



Parallel Session B2



# NGOs' contribution in reducing inequality

## *SDG 10*

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# About SDG 10

The most  
broad-based

Encompass the  
universality of the 2030  
Agenda 'no one will be  
left behind'

10 targets  
11 indicators

- Linkages with 60 SDG targets
- Linkages with 9 international HR instruments

# SDG 10- Reducing inequality within and among countries

- Reducing income inequality (10.1)
- Promoting social, political and economic inclusion (10.2)
- Addressing discrimination and inequalities of opportunity and outcomes, and ensuring equal opportunities and ending discrimination (10.3).
- Adopting fiscal and social policies that promote equality (10.4),
- Improving regulation of global financial markets and institutions (10.5),
- Enhancing representation for developing countries in financial institutions (10.6)
- Pursuing responsible and well-managed migration policies (10.7).
- According special and differential treatment for developing countries (10.A)
- Encouraging development assistance and investment in the least developed countries (10.B)
- Taking steps to reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances (10.C).

# Approach and methodology

14 NGOs, MJF Anchor, Oxfam Co-Anchor

## Objective:

- a) capture NGOs' contribution in SDG 10
- b) highlight lessons learnt
- c) offers recommendations to address challenges in attaining the targets of Goal 10 by 2030.

## METHODOLOGY

- Group formation
- Workshop
- Review of secondary material ( GOB, UN, CSOs, newspapers, websites)
- Data collection from associate NGOs
- Draft by MJF
- Peer reviewed by Secretariat and finalization

# Background

Article 19 Constitutional obligations

7FYP target Gini Co-efficient  
0.45 or below

Inequality on the rise at  
national, rural and urban levels

Wealth  
inequality  
at 0.74

148 out of 157 countries in global  
index 2018 of Commitment to  
Reducing Inequality (CRI)

Inequality  
increased in  
last 6 years:  
0.483 in 2016  
Income  
disparity:  
bottom 5%  
(32 times)  
Top 5% ( 121  
times)

# Findings: NGOs' contributions in SDG 10

- **10.1: Human development programmes** with emphasis on:
  - alleviating access gap for the poor
  - vocational trainings for facilitating livelihood activities
- **10.2: Social inclusion programmes**
  - irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity and origin, religious or economic or other status.
  - Specific programmes for marginalized people, Adibashis, Dalits, fisher-folks, Hijras, third gender, MSMs, AIDS patients
  - Specific programmes for **persons with disabilities.**
  - **Women empowerment programmes** for excluded women to attain knowledge and skills in income opportunity activities

# Continued...

- **10:3:** Advocating for equal opportunities for all and the elimination of all discriminatory laws
  - **Anti-Discrimination Act**
- **10.4:** Promoting the cause of fiscal justice and progressive fiscal policies, and for better and universal social protection
- **10.5 and 10.6:** engaged in various global fora demanding greater voice and representation of the countries from the South in various global rules-setting institutions that deal with trade, finance, technology transfer etc.
- **10.7:** A few NGOs facilitating **safe migration** including implementation of planned migration policies.
- **10a, 10b and 10c :**cross-national; some think tanks are strongly arguing for more effective contribution by developed countries in making the three means of implementation work for attaining SDG 10

# Learning

- Social safety net programmes can reduce vulnerabilities
- Education, health and livelihood support like skills training, asset transfer and creation of income opportunities are crucial
- GO-NGO well-coordinated and well-sequenced collaboration can generate important synergies
- When NGOs and other non-state actors work in tandem and collaborate, the likelihood of success in Goal 10 areas is found to increase manifold
- Concerted campaigns by NGOs, civil society, media and social support groups can play a catalytic role in protecting the rights of various marginalized communities



# Challenges

- Dearth of community-specific and disaggregated data on Dalit, Harijan, *Hijra*/third gender, *Bede* and other marginalized groups.
- No formal coordination mechanism among Law, Social Welfare and GED with NGOs
- Exclusion of indigenous peoples from decision-making process
- Urgent need for job creation, enhancing labour productivity and wages, expansion of micro-credit and loans to SME and effective women empowerment initiatives

# Recommendations

- Introduce prudent fiscal policies to help reduce inequality and lead to better distributive justice.
- Enact Anti-discrimination Act
- Accelerate implementation of work plans under National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)
- Separate comprehensive database for all types of marginalized communities
- A separate table showing annual allocation in national budget under Leave No One Behind theme of SDG
- Ministries should introduce official coordination forum involving relevant NGOs
- Further strengthen local government institutions
- Non-state actors should be engaged in monitoring, reporting and holding relevant government agencies accountable
- Accelerate implementation in the areas of
  - Job creation
  - enhancing labour productivity and wages
  - expansion of micro-credit and loans to SME
  - effective women empowerment initiatives

# Conclusion

- The growing inequality over income, wealth, access to resources and justice **poses a serious threat** to disadvantaged and marginalized population
- While political commitment of the government is laudable, the implementation of various government programmes through
  - **transparent and accountable governance** and
  - **creating enabling environment to exercise constitutional rights to have all voices heard and represented**

will help Bangladesh to reduce inequality and become a more inclusive society



Let's meaningfully celebrate 50 years of Bangladesh by reducing all types of inequality among marginalized people