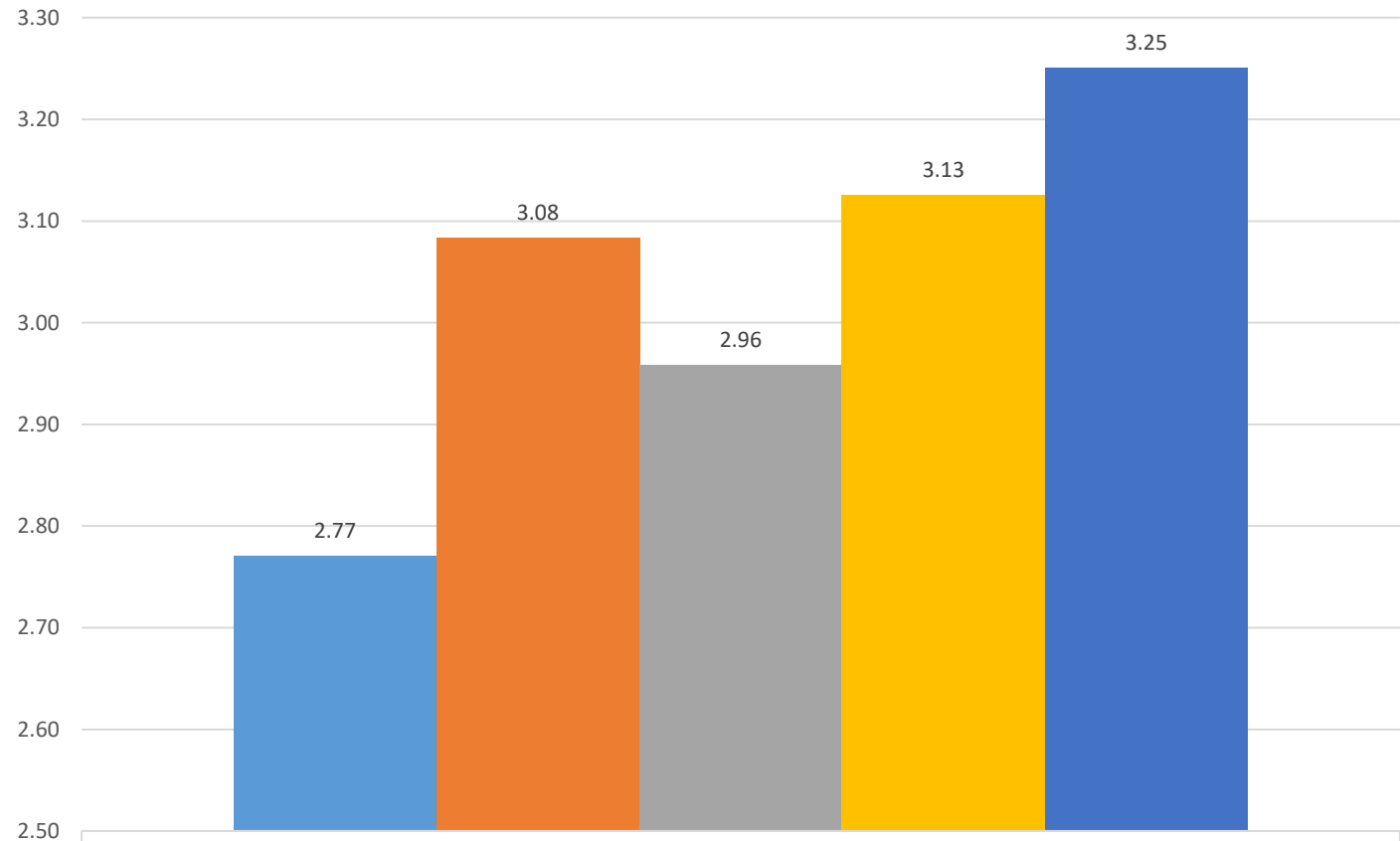


The alignment and coherence of the system across its policies, programmes, and administrative structures, as well as coherence with related policy areas	
Areas	Latent
	1
Complementarity of social security policies / degree of duplication and overlap	
Institutional framework to ensure coordination	
Integration of programme implementation	
Possibility of integrated analysis of social security financing	
Coherence with other policy areas	

7. Coherence & Integration - Score

3.04

Average Field Score of CODI Area Coherence & Integration



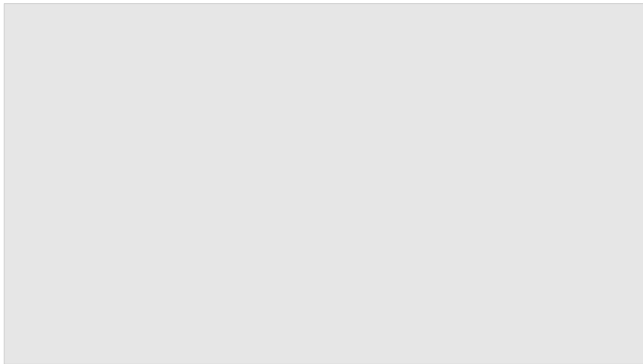
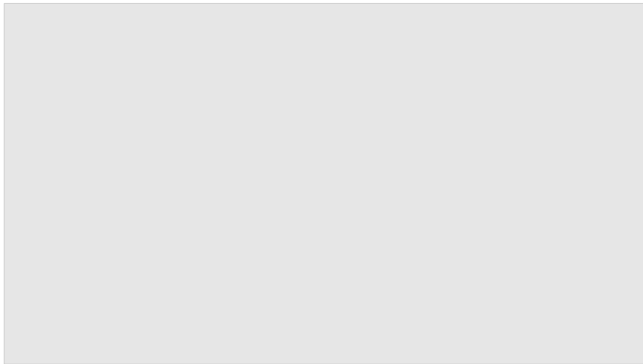
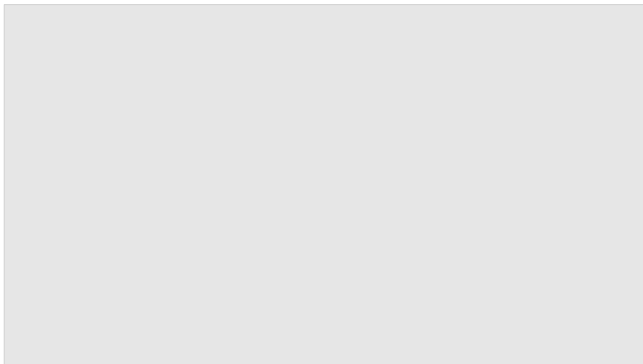
	Average Score
■ Complementarity of social security policies / degree of duplication and overlap	2.77
■ Institutional framework to ensure coordination	3.08
■ Integration of programme implementation	2.96
■ Possibility of integrated analysis of social security financing	3.13
■ Coherence with other policy areas	3.25

8. Responsiveness

Refers to the system's M&E framework and flexibility to adjust / adapt in response to socio-economic crises

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Responsiveness of budget and implementation mechanisms				
Availability, quality, and timeliness of data on trends and social security programmes				
Information dissemination mechanisms				
Mechanisms for parametric adjustments				
Coverage of emergency response operations in practice				

8. Responsiveness



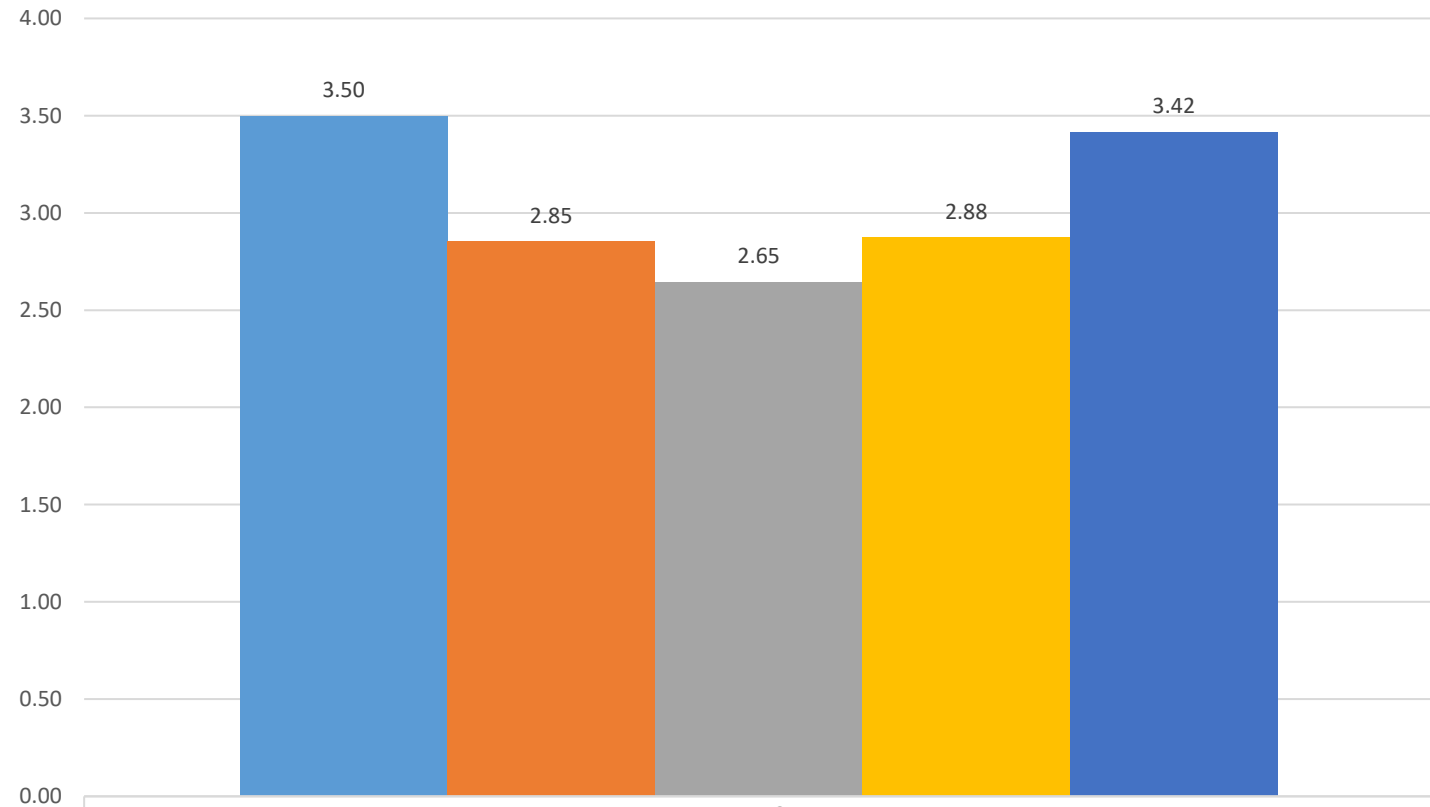
Refers to the system's M&E framework and flexibility to adjust / adapt in response to socio-economic crises

Areas	Latent	Aver
	1	2
Responsiveness of budget and implementation mechanisms		
Availability, quality, and timeliness of data on trends and social security programmes		
Information dissemination mechanisms		
Mechanisms for parametric adjustments		
Coverage of emergency response operations in practice		

8. Responsiveness - Score

3.06

Average Field Score of CODI Area Responsiveness



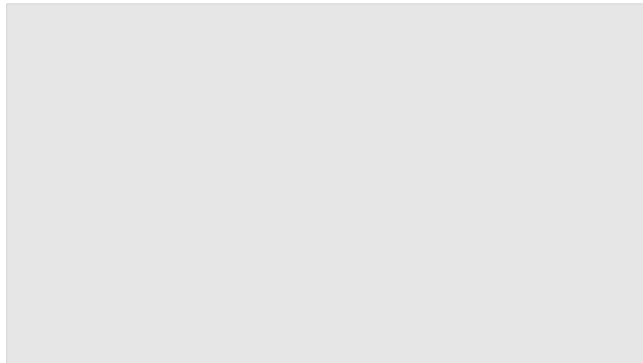
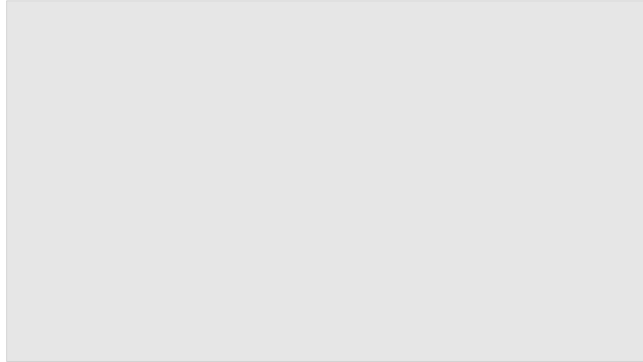
	Average Score
■ Responsiveness of budget and implementation mechanisms	3.50
■ Availability, quality, and timeliness of data on trends and social security programmes	2.85
■ Information dissemination mechanisms	2.65
■ Mechanisms for parametric adjustments	2.88
■ Coverage of emergency response operations in practice	3.42

9. Cost-effectiveness

Refers to cost effectiveness both for those financing and for those benefiting from a programme (apply only if evidence exists)

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced	
	1	2	3	4	
Cost of programme delivery					

9. Cost-effectiveness



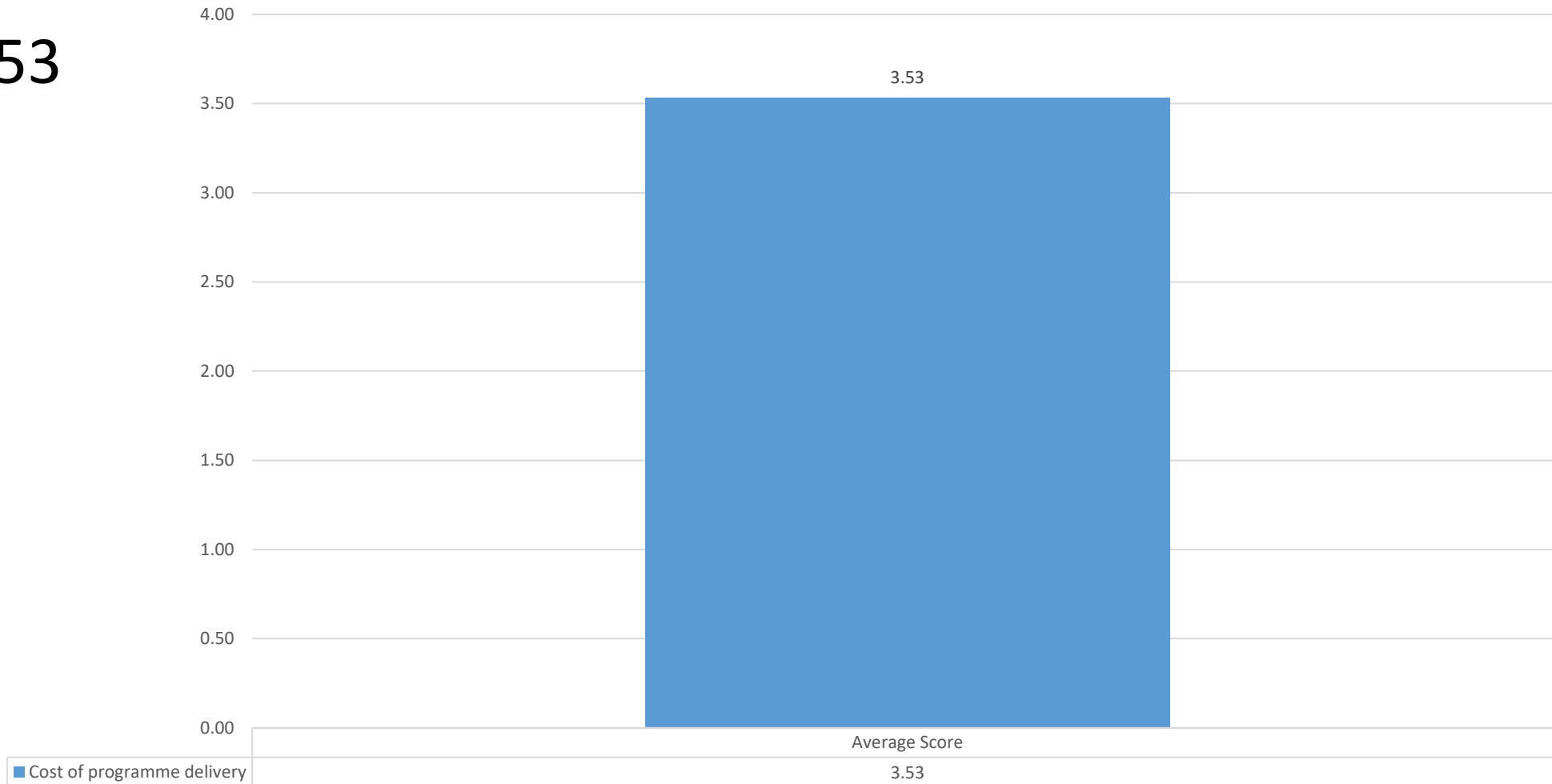
Refers to cost effectiveness both for those benefiting from a programme (apply only

Areas	Late
	1
Cost of programme delivery	

9. Cost-effectiveness - Score

3.53

Average Field Score of CODI Area Cost-effectiveness

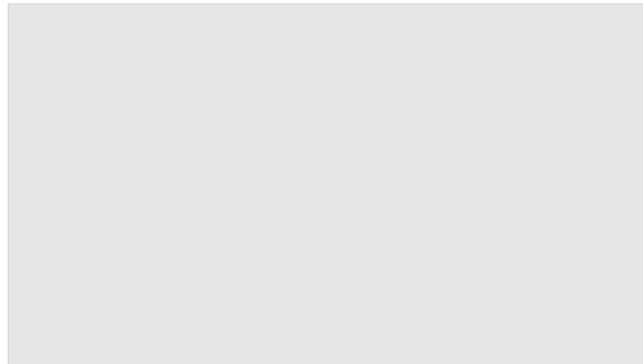


10. Incentive Compatibility

Refers to ensuring that the system's programmes don't generate distortionary effects

Areas	Latent	Average	Decent	Advanced
	1	2	3	4
Consideration of incentives in programme design				
Incentives for persons covered				
Incentives for employers				
Incentives for scheme administrators				

10. Incentive Compatibility

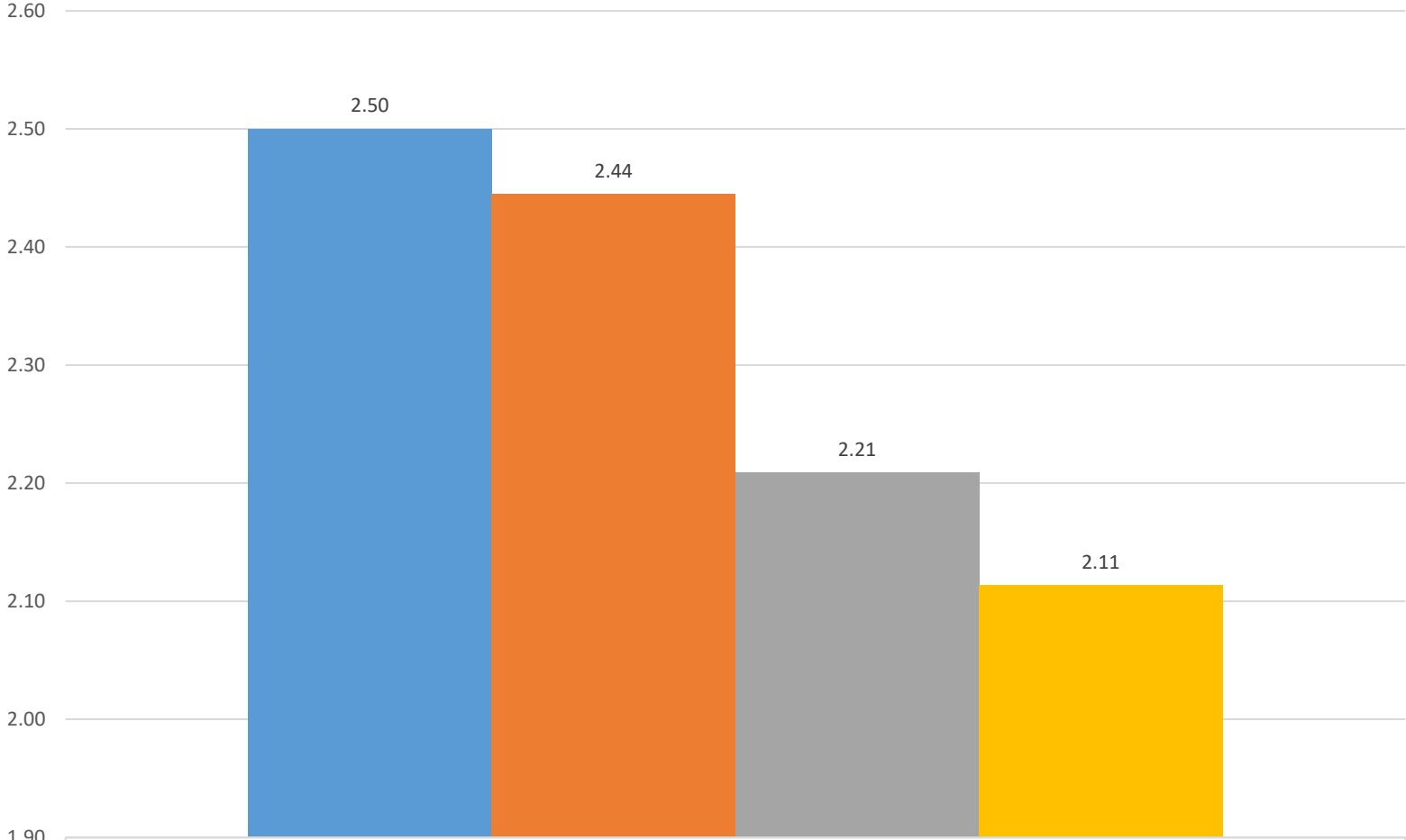


Refers to ensuring that the system's program does not have distortionary effects

Areas	Latency
	1
Consideration of incentives in programme design	
Incentives for persons covered	
Incentives for employers	
Incentives for scheme administrators	

10. Incentive Compatibility - Score

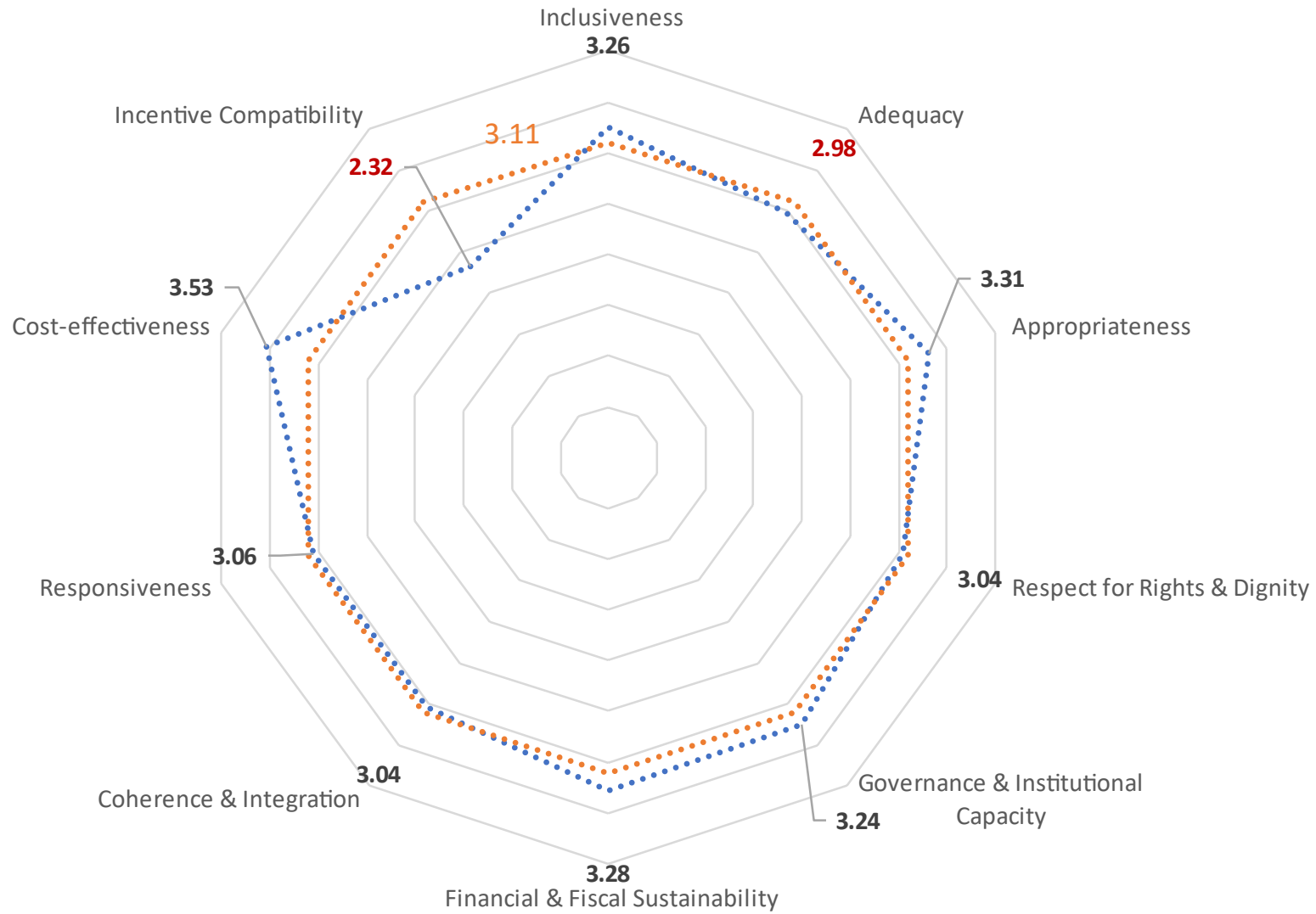
2.32



	Average Score
■ Consideration of incentives in programme design	2.50
■ Incentives for persons covered	2.44
■ Incentives for employers	2.21
■ Incentives for scheme administrators	2.11

AREA WISE CODI S CORE (AVERAGE)

..... Area Score (Average) CODI (Average)



Overall Grading

CODI Area	Area Score (Average)	%
Inclusiveness	3.26	
Adequacy	2.98	
Appropriateness	3.31	
Respect for Rights & Dignity	3.04	
Governance & Institutional Capacity	3.24	
Financial & Fiscal Sustainability	3.28	
Coherence & Integration	3.04	
Responsiveness	3.06	
Cost-effectiveness	3.53	
Incentive Compatibility	2.32	
Overall CODI Score	3.11	77.63%