








11% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Match Groups

-  **11 Not Cited or Quoted 11%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
-  **0 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
-  **0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
-  **0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 10%  Internet sources
- 3%  Publications
- 2%  Submitted works (Student Papers)

Match Groups

- **11 Not Cited or Quoted 11%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
- **0 Missing Quotations 0%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
- **0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
- **0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 10% Internet sources
- 3% Publications
- 2% Submitted works (Student Papers)

Top Sources

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	Internet		
		cpd.org.bd	4%
2	Internet		
		library.uiu.ac.bd	2%
3	Internet		
		www.pabra-africa.org	1%
4	Student papers		
		Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1%
5	Internet		
		politikaakademisi.org	1%
6	Internet		
		corpora.tika.apache.org	<1%
7	Publication		
		Hare Krisna Kundo, Martin Brueckner, Rochelle Spencer, John K. Davis. "The politi...	<1%

Book Review

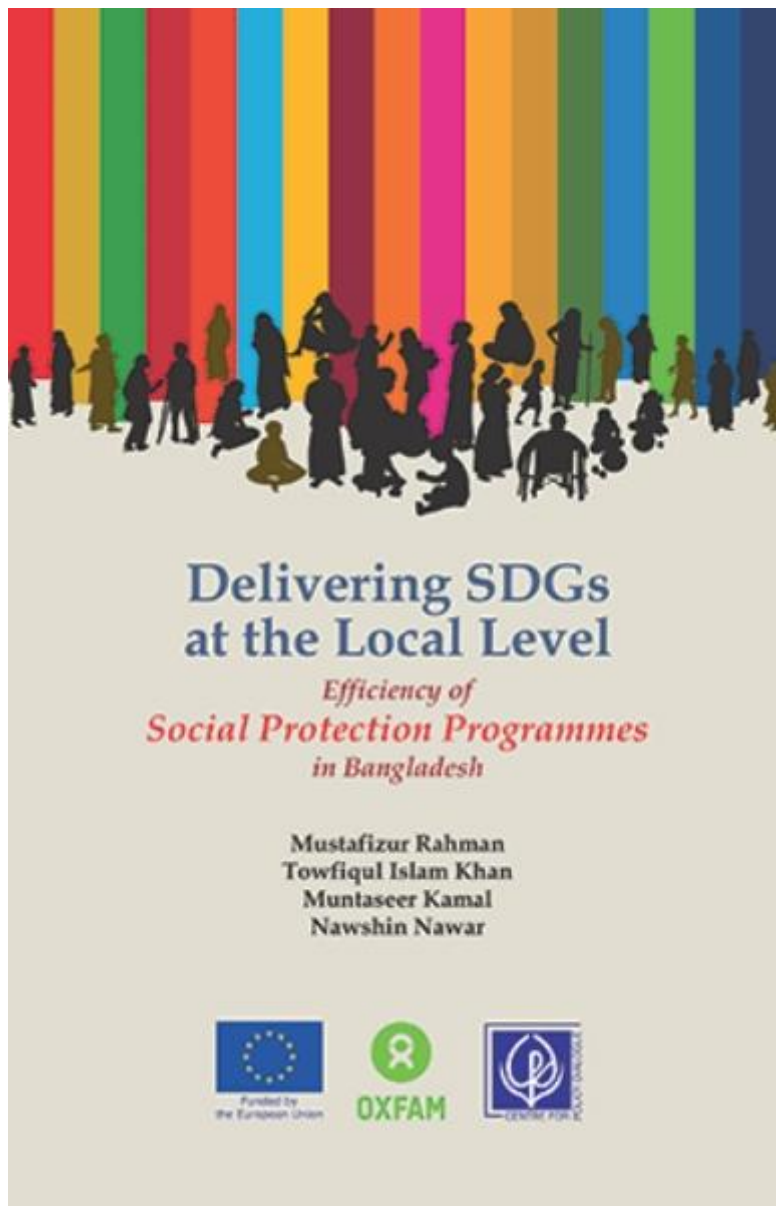
Delivering SDGs at the Local Level – Efficiency of Social Protection Programmes in Bangladesh

Author: Mustafizur Rahman, Towfiqul Islam Khan, Muntaseer Kamal, Nawshin Nawar

Publisher: Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Dhaka

Year of Publication: 2021

Pages: 144



4
7
1

Delivering SDGs at the Local Level – The Efficiency of Social Protection Programmes in Bangladesh provides a substantive, detailed and thoughtful analysis of social protection systems in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh. The book investigates how local-level social protection schemes in Bangladesh are practices implemented, the efficiency of such efforts and their impact towards the national SDG goals. This book mainly looks at how SSNPs are being delivered in four districts of Bangladesh and how well these programs are helping to reach the SDGs, especially when it comes to reducing poverty, promoting gender equality, and including everyone in society. The authors' credentials are noteworthy. They bring a strong analytical focus and offer perspectives on macroeconomics, governance, and SDG implementation. The authors document the history and the state of social protection in Bangladesh thoroughly. The book's constant use of the word "underachievement" raises bigger questions about how long present SSNPs can last and how they can grow.

Overview of Social Protection in Bangladesh

3

Social protection also includes policies and programs that try to lower poverty and vulnerability by making it easier for people to get basic services (like health care and education) and secure their income (like social insurance) (World Bank, 2020). Over time, Bangladesh's social protection programs have changed a lot. They now focus more on helping the impoverished and vulnerable parts of the population (Rahman & Kabir, 2023). Economic growth advocates regard these programs as readily attainable opportunities to significantly alleviate human suffering while simultaneously promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 'No Poverty,' 'Zero Hunger,' 'Good Health and Well-being,' and 'Gender Equality' (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2022).

1

Chapter 1: Rationale for Choosing Social Protection Programmes as Effective Tools for Delivering the SDGs

This chapter makes the case that social protection initiatives are essential to reaching the SDGs. The writers talk about their contribution to poverty alleviation, economic inclusivity, and general socioeconomic development. The limitations of the current SSNPs in addressing poverty in a sustainable manner are criticized in this chapter.

Critical Analysis:

The justification for choosing social protection programs is obvious, but it would be beneficial to have a more critical conversation about the possible negative effects of relying too much on SSNPs, such as the possibility of creating dependency or inefficiencies. The argument might be strengthened by additional data from international instances where SSNPs have failed.

Chapter 2: An Introduction to Social Protection in Bangladesh

1

This chapter discusses how social protection has changed in Bangladesh. It talks about the national social security strategy (NSSS) and the chosen SSNPs, which include the maternity allowance, school stipends, and the old age allowance.

Critical Analysis:

The chapter's historical view of SSNPs is interesting, but it could need a sharper connection to what's going on in the world today. It is important to look closely at the success and failure of these programs by looking at data on how real recipients feel about them and how they differ by location.

Chapter 3: Role of Local Actors in SDGs and SSNP Delivery in Bangladesh

Local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs and community-based organizations) are very important for making sure that social protection programs work. The chapter talks on how these people help underprivileged groups get the services they need quickly and easily.

Critical Analysis:

The chapter does a good job of recognizing the importance of local players, but it doesn't look into the power dynamics or problems these actors face, especially when it comes to political intervention or not having enough resources. There could be more focus on the capacity-building needs of local governments to help them do a better job of delivering the SDGs.

Chapter Four: Measuring Efficiency of Service Delivery Pertaining to SSNPs: Analytical Framework

This chapter presents an analytical approach for measuring the efficiency of SSNP. It explains how to gather and analyze data at the field level.

Critical Analysis:

The chapter provides a solid framework, but it would have been helpful to go into greater detail about the methodology, especially when it comes to the sample size, how the data was collected, and any possible biases. It is very important to find out if the data correctly represents the underrepresented communities.

Chapter 5: Findings

This chapter talks about the most important items that came out of the field survey, such as nepotism, corruption, political pressure, and problems with how benefits are paid out. It also looks at how helpful the chosen SSNPs are thought to be.

Critical Analysis:

The results are intriguing, but a more thorough examination of the underlying reasons for the recurrence of these issues is necessary. Are they caused by problems with how the system operates, or are they caused by how the application is put up? It would have been more helpful if this chapter had given more specific advice on how to handle these problems.

Chapter 6: Policy Recommendations

The last chapter presents policy ideas for improving the delivery of SSNPs, with a focus on making things more open, accountable, and participatory.

Critical Analysis:

The proposals are good, but there isn't enough explanation about how easy it would be to utilize them. There may have been more emphasis on things that might go in the way of transformation, including political resistance or a lack of money. The chapter might have also talked about new ideas or great practices from other places.

Overall Assessment:

The book does a fantastic job of talking about the issues and solutions that come with providing social protection programs in Bangladesh, especially when it comes to the SDGs. The chapters are useful, but they might use more critical thinking, especially when it comes to the structural issues that make SSNPs less effective. The discussion would have been more helpful for policymakers if it had included additional case studies and real-world examples.

The structure of the book feels logical as well, beginning with a lengthy overview on social protection and SDGs; moving into an analytical treatment of local governance and delivery actors. The research methodology supported by data is an empirical foundation for field surveys. Additionally, the policy recommendations contained therein are actionable and call for localized interventions, community mobilization, and local governance institutions. It therefore a very important book and an excellent read for policy-makers, academics and practitioners involved with social protection systems and governance delivery to SDGs. It contributes a new data-driven methodology for the optimisation of SSNPs while also providing context on SDG localisation.

In conclusion, delivering SDGs at the Local Level is a key contribution to the conversations about social protection and SDGs in Bangladesh. The importing of social protection is often complex, taking place very close to the grassroots level, and the authors manage to effortlessly synthesise well-researched arguments leading to viable policy directions. Although the book agents clearly proposed many recommendations to improve social protection programs in Bangladesh, it could have provided additional case studies of successful programs in other countries and a more in-depth discussion of political obstacles.

References

Rahman, M., & Kabir, S. (2023). *Social protection programs in Bangladesh: Challenges and opportunities*. Dhaka: Bangladesh University Press.

World Bank. (2020). *Bangladesh: Social protection and the SDGs*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2022). *Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh: A critical assessment*. Dhaka: UNDP Bangladesh.