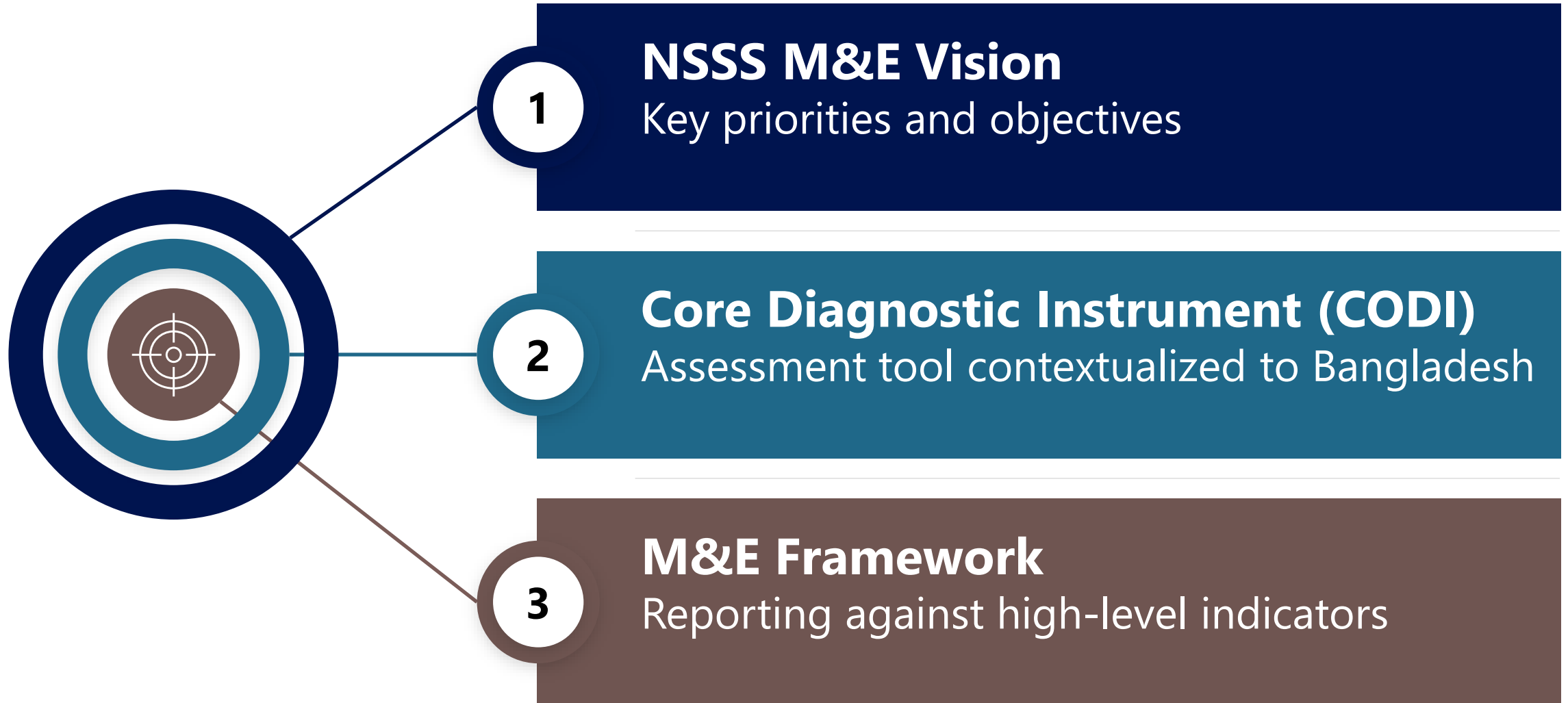




NSSS Monitoring & Evaluation

Operationalising the Core Diagnostic Instrument
(CODI) and M&E Frameworks

Agenda



NSSS M&E Vision

- **Continuous process of M&E to:**
 - Improve delivery processes
 - Document results
 - Determine whether objectives are being met
 - Identify longer-term impacts
 - Inform policymakers for decision-making
 - Mobilise political support



Operationalising M&E

1

Approach

NSSS recognizes that a range of tools, both quantitative and qualitative are necessary to fully understand impact.

M&E Framework

- Document project progress
- Transparency and accountability
- Inform real-time decision-making for improved implementation.

2



3

CODI

Use of an internationally accepted framework to understand the overall situation of the social protection system.

MISs

MISs that can communicate with each other at a system level for the purpose of aggregation.

4

Core Diagnostic Instrument (CODI)



- Tool by Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessments (ISPA), a global, multi-actor working group
 - **used to assess a country's social protection system**
 - identify broad strengths and weaknesses in system
 - not for cross-country comparisons
- 10 performance criteria categories
 - **measured by 47 indicators**
 - using national level information
 - using program level information

10 Performance Criteria, 47 Indicators

Performance Criteria	Description	# of Indicators
1. Inclusiveness	System's capacity to protect all members of society along the life cycle with special consideration for the most vulnerable	5
2. Adequacy	Sufficiency of the system's benefit levels	6
3. Appropriateness	System's overall arrangements to respond to national context and needs	5
4. Respect for Rights & Dignity	Social protection entitlements and implementation arrangements being anchored in law	4
5. Governance & Institutional Capacity	Assesses the system's rules, regulations, roles, responsibilities, and related implementation capacities	6
6. Financial & Fiscal Sustainability	System's financial and fiscal sustainability	6
7. Coherence & Integration	Alignment and coherence of the system across its policies, programs, and administrative structures, and coherence with related policy areas	5
8. Responsiveness	System's M&E framework and flexibility to adjust / adapt in response to socio-economic crises	5
9. Cost-effectiveness	Cost effectiveness both for those financing and for those benefiting from a program	1
10. Incentive Compatibility	Ensuring that the system's programs don't generate distortionary effects	4

Why Conduct CODI Assessment?



How CODI Indicator Scoring Works

Indicator number and description	Indicator 1: Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs			
Possible scores: 1 = low 4 = high	1	2	3	4
Qualitative narratives inform scoring	Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs of vulnerable persons are not taken into consideration in social protection laws, policies, strategies, and programs' design, nor in practice in the implementation.	Only for few programs, gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs of vulnerable persons are taken into consideration in social protection laws, policies, strategies, programs' design, and in practice.	Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs of vulnerable persons are taken into consideration in some programs' design and implementation and related legal provisions exist for a majority of programs.	Gender equality, non-discrimination, and special needs of vulnerable persons are taken into consideration in the majority programs' design and implementation and related legal provisions exist for all programs.

In the 2023 Report:

- Each indicator given a score between 1 (low) to 4 (high)
- Accompanied by analysis based on secondary data, primary data, and technical scoring workshop
- Recommendations

2023 CODI Technical Workshop

In 2023, participants from 17 line ministries reviewed analyses against all 47 indicators and engaged in open discussion to strengthen insights and findings.

Ministries

Cabinet Division (CD)

Ministry of Food (MoF)

Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)

Cabinet Division (CD)

General Economic Division (GED), Planning Commission

Finance Division (FD)

Financial Institutional Division (FID)

Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED)

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Cabinet Division (CD)

Economic Relations Division (ERD)

Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affair (MoCHTA)

Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)

General Economic Division (GED), Planning Commission

Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)



Government representatives at the workshop

Indicator 13 Score + Analysis

Indicator 13: Alignment of social protection policies / programs / strategy

1	2	3	4
Social protection main policies / strategy / program design are not aligned with national social protection needs.	Social protection main policies / strategy / program design are somewhat aligned with national social protection needs.	Social protection main policies / strategy / program design are largely aligned with national social protection needs.	Social protection main policies / strategy / program design are aligned with national social protection needs.

3.9

Analysis:

- Social protection included in national development plan, 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2025), Chapter 14
- NSSS, effective till 2026, provides a dedicated policy framework
- Lifecycle approach outlined in NSSS and 8th Five Year Plan
- NSSS Action Plan (2021-2026) details objectives, activities, and performance indicators

Indicator 15 Score + Analysis

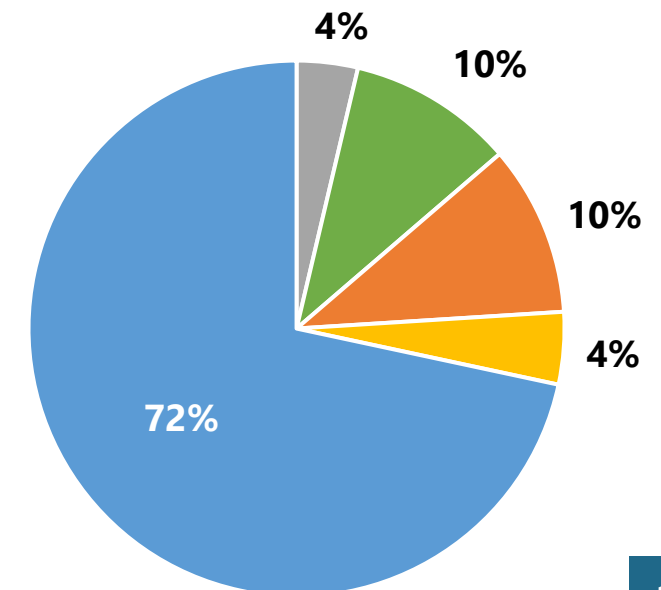
Indicator 15: Composition of expenditure

1	2	3	4
Composition of expenditures does not reflect the population needs and is allocated in a hoc manner across functions of social protection.	Composition of expenditures is reflective of certain population needs - they are concentrated only in one function of social protection.	Composition of expenditures is reflective of most population needs - they are concentrated in a limited number of social protection functions.	Composition of expenditures fully reflects population needs across all social protection functions.

Analysis:

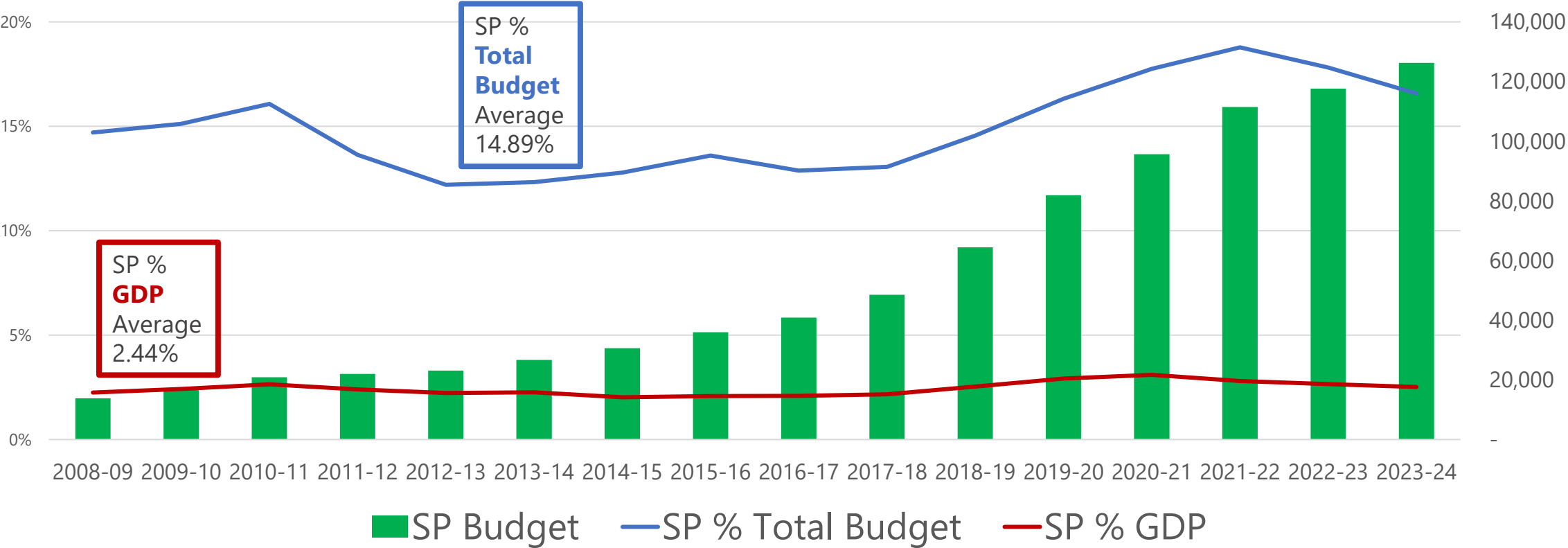
- Since 2008-09, social protection budget ranging from:
 - 2.02% of GDP to 3.10% of GDP
 - 12.20% of total budget to 18.78% of total budget
- In principle, budget follows the life cycle social protection:
 - Implementation of programmes
 - Budgetary allocation
 - However, SSN budget categorization does not specify by lifecycle
- 38% households, 50% population benefit from 66 SP programs

3.5



Indicator 15 (continued)

SSN Allocations as a % of GDP and Overall Budget



Summary of 47 Indicators Scoring

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

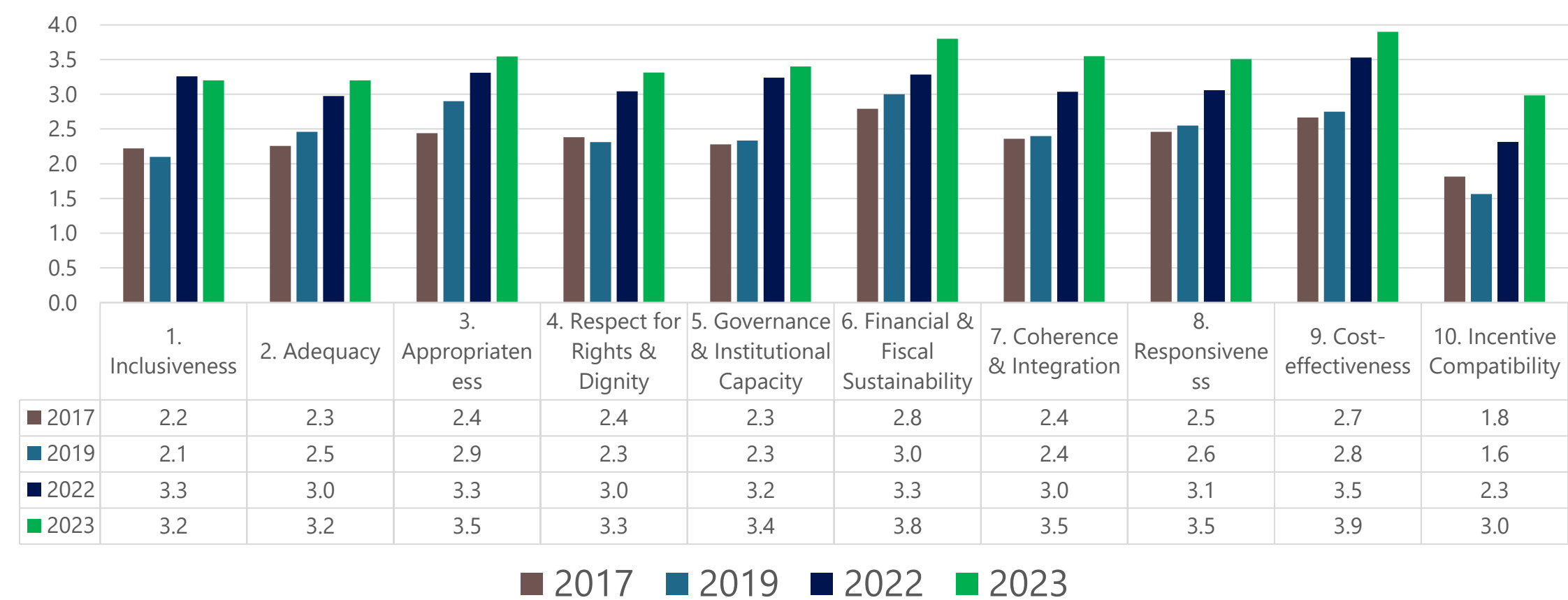
1 (low)

4 (high)

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

CODI Performance Over Time

Multi-Year CODI Scores, by Performance Category, 2017 – 2023



Key Recommendations

Comprehensive Analysis and Review of Social Protection Programs



Evidence-Based Development of next NSSS 2026+

Assess and identify priority programs for NSSS 2026+ according to Lifecycle



Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement for Development of next NSSS 2026+

Incorporate Detailed Plans for Program Harmonization in next NSSS 2026+



Effective Utilization of the Web-Based Dashboard

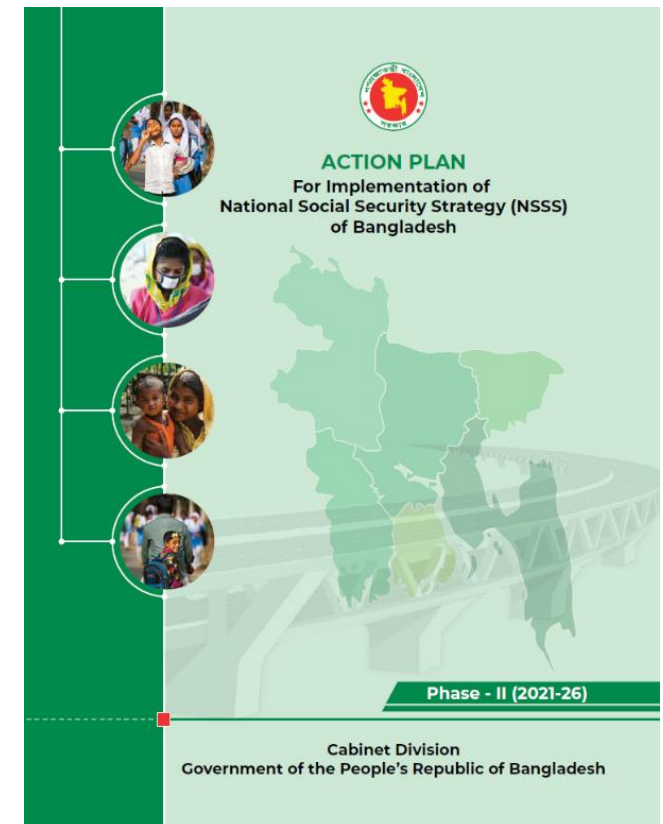
Ensure Policy Coherence in NSSS 2026+ between Ministries



Integration of Shock-Responsive Elements in NSSS 2026+

M&E Framework

- **Embedded within the NSSS Action Plan II (2021-26)**
 - Outlines the proposed M&E Framework
 - Based on different results levels:
 - Long Term Vision
 - Five Year Strategic Objective
 - Outcome Level
 - Output Level



M&E Framework (continued)



M&E Framework (continued)

Long Term
Vision

6 Indicators

Five Year
Strategic
Objective

2 Indicators

Outcome
Level

6 Indicators

Output
Level

13 Indicators



M&E Framework Indicator Highlights

Long Term
Vision

Proportion of population living below national poverty line

Measures the Head Count Ratio (HCR) of poverty in Bangladesh against the national poverty line (or Upper Poverty Line: UPL)



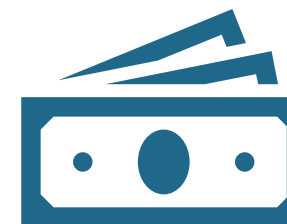
- Bangladesh has experienced a continual downward trend in poverty rates according to HIES.
- In 2000, just under half of the country, 48.9%, were below the country's UPL.
- By 2010, that number fell to 31.5%.
- Falling further to 24.3% in 2016.
- Falling to 18.7% in 2022 (20.5% rural, 14.7% urban).
- **Target: 12.2% by 2025**

M&E Framework Indicator Highlights

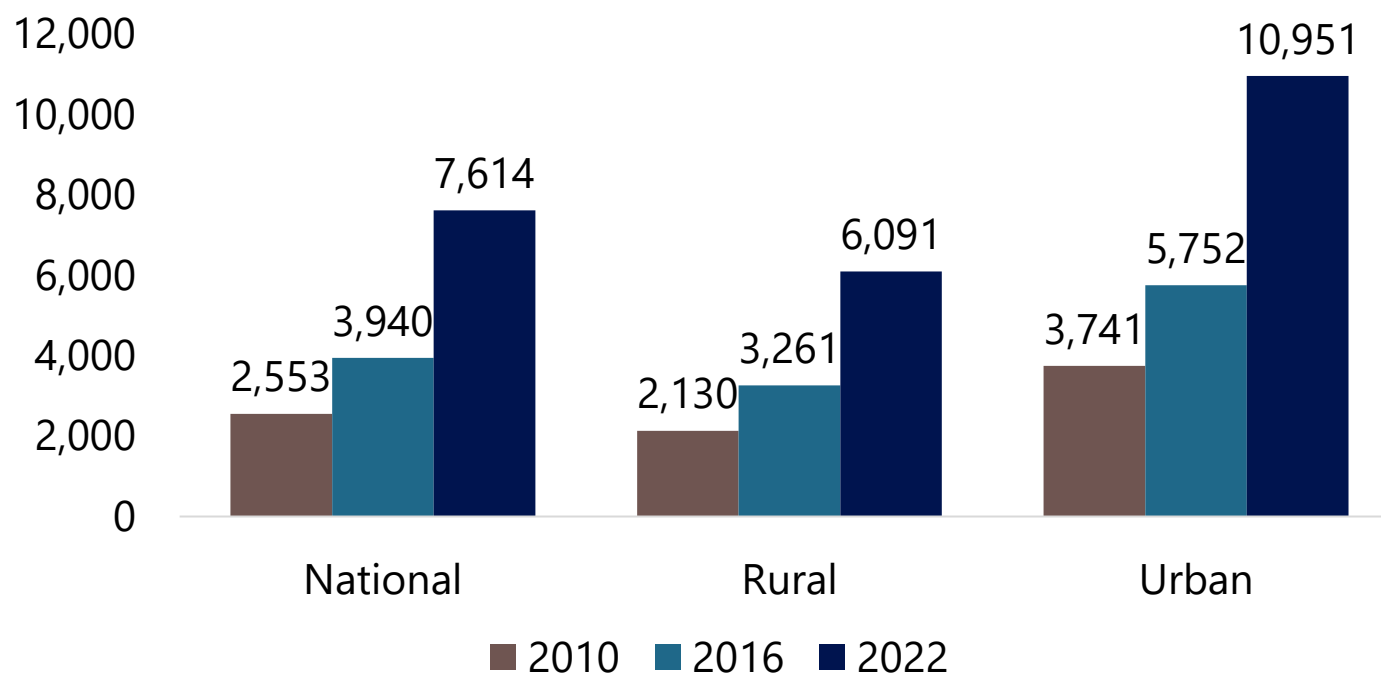
Five Year
Strategic
Objective

Monthly per capita income

Measures the average monthly per capita income in the country



- Bangladesh has experienced a continual upward trend in monthly per capita income according to HIES.
- In 2010, average per capita income was BDT 2,553.
- By 2016, that figure was BDT 3,940.
- By 2022, it was BDT 7,614 (BDT 6,091 rural, BDT 10,951 urban).
- **Target: Increase**



M&E Framework Indicator Highlights

Outcome Level

Outcome 3:

All deserving Bangladeshis benefit from an inclusive Social Security System at any age in their lives

Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

Measures the percentage of the population participating in at least one social protection program



- The NSSS, in alignment with the Constitution outlines an ambitious agenda for steadily increasing the number of recipients of social protection.
 - Aligns with **SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- Percentage of people benefitting from at least one social protection program is increasing.
 - 2010: 25% households | 25% people
 - 2016: 28% households | 29% individuals
 - 2022: 38% households (44% rural, 24% urban) | 50% individuals (59% rural, 31% urban)
- **Target: Greater than 40% (disaggregated by urban and rural)**

M&E Framework Indicator Highlights

Output
Level

Extent to which programs have been comparatively rationalised and justified within their lifecycle category

Measures the extent to which the existing portfolio of programs has been specifically, comparatively rationalised and justified against other programs in the same lifecycle category.

- Program harmonisation is a recurring theme in the NSSS.
- As of 2021-22, this was rated as Low, meaning that rationalisation had not yet been fully completed.
- As of 2023-24, there has been some work rationalising programs, moving the indicator to a medium rating.
- **Target: High (full program rationalisation and justification)**

Future of NSSS M&E

Continue M&E Framework Reporting

Cabinet Division has the responsibility for NSSS M&E reporting

NSSS 2026+

Work collaboratively to develop the next generation of social protection reform priorities

M&E Dashboard

Further develop and operationalise a NSSS M&E dashboard created for regular use with CMC and development stakeholders



Integrate M&E Throughout

Use data: line ministry MISs, program monitoring and evaluations, qualitative assessments

Capacity Development

Develop capacities of stakeholders to regularly contribute monitoring data into system MISs / dashboard



Thank You

NSSS Monitoring & Evaluation

Operationalising the CODI and M&E Indicator Frameworks

