

## Ideas to Reduce Bangladesh's Poverty through Growth and Entrepreneurship

- Continue emphasis on worker service exports.
- Expand micro-credit particularly for women entrepreneurs.
- Strengthen land administration to protect poor farmers from predatory land grabbers.
- Increase public spending for rural electrification and irrigation.
- Life cycle based disease prevention and curative healthcare services.
- Extend National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) especially targeting women.
- Improve working conditions to attract more women to the civil service.
- Create a business challenge fund for rural entrepreneurs.
- Safe and affordable transport system to increase women's mobility.
- Run more buses with reserved seats for women or women only buses.
- Operate women only buses.
- Increase bus services for girls' schools and colleges in all cities.
- Implement monitoring mechanisms to measure impact of public policies and programmes, particularly from the gender equality perspective.
- Undertake massive awareness raising to stop all kinds of discrimination against dalits and excluded communities.
- Prioritize young, domestic entrepreneurs in acquiring government tenders of logistic supports of development projects.
- Allocate free access to utility services for Dalits.
- Integrate sexual minority groups in the national social protection mechanisms.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms and management capacity to ensure an effective multi-sector HIV/AIDS response.
- Provide every disabled child with a Child Disability Benefit.
- Relocate children with disabilities from the street.
- Expand education program for hearing and visually impaired children.
- Provide a monthly grant of Taka 800 for children (up to age 4) of poor, vulnerable families.
- Provide a monthly school stipend of Taka 240 for all primary and secondary school going children belonging to the poor and vulnerable households.
- Provide a monthly disability benefit of Taka 800 to children suffering from disability.
- Provide a monthly disability benefit of Taka 800 for working age population suffering from disability.
- Consolidate all cash-based and food-based schemes within the Employment Generation Program for the Poor (EGPP) by 2018.
- Provide financial support to vulnerable women - widows, divorced, destitute, single mother, and unemployed single women.
- Expand Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (MHVS).

- Set up a comprehensive pension system.
- Index all cash transfers to inflation rate.
- Create a Single Registry Management Information System to identify the extreme poor for better targeting of public provisions.
- Strengthen government to citizen (G2C) safety net payment through mobile banking.
- Develop a nationwide complaints and grievance mechanism.
- Government's VGF/VGD programs to emulate BRAC's ultra-poor graduation program.
- Free distribution of water and healthcare.
- Distribute khas lands to the homeless and landless.
- Invest in building more rural roads to generate employment e.g. transport worker.
- Training women in livestock, poultry and good agricultural practices.
- Enhance access to health facilities through community clinic.
- Setting a price for milk producers at the national level.
- Provide safe drinking water in urban slums.
- Develop a solar water pasteurizer system for purification of at least 10 liters of water.
- Implement Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100.
- Increase social safety net system (direct cash transfers).
- Promote livestock farming for the landless.
- Leverage public private partnerships (PPP) to use government's resources for SSNs.
- Provide budgetary support to write-off bad micro-credit debts.
- Offer employment opportunities to secondary school students.
- Reduce barriers for setting up RMG factories in new areas of Bangladesh.
- Provide support to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), particularly those engaged in fashion and electronics.
- Implementation of different plans, projects and initiatives under the annual development plan (ADP).
- Establishment of community led housing for the urban poor.
- Scale up Community Development Committees (CDCs) savings scheme for the urban poor.
- Replicate and modify, where needed, TUP BRAC's Targeting the Ultra-Poor (TUP) Program.
- Replicate and modify, where needed, REOPA Rural Employment Generation for Public Assets (REOPA).
- Replicate and modify, where needed, UPPR Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction (UPPR).
- Replicate and modify, where needed, EEE-SHIREE [Economic Empowerment of the Poorest/Stimulation Household Improvement Resulting in Economic Empowerment].
- Extend Char Livelihoods Program (CLP) focus on extreme vulnerability to flooding.
- Monitor factory compliance on work-conditions and labor standards within and beyond RMG exports.

- Development of rural non-rice and non-farm marketing linkages with upstream urban markets.
- Reduce leakages through online transfer of social safety net payments.
- Earmarking 1.2% of GDP every year to realize the goal of “Zero Extreme Poverty by 2021”.
- Integrate high quality BCC with cash transfers [delivers large improvements in both inputs into pre-school child nutrition and anthropometric outcomes].
- Provide every extreme poor household with a bank account.
- Implement Comprehensive Trade Policy for better linkages between import and export policies.
- Expediting work on Enhanced Integrated Framework for increased Aid for Trade (AfT) support.
- Diversify export basket through introducing new products
- Widen range of destination markets for exports.
- Setting up a “Global Technology Acquisition fund” to enable Bangladesh industries to acquire very high technology knowledge base.
- Design and implement a cluster based SME Development program.
- Explore potential for exports particularly in IT, education and tourism.