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Exclusion and Marginalization – way forward to development planning

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Everyone is Equal



- Constitution of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Chapter 3, section 27 declares all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. As per UDHR they are entitled to enjoy the rights as following:
- **Article 2**
 - *entitled to all the rights and freedoms*
 - *without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*
- **Article 7**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

AND Article 28, 32, 34, 35, 36 ..



Concept of Marginalization & Exclusion

- Marginalization and exclusion are twins
- Slippery and multi-layered concept;
- Three core aspects of policies and practices of a society or State- Vs results
 - economic
 - social , and
 - political

Forms of Marginalization

- Excluded from **goods & services** including material goods & services (education, healthcare etc.)
- Excluded from **access to land** (homelessness, housing & unsettled and claim)
- Excluded from **security** including physical security
- Excluded from **human rights** (discrimination, institutional /civic non-acceptance by mainstream culture)
- Excluded from **macro –economic development strategy**
- Self Exclusion

Marginalized Social Groups in Bangladesh



Children, adolescents , youth and women are most marginalized among all social groups

Ethnic/indigenous people	Urban-rural migrants	River gypsies
Caste based <i>Dalit</i>	Cross broader migrants	Urdu speaking
Street Children	Trafficked survivors	Tea workers
Persons with Disabilities	Violence victims	Refugee/ displaces
PL HIV & AIDS	IDU	Children in Jail
Occupational Group (SW+++)	Transgender	Elderly /Sr. citizen
Child laborer	MSM	Children having HIV+ parents & Orphans

Do the instruments support them?

- In 1948, the United Nations adopted the ***Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)***.
- In 1966, the ***International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ICESCR)***
- In 1966, the ***International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR)***
- In 1979, the ***Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)***
- In 1989, the ***Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*** and many other

AND Unfortunately, none of these could practically protect the rights of Marginalized Social Groups!



Missing agenda ...

National & International Development Policies;

- MGD
- PRSP
- National Women Policy
- National Health Policy
- National Education Policy

And Many others specially..

understanding of Mainstreaming Rights Movement ??

Way Forward



- Government to and other development actors should jointly developed a inclusive strategy which reflects on specific position and plan for marginalized social groups
- Addressing marginalized peoples issues as corporate issues too
- Children belongs to any marginalized social groups – deserves affirmative discrimination and attention
- Design specific program for Indigenous people- dignity, equal citizenship and culture AND Integration with other program (land rights, women rights, child rights)
- Adult and child education through CLC/CRC/Ganokendro – is the only light
- Leadership development among the social groups (more emphases on women and youth leadership programming)
- Strengthen platform (women, children, youth and adolescent) and mobilization
- Life Skills for self esteem development and hand-on skill for livelihood promotion
- Ensure meaningful access to government services through policy advocacy at local, national and international level.



Thank You