

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

# **Country Reports**

Japan International Corporation of Welfare Services (JICWELS)

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# Bangladesh



**TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAM**  
**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE**  
**SYSTEM**

**JFY 2012**

**NO. J12-00717**



Country

: **Bangladesh**

Name of the Organization: Ministry of Social Welfare,  
Government of the Peoples'  
Republic of Bangladesh



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## 1. Basic Indicators

*Attached as appendix-1*

## 2. Organizations of the Social Welfare System and its Administration

### (1) Laws

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| (a) Child Welfare | : | The Children Act, 2011  |
| (b) Disabilities  | : | The Disability Act, 2001  |
| (c) Elderly       | : | There is not law. But the Ministry has a policy named 'Old Age Allowances Policy' |
| (d) Others        | : | Also the following laws are administered by the Ministry -                        |
|                   |   | i. Probation of Offenders Ordinance-1960,   |
|                   |   | ii. Probation Rules-1971  |
|                   |   | iii. The Voluntary Organizations Registration & Regulation Act 1961               |
|                   |   | iv. Vagrancy Act-1943   |

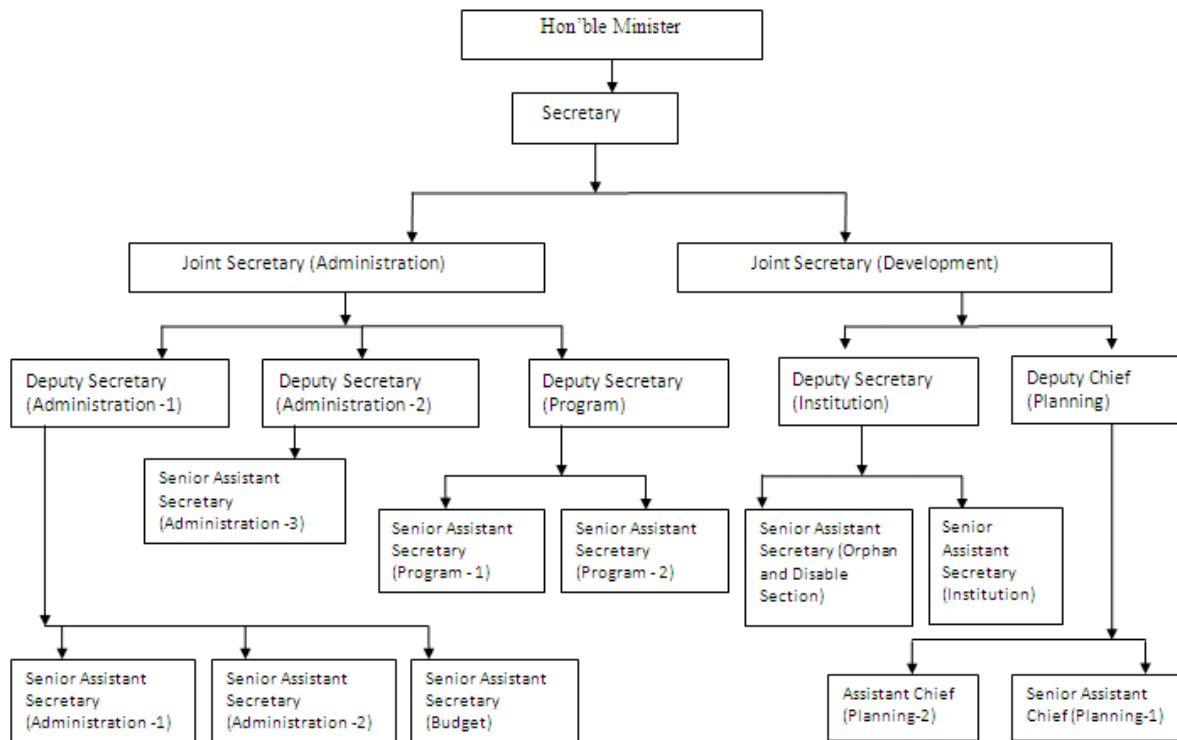
## **(2) Social Welfare Functions ( Organizational & Administrative)**

### **a. Main social welfare functions for various population and vulnerable groups**

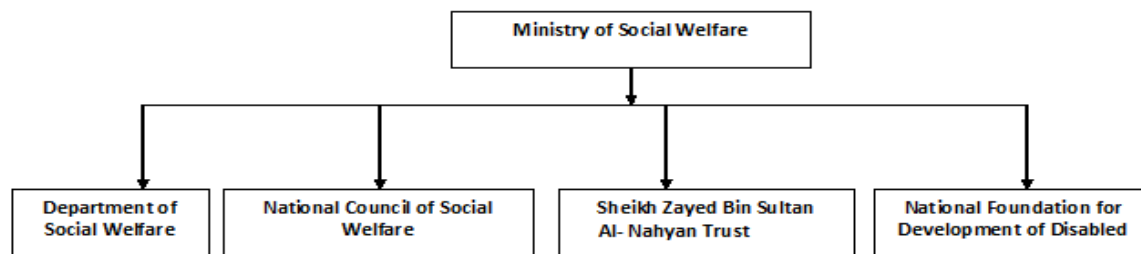
Ministry of Social Welfare is one of the important ministries dealing with human resource development, poverty alleviation, welfare, development and empowerment of the bypassed and disadvantaged segment of population of the country. To introduce Bangladesh as a Welfare state the ministry is implementing many programs, providing allowances and grants to needy segments of the society. The ministry has various multidimensional and intensive programs for the welfare of the by-passed, disadvantaged, orphans, distressed, vagrants, socially-mentally and physically handicapped, poor, helpless patients, juvenile delinquents and other disadvantaged groups in the society. In accordance to the constitution of Bangladesh, social welfare ministry as well as the organization/institution under the ministry is implementing these Programs. All the Programs are related and consistent towards achieving the targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sixth Five Year Plan. To be more dynamic and accountable the ministry has undertaken 'development approach' instead of 'charity approach'. The ministry is now including other marginalized groups, like eunuchs, transgender, gypsies, lower-caste people in Hindu community, of the population in it welfare net.

### **b. Organizational Chart**

#### **(a) Organizational Chart of Ministry of Social Welfare**



**(b) Organizational Chart of the organizations under Ministry of Social Welfare**



### **(3) Guidelines and procedural documents governing and guiding relationship between central and local government in delivering and administering social welfare services**

Following policies are adopted to implement the social welfare activities as well as other special events:

1. National Social Welfare Policy;
2. National Disability Welfare Policy;
3. Old Age Allowances Policy;
4. Widow allowances Policy;
5. Disable Allowance Policy;
6. Capitation Grant Policy.

## **3. Types of Social Welfare Services Available**

### **(1) Child Welfare**

- a. **Services provided by the Government, NGO, Private Sector, Family Groups and other Humanitarian agencies:**
  - i. Food
  - ii. Lodging
  - iii. Education
  - iv. Training (including life-skill training)
  - v. Stipend, cash support
  - vi. Legal support

- vii. Reintegration with family

**b. Challenges and constraints experienced:**

- i. Resource constraints
- ii. Inadequate Services
- iii. Low Coverage
- iv. Minimum Standard of Services

## **(2) Persons with Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities and Mental Disorders**

**a. Services provided by the Government, NGO, Private Sector, Family Groups and other Humanitarian agencies :**

- i. Allowances (cash transfer)
- ii. Therapy
- iii. Equipment/apparatus
- iv. Training

**b. Current situation of the promotion system / services for employment of PWD :**

- i. Quota System ( 1% posts in government employment is reserved)
- ii. National Committee of Monitoring to Review the CPRD

**c. Current situation of community - based rehabilitation services :**

No community-based rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities are in place.

**d. Challenges and constraints experienced :**

- i. Resource Constraints



- ii. No Survey or census to ascertain the exact number
- iii. Lack of Disabled- friendly Infrastructure
- iv. No Data Base
- v. No delegation at local government level

### **(3) Elderly**

**a. Services provided by the Government, NGO, Private Sector, Family Groups and other Humanitarian agencies:**

- i. Old Age Allowances
- ii. Old Home

**b. Challenges and constraints experienced:**

- i. Limited Coverage
- ii. Resource Constraints
- iii. No Data Base

### **(4) Public assistance system for the poor**

**a. Laws governing the public assistance services:**

Constitution of the country.

**b. Services provided and the various types of service providers ( in the public sector and in the community ) including Conditional Cash Transfer System :**

- i. Micro Credit

- ii. NGOs / Co-Operatives
- iii. Assistance in Cash and kind
- iv. Shelter Home

**c. Challenges and constraints experienced:**

- i. Resource Constraints
- ii. Limited Coverage
- iii. No Data Base

**(5) Database system for the poor (if any)**

**a. Outline of the national database for the sake of identifying the poor eligible to receive welfare benefit :**

Bangladesh has no individual national database for the sake of identifying the poor. But by Poverty Headcount Ratio at USD 1.25 a day (PPP) % of population stands at 43.25 (around 61.6 million of the total population) in 2010 (World Bank data).

**b. Coverage and usage of the database :**

Not applicable.

## **(6) Women**

### **a. Services provided by the Government, NGO, Private Sector, Family Groups and other Humanitarian agencies:**

- i. Old Age Allowances
- ii. Widow and divorced Allowances
- iii. Women Empowerment Program
- iv. Vulnerable Group Development
- iv. Micro Credit Program
- v. Small and Cottage Industry

### **b. Challenges and constraints experienced:**

- i. Lack of Education
- ii. Conservative Society Culture
- iii. Man Headed Family Structure

## **4. Finance**

### **(1) Trends and variations in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years**

- a. Trends in the social welfare budget as % of total government budget over the last 10 years :

(Budget in Crore BDT<sup>1</sup>)

Fiscal Year	Total National Budget	Ministry of Social Welfare Budget	Social Welfare Budget as % of Total national Budget
2002-03	42460.00	352.79	0.83%
2003-04	43689.00	407.27	0.93%
2004-05	57248.00	512.46	0.90%
2005-06	64383.00	626.75	0.97%
2006-07	69740.00	768.15	1.10%
2007-08	87137.00	811.43	0.93%
2008-09	99963.00	994.40	0.99%
2009-10	113819.00	1302.81	1.14%
2010-11	132170.00	1987.00	1.50%
2011-12	163589.00	2042.00	1.25%
2012-13	191731.00	2056.99	1.07%

b. Trends in the Social Welfare Budget by level and Agency over the past 10 years in local currency and USD

(Budget in Crore BDT)

Fiscal Year	Ministry of Social Welfare Budget		
	Non development	Development	Total
2002-03	253.20	99.59	352.79
2003-04	318.75	88.52	407.27
2004-05	415.76	96.70	512.46
2005-06	536.50	90.25	626.75
2006-07	662.43	105.72	768.15
2007-08	749.60	61.83	811.43
2008-09	920.17	74.23	994.40
2009-10	1193.50	109.31	1302.81
2010-11	1798.00	189.00	1987.00
2011-12	1780.00	262.00	2042.00
2012-13	1829.30	227.69	2056.99

<sup>1</sup> 1 USD=82 BDT, 1 Cror= 10 Million

## Ratio of Social Security expenses to National Budget

(Budget in Crore BDT)

Fiscal Year	Total National Budget	Total National Safety net Budget	Trends in the Social Safety net Budget as % of Total national Budget	Trends in the Social Safety net Budget as % of GDP
2002-03	42460.00	-		
2003-04	43689.00			
2004-05	57248.00			
2005-06	64383.00			
2006-07	69740.00			
2007-08	87137.00			
2008-09	99963.00	13845.00	13.85%	2.25%
2009-10	113819.00	17327.00	15.22%	2.52%
2010-11	132170.00	19497.00	14.75%	2.50%
2011-12	163589.00	22556.00	13.79%	2.51%
2012-13	191731.00	22751.00	11.87%	2.18%

### c. Trends in terms of the allocation of funds to various line items and services in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years :

Major Cash Transfer Program run by MoSW under National Safety net Program are listed in the following tables

#### 1. Old Age Allowances

Fiscal Year	Number of Beneficiary (in millions)	Rate, Per man month (In BDT)	Budget (in Million BDT))	Growth of Beneficiary (%)	Growth of Budget (%)
2000-01	0.415	100	500.00		
2001-02	0.415	100	500.00	0.00	0.00
2002-03	0.500	125	750.00	20.48	50.00
2003-04	1.000	150	1800.00	100.00	140.00

2004-05	1.315	165	2603.70	31.50	44.65
2005-06	1.500	180	3240.00	14.07	24.44
2006-07	1.600	200	3840.00	6.67	18.52
2007-08	1.700	220	4488.00	6.25	16.88
2008-09	2.000	250	6000.00	17.65	33.69
2009-10	2.250	300	8100.00	12.50	35.00
2010-11	2.475	300	8910.00	10.00	10.00
2011-12	2.475	300	8910.00	00.00	00.00

## 2. Widow and Husband deserted women Allowances

Fiscal Year	Number of Beneficiary (in millions)	Rate, Per man month (In BDT)	Budget (in Million BDT))	Growth of Beneficiary (%)	Growth of Budget (%)
2000-01	0.207	100	250.00		
2001-02	0.207	100	249.60	0.00	-0.16
2002-03	0.266	125	400.00	22.18	37.60
2003-04	0.500	150	900.00	46.80	55.56
2004-05	0.600	165	1188.00	16.67	24.24
2005-06	0.625	180	1350.00	4.00	12.00
2006-07	0.650	200	1560.00	3.85	13.46

2007-08	0.750	220	1980.00	13.33	21.21
2008-09	0.900	250	2700.00	16.67	26.67
2009-10	0.920	300	3312.00	2.17	18.48
2010-11	0.920	300	3312.00	0.00	0.00
2011-12	0.920	300	3312.00	0.00	0.00

### 3. Person's with Disability Allowances

Fiscal Year	Number of Beneficiary (in millions)	Rate, Per man month (In BDT)	Budget (in Million BDT))	Growth of Beneficiary (%)	Growth of Budget (%)
2000-01	--	--	--	--	--
2001-02	--	--	--	--	--
2002-03	--	--	--	--	--
2003-04	--	--	--	--	--
2004-05	--	--	--	--	--
2005-06	0.104	200	250.00	--	--
2006-07	0.167	200	400.00	60.58	60.00
2007-08	0.200	220	528.00	19.76	32.00
2008-09	0.200	250	600.00	0.00	13.64
2009-10	0.260	300	936.00	30.00	56.00
2010-11	0.286	300	1029.60	10.00	10.00
2011-12	0.286	300	1029.60	0.00	0.00

#### 4. Person's with Disability Student Stipend

Fiscal Year	Number of Beneficiary (in Thousands)	Rate, Per man month (In BDT)	Budget (in Million BDT))	Growth of Beneficiary (%)	Growth of Budget (%)
2000-01	--				
2001-02	--				
2002-03	--				
2003-04	--				
2004-05	--				
2005-06	--				
2006-07	--				
2007-08	12.21	300 to 1000	50.00		
2008-09	13.04		60.00	20.00	6.81
2009-10	17.15		80.00	33.33	31.51
2010-11	18.62		88.00	10.00	8.57
2011-12	18.62		88.00	00.00	0.00

#### 5. Capitation Grant for the Orphans of the Non-government Orphanages

Fiscal Year	Number of Beneficiary (in Thousands)	Rate, Per man month (In BDT)	Budget (in Million BDT))	Growth of Beneficiary (%)	Growth of Budget (%)
2000-01	23.122	400	110.98	--	
2001-02	23.958	400	114.00	2.72	
2002-03	25.833	400	125.00	9.65	



2003-04	29.166	400	140.00	12.00	
2004-05	33.333	400	160.00	14.29	
2005-06	37.500	400	180.00	12.50	
2006-07	39.583	400	190.00	5.56	
2007-08	42.694	700	307.40	61.79	
2008-09	43.383	700	378.00	22.97	
2009-10	48.390	700	423.20	11.96	
2010-11	49.435	700	450.00		
2011-12	52.250	1000	630.00		

## (2) Financial sources of Social Welfare

### a. Sources of financing for Social Welfare services in terms of budget / line items and their amounts

Financing Sources	Line item	Amount (in million BDT)
Bangladesh Government	Development	
	Non Development	
World Bank	Development	2445.65 (USD 30.2 Million)
UNICEF	Development	1254.68 (USD 15.489 Million)
UNFPA	Development	64.2 (USD 0.793 Million)
Giz	Development	15.255(USD 0.188 Million)

b. **Financial Sources from foreign assistance for Social Welfare sector by items and amounts**

Foreign Assistance	Sector	Amount (in million BDT)
World Bank	Development	2445.65 (USD 30.2 Million)
UNICEF	Development	1254.68 (USD 15.489 Million)
UNFPA	Development	64.2 (USD 0.793 Million)
Giz	Development	15.255(USD 0.188 Million)

**5. Donor supported/funded aid projects of Social Welfare  
( Table 0.3 )**

Aided Projects	Development Partner	Amount (in million BDT)
SCAR (Services for Children at Risk)	IDA	897.6 (USD 11.08 Million)
Promotion of Services and Opportunities to the Disabled Persons in Bangladesh	IDA	1548.05 (USD 19.12 Million)
Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh	UNICEF	1254.68 (USD 15.489 Million)
Support Service Program for Socially Disable Women and Girls	UNFPA	64.2 (USD 0.793 Million)
Implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) Project	Giz	15.255(USD 0.188 Million)

***(Detail in Appendix-02)***

## **6. Social Welfare related policy within the National Development Plan**

- i. Social Welfare Policy
- ii. Protibondhi (Disability) Policy, 1995
- iii. Child Policy, 2010

## **7. Training and qualification of support personnel for Social Welfare**

- A. Qualification – The basic qualification of the lowest tier social worker called Union Samaj Kormi (Union Social Worker) Higher Secondary Certificate.
- B. Training – They get their basic and other trainings in the Regional Training Centre under the Department of Social Service.

## **8. NGOs' activities**

### **(1) The type and nature of NGO activities**

#### **a. Nature of the social welfare functions carried out by NGOs**

Broadly there are two types of NGOs in Bangladesh---rights based NGOs and service delivery NGOs. The activities of the rights based ones are focused on protection of human rights, legal rights, rights of women, children, disabled, ethnic minorities, environment etc. Microcredit,

income generation, health, education, technology, capacity development etc. fall within the broad category of service delivery though they too may have elaborate program on rights issues and do concentrate on the disadvantaged sections of the society. Some programs of the service delivery organizations also include certain right based issues

The NGOs actively working in Bangladesh also can be categorized by type & nature through different sets of criteria, such as, by authority of its registration, area of its geographical coverage, size of its programs, stakeholders it addresses, programmatic areas, funding pattern etc.

There are several authorities registering NGOs in Bangladesh under several laws, though the most are registered under the Department of Social Services under the purview of the Voluntary Organizations Registration & Regulation Act 1961.

There are small local NGOs working in small confined geographical areas, larger local NGOs working in larger areas in one or more districts, there are national NGOs and there are the international NGOs. Amongst the INGOs, there are several who work in confined areas operating projects themselves, while there are others who work through forging partnerships with local & national NGOs.

Some NGOs work with only a certain set of stakeholders, such as ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, dalits (lower caste people in Hindu community), hijras, river gypsies etc. Many of these are self help groups, such as Disabled peoples' Organizations (DPOs), Sex Workers' organizations. There are also self help organizations addressing larger issues, such as land rights. Then there are organizations who address multiple types of stake holders.

Some organizations excel in and address only one programmatic area, such as education, or health, or water & sanitation, or environment. There are others who have several program components.

Some NGOs operate with a small budget, raised from family sources, or raised within the community. Some operate with large budgets, often bringing in funds from overseas. For such funding sources, a separate licensing (registration) with the NGO Affairs Bureau becomes mandatory, and every taka earned & spent needs to be approved by the NGO AB. Some operate micro finance initiatives, which too need clearance from a different licensing authority (in this case, the central bank).

There are some NGOs who only donate/provide services/assistance during certain times, such as relief work during & immediately following disasters, others provide longer term support. There are some who only develop capacities of others (human resources development, organizational development, material development, communication material (audio-visual) development etc.

**b. The NGO's activities in social welfare arena governed and regulated by the government and the basic guidelines and procedures defining this regulatory / supporting relationship**

The NGOs including those in social welfare arena are registered under any of the following regulatory Acts :

- i. The Societies Registration Act, 1860
- ii. The Trust Act, 1882
- iii. The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Regulation & Control) Ordinance, 1961
- iv. The Companies Act, 1994

Most of the NGOs, especially the local based ones, are registered with No. iii. above.

**c. Proportion ( % ) of the NGOs activities' coverage to total Social Welfare services ( by service category ) ( Table 0.4 ) :**

We do have one estimate regarding disability programs though. Even though about 1,500 NGOs claim to work with people with disabilities, we believe that there are approximately 600 NGOs who have actually qualified human resources to deal with the issues ethically and efficiently. And there are several hundred DPOs that have been generated over the last ten years or so. Despite all that, we estimate that people with disabilities living in only about 20% of the geographical area of Bangladesh has come under some NGO activity/support system. The remaining 80% are absolutely dependent on the services provided by the Government of Bangladesh (Ministry of Social Welfare). However, that service too is grossly inadequate.

**(2) Financial sources for NGO's activities other than self-generated**

**(a) Financial source :**

- i. Own resource
- ii. Partnership with big NGOs
- iii. Implementing Government initiated programs
- iv. Foreign funds

**(b) Microcredit :**

- i. Initially own funding
- ii. Loan from Polli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- iii. Loan from Banks and Financial Institutions
- iv. Borrowers' savings
- v. Surplus amount

As far as information is available, approximately 60,000 NGOs (including clubs) are registered under DSS. Whereas, fewer than 2,500 NGOs are registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau, meaning that, only those number of NGOs operate with foreign funds.

*a. In what way does the government subsidize NGOs to provide social welfare services, if any?*

*Response: In many ways like subsidizing, granting loans etc.*

*b. What are the specific areas of social welfare services, if any, that the government has not supported NGO activities?*

*Response: Government is supportive in all areas.*

## **9. Strategy for Social Welfare**

### **1. Strategic plan, if any**

#### **a. National Strategic Plan**

In the MDG Goals for social welfare have been articulated (Annex-03). Also in the newly adopted Sixth Five Year Plan Strategic Plan has been elaborated (Annex-04).

## **b. Plan of Action/Master Plan/Operational Plan**

As a complement to its policies to promote growth, invest in human and physical capital, and undertake institutional and governance reforms, the Government aims to develop effective social protection policies, program and plan to address poverty/vulnerability of its population. These policies, programs and plan aim to help the poor cope with shocks to their incomes by improving coverage, timeliness, scale and delivery of safety net programs; help workers retrenched during industrial restructuring, provide access to credit, and strengthen disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.

The government has set the MDG for the social welfare sector (Detail is attached as Appendix-3)

In the newly adopted 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan in Chapter titled 'POVERTY, INCLUSION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION' government has articulated its strategies, target and action plan to attain the goals of social welfare (Detail is attached as Appendix-4). Also in every financial year budget document, the government describes its social welfare goals. The Social Safety Net program is the widest program of the government where the aspect of social welfare is also being prominently focused and addressed. 84 Social Safety Programs run by the Government involving about 22 Ministries (Annex- 05).

## **c. Actual and past projects based on the plan of actions, and their results and subjects to be solved :**

If we compare the basic social indicators chronologically for past years, we notice a slow but steady improvement in various areas of social development.

## **2. Future plan of action**

Future plan of action has been articulated in the newly adopted Sixth Five Year Plan (in Annex-4)

#### **a. Welfare services for children**

- (i) Community Sensitization (ii) Community Empowerment (iii) Cash Support  
(iv) Case Management System  
(Undertaken through a TA Project by UNICEF funding)

#### **b. Welfare services for the elderly**

- iv. Increase in Old Age Allowances (ii) Old Home (Government and Private) (iv) Medical Services for the Elderly

#### **c. Welfare services for the persons with disabilities**

- i. Disability help and Rehabilitation Centre in every District

#### **d. Others**

### **10. Difficulties / Challenges that Bangladesh is facing in the field of Social Welfare**

- Budget limitations and budget crunch.
- Change in policies/programs with political change.
- No delegation at local government level
- Absence of reliable and updated data. Lack of unified data-base.
- Weakness/ Backwardness in the use of IT.



- Lack of national strategic plan and time-bound action plan.
- Sustainability of the programs.
- Weak coordination among ministries and agencies.
- Weak coordination between government and NGOs.
- Inadequate manpower.
- Lack of organizational capability.

## Appendix-1

### Basic Indicators

Indicator(s)	Data	Year
1. Area	147,570 sq.km.	
2. Population By Age-Groups And Sex		
a. Total population (m)	142.32	2011 *
b. Population Ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male-17.8%	
	Female-16.8%	
	Total-34.6%	
c. Population Ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male-31.34%	(male 47,862,774/female 45,917,674)
	Female-30.06%	
	Total-61.4%	
d. Population Ages 65 and above (% of total)	Male-02.15%	(male 2,731,578/female 2,361,435) (2006 est.)
	Female-01.85%	
	Total- 4%	
3. Urban Population (%)	27%	2009 Est.**
4. Rate of natural increase of population (%per annum)	1.34	2011*
5. Birth Rate (Per 1,000 population)	24.68 births/1,000 population	2009 Est**
6. Total Fertility Rate	2.6 children born/woman	2011**
7. Death Rate (Per 1,000 population)	8 deaths/1,000	(2009 est.)**

	population	
8. Infant Mortality Rate(Per 1,000 births)	59.02 deaths/1,000 live births	2011**
9. Life Expectancy at Birth	Total- 60.25 years	
	Male- 57.57 years	
	Female- 63.03 years	
10. GDP per capita (USD)	675 (750)	2011 (WB Report)
11. Average number of members per household	3.5	2010***
12. Ratio of Father & Motherless Families to the total	Not known/date not available	
13. Average age of first marriage	Man- 28.9	1991**
	Woman- 18.1	
14. Divorce rate (Per 1,000 population)	Not known/data not available	
15. Ratio of Females in the labor force to the total labor force	57 <sup>2</sup>	2011
16. Annual Total Working Hours	Not known/data not available	
17. GINI Index	32.12 <sup>3</sup>	2010
18. Ratio of Social Security Expenses to National Income		
19. Number of Disabled People by Category		

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<sup>2</sup> World Bank data

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Data

	a. Deaf	To ascertain the Number, nature and degree of disabilities Bangladesh Government has undertaken a piloting survey in some designated areas in this financial year. Next year the whole country will come under this survey. Once the survey is completed, our government will be in a position to know the situation.
	b. Blind	
	c. Physically Disabled	
	d. Mentally Retarded	
	f. Others	
20. Number of Schools for Disabled Children by Type	Blind	
	Deaf & Dumb	
	Physically Disabled	
	Mentally Disabled	
	Autistic	
21. Number of Social Welfare Institutions by Type	(1) Government Children Family (Orphanage)- 85	Run by Department of Social Services
	(2) Tiny-to Shelter Home (Very small baby Center)- 06	
	(3) Day-care Center-01	

	(4) Shelter Home- 06	
	(5) Training & Rehabilitation Center for Destitute Children-03	
	(6) Juvenile Development Center-0203	
	(7) PHT Center-04	
	(8) Government Deaf & Dumb School- 01	
	(9) Government Blind School-01	
	(10) Training & Rehabilitation Centers for Physically Handicapped	
	(11) National Training. Rehabilitation Center for Blind	
	(12) Institute for mentally Handicapped children	
	(13) Training & Rehabilitation Centers for socially Handicapped women	
	(14) Safe Home for Female and Female children in contact with law	
	(15) Combined Blind Education Center	
	(16) Pre Vocational	

	Training Center	
	(17) Women Socioeconomic Training Center	
	(18) Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Centers for Destitute	
	(19) Training & Rehabilitation Centers for Vagrants	
	(20) Autism Resource Center	Run by National Foundation for Development of Disabled
	(21) Pre School for Autistic Children	
	(22) Special School for Autistic Children	
	(23) Assistance & Service Center for Disabled	
	(24) Mobile Therapy/Disability Complex/ Disability Sports Complex)	Proposed/Under implementation by NFDD

*\* Population & Housing Census, 2011, Preliminary Results, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. \*\**

*Wikipedia: Demographics of Bangladesh \*\*\* answer.yahoo*

## **Appendix -2**

### **Aided Project Brief**

(In Lakh Taka)

1.	Name of the Project		Services for Children at Risk (SCAR)- (IDA)
2.	Objectives of the Projects		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To expand the coverage, use and quality of social care services for children at risk as a means of promoting equity and social inclusion.</li><li>2. To reduce vulnerabilities of children-at-risk by contributing to creating a safe environment for them.</li><li>3. To ensure Psycho-social Protection and Rights of the children according to CRC and Children Act-1974.</li></ol>
3.	Implementation Periods		January, 2009- December, 2014.
4.	Estimated Cost		Total : 8976.00 (\$ 110.81 lakh)  GOB : 84.00  P.A : 8892.00 (\$ 109.77 lakh)

(In Lakh Taka)

1.	Name of the Project		Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh - (UNICEF)
2.	Objectives of the Projects		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Provide technical support to operationalise and replicate the minimum package of social protection services in selected area (outreach social work, case management, mobile team and helpline, CFS, Cash Transfer, temporary and emergency shelter, integration) and support to minimum standards adoption and implementation.</li><li>2. Provide technical support to strengthen institutional monitoring of minimum care standards implementation.</li><li>3. Documentation and knowledge management for policy influencing and resources leveraging.</li></ol>
3.	Implementation Periods		January, 2012- December, 2016.

4.	Estimated Cost		Total : 12546.80 ( \$ 154.89 lakh)  GOB : 39.24  P.A : 12507.56 (\$ 154.40 lakh)
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(In Lakh Taka)

1.	Name of the Project		Support Services Program for Socially Disadvantaged Women for Socially Disadvantaged Women and Girls (UNFPA)
2.	Objectives of the Projects		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policies and legal framework aimed at preventing violence against women (VAW), protecting and supporting survivors adopted, implemented and monitored.</li> <li>2. Social attitudes and behavioural changes effected to reduce violence against women VAW and discriminatory practices.</li> <li>3. Conductive environment created, and capacities enhanced for providing support and care for women and girls who are vulnerable to, and/ or have surved, violence.</li> </ol>
3.	Implementation Periods		January, 2010- December, 2012.
4.	Estimated Cost		Total : 642.00 (\$ 7.93 lakh)  GOB : --  P.A : 642.00 ( \$ 7.93 lakh)

(In Lakh Taka)

1.	Name of the Project		Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) (GIZ)
2.	Objectives of the Projects		The overall aim of the work proposal is to strengthen the capacity of the relevant state bodies and non-governmental organizations working with persons with disabilities at selected pilot sites of the sub-district and district level to develop, implement and monitor action plans for the realization of the CRPD.
3.	Implementation Periods		January' 2012-June' 2013
4.	Estimated Cost		Total : 152.55 (\$ 1.88 lakh)



			GOB : --  P.A : 152.55 (\$ 1.88 lakh)
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(In Lakh Taka)

1.	Name of the Project		Promotion of Services and Opportunities to the Disabled Persons in Bangladesh (IDA)
2.	Objectives of the Projects		1. To strengthen the JPUF by increasing the coverage and quality of disability services, awareness, and capacity; 2. To improve the knowledge –base and monitoring of disability in Bangladesh; 3. To improve the capacity to advocate on national policies related to the disabled community.
3.	Implementation Periods		July, 2008- June, 2014.
4.	Estimated Cost		Total : 15480.49 ( \$ 191.18 lakh)  GOB : --  P.A : 15480.49 ( \$ 191.18 lakh)

## Appendix-3

### Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status (Source)	Target by 2015	Status of progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty &amp; Hunger: Goal will partially be met</b>				
<b>Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below poverty line</b>				
1.1: Proportion of population below national upper poverty line (2122 kcal), %	56.6 (1992)	31.5 (HIES 2010)	29.0	On track
1.2: Poverty Gap Ratio, %	17.0 (1992)	6.5 (HIES 2010)	8.0	Goal met
1.3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, %	8.8 (2005)	8.85 (HIES 2010)	na	-
1.3a: Share of poorest quintile in national income, %	6.5 (1992)	5.22 (HIES 2010)	-	-
<b>Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.</b>				
1.5: Employment to population ratio (15+), %	48.5	59.3 (LFS 2010)	for all	Need Attention
<b>Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</b>				
1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (6-59 months), %	66.0	45 (BHFNSA 2009)	33.0	Need Attention
1.9: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (2122 kcal), %	48.0	40 (HIES 2005)	24.0	Need Attention
1.9a: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1805 kcal), %	28.0	19.5 (HIES 2005)	14.0	Need Attention
<b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: Goal will partially be met</b>				
<b>Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</b>				
2.1: Net enrolment in primary education, %	60.5	94.9 (BANBEIS 2010)	100	On track
2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, %	43.0	67.2 (DPE-2010)	100	Need Attention
2.3a: Adult literacy rate of 15+ years old population, %	37.2	58.4 (SVRS-2009)	100	Need Attention
<b>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: Goal will probably be met</b>				
<b>Target 3.A : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</b>				
3.1a: Ratio of girls to boys in Primary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.83	1.02 (BANBEIS 2010)	1.0	Goal met
3.1b: Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.52	1.14 (BANBEIS 2010)	1.0	Goal met
3.1c: Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	0.37	0.39	1.0	Need Attention

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status (Source)	Target by 2015	Status of progress
(Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)		(BANBEIS 2010)		
3.2: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, %	19.1	19.87 (LFS 2010)	50	Need Attention
3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, %	12.7	19.71 (MOWCA'11)	33	Need Attention
<b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Goal will be met</b>				
<b>Target 4.A: Reduce by two-third, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.</b>				
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	146	50 (SVRS 2009)	48	On track
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	92	39 (SVRS 2009)	31	On track
4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, %	54	85.3 (UESD 2010)	100	On track
<b>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: Goal will be met</b>				
<b>Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.</b>				
5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 100,000 live births)	574	194 (BMMS 2010)	143	On track
5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	5.0	26.5 (BMMS 2010)	50	Need Attention
<b>Target 5.B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.</b>				
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, %	39.7	61.7 (UESD 2010)	72	On track
5.4: Adolescent birth rate, (per 1000 women)	77	105 (BMMS 2010)	-	Need Attention
5.5a: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), %	27.5 (1993)	71.2 (BMMS 2010)	100	Need Attention
5.5b: Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits), %	5.5 (1993)	23.4 (BMMS 2010)	100	Need Attention
5.6: Unmet need for family planning, %	19.4 (1993)	17.1 (BDHS 2007)	7.6	Need Attention
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>				
<b>Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</b>				
6.1: HIV prevalence among population, %	0.005	0.1 (MIS DGHS)	Halting	On track
6.2: Condom use rate at last high risk sex, %	6.3	44-67 (UNGASS 2010)	-	-
6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, %	-	17.7 (NASP, 2009)	-	Low
<b>Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it</b>				
6.5: Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs, %	-	47.7 (UNGASS 2009)	100	Need Attention

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status (Source)	Target by 2015	Status of progress
<b>Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b>				
6.6a: Prevalence of Malaria per 100,000 population	776.9 (2008)	512.6 (MIS DGHS 2010)	310.8	Need Attention
6.6b: Deaths of Malaria per 100,000 population	1.4 (2008)	0.32 (MIS DGHS 2010)	0.6	On track
6.7: Proportion of Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets (13 high risk malaria districts), %	81% (2008)	90% (MIS DGHS 2010)	90%	Goal met
6.8: Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti malarial drugs	60% (2008)	80% (MIS DGHS 2009)	90%	On track
6.9a: Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population	639	79.4 (NTPS 2010)	320	Goal met
6.9b: Deaths of TB per 100,000 population	76	43 (MIS DGHS 2010)	38	On track
6.10a: Detection rate of TB under DOTS, %	21 (1994)	70.5 (MIS DGHS 2010)	70	Goal met
6.10b: Cure rate of TB under DOTS, %	73 (1994)	92 (MIS DGHS 2010)	>85	Goal met
<b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>				
<b>Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources</b>				
<b>Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</b>				
7.1: Proportion of land area covered by forest, % (tree coverage)	9.0	19.33 (DoF 2011) (Tree density>10%)	20.0 (Tree density >70%)	Need Attention
7.2: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, metric tons per capita	0.14	0.27 (DoE, 2005)	-	-
7.3: Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in metric tons per capita	195	128 (DoE, 2009)	0	Need Attention
7.4: Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits		54 inland & 16 marine	-	Need Attention
7.5: Proportion of total water resources used		6.6% (2000)	-	Need Attention
7.6: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	1.64	Terri: 1.82% & Mari: 0.47 (DoF)	5.0	Need Attention
7.7: Proportion of species threatened with extinction	-	106 (2001)	-	Need Attention
<b>Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</b>				
7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources	78	86 (MICS 2009)	100	Need Attention
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	39	62.7 (SVRS 2009)	100	Need Attention

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status (Source)	Target by 2015	Status of progress
<b>Target 7.D: Halve, by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.</b>				
7.10: Proportion of urban population living in slums	-	7.8 (BBS 2001)	-	In sufficient data
<b>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>				
<b>Target 8.A: Developed further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system</b>				
<b>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</b>				
<b>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small developing states</b>				
<b>Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</b>				
8.1a: Net ODA received by Bangladesh (million US\$ )	1240	2,228 (ERD 2010)	-	-
8.1b: Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI, %	5.7	0.0022 (ERD 2010)	-	-
8.2: Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services, %	42 (2005)	56 (ERD 2010)	-	-
8.3: Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , %	82 (2005)	100 (ERD 2010)	100	-
8.7: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from Bangladesh, %	12 (2005)	0-15.3 (2009)	-	-
8.12: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services, %	20.9	5.7 (ERD 2010)	-	-
<b>Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</b>				
8.13: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis, %	80 (2005)	80 (2005)	-	-
<b>Target 8.F In cooperation with the private sector; make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.</b>				
8.14: Telephone lines per 100 population	0.2	0.69 (BTRC 2011)	-	Low users
8.15: Cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	47.05 (BTRC 2011)	-	Impressive
8.16: Internet users per 100 population	0.0	10.33 (BTRC 2011)	-	Low users

**Persons with Disabilities**

The Government envisions promoting and protecting rights of persons with disabilities and facilitates their full participation and inclusion in mainstream social, political and cultural lives. They will be enabled to lead productive and meaningful lives through access to education, health care, food and nutrition, employment and protection, and security in society. The

Government is strongly committed to the advancement and rights of persons with disabilities by virtue of the Constitution which enshrines equal rights and status for every citizen and by signing the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Beijing Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality with Disability in Asia and the Pacific Region. A National Disability Action Plan has been formulated involving all related ministries. The Ministry of Social Welfare has taken up programs for enabling and integrating persons with disabilities with mainstream of society through various programs including stipend programs for students, subsistence allowance, skill training, and interest free micro credit. In addition to its own initiatives, the government provides funds to NGOs to provide education facilities to persons with mental disability. Despite some progress, access to special education, training and rehabilitation, equal opportunities, creation of employment and income generating opportunities, social security, accessibility to physical facilities, fixation of quota, and prevention of disabilities are not yet fully ensured since different ministries are not legally responsible for addressing disability issues in their action plans. Proper supervision and monitoring of NGO activities is essential.

**Proposed actions:** Along with expansion of integrated education program for visually impaired children, existing institutions for hearing impaired and mentally retarded children will be expanded. New institutions will be established to provide access to more children with disabilities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. A collaborative effort among the government, NGOs and the private sector will be encouraged to expedite the expansion of the existing institutions, establish new institutions, and undertake teachers' training and action researches on disability. The Government is strongly committed to the advancement and rights of persons with disabilities by virtue of the Constitution which enshrines equal rights and status for every citizen and by signing the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Beijing Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality with Disability in Asia and the Pacific Region. A National Disability Action Plan has been formulated involving all related ministries. The Ministry of Social Welfare has taken up programs for enabling and integrating persons with disabilities with mainstream of society through various programs including stipend programs for students, subsistence allowance, skill training, and interest free micro credit. In addition to its own initiatives, the government provides funds to NGOs to provide education facilities to persons with mental disability. Despite some progress, access to special education, training and rehabilitation, equal opportunities, creation of employment and income generating opportunities, social security, accessibility to physical facilities, fixation of quota, and prevention of disabilities are not yet fully ensured since different ministries are not legally responsible for addressing disability issues in their action plans. Proper supervision and monitoring of NGO activities is essential.

**Proposed actions:** Along with expansion of integrated education program for visually impaired children, existing institutions for hearing impaired and mentally retarded children will be expanded. New institutions will be established to provide access to more children with disabilities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. A collaborative effort among the government, NGOs and the private sector will be encouraged to expedite the expansion of the existing institutions, establish new institutions, and undertake teachers' training and action

researches on disability. Action will be taken in the health sector to (i) strengthen early detection of symptoms of disability and provide primary medical rehabilitation; (ii) undertake a nutrition program for pregnant women; (iii) appoint trainee doctors, nurses and other caregivers to deal with disability issues; and (iv) introduce support services of assistive devices and equipment at the health centers. Measures will be taken so that persons with disabilities can have access to all physical facilities and information and communication. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in various national and community level decision making processes that affect their lives would be ensured. Services like early detection and timely medical intervention, fitment of artificial aids and appliances, educational services in special and integrated schools, vocational rehabilitation and micro credit will be provided to persons with disabilities through community based rehabilitation (CBR) program in the rural areas. The requirements of the poor and vulnerable, including women and children, will be prioritized in all activities implemented under the action plan. The Climate Change Action Plan comprises immediate, short, medium and long-term programs. The serious consequences of climate change, including especially the consequences for Bangladesh, lead naturally to the question of what should be our response. Two types of response need to be considered. The first relates to adaptation, i.e., measures that have to be taken given the very high likelihood that climate change will occur and will have adverse effects. The second relates to mitigation, i.e. steps to be taken that might reduce the extent of climate change.

The Bangladesh Disability Welfare Act would be amended to clarify definitions of disability and make it consistent with standards set out internationally on disability rights. The National Coordination Committee for persons with disabilities would be strengthened to monitor and coordinate activities of different ministries/divisions.

### **Disadvantaged and Extreme Poor Groups**

There are some disadvantaged and stigmatized groups (such as laundryman, cobbler, hair-cutter, and other traditional low caste people) who are subject to social injustice and are marginalized, and have little opportunities for overcoming their harsh realities. The vision for these disadvantaged and extreme poor groups is to include them into the mainstream of society by ensuring their participation in socioeconomic activities and to promote and protect their human rights, reduce their persistent poverty, and ensure education and skill training for income generating activities. Several actions are already in progress for the development of the disadvantaged groups. Among the coastal fishing communities various activities such as savings/credit schemes, promotion of alternative income generating schemes for men and women, improving access to social services and building their capacity to face and survive natural disasters have been introduced. Development activities for the sweeper community have been undertaken by NGOs. The owners of tea gardens have entered into agreement with the trade union of tea garden workers to enhance their wages and provide subsidized food. Similarly, communities like kaibarta/namasudra, jalo (fishermen), dhopas, napits and other groups face decaying occupations. The Ministry of Social Welfare has implemented capacity and livelihood development program for socially disadvantaged women with a view to creating employment/self-employment of sex-workers and their children in selected cities.

**Proposed actions:** The cooperation and involvement of local bodies i.e. Upazila and Union

Parishads and NGOs will help to locate/ identify the disadvantaged people to enable them to participate in development activities. Government functionaries at upazila, district, and divisional/national level will coordinate their activities. The Ministry of Land would give priority to allotting khas land to people of the disadvantaged communities for settlement under the Asrayan project. For the tea garden workers, planters/owners would be encouraged to earmark land within the estates so that they can build their own dwelling.

## **SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS FOR THE POOR AND VULNERABLE**

### **The Importance of Social Protection**

The diverse underlying causes of poverty in Bangladesh include vulnerability, social exclusion, and lack of assets and productive employment; although the main symptom is often hunger. The extreme vulnerable poor can potentially lift themselves out of poverty with appropriate short to medium-term support. The extreme dependent poor, who are old, disabled or chronically sick, will depend on long-term social protection to survive. The children of the extreme poor, who are stunted or malnourished, are vulnerable to harassment, and have limited, or no access to education. A sharp rise in inequality would not only undermine the impact of growth, but may also threaten social cohesion and breed instability and discontent. Both poor and non-poor families are vulnerable to shocks (e.g. natural disasters, health problems) that can return them quickly into extreme poverty. There are four major concerns that the current rate of progress in reducing extreme poverty may not be maintained: (1) slowdown in the global economy together with domestic factors; (2) growing population density is likely to force more of the poorest people to live in the most vulnerable areas; (3) climate change will exacerbate the vulnerability of poor people to environmental shocks, with the predicted increase in extreme climate events; and (4) demographic and social changes may further increase vulnerability and social exclusion. Risks and vulnerability are mainstream problems in the lives of the average Bangladeshi and are recognized as such by governments, individuals and communities. Safety Net Programs to address risk and vulnerability have been an integral part of the anti-poverty strategy of this and previous governments. However, with informal safety nets eroding, newer risks emerging from rapid processes of urbanization and global economic integration, and, stronger assertion of mitigation demands from a democratizing polity, a holistic re-thinking on the direction, scope and design of safety net policies in particular and social protection policy in general has become necessary. Social protection includes safety nets, various forms of social insurance, labor market policies as well as processes of self-help existing or emerging within society. Risk reduction and social protection are important not only in themselves but also because an unaddressed risk atmosphere carry negative psychological consequences for the livelihood initiatives of the poor and for community efforts at social cohesion. Effective policy initiative based on a holistic approach to social protection will require a sharper profiling of risks, old and new. These include disasters, anticipated risks such as *monga* and seasonal poverty, public health risks associated with the urbanization process, social ills such as dowry, erosion of family-based safety nets and emergence of new vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and, the uneven globalization process which may give rise to new categories of poor whether in terms of worker displacement, livelihood losses or victims of environmental disasters. An important corollary of moving towards a comprehensive approach to social protection



programs is the need to streamline the institutional strategy for implementation. The potential of local government bodies, particularly the Union Parishad, to coordinate a streamlined institutional strategy needs to be actively explored.

## The Government's Social Protection Programs

The Social Protection Programs address basic needs of the poor and vulnerable people, namely food, shelter, education and health. Among the primary government programs are: Food for Works (FFW), Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Open Market Sales (OMS), Cash for Work (CFW), Gratuitous Relief (GR), 100 days employment guarantee scheme, old-age allowances, and allowances for retarded people, allowances for widow and distressed women, and grants for orphanages. There are also micro-credit programs, allowances for freedom fighters, programs for the physically challenged, and so on. Distressed people particularly women, children and disabled persons have been given priority. Programs are implemented through both non-development budget and development budget.

The Government views poverty from two broad perspectives – income poverty and human poverty. It identifies direct and indirect social protection programs to address these two types of poverty, where the direct measures (income/ employment generating programs) are considered as those that are targeted towards the poor, and indirect measures (human development program) are growth oriented and hence expected to leave indirect effects on poverty reduction. Examples of indirect or growth oriented measures cover mostly infrastructural development and rehabilitation programs. However there are also safety net programs that merge the two concepts of direct and indirect measures. For example, a direct measure like Food for Work program that is targeted towards the poor is also used to construct infrastructural services, falling in the category of indirect measure. Table 6.6 presents the names and examples of major types of social protection programs in Bangladesh.

**Table 6.6: The Main Types of Social Protection Programs in Bangladesh**

Type	Program Examples
Cash transfers	Old Age Allowance Widowed and Distressed Women Allowance Disabled Allowance
Conditional cash transfers	Primary Education Stipend Program (PESP) Stipends for Female Secondary Students
Public works or training based cash or in kind transfer	Rural Maintenance Program; Food-for-Work Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Employment Generation Programme (EGP)
Emergency or Seasonal Relief	Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Gratuitous Relief (GR); Test Relief (TR) Open Market Sale (OMS)

**Source: Ministry of Finance**

Apart from their poverty focus, a part of the social protection programs is aimed at addressing the special needs of target groups within the poor and underprivileged group: physically challenged children, disabled persons, socially excluded population in tribal areas. Another part is transitory in nature that comes into play during natural disasters. For all programs the

institutional arrangements are as important as their financing. Evidence suggests that the scope for improving the design of programs, their targeting and associated institutions is substantial. With limited resources, the emphasis on these aspects will be critical. In addition to these programs, other social protection programs managed by various ministries are the following:

- Programs under Livestock Sector to alleviate poverty
- Grihayan Fund (Fund for Housing the Homeless)
- *Ghore Fera* (Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers)
- *Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar*
- Rehabilitation and Creation of Alternative Employment for People Engaged in Begging
- Program for Generating Employment for the Unemployed Youth by the Karmashangstan Bank
- *Asrayan* Project (Poverty Alleviation through Rehabilitation and Income Generation)
- National Service (Skill Development for Employment of Unemployed Youths)
- Fund for Mitigating Risks due to Natural Disasters
- Program for Mitigating Economic Shocks
- Programs for Reducing Poverty and Generating Employment under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

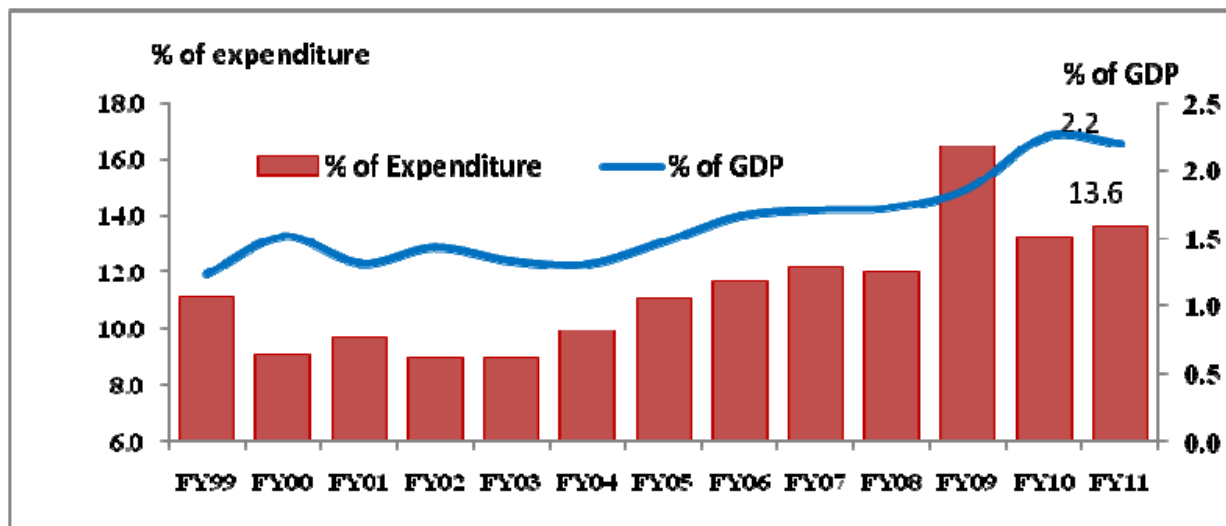
A range of specialized institutions manage the various social protection programs:

- Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Poverty Alleviation
- Rural Infrastructure Development Program
- Palli Daridrya Bimochan Foundation (PDBF)
- Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)
- Rural Development Academy (Bogra)
- Department of Social Services
- Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

### **Public Spending for Social Protection**

Expenditure on social protection programs is increasing over time. Fig 6.3 shows the trends in transfers as percentage of total expenditure and as percentage of GDP.

**Figure 6.3: Trend in Transfers**



Source: Ministry of Finance

Monthly allowances along with allocation in the programs also increased. Table 6.7 shows the trends in old age allowance program.

**Table 6.7: Trends in Old Age Allowance Program**

Fiscal Year	Fund (million BDT)	Monthly Allocation per person (BDT)	No. of Beneficiaries (in millions)
1997-1998	125	100	0.4
1998-1999	485	100	0.4
1999-2000	500	100	0.4
2000-2001	500	100	0.4
2001-2002	500	100	0.4
2002-2003	750	125	0.5
2003-2004	1800	150	1.0
2004-2005	2604	165	1.3
2005-2006	3240	180	1.5
2006-2007	3840	200	1.6
2007-2008	4485	220	1.7
2008-2009	6000	250	2.0
2009-2010	8100	300	2.2

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare

The key challenges of implementing SSNPs are coverage issues, targeting beneficiaries, leakages, and disparity in regional distribution.

### Social Protection Strategy in the SFYP

The main challenges of implementing social protection programs are coverage issues, targeting beneficiaries, leakages, and disparity in regional distribution. The SFYP will address these problems with the aim of using resources effectively for poverty eradication. Given the large demand for social protection support and the present low coverage, public expenditures on social protection programs will be increased from 2 percent of GDP in 2009 to 3 percent by the end of the SFYP. At the same time, efforts will be made to make the existing and new programs

much better focused on reaching the intended beneficiaries and serving the needs of long term poverty reduction strategy.

Over the years, social protection programs in Bangladesh have been substantially expanded. While the Government will continue to give priority to core social protection programs, efforts will also be made to find ways to move to contributory social protection programs as in advanced countries. This is important to ensure the sustainability of an expanding social protection program. Also, the possibility of introducing a National Pension Plan will be explored. These schemes and possible options will draw on good international practices. A coherent and integrated national social protection strategy based on a comprehensive mapping of existing and emerging vulnerabilities will be developed. This strategy will also draw on good international practices. The strategy will decide the variety of social assistance and the social insurance programs to be undertaken during the plan period. The coverage of existing programs which have proven track records will be expanded. The labor laws of the country that already have provisions for several types of social insurance related to employment will be reviewed, further strengthened as needed, and implemented. A rigorous evaluation of current programs will be done to identify weaknesses and improve their effectiveness. Programs which address emerging vulnerabilities such as urban poverty, livelihood loss due to economic integration and policy reforms, and disadvantaged groups not covered by existing programs will be developed. At the same time, holistic strategy will be developed to provide long-term solutions to entrenched problems such as seasonal poverty in northern districts and other affected areas. Targeted programs in health and nutrition aimed at reducing maternal mortality and improving child nutrition will be given priority. An example of this is the setting up of a viable school meal program. The strategy will also facilitate the growth of insurance programs targeted to the poor and vulnerable groups as viable alternatives for their social protection needs. In addressing all of the above, gender concerns will be accommodated as a matter of priority. Consideration would be given to (i) establishing a clearing and designing house for keeping track and coordinating optimal utilization of scarce resources by avoiding duplication and dovetailing programs so that the needs of the special groups may be catered to; (ii) minimizing the number and improving the accountability of intermediaries who are involved in administering social protection programs; (iii) establishing a standing arrangement for monitoring and overseeing the development and implementation of policies and programs; (iv) coordinating the views and activities of the government and non-government organizations involved in this area; (v) assigning greater responsibility for implementing programs to the local government level; (vi) introducing periodic evaluation of programs to throw light on what is working and what is not; and (vii) allowing for reform and consolidation of programs where needed.

## Appendix-5

### SUMMARY OF KEY SAFETY NET PROGRAMS

Name of Programs	Major Objective of the Program	Administration/ Financiers	Targeting Criteria	Value of Benefit	Annual Costs and Number of Beneficiaries
<i>Infants and Children</i>					
Primary Education Stipend Project <sup>~</sup> (PESP)	1. Increasing the number of children into primary school from poor family 2. Increasing attendance to and reducing dropout from the primary school 3. Increasing the rate of completion of the primary education cycle 4. Controlling child labor and reducing poverty 5. Increasing the quality of primary education	Department of Primary Education, Ministry of Education  Financed by GoB	1. Destitute woman headed family (destitute means widowed, separated from husband and divorced). 2. Principal occupation of the household head is day-labor. 3. Family of low income professionals (such as: fishing, pottery, blacksmithing, weaving, and cobbling). 4. Landless or households that own 0.50 acres of land (marginal or share-cropper).	a. Tk. 100 (one student family) b. Tk. 125 (more than one student family) Benefit conditional on meeting attendance and examination criteria.  Cash is being transferred to beneficiaries guardians bank accounts through banks	US\$100 million; over 5.3 million beneficiaries per annum. Administrative costs about 5% of program costs but do not include administrative costs of lower levels of government.
Female Secondary School Assistance Program (FSSAP) (Components: FSSAP, FSSP, SEDP, FESP)	1. Increasing the number of students in the secondary school 2. Increasing their prospect as employees and of self-employment 3. Controlling under age marriage	Ministry of Education Directorate of Secondary and Higher education  Financed by GoB, USAID, Asia Foundation, NORAD, World Bank, ADB	All unmarried girl students studying in recognized institutions at secondary level	a. Stipend: Tk. 300 (G6), 360(G7), 420(G8), 720 (G9&G10) b. Free tuition c. Book allowance d. Examination fees  Benefit conditional on meeting attendance, examination and marriage criteria.  Cash is being transferred to beneficiaries bank	US\$40 million; over 4 million beneficiaries annually. Administrative costs about 18% of program cost.

<sup>~</sup>In late 2002 PESP replaced the Food for Education Program, which was a food based conditional cash transfer program with objectives similar to the PESP.

Name of Programs	Major Objective of the Program	Administration/ Financiers	Targeting Criteria	Value of Benefit	Annual Costs and Number of Beneficiaries
				accounts through banks	
<i>Working Age Population</i>					
Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) (Components: FSVGD, IGVGD, UPVGD)	1. Increasing the marketable efficiency of women through training, motivating savings for initial capital accumulation and providing scope for availing credit 2. Building social awareness on disaster management and nutrition through training in groups	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitations  Financed by GOB, WFP, EC, Canada, Australia	1. Households with not more than 15 acres of land 2. Monthly Household income less than Tk. 300; dependent upon seasonal wage employment 3. Women of reproductive (18-49) age 4. Day labor or temporary worker 5. Lack of productive assets	a. 30 Kilograms of wheat per month b. Training (totaling about 150 hours) c. Per cycle of 24 months On graduation, beneficiaries can access BRAC's microcredit program.  Food transfer by the public food distribution system	US\$40 million; close to 500,000 beneficiaries annually.
Food-for-Works (Rural Infrastructure Dev. Program) (Components: FFW and CFW)	1. Employment generation for the poor, mainly in the dry season through infrastructure creation and maintenance. 2. Developing and maintaining rural infrastructure	Department of Local Government Engg. Dept.; Department of Social Services; Other Dept.  Financed by GOB, ADB, WFP	1. Functionally landless 2. Lack of productive assets 3. Generally women headed household where women is widowed, deserted, and destitute 4. Day labor or temporary worker 5. Income less than Tk. 300 per month	a. No specific entitlement  Food transfer by the public food distribution system	US\$40 million. About 1,000,000 participants annually.
Rural Maintenance Program (RMP)	1. Empowerment of women 2. Maintaining rural infrastructure	Department of Local Government and Engineering, CARE-Bangladesh  Financed by GOB, EC, CIDA, Union Parishads	1. Less than 30 decimals of land 2. Destitute Family circumstances 3. Female heads of households of 18-35 years of age 4. Widowed or separated at least one year, with priority to those with more dependents 5. No other income and not be participating in other targeted programs.	a. 51 Tk. per day  This is a public works program where cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	US\$16 million; about 42,000 participants annually. Admin. Costs about 20% of program costs.

Name of Programs	Major Objective of the Program	Administration/ Financiers	Targeting Criteria	Value of Benefit	Annual Costs and Number of Beneficiaries
Test Relief (Rural Infrastructure Maintenance Program) (RIMP)	1. Employment for the poor in the rainy season 2. Developing and maintaining rural infrastructure 3. Compared to FFW, lighter labor requirement	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management  Financed by GoB and Development Partners	Generally a location is targeted	5-6 kg. of wheat/day of work  Generally food transfer is being by the public food distribution system	US\$1 million; about 100,000 beneficiaries annually
<i>Elderly</i>					
Old Age Allowances	Providing old age cash allowance to the poor.	Department of Social Services  Financed by GoB	1. At least 65 years of age 2. Income not more than Tk. 2000 per year 3. Must not have worked in the formal sector 4. Based upon the category of the union, number of beneficiary is identified 5. 50% men and 50% women	a. Tk. 165 per month  Cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	US\$30 million. About 1.2 million beneficiaries annually.
<i>Other Risk Groups</i>					
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	1. Provides calamity related emergency needs 2. Short term relief to disaster victims - in terms of food and basic necessities.	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management  Financed by GoB and some Development Partners	Generally a location is targeted based on the occurrence of natural disaster	No specific entitlement  Generally food is being transferred by the public food distribution system	US\$30 million. About 240,000 beneficiaries annually.
Gratuitous Relief (GR)	1. Provides in calamity related emergency needs 2. Short term relief to disaster victims - in terms of food and basic necessities.	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management  Financed by GoB and some Development Partners	Generally a location is targeted based on the occurrence of natural disaster	No specific entitlement  No precise method	NA



Name of Programs	Major Objective of the Program	Administration/ Financiers	Targeting Criteria	Value of Benefit	Annual Costs and Number of Beneficiaries
Fund for Mitigation of Risk of Natural Disaster	Mitigate sufferings of people affected by natural disasters. Provision of loans to set up small businesses.	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management  Financed by GoB	Generally a location is targeted based on the occurrence of natural disaster	a. Loan between Tk. 5,000 to Tk. 25,000 for 1 to 3 years with nominal 5% service charge  Cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	US\$15 million. About 100,000 beneficiaries annually.
Allowances to the Widowed, Deserted, and Destitute Women	Minimizing the problems of the women at distress through cash transfers.	Ministry of Social Welfare  Financed by GoB	1. Women who are either widowed, deserted, or destitute 2. Based upon the category of the union, number of beneficiary is identified	a. Tk. 165 per month  Cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	US\$3 million. About 100,000 beneficiaries annually.
Honorarium Program for Insolvent Freedom Fighters	Assisting poor freedom fighters through cash transfers.	  Financed by GoB	1. Verifiable in cross section of references 2. Income less than Tk. 6000 per year 3. Disabled or partially disabled or landless or unemployed or none in the family to depend upon	a. Tk. 300 per month  Cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	US\$8 million. About 200,000 beneficiaries.
Fund for Housing for the Distressed (Grihayan Tahabil)	Solve the housing problem of the homeless, poor and low income people	Housing Fund Authority in association with NGO, institutions and local government  Financed by GoB	1. Rural poor, low income and homeless family 2. Household affected by natural disaster and fire 3. Capable of paying 5% flat interest rate	a. Loan up to Tk. 20,000  Cash is being transferred by the public sector banks	NA
Fund for Rehabilitation of Acid Burnt Women and the Physically Handicapped	1. Assisting acid burnt women and disabled through provision of credit and skills training. 2. Creating opportunities for IGA 3. Raising social awareness	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs  Financed by GoB	Installation of facility Generally based upon case	a. Training b. Credit  Not known	US\$4 million.

Source: The World Bank, 2006, Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh: An Assessment Bangladesh Development Series – Paper No. 9



## **Country Report**

**Country:**

**Bangladesh**

**Name of Participant's Organization:**

Department of Social Services,  
Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of the  
People's Republic of Bangladesh

### **Training and Dialogue Programs on "Improvement of the Social Welfare System" (No: J1200717)**

**Phase in Japan: From July 16, 2012 to August 9, 2012**

**Organized by: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

## 1. Basic Indicators

SI	Indicator(s)	Data	Year
1.	Area (in 1,000 sq.km)	147.570	
2.	Population by age-groups and by sex		
	a. Total population	142.319 million Male 71.255 million Female 71.064 million	2011
	b. Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male 35.89 Female 33.55	2010
	c. Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male 24.0 Female 21.3	2001
	Population ages 15-59 (% of total)	Male 56.47 Female 59.29	2010
	d. Population ages 65 and over (% of total)	Male 4.2 Female 3.5	2001
	Population ages 60 and over (% of total)	Male 7.64 Female 7.15	2010
3.	Urban Population (%)	28	2010
4.	Rate of natural increase of Population (% per annum)	1.34	2011
5.	Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	22.98	2011
6.	Total fertility rate	2.6 c/w	2011
7.	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	5.75	2011
8.	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	50.73	2011
9.	Life expectancy at birth	Total 69.75 Male 67.93 Female 71.65	2011
10.	GDP per capita(US\$)	755	2010-11(p) Note : p denotes provisional
11.	Average number of members in a household	4.5	2010
12.	Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total	fatherless family 6% & motherless family 3%	2009
13.	average age of first marriage	16-17 years for women and 19-20 years for men	2009
14.	Divorce Rate (per 1,000 population)	≤ 0.15	2010
15.	Ratio of females in the labor force to the total labor force	Female 36%	2010
16.	Annual total working hours	2080 hours	
17.	GINI index		
	Income Gini Co-efficient	0.458	2010
18.	Ratio of social security benefit expenses to national income	25%	
19.	Number of disable people by the Category a. Deaf b. Blind c. Physically disable people d. Mentally retarded people e. Others		

SI	Indicator(s)	Data			Year
	Percentage Distribution of Population (all ages) having any Difficulty (Disability) by Type and Intensity:				
	Type of Difficulty	Intensity of Difficulty			
		Some	Severe	Fully Unable	
	Total	11.38	2.17	0.46	
	Eyesight	5.58	0.53	0.08	
	Hearing	1.93	0.33	0.06	
	Walking and climbing	1.84	0.53	0.07	
	Remember and concentration	0.94	0.24	0.08	
	Self-care	0.57	0.30	0.08	
Speaking and communicating	0.52	0.24	0.09		
20.	Number of School for Disable children by type	in 4 PHT Centre (School) : 8 Deaf & Dumb: 4 Blind: 3 Physically Handicapped: 2 mentally Retarded: 2 Integrated Blind Education Programme (1 school in each district): 64 Total=83			
21.	Number of Social Welfare Institution by type	206			

\*2011 Population & Housing Census: Preliminary Result, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

## Organization of the Social Welfare System and its Administration

The Department of Social Services (DSS) is one of the leading Government Departments of People's Republic of Bangladesh under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The Department of Social Services was established in 1961. The mandate of the Department of Social Services is to provide services to the vulnerable groups of society, the poorest of the poor, the marginalized and the disadvantaged groups. Our service goes further than just bringing services to these groups. It is our brief to deliver on our mandate in a manner that will engage and empower communities to participate actively in the improvement of their quality of life so as to build their self-reliance, which is a pre-requisite to sustainable development.

The Department of Social Services (DSS) is working to ensure Social Protection and Social Safety nets for the poor vulnerable people of the country as well as socio-economic development, rehabilitation and reintegration, poverty reduction, human resource development, community empowerment and other development activities for the vulnerable aged persons, the persons with disabilities (PWDs), orphans, children at risk, destitute, poor and helpless persons. Moreover, DSS is running a good number of programmes for poverty reduction and human resource development. Among the programmes, development services provide for juvenile delinquents, training and rehabilitation of the socially disadvantaged women, counseling, training and rehabilitation of orphan and vulnerable children, development and rehabilitation of

vagrants, safe custodian women, adolescent, destitute and helpless. The programmes of the DSS which have undertaken much earlier are now in conformity with the provisions of the Roadmap for National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR) of the Government and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The main objective of the department is to reduce the poverty of hardcore poor through human resource development and to organize the poorest segment of people and aware them about their rights, problems and requirements and building up capacity for their self-sustainability.

**(1) A list of laws covering the following categories with name/title and year when it was approved and implemented:**

- a. Child Welfare:** The Probation of offenders ordinance, 1960, The children act of 1974
- b. Disabilities:** Disability Welfare Act, 2001
- c. Elderly:**
- d. Others (Women, etc.):** The Bengal vagrancy act, 1943 (Repealed by a new law in 2011) The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies ( Registration And Control ) Ordinance, 1961, Special Services of Woman in jail Act-2006

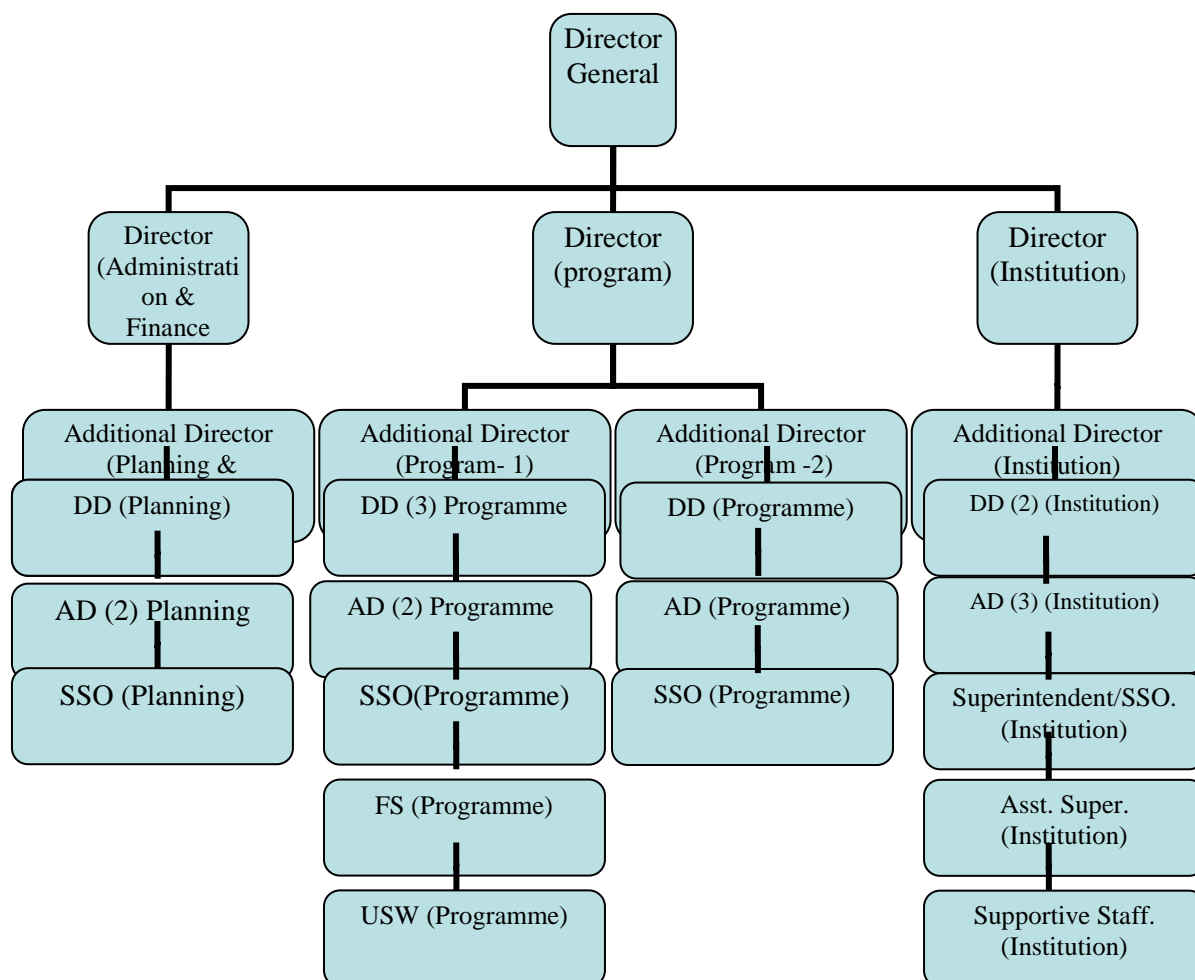
**(2) Social welfare functions and organizational and administrative**

- a. The main social welfare functions carried out by the state for various population and vulnerable groups
  - 1. Provision of social development/services to individuals, groups and communities to enable them and become self-reliant. (Our primary focus is on the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded children, orphans, aged, persons with disabilities, patients, person/children conflict with law)
  - 2. Provision of social welfare services. (Promotive, preventive, palliative, rehabilitative, therapeutic)
  - 3. Provision of comprehensive social security/safety net services.
  - 4. Community development facilitation and support
  - 5. Poverty and inequality eradication

**Support functions:**

- I. Human resource management.
- II. Financial planning and management.
- III. Policy development, planning and research.
- IV. Population development (demographics).
- V. Communication and marketing.
- VI. Mainstreaming gender, disability and youth issues.
- VII. Information management and technology
- VIII. Legislation

- b. The Organizational chart showing and administrative structures that implement the above mentioned functions at the various levels of the social welfare services.



**DD= Deputy Director**  
**AD= Assistant Director**  
**SSO= Social Services Officer**  
**FS= Field Supervisor**  
**USW= Union Social Worker**

The Organizational chart showing and administrative structures that implement the above mentioned functions at the various levels of the social welfare services. The DSS is headed by a Director General, three Directors five Additional Directors, 80 Deputy Directors, 70 Assistant Directors, Officers and Staffs. About 11,000 personnel are now working in DSS. The distribution of the work strength of DSS is given below:

Officer Class I	Officer Class II	Staff Class III	Staff Class IV	Total
1037	230	5801	3756	10,824

- b) Main guidelines and procedural documents that govern and guide the relationship between the central and local governments in delivery and administering social welfare services

- 1 Social Welfare Policy 2006
- 2 Rules for distribution of old age allowance
- 3 Rules for distribution of disable allowance
- 4 Rules for distribution of stipend for PWD students
- 5 The children rules 1976
- 6 Rules for distribution of Capitation grant
- 7 National Disability Policy December, 1995

### **3. Types of social welfare services available**

#### **(1) Child Welfare**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies

There are innumerable numbers of children living in a deplorable condition in the country. They are orphans, destitute, disabled and very poor, who are living below the poverty line. The DSS has established many institutions for education, training and rehabilitation for the destitute children, street children, abandoned baby and destitute children. These programmes are designed in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the country and also with the provision of National Children Policy, related laws and UNCRC. The Sarkeri Shishu Paribar (State Orphanage) started functioning since the inception of the DSS in 1961. At present, the DSS runs 85 Sarkeri Shishu Paribar (Government Orphanage), the total number of residents of Sarkari Shishu Paribar is 10300. 6 Baby Home, 1 Day- Care Centre, 3 Training and Rehabilitation Centre for Destitute Children. Moreover, the DSS provides Capitation Grants to the Non Government Orphanages. The Government has allocated Taka 420 million for Capitation Grants recipients in the financial year 2010-11 for 49435 orphans who are resident of nongovernment orphanage.

#### **Stipend Programme for the Children with Disabilities**

The Department of Social Services has started its journey to address challenges of 21st century, specially issues related to social development. The Department firmly believes that sustainable human resource development depends on education. But still now student with disabilities are not yet able to enjoy equal facilities in educational institution. Beside, poverty also hinders them from getting education. To encourage the children with disabilities to enroll themselves in the educational institution, the Government has introduced stipend programme for the student with disabilities. The Government has allocated taka 8.80 corer in the

financial year 2010-2011 for this programme. The responsibility has given to DSS to implement this programme.

### **Non-Government orphanages (Capitation Grants)**

From time immemorial, religious and social sentiment has played an important role in nursing orphans. Being inspired from these sentiments and moral values, a good number of orphanages have been established in close touch and guidance of mosques, madrasahs, temples, churches, pagodas etc. Some philanthropists, landlords, merchants, religious leaders also run some orphanages.

The DSS strongly believes that Government can not alone provide services for the welfare and development of the orphans. The DSS provides financial assistance to the non Government orphanages. The DSS provides capitation grant for some of the inmates of the non-Government orphanages under the following principles:

The orphanage should be registered with the DSS Each orphanage must have at least 10 inmates to get capitation grant Maximum of 50% of the total inmates may get capitation grant Orphanage must have immovable asset and housing facilities

Management of the orphanage must be transparent and accountable Application should be processed through and recommended by the Deputy Director of each district Orphans specially poor, by-passed, victims of natural disaster will get priority.

Allocation should be finalised by a Committee in the Ministry of Social Welfare. According to the above principles, from the Financial Year 2009-2010 the capitation grant has been increased to Tk. 8,400/- per year per orphan. The Government has allocated Taka 420 million for Capitation Grants recipients in the financial year 2010-11 for 49435 orphans who are resident of nongovernment orphanage.

### **Specific projects for street children**

#### **Child Sensitive Social Protection In Bangladesh (January 2012-December-2016)**

- To develop capacity for establishing reintegration mechanism for street children with the family and community.
- To ensure protection of children living in the street situation and capacity building of stakeholders.
- To enhance and strengthen basic Drop-in Centre services for Street Children in 6 divisional cities of Bangladesh.
- To strengthen the psycho-social and life skills support services.
- To enhance the capacity of street children for market driven jobs that ensure a sustainable livelihood through providing non- formal education; and livelihood skills training.

- To strengthen the capacity of the families (biological/extended) for protection and care through provision of conditional cash / kind transfer as well as referral to services like education, health for children and for accessing opportunities for livelihood and income generating activities for parents or guidance.

#### **Children without Parental Care Sub-project:**

- To build institutional capacity on proactive social work and develop minimum institutional care standard for the children in institutions, which is the last resort.
- To develop community based care mechanisms and consider institutionalization as a measure of last resort.
- To strengthen monitoring mechanism to ensure quality and standards services for children (define child protection indicators and establish a management information system as preconditions for evidence base monitoring system).

#### **Services for Children at Risk (January 2009 to December 2014)**

- To ensure Psycho-social Protection and Rights of the children according to CRC and Children Act-1974.
- To strengthen the existing Child Protection and Development Programs of the DSS.
- To strengthen the Children-at-Risk Project and expand its coverage

#### **Shishu Bikash Kendra (Child Development Center)**

- Promote social protection services to the street children through Drop in Center (DIC).
- Reintegrate the street children to their families /extended families through provision of conditional cash/kind transfer as well as referral to services like education, health for children and for accessing opportunities for livelihood and income generating activities for parents or guidance.
- Alternative care support through case management and social and family reintegration.
- Transformation of Institutional Care and Institutional Capacity Development on Promotion of other Alternatives to Institutional care.

#### **b. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Illiteracy
- 3) Gender Inequality
- 4) Religious constraint
- 5) Short term project duration.
- 6) Poor budgetary allocation.
- 7) Drug addiction.
- 8) Risks of STI/HIV/AIDS
- 9) Ensure right to primary education.



**(2) Persons with Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities, Persons with Mental Disorders**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies

<b>Government</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Private sector</b>	<b>Family groups</b>	<b>Other humanitarian agencies</b>
01. Allowances for persons with physical disabilities; 02. Stipend for physically disabled students 03. Vocational training for rehabilitation 04. Micro credit for income generation 05. Motivation for Awareness building. 06. Education for PWD. 07. Treatment in health Sector. 08. 10% services reservation for PWD. 09. Social Research and Action Plan. 10. Grants in aid by National Social Welfare Council.	01. Vocational training for rehabilitation 02. Micro credit for income generation 03. Motivation Awareness building. 04. Education for PWD.	01. Vocational training for rehabilitation 02. Grants in Aid. 03. Motivation for Awareness building. 04. Education for PWD.	Motivation for Awareness building.	01. Grants in Aid. 02. Motivation for Awareness building.

- b. Current situation of the promotion system/services for employment of PWD GO and NGOs' smooth cooperation and coordination is existing for promotion the system/services for employment of PWD.
- c. Current situation of Community based rehabilitation services more voluntary and private sectors co-operation is needed.
- d. Challenges and constraints experienced
- 1) Shortage of fund.
  - 2) Lack of control over registered voluntary organization (NGO)
  - 3) Lack of Social research and action plan.

### **(3) Elderly**

a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies

#### **Social Cash Transfer**

Social Cash Transfer Programmes come as a ladder to move the poor people out of poverty. The majority of the households benefiting from the Social Cash Transfer Programme are to increase household income. The household income has also reduced the food and health insecurity of the vulnerable. Cash transfer, even though it is relief oriented, encourages beneficiaries to make some investment. Programmes targeted at old and disabled persons have increased their participation in household decision making, improved health condition and revived previous system in family care.

#### **Allowances for Widow and Husband's Deserted Destitute Women**

Like other countries Widows and Husband's Deserted Women are the most vulnerable and poorest segment of population in Bangladesh. The Economic position of widows and husband's deserted woman has been an important social issue in society. Still now husband is the key-provider in all spheres of family lives. After his death family members specially the widow are fallen in to poverty and utmost social in security. Some times specially in the rural areas. They are deprived from the rightful inheritance and husbands belongings.

#### **Honouriam for the Freedom Fighters**

The Peoples of all walk of lives under the dynamic and charismatic leadership of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman united against the autocratic rule of Pakistan and prepared to fight against the Pakistani rulers. Under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman People of Bangladesh took part in the glorious and dignityfull Liberation War. They fought for nine month against well-trained Pakistani Army and their collaborators. Many Freedom Fighters scarificed their lives. Many freedom fighters embosomed disablement at the time of war for the cause of motherland. Heroic performance of the great sons of the soil are always remembered by the Nation. The nation woe to the freedom fighter, the noble son of the nation.

#### **Old Age Allowances**

Background: The Constitution of Bangladesh in it's clause 15(d) clearly declares to introduce the Social

Security Programme. The Constitution spells 'the right to social security that is to say, to public assistance in cases of undeserved want arising from unemployment illness or disablement, or suffered by widows or orphans or in old age or in other such cases "In spite of constitutional obligation no government had come forward to implement this constitutional commitment. But the daughter

of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina, during her last tenure has introduced Old Age Allowances in 1998. This is an epoch-making Social Security programme in the history of Bangladesh as well as neighbouring countries.

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In Bangladesh traditionally the elders are thought as the guardians and advisers of the society. Elderly people are respected by the family, society and even by the nation. But due to various socio-economic reasons, the traditional values and customs are not maintaining properly. Due to degradation of moral values, the younger populations consider the experience and knowledge of the elders to be outdated. Today in many cases youths no longer like to live with the elders. On the other hand, due to their profession they have to go for work in distant places. As a result, the traditional joint family structures have broken down and familial support to the elders have been reduced largely.

Under the above circumstances elderly people, specially the elder population of the poor families have been thrown into socio-economic insecurity. Absence of health care facilities for the elders is another major factor that contributed to their suffering since aging invites new health problems. Elderly poor women face more problems due to aging.

According to Population census, 2001, National Report (provisional) published by the BBS, July 2003 reveals that there are 14,43,140 persons belonging to 65-69 years, 16,26,240 belonging to 70-74 years, 6,15,940 belonging to 75-79 years and 10,76,380 persons belonging to 80 years and above age group. Thus number of elderly population above 65 years of age stands as 47,61,700 persons.

The Government has recently taken decision to involve the public representatives in the selection and distribution process of the allowance

properly.

Government allocated 891 crore Taka in this financial year 2010-2011. The total Beneficiary of this is 2.475 million. Beneficiaries are getting Tk. 300/- monthly per head which is payable in every 3 months.

**Distribution Criteria of Old Age Allowances:**

**Age :** The Old Age Allowances recipient must have the age of 65 and above. Age limit is relaxable for the women. After attaining 62 years a woman is eligible for getting the same allowance.

**Income:** Old Age Allowances recipient's average annual income must below Tk. 3000 (three thousand).

**Health conditions:**

- (i) Priority will be given to those who are physically infirm.
- (ii) Priority will give to physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, physically and mentally handicapped and partial handicapped respectively.

**Socio-economic condition :**

**(i) Freedom fighters:** Priority must be given to the freedom fighters.

**(ii) Financial Condition:** Chronologically priority will be given to those who are wealth less, homeless, and landless.

**(iii) Social Condition:** Chronologically priority will be given to those who are widow, divorcee, wifeless, spouseless and deserted from family.

**iv) Expenditure status:** Priority will be given to those who have no savings after expenditure behind foodstuff.

**Non Eligibility:**

- (i) Government Servants and pension holders will not be eligible to get old-age allowance.
- (ii) VGD Card holders destitute women are not eligible to get old-age allowance.
- (iii) Recipients of government grants from other sources are not eligible to get old-age allowance.
- (iv) Regular Recipients of grants from any Non-government Organization or Social welfare agency are not eligible to get old-age allowance.
- (v) Laborer, maidservant, vagrant are not eligible to get old-age allowance.

**Selection procedure:**

- a) Application for old-age allowance will be invited through much media daily Newspaper or any other means for public information.
- b) Candidates for the old-age allowance must have to apply infavour of Upazilla Social Services officer in a prescribed form.
- c) There will be a ward committee and upazilla Committee consisting of two representatives of the local Member of Parliament and in concerned cases one representative of Upazilla Chairman.

**3.1) Terms of References of Ward Committee and Upazilla Committee:**

- a) Ward committee will select the old-age allowance recipients in

accordance with the implementation manual of the old-age allowance.

b) Ward committee will submit the list of selected old-age allowance recipients to the upizalla committee for final approval.

c) Upizalla committee will act as appealed body and authorized to approve the old-age allowance recipients.

The year wise statistics of the distribution of the Old Age Allowance since inception is given below:

#### **Recent achievement of Old Age Allowances:**

The present Government has given due attention to implement social safety-net programmes. Government has increased the coverage of the Social Safety-Net programmes in all possible areas. The Department of Social Services under the Ministry of Social Welfare with its limited manpower and logistic support take it as a challenge to deliver the services for the wellbeing of the senior citizen of the country. Monitoring, supervision and evaluation process have been strengthened some pragmatic and sustainable policies and strategies are taken under the close supervision and guidance of Honorable Minister of Social welfare, and Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Old Age Allowances programmes is also come under the supervision of the Cabinet Committee on Social Safety-net headed by Hon' able Finance Minister. As a result the Department of Social Services has been able to cut a good figure in distributing old-age allowance in the fiscal year -2009-10. 99.95% funds have been successfully distributed among the target group. 32 Districts have shown highest degree of performance through distributing 100% allowance. This achievement is a record under the close supervision of the present government.

#### **Impact of Old Age Allowances:**

The Old Age Allowance Programme is an epoch-making achievement of the Government. The Old Age Allowance Programme has a positive impact on the recipients, recipients' family and also on the society as a whole. The old people would no longer be the burden of the family they come from and they are honoured as a result of becoming recipients of the Old Age Allowance. The Programme also familiarises the old people with formal banking system. Through this programme the recipients get opportunities to meet the senior public representatives, where they can express their sorrows and difficulties. The Government is gradually increasing the number of beneficiaries along with gradual increment in the monthly allowances.

#### **c. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- 1) Lack of skilled manpower.
- 2) Lack of fund and budget allocation.
- 3) Lack of awareness.
- 4) Lack of education.
- 5) Lack of social research and action plan.

**(4) Public assistance system for the poor**

- a. List of laws governing the public assistance services
- b. List of services provided and the various types of providers of these services in the public and private sector and in the community (including Conditional Cash Transfer system)
- c. Challenges and constraints experienced

**(5) Database system for the poor (if any)**

**A database system for the poor is under construction.**

- a) Outline of the national database for the sake of identifying the poor eligible to receive welfare benefit.
- b) Coverage and usage of the database.

**(6) Women**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies

**Allowances for Widow and Husband's Deserted destitute Women:**

The widow women get constitutional guarantee for social security at the time of their poverty. But no head of the government before Sheikh Hasina Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh in her last tenure came forward to introduce social security programme for the widows and husband deserted destitute women. In 1998 under the Ministry of Social Welfare Allowance for Widow and Husband's Deserted Destitute Women Programme has started functioning. But in the financial year-2003-04 the government transferred this programme from the Ministry of Social Welfare to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.

The Present Government has taken decision to handover the Programme to the Ministry of Social Welfare from Ministry of Women and Children Affairs again. Accordingly in the fiscal 2010-11 fund for the allowance of the said programme has been allocated in favour of Ministry of Social Welfare in the National Budget. The Government has allocated Tk.331020000 million for the 9 lac 20 thousand allowance recipient. Recipients get Tk. 300 monthly payable in every three months in the financial year 2010-2011.

**The Population Activities through Rural Mothers Centre.**

In response to the recommendation of Bucharest Population Conference in 1994 the Ministry of Social Welfare has introduced National Population Programme through Rural Mother's Centre (RMC) the main objectives of the RMC programme generally aimed at bring the rural fertile women in:

- gainful economic activities through skill training in various trades.
- educating them in various aspects of social life, and

- Population related activities in and outside mothers' centres.

At present 318 upazilas have been broad under this programme. About taka 398.09 million are being disbursed as microcredit as revolving fund. The number of total beneficiaries family is 1.3 million.

### **The Rehabilitation Programme for the Acid Burnt Women and Physically Handicapped.**

Acid violation is one of the social problems in Bangladesh. The Ministry of Social Welfare has responded to the social sentiment regarding acid violence and has taken a programme on rehabilitation of handicapped people along with acid burnt people in the financial year 2002-2003. The DSS is implementing this challenging programme specially meant for acid burnt, other burnt and handicapped people. Total allocation up to the financial year 2010-2011 under this programme is taka 900 million and total number of beneficiaries is 0.9 million.

#### **b. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- 1) Lack of skilled manpower.
- 2) Lack of fund and budget allocation.
- 3) Lack of awareness.
- 4) Lack of education.
- 5) Lack of social research and action plan.

## **4. Finance**

### **(1) Trends and Variations in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years**

#### **a. Trends in the social welfare budget as % of total government budget over the last 10 years.**

Sl. no.	Financial Year	Total government budget in the Social Welfare Sector (Tk. in thousands )	US Dollars (USD\$ in thousands )
1.	2002-03	2554093	30406
2.	2003-04	3176975	37821
3.	2004-05	4221728	50259
4.	2005-06	5518649	65698
5.	2006-07	6671246	79420
6.	2007-08	7507635	89377
7.	2008-09	9229454	109874
8.	2009-10	12048704	143437
9.	2010-11	17738985	211178
10.	2011-12	19504111	232192
NB: 84 Tk = 1 USD\$			

#### **b. Trends in the social welfare budget by level and agency over the past 10 years in local currency and in US Dollars.**

**15-20% annual increment in social welfare sector at national budget**

- c. Trends in terms of allocation of funds to various line items and services in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years.

**15-20% annual increment in social welfare sector at national budget**

**(2) Financial sources for social welfare:**

As one of the leading and key nation building departments of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the DSS runs at least 46 categories of social welfare services, which are directly and indirectly involved in poverty reduction and human resource development. They are as under:

- a. Prepare a table showing sources of financing for social welfare services in terms of budget/line items and their amounts.

<b>Govt. Sources</b>	<b>Non govt. Sources (NGO)</b>
As per approved budget allocation fund releases for implementation of programmes taken by govt.	Foreign Aid, Donations, Project Aid, Grants in Aid etc. any type of financial assistance comes to NGO through NGO Bureau as per Govt. policy of Bangladesh.
Source of fund Revenue and Development head, foreign Aid and Donation.	

- b. Prepare a table showing the financial sources, if any, from foreign assistance for social welfare sector by items and amounts.

**Poverty Reduction through Human Resources Development**

<b>SL.</b>	<b>Name of Programmes/ Projects</b>	<b>Number of Units</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries/ output</b>	<b>Budget (sources of financing)</b>
1.	Urban Community Development Programme (UCD)	80 units (all urban areas)	2,27,630 persons since inception	(government)
2.	Rural Social Services (RSS)	All Upazilas	9.2 million persons since inception	(government)
3.	Implementation of National Population Programme Through Rural Mother 's Centre (RMC)	318 Upazilas	3.9 million persons since inception	(government)
4.	Rehabilitation Programmes for the Acid Burnt Women and Handicapped People	All over the country	3,14,880 persons since inception	(government)
5.	Micro-credit programme of Abashan/ Ashrayan	181 Upazila	1,06,540 persons	(government)



	Project of the Prime Minister's Office		since inception	
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### **Social Safety Net (Security and Protection) Programmes**

6.	Old Age Allowance Programme	All over the country	1.7 million persons per year	(government)
7.	Allowances for the Insolvent Persons with Disabilities	All over the country	200,000 persons per year	(government)
8.	Honorarium (Allowance) for the Hard-up Freedom Fighters	All over the country	1,00,000 persons per year	(government)
9.	Stipend Programme for the Students with Disabilities	All over the country	18620 persons per year	(government)
10.	Allowances for Widow and Husband Deserted Women,	All over the country	920000 persons per year	(government)

### **Social Integration Programmes (Poverty Reduction through Human Resource Development)**

11.	Sarkari Shishu Paribar (State Orphanage)	85	10,200 children per year	(government)
12.	Financial Assistance to the non-Government orphanages	2771	42,000 orphans	(government)
13.	Pre-Vocational Training Programme in Orphanages	5	1250 children since inception	(government)
14.	Baby Home	6	525 children per year	(government)
15.	Day-Care Centre	1	50 babies per year	(government)
16.	Training and Rehabilitation Centre for the Destitute Children	3	750 children per year	(government)
17.	Socio-economic Training Centre for the Women	2	16,404 persons since inception	(government)
18.	Vocational Training and Production Centre for the Destitute Women	1	50 trainees per year	(government)

### **Social Disintegration Prevention Programmes**

20.	Juvenile Development Centres	3	500 persons per year	(government)
21.	Probation and Aftercare Services	All over the country	17,863 persons since inception	(government)
22.	Training and Rehabilitation Centres for the Vagrants (Sharkari Ashroy Kendro)	6	1900 persons per year	(government)
23.	Safe Custody for Women and Adolescent Girls	6	300 persons per year	(government)

	(Safe Home)			
24.	Training and Rehabilitation Centres for the Socially Disadvantaged Girls	6	600 persons per year	(government)
25.	Programme for Socially Disadvantaged Girls (Sex Workers)	6	3830 persons	(government)

### **Disability Related Programmes**

26.	Integrated Education Programme for the Visually Impaired	64	640 students per year	(government)
27.	School for the Visually Impaired	5	240 students per year	(government)
28.	School for the Hearing Impaired	7	270 students per year	(government)
29.	Institution for the Mentally Retarded Children	1	50 students per year	(government)
30.	Employment, Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped (ERCPH)	1	105 persons per year	(government)
31.	Braille Press	1	10,753 books since inception	(government)
32.	Plastic Goods Production Centre	1	Number of disabled employee 78	(government)
33.	Mineral Water Plant run by Person's with Disabilities	1	Number of disabled employee 46	(government)
34.	Artificial Limb Production Centre	1	1308 limbs since inception	(government)
35.	National Training and Rehabilitation Centre for the Visually Impaired	1	50 trainees per year	(government)
36.	Training Centre for Physically Handicapped	4	2727 students since inception	(government)
37.	Job Placement Services	1	593	(government)

### **Welfare and Service Delivery Programmes**

38.	Hospital/ Medical Social Services Programme	87	1,98,05,152 patients since inception	(government)
39.	Financial Assistance for Treatment and Rehabilitation of the Burn-victims	All over the country	4759 burn-victims	(government)

## Human Resource Development and Capacity Building through Training

40.	National Social Services Academy	1	7,709 trainees since inception	(government)
41.	Regional Training Centres	6	6,218 trainees since inception	(government)

## Community Empowerment Programmes

42.	Registration, Control and Empowerment of the Voluntary Organizations	about 55000 organizations	-	(government)
43.	Coordination of NGOs with the DSS	-	-	(government)

## 5. List of development partner (donor) supported or funded aid projects in the field of social welfare in the form of a table:

Indicate the project title, implementing organization, donor country, duration, budget, and purpose/activities for each project.

Sl.	project title,	implementing organization	development partner (donor)	duration	budget, and purpose/activities
1.	<b>Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh</b>	<b>DSS</b>	<b>Unicef</b>	January 2012- December 2016	1254.0 million BDT To develop capacity for establishing reintegration mechanism for street children with the family and community. To ensure protection of children living in the street situation and capacity building of stakeholders. To enhance and strengthen basic Drop-in Centre services for Street Children in 6 divisional cities of Bangladesh. To strengthen the

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>project title,</b>	<b>implementin g organization</b>	<b>developm ent partner (donor)</b>	<b>duration</b>	<b>budget, and purpose/activities</b>
					<p>psycho-social and life skills support services.</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of street children for market driven jobs that ensure a sustainable livelihood through providing non-formal education; and livelihood skills training</p>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Services for Children at Risk (SCAR)</b>	<b>DSS</b>	<b>IDA, World Bank</b>	January 2009 to December 2014	<p>3. 8930.00 Lakh BDT" To ensure Psycho-social Protection and Rights of the children according to CRC and Children Act-1974.</p> <p>To strengthen the existing Child Protection and Development Programs of the DSS.</p> <p>To strengthen the Children-at-Risk Project and expand its coverage</p>

## **6. Social welfare related policy within the National Development Plan**

If your country has a National Development Plan, could you please describe where in the Development is Social Welfare Policy and its various elements located and also briefly describe the main elements of your country's Social Welfare Policy that is included in the National Development Policy.

### **1. Social Safety Net Activity:**

As like as old age allowances for elderly people, honorium freedom fighter's, allowances for widows and destitute women, stipend for PWD student's at primary, high school, college and varsity level.

### **2. Institutional Services of Vulnerable Group:**

Residential Services for orphan, abandoned children, vagrants, street children, destitute women and children in institutions by govt. management and finance.

#### **1. Income-generating programmes:**

Micro Credit Programme for the lower income group of vulnerable people.

## **7. Training and qualification of support personnel for social welfare**

Please describe the system that you have for training social welfare staff and support personnel in terms the classification of social welfare workers and support staff, the training system, the system for qualifying social welfare workers, the eligibility criteria for their selection and the system for supporting social welfare services personnel (trainers, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, etc.)

1. One National Social Welfare Training Academy for training social welfare officers.
2. 4 Regional training academies for the staff training.
3. National Development Foundation for PWD for therapeutic treatment, counseling and occupational training for rehabilitation of PWD.

A good number of highly skilled, efficient and qualified resource persons are selected as trainers in training academy and foundation.

## **8. NGOs' activities**

### **(1) List of the type and nature of NGOs activities:**

- a. The nature of the Social Welfare functions carried out by NGOs in your country
  1. Formal and Non formal education.
  2. Occupational Training for rehabilitation.
  3. Training for awareness building.
  4. Training on right based activities.
  5. Micro credit of socio economic uplift.
- b. How are the NGOs working in the social welfare arena governed and regulated by the government and what are the basic guidelines and procedures hate define this regulatory/supportive relationship?

NGO takes registration from govt. social welfare office under the ordinance 1961 as a voluntary organization. NGO takes a basic guideline at the time of registration to implement its programmes under the ordinance 1961

- c. Proportion (%) of the NGOs activities coverage to total social welfare services, by service category in the form of a table whatever the data available.

A harmonious relationship exists between govt. and NGOs in social welfare activities in Bangladesh. Go-NGOs percentage of proportion is near about 50:50

<b>Social Welfare Services by Govt.</b>	<b>Social Welfare Services by NGOs</b>
1. Registration for NGOs.	1. Institutional Services for v.group and PWD.
2. Institutional Services for v.group and PWD.	2. Occupational training for rehabilitation of destitute and PWD.
3. Social Safety net Services.	3. Training for skill development.
4. Poverty alleviation Services (Micro Credit).	4. Poverty alleviation Services (Micro Credit).
5. Training for skill development.	5. Social research and action plan.
6. Social research and action plan.	

## **(2) Financial sources for NGOs activities(other than self-generated):**

In what way does the government subsidize NGOs to provide social welfare services if any?

And what are the specific areas of social welfare services if any, that the government had not supported NGOs activities.

The Government of Bangladesh subsidizes NGOs through Bangladesh National Social Welfare Council under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The Government of Bangladesh does not support the subversive and anti-state activities of NGOs in Bangladesh.

Government of Bangladesh encourages the activities of NGOs on issues of National problems as like as Health and Nutrition, Development and Rehabilitation of PWD, Eradication of Illiteracy, Poverty Reduction, Child and Women Development and Social Safety net programme.

## **9. Strategy for social welfare**

(This item will be used in the exercises for social welfare administration in the study program)

### **1. Strategic plan:**

- a. **If any, national strategic plan** : Yes, Bangladesh has a Pragmatic National Social Welfare Strategic Plan

- b. **Plan of action/Master plan/Operational plan:** National Strategic Plan of Social Welfare of Bangladesh is a master plan. It includes plan of actions and operational plan as per need and assessment.
- c. Actual and past projects based on the plan of action, and their results and subjects to be solved:  
Actual and past projects based on the plan of action have produced a good and tremendous impact on socio economic uplift of target group of people in Bangladesh. As follows:
  - (a) Programmes of Social Security and Social Safetynet
  - (b) Programmes of Income generating and poverty reduction sector
  - (c) Institutional Services for the group of vulnerable people.

## **2. Future plan of action:**

- a. Prioritizing future plan of action based on the above subjects, by category such as welfare services for children, welfare services for the elderly, welfare services for the persons with disability, etc.

The Government of Bangladesh is Prioritizing a future plan of action in Social Welfare sector on the basis of policy related issues. As like as:

- (a) Income Generating Programmes on Poverty Reduction
- (b) Extension of Social Security and Safetynet Programmes
- (c) Programmes for Re-Integration of institutional children to their families
- (d) Therapeutic Treatment, Occupational Training and Rehabilitation of PWD
- (e) Social Research and action plan.

## **10. Please describe detail if there are any difficulties/challenges that your country has been facing in the field of social welfare :**

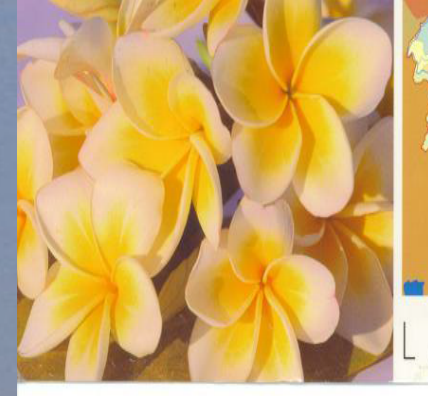
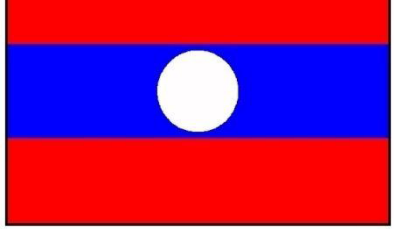
The Sector of Social Welfare in Bangladesh facing these difficulties/challenges:

- (a) Shortage of Budget and Fund allocation
- (b) Shortage of skilled manpower
- (c) Shortage of proper training
- (d) Lack of education
- (e) Lack of awareness
- (f) Lack of social research of action plan.

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

# Laos





Sa bai dee,  
welcome to Laos and my presentation,

24.11.200



# The Social Welfare System **in Lao P.D.R.**

Deputy Director General of policy Pension, Invalid and Handicap and Elderly Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare





# I An Overview of Lao PDR

- Land area 236,800 km<sup>2</sup> ,
- Population 6.2 mil. (2010),
- Life expectancy: 65 years
- TFR 3,5 children
- 49 ethnic group,

## Socio economic situation

- GDP Growth 8,1 % ( 2011)
- GDP per capital : 1088 USD ( 2011)
- poverty: 27,6 % ( 2011)  
20 % (2012)

Source: MPI, 2011



# Economic structure changing

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For 2005	Agriculture	45,4%
	Industry	28,2%
	Services for	26,4%
For 2010	Agriculture	29,9%
	Industry	24,6%
	Services	38,5%



## 2. Organization of the Social Welfare System and Its administration

### (1) Legislation related.

- Law on protection and promotion and Development of Child and Women No: dated 2005
- Law on Education , No 04, dated 3 July 2007.
- Law on Labour No: 06 / NA 2006. dated 27 December 2006.
- Law on Health care, No 09 / N A , 9 November 2005.
- Prim Minister Decree on Policy of pension, housing, vehicle, land, invalid pension No: 343 dated 25 September 2009
- Prim Minister Decree on Social Security System (Public sector) No.70 , April 23 2006.
- Decree on Social Security System(Private sector) No.207, dated December 23 1999.
- Decree on Promotion the Right, Benefit and Development



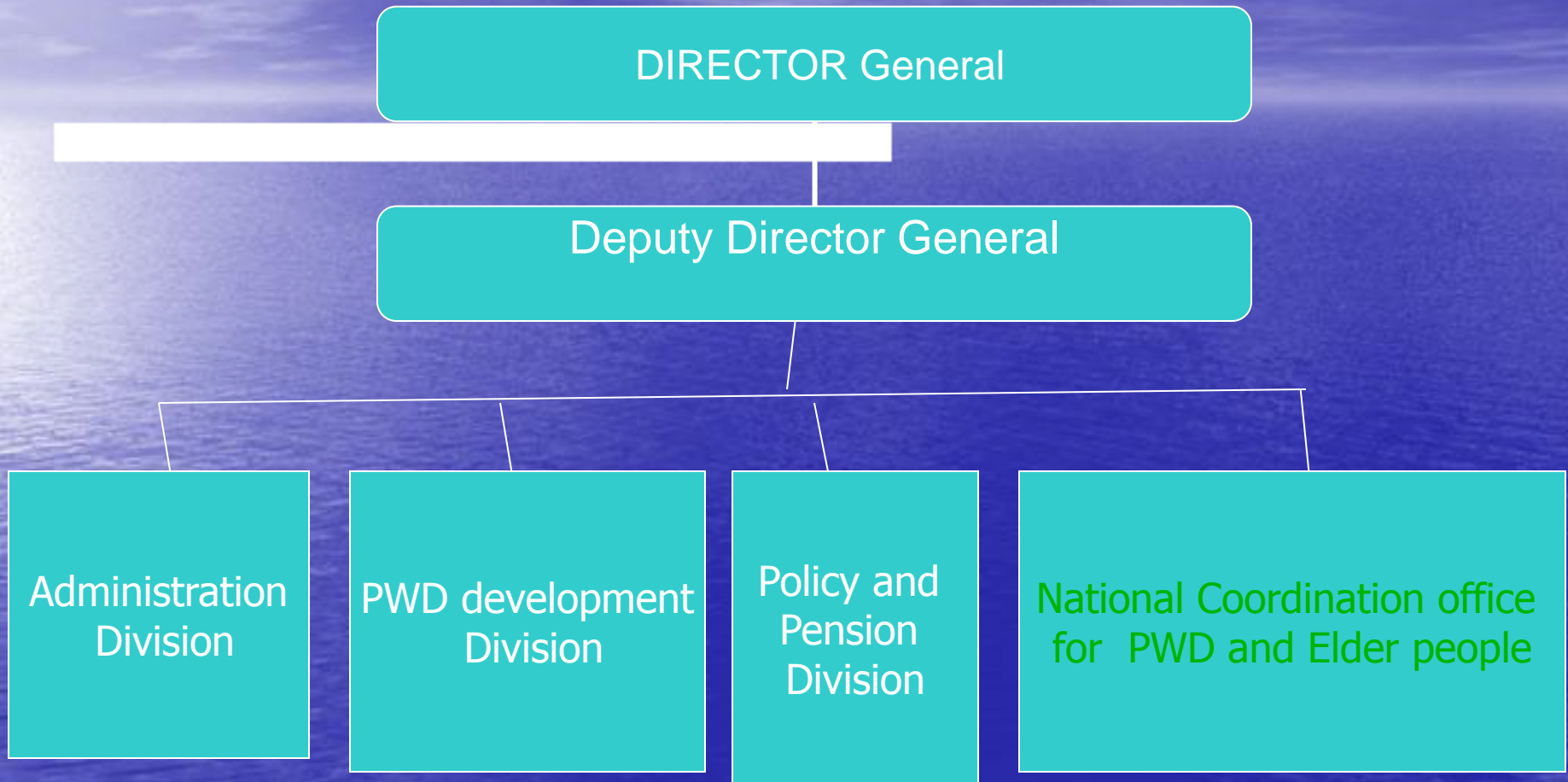
## (2). Social Welfare Function and Organization and administration

### a. The main Social Welfare Function.

- Study policy, convention, agreement and declaration related to PWD and elder people
- Creation the national policy, law, regulation, strategic plan, action plan, program related to PWD and elder people
- Raising awareness on CRPD in the public and private sector to understand and participate in implementation
- Cooperation with International organizations, NGOs in public sector and private sector that concerned to its activities
- Collect the data or statistic on PWD and elder people
- Facilitate and support the Disabled person Organization and elder people association in order to implement their activities
- Making the report on implementing of Convention on the Right of PWD to the Government in order to report to UN committee
- Monitor , stimulate, inspect and evaluate the implementation on CRPD of Ministries concerned

- Summery and report the progress of implementation on disability and

## b. Chart of the Department of Labour Management





### **(3). Main guidelines and procedural document that govern and guide the relationship between the center and local governments in delivery and administering social welfare system**

- Law on Education, on Labour, on Health care and on protection and promotion and Development of Child and Women
- Decree on Organization and Movement of National committee for PWD. No 061, dated 6 march 2009
- Decree on Organization and Movement of National committee for Elder people. No 057, dated 26 February 2009
- Decree on Organization and Movement of National committee for Child and Women.
- Decree on Social Security System (Public sector) No.70 , April 23 2006
- Decree on Social Security System(Private sector) No.207, dated December 23 1999
- Social Welfare strategic plan 2010-2015 and 2015-2020
- Decree on Organization and Movement of Ministries concerned.



### 3. Types of Social Welfare Services available

#### (1). Child welfare.

- Health care service .
- Education services as primary composedly education system
- Intelligent school services for children who are good at learning.
- the school for children who are orphan ( no parent )
- the school for ethnic children ( small group )
- SOS school for children who are orphan ( no parent ) expensed to 6 provinces there are 1.006 children, female 414
- friendship center for rehabilitation and vocational training for child street who is homeless and women who is in human trafficking
- set up network for prevention child and women from human trafficking and assistance in case there are in difficulty from human trafficking, this network has expanded to 5 provinces and 124 village
- providing information human trafficking by published book, poster and raising awareness through media as TV, radio and newspaper
- providing counseling services on women and child problems
- social security system both public and private sector have been covered women and children.



## (2). Person with physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, person with mental disorders

- Establish 3 Special school for PWD at the provincial and set up inclusive education system in order to do services for PWD who is able to participate in this system. Through our implementation There are 539 school and There are 3 933 child with disability have attended to inclusive education system
- Establish vocational training center to Promote vocational training and employment for PWD through implement, PWD have been trained ..... And have been employed.....
- Promote PWD in playing sport, such as wheel chair basket ball, bossy,

# (3)Elderly

- Health care services such as rehabilitate in mental and physical.
- Vocation recommendation and employment by establishing and training the group of elder person for vocational at the village then establishing the fund for loan.
- Finding market for selling the production
- counseling services for living



## (4) Public assistance system for the poor

- Law on Labour. Free for Vocational training, applying the job
- Law on Education. Free for education
- Law on Health care . Free for treatment
- Law on protection and promotion and Development of Child and Women. Free for counseling on the right of child and women.

# women

- Consultation service on health care
- vocational training and employment services for women
- Service counseling and training on HIV / AIDS prevention
- Service counseling and training on prevention of Human trafficking



## 4. finance

- Public investment plan
- Unit billion kip

Sector	2009-2010	2010-2011
Education	52,2	77,7
Public Health	23,2	29,4
Labour and Social Welfare	10,5	18,5
Culture	25,9	27,9
Total	111,8	153,5

## 5. Donor support or fund aid project in the field of Social Welfare

- European HI, save the children's UK, Canada
- Luxemburg
- Japan - AAR, ADDP, APCD
- Australia, Aus aid, caritas, world vision
- United kingdom, Power organization
- Singapore CBN
- SOS,
- France, AFISIP,
- UXO program under UNDP. COPE



## 6. Social welfare related to policy within national development plan ( 2011-2015 )

### Social Welfare field

- Implement the Decree No: 343 on Policy of housing, vehicle, land, pension for invalid person and retired person who have high performing for lao revolutionary .
- Clear land for UXO which is under ground and dangerous to the people
- Improve and set up the network for disaster warning at the risk provinces and provide assistance to effected people from disaster and voluntary group of people
- implement the policies on assistance to the PWD, Elder person, child street, orphans in the whole county
- Expanse social security system to the provincial level



## Education field

- Expanses the kindergarten and primary school to rural area.
- Play attention to promote children age of 3-5 year to entry to kindergarten and pre primary school at least 39 %
- Play attention to promote the children age of 5 year to entry to primary school at least 60 %
- Create the criteria to alleviate illiteracy to the target group of people age of 15-24 year old. At least 99 %

## Health care field

- Reduce the maternity rate of 100 000 to 260
- Reduce the death of child under 1 year of 1 000 Childs to 45 Childs
- Reduce the death of child under 5 year of 1 000 Childs to 70 Childs
- Promote mother to check health care when getting pregnancy at least 69 %
- Promote injection rate of vaccine to the child at least 55 %

## 7. Training and qualification of support personal for social welfare

- In each year , the ministries of Education, Public Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Women Union, Trade Union and other sector and national committee that related to Child, woman, PWD and Elderly , they have their own plan to train and upgrade their staff knowledge and experiences within country and outside by using the center they have, in order to ensure of implementation their role and function



## 8. NGO' activities

### 1. In the field of PWD

- Power organization , promote on PWD capacity building and their organization. Education and employment.
- Handicap international organization(HI) Promote on PWD on employment and CRPD raising awareness and education for Childs with disability
- save the children's UK, Canada on Inclusive education system
- COPE and AAR on production prosthetic ledge and on wheel chair production, infrastructure building as information center and employment for PWD
- ADDP promote on PWD sport and supports employment .
- APCD promoted training PWD on organization administration.
- NPA, on victim assistance from UXO accidents.
- CBN supported wheelchair distributing and improved livelihood.
- AUST Aid on Inclusive Education System for PWD.
- CWARS on career rehabilitation for PWD who was effected from lao war.

## 2. In the field of Childs and women

- ILO on prevention child and women labor from hazardous work by surveying and formulating the strategic plan and also promote occupation Safety and Health at work places
- UNICEF on Education for all and Gender equality
- AFESIP on mentally rehabilitation for childrens who are affected from human trafficking.
- UNICEF on setting up the network for prevention child and woman from human trafficking
- IOM on protection child and women migrant worker
- SOS on establishing the SOS school for the child who is homeless ( no parent )

## 3. In the field of Elder person

- European promote on production handicraft by set up the loan fund and fund for health care



## 9. Strategy for social welfare

- The ministry of Education, Public health, Labor and Social Welfare and other ministries concerned they all have their strategy plan, Action plan, Project and activity plan to implement for example as below:
- Promote Education for all, Inclusive education system, Primary Compulsory Education System for child .

## 10. Other Challenges

1. legislation and legal framework , particularly law, decree action plan are insufficiency when comparing with need of development
2. The existing National statistic for PWD, Elder person, Child and Women is not accurate and too old.
3. The existing mechanism for implementation is not strong movement and at the local and some province has not been esthebished mechanism yet
4. Services system for PWD, Elder person, Child and Women at the center and local area are not enough
5. the reporting system for PWD, Elder person, Child and Women is not regularly.



6. The raising awareness of Law and regulation concerned to the right of child, women, PWD, Elder person to the society is not wild and enough.
7. The budget provided to the Ministries and Organizations concerned on social welfare is insufficient to support the programs, develop staffs and run activities. Such as training, seminar and workshop on protection and promotion of the right of Child, women, PWD and Elder person.
8. Technical staff related to social welfare directly are not enough and lacking of the knowledge and experiences to administrate and manage the activities.
9. In addition, vehicle, equipment, and tool used for these activities not enough or too old.

## 11. Solution

1. continue to improve the Law, create new law, decree or regulation and strategy plan on social welfare in order to protect and promote child, women, PWD and elder person.
2. Continue to implement the existing strategy plan, work plan on social welfare (2010-2015) and 2015-2020. Establish the provincial and District committee on protection and promotion PWD, Eder person, Childs and Women.
3. Raising awareness of CRPD and through the media for society at the centre and local level in order to implement CRPD.
4. educate and train staffs concerned directly to social welfare activities in public sector and private sector at all level.
5. Cooperate, coordinate and exchange knowledge and experiences and the best practice with the developed countries as Japan, within ASEAN countries, international organization concerned and other organizations and NGOs. In order to develop Social Welfare in Lao PDR



# Thank you very much for your attention



Indicator(s)	Data	Year
1. Area (in 1000 sq. Km)	26	
2. Population by age – groups and by sex		
a. Total population	6.256.197	2010
b. Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male 1.190.880	2010
	Female 1.161.664	2010
c. Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male 1.824.046	2010
	Female 1.845.850	2010
d. Population ages 65 and over (% of total)	Male 108.212	2010
	Female 125.545	2010
3. Urban population (%)		
4. Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	2,2	2010
5. Birth rate (per 1000 population)	29,9	2010
6. Total fertility rate	3,7	2010
7. Death rate (per 1000 population)	8,0	2010
8. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	56,6	2010
9. Life expectancy at birth	Total: 65	2010
	Male	
	Female	
10. GDP per capita (USD)	1.088	2010
11. Average number of members in a household		
12. Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total		
13. Average age of first marriage	18	
14. Divorce rate (per 1000 population)		
15. Ratio of females in the labor force to the total labor force	1.845.850	2010
16. Annual total working hours	2.496	2010

17. GINI index		
18. Ratio of social security benefit expenses to national income		
19. Number of disabled people by the Category	70.260	2005
b. deaf	18.970,2	
c. blind	11.944,2	
d. physically disabled people	27.401,4	
e. mentally retarded people		
f. multiple disability	4.918,2	2005
g. others	7.026	
now according to number of member of LDPA	12.260	
20. Number of School for disabled children by type	inclusive education system 539 schools and deaf 3 school	2007
21. Number of Social Welfare Institution by type		

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

# Malaysia

**COUNTRY REPORT**

**MALAYSIA**

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM  
(J 12 - 00717)**

**16 July 2012 – 09 August 2012  
TOKYO, JAPAN**

**Malaysia**

**Department of Social Welfare**

**Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development**

## 1. BASIC INDICATORS

Indicator (s)	Data	Year
1. Area (in 1,000 sq. km)	330,803 Sq. Km	2011
2. Population by age-groups and by sex		
a. Total population	28, 250.5	2010
b. Population ages 0-14(% of total)	Male : 16.34 % Female : 15.36%	2010
c. Population ages 15-64(% of total)	Male : 32.36% Female : 31.27%	2010
d. Population ages 65 and over(% of total)	Male : 2.19% Female : 2.48%	2010
3. Urban population (%)	63.80%	2010
4. Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	1.30%	2010
5. Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	18.80%	2010
6. Total fertility rate	2.4	2010
7. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.9	2010
8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.3	2010
9. Life expectancy at birth	Male : 71.7 Female : 76.7	2010
10. GDP per capita (USD)	US\$9,204	2011
11. Average number of members in a household	4.3	2010
12. Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total	NA	
13. Average age of first marriage	Men : 28.9 yrs Women : 25.3yrs	2004
14. Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)	184.1	2010
15. Ratio of females in the labor force to the total labor force	80.00%	2011
16. Annual total working hours	NA	

17. GINI index	RM24,749	2008
18. Ratio of social security benefit expenses to the national income	NA	
19. Number of disabled people children by the Category	<u>Number</u>	
a. Visual Disabilities	31,924	2011
b. Hearing Disabilities	43,788	
c. Speech Disabilities	725	
d. Physical Disabilities	123,346	
e. Learning Disabilities	134,659	
f. Mental Disabilities	8,927	
g. Multiple Disabilities	15,834	
20. Number of School for disabled children by type	<u>Number</u>	
a. Special School for Deaf	25	2007
b. Special Schools for Blind	5	
c. School with special class		
Visual	34	
Hearing	76	
21. Number of Social Welfare Institution by type	<u>Number</u>	
Children	36	2009
Homes for the Elderly	11	
Home's for Persons with disabilities	11	
Destitute persons	2	



## 2. Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration

### (1) List of Laws

Category	List of Laws	Approval	Implementation
Child Welfare	a. Child Act (Act 611)	2001	2002
	b. Child Care Centers Act 1984 (Act 308) Amendment (2007)	1984	1984
	c. Care Centers Act 1993 (Act 506)	1993	1993
	d. Adoption Act 1952 (Act 257)	1952	1952
	e. Registration of Adoption Act 1952 (Act 253)	1952	1952
Disabilities	Persons with Disabilities Act (Act 685)	2007	2008
Family	Domestic Violence Act 1994 (Act 521)	1994	1994
Elderly	Destitute Persons Act 1977 (Act 183)	1977	1977

### (2) a. Social welfare functions for various population and vulnerable groups.

Social welfare Department has 7 target groups including:

- i. Children (As defined in the Child Act 2001)
- ii. People with Disabilities
- iii. Older Persons
- iv. The Destitute (As defined in the Destitute Persons Act 1977)
- v. Families(women and girls, single parents, domestic violence victims, the poor and those with problems)
- vi. Victims of Natural Disasters
- vii. Voluntary Welfare Organizations

In the context of social welfare services, the Department's core business relates to :

- i. Prevention
- ii. Protection
- iii. Rehabilitation
- v. Development
- vi. Integration

(b) Organizational chart and the organizational structure of the Social Welfare

Department namely:

- 1. Director General
- 2. Deputy Director General (Planning)
  - 2.1 Planning & Development Division
  - 2.2 International Affairs Coordination and Secretariat Division
  - 2.3 Legislation and Advocacy Division
  - 2.4 Counseling & Psychology Division
  - 2.5 Service Management Division
- 3. Deputy Director General (Operations)
  - 3.1 Child Division
  - 3.2 People of Special Needs Division
  - 3.4 Senior Citizens & Family Division
  - 3.5 Community Development Division
  - 3.6 Socioeconomic Development and Financial Assistance Division
  - 3.7 Community Service Order Division

( c ) Main Guideline and Procedure

To administer social welfare services, strategy of the Department :

- Optimising the potential capacity and well-being of the Department's target groups;
- Ensuring social welfare aspects are integrated in all plans for achieving a holistic socio-economic development;
- Enhancing the Department's role and capacity as the focal point in the planning and evaluation of social welfare development programmes at both local and international levels;
- Enhancing smart and strategic partnerships with community organizations, NGOs and international agencies;
- Strengthening and enhancing social welfare services delivery at all levels;
- Ensuring the optimum management and utilisation of human resources and
- Enhancing the quality of planning and financial management as well as information and communications technology professionally.

### **3. Types of social welfare services available**

#### **(1) Child Welfare**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarians' agencies:
  - i. Institutional Care and Protection of Children administer by Department of Social Welfare (DSW). The Federal run institution are under the administration of the DSW and known as Children's Home and The Cottage System Children's Home. The objective of Children's Home is to provide substitute care and protection that encourages the healthy growth and holistic development of dependent and needy children in a harmonious and safe environment.

The concept of the cottage System Children's Home is to provide proper care, protection, love and family environment for children who are unable to stay with their own natural families due to unavoidable circumstances. Groups of 8-10 are placed in specially built homes instead of in institution under the care of married couples specially selected from the community to act as their foster parents. It is a smart partnership project between the DSW and corporate bodies.

#### ii. Institution Administer by The State Government:

The State Government also establishes and manages institutions for the care and protection of children. These Institutions work closely with the DSW. It is headed by a principal and assisted by management and administration staff paid by the state government. The manner of admission is voluntary and priority is given to the orphans based on criteria set by the management. All the children need to attend school and extra tutorial classes to prepare for their examinations. Extra curricula activities include sports, study visit, uniform club, recreation and religious classes. Facilities like hostels, library and quarters for staff are also provided. Donation from the public and private sectors is managed by the Board of Directors. Each child has a personal bank account and when they leave the institution the bank book is given back to them.

iii. Institution Administer by NGO. NGO'S play a complimentary role in helping the Government to meet the social needs of older persons in the country. Out of 2,380 registered NGOs in Malaysia, almost 100 NGOs are working with children and the rest with welfare related issues. Government grants for registered NGOs such as Administrative grants, Maintenance grants, Per Capita grant and Grant for programmes and activities for relevant target groups. NGOs institution also provide the best interest for the child and is compulsory for children to attend

school and extra activities like sport, visit study and recreation are also encouraged.. They also manage donation from public and provide children with their own personal bank account and when they reach 18 years old all the money is given back to them.

b. Challenges and constraints experienced:

- i. Shortfalls in certified professionals staff to handle primary, secondary and tertiary interventions;
- ii. Legal and policy frameworks inadequately capture current realities of a changing society;
- iii. Current service structures are inadequate to handle complex issues faced by women, family and children;
- iv. Inter-ministry linkages require strengthening.

**(2) Persons with physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, persons with mental disorders.**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarians agencies.

Services provided by DSW

- i. Registration and Identity Card

The purpose of registration is to collect data and statistics for the planning of services, rehabilitation programmes, prevention, training, education and early intervention. The Identity Card For Persons With Disabilities are issued to those who register with the department to make communications with the relevant authorities easier.

- ii. Assistance with Orthotic/Assistive Devices

The purpose of this is to help persons with disabilities purchase orthotic/assistive devices such as wheelchairs, calipers, artificial limbs and other equipment that they

cannot afford. These devices will allow them to be mobile and to continue with the activities of daily living.

iii. Launching Grants

Launching grants to assist persons with disabilities who have the knowledge and skills but who do not have the financial capital or equipment for self-supporting / small business / agricultural projects. Maximum Launching Grant - RM2,700/=.

iv. Disabled Worker's Allowance

This scheme is to encourage persons with disabilities to continue working and be self-supporting without depending on their family or others, and to obtain supplementary income for their basic necessities.

v. Sheltered Workshop

DSW try to obtain job opportunities for the disabled in the private/public sector, or placement in Sheltered Workshops such as Bengkel Daya Klang, Bengkel Daya Sg. Petani or any of the 13 other workshops run by voluntary organizations.

vi. Vocational Skills Training - Bangi Centre for Rehabilitation and Industrial Training (Pusat Latihan Perindustrian dan Pemulihan Bangi). Diploma level and vocational courses Certification are offered for persons with physical disabilities aged between 18 and 40 years, who possessed at least a PMR or equivalent level and are independent. Courses offered include computers and secretarial, tailoring and fashion design, manufacturing of assistive devices, computer support, electrical wiring, electronics, baking, photography and driving.

vii. Entry into Rehabilitation Institutions (Taman Sinar Harapan) - Rehabilitation is given to persons with intellectual disabilities to acceptable levels based on individual capabilities and desires. Shelter and care are also provided for persons with severe disabilities. Activities include training daily living skills, pre-vocational education,

informal academic classes, religious/moral lessons, sports/recreation and outdoor activities.

viii. Community-Based Rehabilitation CBR

CBR is a community development strategy for persons with disabilities to obtain rehabilitation within their family and community whereby they are given the equal opportunity for rehabilitation and interaction with society. Activities include gross motor skills, fine motor skills, language development, social development, self-care, pre-Reading/Writing/Math skills, creativity, sports and recreation.

Other services provided by Government

- i. Social Security Organization (SOCSO):
  - Return To Work Programs
  - Physical and vocational rehabilitation
  - Help PWDs to be a productive worker and need a normal life-style.

Other services provided by NGO

- Economic empowerment programs
- Social enterprise
- Create opportunities for PWDs to be more economically independent.

b. Current situation of the of the promotion system/services for employment of PWD.

Public Sector

- i. Policy on 1% Employment of PWDs in Public Sector.
- ii. Implementation of Service Circular 3/2008 on 1 April 2008.
- iii. Recruitment procedure and policies
- iv. Applications procedures
- v. Roles of DSW:-Registration of job seekers

- Referral to recruitment authority
- advice and guidance
- Periodical programmes with PWDs on issues regarding employment

vi. Roles of Heads Department:-Information on vacancies for PWDs

- Orientation programme at work place
- Provision of reasonable accomodation
- Submission of report on PWDs at agencies

vii. Monitoring

Private Sector

i. Ministry of Human Resource:

- Registration and placement of PWDs in private sectors
- Code of Practice for Employment of Disabled Persons in the Private Sector

ii. Incentives for Employer in private sector:

- Double taxation relief
- Tax incentive for providing assistive devices and renovation of work place

c. Current situation of Community-Based Rehabilitation Services. Below is the information regarding CBR Project in Malaysia till February 2012:

Number of CBR programme	: 468
Number of PWDs	: 20,184
Centre-Based	: 16,108
Home-Based	: 4,076
Number of CBR workers	: 2,615

d. Challenges and constraints experienced

i. Employment:



- PWDs entitled and have rights for work;
- Focus on ability not disability;
- Disability can be resolve by providing reasonable accomodation and facilities including working environment and work task.
- ii. Prejudice and negative perception towards PWDs within attitudes, culture, low expectation and stigma.
- iii. Physical Environment include accessibity to the work place and public transport.
- iv. Lack of support services. Malaysia need enrichment for the employment support system, job coaching, information and incentive scheme.
- v. Not enough training centers especially specilized centers for skill training catering for the ability of different types of disabilities.

### **(3). Elderly**

- a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian's agencies
- i. DSW has a financial assistance scheme for the poor elderly especially those without next of Kin. The scheme is called Aid for elderly whereby a monthly allowance of RM300 per person will be given upon approval. The department also could consider other assistance such as artificial/orthopedic appliances and spectacles.
- ii. Day Care Centre. DSW have 22 Day Care Centres for the elderly persons throughout the country.

iii. Home for the elderly. The DSW has 13 Homes for the elderly directly under the management and financed by the government. The objective is to provide a proper care and protection for the needy elderly to ensure their security, treatment and to get better life quality. Registration of job in Housing Projects for the Elderly

#### Other Services Provided by the Government and NGO

i. Projects for the Elderly

The idea of comfortable retirement homes or retirement communities like those in the West. In the mid-1990s, a housing developer planned to market its apartment as a high-end retirement condominium for the elderly, complete with appropriate facilities. However, the market was not ready to accept the concept. Another attractive model is that of graduated retirement community, or assisted care villages. Residents can choose to move into an apartment or a little villa of their own, where they can live independently but with easy access to the amenities in the “village”. As their needs increase with age, they can begin to pay for more and more services, such as cleaning, meals and nursing. This is totally new to Malaysia and the market has yet to be tested.

A review of the policies of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government reveals that there is currently no specific provision to meet the housing needs of the elderly. The recent emergence of nursing homes cause problems and confusion from the Local Authorities. The Local Authority looked upon setting up such homes for the care of the elderly as “business” and therefore had to be carried out in designated commercial properties. With the relaxation of the rule in the early 1990s, residential properties are permitted to operate as homes for the elderly. However, the validity of their licenses is on a year-to-year basis with the condition that the neighbors do not complain. The uncertainty associated with licensing

affects the quality of home and care for the elderly in that operators of these homes are not willing to commit investment on upgrading facilities, just in case that the licenses are revoked.

ii. Community Care

Over the years, community care has expanded both in scope and scale. Community care is important, as the objective of the government is to allow the elderly to live as normal a life as possible in their own homes or in a homely environment in the local community. The concept of the “huts” or *pondok* works well in the rural areas since a window of opportunity is opened to the elderly for integration into society, thus overcoming the problem of depression or loneliness that are so common among the elderly.

At this moment, the family remains the main caregiver. In order to ensure continuous family support and to enable the family to carry out their tasks more effectively, the role of community services can help to strengthen family care. Friends and neighbours can be important too in the case of community care, although services as in the case of long-term care should not be expected.

c. Challenges and constraints experienced

- i. Implications of ageing in social security
- ii. Health and health financing

**(4) Public assistance system for the poor**

- a. List of laws governing the public assistance services:
  - i. the Destitute Person Act 1977;

ii. The Social Security Organization (SOCSSO)

iii. Employees Provident Fund (EPF)

- b. Since the DSW was established, the main target groups of the Department are the poor and vulnerable people which involve poor families. PWDs, poor elderly, high risk children and disaster victims. There are services provided by the department to respective target groups. The main services from DSW for the poor and vulnerable are based on financial assistance as below:

Target Group	Objective	Eligibility	Value
Elderly citizens	Improve quality of life	Elderly aged 60 or older with no direct income and no family or relative to assist	RM300 per month
Aid for Children	Assist families to ensure continuous care by their family or guardian.	i. For families who are taking care of their children; ii. Children aged below 18 years old; iii. Orphans; iv. Children whose parents cannot afford or do not have source of income due to old age, disabled, suffering from diseases or whose parents are under detention/prisoner; v. A guardian who is giving care to a child;	RM100 per child  A maximum monthly of RM450 per family even though more than 4 children.

Disabled person allowance		Must be registered with DSW plus: i. be a Malaysian citizen; ii. have an individual monthly income below RM750; iii. Be between 18 and 59 years; iv. Not participating in other community rehabilitation scheme	RM150 per month
Disabled Workers Allowance	Provide an incentive for disabled people with low incomes to remain employed	Must be working independently or employed and have a monthly income of RM1200 or less.  Must be registered with DSW.	RM300 per month
Launching Grant		i. Recipient of monthly assistance from DSW that manage projects such as single mother or their children; ii. PWDs registered with the DSW; and iii. Ex-trainee from any institutions of the DSW	
Financial Assistance for Artificial Aids/Assistive Devices		i. PWDs who are registered with DSW; ii. Recommend by medical officer or specialist; and iii. Low Income Group.	Actual devices cost of supporting devices.

Financial Assistance for Foster Care Children	Helping those children who are unfortunate and orphans who do not have any relative to stay in the community with the foster family To help the foster family who are willing accept and care for these children.	i. Children below 18 years old; ii. Orphans; iii. Children who live with a foster family; iv. Children who are not adopted by the Adoption Act 1952	
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c. Challenges and constraints experienced

- a. To educate the vulnerable independently not so much depending 100% with the financial aids.
- b. To empower the client to start a small business
- c. To enable the clients to be more productive and move towards independent living.

(5) List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family group and other humanitarian agencies.

a. Services Provided for Poverty Among Women

Various economic, social and training programmes are implemented by the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reduce poverty among women, including single mothers and female-headed households. Through these programmes, the incidence of poverty among female headed households declined from 12.5 per cent in 2002 to 11.5 per cent in 2004. Through the *Skim Pinjaman Ikhtiar*,



implemented by the *Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia* (AIM), about 67,000 women from the low-income group were involved in micro-credit enterprises.

Women in the rural areas are also provided with opportunities to establish workshops and trading stall premises to facilitate their involvement in small businesses. In addition, training in ICT conducted to enable these women to increase their productivity and efficiency. The *SkimKhas Ibu Tunggal* was established by AIM in 2001 to enable single mothers to undertake income-generating activities by providing easy access to financial assistance. About 2,800 single mothers benefited from this scheme.

NGOs will be further encouraged to complement Government efforts in the advancement of women, especially at the grassroots level. Towards this end, NGOs will be provided with financial support to implement programmes that directly benefit women and improve their quality of life. In addition, training will be provided to NGOs to ensure professionalism in handling issues relating to women.

- b. Policy Uncertainty and Potential Directions. has potential problems in clearly defining single mothers, has an evidence base that is very limited and an approach to analysis, data use and modelling that is not optimal for good policy making. What evidence there is on programme performance reflects a fragmented design of coverage, the majority of which relies on means-tested social assistance and targeted employment and business development programmes.

#### **4. Finance**

- (1) Trends and variations in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years

In 2009, the Malaysian Federal Government's budget current expenditure was at 21.3 percent of GDP, up from 20.4 percent in 2008. In 2009, budgeted development expenditure (economic services, social services, security, and general administration)

accounted for 7.8 percent of GDP, a significant increase from the 5.7 percent in 2008. Welfare services received less than 1 percent of social expenditure between 2001 and 2010. In year 2001-2010, Expenditure in 8 Malaysia Plan for Ministry of Women, Community and Development was RM258million (0.2%).

- (2) Financial sources for social welfare devision of reasonable accommodation  
Table 1: Federal Government Development

Allocation And Expenditure By Sector, 2001-2010 (RM million)

Sector	8MP		9MP		Private Finance Initiatives	TOTAL
	Expenditure	%	Development Allocation	%		
Local Authorities and Welfare Services	5942	3.5	9121	4.6	0	9121

5. **Donor supported or funded aid projects in the field of social welfare.** No info
6. **Social welfare related policy within the National Development Plan.**

The policies and strategies for the first phase of the Vision 2020 are spelled out in the second Outline Perspective Plan, 1991-2000 (OPP2). It embodied the National Development Policy (NDP) which replaced the New Economic Policy (NEP) and contained several shift in policy to provide new dimensions to the development efforts in bringing about a more balanced development while maintaining the basic policies of the NEP.

Social welfare policy located in the Third Outline Perspective Plan (2001-2010). In chapter 7-Sectoral Policies and Priorities in Social Services include the efforts will continue to be undertaken to strengthen the *family unit* that forms the basis for social

stability and building a caring society. Programmes will be undertaken to equip families to face the challenges arising from rapid development as well as ensure that stability and harmony within the family unit is maintained. In addition, as globalization will have an impact on the family structure and society, including the relevance of cultural values and norms in social integration and nation building, efforts will be undertaken to ensure that the Malaysian society is resilient to withstand such negative influences. Example

9<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan regarding Fostering Family and Community Development.

## **7. Training and qualification of support personnel for social welfare**

Social welfare workers in Malaysia are not only case workers working with people with problems but they are also involved in management of organisations, in social planning and social development, in initiating social policies and social legislation. The system qualifying social workers include social work qualification from a recognized institution/university and have professional competencies such as social work knowledge, values, skills and intervention methods groups, communities and organizations, social ethics, professionalism within an organizational setting and self-reflective supervised practice. Training system for the social welfare workers in the Department of Social Welfare is based on Training Need Analysis (TNA) and Career Development. Social welfare workers and supporting staff need to attend courses/seminar/workshop organised by the Training Unit and The Social Institute of Malaysia. Basic Courses is compulsory for fresh intake.

## 8. Non-Governmental Organizations(NGOs)

NGOs complement and supplement to the Department in providing various services for its target groups. In line with the concept “Welfare as a Shared Responsibility “ the Department of Social Welfare provides support in the form of annual grants to NGOs to help these organizations cover part of the expenses for providing services to the people. NGOs working with the social welfare by registration as Welfare Volunteer Organization. The NGOs that deserve to be qualified in receiving social welfare grant (administrative, maintenance and per capita) must be registered under Societies Act 1966, local organization, organize welfare related activities/programs in the form of prevention, rehabilitation, caregivers and protection and also the development for this target groups.

Proportion (%) NGOs activities coverage to total social welfare services:

Item	Social Welfare Service	NGOs (total)
1	Child Welfare	50
2	Disabilities	73
3	Elderly	29
4	Welfare Assistance for the poor	-
5	Disaster Victim	1
6	Women	5
7	Family	3

## 9. Strategy for Social Welfare

Enhancing social work professionalism in Malaysia – through the establishment of competency standards and the Enactment of a Social Workers Act

The Department of Social Welfare together with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCDD), the Malaysian Association of Social Workers (MASW) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are spearheading the introduction of a new

era of professionalism in social work premised on competency-based international best practices. This initiative aims to enhance the delivery of social work interventions in the management of increasingly complex social problems that are challenging the nation in its efforts to achieve a developed nation status by 2020.

To do this , the Cabinet approved several proposals by the MWFCDD on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2010:

- i. Establish National Competency Standards for Social work Practice and Education;
- ii. Enact a Social Workers Act to implement the competency standards;
- iii. Establish a Social Work Council under the Act to regulate competency of social work practitioners and educators;
- iv. Standardize programmes for social work education in institutions of higher learning
- v. Upgrade the Social Institute of Malaysia and establish other accredited training institutes to offer social work courses at certificate and diploma levels.

This initiative was undertaken to address the declining capacity of the traditional informal care sector of families, kin and communities to respond to the multi dimensional nature of psychosocial issues being faced within a rapidly changing society.

The rationale for such a move is strongly supported by increasing risk of harm towards clients if social workers do not have the appropriate competencies to respond to their needs.

Hence, the professionalization of social work practice and education is a milestone event in Malaysia towards putting in place resources within the government and non-governmental organisations to enable the provision and delivery of efficient, effective and appropriate social services. It reflects the commitment of the Department and the Ministry, MASW and UNICEF, to the care, safety and protection of all citizens, in particular the vulnerable groups such as children and families, persons with disabilities, elderly, people experiencing physical and mental health problems and other groups open to exploitation and harm.

## QUESTIONNAIRE SHEET

Program Title	Questions and Topics of Particular Interest
Welfare Services for the Children	<p>1) The mechanism of effectiveness assessment of the programs or activities that are carried out at Child Center.</p> <p>3) The achievement level of the programs that have been carried out at Child Center.</p> <p>4) Assessment towards the programs or activities that have been done.</p> <p>4) The accomplishment of the researches to identify and find the teenagers that have been freed or out from the institution.</p> <p>5) What is the content of strategic planning at the Child Center.</p> <p>7) What is the intervention or deterrent program at Child Center or any of other rehabilitation center.</p> <p>8) How far the participation of person in charge of the child in the care and rehabilitation in the institution.</p> <p>9) Which child services in the institution that are offered by online.</p> <p>(10) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for sending cases to the rehabilitation center.</p> <p>11) Child's Right Convention (CRC) that are implemented at the rehabilitation Center.</p> <p>12) What is the best practice in the rehabilitation Center or in the child services.</p>



*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

Nepal

## Country Report

Country: NEPAL

Name of participants organization: Ministry of General Administration



1. Basic Indicators - Please find the attached sheet.

2. Organization of the Social Welfare System and its Administration

1. Basic laws covering the following categories with name/title and year of approval and implemented:

Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007: It is clearly mentioned that the Rights regarding social safety are fundamental rights where women, labors, the aged, disabled as well as incapacitated and helpless citizens shall have the right to social security as provided for in the law. Right regarding education, Right of women, Right to social justice and Right of children are also fundamental rights mentioned in the Constitution.

Other related Acts and Regulations are;

a. Child welfare

- . Child Act, 1992
- . Child Regulation, 1995
- . Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation ) Act, 2000
- . Emergency Child relief fund regulation, 2010
- . Minimum Standards of Operation of Juvenile Homes, 2003

b. Disabilities

- . Disabled protection and welfare Act, 1982
- . Disabled protection and welfare Regulation, 1982
- . Social Welfare Act, 1992
- . Disabled National Policy & Work plan, 2005
- . ID card distribution directive, 2008
- . CBR work directive, 2006

c. Elderly

- . Senior citizen Act, 2006
- . Senior citizen welfare Regulation, 2008
- . National Policy on Senior Citizen, 2002

d. Others (Women, etc)

- Domestic Voilance (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009
- Domestic Voilance (Crime and Punishment) Regulation, 2010
- Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act, 2007
- National Women's Commission Act, 2006
- National Plan of Action, 2003
- Social Security Grant Guideline 2008

1. Labor Act, 1991
2. Labor Regulation 1991
3. Industrial Act, 1992
4. Civil Service Act, 1992
5. Civil Service Regulation, 1993
6. Senior Citizen Act, 2006
7. Disable protection and Welfare Act, 1982
8. Children Act, 1991
9. Social Security Program Implementation Procedure, 2008
10. Foreign Employment Act, 2007
11. Foreign Employment Regulation, 2007
12. Social Welfare Act, 1992
13. Child Labor (Restiction and Regulatory) Act, 1999
14. Local Self Governance Act, 1998
15. Local Self Governance Regulation, 1999

## 2. Social welfare functions and organizational and administrative

*The main social welfare functions carried out by the state for various population and vulnerable groups*

- Social protection sets a minimum standard of social and economic security that protects citizens against vulnerability and deprivation.  
     “Vulnerability” is a state of high exposure to certain risks, combined with a reduced ability to protect or defend oneself against those and cope with their negative consequences. Social protection is founded on premise that all citizens have a responsibility for protecting the vulnerable and the state plays a mediating role in redistribution from the rich to poor

Social Protection Comprises of;

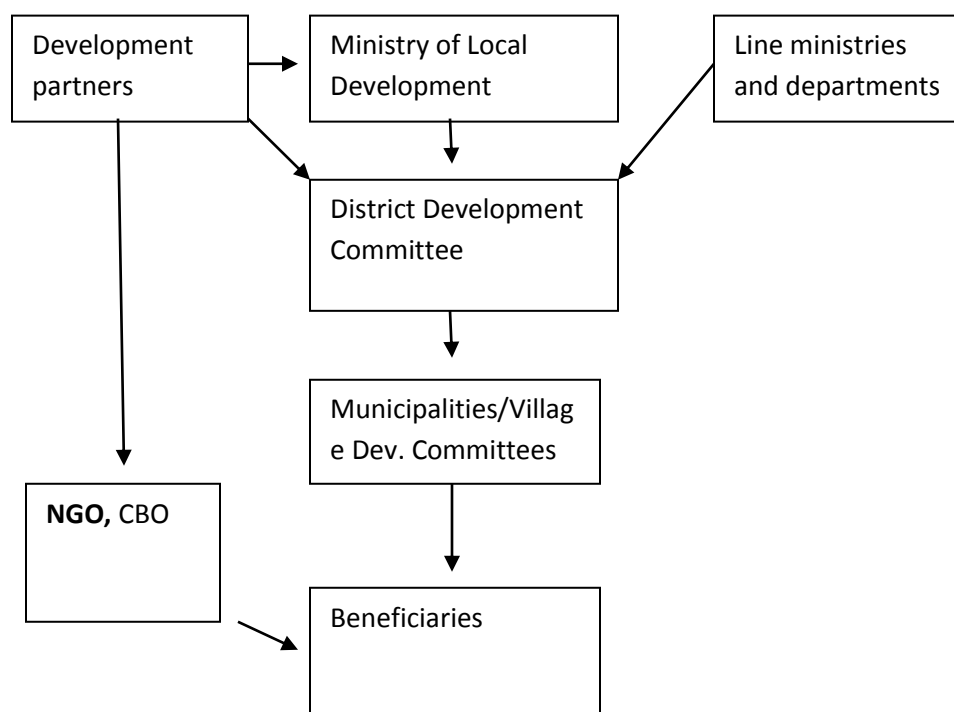
- A range of protective, preventive and promotional public actions, carried out by the state which seek to guarantee relief from destitution and avert deprivation.
- Purposes of social protection:
  - To prevent, mitigate, and enhance ability of poor to cope with and recover from risks and shocks
  - To contribute to poor people’s ability to emerge from poverty

- Instruments of social protection
  - Social insurance measures e.g. informal community mechanism: self-reliant groups, saving/credit groups, traditional funeral guthi etc
  - Legislative and regulatory frameworks for equity and justice (e.g. child act; JJ regulation etc.)
  - Cash transfer and in-kind transfer to poor (social assistance; e.g. old age allowance, child grant)

Scheme	Health	Education	Social security
<b>1. <u>Social Assistance:</u></b> (Govt. Financed) a. Support access to existing government programs b. Develop initiatives at community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Health</li> <li>• Maternity :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Himal: 1500</li> <li>◦ Mountn: 1000</li> <li>◦ Terai: 500</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Senior citizen Health program: Upto 5000/as per prescription</li> <li>• Free Heart Valve Change for Children &lt;14</li> <li>• Free Heart treatment for &gt;70</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Primary Education</li> <li>• Girls &amp; Dalit Scholarship</li> <li>• Girls education incentives prog.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Citizen's Allowance:(Rs.500)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ SC 70+</li> <li>◦ SC Karnali 60+</li> <li>◦ SC Dalit 60+</li> <li>◦ Single Women all</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disability Allowances :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Full (1000)</li> <li>◦ Partial (300)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Child Protection Grant (Rs 200) :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Karnali 2 child &lt;5 yrs</li> <li>◦ Dalit all childn &lt;5yrs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Special Protection (Rs. 500 universal):- kusunda, bankaria, surel, hayu, raji, kisan, lepcha,meche, kushbadia "loponmukh" tribals.</li> <li>• Route: (Rs 500-universal)</li> <li>• Children Displaced from Armed Conflict (Rs.5000/month)</li> <li>• Ealderly Homes, Child welfare homes etc.</li> <li>• Disaster rescue and relief prog.</li> <li>• Conflict affected family and children relief prog.</li> <li>• Freeing of bonded labour prog.</li> <li>• Child labour eradication</li> </ul>

			prog.
<b>2. <u>Social Insurance:</u></b> a. Support access to government insurance programs b. Develop community based micro insurance	•	•	• Provident Fund • Civil Service Pension • Foreign employment welfare trust

b. The organizational chart which implement the above mentioned functions at the various level of social welfare services.



List of service providers

Central Level:

1. Ministry of Local Development
2. Ministry Health and Population
3. Ministry of Women, Children and Social welfare



4. Ministry of Labor
5. Ministry of Education
6. Social Welfare Council
7. Central Children Welfare Committee
8. International Non Governmental Organization

Local Level:

1. District Development Committee
2. Municipalities and Village Development Committees
3. NGOs
4. Civil Society/Community Base Organization
5. Line agencies at the district level
6. Child welfare committee

- Local Self Governance Act and Regulation is the key act that governs and guide the relationship between the central and local governments in delivering and administering social welfare services. Other are the Child Protection Guideline 2009 , Disable protection Act 1982, Social Security Grant Guideline 2008 are also facilitate it. Number of guidelines, directives and procedures are in operation for better social safety program implementation. Child regulations, 1995, Social Transfer Grant guidelines, Emergency Child relief fund regulation, 2010 are some more acts in this concern.

### 3. Types of social welfare services available

#### 1. Social Cash Transfer in Nepal

Beneficiaries	Benefit size/Month	coverage	Eligibility
Senior Citizens,	500	Universal	- Senior Citizens 70+ - Senior Citizens (Dalit) 60+ - Senior Citizens (Karnali) 60+
Single Women,	500/month	universal	Single Women (widow/divorced)
Indigenous People (Tribe)	500/month	Universal	- Indigenous people
Fully Disabled,	1000/month	universal	- Persons with full disability
Child Protection (Nutrition support) in Karnali zone and	200/month	universal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upto 2 children</li> <li>• Universal within target population</li> </ul>

Poor Dalit Children.			
Rehabilitation of Children affected and involved in armed conflict	5000/month	universal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displaced</li> <li>• involved</li> <li>• orphaned</li> </ul>
Partially Disabled.	300	partial	Persons with partial disability 16+
Characterised by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Level Political Commitment</li> <li>• Popular among the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Medium for poverty reduction</li> <li>• No administrative expenses</li> <li>• Government investment</li> <li>• Promotion of dignified life</li> <li>• First initiative in the SAARC</li> <li>• Unconditional</li> <li>• Wide coverage</li> </ul>			

**Challenges and Constraints:** Recourse constraint, limited coverage, poor data base, service provider limitation, weak mechanism are the main challenges and constraints. The poor children out side Karnali zone, marginalized group are not getting the service.

## 2. Child Welfare:

Government of Nepal Provides;

- Free education upto Secondary level for all
- Free Antenatal/postnatal health care in state run hospitals/health centres
- Child welfare homes run by Govt.(Orphans/homeless etc)
- Child welfare homes at private/NGO sector
- Rehabilitation of Children affected and involved in armed conflict
- Child Correction homes
- Budget allocation at district level for child protection activities
- Establishment of Emergency Child Relief fund.
- Allocation of Budget for Child welfare and Child Development within Block Grant in each village/municipality.
- Subsidies for Aids/equipments for disabilities and special medical treatment.
- Free immunization services

- Books and scholarship programs for girls of special circumstances.
- Nutrition support upto 2 children in Karnali zone and Poor Dalit Children.
- NGO's provide (with limited access to;)
  - Services
  - counselling
  - aids/equipments

b. Challenges and constraints experienced

- Lack of resources (financial/human resources/physical)
- Lack of unified policy for child sensitive Social welfare
- NGO sector often resist to follow the directives of Govt.
- Geography (hard to reach settings)

### 3. **Persons with Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities, Persons with Mental Disorders**

*services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies*

- distribution of ID card to person with disabilities in all districts.
- CBR programmes run in 75 districts.
- Established in 5 development regions disabled information and empowerment centre
- Allocation of Budget for disability welfare within Block Grant in each village/municipality.
- Free education /scholarships
- 5% reservation in Civil Service.
- Awareness programmes
- NGO sector provides Aids/instruments/trainings for disability.

**Challenges and constraints:** Recourse scarcity, limited coverage due to quota, weak mechanism for service delivery.

For better employment opportunity there are training and capacity building programs by government as well as NGO and private sector. 5 % seats of government advertisement are reserved for people with disability.

Limited opportunity, resource constraint, weak coordination among the service provider, unfavorable public infrastructure etc are the main challenges and constraints.

#### **4. Elderly**

##### ***a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies***

- Cash reimbursement for health care (in all 75 districts to compensate health care costs.)
- Allocation of Budget for Senior citizen's welfare within Block Grant in each village/municipality.
- Established 5 senior citizen homes in 5 development regions.
- Establishing 3 senior citizen gram village in 3 development regions
- Establishing senior citizen clubs.
- 50% discount in transportation
- Geriatric hospital established in 3 development regions
- Senior citizen (Geriatric) homes in 5 development regions
- Old age homes in private sector.
- Social pension of Rs.500/- per month

##### ***b. Challenges and constraints experienced***

- . Lack of coordination
- . Lack of awareness
- . Lack of realization of the senior citizen as a valuable property
- . Generation gap
- . Lack of senior citizen friendly environment
- . Political instability.

1. **Marginalized group** like Raute, Kusunda Raji, Surel get Rs 1000 per month cash grant.

2. Grants and Scholarship programs are also running for girls, marginalized, Kamlari and dalits, . Scholarship, stationary support, dress support etc are also granted.

## **5. Women**

### ***a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies***

- Women development program (economic empowerment)
- Women empowerment program (Legal, Social, political, administrative empowerment)
- Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment program (economic and social empowerment)
- Programs on anti-trafficking and rehabilitation of women and victims rescued.
- Social transfer for Single women and women as senior citizen.
- 33% reservation in all positions of government services.
- Legislation reforms (discriminatory laws amendments)

Vocational trainings, Capacity building programs by the government.

Duplication of program and beneficiary, weak coordination, insufficient resources, poor implantation mechanism, poor data base are few challenges and constraints.

## **6. Public Assistance System for the poor:**

Local Self Governance Act

Youth Self Employment Fund Act

People Participation Development Program Guideline

Free health facility program guideline

Scholarship and grant procedure

Social security operation directives, are few example of laws related to public assistance system for poor.

Every public/community construction users committee should give first priority to the poor for physical labor. Concessions and some rebates on

transportation given to elderly people. Child care centers and Elderly Care homes are operated mostly by the private sector.

Involvement of private sector and family groups in social welfare is quite often but still it is not recorded properly.

#### 4.Finance

Direct fund grant to elderly, disables and other marginalized was started from 1996. Still the portion of the grant and allocation of budget is less than 2 % in social welfare activities. Huge amount of resources are spending on social welfare by informal sector. INGO spending on social welfare is still hard to track.

Annual budget of Social Security grant by government have been increasing every year

Year	Allocated Budget for Social Security	Direct Beneficiary	Total National Budget
2008	4,32,000,000	460,329	227,000,000,000
2009	6,110,000,000	510,286	301,000,000,000
2010	7,120,000,000	572,342	342,000,000,000
2011	8,560,000,000	579,143	399,000,000,000
2012(Estimated)	9,500,000,000	611,657	453,000,000,000

Most of the NGO are operating their activities with the resource support by the donors.

Number of projects are being implementing all over the country.

**List of some donors** who implement the project, cooperation with local partner, i.e. NGO, CBO or local line agency and local authority.

1. DFID
2. JICA
3. Nepal Laprosy Trust, UK
4. Seva Foundation, UK
5. Care Nepal
6. Fida International

7. Plan International
8. LWF
9. Marlin
10. Room to Read
11. INF world wide
12. Marie Stopes
13. FHI, Family Health International
14. Save the Children Norway
15. Ama Foundation
16. RRN Nepal
17. Handicap International

### **3. Social welfare related policy** within the National Development Plan

From the Interim Constitution to present 3 year plan focus on the social safety for the poor, women, children, people with disability. Related Sectoral Policies are there with specific vision and mission to achieve the overall objective of the periodic plan. Annual National Development Plan also emphasis on the effective implementation of social safety programs. Disable friendly policy, women and children policy, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy have been implementing by the government.

List of social welfare policies:

1. Labor and Employment Policy, 2007
2. Senior Citizen Policy
3. Child Labor Eradication Master Plan 2004-2014
4. Disable Service National Action Plan 2003
5. National Action Plan Against Child and Women Trafficking 2011
6. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy, 2009

### **4. Training and qualification of support personnel** for social welfare

There is no any specific training for support staff. Government organize few training for the concern staffs regularly, especially those who are in the field level.



Capacity building trainings regularly conducted to DDC, VDC and municipality staff. Some Training institutions organized on the request of implementation institution. In general there is no any specific and regular training for social welfare workers, there is no any specific eligibility criteria for their selection and do not have a very impressive system for supporting social welfare services personnel.

## **5. NGOs' activities**

- 1) List of the type and nature of NGO,s activities
  - a. Naure of the social welfare functions carried out by NGOs
    1. AIDS and Abuse control
    2. Child Welfare
    3. Community and Rural Development
    4. Education Development
    5. Environment Development
    6. Handicapped and Disables
    7. Health Services
    8. Moral Development
    9. Women Services
    - 10.Youth Services

Out of 207 INGOs associated with Social Welfare Council 47 INGOs are directly involved in social welfare activities. There are 2305 NGO registered for women services, 951 for child welfare and 597 for handicap and disable services.

- b. NGOs are becoming main implementer of social welfare activities. Every NGO has to register in District Administration Office and renewed annually. National level NGO also registered in Social Welfare Council. Before starting any social welfare functions NGO should get permission from respective local body (District Development Committee). For national level NGO and INGO Social Welfare Council and concern ministry give approval to carry out their functions. Every NGO has to coordinate with the local body and approve their annual program budget and program in concern DDC council.  
NGOs are encouraged to work upon the priority areas of the district.

There is a NGO Coordination Committee in every district lead by the DDC. It coordinates and facilitates NGO activities in the district. Every year NGOs need recommendation from DDC for its renewal process. Even for the National NGO, DDC has to recommend Social Welfare Council.

Many NGOs are getting regular resources from local body for their social activities.

- c. It is hard to simply quantify the proportion of the NGO,s activities coverage to total social welfare services, but the coverage of NGO,s activities are quite high and most of the cases these are complimentary to the government services.

## 2) Financial sources for NGOs

Apart from little self-generated resources, all NGO are depend on donor's resources and resources from government as well as local community. Grants, contributions, subsidy, etc are the main sources of NGOs.

## 6. Strategy for social welfare

Different strategic plan formulated and are being implemented by different ministries. Women, Disable and children are the most focused sector in welfare activities. Duplication among the national district as well as implementation level is common.

## 7. Some **difficulties and challenges** in the field of social welfare:

- a) Under coverage of the services, could not cover all needy people. Only some region, zones and less number of targeted people have been covered.
- b) Fiscal unsustainability for the running activities. Many social welfare activities are depends on the donor's fund. Government allocate minimum budget on social welfare activities.
- c) Design and choice of targeting is challenging. Sufficient resources, dedicated and capable human resources needed.
- d) Involvement of NGOs is limited to the easy access areas rather than most needed areas. Gap between the need and the supply by the NGOs. NGO coordination and regulatory part is very weak.

- e) Fragmentation of program, only patch work in social welfare sector. Lot of cross sectoral issues should be addressed simultaneously but we are lacking behind in this aspect.
- f) Strong integrated policy and implementation with full commitment is lacking.
- g) Capacity of service provider, government and non-government, still far behind than the actual need.
- h) Social welfare some time treated as political activity of the political party rather than social agenda. Politicalised NGO treated needed people as their voter.

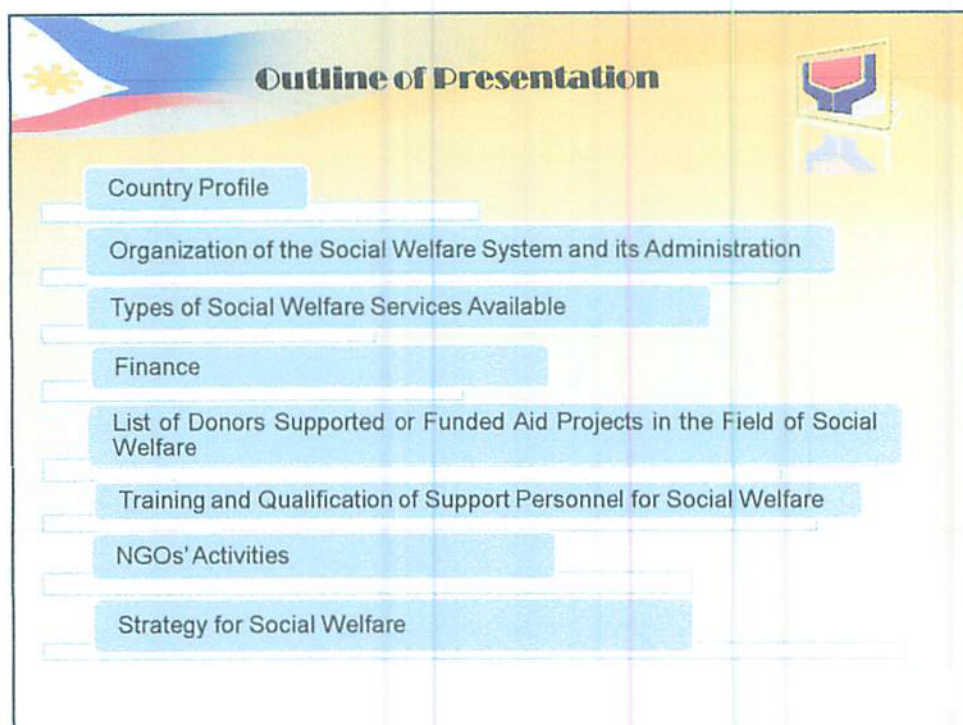
### I. Basic Indicators

Indicator(s)	Data	Year
1. Area (in 1,000 sq. km)	147.18	
2. Population by age-groups and by sex		
a. Total population	29,890,000	2011
b. Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male: 17.4 %	
	Female: 17.2 %	
c. Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male: 29.3%	
	Female: 30.8%	
d. Population ages 65 and over (% of total)	Male: 2.1%	
	Female: 2.3%	
3. Urban population (%)	19 %	2010
4. Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	1.4	2011
5. Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	24.3	2011
6. Total fertility rate	3.4	2011
7. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	6.75	2011
8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	43.13	2011
9. Life expectancy at birth	Total: 66.51	2011
	Male: 65.26	
	Female: 67.82	
10. GDP per capita (USD)	1300	
11. Average number of members in a household	4.9	2011
12. Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total		
13. Average age of first marriage	19.5	


14. Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)		
15. Ratio of females in the labor force to the total labor force		
16. Annual total working hours		
17. GINI index	0328	2011
18. Ratio of social security benefit expenses to national income	1.9 percent	
19. Number of disabled people by the Category		
a. deaf	30462	
b. blind	21377	
c. physically disabled people	53634	
d. mentally retarded people	32677	
e. others	10201	
20. Number of School for disabled children by type		
21. Number of Social Welfare Institution by type		

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*


# Philippines











## Country Profile




Location	: Southeast Asia
Land Area	: 300,000 sq./km.
Coastline	: 36,289 km.
Cimate	: Tropical
Population	: 99.9 million
Life Expectancy	: 71.38 years
Literacy Rate	: 92.6 %
Major Languages	: Filipino and English
Religion	: Predominantly Roman Catholic









## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




### 1. National Laws and Regulations




**Children**

**Republic Act No. 9547**  
(01 April 2009)  
(An Act Strengthening and Expanding the Coverage of the Social Program for Employment of Students. Amending for the Purpose Provisions of R.A. No. 7323 otherwise known as the Special Program fro Employment of Students)

**Republic Act No. 9521**  
(An Act Requiring the Certification of the DSWD to Declare a "Child Legally Available for Adoption" as a Prerequisite for Adoption Proceedings, Amending for the Purpose Certain Provisions of R.A. No. 8552 otherwise known as the Domestic Adoption Act of 1995, R.A. No. 8043 otherwise known as the Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995, Presidential Decree No. 603 otherwise known as the Child and Youth Code and for other Purposes)



## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**

**Children**

**Republic Act No. 9344**  
(28 April 2006)  
(An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Juvenile and Welfare System, Creating the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council under the Department of Justice (DOJ), Appropriating Funds Thereof, and for other Purposes)

**Republic Act No. 9626**  
(08 March 2004)  
An Act Defining Violence Against Women and their Children, Providing for Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Thereof, and for other Purposes





## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**



**Children**

**Republic Act No. 9028**  
(28 April 2006)  
An Act to Institute to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations, and for other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8980**  
(05 December 2000)  
An Act Promulgating a Comprehensive Policy and a National System for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), Providing Funds Thereof and for other Purposes





## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**




Children

**Republic Act No. 8370**  
(28 October 1997)  
Children's Television Act of 1997

**Republic Act No. 7610**  
(22 July 1991)  
An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties for its Violations and for other Purposes



## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**



Children

**Presidential Decree No. 603**  
(10 December 1974)  
The Child and Youth Welfare Code



## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**



**PWDs**

<b>Republic Act No. 9442</b> (30 April 2007) An Act Amending Republic Act No. 7277 otherwise known as the "Magna Carta for Disabled Persons," and for other Purposes	<b>Batas Pambansa Blg. 344</b> Accessibility Law	<b>Republic Act No. 6759</b> White Cane Act
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## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**




**Senior Citizens/Older Persons**

**Republic Act No. 9994**  
 (15 February 2010)  
  
 An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens, Further Amending R.A. No. 7432, As amended, Otherwise Known as "An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for other Purposes"






## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




### National Laws and Regulations (cont..)




**Women**


**(Republic Act No. 9710)**  
(04 August 2009)  
An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women

**Republic Act No. 9262**  
(March 8, 2004)  
An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes







## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



### National Laws and Regulations (cont..)




**Women**




**Republic Act No. 8369**  
(October 28, 1997)  
An Act Establishing Family Courts, granting Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Child and Family Cases, Amending Batas Pambansa No. 192, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes


**Republic Act No. 8353**  
(September 30, 1997)  
An Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape, Reclassifying the Same as a Crime Against Persons, Amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code, and for Other Purposes



## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**




**Women**


**Republic Act No. 7822**  
(February 20, 1995)  
An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 7688**  
(March 3, 1994)  
An Act Giving Representation to Women in Social Security Commission Amending for the Purpose Section 3(A) of Republic Act 1161, as Amended






## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**




**Women**

**Republic Act No. 7600**  
(17 June 1992)  
An Act Requiring All Government and Private Health Institutions with Obstetrical Services to Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices and for Other Purposes


**Republic Act No. 7322**  
(30 March 1992)  
An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of Women Workers in the Private Sector, Amending for the Purpose Section 14-A of Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended and for Other Purposes







## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration






**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**

**Women**


**Republic Act No. 7192**  
(December 11, 1991)  
An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 6972**  
(November 23, 1990)  
An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay Instituting Therein a Total Development and Protection of Children Program, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes





## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



**National Laws and Regulations (cont..)**

**Women**


**Republic Act No. 6725**  
(April 27, 1989)  
An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women with Respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for the Purpose Article One Hundred Thirty-Five of the Labor Code, As Amended






## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration




### 2. Functions and Organizational Structure

**Lead agency in social welfare and development exercising the following functions**

Formulates policies and plans which provide direction to intermediaries and other implementers in the development and delivery of social welfare and development services;	Develops and enriches existing programs and services for specific groups, such as children and youth, women, family and communities, solo parents, older persons and persons with disabilities (PWDs);	Provides technical assistance and capability building to intermediaries;
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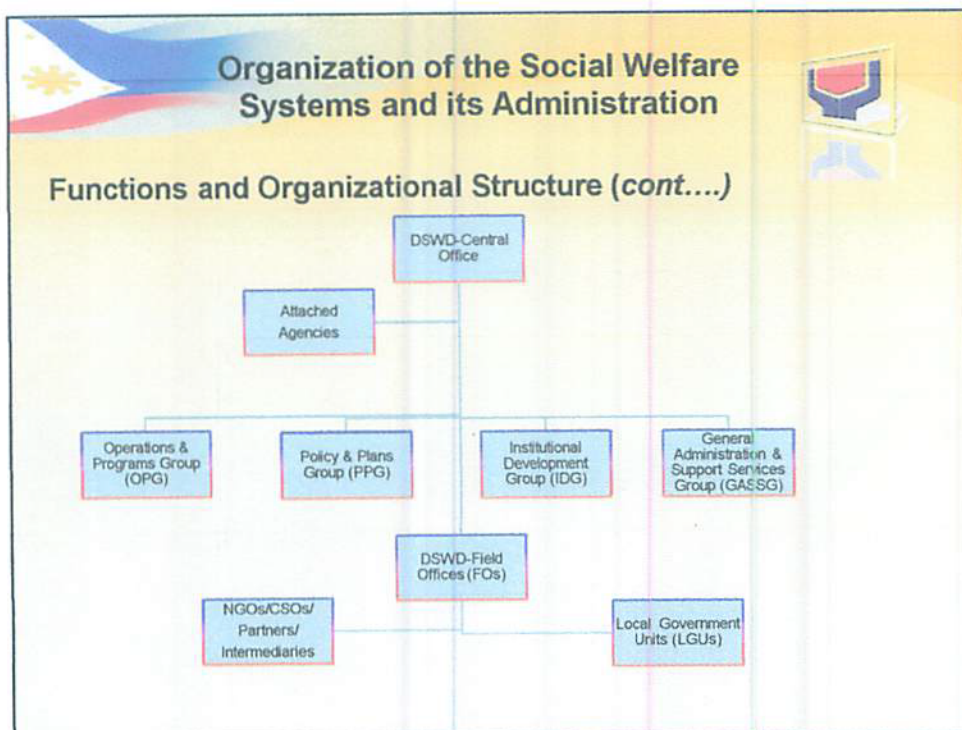
## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration



### 2. Functions and Organizational Structure

**Lead agency in social welfare and development exercising the following functions**

Registers, licenses and accredits individuals and agencies and organizations engaged in social welfare and development services, sets standards and monitors the empowerment and compliance to these standards; and,	Provides social protection of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sector, DSWD also gives augmentation funds to local government units (LGUs) so these could deliver SWD services to depressed municipalities and barangays and provide protective services to individuals, families and communities in crisis situation.
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## Organization of the Social Welfare Systems and its Administration

### Related Laws Governing the Functions and Organizational Structure (cont....)

**Republic Act No. 716**

- Local Government Code of 1991, devolved the basic services of the DSWD to LGUs; and,

**Executive Order No. 15**

- Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the DSWD from a direct service deliverer to a technical assistance provider as a result of the devolution of basic services to the LGUs.







## Types of Social Welfare Services Available




Child Welfare	Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Protective Services;</li> <li>• Therapy Services for Abused Children;</li> <li>• Alternative Family Care (adoption, foster family care and legal guardianship);</li> <li>• Travel Clearance to Minors;</li> <li>• Special Social Services for Children in Armed Conflict (CIAC);</li> <li>• Government Internship Program (GIP);</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Services for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL);</li> <li>• Supplementary Feeding Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-residential facilities for PWDs;</li> <li>• Residential facilities; and,</li> <li>• Psychological services (psychological testing and evaluation, counseling and psychotherapy).</li> </ul>




## Types of Social Welfare Services Available



Elderly	Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Services;</li> <li>• Residential care services;</li> <li>• Occupational Therapy Services;</li> <li>• Health and Medical Services;</li> <li>• Dietary Services;</li> <li>• Socio-Recreational Services;</li> <li>• Spiritual service; and,</li> <li>• Social pension for Indigent Filipino Senior Citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary shelter and residential care;</li> <li>• Community-based programs (livelihood, skills training, legal assistance, etc.)</li> </ul>




## Strategy for Social Welfare




### Database System for the Poor

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) is a data-centric project to help assist the DSWD and other agencies that need data generated through the NHTS-PR.

The Project Management Office is engaged in data-intensive activities such as enumeration, encoding and data processing to identify the right households for further interventions under the Social Protection Programs of different National Government Agencies, NGOs and LGUs.




## Types of Social Welfare Services Available




### Data System for the Poor

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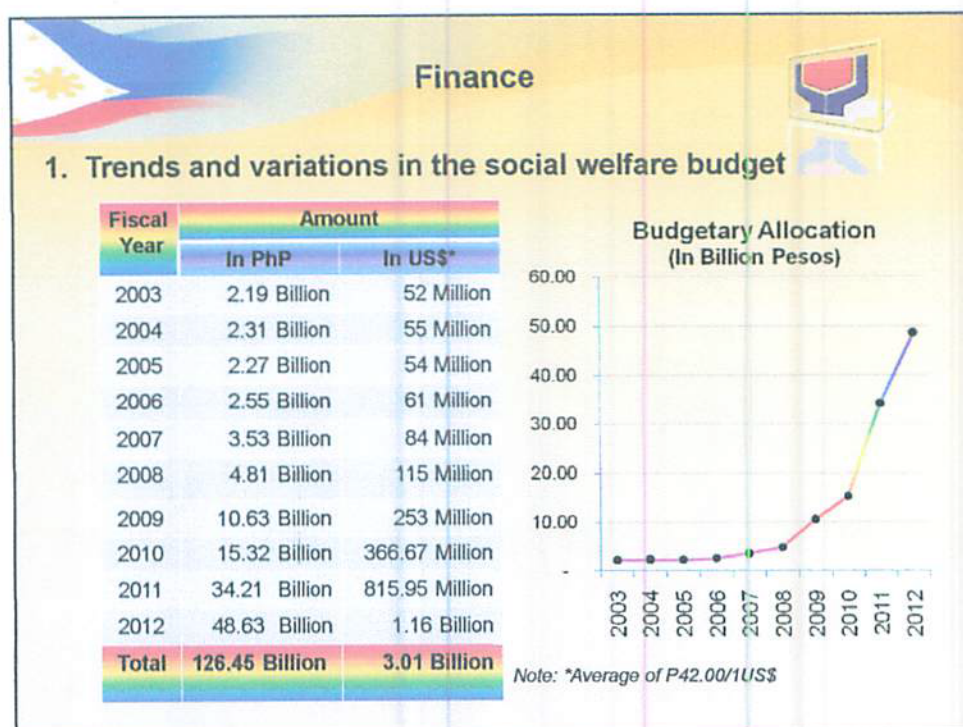


## Types of Social Welfare Services Available



### Cross-Cutting Sectors

- Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) or the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps);
- Kapangyarihan Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS:KKB);
- Sustainable livelihood i.e. Self-Employment Kaunlaran (SEA-K), micro-financing, etc. ;
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) programs and projects i.e. shelter assistance, cash/food-for-work/training, etc.




 <b>List of Funded Aid Projects in the Field of Social Welfare</b> 	
Programs/ Projects	Funding Agencies/ Organizations
1. CCT or 4Ps	World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB)
2. KALAHI-CIDSS:KKB	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
3. Poder Y Prosperidad dela Comunidad (PODER)	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)

 <b>Training and Qualification of Support Personnel for Social Welfare</b> 	
	Organization of core group of specialists on sectoral concerns (children, PWDs, elderly, women, etc.);
	Training of service providers/implementers;
	Training of trainers; and,
	Local and international study tours and capacity building.




NGOs' Activities					
List and Types of NGOs' Activities					
Women Welfare;	Child and Youth Welfare (residential and community-based);	Family and Community Welfare;	Persons with Disabilities Welfare.	Older Persons; Welfare; and,	Persons with Disabilities Welfare
Financial Sources of NGOs' Activities					
National government/DSW D-assisted projects.	United Nations (UN) agencies/organizations i.e. UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, AusAid, etc.	Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) from Legislators.	International Funding Institutions i.e. World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc.		

Strategy for Social Welfare (All anchored on the Philippine Millennium Development Goals)	
The Philippine National Strategic Framework for Plan Development for Children (2000-2025) – Child 21	
Aims to consciously develop, implement and monitor various programs and interventions geared towards the protection and development of children as a unique and critical sector of society.	It also puts forth a framework and a roadmap for child protection, and development designed to guide and rationalize all efforts for children in the Philippines.




## Strategy for Social Welfare

(All anchored on the Philippine Millennium Development Goals)




### Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010 – Building a Society for All Ages

<p>A guide for all government agencies, LGUs, NGOs and other stakeholders in policy formulation, program development and resource generation in support of senior citizens.</p>	<p>Envisions to elevate the role of Senior Citizens from passive beneficiaries to self-reliant, highly motivated citizens.</p>
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## Strategy for Social Welfare


(All anchored on the Philippine Millennium Development Goals)



### The Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security:

<p>Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 which recognize the particular affects that armed conflicts have on women and girls.</p>	<p>Calls for the full and equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives, along with the mainstreaming of gender issues.</p>
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 **Challenges in the Field  
of Social Welfare** 

- Financial constraints.
- Vulnerability to natural disasters.
- Socio-cultural and political.
- Geographical terrain/locations

**Thank You!!!!**



**GEMMA N. RIVERRA**  
**ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT FIELD OFFICE XII**  
**PHILIPPINES**

## **QUESTIONNAIRE SHEET**

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>QUESTIONS AND TOPICS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST</b>
Background and future vision for Japanese social security system	1. What is the illegibility for inclusion to your social system insurance?
Human resources development in social welfare services (Social Welfare Manager, Certified Social Worker, Certified Care Worker)	1. Do you have a special method or procedure in selecting your employees? 2. What are your strategies to sustain and improve the efficiency and efficacy of your staff?
Community welfare and services and social welfare activities in private sector (Activities of the national councils of Social Welfare, Social Welfare Corporation)	1. How do you identify the needs of the communities? 2. Do you have a community demand driven projects?
Public assistance system	1. How did you develop your public assistance system?

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

Sri Lanka

Country : Sri Lanka

Name of the Participant: M.D.C.Jayamanne

Name of Participant's Organization: Ministry of Social Services

# 1. Basic Indicators

Indicator(s)	Data	Year
1. Area (in 1,000 sq.km)	65610	2011
2. Population by age-groups and by sex		
a. Total population (Mn.)	20.653	2010
b. Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male 13.3%	2010
	Female 13.0%	2010
c. Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male 33.3%	2010
	Female 34.0%	2010
d. Population ages 65 and over (% of total)	Male 3%	2010
	Female 3.3%	2010
3. Urban Population (%)	16.3	2001
4. Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	1.2	2009
5. Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	17.6	2010
6. Total fertility rate	1.9	2000
7. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2010
8. Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8	2007
9. Life expectancy at birth	Total 72.0	
	Male 68.8	2001
	Female 77.2	2011
10. GDP per capita (USD)	\$ 2100	
11. Average number of members in a household	4.2	2011
12. Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total	23%	
13. Average age of first marriage	23.8F 27.6 M	2001
14. Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)		
15. Ratio of females in the labour force to be total labour force	35%	2011
16. Annual total working hours	264 days	
17. GINI Index	0.49	2009
18. Ratio of social security benefit expenses to national income	GDP -4%	
19. Number of disabled people by the category		
a. Deaf	73343	2001
b. Blind	69096	
c. Physically disabled people	13275	
d. Mentally retarded people	69026	
20. Number of schools for disabled children by type	02	
21. Number of social welfare Institutions by type Elders Homes	240	
Number of Disabled children's Homes	25	



## **2. Organizations of the Social Welfare System and its administration**

2. 1) A list of Laws covering the following categories with name, title and year when it was approved and implemented

### **Laws & Regulations**

#### **PWDs.**

- Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – 1978
- Act No. 28 of 1996 – Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
- Act No. 33 of 2003-Amended Act of Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- National Policy on Disability for Sri Lanka – 2003
- Public Admin. Circular – No.27 of 1998 - 3 % of job opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
- Act No. 9 of 1992- National transport for the visually impaired persons
- Accessibility Regulations of No. 1 of 2006 – Gazette Notification dated 17/10/2006
- Legal Aid Commission

#### **Children**

- UNCRPWD – United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities signed on 30/03/2007
- Children and Young Persons Ordinance Act No.48 of 1939 (1956 Revision) Children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with the law
- Employment of women, young persons and children Act No.47 of 1956, Amendment No. 24 of 2006
- Orphanages Ordinance Act No. 22 of 1941 (1956 Revision)
- Adoption of children's Ordinance – Act No. 24 of 1941 (1956 Revision) Act No. 15 of 1992 (Amendment)
- Probation of offenders Ordinance – Act No. 42 of 1944 (Rehabilitation of juvenile and young offenders in keeping with them of their own society)
- Youthful offenders (Training schools) Ordinance Act No. 28 of 1939 (1956 Revision)
- Tsunami Special Arrangements Act No.16 of 2005

### **Elders**

- Protection of the Rights of Elders – Act No. 09 of 2000
- Gazette Notification of 21<sup>st</sup> September 1947-the Department of Social Services was established on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1948

### **Women & Others**

- Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005
- Social Security Board Act No. 17 of 1996
- National Counseling services Council Bill (to be enacted) 2005
- Convention of prevention and combating trafficking in women and children from prostitution Act No. 30 of 2005
- Employment of women, young persons and children Act No. 8 of 2003

#### 2.2) Social welfare functions and organizational and administrative structure –

- a) The main social welfare functions carried out by the State for various population and vulnerable groups

Financial support for PWDS and elders

- ❖ Provide livelihood support for PWDs, elders and single parent families
- ❖ Provide assistance for housing for PWDS
- ❖ Provide medical support
- ❖ Provide assistive devices
- ❖ Provide Eye lenses for elders

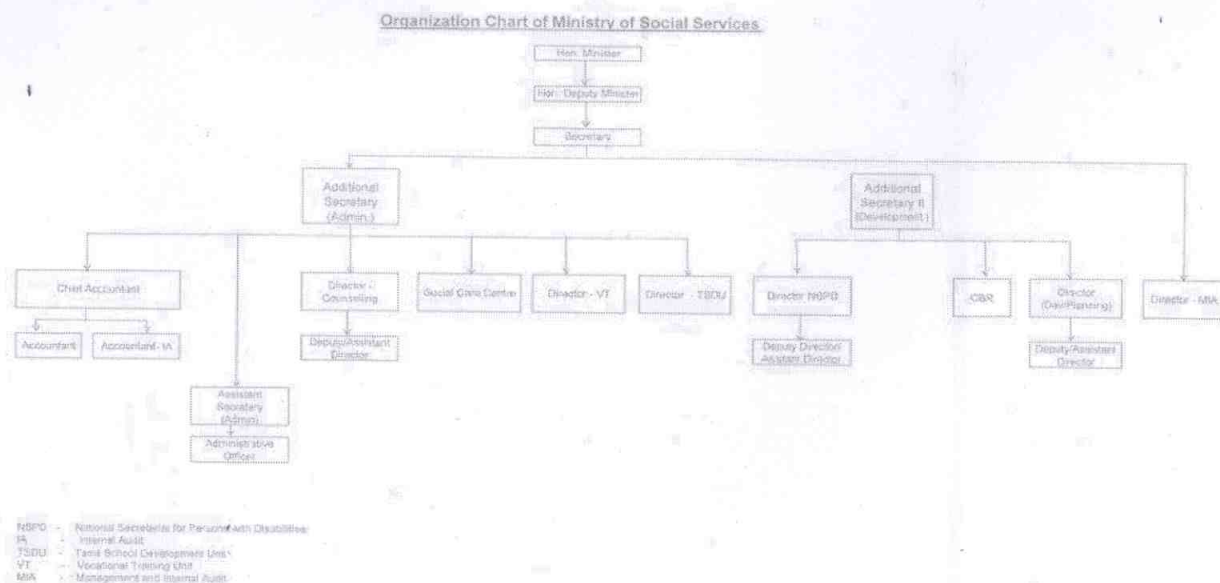
- b) The organizational chart and structure

The Ministry of Social services is functioning at the national level which is responsible for policy making, directive and guidance, coordination of social welfare programmes, providing social welfare assistance and conducting researches and also responsible for all the welfare development activities.

At provincial level, Provincial Councils are responsible for social welfare development activities in their respective provinces.

At the district level, the govt. Agent is responsible for implementing, regulating and monitoring of social welfare system.

At the divisional level, Divisional Secretaries are responsible for implementing all social welfare activities in their respective divisions.



### 2.3) Main Guidelines and procedural documents that governs and guide the relationship between the central and local govt. in delivery and administering social welfare services

- ❖ Circular for providing housing assistance
  - a. Circular No.MSS/7/3/RH dated 05.01.2007
  - b. Circular No.MSS/7/3/RH dated 29/08.2011
- ❖ Circular for providing Rs. 3000/- as life assistance for the PWDs  
 Circular No.MSS/7/7/2 & 01/2007 dated 15/06/2007
- ❖ Circular for providing accessibility facilities
  - a. Gazette Notification No.1467/15 dated 17/10/2006
  - b. Gazette Notification No.16/19/24 dated 18/02/2009
- ❖ Guidelines for providing livelihood assistance programmes
  - a. Providing self employment facilities  
 Instruction Paper No.MSS/7/6 dated 10/02/2000
  - b. Providing health care facilities  
 Instruction paper No.MSS/7/4 dated 02/01/1999

### 3. Types of social welfare services available

#### (1) Child Welfare

(a) List of services provided by the Government, NGOs, Private sector and other humanitarian agencies

- ❖ Provide a glass of milk for the children of age between 1 – 3 year
- ❖ The sponsorship programme
- ❖ Sevana Sarana Foster Parents scheme
- ❖ Community Based Rehabilitation programme
- ❖ Probation service

- ❖ Assistance for twins
- ❖ Providing uniforms and text books for the school children
- ❖ Provide scholarships for the poor children

NGOs and Private Sector : Not providing any services

(b) Challenges and Constraints

- ❖ Inadequate intervention of private sector and NGOs
- ❖ Inadequate financial allocation from the national budget
- ❖ Negative attitude towards the child welfare

(2) Persons with physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, Persons with mental disorders

(a) List of services provided by Government, NGOs, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies

- ❖ Providing Rs 3000/ per month
- ❖ Providing Rs 10000/ for self-employment
- ❖ Providing Rs 25000/ for health facilities
- ❖ Providing Assistive devices
- ❖ providing Rs 150000/ for housing
- ❖ Conducting Homes for the PWDs

NGOs and Private Sector provide following services-

- ❖ Providing Assistive devices
- ❖ Providing livelihood support
- ❖ Housing assistance
- ❖ conducting Homes for the PWDs

3.2.(b) Current situation of the promotion system/services of employment of PWDs

- ❖ Allocation of 3% contribution for the PWDs from the government recruitments
- ❖ Conducting jobs opportunities for the PWDs with the help of chamber of commerce
- ❖ Conducting 2 year Vocational training programmes
- ❖ Provide tool-kits for those who have completed the Vocational trainings



### 3.2.(C).Current situation of CBR services

The Ministry is implementing CBR programmes covering all Districts, The Ministry has already trained core-groups officers and more than 14,000 volunteers for the development of PWDs. More than 250 self-help groups and parental organizations have been established. Monthly and quarterly progress review meeting at Divisional and District level have been conducted respectively for the monitoring of CBR Programs.

#### 3.2 (d) Challenges and constraints

- ❖ Difficulties of inclusions
- ❖ Lack of coordination among the line Ministries and Departments
- ❖ Gaps of accessibility of transport, Education and health
- ❖ Negative attitudes

#### 3.3(a) Elderly

(a) List of services provided by Government, NGOs, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies -

- ❖ Livelihood assistance
- ❖ Provide Eye lenses
- ❖ Provide elder's home facilities

#### (b) NGOs and Private Sector

- ❖ Provide Eye lancers
- ❖ Provide elder's home facilities

#### 3.3(b) Challenges and constraints

- ❖ Increasing of elders at a higher rate
- ❖ High tendency of left-out of elders from their families

#### 4(a) Public Assistance systems for the poor

- (a) Samurdhi Act No.30 of 1995
- (b) Local Government Act No.42 of 1987

#### 4(b) List of services provided

- ❖ Rs.1000/ per family
- ❖ Micro Financing assistance
- ❖ Social Security assistance
- ❖ Assistance for low cost housing

#### 4(c) Challenges and constraints

- ❖ Politicization
- ❖ Lack of resources

5. Women

a) List of services provided by Government, NGOs, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies -

- ❖ livelihood support
- ❖ Vocational Training
- ❖ Legal aid for women

5(b) Challenges and constraints

- ❖ Lack of funds
- ❖ Disparity of providing services

**4.Finance**

4.1. Government Budgetary Allocation for the period of last ten years

Year	Allocation Rs. '000	Percentage allocation from the National Budget Rs
2001	248,863	0.04
2002	144,893	0.04
2003	215,535	0.04
2004	277,061	0.04
2005	295,759	0.04
2006	325,298	0.04
2007	395,250	0.04
2008	834,616	0.05
2009	697,830	0.04
2010	701,088	0.04
2011	1,018,495	0.05
Total	<b>5,154,688</b>	



4.2(a). Financial Sources of Social welfare (Government Budget)

Rs. '000					
Ministry	Institution	Programme	2009	2010 Revised	2011 Estimate
Social Services	Secretariat for persons with Disabilities	Charitable Payments	74,391	79,900	403,800
		Provision of Assistive Devices, etc	16,999	19,000	30,000
		Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	5,665	6,100	8,000
		Self Employment Opportunities for Single Parent Families	2,542	2,550	3,000
		National Counseling Programme	6,000	6,700	9,000
	National Secretariat for Elders	Elders Benefited Programme	17,542	16,806	20,000
		Refreshment of Elders Homes, etc	13,572	14,000	15,000
Public Administrative & Home Affairs	Department of Pensions	Social Security for Disabled Soldiers	9,796,332	10,500,000	12,500,000
Economic Development	Department of Commissioner General of Samurdhi	Samurdhi relief and Kerosene oil Allowance	9,274,148	9,300,000	9,300,000
Resettlement		Distribution of cooked meals and dry rations for IDP's	2,859,812	1,000,000	200,000
		Conflict affected persons resettlement project	294,240	250,000	250,000
		Puttalam Housing Project	762,441	1,400,000	1,100,000
		Support for Resettlement (IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, INDIA)	223,062	290,006	-
Health		Medical Supplies to Central GOVT & Provincial Hospitals	12,148,872	14,000,000	15,000,000
Agriculture		Fertilizer Subsidy	26,935,096	30,000,000	20,030,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>62,430,714</b>	<b>66,885,122</b>	<b>58,868,800</b>

## Ministry of Child Development & Women's Affairs

Ministry	Institution	Programme	2009	2010 Revised	2011 Estimate
Ministry of Child Development And Women's Affairs	Children's Secretariat	Kekulu Udanaya	16,412	16,500	20,000
		Providing fresh milk programme	167,271	190,850	250,000
	Dept.of Probation & Child Protection services	Poshna Manpetha	19,366	20,000	20,000
		Lama Saviya	9,866	10,000	12,000
		Rehabilitation of children's homes	2,700	4250	3500
	Ministry	Child Protection Programme (UNICEF)	15,772	23,500	16,000
	Women's Bureau	Diriya Kantha	38,701	39,000	43,100
Ministry of Economic Development	Dept.of the Commissioner General of Samurdhi	Triplosa Programme	1,155,034	1,250,000	1,350,000
		Providing Nutritious food for pregnant mothers	505,202	510,000	550,000

### 4.2(b) Financial sources from Foreign Assistance

## 5. List of Donor Funded Projects

Project Title	Implementing Organization	Donor	Duration	Budget	Purpose/Activities
Microfinance	1. Aquatic Resources Development Project 2. Plantation Development Project 3. Tsunami Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project	ADB	1999-2005	94,100,000	Credit lines
Microfinance	1. North East Housing Reconstructed Program 2. Hambantota Poor Women Empowerment Program	WB	1999-2005	20,200,000	Microfinance funds
Microfinance	1. Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Network	NORAD	1999-2005	1,776,100	Microfinance funds
Microfinance	1. A Level Students' Association	UNDP	1999-2005	2,125,000	Livelihood recovery programs
Microfinance	2. Sri Lanka Tsunami Affected Areas Recovery and Takeoff Project	JBIC	1999-2005	37,880,000	Microfinance funds

## 6. Social welfare policy within the National Development plan

### “Mahinda Chintana” Policy framework

The latest Development Policy framework released by the Government of Sri Lanka is “Mahinda Chintana” vision for the future. Chapter 8.1 of “Mahinda Chintana” vision further gives clear policies for senior citizens, women and children (persons with disabilities) in the society. When speaking about the child care “Mahinda Chintana” 2011 page 24 states “it is our children who will be the heirs to a free and independent mother land. Taking this responsibility effectively they have to be intelligent and wise while being robust and strong.

In “Mahinda Chintana” 2010 page 24 speaks about senior citizens as follows – “it is our responsibility to create a better environment for the senior citizens to live with dignity. Also in “Mahinda Chintana” 2005 page 15 states “senior citizens who have devoted their lives for their children, the country will not allow them to be lonely.”

“Mahinda Chintana” 2005 page 16 states on persons with disabilities as follows –

“it is vital that we treat all persons with disabilities as respected citizens without any discrimination. Also in 2010 page 26 states as follows ‘the creation of a social, economic and psychological environment for persons with disabilities and ability to live with dignity is an important priority’ and also the “Mahinda Chintana” concern the following facilities should be granted to the women welfare in the island’

- Nutritional food package for expectant mothers
- ‘Triposha Programme’
- Economic empowerment for the rural/urban women
- Skill development programme
- Home guarding and livelihood development programme

### 7) Training and qualifications of support for social welfare –

Following systems are developed for training –

Institutional training (NISD)

On the job training

In-service training

- To fulfill the necessary needs of social workers, social welfare staff and other social workers, Ministry of Social Services established the National Institute of Social Development which conducts social development training programmes – Eg. Diploma and Bachelors Degrees etc.,
- Further, the CBR Unit of the Ministry undertaking volunteer training field officers and supportive staff training to develop their expertise.
- The Ministry is conducting knowledge exchanging programmes for social workers with the help of JOCV.

8.a) **Social Welfare functions carried out by NGOs**

Name of the NGO	Function
ADB	Micro Finance
UNDP	Micro Finance
NORAD	Micro Finance
UNICEF	CBR, SCC
Sightsavers	Micro Finance/Livelihood/Health Protection
Handicapped	CBR
JICA	CBR
Save the Children	Education/Health

b) The Govt. regulations and guidelines for NGOs

- ❖ All NGOs should register under the provision of social services Act No.
- ❖ NGO should provide their work plan with the budgetary allocation to Govt.Agent
- ❖ Ministry of Social Services shall monitor the activities of NGOs

c) Approximate 10% of social welfare functions are contributed by NGOs

9) Strategies for Social Welfare

10) Issues and challenges in the field of Social Welfare in Sri Lanka

- ❖ Inadequate financial resources
- ❖ Lack of qualified human resources
- ❖ Lack of opportunities to expose foreign experiences
- ❖ Negative attitudes
- ❖ Inadequate legislative support
- ❖ Inadequate private sector involvement
- ❖ Lack of Co-ordination among Govt. sector organizations
- ❖ Restriction of NGO activities due to security reasons

*The Study Programme  
for the Improvement of the Social Welfare System*

# Thailand

## VI. ANNEX:

### ANNEX 1

### Country Report Format

The following information should be included in your Country Report.

1. Country: Thailand

3. Name of Participant's Organization: Northeastern Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, Ubon Ratchathani Province (NRCPD), Department of Social Development and Welfare Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

(Contents)

#### 1. Basic Indicators

Indicator (s)	Data	Year
1. Area (in 1,000 sq.km)	523.12 x 10 <sup>3</sup>	2012
2. Population by age-groups and by sex		
a. Total population	63,828,267	2012
b. Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	Male 10.02	
	Female 9.45	
c. Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	Male 36.65	
	Female 36.70	
d. Population ages 65 and over (% of total)	Male 3.55	
	Female 4.63	
3. Urban population (%)	44%	2012
4. Rate of natural increase of population (% per annum)	0.5	2012
5. Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2012
6. Total fertility rate	1.5	2012
7. Death rate (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2012
8. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.8	2012
9. Life expectancy at birth	Total 73.25	2012
	Male 69.6	2012
	Female 76.9	2012
10. GDP per capita (USD)	4,620	2010
11. Average number of members in a household	3.2	2010
12. Ratio of fatherless and motherless families to the total	20.1	2008
13. Average age of first marriage	Female 22.2	2006
14. Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)	20.80	2000
15. Ratio of females in the labor force to the total labor force	0.46	2010
16. Annual total working hours (Per 1 population/year)	2,000	2012
17. GINI index	0.42	2008
18. Ratio of social security benefit expenses to national income	97.4	2012
19. Number of disabled people by Category		
b. deaf	196,272	2012
c. blind	141,784	
d. physically disabled people	584,478	
e. mentally retarded people	85,550	
f. others	239,240	



20. Number of School for disabled children by type	43	2009
21. Number of Social Welfare Institution by type		
a. Residential care for children.	20	2012
b. Reception Home for Children.	2	
c. Child Welfare Protection Centre.	2	
d. Shelter for Children are Families.	77	
e. Child Welfare and Vocational Training Centre.	1	
f. Child Development and Rehabilitation Centre.	4	
g. Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women.	4	
h. Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women.	8	
i. Social Welfare Development Centre for Older Persons.	13	
j. Residential care for the destitute.	11	
k. Residential care at Baan Mit Mai Tree.	10	
l. Residential care at Baan Pak Jai.	2	
m. Residential care for persons with disabilities.	11	
n. Vocational Rehabilitation for persons with disabilities.	9	
o. Service Center for Autistic Persons.	2	
p. Welfare protection and occupational	4	
q. Social Development Centers	76	
r. Self-help Land Settlements	15	
s. Community Welfare Protection Center in Bangkok.	25	
t. Regional Administration.	76	

## 2. Organization of the Social Welfare System and its Administration

**(1) A list of laws covering the following categories with name/title and year when it was approved and implemented:**

Group	No. of items	The name of Principle Law	Approval date	Implemented date
1. Thai Citizens	1	The Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand Act B.E. 2007	August 24 , 2007	August 24 , 2007
2. Child and Youth	64	1. The Child Adoption Act B.E.2010 (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) 2. The Child Protection Act B.E. 2003 3. The National Child and Youth Development Promotion Act B.E. 2008 4. The Accommodation Act B.E. 1964 5. The Specific Child Training Act B.E. 1958	May 16, 2010 October 2, 2003 January 14, 2008 March 21, 1964 October 14, 1958	May 15, 2011 March 30, 2004 April 13, 2008 April 1, 1964 October 15, 1958
3. Person with Disability	35	The Empowerment Person with Disabilities Act B.E.2007 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	September 27, 2007	September 28, 2007
4. Older person	37	The Older person Act B.E. 2010 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	September 15, 2010	September 16, 2010
5. Social Welfare	102	1. The Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E. 2007 (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) 2. The Social Cremation Act B.E. 2002	December 28, 2007 May 3, 2002	December 29, 2007 August 3, 2002
6. Community and Social	93	1. The National Housing Act B.E.2007(2 <sup>nd</sup> ) 2. The Community Organization Act B.E.2008 3. The Land allocation for Living Act B.E.2007(2 <sup>nd</sup> )	September 19, 2007 February 8, 2008 May 4, 2007	September 20, 2007 February 9, 2008 May 5, 2007
7. Protection	28	1. The beggar controlling Act B.E.1941 2. The Prostitute Prevention and Suppression Act B.E.1996 3. The Anti-Trafficking in Person Act B.E. 2008	October 7, 1941 October 22, 1996 February 6, 2008	October 7, 1941 December 26, 1996 June 5, 2008
8. Woman and Family	10	1. The Title of female Act B.E.2008 2. The Victim from violence in Families Protection Act B.E.2007	February 5, 2008 August 14, 2007	June 4, 2008 November12, 2007

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Human Right.

## **(2) Social welfare functions and organizational and administrative**

### **a. The main social welfare functions carried out by the stets for various population and vulnerable groups and b. The Organizational chart showing and administrative structures that implement the above mentioned functions at the various levels of the social welfare services**

While Thailand is going through its transition period of development, there are groups of people who are struggling to adapt to these inevitable social changes. The inability to adapt and the lack of potential competency to handle certain changes in their lives unquestionably lead to various societal problems, including; homelessness, teenage pregnancy, neglected children and abandoned elderly people who are left in their own misery to paddle through life by themselves, and psychological abuse or even violence towards women and children. These severe issues, if not properly and appropriately addressed, will only get worse, this is why concerned agencies and organizations must find a solution to tackle these existing problems in order to revive the Thai society to a safe and peaceful environment.

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security was set up in accordance with the Act of Amending Ministry, Sub-Ministry and Department in year 2002. The Ministry is tasked with duties and responsibilities for operating social welfare and setting up the direction of policy and strategic of social development ,social welfare and human security from all sectors of the Thai society (The ministry of health ,education ,culture ,interior ,environment ,etc) in order to enable all individual members of society to have security in life and to have access to sustainable and inclusive social protection and welfare services. The Ministry has integrated work with other agencies under the Ministry to empower and create a synergy of social welfare.

The Ministry has 9 administrative structures as follows:

1) Office of the Minister has its functions in relation to political matters with a view to support the Minister's conduct of his/her duties and to oversee polity and coordination with other ministries.

2) Office of the Permanent Secretary has its functions in relation to the proposed policies, strategies and measure for social development and human security in order to reciprocate social changing.

3) Department of Social Development and Welfare has its functions in relation to the provision of social welfare services and develop service providing system in order to set the standard of prevention, rehabilitation, protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups. Moreover, the department has a function to promote and coordinate the operation of social welfare services networks of each target group and each operational areas.

4) Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups has its functions in relation to protecting rights and promoting potential of various target groups. It is in charge of formulating policy, measures and mechanisms for developing security and quality of life of the target groups as well as supporting coordination among concerned GOs and NGOs.

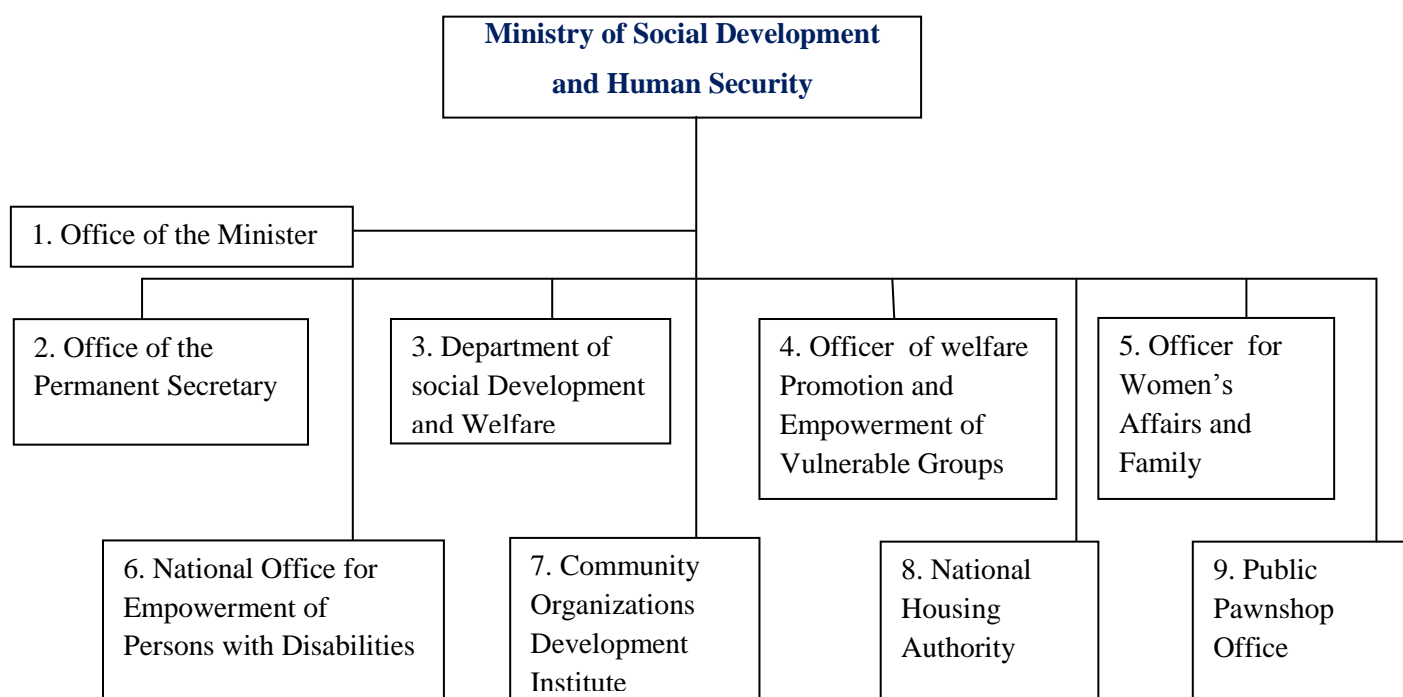
5) Office for Women's Affairs and Family Development has its functions in relation to development of women potential, promotion of gender equality, empowerment of family institution as well as establishment of social equity and justice. It is in charge of formulating policy and measures to enhance social security for women as well as promotion of gender equality which will lead to the power for social development as a whole.

6) National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has its functions in relation to empowering and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting access to public services without discrimination for persons with disabilities as well as providing government budget for the disable organization for their activities.

7) Community Organizations Development Institute has its functions in relation to promoting the development of community organizations and civil society by coordinating the efforts of stakeholders involved in community development as well as supporting budget for communities and their networks.

8) National Housing Authority has its functions in relation to providing housing for vulnerable people and the low-income people including low-level civil servants and other state staff members to afford hire-purchase of housing units of their owns. It is responsible for developing housing security and urban development to improve living quality to ensure a balanced, strong, livable, and sustainable society.

9) Public Pawnshop Office has its functions in relations to providing financial assistance for low-income earners through pledging of assets at low interest rates as well as to maintain fair and standard prices among privates pawnshops as stipulated by law.



The Ministry has operated its task on social development and human security which has reached the tenth year of establishment in 2012. While the social situation on a national level also within ASEAN has changed dramatically in which the Ministry has to adapt its operating procedure to compile with the domestic situation as well as to adapt toward the entry into ASEAN community by the year 2015 especially in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community or ASCC. The main purpose is to raise quality of life of the people, to promote sustainability of natural resources and to enhance cultural identity of ASEAN. The Ministry therefore has to improve the Ministry's strategies dated 2012 – 2016 which can be summarized as follows:

Vision: Moving forward to a quality society on the basis of shared responsibility

Strategies:

1. Pushing forward to the welfare society
2. Developing a strong society responding to social changes and fluctuations
3. Enhancing the social synergy
4. Improving the capability of social development administration

Because every human being has the equal right to receive equal social security services. As long as Thai society has to faced many obstacles, the people has not received good quality of life and security to live, the Ministry has the duty to continue to help develop Thai community in social welfare and to build the strong base for sustainable good environment. The Ministry continues to create and develop the community to social harmony under the vision "Moving forward to a quality society on the basis of shared responsibility"

### **(3) Main guidelines and procedural documents that govern and guide the relationship between the central and local governments in delivery and administering social welfare services**

The government system in Thailand in each ministry has an office in the regional, province, district and even sub-district level thus budget and all facility has been send and supported through these system. Last two decade, Thailand has applied decentralized authority the from central to local under policy/law/action plan. In the local organizations level, there are the selected representative office running the activities which the budget are supported by government and local taxes. The activities which design by these two part systems can support each other in term of budget, technology sharing, coordinating, etc.

### **3. Types of social welfare services available**

#### **(1) Child Welfare**

##### **a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies**

- Institution-based welfare services
- A big home project will be implemented within the shelter on the Settlement land in 2012. This covers 10 provinces. This project aims to Encourage children are able to become self-reliant.
- Nation agenda is about to decrease number of the children from teen-age mother.
- Standard of social welfare and services in babies' home: organization administration and management, personnel management, environment management, services and activities for children, child development.
- Community-based welfare services: cash assistance to start income generating activities, consumer goods for daily use, school uniforms, counseling service, offering family scholarships etc.
- 15 years cost-free education
- Compulsory education was extended from 9 years to 15 years
- Children and youth council chaired by youths themselves, are also set up at national, provincial and district levels.
- Free tablet computer for all children in the first year government primary school 1<sup>st</sup> grade.
- Financial loans for undergraduate students
- Child protection fund
- Cash assistance

##### **b. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- Decreasing number of abandoned children
- Situations of unsuitable and improper taking care of children in the families
- Standard of social welfare and services in the institutions
- Providing community-based welfare services: local government
- Deviation behaviors



## **(2) Persons with Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities, Persons with Mental Disorders**

### **a. List of services provided by governments, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies**

- Subsistence allowance assistance
- Cash assistance
- Institution-based welfare services
- Support fund: the empowerment of PWD, Thai health promotion foundation
- Asia Pacific center for PWD
- Allowance for fees of sign language interpreter
- Personal assistant instruments
- Training: volunteers, caregivers, handicapped assistants
- Providing environmentally friendly facilities for PWD
- Standard of social welfare and services in home for PWD
- Vocational rehabilitation
- Quota of free vocational and tertiary education in both government and private institution
- Buildings and premises as prescribed by building control law
- No expenses for medical treatment
- Tax measures for caregivers of PWD

### **b. Current situation of the promotion system/services for employment of PWD**

- Compulsory laws for government, local, private sectors and also with more than one hundred employees shall hire a PWD who does not employ PWD must send money to the fund for PWD
- Employers who employ PWD shall be eligible for tax exemption
- Provide accessible equipments facilities or services shall be eligible for tax reduction or exemption

### **c. Current situation of community-based rehabilitation services**

- Community rehabilitation center for PWD
- Community learning center for PWD
- Family development in community center
- Village public health volunteers
- Non-formal and informal education center
- PWD helpers
- PWD helping volunteers
- Home modification services

### **d. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- Protection of disability risk
- Strengthening of disabled persons organization
- Integration of national disability work mechanism
- Promotion of a barrier-free and equitable society for PWD
- Shortage of expert e.g. occupational therapist, activity therapist

### **(3) Elderly**

#### **a. List of services provide by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies**

- Social welfare development center for older persons: data and information technology, training center, learning center, residential home, counseling center and promotion of community-based welfare services
  - Pecuniary assistance to support temporary.
  - Emergency housing, foods, clothing, medical treatments and care
  - Supporting fund: older persons fund,
  - Consultancy and help in legal proceeding or family problem solutions
  - Subsistence allowance assistance
  - Rescue of any older persons who are tortured or abused or exploited or abandoned
  - Provision of funeral assistance
  - Exemption from fees to visit a government building/premises
  - Support and assistance for fares and tickets in transportation : Rabbit card for senior
  - Facilities and safety in buildings, places, vehicles and other public services
  - Immediate/rapid and convenient medical and health services
  - Appropriate occupations and suitable occupational training
  - Project on: improving the quality of life for older persons, strengthening family relationship, community participation in welfare service/activities for older persons, Promoting community, value in saving and spending on welfare services for older persons, promotion the use of older persons, increasing older persons' potential
  - Older persons' brain bank
  - Village health volunteers
  - Community volunteer caregivers for the elderly
  - Elderly residential home by local administration organizations
  - Standards of elderly care set up by local administration organizations
  - Group home/ home care for older persons
  - Training: volunteers, caretakers, networks, family members, community members, older persons, personnel development
  - Day care center
  - Services by mobile units, telephone
  - Cash assistance
  - Promoting the use of older persons' wisdom

#### **b. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- Older persons shall directly reflect their need along with their exact problems and community by local administration organization shall support solutions for such problems
- The communities and local administration organizations turn to play the more significant roles because this sector can afford lots of resources and social capital especially the budgetary support from the state which is increases every year
- Well prepare for aging society: working and income, health and welfare, learning and social involvement, living environment, promoting research
- Home care for foreign older persons

#### **(4) Public assistance system for the poor**

##### **a. List of the laws governing the public assistance services**

- The Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand Act B.E. 2007
- The National Housing Act B.E.2007(2<sup>nd</sup>)
- The Community Organization Act B.E.2008
- The Land allocation for Living Act B.E.2007 (2<sup>nd</sup>)
- The Eleventh National Economic and Development Plan (2012-2016) Act B.E. 2008

##### **b. List of services provided and the various types of providers of these services in the public and private sector and in the community (including Conditional Cash Transfer system)**

- Cash assistance
- Volunteer activities/projects
- Discount products/housing
- Thirty baht scheme for all medical care
- Community fund/SME,SML
- Increase minimum labor wage per day
- Public Pawnshop office

##### **c. Challenges and constraints experienced**

- Sustainable poor problem solving

## **(5) Database system for the poor (if any)**

### **a. Outline of the national database for the sake of identifying the poor eligible to receive welfare benefit and b. Coverage and usage of the database**

Thailand uses poverty line and head count ratio in measuring its poverty incidence. Person that has average per capita income below poverty line was considered as income poor. In 2012, poverty line is 1,678 baht/person/month

<b>Year</b>	<b>Poverty line</b>	<b>Proportion the poor(%)</b>	<b>The poor (MP)</b>
1993	633	42.21	22.1
1994	692	33.69	18.4
1995	790	28.43	15.8
1996	838	18.98	10.7
1997	953	14.75	8.5
1998	1,130	17.46	10.2
1999	1,135	20.98	12.6
2000	1,190	14.93	13.5
2001	1,242	11.16	7.0
2002	1,386	9.55	6.1
2003	1,443	8.49	5.4
2004	1,579	8.95	5.8
2005	1,586	8.12	5.3
2006	1,678	7.80	5.1

- Poorest means income less than 80% of poverty line
- Poor means income 80-100% of poverty line
- Nearly poor means income more than 20% of poverty line

National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-group, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group.

## **(6) Women**

### **a. List of services provided by government, NGO, private sector, family groups and other humanitarian agencies**

- Residential care for women: reception home/protection and occupational development center
- vocational training/group
- Choice for married or divorced women, prefers for being addressed as Miss or Mrs.
- Development Women Fund
- Housewife group

## b. Challenges and constraints experienced

- To reduce teen-age mother in the society
- To have greater opportunity in developing women's potentials and participation in national social, economic, cultural activities, employment and politics
- To equip both women and men with knowledge about human dignity and gender equality

## 4. Finance

### (1) Trends and Variations in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years.

#### a. Trends in the social welfare budget as % of total government budget over the last 10 years

Year	Social welfare budget (millions \$)	Percentage
2003	14,004.1	42.0
2004	14,499.4	42.3
2005	16,622.7	41.4
2006	16,927.7	37.3
2007	21,895.5	42.0
2008	20,769.8	37.3
2009	17,857.1	29.2
2010	16,894.8	29.8
2011	20,793.5	30.1
2012	35,415.9	44.5

#### b. Trends in social welfare budget by level and agency over the past 10 years in local currency and in US Dollars. And c. Trends in terms of allocation of funds to various line items and services in the social welfare budget over the last 10 years.

Agency	Budget on Social Welfare: Community and Social Service	2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Mbath	M\$	Mbath	M\$	Mbath	M\$	Mbath	M\$
- Ministry of Education	Education	364,634.2 (21.9)	12,154.5	419,233.2 (21.4)	13,974.4	402,891.5 (21.4)	13,429.7	422,195.1 (20.3)	14,073.2
- Ministry of Public Health	Health	154,140.4 (9.2)	5,138.0	169,633.2 (8.7)	5,654.4	178,852.7 (10.5)	5,961.8	209,848.0 (10.0)	6,994.9
- Ministry of Social Development and Human Security - Ministry of Interior	Social security (social insurance and social assistance)	115,068.4 (6.9)	3,835.6	151,449.7 (7.7)	5,048.3	135,488.4 (7.9)	4,516.3	139,465.9 (6.7)	4,648.9
	Social insurance	94,734.7 (5.7)	3,157.8	131,595.8 (6.7)	4,386.5	121,185.1 (7.2)	4,039.5	129,044.5 (6.2)	4,301.5
	Social assistance	20,351.7 (1.2)	678.4	19,853.9 (1)	661.8	14,303.3 (0.8)	476.8	10,421.0 (0.5)	347.4
- Ministry of social development and Human Security - Ministry of Interior	housing and community	46,386.0 (2.7)	1,546.2	78,034.1 (3.9)	2,601.1	31,373.8 (1.8)	1,045.8	45,611.5 (2.17)	1,520.4
- Ministry of Culture	culture and recreation	13,729.6 (0.8)	457.7	14,101.4 (0.7)	470.0	13,173.6 (0.7)	439.1	14,821.9 (0.7)	494.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>809,045.0</b>	<b>26,968.2</b>	<b>983,901.3</b>	<b>32,796.5</b>	<b>897,268.4</b>	<b>29,909.0</b>	<b>971,407.9</b>	<b>29,380.4</b>

### (2) Financial sources for social welfare:

#### a. Prepare a table showing sources of financial welfare services in terms of budget/line items and their amounts

Source	Year	Projects/ budget
1. Government	2003-2006	195,680.5 M\$
2. Social Welfare Promotion Funds	2005-2012	28.67 M\$
3. Thai Health Promotion Foundation	2011	8,007 projects

**b. Prepare a table showing the financial sources, if any, from foreign assistance for social welfare sector by items and amounts.**

2011, Thailand face with the heavy flooding that caused a huge damage both of properties and population life ways. There were a donation from many sector from other country in 406,257,699 bath (13,541,923.30 \$)

**5. List of donor supported or funded aid projects in the field of social welfare in the form of a table**

**Indicate the project title, implementing organization, donor country, duration, budget, and purpose/activities for each project.**

Thailand joins United Nations Partnership Framework:UNPAF Action Plan Results Matrices for the Joint Partnerships (2012-2016) in the Social protection scheme endorsed on 6 June 2012. This is to focus and to response the strategies in order to build social equity and provide social welfare to people in the country under The Eleventh National Economics and Social Development Plan (2012-2016). In terms of social protection, Government roots and conducts strategies based upon National Social Welfare Promotion Commission. This is to promote Thai society as Welfare society and Welfare for all whereby The Ministry of Social Development and Human security is responsible. United Nations in Thailand raises the budget to support this action 1,630,000 US dollars which UN Agencies such as UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, NICEF,WHO, and UN Women coordinated.

Lists of donors supporting or funded aid projects categorized by project titles as following;

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Implementation organization</b>	<b>Donor country</b>
1.Children, Youth, Woman, Man, Old person, Person with Disability, Drug Addict Person, Venerable Group, And the poor	1. Infants children Mekhong Foundation	Thailand
	2. Forever Love Foundation: FLF	US
	3. Wheelchair and Friendship Center of Asia (Thailand) Foundation	Thailand
	4. Foundation ECPAT International	Netherlands
	5. Hedwig and Robert Samuel Foundation	German
	6. German Help	German
	7. ATD Guart Monde-Terre et Homme de Demain	France



<b>Project title</b>	<b>Implementation organization</b>	<b>Donor country</b>
	8. Save the Children Federation, Inc	US
	9. Community In control	Italy
	10. CARE	US
	11. Save the Children	UK
	12. Youth With A Mission Relief and Development (YWAM)	US
	13. Church World Service, Inc	US
	14. National Siphin Organization	US
	15. Diakonia	Sweden
	16. Terre Des Homme	German
	17. PH-JAPAN	Japan
	18. Plan international, Inc	US
	19. Friend International	France
	20. The International Justice Mission; IJM	US
	21. Jesuit Refugee Service Asia Pacific JRS-AP	Italy
	22. La Chaîne de l'Espoir C.D.E	France
	23. Lutheran Church Missouri Synod	US
	24. Leonard Cheshire Disability	UK
	25. International Child Support: ICS-Asia	Netherlands
	26. WOCAN	US
	27. SOS Children's village International	Australia
	28. Help Age International	UK
	29. Handicap International, Inc HFHI	France
	30. Social Welfare Promotion Fund	Thai

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Implementation organization</b>	<b>Donor country</b>
	31. Child Protection Fund	Thai
	32. Older Persons Fund	Thai
	33. Misereor	German
	34. BROT FUR DE WELT	German
	35. NOVIB	Netherlands
	36. ICCO	Netherlands
	37. APHD	Australia/ Canada
	38. CEBEMO	Netherlands
	39. TERRE DES HOMME	Switzerland
2.Education,Development of human resources	1. NafficStichting	Netherlands
	2. Reigukei (Thailand) Foundation	Japan
	3. AVSI Foundation	Italy
	4. Hinns Seidel Foundation-Indochina	German
	5. American Center for International Labor Solidity (ACILS)	US
	6. International Institute of the IOGT-NTOMovement	Sweden
	7. Summer Institute of Linguistic, Inc	US
	8. Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan)	Japan
	9. The Association for Oversea Technical Scholarship: ACTS	Japan
	10. World-Vision International Asia Pacific Regional Office	US
	11. Japan Student Services Organization	Japan

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Implementation organization</b>	<b>Donor country</b>
	12. Voluntary Service Oversea-VSO	UK
	13. Education Development Center, Inc- -16- EDC	US
	14. Action Aid International	South Africa
	15. Internews Network	US
	16. Oxfam	UK
	17. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Japan
3. Public Health	1. The Foundation for AIDS Research	US
	2. Prirole Agencies Collaborating Together	US
	3. Famity Health International (FHI)	US
	4. World Concern	US
4. Tourist	1. Pacific Asia Travel Association-PATA	US
5. Law-Politic	1. The International Commission of Junits: ICJ	Switzerland
	2. Korea Copyright-Commission	US
	3. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs	Japan
	4. Asia Forum of Paliamentariens on Population and Development, AFPPD	Japan
6. Commercial	1. Hongkong Trade Development Council	Hongkong
7. Environment,  Agriculture,  Community Development,  Energy	1. Greenpeace SEA Foundation	Thailand
	2. Heinrich Boell Foundation	German
	3. International Institute for Energy Conservation: IIEC	US
	4. Frannhofer IFF Regional Office-ASEAN	German
	5. Institute for Global Strategies	Japan

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Implementation organization</b>	<b>Donor country</b>
	6. Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development: ACTED	France
	7. Copper Development-Centre South East ASIA	Singapore
	8. Wildlife Conservation Society-NCS	US
	9. World Wide Fund for Nature International; WWF	Switzerland
	10.KEPA-Service Centre for Development Co-operation	Finland
	11. Korean Register of Shipping	Korea
	12. World Society for Protection of Animal, (WSPA, ASIA)	UK
	13. Academy for Education Development (AED)	US
	14. Inter Act	Sweden
	15. Habitat for humanity International Inc. (HFHI)	US
	16. Heifer International Thailand	US
8. Other	1.Asian Resource Foundation (ARF)	Thailand
	2. Daughter of charity Vincent De Paul foundation	Thailand
	3. Foundation for International Human Resource Development: FIHRD	Thailand
	4. Asian Diaster Preparedness Center Foundation	Thailand
	5. Asian Coatition for Housing Rights (ACHR)	Thailand
	6. Sikkha Asia Foundation	Thailand
	7. OISCA (Thailand)	Thailand

	8. Association of Asia Confederation of Credit Unions (ACCU)	Thailand
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## 6. Social welfare related policy within the National Development Plan

**If your country has a National Development Plan, could you please describe where in the Development is Social Welfare Policy and its various elements located and also briefly describe the main elements of your country's Social Welfare Policy that is included in the National Development Policy.**

### 6.1 Constitution of The Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2550 (2007)

Child, Youth, Men, Women, Older Person, Person with disability	<p><b>Section 30.</b> All persons are equal before the law and shall enjoy equal protection under the law.</p> <p><b>Section 40.</b> A person shall have the rights in judicial process as follows:</p> <p>(6) every child, youth, woman or aging or disabled person shall have the right to appropriate protection in judicial process and shall have the right to appropriate treatment in the case related to sexual offences;</p> <p><b>Section 52.</b> Children and youth shall enjoy the right to survive and to receive physical, mental and intellectual development potentially in suitable environment with due regard to their participation. Children, youth, women and family members shall have the right to be protected by State against violence and unfair treatment and shall have the right to medical treatment or rehabilitation upon the occurrence thereof. An interference and imposition of rights of children, youth and family members shall not be made except by virtue of the law specially enacted for the maintenance of family institution or utmost benefit of such person. Children and youth with no guardian shall have the right to receive appropriate care and education from the State.</p> <p><b>Section 53.</b> A person who is over sixty years of age and has insufficient income for living shall have the right to welfare, public facilities and appropriate aids from State.</p> <p><b>Section 54.</b> The disabled or handicapped shall have the right to get access to, and to utilize of, welfare, public facilities and appropriate aids from State. A person of unsound mind shall have the right to appropriate aids from State.</p> <p><b>Section 80.</b> The State shall act in compliance with the social, public health, education and culture policies as follows: (1) protecting and developing child and youth, promoting childhood</p>
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	nourishment and education, promoting the equality between women and men, creating, reinforcing and developing family integrity and the strength of communities, as well as providing aids and welfare to the elderly, the indigent, the disabled or handicapped and the destitute person for their better quality of life and ability to become self-reliance;
Injured person, Accused, Defendant and Witness	<p><b>Section 40.</b> A person shall have the rights in judicial process as follows:</p> <p>(5) an injured person, alleged offender, the accused and witness to a criminal case shall have the right to necessary and appropriate protection and assistance from State. The gratuity, compensation and expenses to be paid shall be provided by the law;</p>
Person	<p><b>Section 44.</b> A person shall enjoy the right to work safety and welfare and to living security irrespective of whether he is employed or unemployed in accordance with the provisions of the law.</p> <p><b>Section 49.</b> A person shall enjoy an equal right to receive education for the duration of not less than twelve years which shall be provided by State thoroughly, up to the quality, and without charge. The indigent, disabled or handicapped, or destitute person shall enjoy an equal right under paragraph one and shall be supported by State to receive equal education with other persons. The education and training provided by professional or private organization, alternative education of the public, self-directed learning and lifelong learning shall get appropriate protection and promotion from State.</p> <p><b>Section 51.</b> A person shall enjoy an equal right to receive standard public health service, and the indigent shall have the right to receive free medical treatment from State's infirmary. The public health service by the State shall be provided thoroughly and efficiently. The State shall promptly prevent and eradicate harmful contagious diseases for the public without charge.</p>



## 6.2 The Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)

The Eleventh Plan is an indicative medium-term strategic plan aimed at achieving the vision of the years 2027 which was set out by all parties in Thai society, that is “Thai people are proud of their national identity, in particular hospitality. They also follow the path of Sufficiency Economy with democratic values and good governance. Quality public services are provided throughout the country. Thai people live in a caring and sharing society in a safe and sound environment. Production process is environmentally friendly, and food and energy resources are secure. The economy is based on self-reliance and increasing linkages and competitiveness on the global market. Thailand actively contributes to the regional and world communities with dignity”.

Vision “A happy society with equity, fairness and resilience”

### Missions

1) To promote a fair and quality society so as to provide social protection and security, to enjoy access to a fair judicial process and resources, and to participate in the development process under good governance.

2) To develop people with integrity, knowledge and skills appropriate to their ages, and to strengthen social institutions and local communities for positive adaptation to changes.

### Objectives

1) To promote a fair and peaceful society.

2) To increase the potential of all Thais based on a holistic approach with physical, mental, intelligence, emotional, ethical and moral development through social institutions.

### Main targets

1) Thai society becomes a better place characterized by harmony and well-being of its people, inequality is decreased, the number of people under the poverty line is reduced, and the Corruption Perception Index is not lower than score of 5.0.

2) All citizens acquire lifelong learning; and better health, and social institutions are strengthened.

### Key indicators

1) Overall national development: Main indicators are Green and Happiness Index, the Peace Index, the poverty line, ratio of workers in informal sector have access to social protection, and the Corruption Perception Index.

2) Social Aspects: Many indicators are applied, such as average years of schooling, the Warm Family Index.

### 6.3 Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E 2010

The reason for the promulgation of this Act is that whereas section 80 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand prescribed that the State shall protect and develop children and the youth, promote the equality between women and men, and create and reinforce and develop family integrity and the strength of communities and that the State shall provide aids to the elderly, the indigent, the person with disability or handicapped and the underprivileged for their good quality of life and ability to depend on themselves; it is appropriate to have a law on promotion of social welfare provision as a primary law for the provision of social welfare in both State and private sectors as well as the promotion and support of participation by persons, families, communities and local government organizations and other organizations in the provision of social welfare. The purpose of the foregoing is to extensively, appropriately and fairly enhance social security. As the Minister for Social Development and Human Security shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act. There shall be a commission called the “National Social Welfare Promotion Commission (NSWPC) consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairman. The office of the National Social Welfare Promotion Commission, abbreviated as “Office of the NSWPC”, in the Office of the Permanent-Secretary for Social Development and Human Security

From 6.1-6.3 These are to bring about

- 1) To driven and exist Welfare Society in the country
- 2) To develop and strengthen social welfare
- 3) To empowerment the society
- 4) To enhance their abilities to manage. social development and social welfare.

## 7. Training and Qualification of support personnel for social welfare

**Please describe the system that you have for training social welfare staff and support personnel in terms the classification of social welfare workers and support staff, the training system, the system for qualifying social welfare workers, the eligibility criteria for their selection and the system for supporting social welfare services personnel (trainers, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists; etc.)**

1. Training in different fields apart from the regular jobs e.g. social workers, volunteers, care givers, nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists, case management, teacher etc.
2. Circulating the assigned jobs over social welfare
3. Processing comply with laws
4. Training among the middle and high level administrator on the social development and social welfare topics

## 8. NGOs' activities

### (1) List of the type and nature of NGOs' activities:

**a. The nature of the Social Welfare functions carried out by NGOs in your country and b. How are the NGOs working in the social welfare arena governed and regulated by the government and what are the basic guidelines and procedures the define this regulatory/supportive relationship?**

NGOs workings have to promise with government under control by The Ministry of Labor and The Ministry of Foreign Affair. If NGOs working activities relate to government jobs, they should contact the government organization before doing something. For example their activities: Education, Health, Social service, Sports, Religion, Human development, Technology, Computer, etc

**c. Proportion (%) of the NGOs' activities' coverage to total social welfare services, by service category in the form of a table whatever the data available.**

YEAR	Number of NGOs	NGOs Activity
2003	6,897	Social Welfare
	more than 20,000	Social Welfare and others
2012	Non-Profit Organization 1,036	Children
	69	Children and youth
	999	Youth
	1,179	Older person
	558	Person with disability
	677	Women
	382	Vulnerable group
	118	Sexual abuse
	437	Poor
	130	Convict
	196	Unemployee
	281	Victim of disaster
	117	Homeless people
	84	Minority group
	238	Severe infection person (AIDS, etc)

**(2) Financial sources for NGOs' activities (other than self-generated):**

**Financial source:**

- Government budget
- Social Welfare Fund
- Foundation
- Donation
- Income from Activities/ Project Charity

**In what way does the government subsidize NGOs to provide social welfare services if any?**

- Grant assistance
- Offering projects
- Employee

**And what are the specific areas of social welfare services if any, that the government had not supported NGOs' activities**

Government has supported NGOs' activities in ever areas except offering projects don't pass committee considering or impact to country, populations, environment and religion.

**9. Strategy for social welfare**

**(This item will be used in the exercises for social welfare administration in the study program)**

**1.Strategy Plan**

**a. if any, national strategic plan**

**1) The Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016)**

Thailand will promote a peaceful society, with quality growth and sustainability. In dealing with a fast-changing, complicated and unpredictable environment, a set of development strategies are designed for better risk management and improved resilience in utilizing the country's economic and social capital. Together with this, the quality of human resources will be developed through better access to resources and through a fair distribution of development benefits. To create and utilize economic opportunities, knowledge, technology and creative ideas will be crucial factors for environmentally friendly production and consumption, leading to sustainable development. Key development strategies are as follows:-

1.1 Creation of the just society. Development guidelines include:-

- a. Enhance socio-economic security for all citizens to be capable of managing risks and creating opportunities in life.
- b. Provide social services for all in accordance with basic rights, emphasize self-resilience of individuals, and encourage participatory decision-making in the country's development process.
- c. Empower all sectors to be capable of having choices in living and participating in social, economic and politic activities with dignity.
- d. Enhance social interaction among people in society for having shared values and public benefits, and reinforce effective, transparent, and accountable public administration.

1.2 Development of the lifelong learning society. Development guidelines include:-

- a. Adjust the population structure with appropriate population distribution.
- b. Develop human resources aimed at increasing resilience for change.
- c. Promote the reduction of risk factors in health.
- d. Promote lifelong learning.
- e. Reinforce roles of social institutions.

1.3 Create regional connectivity for social and economic stability. Development guidelines include.

- a. Prepare for ASEAN Economic Community.
- b. Create regional economic partnership on human capital development, labor migration and support provision for Thai labor in foreign countries.
- c. Contribute to the international community's efforts in improving the quality of life and in the fight against terrorism, international crimes, drug trafficking, natural disasters and epidemics.
- d. Promote constructive international cooperation to support economic growth in ethical and sustainable manner, including cooperation with nonprofit international organizations.
- e. Support foreign investors' use of Thailand as a business base for the Asian region, and support of non-profit international organizations for regional development.

**2) National Social Welfare Promotion Commission (NSWPC)**

2.1 Welfare for All in 2016-2017

2.2 Welfare management by government and predication in  
Social Welfare

2.3 Social Welfare System 4 channels such as Social Services, Social Insurance, Social Assistances, Social Promotion

2.4 Action Plan and budget

**3) The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security**

Strategies include 1) improving social welfare and stability in life, 2) ensuring Social protection and solving social problems, 3) empowering local communities and strengthening their participation, and 4) practicing good governance in administration.

## **b. Plan of action/Master plan/Operational plan**

Plan will be designed in accordance with national, regional and local agendas. In this connection, the approach of Area, Function and Participation (AFP) has been upheld since its inception in the Eighth Plan. Apart from ministries and departments at the central level, agencies at provincial level are also key actors. At the regional level, the province is playing critical role, synchronizing national agenda with area-based development and local agendas. In this regard, the provincial plan is expected to tackle problems and capitalize on potential at the area and local levels. In action, knowledge, technology, innovation and creativity are major tools in driving development plans at all levels and in all segments of the society. Together with this, all development partners will collaborate through the cluster approach, responsive to problem solving and area development. Implementation guidelines are as follows.

1. Promoting awareness among development partners of their roles in collaboration in the development process.
2. Collaborating on the Eleventh Plan with government policies, national administration plan and other plans.
3. Providing enabling environment to enhance stakeholders' capacity.
4. Enhancing efficiency of development mechanisms to improve effective plan implementation at local, regional and national levels for better management.
5. Strengthening the stakeholders' capacity to efficiently contribute to the development agenda at every level.
6. Developing efficient, transparent and participatory systems of monitoring and evaluation at all levels.

As follows 10 important projects are

1. The women empowerment to develop family, community, social and politic project
2. The family clinic project
3. The welfare system and social protection development project.
4. The effective child and youth growing project.
5. The quality ageing society project.
6. The anti- trafficking in person project.
7. The environment and housing project.
8. The land and housing for poor people project.
9. The facilities for person with disability and for all project.
10. The person with disability employee.



### **c. Actual and past projects based on the plan of action, and their results and subjects to be solved**

From the First to the Tenth of Thailand's national development plans, the development paradigm of national development plans has evolved in the context of global and domestic changes. A significant shift in the country's development planning has taken place since the Eighth Plan (1997-2001) from a growth-oriented approach to the new model of holistic "people-centered development". In order to ensure a more balanced development, priority was given to broad-based participation, and to actively engaging civil society, the private sector and academia, in the formulation the national development plan. Furthermore, economic mismanagement, which led to the 1997 Asian crisis, prompted the adoption of the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy as a main guiding principle in the Ninth Plan (2002-2006), with its practical applications becoming evident during the Tenth Plan (2006-2011). In order to achieve sustainable development with a people-centered approach, it is necessary to enhance the country's self-resilience by strengthening Thailand's economic and social capital and improving risk management in order to effectively handle internal and external uncertainties. This will lead the country toward sustainable development and a "Happiness Society". During the Tenth Plan, the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy was applied extensively in Thailand's development, resulting in greater resilience in various aspects of Thai society, enabling Thailand to cope effectively with the impacts of the 2008 global economic crisis. This achievement was well reflected in the Green and Happiness Index (GHI) of 65-67 percent, with contribution from strong economic performance, high employment, strong communities and family ties. However, major obstacles remain, such as political unrest, environmental and ecological degradation, low quality of education, and severe drug problems. The evaluation of the Tenth Plan also indicated improved economic foundations for development and increasing quality of growth. Quality of life has improved with better access to various economic and social security measures and gains in poverty reduction. It is, however, essential to emphasize the development of human capital and human security, promotion of good governance and fair competition, and distribution of development benefits in order to reduce social inequality. During the Eleventh Plan (2012-2016), Thailand will encounter more complicated domestic and external changes and fluctuations which present both opportunities and threats to national development. Thus, it is necessary to utilize the existing resilience of Thai society and economy, and to prepare both individuals and society as a whole to manage the impacts of such changes and pave the way toward well-balanced development under the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy.

## **2. Future Plan of Action**

**a. Prioritizing future plan of action based on the above subjects, by category such as welfare services for children, welfare services for the elderly, welfare services for the persons with disability, ect.**

2.1 Social welfare development and driving: it is a "welfare for all" which is a minimal welfare for making human being. The government should absorb and take responsibility both of budgets and set up a regulation. It will make up the protection for poor people and vulnerable group under the limitation of sources and gap of the welfare service. It has to be integration and covering multifactor including involving of volunteers, NGOs, community, private sectors that should to work together focusing on the fund allocation. There are 7 activities within year 2013-2016 as the detail followings;

1. Welfare for all campaign movement
2. Develop the information system focus on “Social map”
3. Life fulfillment welfare
4. Community welfare
5. The model of involuntary Thai volunteer
6. Involuntary Thai volunteer
7. Social welfare promotion Fund

2.2 Reorganization of Ministry of Social Development and Human Security by combination the practice and academic aspect and separation the target group.

The year 2017 is the final year covered by the Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan and the Second Social Welfare Plan as well. A welfare society agenda will be integrated into these two plans.

A welfare society in this context means that each individual in the country will benefit from social welfare services, pertaining to the remedy, development and promotion of social stability by fulfilling basic needs, so as to ensure good quality of life and self-dependency. It is a system which is extensive, appropriate, fair and in accordance with standards pertaining to education, health, housing, occupation, income, leisure, judicial processes and general social services. These will lead to meeting the need for human dignity as well as entitlement to rights and participation in the provision of social welfare, at every level.

By the year 2017, four welfare systems will be developed and put in place for all people in Thailand. The plan includes four pillars as shown in the graph hereunder.

#### 4 Pillars of Welfare System

4'th pillar Social Promotion	<b><u>Promote , giving and philanthropy , donation, the role of volunteers, civil society, corporate social responsibility , social enterprise, family, religious, local organization. Develop tax system and fund allocation to social welfare system.</u></b>	
3'rd pillar Social Services	<i><u>There is a constitution and law to support basic welfare rights for people. Monitor the law for welfare rights for people to be a practical one. And publicize the welfare rights and accessibility to public.</u></i>	
		<i>15years Free for compulsory education</i>
		Health Security Fund
	<b><u>Reduce the cost of living measures</u></b>	
		<i>Free milk for primary Students /Old aged monthly allowance /cremation allowance for old aged/Disabled monthly allowance</i>
2'nd pillar Social Insurance	Private Insurance	
	Third party Insurance	
	Community Welfare Fund	
	Public officer persons	Provident Fund
		<i><u>Farmer Welfare Fund</u></i>
		<i><u>National Saving Fund</u></i>
		Minimum wage guarantee
		Farmer Income guarantee
		Social Insurance Fund/ Workmen's Compensation Fund
		<i><u>Expand Social Insurance Fund coverage to self employed/extend benefit rights to spouse and children of the insurers</u></i>
1'st pillar Social Assistance	<b>There is social assistance provided for the needy as an individual or as a group. However the relief can be met only in some area of needs and urgency.</b> Develop the social assistance system by targeting the needy, help them to help themselves to meet the standard of living and use social worker professionals and case management for professional the system.	

The first pillar is the provision of social assistance for the needy, either as individuals or as a group. However, relief will be meted out only in some areas of needs and urgency. The second pillar is the provision of social insurance. This includes private insurance, third-party insurance, community welfare fund, pensions, provident fund, minimum wage, and others. The third pillar is to make social services available for all, in accordance with people's basic welfare rights. The fourth pillar is the promotion of giving and philanthropy. This includes donations, the role of volunteers, civil society, corporate social responsibility, social enterprise, family, religious and local organizations, tax system for social welfare, and fund allocation to support the social welfare system.

**10. Please describe detail if there are any difficulties/ challenges that your country has been facing in the field of social welfare:**

1. Tax reform
2. Sustainable administration
  - 2.1 Accessibility system building to the target group
  - 2.2 Decrease the assess social welfare using
  - 2.3 Protective administration of duplication social welfare
  - 2.4 Decrease unsustainable populationism
  - 2.5 Unity social data and information.
3. Participatory social welfare system building
  - 3.1 Promote cooperate social responsibility
  - 3.2 Promote NGOs, Non-profit organization and Foreign Volunteer working.
4. Social worker working under professional law

**Question for social welfare system build up**

1. What is providing social welfare?
2. Who are under social welfare by type and right and what is the condition?
3. How much of the social welfare level? Is that equal? if not, why?
4. Who is the service provider in terms of budget and service management?

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出典：平成 24 年度 JICA 集団研修カントリーレポート

➤ 平成 24 年度 JICA 集団研修「社会福祉行政」

Japan International Corporation of Welfare Services (JICWELS) was established with the sanction of the Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare in July 1983 and implements international technical cooperation programmes with purpose of contributing to the promotion of health and social welfare activities in the friendly nations.

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公益社団法人国際厚生事業団（JICWELS）は、国際的な保健・福祉分野の国際協力に貢献することを目的として、1983 年（昭和 58 年）7 月 7 日に厚生省（現厚生労働省）から社団法人の認可を受け設立されました。開発途上国の行政官研修や WHO フェローの受入れ、調査企画や研究開発並びに情報の交換及び広報活動など、海外諸国との国際交流活動を推進しています。



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