

Basic Public Services for the Marginalised Groups in Bangladesh: Accessibility, Quality and Satisfaction

OBJECTIVES

- The state of inclusion
- The state of satisfaction in terms of



METHODOLOGY



Sample survey in eight districts
(one district from each division)



Focus Group Discussions

RESPONDENT GROUPS



400

Sex workers



600

Dalit



400

Third gender



600

Persons with disabilities

MAJOR FINDINGS



EDUCATION

Access The sex workers' children have been found to be attending in NGO-run schools, less in public schools.

Discriminatory Behaviour

By Classmates : **84** percent

By Teachers : **28** percent

A sex worker in Mymensingh mentioned that when her identity got disclosed in the Madrasa where her son used to attend, her son started to receive abusive remarks from the peers. A Madrasa teacher was physically abusive towards the student as well.



HEALTHCARE

Obstacles

39 percent mentioned denial by the doctors/staff

I have a Hijra friend whose mother was sick and was taken to a government hospital. Since she was not able to eat anything, she needed a catheter, but all the staff were scared to even go to her. They were scared that if something bad was to happen to her, we would together attack them. She was denied treatment despite being in the hospital.

-A third gender (Jashore)



SOCIAL SAFETY NET SUPPORT

Discrimination

Negligence by the officials: **54** percent mentioned

Bad behaviour: **21** percent mentioned

Connection with govt officials

“If you have a good connection with the Councillor, or if you are his relative, he will give you priority. And you can get your allowance easily. But if you’re not his relative, it will take a longer period of time to get the allowance.”

-A person with disability
(Barishal)

BRIBE

“I am not getting the allowance since I do not have the card. If I could pay some bribe, I would have been able to get the card. They demanded 6,000 takas.”

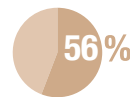
-A person with disability
(Rajshahi)

Dissatisfaction

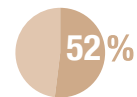
“After every 3 months, I get 1,500 taka- this means, the monthly amount is only 500 taka. As someone who runs an impoverished household, this amount is nothing. What can you do with this amount these days given the price of everything has increased?!”

-A Dalit respondent (Barishal)

Highest among the third gender group:



dissatisfied with
the quantity



dissatisfied with
the quality

INTERVENTION AREAS TO IMPROVE

THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR MARGINALISED PEOPLE



Provide sensitisation training to teachers and students



Ensure a safe educational environment with scholarships and stipends



Ensure health services by setting up permanent health kiosks for the marginalised communities



Address corruption negligence and inconsistency of the SSN benefits

