



Social Protection Training

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#COVIDActionCollab

 **Swasti**
THE HEALTH CATALYST

What is Social protection?

Social Protection is a set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and, the provision of benefits for families with children (ILO Definition: ILO: World Labour Report: Income security and social protection in a changing world

(Geneva, 2000) p. 29; ILO: Principles of Social Security (Geneva, 1998) p. 8).

Why?

- ‘Social protection is particularly important for vulnerable people who have little or no access to services and transfers that boost their empowerment. Social protection is not just a residual safety net, but it is one of the building blocks for a peaceful society in which economic and social development can flourish. It can also contribute over the longer run to more just and equitable social outcomes.’

HISTORY

When was SP born?
Which country first
implemented SP?
Which Year?
India which rank in SP?

Type of Social Protection

Protective: Providing Social Assistance or safety net to protect and recover from shocks. Example: Safety nets

Preventive: For averting deprivation and deal directly with poverty or to safeguard from shocks of ill health. Example: insurance for economically vulnerable groups.

Promotional: enhancement of capabilities of a marginalized individual to earn income. Example: through skill building, vocational and agricultural training, improving access to micro credit etc.

Transformative: focusing on underlying structural inequalities that give rise to vulnerability. Addresses concerns of social inequity and exclusion through awareness campaign, stigma reduction campaign and psycho social support.

The Problem: Poor uptake of services

21% of the world's unbanked population lives in India, notes The World Bank.



Low levels of information
& knowledge



An inefficient delivery
mechanism



Low uptake of public services among
the vulnerable poor and their families



About 5.6 crore rural households in India are eligible for benefits applicable to below poverty line families.



Only 18% of India's population has public health insurance coverage.



Only 3.8% of the intended beneficiaries receive education scholarships.

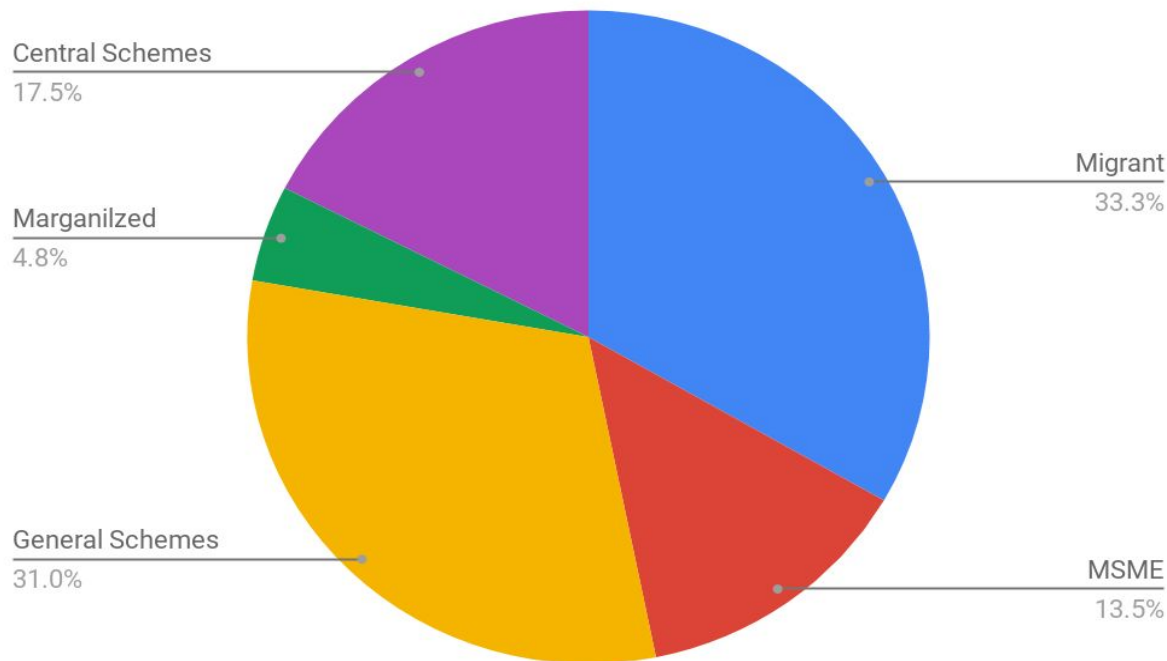
Social Protection Schemes Facilitation for Covid-19 Response

The loss of life, human suffering & the profound economic and social repercussions that societies are facing due to the pandemic, made the Central/State governments to invest more in social protection schemes;

Evidence from [previous crises](#) shows that countries that have effective health and social protection systems in place that provide universal coverage are better placed to respond to sudden shocks and crises

- **Immediate relief**
- **guarantees access to health care**
- **at least a basic level of income security**

Covid Specific SP Schemes - 146 Mapped



https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1iqu6omhmLQZ-qz3g2q_FVlap_7kOa0u14t_IMcyvr9o/edit#gid=1664265822

Current Issues & Challenges in facilitating SP

- ❖ Lack of supporting documents
- ❖ Lack of Awareness (ex: PF withdrawal)
- ❖ Due to Lockdown - People are not able to access the schemes
- ❖ Schemes are not adequate to the people
- ❖ No Specific Schemes to factory workers

SP STRATEGY

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Social Protection Strategy

✓ Generate demand for schemes and entitlements

- *Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Member survey (demand), Camps (for improving access), supported by IEC materials,*
- *Capacity building of leaders / champions, Champion recognition and Celebration*

✓ Facilitate access to schemes

- *Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) –Member survey (to check access), Help desk setup/strengthening, Camps, Single window (at the District level)*
- *Sensitisation meetings and pledges from stakeholders, Standard Operating Procedures implementation, Information tracking system training.*

✓ Advocacy to improve schemes and programmes

- *Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Member survey (data), Sensitisation meetings and pledges from stakeholders*

What is Help Desk? When the beneficiary visits the HD in the factory, the person who provides information, register them for the schemes and other services will be Help Desk Facilitator (HDF).

SP Help Desks will be set up in each of the factories



**HD
facilitator**

**follow up with
Department** to ensure the
workers has the access
the scheme

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HD facilitator will coordinate and build capacity of the workers and
key staffs to ensure the SP activities are implemented effectively

act as a help desk to **coordinate the
efforts of providing information**

create awareness on SP schemes,

make the workers **aware of their
entitlements and rights to access
the schemes**

help in **getting the civil identity**
needed to access SP schemes

ensure **system for receiving the benefit** (eg. Helps
in basic documents to getting the scheme, help in
filling and facilitate for accessing SP Schemes)

UHD Services

UHD enables access to a wide range of services to the marginalised.

CIVIC IDENTITY PROOFS

- Ration card
- Aadhar
- Pan card
- Community certificate
- Passport
- Birth certificate
- Death certificate
- Income certificate

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

- Jan Dhan Yojana bank account
- Deposit schemes
- Mudra loans
- Government social security schemes
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- Life and health insurance
- National Pension Scheme
- Financial literacy and planning

SOCIAL ENTITLEMENTS

- Housing scheme
- Widow pension
- Old age pension
- Education scholarships
- Labour card
- Health schemes
- Government insurances
- MGNREGA

OTHER SERVICES

- Free legal aid for women and minors
- NSDC skill training schemes
- Agriculture subsidies and grants
- Pregnant women schemes
- Disabled persons schemes
- Construction of toilet
- Skill training
- Income generation projects



Top priority Schemes

#	Central Schemes	Eligibility	Description
1	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	Applicant must be an Indian resident, who is aged between 18-70 years	Provision of accident insurance of Rs.2 lakh for immediate kin; for a subsidised premium of Rs.12 annually #If beneficiary is temporarily handicapped, they will be eligible for a security insurance of Rs.1 lakh
2	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Health Insurance scheme that offers Rs.2 lakh support in the case of a tragedy
3	APY	Organized and Unorganized workers & Families	A defined pension system for the poor and under-privileged depending on the contribution and its period
4	PMAY	Families with houses having zero, one, or two rooms with a kutchra wall and kutchra ro	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aka PMAY or Housing for all is a housing scheme for all the people who belong to lower income group, economically weaker section and Middle Income Group in India.

Top priority Schemes

S#	Central Schemes	Eligibility	Description
5	National Scholarships for Persons with Disabilities	40% disability (deafness), monthly family income of the beneficiary should not be more than Rs.15,000 (Monthly Income)	Financial assistance for pursuing higher and technical education for students with disabilities
6	Janani Suraksha Yojana	provide institutional delivery to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality	Pregnant women from delivering in government health centres in low performing states
7	Sukanya Samriddhi	The account can be opened anytime between the birth of a girl child and the time she attains 10 years age by the parent/guardian. Only one account is allowed per child. Parents can open a maximum of two accounts for each of their children	Sukanya Samriddhi Account is a Government of India backed saving scheme targeted at the parents of girl children. The scheme encourages parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their female child.

Top priority Schemes - TN State

S#	Central Schemes	Eligibility	Description
1	CM health insurance	BPL Families	Coverage of 5 lakh
2	Widow Pension	Widow / No dependant on Son	Rs. 1000
3	Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Intercaste Marriage Scheme,	a) Income limit No income limit b) Age limit Between 18 and 30 years of the bride. c) Time limit for sending Application Within two years from the date of marriage.	Rs.15,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as NSC and Rs.5,000/- by way of Demand Draft or Cheque) in case a person belonging to the Forward Community marries a person belonging to B.C / M.B.C. b) Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as NSC and Rs.10,000 by way of Demand Draft or Cheque) in case one of the spouse belongs to SC/ST
4	Labor Card	Unorganized workers	12 Schemes applicable including marriage benefits / Pension/ Scholarship/ Insurance/ Funeral exx.

Functional Schemes

Central Schemes	Overall 10 - 12 functional Central Schemes
State Specific Schemes	Maximum 4 to 5 functional state specific Schemes

APY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKbLY8OQphQ>

SSY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GhsaXm3aVFI>

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COVID-19 லிருந்து உங்களையும் உங்கள் குடும்பத்தையும் பாதுகாப்பாக வைத்திருங்கள்.

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பராமரிப்புகள்



சமூக பாதுகாப்பு
சமூக பாதுகாப்பு
திட்டங்கள் தொடர்பான
தகவல்கள்



ஆலோசனை
ஆலோசகர் ஆதரவு
நீங்கள் மன அழுத்தமாக
இருந்தால், சோகமாக
இருந்தால், வலி, வன்முறை
போன்றவற்றை
அனுபவித்திருந்தால்

நாங்கள் உங்களுக்கு கவனிப்பையும், ஆதரவையும் வழங்குகிறோம்,
உங்கள் முடிவை மதிக்கிறோம், இரகசியத்தன்மையை
பராமரிப்போம்



**COVID-19 ஐ ஸ்மார்ட் /புத்திசாலி வழியில்
வைத்திருங்கள்!**



பொது நலனுக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டது

i4We

“நமது நல்வாழ்வு, நமது வளர்ச்சி”



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Thank You

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