

Welcome

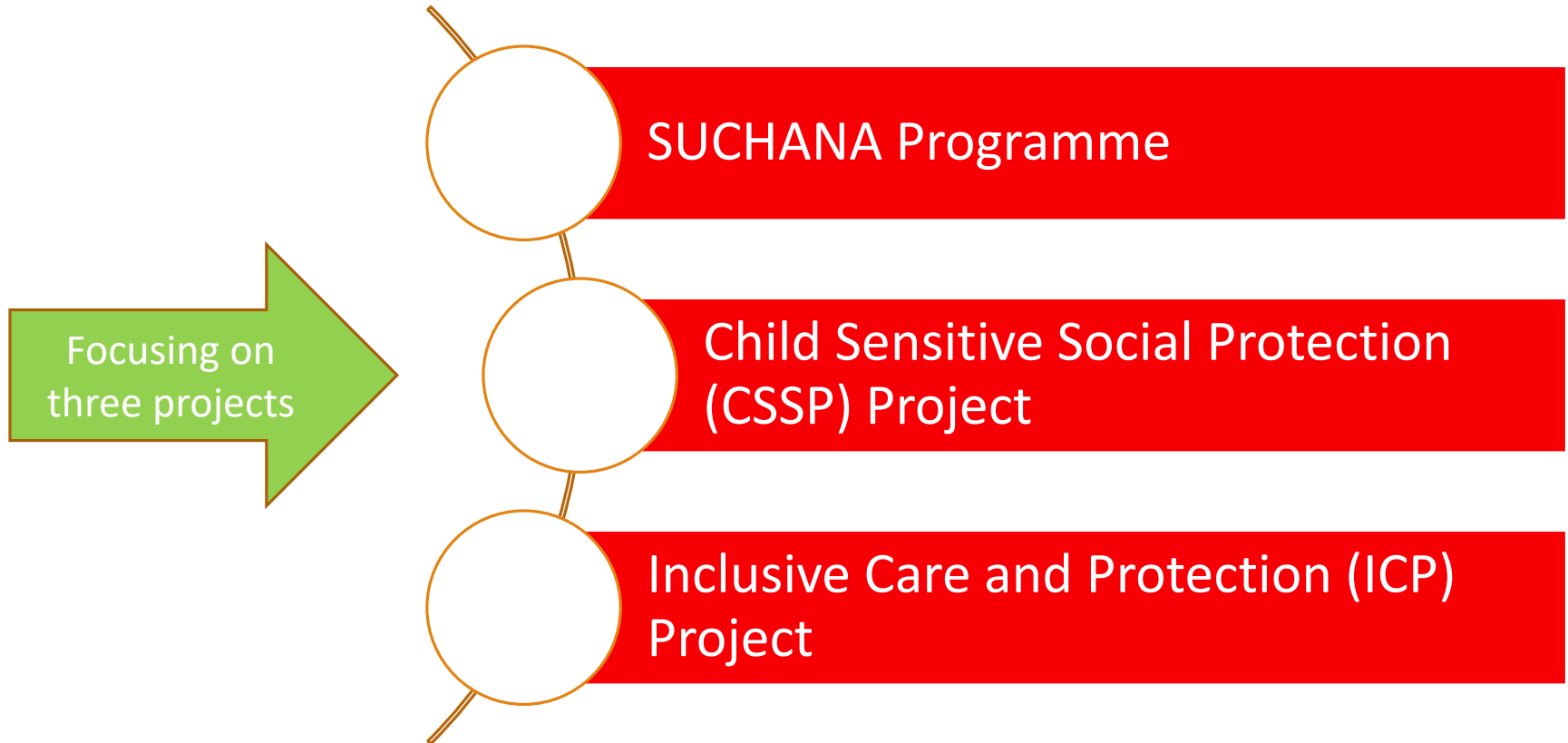
We have been working in Bangladesh since 1970 and today reach over 15 million people each year. With a staff of over 800 and a network of more than 100 partners, Save the Children is one of the largest child-rights organizations in Bangladesh.

Our Vision: All children in Bangladesh realise their rights and grow to their full potential as active, respected citizens.





Social Protection Interventions





Save the Children

SUCHANA – ending the cycle of malnutrition (2015 - 2022)

Goal: Significant reduction in the **incidence of stunting** amongst children under two years of age

Target groups: 250,000 households and (1.3 million people) very poor rural households with **women** of child bearing age (15 to 45) and **adolescent girls**



Save the Children

Overall SUCHANA objectives

1. Improving **nutrition governance**
2. Increasing **access** and **utilization** of **nutrition specific** and **sensitive services**
3. Tackling **economic barriers to nutrition**
4. Building **knowledge, skills** and **power**
5. Generating **robust evidence of impact**

Objectives of social protection intervention is to increase poor peoples' access to appropriate social protection through:

1. Improving **targeting** of selected govt. social protection schemes
2. Increasing **transparency** and **accountability** of selected govt. social protection schemes
3. Policy advocacy on **strengthening the social protection system** and **increasing resources for nutrition-sensitive social protection**

Social Protection interventions in SUCHANA

Objective: Increased access to appropriate social protection schemes for nutritionally vulnerable HHs

**Main
interventions**

**Community based
targeting system**

**Transparency and
Accountability**

Policy advocacy

**Main
Activities**

- Orientation to GPUK
- Identification of Beneficiaries
- Finalization of Beneficiaries
- List submission to Union Parishad
- Display final list
- Nutrition Sensitivity sessions

- Information dissemination about SP programmes
- Facilitate Public Hearings
- Training to Union Parishad
- Meeting with UP & GoB officials

- Conduct Research/study
- Policy Dialogue
- Networking
- Collaboration at National Level
- Union level advocacy
- Upazila and District level advocacy

Selected Social Protection Programmes in Suchana areas

1. Maternity Allowance Programme for the Poor Lactating Mothers

2. Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)

3. Allowance for financially-insolvent disabled people

4. Allowances for the widowed, deserted and destitute women

5. Old-age Allowance Programme

6. Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)

7. Food Friendly Programme-30kg rice @Tk.10

Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP)

Goal: To **reduce poverty** and **vulnerability of children** caused by stress, shock and chronic poverty

Target groups: 35,417 Children (6-14) engaged in harmful child labour and their parents (64,264)

Interventions

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graph TD; A[Interventions] --- B[Access for the poor to government social protection programmes]; A --- C[Increasing sensitivity towards and investment in children]; A --- D[Getting children into school and increasing retention]; A --- E[Influencing government policy and programmes];
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Access for the poor to government social protection programmes

Increasing sensitivity towards and investment in children

Getting children into school and increasing retention

Influencing government policy and programmes

Child-sensitive norms

Children should not be engaged in work that is harmful to them

Children should be enrolled and attending school

Children should not be married before legal age (18 girls, 21 boys)

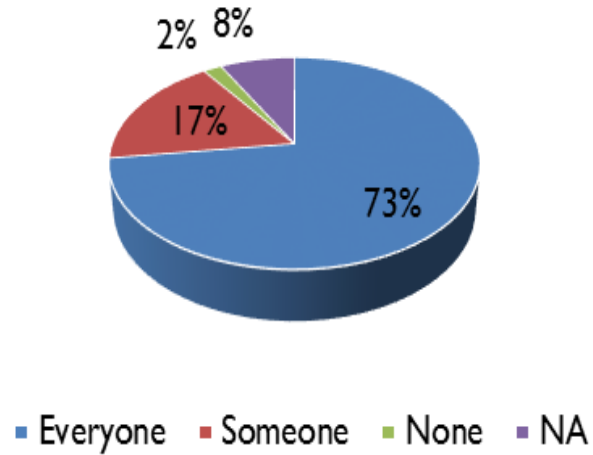
Children should not be physically or mentally harmed

Children should have adequate time and opportunities for play and recreation

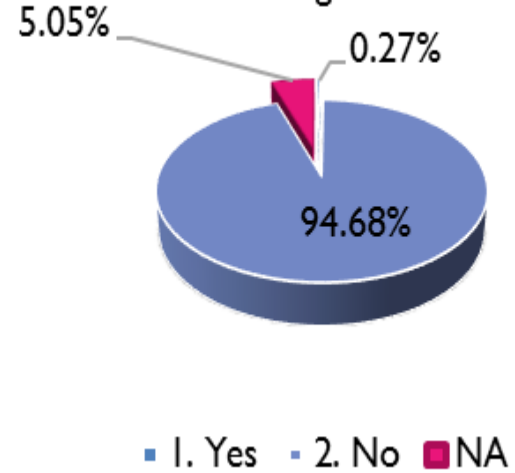
Children's opinions and views should be considered as important, especially on issues and decisions that affect their lives

CSSP impact

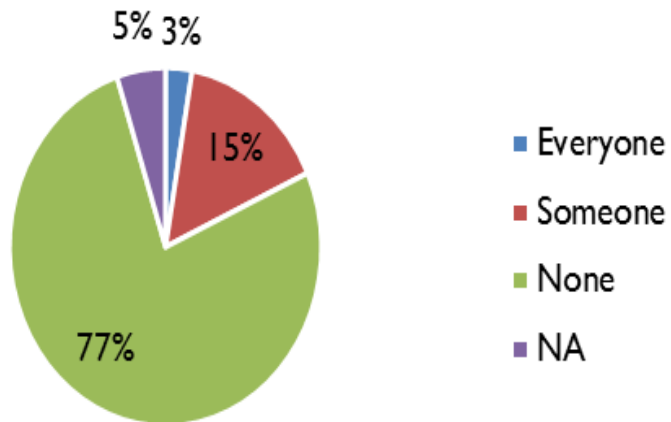
School Enrolled and Attending Status



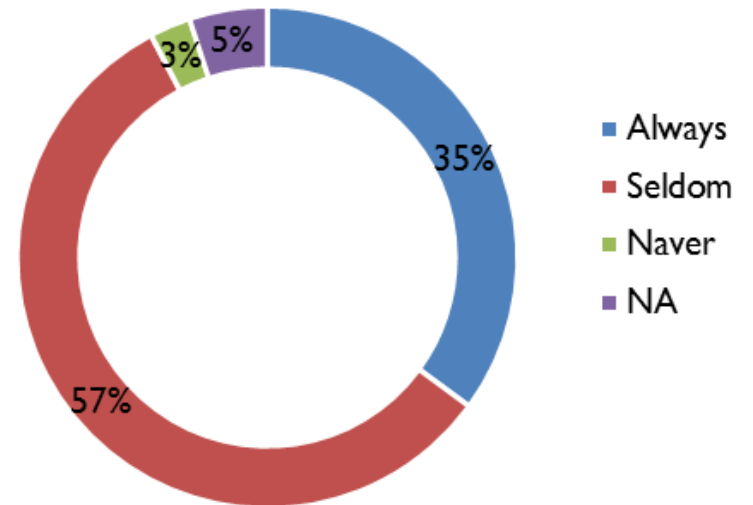
Child Marriage Situation



Involved in Harmful Jobs

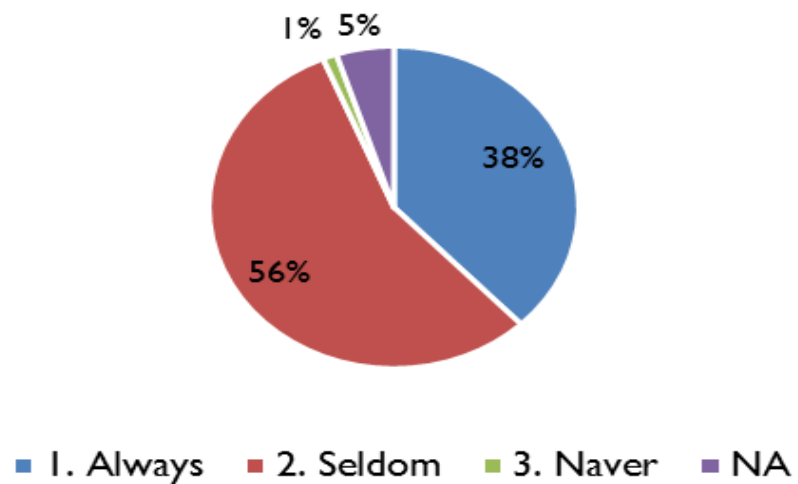


Opinions of Children at Household Level

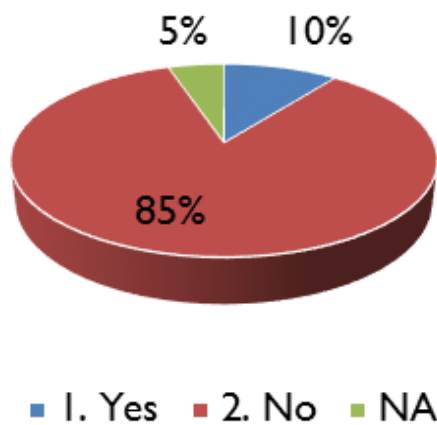


CSSP impact

Play and Recreation Status



Physical and Mental Harmed Status



Inclusive Care and Protection project

Goal: to provide **child protection support** for girls and boys, to live free from all forms of violence and to receive improved community and family care.

Target groups: Children with Disabilities (CWDs) and Children Affected by AIDS (CABA) and their caregivers – 17,238 (children-5,480; adults-11,758)

Intervention: The project works for the inclusion of CABA, CWDs and other vulnerable girls and boys in appropriate social protection schemes through local and national level advocacy.





The lifecycle stage and thematic clusters

Addressing the life cycle stage

Projects address the life cycle risks for:

- pregnancy
- early childhood
- adolescent girls and boys
- caregivers (working aged people)

Alignment with thematic clusters

- Social Allowance
- Food Security & Disaster Assistance cluster
- Labour & Livelihood Intervention
- Human Development & Social Empowerment

Contribution to human development, economic growth & poverty reduction

Suchana reduces poverty, increases economic growth and human development through an integrated approach focused on addressing stunting

CSSP project interventions helped improve different dimensions of childhood poverty by creating human development opportunities.

Lessons Learned

- a) Public hearings can be an effective tool for citizens to raise their voices as well as making Union Parishads accountable for enhancing access of poor people to the Government social protection programmes.
- b) Enforcement of Child friendly norms with the social protection schemes gives positive impacts on children life. The norms help increase children enrolment and retention in schools, reduce child labour, child marriage and physical punishment.



Challenges:

- Beneficiary selection of social protection schemes still biased and generally dependent on local government representatives and the local political leaders
- Most communities don't realize that social protection programmes are their rights and entitlement.

Key recommendations

- The introduction of child-sensitive norms and approaches should be incorporated and mainstreamed in social protection schemes to ensure greater impacts on children
- Social protection schemes need to be more nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive

THANK
YOU

