



**SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMS IN BANGLADESH:
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION
PROGRAM FOR THE POOREST (EGPP) PROJECT**

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Abstract:

This research work aim to accomplish an empirical study on the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) scheme of Bangladesh. The objective of this study is to find out whether the EGPP program is promoting the livelihood of the poor people or it remains the same as before. A quantitative approach is applied here as research methods, where data is collected from the primary sources through interview technique and KII. The findings reveal that the purchase power of EGPP beneficiaries has significantly changed and food intake frequency has been increased. It is found that before involvement in EGPP 67.5% of interviewees could manage to have meal twice in a day and 25% could have once in a day. After participation in EGPP the scenario has changed; the percentage of people those could manage to have meal once in a day has gone off and people who could have meal twice in a day reduced to 7.5% but sudden change due to increase of purchase capability above 92.5% people are able to have meal three times in a day. A significant improvement is also found in the case of items of food intake, diversification in food items, quality of food intake, quantity of food intake. Besides, it revealed that social status or social acceptance of the poor peoples of the

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EGPP recipients elevated. Most of the respondents opined positively regarding the improvement of employment scope in the lean season through EGPP program.

Keywords: social safety nets; poverty; employment generation program; the poor; social protection; Bangladesh

1. Introduction

Social safety nets (SSNs) programs are not new in origin; rather, such programs existed since the beginning of human civilization in different form. It has a long history as a protective mechanism for the vulnerable groups that can be traced back as far as Ancient Egypt and the Roman Empire (World Bank, 2000-2010). The English "Poor law of 1601" was a systematic law about the responsibility of state to provide for the welfare of the poor citizens, in which relief was distributed to deserving poor for care, employment accidents, old age and disability until its amendment in 1834 (Khan, 2003). The German Chancellor Bismarck implemented the first national system of social security between 1883 and 1889, which encompassed North American and European initiatives replaced the old German concept of social security after the Second World War. However, social safety nets in Bangladesh, like elsewhere in the world, have two basic objectives: protecting individuals from falling into poverty beyond a certain level through redistribution and correcting market failures. According to UNDP report (2009), since independence of Bangladesh in 1971, when 70 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line, the two major vehicles of social safety nets were food rations and relief work following disasters and other calamities. With the passage of time, when notable progress towards reducing widespread poverty was made, the country had to find better means of targeting. Such realization led to the emergence of new and sophisticated programs and abandonment of programs like food rations. Generally, safety nets are part of a broader poverty reduction strategy interacting with and working alongside of social insurance; health, education, and financial services; the provision of utilities and roads; and other policies aimed at reducing poverty and managing risk.

Bangladesh is very densely populated country and unemployment or lack of wage became very critical problem in the less economically developed area of the country in the lean seasons, especially in the North Bengal this area is generally called Monga affected area (i.e., char area of North Bengal the poor area of Gibandha district, Kurigram district, Lalmonirhat district, Nilphomary district) and other poor area of Bangladesh. In order to ensure or mitigate the suffering of the hardcore people in the

lean season the Government introduced EGPP as a safety-net program (Khandker, Khalily, & Samad. 2010). EGPP is one of the solutions for this seasonal unemployment taken by the government which directly focuses on the seasonal unemployed people and provide workfare cash transfer to eradicate their sufferings during the period. Rapid increasing population of our country and the limited source of job availability have made it more difficult to sustain in a better way. As the population increases in a geometric way, so it makes impossible to provide job for each human being. It cannot be ensured that a person will get a job up to his or her satisfaction level. Social safety net programs initiated to eradicate the poverty level of the poor people and to provide them employment so that they could maintain a certain living standard which helps them to fight poverty. Over the last decade cash transfer (CT) as a safety net program emerged in the developing country to help the poor (Fizbein and Schady, 2009).

For every developing country, it is a great task for the government to provide food for the poor in the scenario of increasing population growth and demand of basic necessities like food, housing, health services and education. Bangladesh government, unlike other developing countries, has various safety net programs to reduce the poverty line and provide basic necessities for the population who are in need of these safety programs. Among the safety net programs Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGD), KBIKHA (Food for Work), Test Relief (TR) and Employment Generation Program for the Poor (EGPP) are core. However, what are the returns of these types of safety net program in Bangladesh? Does EGPP adequately ensuring the means of earning for the hardcore people in the Monga affected area or less developed area in the lean season? Has it been able to change the livelihood of the poorest of the study area? The aim of this study is to discover the answers of these questions.

2. Limitation of the Study

The study is based on empirical data collected from only Santaspur Union Parishod of Nageshwari Upazilla under Kurigram district among 485 Upazila, where EGPP Program is running due to time and resources constrain. Again, collection of primary data from any rural area in Bangladesh is not an easy job. The rural women usually feel shy to sit for interviews, which restrict to get extensive data from them. On the other hand, respondents are not that much interested to talk about and or give answer of sensitive matter like own economic conditions. Moreover, due to illiteracy and fear of giving interview, observation method could have been better for this purpose. But due to time constraint, it was not possible.

3. Methods and Materials

The Research is conducted at the Santoshpur Union of Nageshwari Upazila in Kurigram district of Bangladesh. This study is quantitative in nature, which relies on both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire through interview method from 80 sampled respondents and 10 key informants, who are selected through random sampling procedure. The structured type of questionnaire was set in such a way that it contained definite, concrete and preordinate questions. The given questionnaire is also termed as closed ended as it is categorized in such manner that the respondents had no liberty to express own judgment but to respond in the light of the given categories.

3.1 Data Analysis

The collected data have been analyzed to find out the practical scenario of EGPP Program, the benefits and the expenditure level of the respondent, and finally to suggest some policy implications about the program. Simple statistical tools have been used to data analysis. Data and information are presented in the graphical or chart form as well as in some tabular arrangement by using Microsoft Excel and SPSS.

4. Social Safety Nets Program in Bangladesh

Article 15(d) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh guarantees the right of the sick, unemployed, aged and disabled persons, widows, and orphans to social security and public assistance. The Ministry of Social Welfare is responsible for providing these constitutional rights to the citizens. The ministry is also devoted to fulfill the constitutional obligations of the government relating to the provision of public health (Article 18), equality and opportunity (Article 19) and freedom of association (Article 38). According to the Allocation of Business, the ministry is responsible for formulating National Social Welfare Policy as well as providing assistance to the backward section of the society. As a part of its duty the ministry operates a number of cash based safety net programs namely the old age, widow and disable allowances etc. Moreover, the ministry provides micro-credit and training to the poor, so as to bring them out of the poverty. Various types of Social Safety Nets program are implemented throughout the country.

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2010 reveals that 24.57 percent families of the country have been brought under the coverage of social safety net program. In this coverage, the share of beneficiary families in the rural area is 30.12

percent. Bangladesh Development Series-9 of World Bank titled Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh (2006) noted that only about 4 to 5 million people received some forms of SSN benefits while a BIDS report quoted in the PRSP (2005) indicated that 10 million of the 23.9 million extreme poor having reached by the SSN programs. However, the growing awareness of the importance social safety nets in developing countries has not been translated into effective action because of the failure of traditional social welfare ministries to effectively reach and engage the poor (Conning & Kevane, 2002).

4.1 Types of Social Safety Net Programs in Bangladesh

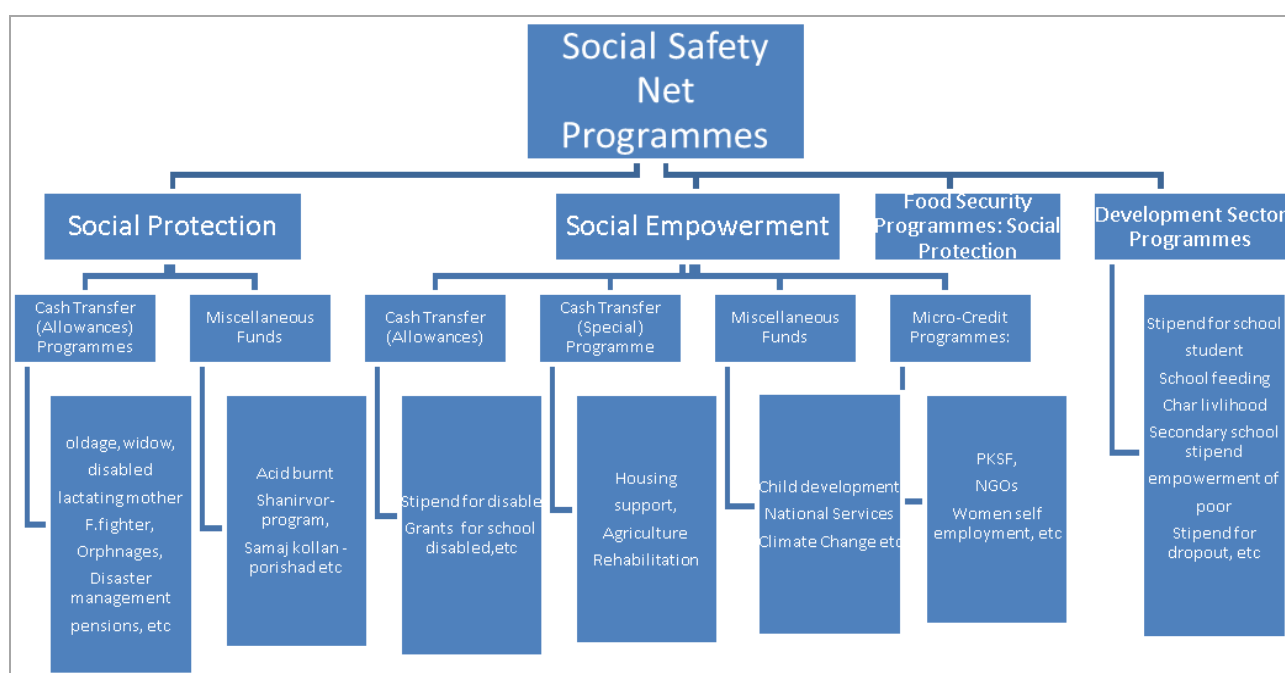


Figure 4.1: Ongoing safety net Programs in Bangladesh

5. EGPP in Brief

The EGPP is an ongoing program of Bangladesh that provides short-term employment to manual workers during lean season over two cycles 80 days work is done. First cycle starts from the month of October to December and second cycle starts from the month of March to April. Among the beneficiaries’ workers 30% is secured for the women. The beneficiaries are needed to work 7 hours in a day and get Tk. 200 (Two hundred) each and they are bound to save Tk. 25 in their respective account which is not withdraw able till 1st July of each year. One Sardar (Leader) is engaged to look after each project who gets extra Tk.50 per day. The Seasonal poverty is rampant in Monga prone and Char areas in Bangladesh. In these regions, poor people remain unemployed and

lead a precarious life during the months from October to December and from March to May, when there is very little or no farm activities. Some of these hardcore poor people do get benefits under a number of government social safety net programs including Cash for Work (CFW), Food for Work (FFW), Test Relief (TR), VGF, and Char livelihood projects. However, the hardcore poor who do not included in government safety net programs remain out of any income sources during those months. For this group of people government has been offering a specially designed daily wage payment basis employment opportunities. Under the program, the hardcore people are being employed during the lean seasons. The International Development association (IDA) supporting EGPP through financing the Main Program Component as well as Operations Support Component.

5.1 Activities of EGPP

The Project is supporting mainly the earth works as short-term employment generation program activities. These activities help the agricultural production, better rural communication, protection during natural disaster etc. The type of sub projects are- i) canal excavating/re-excavating, ii) earthen dam construction/reconstruction, iii) rural road construction/reconstruction, iv) drain construction/ reconstruction to address the water logging, v) earth raising of community institutions like school, graveyard, playground, fish market, vi) earthen shelter for animals to protect against cyclone, vii) excavation of public ponds/fish farms, viii) organic fertilizer production for agricultural application, ix) development of market/helipad x) water reservoirs construction for rain water conservations/drinking water.

5.2 Objective of EGPP Program

The objectives of the EGPP are to

1. Provide short-term employment to the hardcore poor in times seasonal vulnerability; and
2. Develop rural infrastructure by constructing various projects under EGPP.

5.3 Methodology of Allocation of Resources under EGPP

The allocation of resources to the Districts and Upzilas are done by the government on the basis of poverty classification. According to poverty level, 485 Upzilas are classified into 3 broad categories as per poverty map published in 2009 shown in table 1.

Table 1: Allocation of Resources under EGPP

No. of Upazila	Poverty level	Poverty Index	Allocation of Resources
135	Hardcore poor (A)	35% and higher	60%
204	Poor (B)	21-34%	35%
146	Moderate (C)	20% and below	5%

Individual project is selected by Union Parishad and approved by Upazilla Project Implementation Committee. Individual beneficiary gets Taka 175/- per day for his/her labor. Each beneficiary is employed for forty working days in the project in each phase. Vast unemployed and poor people have been employed during lean period under the program. As a result, their purchasing power has been increased and side by side rural infrastructure and road communication has been developed.

5.4 Key Partner of EGPP Program

World Bank is key partner for this program. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has received a credit of U.S \$150 million from the World Bank to support the Employment Generation program for the poorest (EGPP). The EGPP comprises two components namely, the main program component (MPC) of USD 145 million (approx.) which aims to support expansion of and reforms to the program and the operational support component (OSC) of approximately USD 5.00(five) million which aims to provide direct support.

5.5 Allocation for EGPP Program from FY 2009-10 to 2014-15

For ensuring wage for the jobless ultra-poor persons as a means of Social protection allocation for EGPP Program are shown in the table 2.

Table 2: Allocation for EGPP Program from FY 2009-'10 to 2014-'15

Financial Year	Allocation of National Budget in (Crore TK.)	Allocation for Social Safety-net Programs in (Crore Tk.)	Allocation of EGPP Program in (Crore Tk.)
2009-10	94,140	13,845.27	1,176
2010-11	132,170	19,496.99	1,000
2011-12	163,589	22,556.05	1,000
2012-13	191,738	22,750.55	1,200
2013-14	222,491	25,371.35	1,400
2014-15	250,506	30,767	1,500

Source: www.modmr.gov.bd

5.6 Selection procedure or requirements for the Beneficiary in EGPP

- a) A person irrespective of sex at the age between 18 years to 60 years old who does not have 0.10 acre of own land excluding homestead and low income person who's monthly income is below Tk. 4000/- or annual income is on and average below Tk. 48,000/- having no pond for fish-culture and he/she is an unskilled worker can be the beneficiary of EGPP.
- b) The person cannot be beneficiary of any other social safety-net program of the Government.
- c) Among the beneficiaries 33% will be female but if the female member is died or unable to perform his work any other family member can work instead of the female worker.
- d) The union committee will inform about the deadline for selection of beneficiaries of the program through Ward Member, Local Bank, Post Office, school/College and Local Elites.
- e) If a person is able to fulfill the requirements fixed by the concerned ministry can apply for beneficiary in the prescribed way to the concerned Ward Member.
- f) The beneficiary will be selected primarily by the Union Committee at the same time the Union Committee prepares a waiting list of beneficiary as per the rule.

6. Research Findings and Discussion

To complete the research objectives mentioned in chapter one, data have been collected from 40 beneficiaries (respondents) and 10 key informants of Santoshpur Union Parishads of Nageshwari Upazila. In this section, the findings of field survey have been analyzed to demonstrate the impacts and implications for the EGPP program on selected beneficiaries in the study area and to identify the factors influencing the operations of the program based on selected indicators.

6.1 Research Area and the allocation for EGPP

Santoshpur is a union of Nageshwari Upazila under Kurigram district of Bangladesh. Total land area of this union is 74.53 square miles, population 29,646, density of population 3.38, literacy rate is 33%. This is one of the Manga-prone upazila of the North Bengal. Rice is the main crop of this upazila; jute is the second largely produced crop of this upazila other than those two crops potato, mastered, vegetables and spices also produced in this area. Agriculture is the main occupation in this upazila.

6.2 Year wise allocation for EGPP for Nageshwar Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishod

Starting from the year 2008-09 to 2014-15 number of beneficiaries and amount allocation for Nagashwari Upazilla and Santoshpur Union Parishod are shown in the figure below:

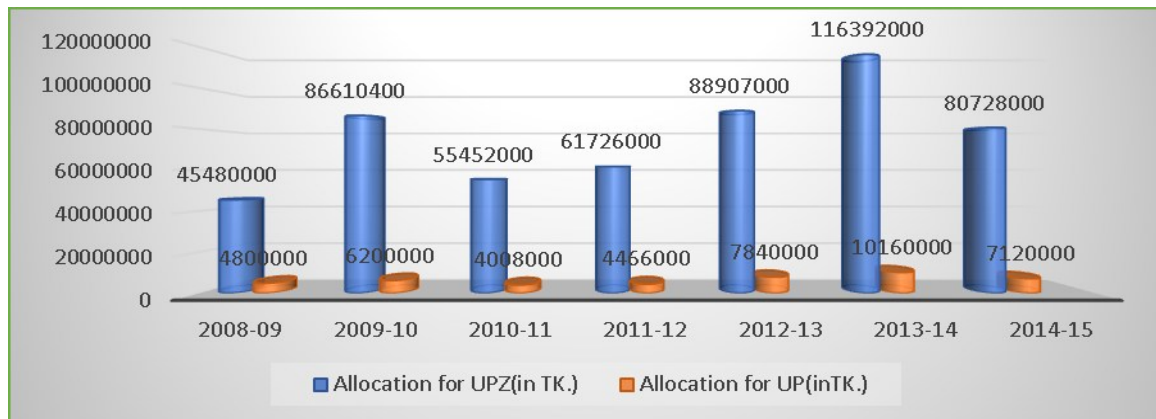


Figure 01: Year wise compared allocation for Nageshwari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishod

The figure 01 Shows year wise allocation of budget for Nageaswari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishod for EGPP. In the figure highest allocation both for Nageshwari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishod happened in the year 2014-15 and lowest allocation for Nageshwari Upazila happened in the year 2008-09 and for Santoshpur Union Parishod happened in the year 2011-12. In the year 2014-15 for both the cases it has been decreased compared with previous year (2013-14)

6.3 Year wise beneficiaries selected of Nageshwari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishad

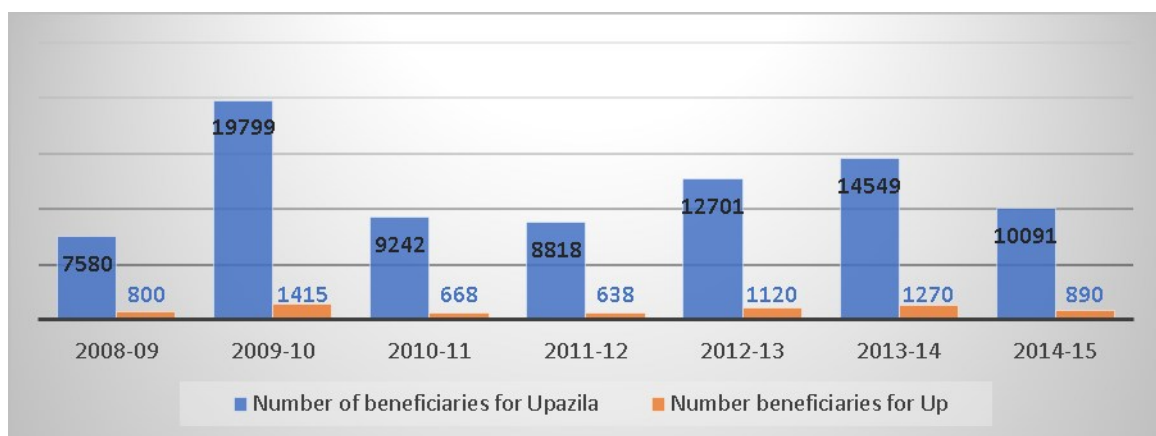


Figure 02: Year wise compared selected beneficiaries of Nageshwari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishad

The figure 02 shows that in the year 2009-10, highest number of beneficiaries were selected both for Nageshwari Upazila and Santoshpur Union Parishad and lowest number of EGPP beneficiaries in the case of Nageshwari Upazila selected in the year 2008-09, in the case of surveyed area that is Santoshpur Union Parishad selected in the year 2011-12. In the year 2014-15 for both the cases it has been decreased compared with previous year (2013-14)

6.4 Socio-demographic Profile of the Respondents

The different particulars of the respondents especially age, occupation, household size and spouse status have been analyzed to show vulnerability of the hard core poor people in the family and society.

6.4.1 Age of the Respondents

The age of the respondents is categorized into five age groups (25-29, 30-34, 40-44 and 45-49).

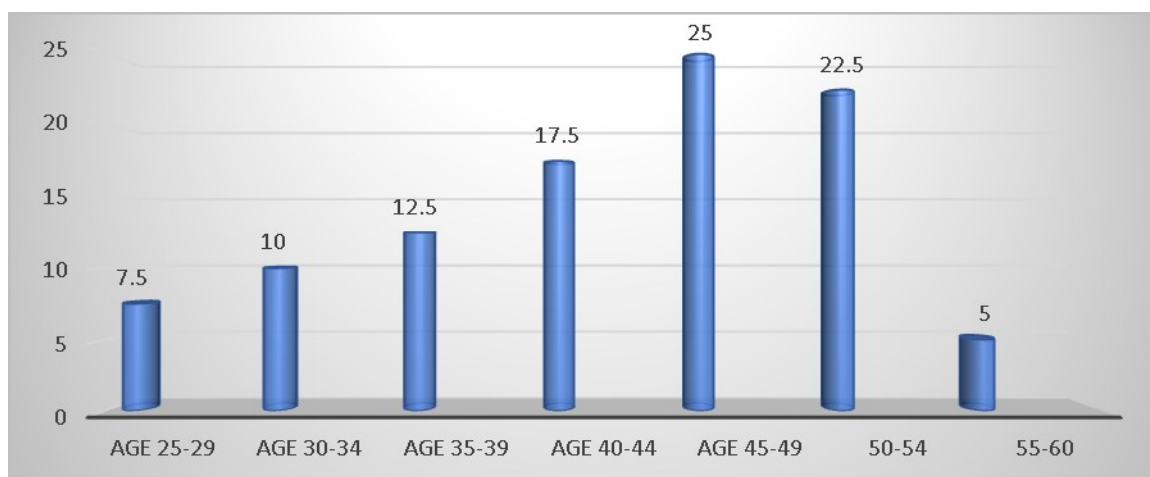


Figure 03: Age of respondent beneficiaries

The figure 03 shows most of the beneficiaries of EGPP program are from the age of 45-49, which indicates that the older persons are the beneficiaries of this program and the young persons are not interested or not attracted by this program. Among the age groups percentage of beneficiaries are highest in the age group 45-49, and 55-60 is the lowest age group. Percentage of beneficiaries from age group 25-29 to 45-49 gradually goes up than from age group 45-49 to 55-60 goes down.

6.4.2 Occupation Status of the beneficiaries

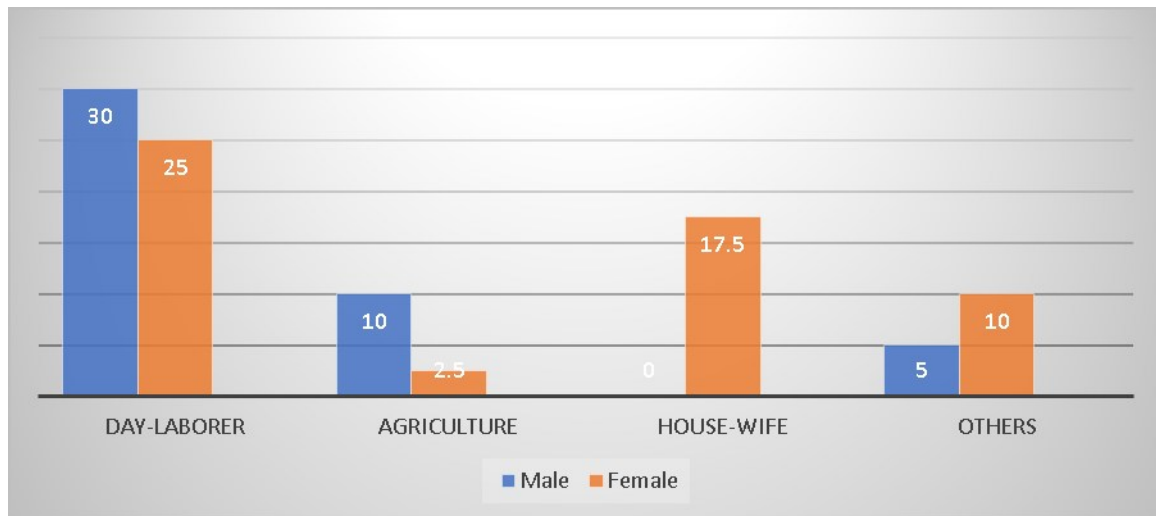


Figure 04: Occupation Status of the respondents

The figure 04 shows that among the beneficiaries by profession day laborer is the highest both for male and female people, housewife is the second highest, agriculture is the third highest profession and percentage of women those came from agriculture is the lowest which shows availability of job for the day laborer is very low and this indicates greater portion of unemployed people in the surveyed area.

6.4.3 Family size of the beneficiaries

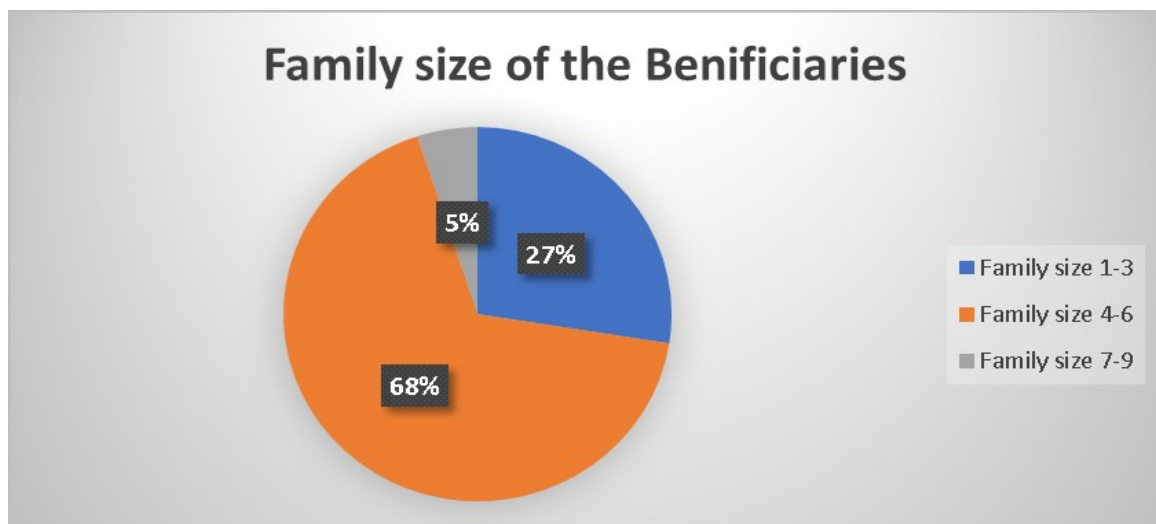


Figure 05: Family size of the beneficiaries

The figure 05 shows that family size of 68% beneficiary is 4-6 persons which is the highest. Family size of 27% beneficiary is 1-3 persons. Family size of 5% beneficiary is 7-

9. So, most of the beneficiary has family of moderate size that is 4-6 persons and large size of family in the surveyed area is less which indicates good sign in respect of reducing number of member in a poor family.

6.4.4 Spouse status of the beneficiaries

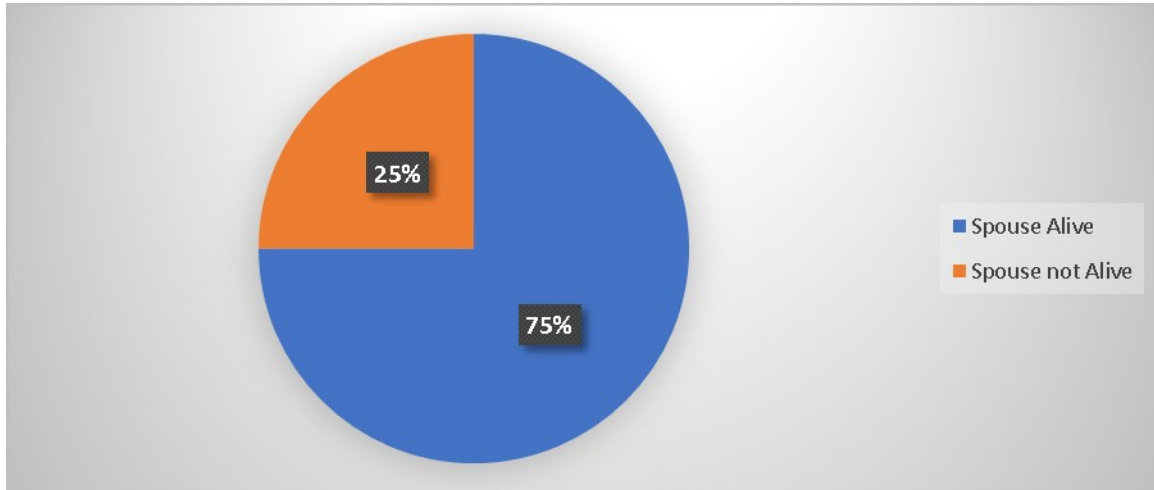


Figure 06: Spouse status of the beneficiaries

The figure 06 shows most of the beneficiaries of EGPP having their spouse alive only 25% beneficiaries do not have their spouse alive. The figure shows persons of both category are vulnerable regarding managing their livelihood.

6.4.5 Percentage of male & female who does not have their spouse alive

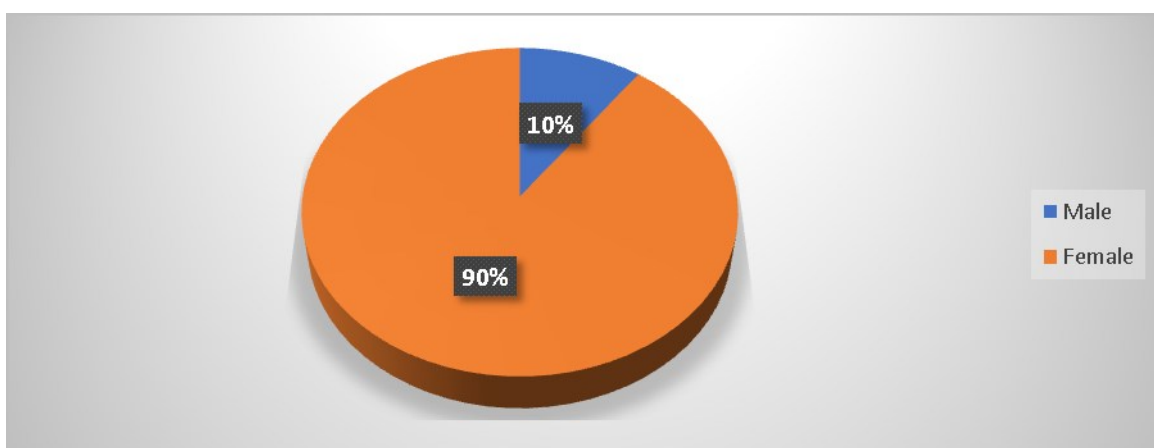


Figure 07: Percentage of male and female who does not have their spouse alive

The figure 07 shows that most of the male beneficiary of EGPP have their spouse alive and their percentage is 90%, on the contrary most of the female beneficiary does not

have their spouse alive and in absence of their spouse the female beneficiaries engaged themselves in EGPP for ensuring their livelihood.

6.5 Frequency of food intake by the beneficiaries

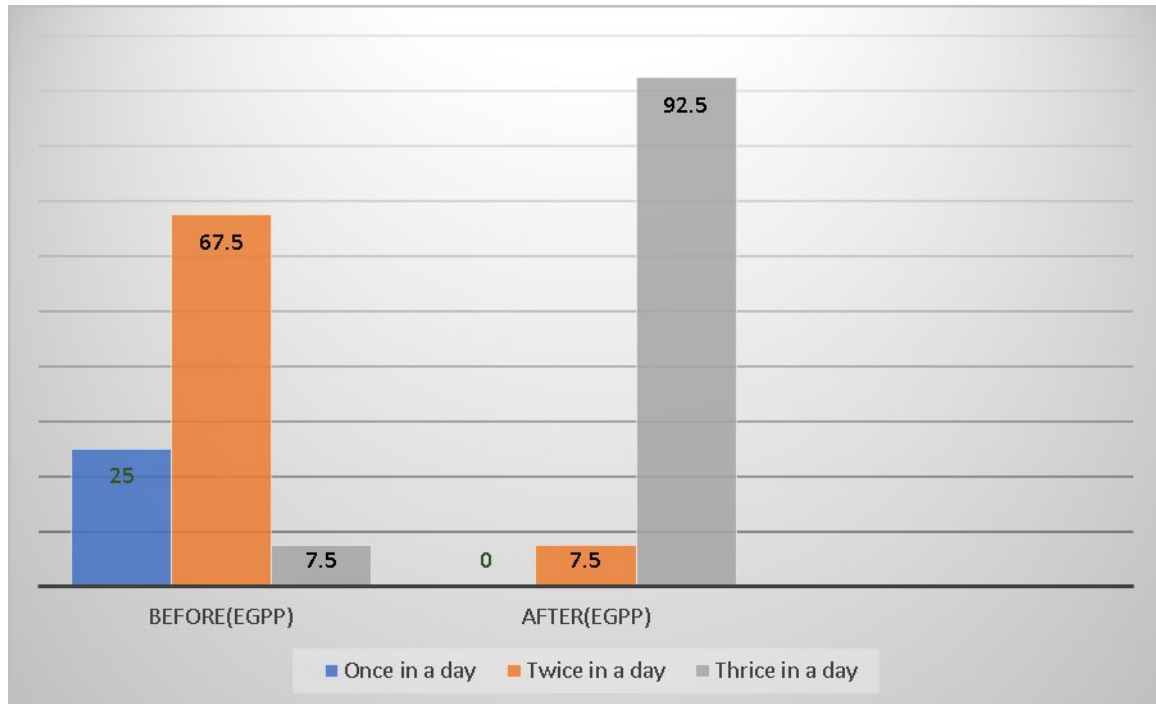


Figure 08: Food intake before and after involvement in EGPP

The figure 08 shows that before involvement in EGPP 67.5% beneficiary among the interviewee could manage to have meal twice in a day, and 25% beneficiary could manage to have meal once in a day where 7.5% beneficiary could manage to have meal once in a day and after involvement in EGPP the scenario has been changed the percentage of people those could manage to have meal once in a day has gone off and percentage of people who could manage to have meal twice in a day also reduced to 7.5% but sudden change due to increase of purchase capability above 92.5% people are able to have meal three time in a day which shows very significant change in purchase power of the beneficiaries.

6.6 Improvement in item of food intake

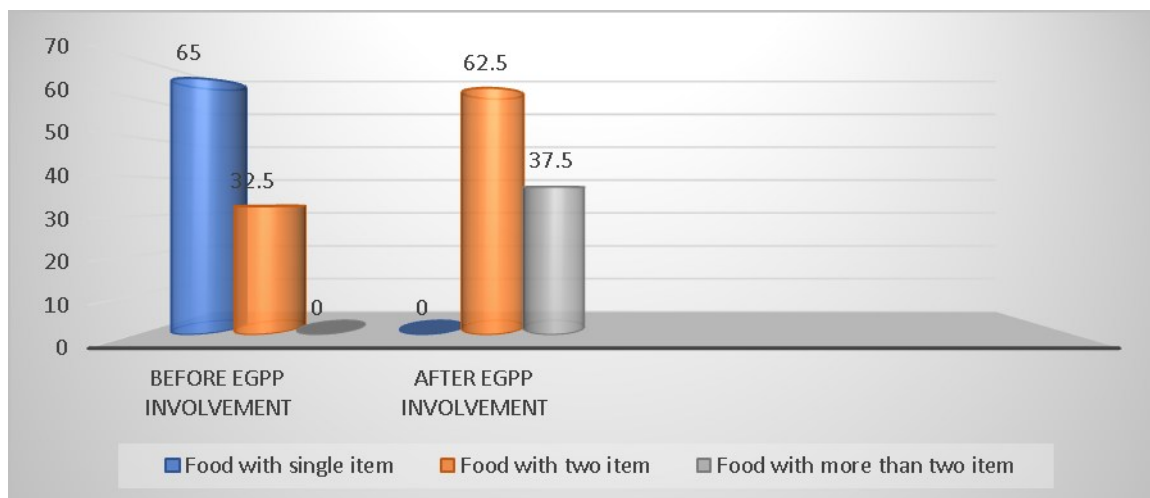


Figure 09: Improvement in item of Food intake

The figure 09 shows that before involvement in EGPP, 65% beneficiaries could have single item during taking food, 32.5% could have two item during taking food and none of them could have more than two item during taking food but after involvement in EGPP, 62.5% person of the beneficiaries could have two items during taking their food and more than 37.5% could have more than two items of during taking their food which indicate clear sign of improving purchasing power of the beneficiaries after involvement in EGPP.

6.7 Diversification in food item before and after involvement in EGPP

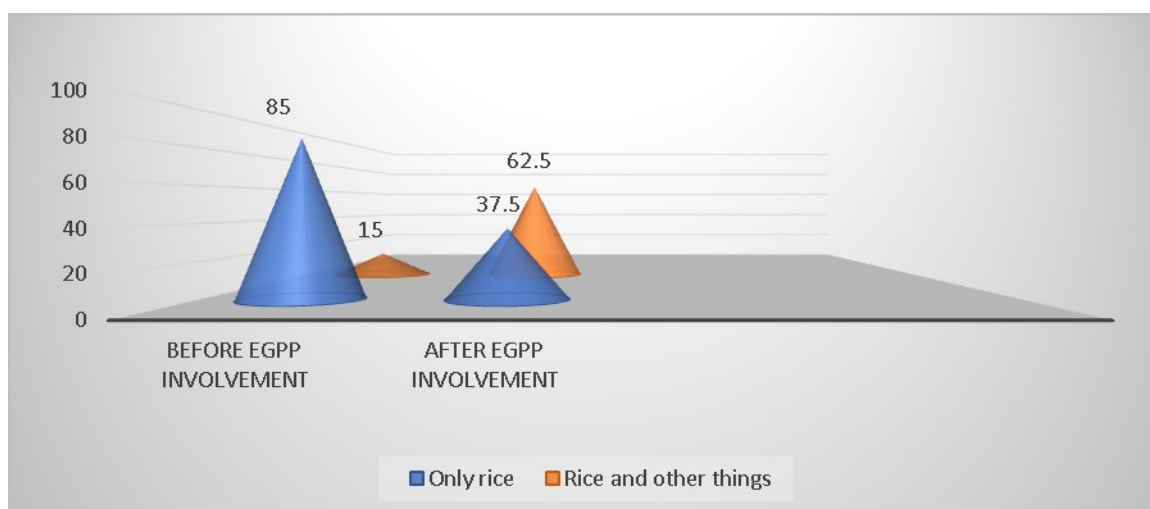


Figure 10: Diversification of food taking of the beneficiaries

The figure 10 shows that before involvement in EGPP, 85% beneficiaries could have only rice and 15% beneficiaries could have rice and other additional food stuffs such as biscuits, tea etc. as their food. After involvement in EGPP, 37% beneficiaries taking rice as main food in addition to rice 62.5% beneficiaries are taking biscuits, tea etc. in addition to rice as their food which indicate after meeting their hunger they are taking extra food such as biscuits, tea etc.

6.8 Rice bowing frequency before and after involvement in EGPP

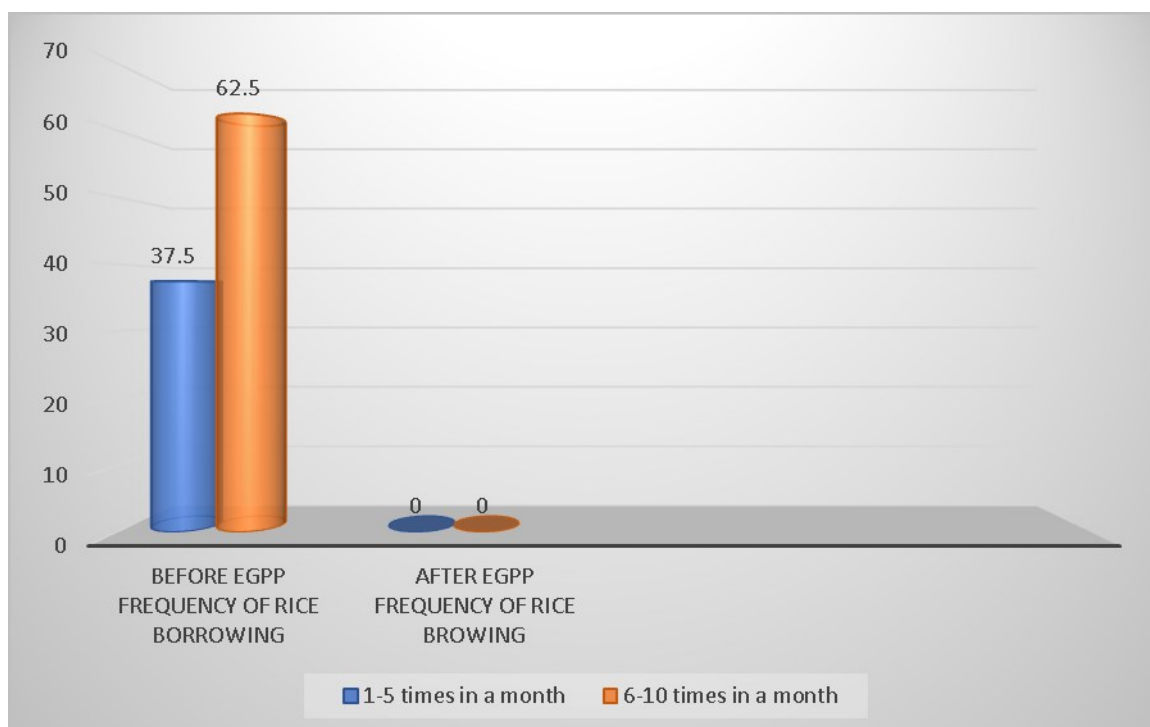


Figure 11: Changes in rice borrowing before and after involvement in EGPP

The figure 11 shows that before involvement in EGPP, 37.5% people had to borrow rice 1-5 times in a month from others and 62.5% people had to borrow rice 6-10 times in a month from others but after involvement in EGPP, no beneficiary is borrowing rice from others during those months when EGPP is going on. This indicates that EGPP program improved lively hood of the beneficiaries in its operation time so this Program is very significant for the poor and jobless peoples of the surveyed area during lean period.

6.9 State of food purchasing capabilities before and after involvement in EGPP

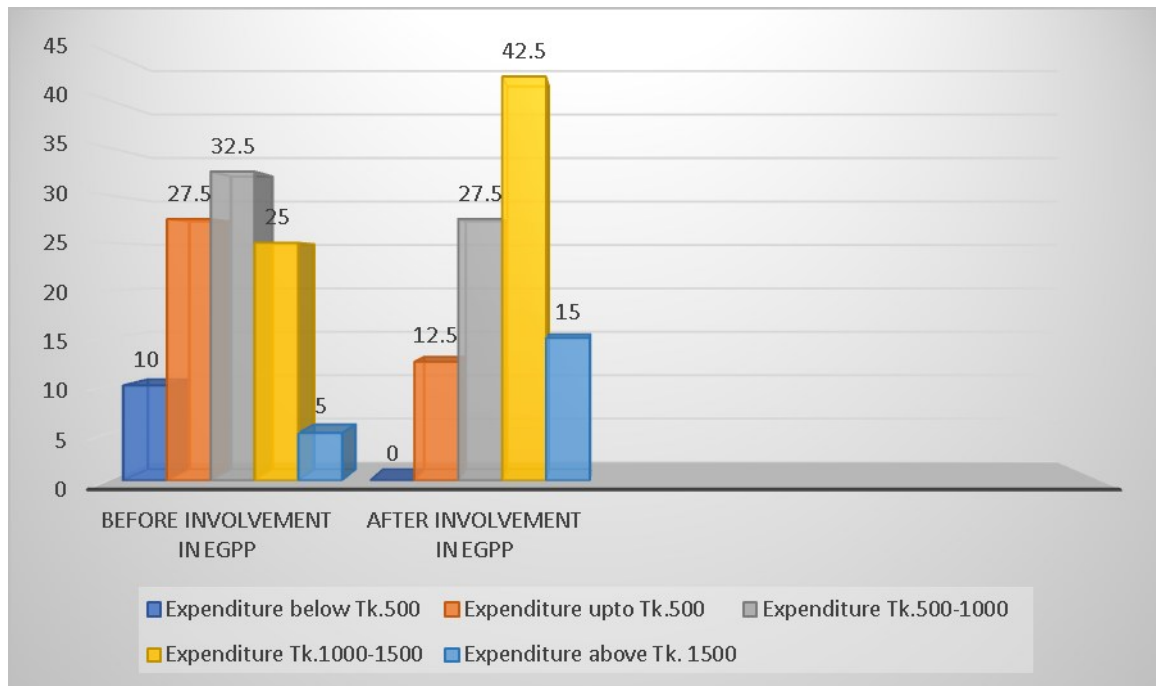


Figure 12: Improvement in food purchasing capabilities by the beneficiaries (in %)

The figure 12 shows that before involvement in EGPP program, 10% beneficiaries spent below Tk.500 in a month for their food, 27.5% beneficiaries spent up to Tk. 500 in a month for their food, 32.5% beneficiaries spent Tk.500-1000 in a month for their food, 25% beneficiaries spent Tk. 1000-1500 in a month for their food and 5% beneficiaries spent more than Tk.1500 in a month for their food. After participation in EGPP, it is seen that 12.5% beneficiaries can spent up to Tk. 500 in a month for their food, 27.5% beneficiaries can spend Tk.500-1000 in a month for their food, 42.5% beneficiaries can spend Tk.1000-1500 in a month for their food and 15% beneficiaries can spend above Tk. 1500 in a month for their food which indicates increase in food purchase capabilities of the beneficiaries.

6.10 Medicine Purchase ability of the beneficiaries

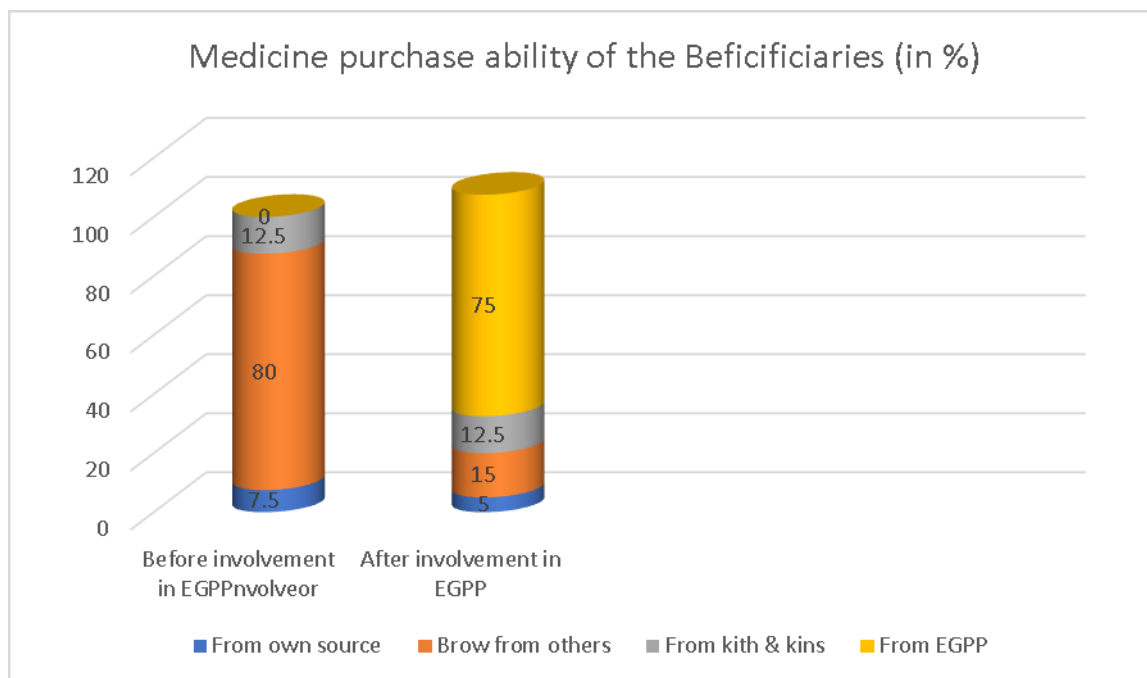


Figure 13: Change in capability in medicine purchase before and after involvement in EGPP

The figure 13 shows that before involvement in EGPP, 7.5% beneficiaries could purchase medicine by their own, 80% beneficiaries need to borrow to purchase medicine and 12.5% beneficiaries could purchase medicine for them with the help of their kith and kin. After involvement in EGPP, 5% beneficiaries can purchase medicine from their own fund other than EGPP, 15% beneficiaries need to borrow money for purchasing medicine, 12.5% beneficiaries can purchase medicine by the help of their kith and kin and 75% beneficiaries can purchase medicine for them by the money which they get from allowance of EGPP. So, EGPP make them able to purchase medicine by their own money. Before involvement in EGPP almost every beneficiary need to get their cloths by the help of others (such as by kith and kin, other member of family, by the help of other people but after involvement in EGPP their condition has been changed.

6.11 Cloths purchasing source of the beneficiaries

The figure 14 shows after involvement in EGPP, 8% beneficiaries can purchase cloth for them by the help family members, 15% beneficiaries can purchase cloth for them by the help of their kith and kin, 22% beneficiaries can purchase cloth for them from other source and 55% beneficiaries can purchase cloth for them by the allowance of EGPP which shows huge change in their purchase power. While taking interview, it was

known that before involvement in EGPP most of the persons did not possess any dignity in their family or in the society but after their involvement in EGPP their social status has been changed.

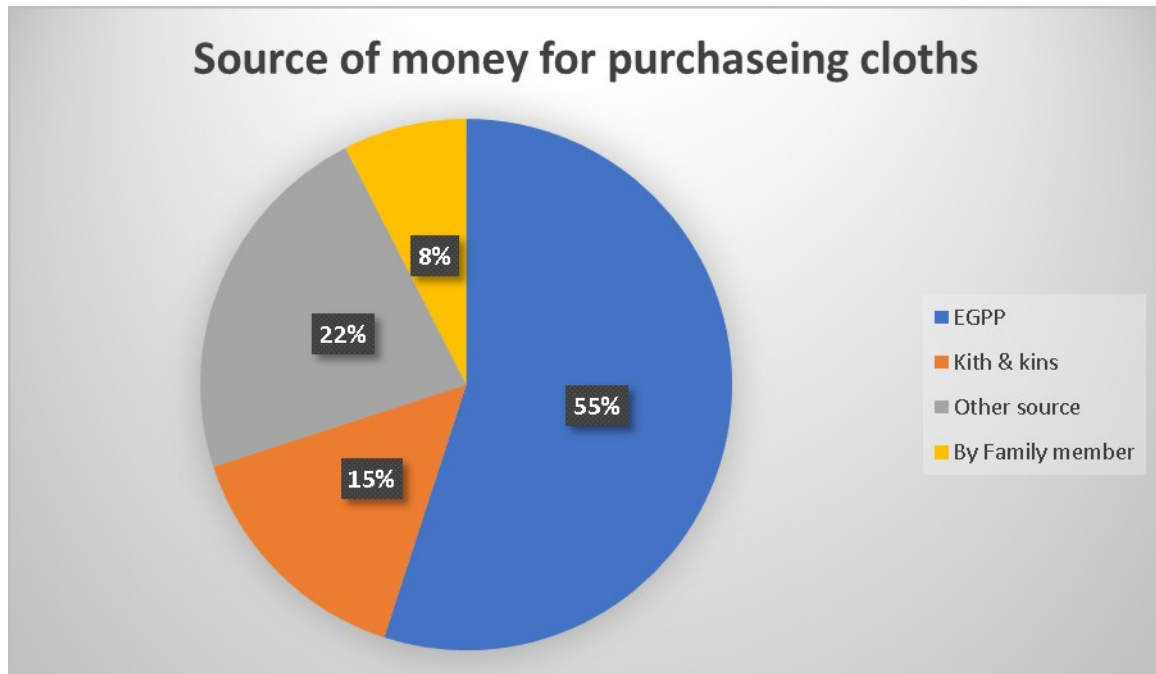


Figure 14: Source of money for purchasing cloths for the EGPP beneficiaries after involvement in EGPP

6.12 EGPP in improving family and social status

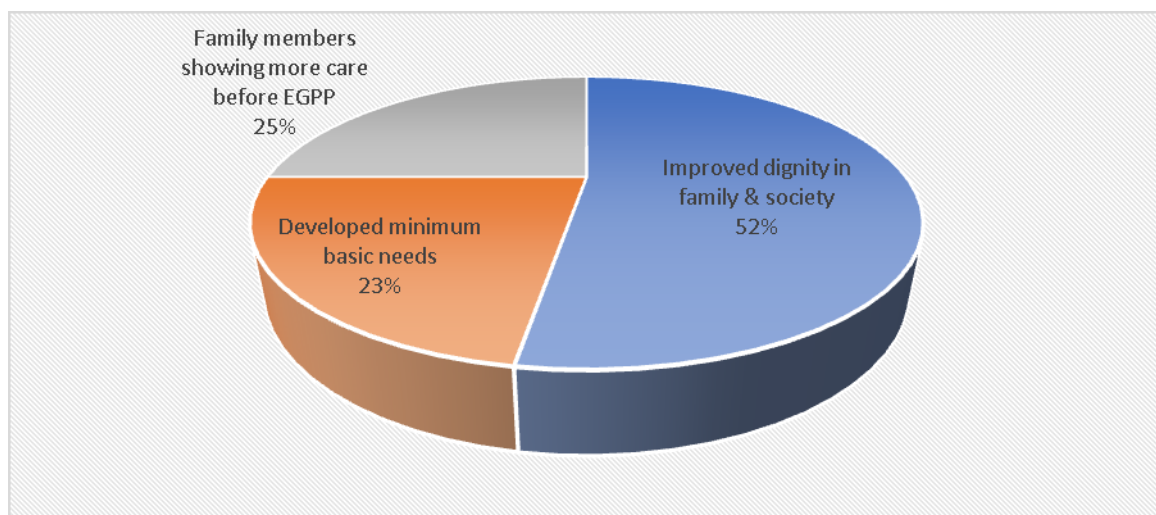


Figure 15: Change in status of the beneficiaries after involvement in EGPP

The figure 15 shows that after involvement in EGPP, in the case of illness family member of 25% beneficiaries take more care before EGPP involvement, in the case of

23% beneficiaries, they could be developed their minimum basic needs and in the case of 52% beneficiaries they could improve their dignity in their family and society. This figure indicates after involvement in EGPP social and family status of beneficiaries has been changed which is very significant.

6.13 Food intake effect of EGPP

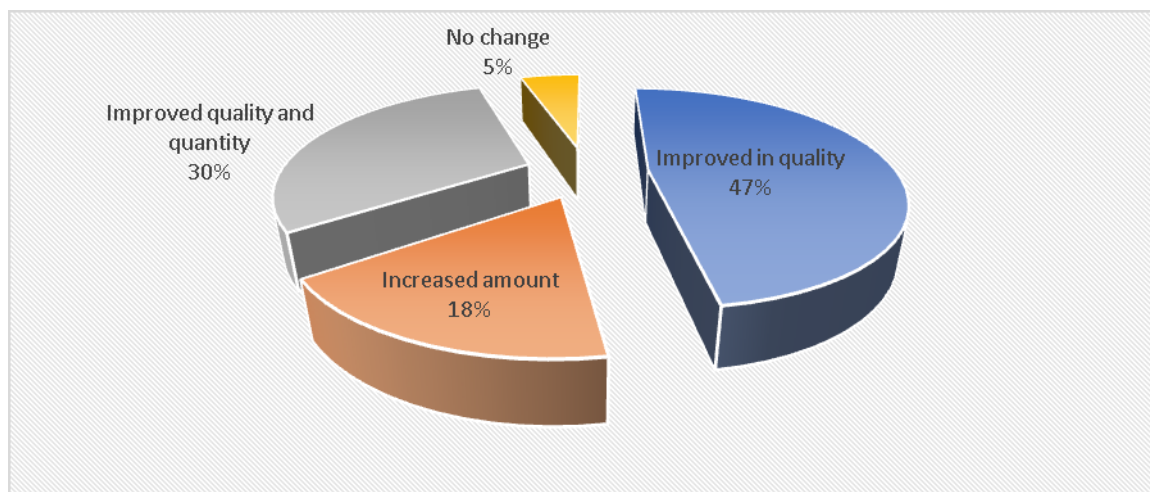


Figure 16: Food intake effect of EGPP

The figure 16 shows after involvement in EGPP only in the case of 5% beneficiaries there is no change in food intake effect, in the case of 30% beneficiaries quality and quantity of food has been improved, where in the case of 18% beneficiaries the amount of food has been increased and in the case of 47% beneficiaries' quality of food has been improved.

6.14 Expectation of EGPP by the beneficiaries

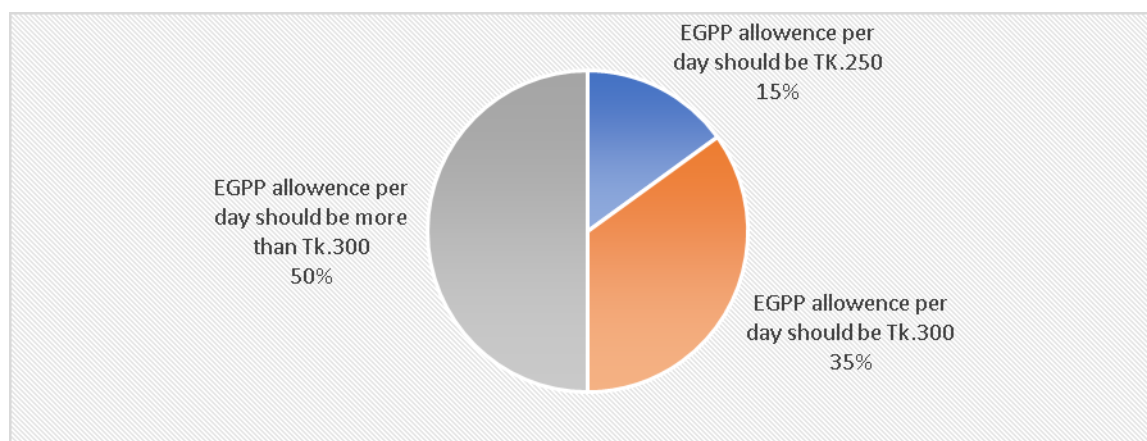


Figure 17: Expectation of EGPP allowance by the beneficiaries

The figure 17 shows that among the beneficiaries of EGPP, 15% expect that the EGPP allowance should be Tk.250 per day, 35% beneficiaries expect that the EGPP allowance should be Tk.350 and most of the beneficiaries that is 50% beneficiaries expect that EGPP allowance should be more than Tk.300.

6.15 Opinion of key informant about EGPP

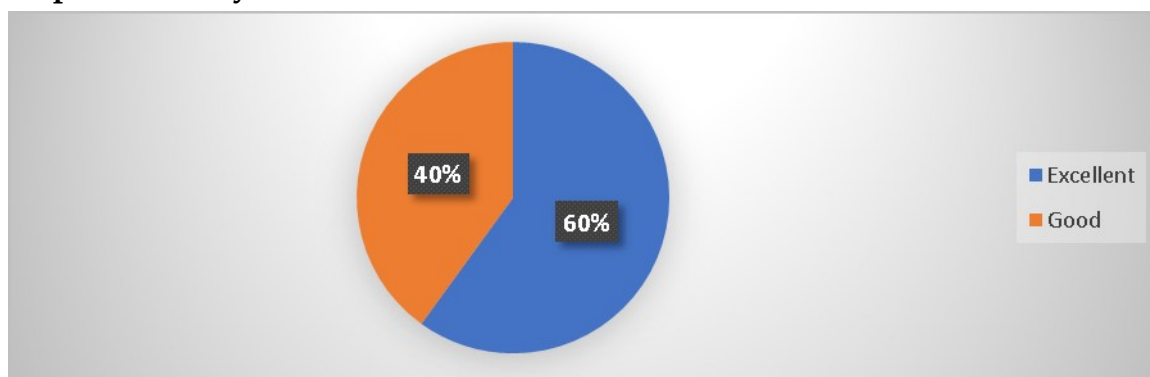


Figure 18: Opinion of key informant about EGPP

The figure 18 shows that most of the key informant opines positively about the effectiveness of EGPP in respect of removing poverty, ensuring means of subsistence and developing small but essential infrastructure of village is significant. Among the key informant (from different profession and class) 40% thinks that EGPP is good and 60% thinks that EGPP program is excellent for reducing poverty in the society.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) is a fruitful endeavor taken by the government of Bangladesh in a view to ensure livelihood of hard core people of Monga-prone, river erosion char area and economically insolvent people of the country in the lean season when scope of work for the daily labour is scarce for less efficient workers who are not strong enough to work like skilled and strong person mainly get benefit of this EGPP, the other beneficiaries are aged, widow who are not getting widow allowance and husband neglected women. Besides, village infrastructure development also done by this program which helps to mobilize economic activities of rural areas. The allowance of this program at present is Tk. 200 which need to be increased immediately to accommodate basic needs for the hardcore poor people. Effective supervision by using information communication technology, extension of its coverage, amount of wage, effective training for the workers and active community

participation can make this program effective. There are some policy recommendations for the program to get utmost returns to the society as a whole, which are:

A. Allowance of EGPP needs to be increased: Present per day allowance is Tk.175 which is in-sufficient for accommodate basic expenditure of person. Moreover, for low allowance most of the beneficiaries of EGPP are aged or who have much demand in the daily labour market are the workers or beneficiaries of EGPP. So, it would be better if there is an arrangement of involving two categories of workers one skilled or young worker and their allowance should be not less than Tk.300 and unskilled worker and their allowance should be at least Tk.250 day which will ensure livelihood of skilled and non-skilled workers in the Monga-prone areas or less economically developed area.

B. Increase of Coverage: At present coverage of this program is very small which is needed to be extended. It is found that the total population of surveyed area is 29,646 and number of beneficiaries in 2014-15 is only 890.

C. Other social safety-nets program should be enlarged: During survey, it is found that though there are many widow and old persons, they are not included by respective Social Safety-net program. Therefore, other social protection program like old age allowance, widow allowance should be extended.

D. Training program for the beneficiaries: Training for different work in developing different infrastructure in required avoiding wastage of government money or making more efficient use of allotted government money.

E. Payment of allowance can be made in more easy and speedy way: The beneficiaries need to go Upazilla Sador to get their allowance, which can be easier and less costly by using Union Digital Center or by using mobile banking.

F. Arrangement of Technical Education Program for the Young age group people: Portion of EGPP allocation can be used for making jobless young people trained in technical education those skilled portion of people can be used very significantly for construction and development of village infrastructure.

G. Community Participation: Ensuring active community participation of this program can be resulted in better employment opportunities for the hardcore poor people of Monga-prone areas.

7.1 Implication of Future Research

This study has examined the impacts and implication of the program. The findings have identified the areas where further improvement is needed for fruitful program. Therefore, in-depth research on that area will make more effective result. Future research may also be conducted to explore some of important issues like management

of fund, efficiency of the beneficiaries, and sustainability of infrastructure done by this program.

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