

Localism for Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Groups Rights: *Reform Proposal Ensuring Participation and Accountability*

Presentation by

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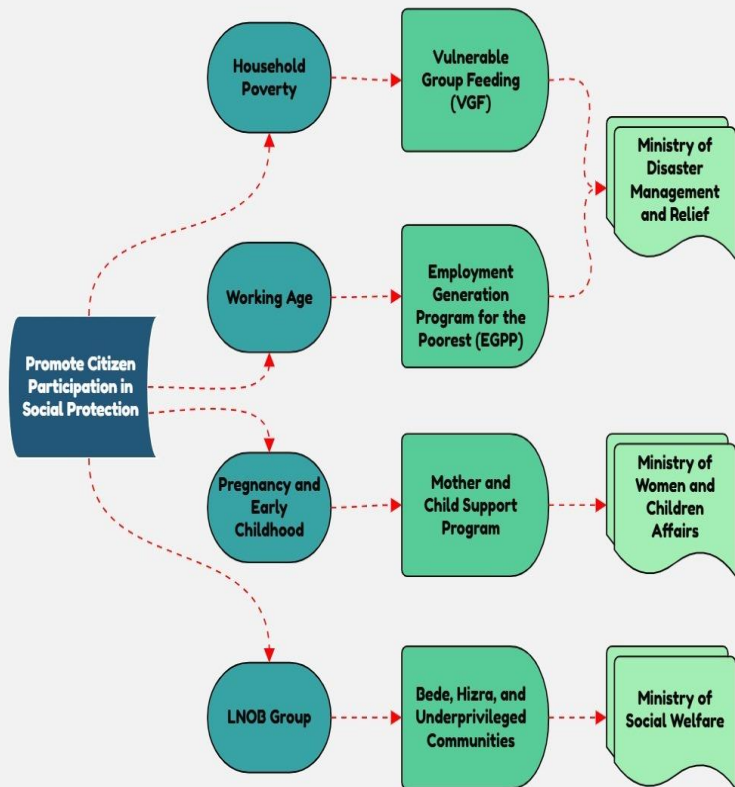


Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh

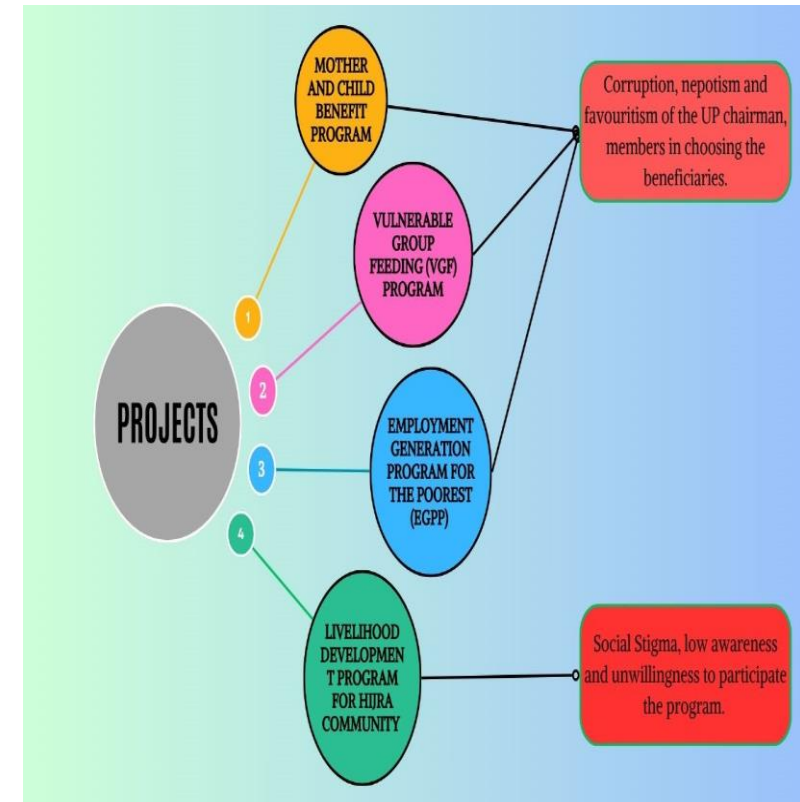
এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে নাগরিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম, বাংলাদেশ



Existing Challenges for the Inclusion of LNOB



- Capture and Corruption by Powerful Elites
- Limited scope for citizens participation (Chowdhury, 2017),
- Inadequate accountability and monitoring mechanism (LNOB Network, 2020)
- Top-down approach (Khan et al., 2023),
- Digital Divide
- Hacking on G2P
- Excessive Workload for the Relevant Officials
- Poor Redress System
- ‘I Earn Better Rather Inclusion’ [Low coverage (Mumtaz & Whiteford, 2017)]
- Adherence to Established Occupation
- Challenges in Adjusting Entitlements
- Identifying the Hijras: Medical test



Proposal for Ensuring Participation and Accountability

National Level

- Promote to establish citizen-led local government who will work as an alternative force against existing patronage-based political system.
- Provide constitutional and legal rights of the citizen-led platform.
- Inclusion of the LNOB and other marginalized groups in the decision-making process and include their rights both in the constitution, union/upazila parisad act.
- **Party-less LGI Election for Localization and Revise Laws in terms of educational qualification, running election more than two times, criminal records, etc.**
- **Youth Based Organization and CBO Establishment** in each ward/village with the help of Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Local Govt and Rural Development & Cooperatives.
- **Decentralization to be Decentralized by Establishing Local Government Commission, Coordination and Enhancing Manpower of Social Welfare and Local Government Ministry.**
- To ensure fair and effective distribution of SSNPs, it is essential to properly **document and map the LNOB groups** at the local level.
- **Digital Inclusion and Technology Integration** though a unified “National Database” to centralize beneficiary data, reducing redundancy and improving tracking and resource allocation. Also, need to incorporate “Digital NID” and “Digital Fingerprint” to claim benefits.
- Targeting the working class and LNOB groups such as youth, Hijra, etc, it is important to initiate a Union Skilled Development Centre (USDC) at each union under social welfare or local government.
- **Increase Finance to Make SSNPs Attractive for the LNOB Groups.**
- To improve the interaction between government officials and marginalized communities like the Hijra and Bede, training on emotional intelligence (EI) should be given to the officials.

Governance Model

a. Restructuring Local Committee for SSNP: and form ‘Union Social Safety Net Committee (USSNC).

b. Digital Based Process Mapping Delivery Chanin;

- 1. Outreach & Registration,**
- 2. Eligibility Assessment,**
- 3. Benefit Calculation and Payment,**
- 4. Case Management**
- 5. Grievance and Appeals**
- 6. Monitoring and Evaluation,**
- 7. Institutional Support**

Challenges to Execute

- Capacity to break the existing system?
 - fear
 - extortion
 - involvement of multiple stakeholders in power politics.
- Altering/changing the perception of democracy/politics
- Corruption duality of the citizens
- Youth can be easily motivated
- Authoritarian middle-class that support powerful elites.
- Digital literacy and digital divide
- Who will ensure the legitimacy?
- Rumor, misinformation and disinformation may likely to undermine reform agenda.

Thank You



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