Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra-Poor

CARE BANGLADESH in Partnership with ESDO, GBK, RBNS, SAP-BD, SKS

funded by shiree/leep: a GoB and DFID partnership
PROJECT GOAL
Government of Bangladesh MDG target 1 and 2* on income poverty reduction and hunger achievement by 2015

PROJECT PURPOSE
Women and men of 20,000 extreme poor households in Northwest Bangladesh are empowered to collectively address the causes of their economic, social and political exclusion

* MDG Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day; MDG Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
At present SETU is being implemented in 15 unions of four districts. The project will spread its implementation in another 10 unions in next year.
PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output 1: Extreme poor women and men are mobilised to actively engage in processes of community-led development defined by self-determined needs and priorities. *(Social Inclusion)*

Output 2: Extreme poor women and men are supported to participate in and benefit from the economic opportunities through improved access to markets and dignified employment. *(Economic Empowerment)*

Output 3: Union Parishads are supported to develop improved capacity, downwards accountability and responsiveness for engaging with and meeting the development needs of extreme poor women and men. *(Pro-poor Governance)*

Output 4: The capacity of project stakeholders for working with the extreme poor and for influencing wider policy-making processes is increased. *(Learning and Influencing)*

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Primary Beneficiaries
Primary target group will be the rural extremely poor women, men and children (20,000 Households) who may be economically active or dependent, and highly marginalized and vulnerable (bottom 10-15% of society)

Secondary Beneficiaries
In addition to the extreme poor target group, the project will also work directly with the wider community. Other secondary beneficiaries will also include local government and the private sectors and where appropriate, other civil society.
SETU GRADUATION MODEL

NATURE OF SETU INPUTS

Gradual phase out of project inputs
Organisational structures and linkages become self-sustaining.

Support for organisational development at the union level (federations of PUCs).
Declining intensity of project inputs of village-level organisations and institutions.

Support for organisational development (village enterprises, PUCs, savings groups) and strengthening of linkages to local government and private sector stakeholders.

Support for collective action initiatives, set-up of IGAs and village enterprises, and formation of PUCs and forums for civic engagement with UP. Targeted inputs for the poorest (CFW, asset transfer). Facilitation of linkages to service providers and markets.

Analysis, capacity-building and initial engagement with key stakeholders (communities, local government, private sector).

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The SETU Model for graduation out of poverty is grounded in the CARE Bangladesh understanding of extreme poverty as powerlessness, and the identification of limited and fragile livelihood opportunities, social inequalities and weak governance as the underlying causes of extreme poverty in rural areas. Graduation out of extreme poverty depends on the extent to which a household is able to achieve, or be impacted by shifts in the interrelated domains of change referring to economic, social and political dimensions of empowerment make up the CARE Bangladesh theory of change for enabling extreme poor people in rural areas to sustainably overcome the barriers that prevent fulfillment of their rights.
SETU focuses on empowerment of individuals and communities in economic, political and social aspects of extreme poverty. The project's community led approach enhances solidarity building and emergence of local leadership from the poorest. The SETU approach provides a holistic and sustainable way of working by ensuring the institutionalisation of development processes within and beyond the community. It includes a combination of individual inputs, programming to impact on the environment in which the extreme poor are situated, and work to facilitate more empowering links with others in their community, local authorities and other institutions, including markets. The $6,382,000 project is funded by shiree eep: a GoB and DfID partnership. SETU has been launched in March 2009 and the first phase of this project will continue till February 2012.

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