

# Enhancing Social Protection Governance through Grievance Redress System (GRS) - A Pilot Initiative

্তর্দরিদ্র ও যোগ্য সকলের জন্য সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চয়তায় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা



্য নংক্রান্ত অভিযোগ যাচাই শেষে দ্রুত প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হবে।





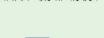




#### কিভাবে অভিযোগ করবেন?





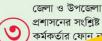






**৪**)গণশুনানির মাধ্যমে







Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme
Cabinet Division and General Economics Division
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh





Enhancing Social Protection Governance through Grievance Redress System (GRS) – A Pilot Initiative
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## **Executive Summary**

For fair and equitable administration of social protection programmes, GRS is considered as an important tool in many countries. The Government recognized that improvements in the administrative arrangements for the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) will be critical to its success. Establishing good institutional arrangements for administering well-designed SSPs will also help lower leakages. NSSS identified key priority areas to address. One of these key priority areas, as mentioned in the NSSS is:

"Establishing an effective grievance redress system so that all citizens have recourse to appeal decisions on selection and can notify the competent authorities about instances of misconduct and failures in the delivery of the promised benefit." – NSSS, CHAPTER 6, Implementation Arrangements for the National Social Security Strategy, page 74.

A workshop with GRS focal points involved in social protection implementation was held on 27 September 2018 and everyone agreed, piloting for assessment of redressal of social protection related grievances is required for effective redressal of social protection related grievances at grassroots level. In addition to written complaint, there is provision for hearing people's complaints in person. The Cabinet Division has issued directives to all the field offices to reserve one weekday for hearing people's complaints. In addition, there are few informal grievance redress mechanisms in place, such as, social media, phone call, and so on. The workshop identified, there is a lack of people's awareness about these means of lodging complaints, especially when it comes to social protection related grievances. They also identified that there is a need to determine how effectively all these grievance redress mechanisms are functioning in order to ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits.

Against this backdrop, the Cabinet Division undertook a pilot initiative to test the effectiveness of different forms of grievance redress mechanisms present in the country, focusing on its readiness and effectiveness of redressing complaints related to social protection. The pilot initiative would apply interventions both at demand and supply side mainly focusing on creating mass awareness and capacity building respectively. SSPS Programme, as part of its supporting role in implementing a robust social security system and modernize the delivery system of social protection and enhance overall governance in this sector, provided support conducting the pilot.

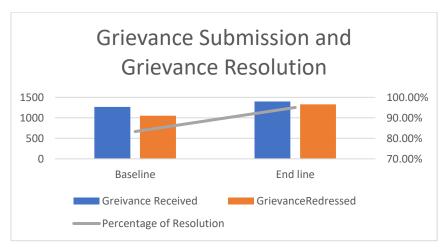
Kurigram district was selected for the 3-month pilot because it is a poverty prone district and many social protection programmes have operations there. Additionally, e-filing system is integrated with all the offices that are under the scope of the pilot in Kurigram. The following offices were selected for the pilot initiative: Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kurigram, Women Affairs Offices, Youth Development Department and Social Welfare Office.

The pilot initiative involved testing the effectiveness of all the existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country and determine whether these existing grievance redress mechanisms can ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits. The modes of grievance submission were: 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Online GRS, Mobile App, Public Hearing, Hotline, Social Media, Complaint Box, Directly at Concerned Offices. It needs to be noted that the though the pilot utilized all the mechanisms for grievance redress, it will only address grievances related to social security, focusing on their readiness to redress complaints related to social protection.

The initiative applied number of demand and supply side interventions in an attempt increase the awareness in the demand side and capacity building on the supply side. The hypothesis was through increasing awareness on the demand side and increased capacity in supply side, number of grievance submitted would increase and rate of grievance redress will increase. Data on number of grievances submitted using the grievance redress mechanisms and of these grievance submitted, how many were redressed before and after the interventions were compared to test how much these interventions were having an effect and identify aspects of the grievance redress mechanisms that can be improved for having an effective system of grievance redress for social protection.

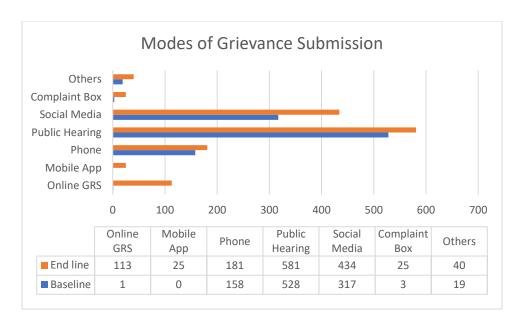
A format of baseline and end line survey was developed. The Office of District Administration in Kurigram played the coordinating role of collecting data. The office coordinated with other offices under the scope of the pilot in collecting data from baseline and end line survey. Baseline survey was conducted on from June 2019 to August 2019. After the orientation workshops for the officials in September 2019, an end line survey was conducted from October 2019 to December 2019.

Number of complaints lodged using different modes of grievance submission during the pilot period of 3 months from October to December 2019 was 1399. This is an increase of 10.6% from the data collected during the baseline survey where number of complaints lodged was 1265. The number of grievance redressed during the June to August 2019 period was 1054 which increased to 1330 during October to December 2019. If we consider the percentage of grievance redress with respect to number of grievance submission, we see that rate also increased, during that period, almost a 12% increase



Seven modes of grievance submission were considered for the pilot. From the data we can see one consistent picture, that is, grievance submission increased in every mode grievance submission with the most popular mode of grievance submission was Public hearing.

However, the largest increase can be seen in online GRS and Mobile App. From June to August 2019, there was only 1 complaint. However, after the intervention, we see the number jumps to 113 and 25 respectively for Online GRS and Mobile App. The pilot had orientation programmes for the Union Digital Centre (UDC) entrepreneurs of all 73 Unions in Kurigram district. In addition, communication materials were distributed in each wards of all the unions.



The hypothesis for the pilot was through increased awareness on the demand side and increased capacity on supply side, number of grievance submission and rate of grievance redress would increase. Although, 3 months is a short period for a pilot to have a major impact, data collected through baseline and end line survey proves the hypothesis was correct as both the number of grievances submitted, and percentage of redressed grievances showed a reasonable increase.

#### Recommendations

- Massive awareness and confidence building on GRS services among citizens is urgent. In additional to the different means applied in this pilot for raising awareness, other means such as social media, TV scrolls, radio programs, write up on National Media can increase the reach of awareness campaign multifold.
- Mobile data operators can play a vital role in raising awareness using their SMS, data services.
- As seen from the results of the pilot, online GRS is an effective mean of grievance redress.
  However, for the online GRS to have an effective role, e-filing system needs to be operational in
  offices. From the experience of the pilot, it was seen number of offices at district and Upazila level
  do not have e-filing system operational. Steps should be taken for nationwide operationalization
  of e-filing system in every government offices as soon as possible.
- Capacity building of government officials, especially on online GRS, is needed.
- Pilot exercise such as this one by the Cabinet Division can act as a major confidence building measure. However, the duration of the pilot may be increased for greater impact.

## 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Context

Public administration without effective Grievance Redress System (GRS) can never be accountable, transparent, and service-focused and fail to produce strong institutions. Grievance Redress System (GRS) is a functional platform for receiving people's complaints about quality of services delivered by government organizations. Its ultimate objective is to improve public administration and services quality, and thereby to enhance good governance. For fair and equitable administration of social protection programmes, GRS is considered as an important tool in many countries.

The Government recognized that improvements in the administrative arrangements for the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) will be critical to its success. Administrative problems and weak governance in the implementation of Social Security Programmes are inter-linked. Establishing good institutional arrangements for administering well-designed SSPs will also help lower leakages. Based on the review of the past experiences, NSSS identified key priority areas to address. One such key priority area is Grievance Redress System (GRS) which can help improve transparency and accountability in social security and thus enhancing overall governance in this sector. However, for the GRS to play an effective role, it should be thoroughly tested and learnings and best practices from the field levels should be incorporated to the system which would allow the citizens to use the system comfortably and with confidence. Based on the review of the past experiences, NSSS identified key priority areas to address. One of these key priority areas, as mentioned in the NSSS is:

"Establishing an effective grievance redress system so that all citizens have recourse to appeal decisions on selection and can notify the competent authorities about instances of misconduct and failures in the delivery of the promised benefit." – NSSS, CHAPTER 6, Implementation Arrangements for the National Social Security Strategy, page 74.

Government established grievance redress system in all line ministries in 2008 to help reduce grievances and improve service delivery in the public organizations. An online grievance redress system started functioning in 2011 led by Cabinet Division. Focal Point officials are responsible for coordinating actions within the ministry and subordinate offices to promptly act on complaints. However, this online GRS had a few limitations such as inability in analysing the general trend of grievances and citizens' level of satisfaction from the system. In 2015, Coordination & Reform Unit of Cabinet Division published a guideline on GRS. In 2015, Cabinet Division formed a technical committee to develop a comprehensive, integrated and client friendly GRS by putting together initiative of different GO-NGOs. Technical Committee Meeting Requested SSPS Programme to conduct a Rapid Mapping Survey to understand existing GRS available and used in public and private sectors to provide a fact findings analysis on GRS system in Bangladesh. The findings of the mapping exercise were published on 06 April 2016 as a report and was shared with different ministries, NGOs.

The Situational Analysis report published on April 2016 made few recommendations including the tracking of social protection related grievances: "The GRS should be thoroughly tested at national and sub-national levels; learnings and best practices from the field levels should be incorporated to the system that would allow the citizens to use the system comfortably and with confidence. As, GRS will focus on getting complaints from potential recipients of SSNP and a vast majority of this population lives in rural areas and less literate or illiterate, it's very urgent the level of user friendliness of the system needs to be tested

using different types of clients. So, a pre-testing of the system in the field is highly recommended. Feedbacks from actual clients can then be incorporated in the system to make it practically user friendly."

Based on the report of the mapping exercise, the Technical Committee on GRS made few recommendations and requested SSPS Programme to assist in software design and pilot of 2nd generation GRS. To facilitate the development of GRS, on 23 August 2016, in a meeting on GRS Software Design and Pilot, a committee on development of 2nd Generation GRS software, headed by Mr. N. M. Zeaul Alam, Secretary, Coordination & Reforms, Cabinet Division, was formed. In addition, two more Sub-Committees: 2nd Generation GRS Software Technical Sub-Committee and Domain Sub-Committee were formed. On 07 September 2016, the ToR for GRS Software Development was presented by SSPS Programme. The ToR<sup>1</sup> was approved and sent to SSPS Programme for GRS Software Development and Piloting.

Based on the recommendations of the report, the Cabinet Division installed a comprehensive, integrated and user-friendly centralized online GRS platform to handle people's feedback more efficiently and effectively. Capacity building trainings on the online GRS platform at the national level have already been completed.

A workshop with GRS focal points involved in social protection implementation was held on 27 September 2018 and everyone agreed, piloting for assessment of redressal of social protection related grievances is required for effective redressal of social protection related grievances at grassroots level. In addition to written complaint, there is provision for hearing people's complaints in person. The Cabinet Division has issued directives to all the field offices to reserve one weekday for hearing people's complaints. In addition, there are few informal grievance redress mechanisms in place, such as, social media, phone call, and so on. The workshop identified, there is a lack of people's awareness about these means of lodging complaints, especially when it comes to social protection related grievances. They also identified that there is a need to determine how effectively all these grievance redress mechanisms are functioning in order to ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits.

In subsequent meeting of concerned officials at Cabinet Division, chaired by the Secretary, Coordination and Reforms, Cabinet Division on 27 June 2019, the proposed pilot initiative was approved in principle since the proposal of the pilot is in line with the Grievance Redress System Guideline and Social Security System. In addition, following recommendations were made:

- The pilot would be implemented for all social security programmes, not limiting the focus on few specific programmes only, and selection of unions should also to include remote areas.
- It was also decided that the pilot would be conducted in Kurigram district since it is a poverty prone district where number of social security programmes are in functioning.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://socialprotection.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ToR-for-GRS-Development-Final.pdf

- The scope of the pilot will be limited to grievance redress of following four offices Deputy Commissioner's Office, Women Affairs Offices, Youth Development Department, Social Welfare Office.
- The pilot will not only utilize the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation online GRS, but also all other existing mechanisms of grievance redress such as Public hearing, hotline, social media, complaint boxes, complaint submission at concerned offices.
- Union Digital Centres (UDC) can play a vital role in facilitating grievance submission by complainants through 2<sup>nd</sup> generation online Grievance Redress System and the pilot would utilize the services of the UDCs in this regard.
- Sensitization programme should be an important part of this pilot, and capacity building programme UDC entrepreneurs, local representatives and administrative personnel.
- SSPS Programme, as part of its supporting role in implementing a robust social security system and modernize the delivery system of social protection and enhance overall governance in this sector, would provide support conducting the pilot.

Against this backdrop, the Cabinet Division undertook a pilot initiative to test the effectiveness of different forms of grievance redress mechanisms present in the country, focusing on its readiness and effectiveness of redressing complaints related to social protection. The pilot initiative would apply interventions both at demand and supply side mainly focusing on creating mass awareness and capacity building respectively. SSPS Programme, as part of its supporting role in implementing a robust social security system and modernize the delivery system of social protection and enhance overall governance in this sector, provided support conducting the pilot.

## 1.2 Objective of the Pilot

Objective of the pilot exercise is to evaluate if grievances related to social protection at grassroots level are reported and redressed at appropriate levels. The specific purpose of this pilot was, through array of demand and supply side interventions, reporting of social protection related grievance would increase using existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country and these grievances are reflected and redressed at the appropriate level.

#### 1.3 Overview of the Pilot

The pilot initiative involved testing the effectiveness of all the existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country and determine whether these existing grievance redress mechanisms can ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits. It needs to be noted that the though the pilot utilized all the mechanisms for grievance redress, it will only address grievances related to social security, focusing on their readiness to redress complaints related to social protection.

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This report will serve as a high-level policy document for the government of Bangladesh whether the existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country can support the NSSS mandates of establishing a system of complaint management that is able to ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits.

## 2. Methodologies

## 2.1.1 Approach

Data on two main aspects: number of grievance submission and resolution of those submitted resolution along with few related data were collected through two surveys. A baseline survey was conducted at the beginning of the pilot. Throughout the pilot, number of interventions were made including sensitization on the demand side and capacity building activities on the supply side. Hypothesis for the pilot was that through these interventions on both supply and demand side, aggrieved persons at grassroots level can file grievance using the existing grievance redress mechanisms and these grievances is redressed and reflected at the appropriate level. An end line survey was conducted at the end of the pilot and comparisons were made between the two surveys to test the hypothesis.

## 2.1.2 Scope of the Pilot

All 73 Unions in 9 Upazilas in Kurigram District will be under the scope of the pilot. The reason for choosing Kurigam district for the pilot is because it is a poverty prone district and many social protection programmes have operations there. Additionally, e-filing system is integrated with all the offices that are under the scope of the pilot in Kurigram.

## 2.1.3 Partnerships

The following offices were selected for the pilot initiative:

- Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kurigram
- Women Affairs Offices
- Youth Development Department
- Social Welfare Office

#### 2.1.4 Duration of the Pilot

Pilot initiative was conducted for a duration of 3 months starting from June 2019 to December 2019.

## 2.1.5 Grievance Redress through different mechanisms

Following modes of Grievance submission mechanism were utilized during the pilot:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Online GRS
- Mobile App
- Public Hearing
- Hotline
- Social Media
- Complaint Box
- Directly at Concerned Offices

## 2.1.6 Data Collection

The Office of District Administration in Kurigram played the coordinating role of collecting data. The office coordinated with other offices under the scope of the pilot in collecting data from baseline and end line survey. Baseline survey was conducted on from June 2019 to August 2019. After the orientation workshops for the officials in September 2019, an end line survey was conducted from October 2019 to December 2019.

## 2.1.7 A format of the Baseline/End line Survey

Month:

Name of Office:		
Upazila: (if applicable)	Union: (if	
	applicable)	

## 1. Complaints Received

		No. of Complaints							
		June		July	July		August		
SI.	Modality/Channel	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Online GRS								
2.	Mobile App								
3.	Phone								
4.	Public Hearing								
5.	Social Media								
6.	Complain Box								
7.	Others								
Tot	al								

## 2. Complaints Disposed

		No. of Complaints							
		June	June		July		August		
SI.	Modality/Channel	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Online GRS								
2.	Mobile App								
3.	Phone								
4.	Public Hearing								
5.	Social Media								
6.	Complain Box								

7. Others				
Total				

## 3. Nature of Complaints

		No. of Comp	No. of Complaints							
SI.	Modality	June		July		August		Total		
1.	Not included in progamme	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	
2.	Harassment in getting benefits/service									
3.	Delay in receiving allowance									
4.	Others									
Total										

## 4. Nature of Actions Taken

		No. of Complaints						
SI.	Action Taken	June	July	August	Total			
1.	Inclusion into Beneficiary							
	Waiting List							
2.	Sent for Investigation							
3.	Assistance from							
	Miscellaneous Fund							
4.	Explained for							
	misunderstanding							
5.	Assurance for service							
6.	Others							
Tota	al							

## 5. Programme wise Complaints Received and Disposed

-		N. CO. L.
1 (1	Action Taken	No. of Complaints
JI.	Action raken	No. of Complaints

	June		July		August		Total		
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1.	Old Age Allowance								
2.	Widow Allowance								
3.	VGD/VGF								
4.	Maternal/Lactating Mother Allowance								
5.	Disability Allowance								
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
Total									

<sup>\*</sup> If available, write information of any other social protection programmes, if available

## 6. Geography Wise Complaints Received and Disposed (For district and upazila level offices)

			June		July		August		Total	
SI.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

<sup>\*\*</sup> Please use extra page needed if more page is needed

Total			

<sup>\*</sup> Please use extra page needed if more page is needed

## 7. Occupation of Complainants

		No. of Complaints				
SI.	Occupation	June	July	August	Total	
1.	Business					
2.	Self-employed					
3.	Unemployed					
4.	Private Service					
5.	Retired					
6.	Housewife					
7.	Student					
8.	Others					
Tot	al					

#### 2.1.8 Interventions

The pilot involved a combination of interventions:

#### 2.1.8.1 Demand Side Interventions:

- Leaflets containing necessary information were distributed to residents of the district for sensitization with assistance from elected representatives, government officials at different levels of Kurigram district, Union Digital Centre entrepreneurs. A sample of the poster can be seen in the following page.
- Posters were placed in highly visible places with at least one poster placed in every Ward of each union.

## 2.1.8.2 Supply Side Interventions:

- Capacity building workshops with the officials form 4 selected offices, UNOs to train them on Citizen Charters, e-file system and GRS Platform were conducted under this pilot.
- Capacity building of elected representatives of every Upazila and Unions of Kurigram district were conducted.
- Capacity building workshops for the UDC entrepreneurs were conducted on online GRS Platform, Citizen Charters, and other relevant topics.
- Monitoring of redressal of individual grievances throughout the pilot.

# সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চয়তায় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা

#### কোন কোন বিষয়ে অভিযোগ করা যাবে?

- যোগ্যতা থাকা সত্ত্বেও সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির অন্তর্ভক্ত না হলে:
- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা বা সুবিধাদি যথাসময়ে না পেলে; এবং
- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা/সুবিধা প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে হয়রানির শিকার হলে।

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত অভিযোগ যাচাই শেষে দ্রুত প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হবে।

#### কিভাবে অভিযোগ করবেন?



অভিযোগ দাখিলের জন্য পৌর/ইউনিয়ন ডিজিটাল সেন্টারের সহায়তা নিতে পারেন











জীবনচক্রভিত্তিক

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা

সরকারের অঙ্গীকার





মোবাইল অ্যাপের মাধ্যেমে





৩৩৩ নম্বরে অথবা জেলা ও উপজেলা প্রশাসনের সংশ্রিষ্ট কর্মকর্তার ফোন নম্বরে





জেলা প্রশাসক/উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমে



গণশুনানির মাধ্যমে





সংশ্রিষ্ট কার্যালয়ের অভিযোগ বাক্সে

### নিমলিখিত কার্যালয়সমূহে সরাসরি অভিযোগ দাখিল করা যাবে:

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ / পৌরসভা কার্যালয়
- উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
- সংশ্রিষ্ট সমাজসেবা / মহিলা বিষয়ক / যুব উন্নয়ন কার্যালয়
- জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় (ই-ফাইলের মাধ্যমে)
- বিভাগীয় কমিশনারের কার্যালয়
- মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ

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## ওয়েবসাইটে অভিযোগ কিভাবে দাখিল করবেন?



#### রেজিস্ট্রেশন করুন

প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাদি:

- ১. মোবাইল নম্বর \*
- ২. পূৰ্ণ নাম \* ৩. জন্ম তারিখ
- ৪. জেন্ডার
- ৫. পেশা (ঐচ্ছিক)
- ৬. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা
- ৭. জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র সনদ / জন্মনিবন্ধন সনদ নম্বর / পাসপোর্ট নম্বর \*
- ৮. ইমেইল
- ৯ দেশ
- ১০. জাতীয়তা
- ১১. ঠিকানা \*
- \* চিহ্নিত তথ্যটি প্রদান করা আবশ্যক



#### লগইন করুন





## অভিযোগ দাখিল করুন



- ১. যে কার্যালয়ের সেবা সম্পর্কে আপনি অভিযোগ জানাতে চান, সেটি বাছাই করুন;
- ২. যে সেবাটি সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিযোগ তা বাছাই করুন অথবা সেবাটির নাম তালিকায় না থাকলে 'অন্যান্য' অপশনটি বাছাই করে, সেবার নাম উলেখ করুন;
- ৩. যে সময় সেবার আবেদনটি করেছিলেন, সেই তারিখটি প্রদান করুন;
- 8. উক্ত সেবার যদি কোন ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর থাকে তা প্রদান করুন;
- ৫. অভিযোগকারী যদি আপনি নিজে হন, তবে 'অভিযোগকারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক অপশন থেকে 'ম্বয়ং' অপশনটি বাছাই করুন নতুবা যদি অন্য কারো হয়ে অভিযোগ দিতে চান, তবে অন্যান্য অপশন থেকে প্রযোজ্য অপশনটি বাছাই করুন;
- ৬. সেবাগ্রহীতার নাম প্রদান করুন;
- ৭. অভিযোগের বিষয় হিসাবে 'সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা' উল্লেখ করুন;
- ৮. অভিযোগের বিবরণ প্রদান করুন; এবং
- ৯. 'অভিযোগ প্রেরণ' করুন বাটনে ক্লিক করার মাধ্যমে আপনার অভিযোগ দাখিল সম্পন্ন করুন। আপনাকে একটি ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর দেয়া হবে, সেই ট্র্যাকিং নম্বরটি সংরক্ষণ করুন।



## সোশ্যাল সিকিউরিটি পলিসি সাপোর্ট (SSPS) প্রোগ্রাম

মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ ও সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার





## 3. Key Activities

## 3.1 Supply Side

A number of meetings were arranged with support from the office of district administration in preparation of the pilot. In addition, 3 orientation workshops were conducted for government officials from the concerned offices, Upazila and Union Chairmen, NGO representatives and Union Digital Centre representatives.

## 3.1.1 Preparatory Visit to Kurigram

A team from Cabinet Division made a preparatory visit to Kurigram from 10-12 July 2019. The objectives of the visit were to investigate the ground realities for conducting a pilot of Grievance Redress System in resolving social security related grievances by interviewing the District, Upazila and Union officials, Upazila and Union Chairmen, Members and beneficiaries on matters specific to social security and grievance redress mechanism. The meeting was attended by officials of the District Administration including the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Additional District Magistrate and other concerned officials, the Civil Surgeon of the district, officials of District Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and District Women Affairs Office.



Image 2: Meeting with Deputy Commissioner and officers from Deputy Commissioner's office, and officers from District Social<sub>I</sub> Welfare, Women Affairs and Youth and Sports offices.

The concerned government officials were briefed on the format of the baseline survey. Suggestions from the officials were discussed and, in some cases, incorporated in the baseline survey. Updated survey forms were distributed to the officials. Instructions was given to the officials for documenting every complaint on social protection which will help them properly update the baseline survey. They were instructed to update the baseline surveys for the months of June to August 2019. Office of Deputy Commissioner was requested to coordinate the baseline survey process and send the completed form to SSPS Programme in the Cabinet Division. In addition, designs of the two communication materials (posters and leaflets) were shared with the participants of the meeting and inputs from them were incorporated into the design.

A meeting with the Kurigram Sadar Upazila Chairman, officials from Upazila Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and Upazila Women Affairs Office was also arranged. In the meeting, it was explained he purpose of the visit, gave an overview of the social security in Bangladesh within the context at Upazila level and gave a brief outline of the planned pilot on GRS in resolving social protection related grievances and sought advice from the participants of the meeting on how the pilot could be conducted effectively. The participants of the meeting was informed that the Upazila Chairmen would be attending orientation workshop with officials from ministries, district administration and other

concerned offices. They were also informed that there would be two more workshops with Union Chairmen, Union Digital Centre (UDC) entrepreneurs and NGO workers.

The team along with the Assistant Commissioner (Land) of Kurigram Sadar then visited Holokhana Union of the Sadar Upazila The participants were briefed on the pilot. The participants also felt that there is a need for increasing social security budget. The team then visited Holokhana Union Digital Centre and spoke with the UDC entrepreneurs at the Union Parishad premise. They discussed about their experience of giving services to people and welcomed the idea of lodging complaints related to social protection. The UDC entrepreneur suggested was enthusiastic about the possibility of grievance submission through the Cabinet Division's 2<sup>nd</sup> generation online GRS and emphasised on the need of training for the entrepreneurs in order to for them to provide quality services to the beneficiaries.

The team also visited Dasiar Chhara (former enclave of India in Bangladesh) of Anulia Union of Fulbari Upazila and spoke to its residents examine their challenges receiving social security benefits and how they can lodge grievances especially social protection related grievances.



Image 2: Meeting with Chairman, and government officials at the Kurigram Sadar Upazila



Image 4: Meeting with Chairman, and ward members at the Holokhana Union

#### **Findings and Recommendations**

- Recommendations were made to include all forms of grievance redress mechanism in the scope
  of the pilot including complaints received from online GRS, mobile app, social media, e-filing,
  public hearing, complain box at District, Upazila and concerned offices, phone e.g. hotline number
  (333, 106, 109, Phone of DC, UNO, concerned officials) and any other forms suitable.
- The participants recommended collecting a baseline measure on the number, types of grievances received at different offices which would allow effectively measure the results of the pilot.
- There was a recommendation on Involving Union Parishad Chairmen in awareness raising activities as they are important players in social security activities including selection of beneficiaries.
- Leaflets, posters and other communication materials should be circulated in the orientation workshops.
- It was recommended that opinions expressed in the orientation workshops should be incorporated in the design of pilot.
- In addition to the 73 Unions included in the pilot programme, Municipalities should also be included, opined the participants at the meeting at Deputy Commissioner's Office.

- Currently, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Social Welfare Office, Women Affairs Office and Youth
  Development Office are under the scope of the pilot. It was recommended that the few more
  offices may be included in the pilot, if possible.
- Although it is possible to complaints can be lodged to Deputy Commissioner's office using 2nd Generation online GRS, at present, complaints cannot be lodged to other district level offices. In order pilot to be effective. The participants opined to make provision such that complaints can be lodged to other offices involved in the scope of the pilot.

## 3.1.2 Capacity Building

# 3.1.3 Orientation Workshop for Government Officials, Upazila Chairmen and Pouroshova Mayors

On 15 September 2019 at Sopnokuri Auditorium in the Office of the District Administration. Government officials from Cabinet Division, Office of District Administration, Upazila Nirbahi Officers, District and Upazila level officials form Social Welfare, Women and Children Affairs, Youth and Sports, Upazila Chairmen, Pouroshova Mayors, and other concerned officials attended the orientation workshop.



Image 5: Orientation Workshop for Govt. Officials, Upazila Chairmen, Pourshova Mayors

## 3.1.4 Orientation Workshop for Union Parishad Chairmen

An orientation workshop at Sopnokuri Auditorium in Deputy Commissioner's Conference Room. The workshop was organized with the objective of orienting Union Parishad Chairmen on the pilot on social protection and GRS on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019. The workshop was also attended by concerned Officials of the District Administration, official from District Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and District Women Affairs Office.



Image 6: Orientation workshop of Union Parishad Chairmen

## 3.1.5 Orientation Workshop for Union Digital Centre Entrepreneurs (UDC) and NGO

## Representatives

An orientation workshop at Sopnokuri Auditorium in Deputy Commissioner's Conference Room on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019. The workshop was organized with the objective of orienting Union Digital Centre (UDC) entrepreneurs on the pilot on social protection and GRS. The workshop was also attended by concerned Officials of the District Administration, official from District Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and District Women Affairs Office.



Image 7: 3rd day of orientation workshop for Union Digital Centre Entrepreneurs (UDC) and NGO representatives

## 3.1.6 1st Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting and collection of Baseline Survey Data

The objectives of the visit to attend a 1<sup>st</sup> of the monitoring and evaluation meeting for the GRS Pilot organized by the Office of District Administration of Kurigram. The meeting, on 24 December 2019, was attended by officials of the District Administration including the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Additional District Magistrate and other concerned officials, officials of District Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and representative from the District Women Affairs Office.

The meeting started with a brief of the objective of the meeting by Mr. Khaled Hasan. Officials involved in the pilot from the district administration and other



Image 8: 1<sup>st</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting at the Office of District Administration

offices gave a picture of the data collected in the baseline survey.

## 3.1.7 2nd Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting and Collection of End line Survey Data

The objectives of the visit to attend a 2<sup>st</sup> and last of the monitoring and evaluation meeting for the GRS Pilot organized by the Office of District Administration of Kurigram on 16 January 2020 The meeting was attended by officials of the District Administration including the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Additional District Magistrate and other concerned officials, officials of District Social Welfare Office, Directorate of Youth Development, Kurigram and representative from the District Women Affairs Office.



Image 9: 2<sup>nd</sup> Monitoring and Evaluation Meeting at the Office of District Administration

The meeting started with a brief of the objective of the meeting by Mr. Khaled Hasan. Officials involved in the pilot from the district administration and other offices gave a picture of the data collected in the end line survey.

### 3.2 Demand Side

#### 3.2.1 Sensitization

Based on the opinions from concerned officials from the Cabinet Division and from the suggestions of officials at Kurigram district from the preparatory visits, designs of the communications materials (leaflet and poster) were designed, approved from the Cabinet Division and printed. With the assistance of the Office of Kurigram District Administration, these materials were then distributed for sensitization. Posters were placed at every office premises directly involved in the pilot including Office of District Administration, every Upazila and Union Parishad buildings, District and Upazila level offices of Social Welfare, Women Affairs and Youth and Sports, Municipality buildings, Union Digital Centres and one posters each was placed in a highly visible place in all 9 Wards in every Unions.

In addition, multiple leaflets and posters were given to all participants of three orientation workshops. These participants included, government officials, Upazila/Union Chairmen, Municipality Mayors, NGO officials, Union Digital Centre entrepreneurs. A sample of the leaflet can be seen below:

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## ওয়েবসাইটে অভিযোগ কিভাবে দাখিল করবেন?

লগইন করুন

অভিযোগকারী পর্গইন

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- Standa (Senfara)

सदन व्याकांके**रे | शिन्दकार शुनक्रका**त



## রেজিস্ট্রেশন করুন

প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যাদি:

- ১. মোবাইল নম্বর \*
- ২. পূর্ণ নাম \*
- ৩. জন্ম তারিখ
- ৪. জেন্ডার
- ৫. পেশা (ঐচ্ছিক)
- ৬. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা
- ৭. জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র সনদ / জন্মনিবন্ধন সনদ নম্বর / পাসপোর্ট নম্বর \*
- ৮. ইমেইল
- ৯. দেশ
- ১০. জাতীয়তা
- **১১. ঠিকানা** \*
- \* চিহ্নিত তথ্যটি প্রদান করা আবশ্যক





## অভিযোগ দাখিল করুন

- ১. যে কার্যালয়ের সেবা সম্পর্কে আপনি অভিযোগ জানাতে চান, সেটি বাছাই করুন:
- ২. যে সেবাটি সম্পর্কে আপনার অভিযোগ তা বাছাই করুন অথবা সেবাটির নাম তালিকায় না থাকলে 'অন্যান্য' অপশনটি বাছাই করে. সেবার নাম উলেখ করুন;
- ৩. যে সময় সেবার আবেদনটি করেছিলেন. সেই তারিখটি প্রদান করুন;
- ৪. উক্ত সেবার যদি কোন ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর থাকে তা প্রদান করুন:
- ৫. অভিযোগকারী যদি আপনি নিজে হন. তবে 'অভিযোগকারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক অপশন থেকে 'স্বয়ং' অপশনটি বাছাই করুন নতুবা যদি অন্য কারো হয়ে অভিযোগ দিতে চান. তবে অন্যান্য অপশন থেকে প্রয়োজ্য অপশনটি বাছাই করুন;
- ৬. সেবাগ্রহীতার নাম প্রদান করুন:
- ৭. অভিযোগের বিষয় হিসাবে 'সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা' উল্লেখ করুন;
- ৮. অভিযোগের বিবরণ প্রদান করুন; এবং
- ৯. 'অভিযোগ প্রেরণ' করুন বাটনে ক্লিক করার মাধ্যমে আপনার অভিযোগ দাখিল সম্পন্ন করুন। আপনাকে একটি ট্র্যাকিং নম্বর দেয়া হবে. সেই ট্র্যাকিং নম্বরটি সংরক্ষণ করুন।

## সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চয়তায় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা



জীবনচক্রভিত্তিক সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সরকারের অঙ্গীকার

## কোন কোন বিষয়ে অভিযোগ করা যাবে?

- যোগ্যতা থাকা সত্ত্রেও সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির অন্তর্ভুক্ত না হলে:
- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা বা সুবিধাদি যথাসময়ে না পেলে; এবং
- সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা ভাতা/সুবিধা প্রাপ্তির ক্ষেত্রে হয়রানির শিকার হলে।

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত অভিযোগ যাচাই শেষে দ্রুত প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হবে।

## কিভাবে অভিযোগ করবেন?

মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগের কেন্দ্রীয় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা (GRS) ওয়েবসাইটের মাধ্যেমে







অভিযোগ দাখিলের জন্য পৌর/ইউনিয়ন ডিজিটাল সেন্টারের সহায়তা নিতে পারেন















মোবাইল অ্যাপের মাধ্যেমে



৩৩৩ নম্বরে অথবা জেলা ও উপজেলা প্রশাসনের সংশিষ্ট কর্মকর্তার ফোন নম্বরে







জেলা প্রশাসক/ উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার সামাজিক যোগাযোগ মাধ্যমে



# নিম্নলিখিত কার্যালয়সমূহে সরাসরি অভিযোগ দাখিল করা যাবে:

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ / পৌরসভা কার্যালয়
- উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
- সংশ্রিষ্ট সমাজসেবা / মহিলা বিষয়ক / যুব উন্নয়ন কার্যালয়
- জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয় (ই-ফাইলের মাধ্যমে)
- বিভাগীয় কমিশনারের কার্যালয়
- মারিপরিষদ বিভাগ

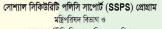


মন্নিপরিষদ বিভাগ ও সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন









গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

## 4. Findings and Analysis

The following analysis is based on baseline and end line survey data on complaint received at Office of District Administration, Upazila Nirbahi Officers' offices, District and Upazila level offices of Social Welfare, Women Affairs and Youth and Sports. Period covered by the baseline survey was from June to August 2019 and End line survey covered October to December 2019. The focus of the pilot initiative was to test through the interventions, if number of lodged social protection related complaints increases and these complaints are properly redressed.

## 4.1 Volume of Grievances and Grievance Resolution

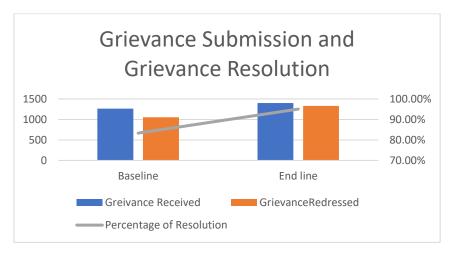
Number of complaints lodged using different modes of grievance submission during the pilot period of 3 months from October to December 2019 was 1399. This is an increase of 10.6% from the data collected during the baseline survey where number of complaints lodged was 1265 (Table 1).

Table 1: Grievance	Submission	and Grievance	Resolution
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	Grievance Received	Grievance Redressed	Percentage of Resolution	
Baseline	1265	1054	83.32%	
End line	1399	1330	95.07%	

The number of grievance redressed during the June to August 2019 period was 1054 which increased to 1330 during October to December 2019. If we consider the percentage of grievance redress with respect to number of grievance submission, we see that rate also increased, during that period, almost a 12% increase (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Grievance Submission and Grievance Resolution



## 4.2 Modes of Grievance

Seven modes of grievance submission were considered for the pilot. From the data (table 2), we can see one consistent picture, that is, grievance submission increased in every mode grievance submission with the most popular mode of grievance submission was Public hearing.

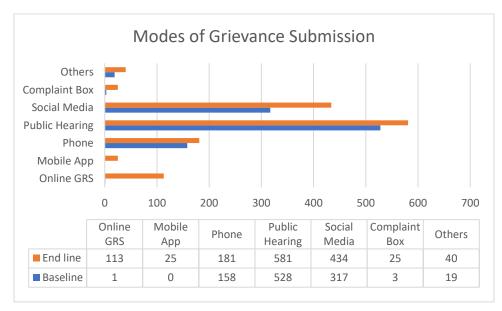
However, the largest increase can be seen in online GRS and Mobile App. From June to August 2019, there was only 1 complaint. However, after the intervention, we see the number jumps to 113 and 25 respectively for Online GRS and Mobile App. The pilot had orientation programmes for the Union Digital Centre (UDC) entrepreneurs of all 73 Unions in Kurigram district. In addition, communication materials were distributed in each wards of all the unions.

Please note that there is some discrepancy found in total number of grievance submission in table 1 and 2 June to August 2019. That is because during that period, no detailed documentation was kept on modes grievance submission in some of the offices.

Table 2: Modes of Grievance Submission

	Mode of Grievance Submission	Baseline	End line	Increase in Percentage
1	Online GRS	1	113	11200.00%
2.	Mobile App	0	25	-
3.	Phone	158	181	14.56%
4.	Public Hearing	528	581	10.04%
5.	Social Media	317	434	36.91%
6.	Complaint Box	3	25	733.33%
7.	Others	19	40	110.53%

Figure 2: Modes of Grievance Submission



## 5. Conclusion

The pilot initiative of the testing the effectiveness of all the existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country was implemented in Kurigram district. The pilot applied several intervention both on demand and supply side. Communication materials (leaflets and posters) were distributed to each and every wards of all 73 unions in Kurigram. Posters were fixed in visible places in Unions. In addition, elected representatives, NGO representatives and UDC entrepreneurs were given leaflets and posters for awareness raising in demand side. Through capacity building initiatives on the supply side, which included Government officials of office of district and upazila Administration, district and Upazila level offices of Social Welfare, Youth and Sports and Women Affairs, Union Digital Centres, elected representatives, NGOs representatives, the pilot initiative formed an effective partnerships which resulted in successful completion the pilot in a relatively short period.

The hypothesis for the pilot was through increased awareness on the demand side and increased capacity on supply side, number of grievance submission and rate of grievance redress would increase. Although, 3 months is a short period for a pilot to have a major impact, data collected through baseline and end line survey proves the hypothesis was correct as both the number of grievances submitted, and percentage of redressed grievances showed a reasonable increase within this short period of time.

The result of the pilot indicates that the existing grievance redress mechanisms present in the country can support the NSSS mandates of establishing a system of complaint management that is able to ensure fair selection of beneficiaries and proper delivery of social protection benefits. However, for a nationwide adaptation of the existing grievance redress mechanisms for mitigating social protection related grievances, replication of this kind of pilot initiatives can play an important role.

#### 5.1 Recommendations

- Massive awareness and confidence building on GRS services among citizens is urgent. In additional to the different means applied in this pilot for raising awareness, other means such as social media, TV scrolls, radio programs, write up on National Media can increase the reach of awareness campaign multifold.
- Mobile data operators can play a vital role in raising awareness using their SMS, data services.
- As seen from the results of the pilot, online GRS is an effective mean of grievance redress. However, for the online GRS to have an effective role, e-filing system needs to be operational in offices. From the experience of the pilot, it was seen number of offices at district and Upazila level do not have e-filing system operational. Steps should be taken for nationwide operationalization of e-filing system in every government offices as soon as possible.
- Capacity building of government officials, especially on online GRS, is needed.
- Pilot exercise such as this one by the Cabinet Division can act as a major confidence building measure. However, the duration of the pilot may be increased for greater impact.

# Grievance Redress System-GRS



# **Concept of Grievance**

- Any cause of complaint regarding public service delivery
- An expression of dissatisfaction, which needs a response.
- It can be real or imaginary
- It may be legitimate or not
- The grievance may be expressed by means of writing, online or oral statement

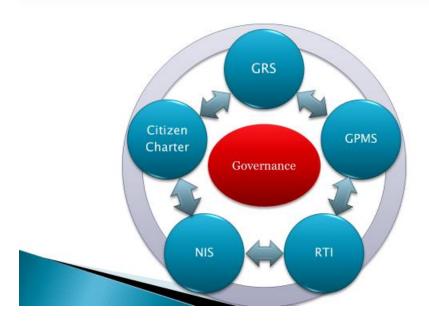
# What is GRS

Grievance redress system is a platform provided by the governance institutions to the citizens to voice their dissatisfaction about disappointing, poor or inadequate performance of the institution and hold it accountable

# Why Grievance Arises

Complaint procedures will be in place for not conforming with the commitments of institution

# GRS in Governance



# **Redress Options**

- > An apology
- > An explanation
- > Assurance, backed up by action and monitoring
- > Action taken to put things right
- > Compensation

# Progress in GRS - 2007

- GRS incorporated as a tranche condition of Supporting the Good Governance programme
- · Circulars issued by Cabinet Division
- Manual GRS operation started in limited area
- · Awareness building activities on GRS took place



# Progress in GRS - 2008

- · Implemented as part of governance programme
- · GRS focal points appointed in all ministries
- Directives issued by Cabinet Division to all the ministries about GRS implementation

# Progress in GRS - 2010

- · Collation of GRS information from all ministries
- · Reports published on the GRS disposal situation
- · Focal Group meetings held
- · Public hearing introduced



# Progress in GRS - 2012

- · Digital GRS developed
- · Digital GRS tested online
- · Initiatives to take TA project for GRS

# Progress in GRS - 2014-15

- TA project for GRS automation
- Study tours for learning international best practices
- Online GRS rolled out to agency level
- Training programs for GRS focal points conducted
- GRS Guidelines prepared
- GRS incorporated as part of GPMS
- · Public hearing officially introduced



# Responsibility of Cabinet Division: Monitoring and Supervision

- Monitoring the activities of GRS in all ministries / Divisions
- Making yearly report
- Resolve the problems if arise
- Assist to dispose the complaints
- Inform the decisions of central committee

# Online GRS



- · Remote Grievance Filing [Online]
- · Grievance Filing from Gate Deposit [Offline]



# Way Forward for GRS Improvement ...

- Needs more stakeholder consultation;
- Needs to be supported by a legal instrument;
- Uniform standard needs to be established for a particular service;
- The capacity of the service provider needs to be taken into account;
- Service Process Simplification exercise needs to be conducted before finalization a service standard;

# Way Forward for GRS Improvement

- New software needs to be developed
- It should be properly integrated with the APA
- Needs to be linked with Citizen's and Client's Charter
- Classification of grievances should be clarified
- Research on grievances for systemic analysis
- Sustainability is necessary

GRS is also about changing the mindset of service providers.

Annex 2: Presentation on Social Protection and GRS





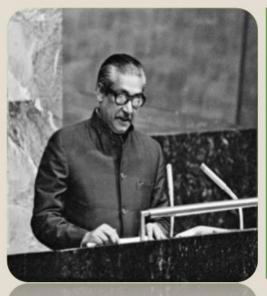
### মোহাম্মদ খালেদ হাসান

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বিশেষজ্ঞ, (উপসচিব) এসসএসপিএস প্রোগ্রাম, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ



জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান

জাতিসংঘ সাধারণ পরিষদের ২৯তম অধিবেশন ২৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৭৪



"......এমন এক বিশ্ব ব্যবস্থা গঠনে বাজ্ঞালি জাতি উৎসর্গীকৃত, যে ব্যবস্থায় সকল মানুষের শান্তি ও ন্যায় বিচার লাভের আকাঙ্খা প্রতিফলিত হবে"

> জাতির পিতা বঙাবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান জাতিসংঘ সাধারণ পরিষদের ২৯তম অধিবেশন ১৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৭৪

### বাংলাদেশের সংবিধান

রাষ্ট্রের অন্যতম মৌলিক দায়িত্ব হইবে পরিকল্পিত অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের মাধ্যমে উৎপাদনশক্তির ক্রমবৃদ্ধিসাধন এবং জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার বস্তুগত ও সংস্কৃতিগত মানের দৃঢ় উন্নতিসাধন, যাহাতে নাগরিকদের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়সমূহ অর্জন নিশ্চিত করা যায়: ... সামাজিক নিরাপত্তার অধিকার, অর্থাৎ বেকারত্ব, ব্যাধি বা পঞ্চাত্রজনিত কিংবা বৈধব্য, মাতাপিতৃহীনতা বা বার্ধক্যজনিত কিংবা অনুরূপ অন্যান্য পরিস্থিতিজনিত আয়ত্তাতীত কারণে অভাবগ্রস্থতার ক্ষেত্রে সরকারী সাহায্যলাভের অধিকার (অনুচ্ছেদ ১৫-ছা)।

# বাংলাদেশের সংবিধান

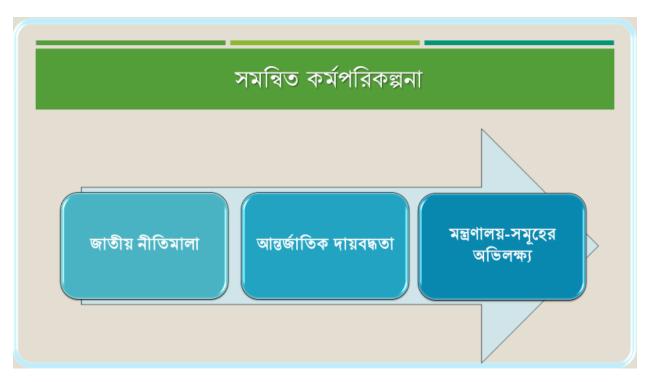
রাষ্ট্রের অন্যতম মৌলিক দায়িত্ব হইবে পরিকল্পিত অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের মাধ্যমে উৎপাদনশক্তির ক্রমবৃদ্ধিসাধন এবং জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার বস্তুগত ও সংস্কৃতিগত মানের দৃঢ় উন্নতিসাধন, যাহাতে নাগরিকদের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়সমূহ অর্জন নিশ্চিত করা যায়: ... সামাজিক নিরাপত্তার অধিকার, অর্থাৎ বেকারত্ব, ব্যাধি বা পঞ্চাত্রজনিত কিংবা বৈধব্য, মাতাপিতৃহীনতা বা বার্ধক্যজনিত কিংবা অনুরূপ অন্যান্য পরিস্থিতিজনিত আয়ত্তাতীত কারণে অভাবগ্রস্থতার ক্ষেত্রে সরকারী সাহায্যলাভের অধিকার (অনুচ্ছেদ ১৫-ছা)।

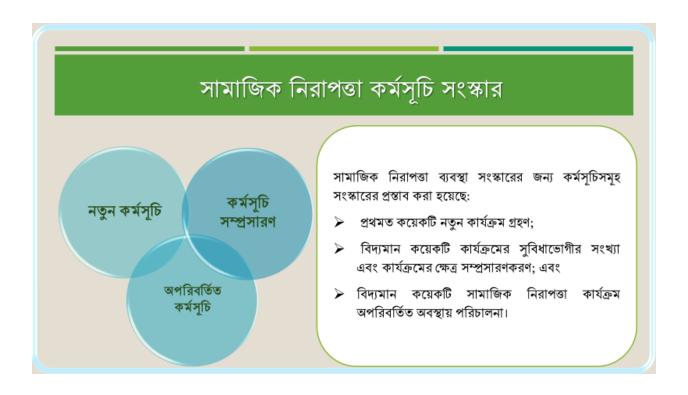
# মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর আহবান

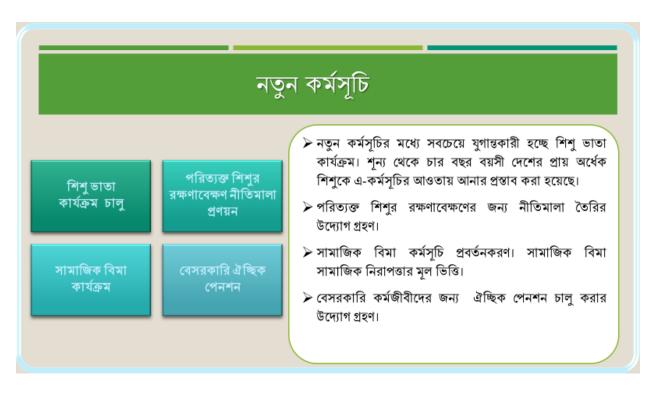
'রূপকল্প ২০২১' কে কেন্দ্র করেই জাতীয় সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কৌশল প্রণীত হয়েছে; এর সফল বাস্তবায়ন আমাদেরকে লক্ষ্য অর্জনের দিকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাবে। আমি আশা করছি, বাংলাদেশের মঞ্চালের স্বার্থে, বাংলাদেশকে জাতির জনকের বহুল আকাঞ্জিত স্বপ্নের 'সোনার বাংলায়' পরিণত করতে এবং বিশ্ব দরবারে বাংলাদেশকে উচ্চাসনে আসীন করতে জাতীয় সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কৌশল বাস্তবায়নে জনগণকে আমরা পাশে পাব।

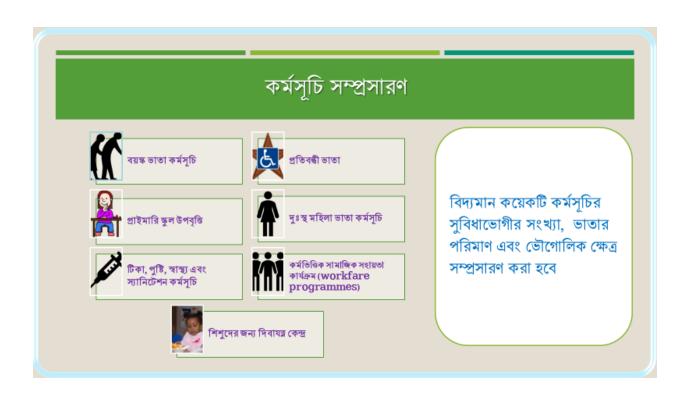
- মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

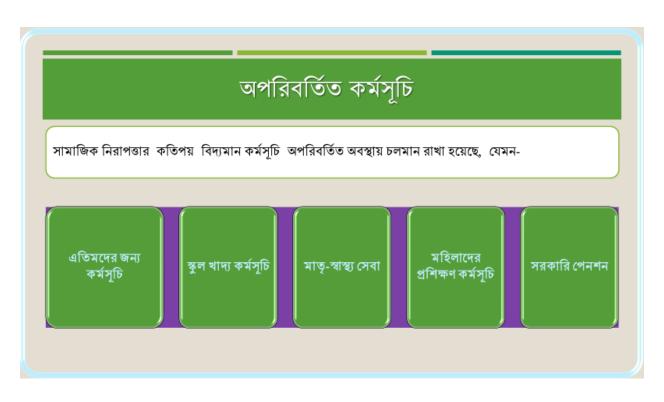










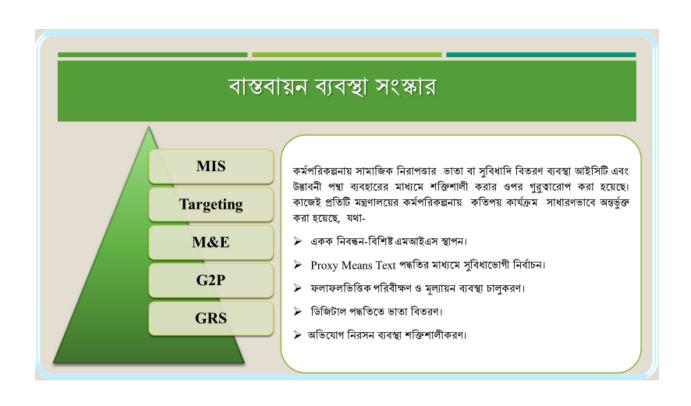


# সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচির অর্থায়ন

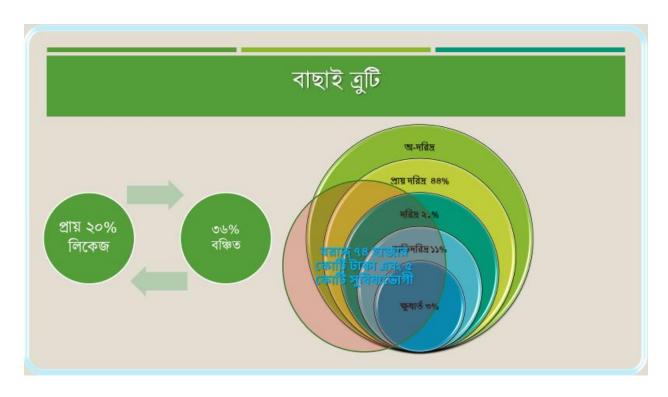
- > সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচিসমূহ অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে সরকারি অর্থায়নে পরিচালিত হয়ে আসছে। কর্মপরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী সরকারি অর্থায়নে সামাজিক ভাতা, কর্ম সহায়তা, মানব-সম্পদ উন্নয়ন এবং সামাজিক ক্ষমতায়ন ইত্যাদি কর্মসূচিসমূহ চলমান রয়েছে।
- সামাজিক বিমা এবং বেসরকারি পেনশন-সংশ্লিষ্ট সুবিধাভোগী এবং বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান-সমূহের প্রদত্ত চাঁদায় পরিচালিত করা যাবে।
- 🕨 সামাজিক নিরাপত্তার আওতা ও পরিধি বিস্তৃত করা হলেও সরকারি ব্যয় খুব বেশি বৃদ্ধি পাবে না।



সামাজিক নিরা	পিত্তা বরাদ্দ (৫	কোটি টাকায়)	
বছর	২০১৭-১৮	402F-29	২০১৯-২০
সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বাজেট	8b,¢\$8	৬৪,৪০৪	৭৪,৩৬৭
মোট জাতীয় ৰাজেট	৩,৭১,৪৯৫	8,৬8,৫৭৩	৫,২৩,১৯০
বাজেটের শতাংশ হিসেবে সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বরাদ্দ	১৩.০৬%	১৩.৮১%	58.25%
জিডিপি	২২,৩৮,৫০০	২৫,৩৭,৮০০	২৮,৮৫,৮৭২
জিডিপি'র শতাংশ হিসেবে সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা বরাদ্দ	Ş.59%	২.৫৩%	₹.৫৮%







# অভিযোগ কি?

- পাবলিক সার্ভিস ডেলিভারি সংক্রান্ত যে কোন অসম্ভুষ্টি কর্তৃপক্ষের নিকট উপস্থাপন করাই হচ্ছে অভিযোগ;
- অভিযোগ বিভিন্ন পন্থায় উপস্থাপন করা যেতে পারে, যথা লিখিত, মৌখিক, অনলাইন, টেলিফোন, সামাজিক মাধ্যম এবং অন্যান্য;
- এটা বাস্তব বা কাল্পনিক হতে পারে। অসম্ভুষ্টির বিষয়টি বাস্তবভিত্তিক না হলেও তাকে অভিযোগ বিবেচনা করা হয়;
- অভিযোগের বিষয় বৈধ বা অবৈধ উভয়ই হতে পারে।

# অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা (GRS)

অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা এমন একটি আনুষ্ঠানিক প্ল্যাটফরম যেখানে জনগণ সরকারি সেবা সম্পর্কে তাঁদের অভিযোগ বা অসন্তুষ্টি প্রকাশ করতে পারে।

এর মূল উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে সরকারি সেবার মান বৃদ্ধি;

যে সকল বিষয়ে অভিযোগ করা যাবে তা সাধারণত সিটিজেন চার্টারের মাধ্যমে নির্দৃষ্ট করা থাকে।



সম্রাট জাহাজ্গীরের ঘণ্টা



# কোরিয়ান ঢোল

জনগণের কণ্ঠস্বর হচ্ছে ঈশ্বরের কণ্ঠস্বর

# প্রতিকার পদ্ধতি ক্ষমা প্রার্থনা বা দুঃখ প্রকাশ ভুল বোঝাবুঝির ক্ষেত্রে প্রকৃত বিষয়টির ব্যাখ্যা প্রদান অভিযোগের কারণ নিরসনে তাৎক্ষণিক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ প্রার্থিত সেবা যথাশীঘ্র প্রদানের প্রতিশ্রুতি এবং বিষয়টি পরিবীক্ষণ প্রযোজ্য ক্ষত্রে ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান

# NSSS-এ অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা "কার্যকর নালিশ ও অভিযোগ নিস্পত্তি ব্যবস্থা প্রতিষ্ঠা করা যাতে করে দেশের সকল নাগরিকই সুবিধাভোগী নির্বাচনের ক্ষেত্রে পুনর্বিবেচনার আবেদন করতে পারে এবং সংশ্লিষ্টদের দুর্ব্যবহার ও প্রতিশ্রুত সুবিধা প্রদানে ব্যর্থতার বিষয়ে যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষকে অবহিত করতে পারে।" [NSSS, পৃষ্ঠা ৭৫]

### NSSS কর্মপরিকল্পনায় GRS কার্যক্রম মন্ত্ৰণালয়/বিভাগ কাৰ্যক্ৰম অগ্রগতি/গ্যাপ একটি দ্বিতীয় প্রজন্মের অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা তৈরি করা যা সামাজিক মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ দ্বিতীয় প্রজন্মের অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা নিরাপত্তা সম্পর্কিত অভিযোগসমূহ প্রতিকার করতে সক্ষম।" তৈরি করা হয়েছে, তবে এটির আরো প্রচারণা এবং সামাজিক নিরাপত্তার কার্যক্রমের সঞ্চো সম্পৃক্ত করা প্রয়োজন। GRS প্রাতিষ্ঠানিককরণে সহযোগিতাঃ ক) UDC সমূহের সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি, খ) স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ UDC সমূহের সক্ষমতা এবং সচেতনতা (LGD) অভিযোগ ব্যবস্থাপনার রেজিস্ট্রার সংরক্ষণ। বৃদ্ধির কার্যক্রম আরো ফলপ্রসূ ও দৃশ্যমান করা প্রয়োজন। স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, ইউনিয্ন পরিষদের মাধ্যমে, বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়কে স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে তাদের কর্মসূচি চালু করার জন্য সমর্থন করছে। NSSS সংস্কার প্রক্রিযার সময়, LGD *জন প্রতিনিতিধের মধ্যে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করবে যাতে* তাঁরা সুবিধাভোগী বাছাইয়ের পরিবর্তিত ব্যবস্থা ও GRS ব্যবহার করে। অন্যান্য মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগসমূহ স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে অভিযোগ গ্রহণ করার ব্যবস্থা করা। ২য় প্রজন্মের অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা স্থাপন করা হয়েছে। অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগের কেন্দ্রীয় অভিযোগ প্রতিকার ব্যবস্থা বিষয়ে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি। সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি ও দাখিলকৃত অভিযোগসমূহের প্রতিকারে সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন রয়েছে।





# পাইলট বাস্তবায়ন পরিকল্পনা

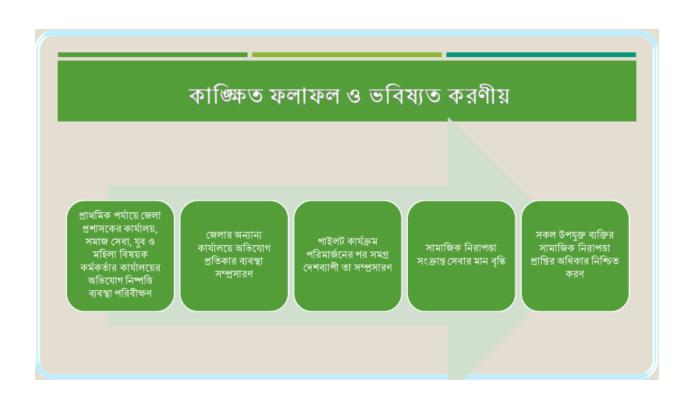
এই পাইলট সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা সংক্রান্ত অভিযোগের মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ থাকবে

### সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি (Supply Side)

- সংশ্রিষ্ট কার্যালয়ের কর্মকর্তাগণ
- ইউনিয়ন ডিজিটাল সেন্টার উদ্যোক্তা
- স্থানীয় জনপ্রতিনিধি ও এনজিও

সচেতনতামূলক প্রচারণার (পোস্টার, লিফলেট) মাধ্যমে চাহিদা সৃষ্টিঃ (Demand Side)

- ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ
- এনজিও









Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) Programme Cabinet Division and General Economics Division Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



