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As the UN Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development, I've been working to expand access to financial services for the poor for many years. And it is immensely gratifying to see national and international leaders take up the issue more purposefully, including the government of Bangladesh.

Why are leaders investing in this cause now? Forty percent of the world's adults—2 billion people—struggle to get by without the basic financial services they need. But today, we have an unprecedented opportunity to expand access thanks to a variety of innovative tools such as digital and mobile technology.

In Bangladesh, financial services are already changing lives in many different ways.

When a garment worker in Dhaka receives a paycheck directly into a digital account instead of in cash, she is assured of getting her full wage and can securely set aside funds for important needs such as her children's education.

When a farmer in Satkhira district obtains crop insurance, he can ensure his family's welfare even if floods or other calamities devastate his fields. When a construction laborer working in Dubai safely sends money home to his family in Kalai through a digital account, without paying exorbitant fees, his hard-earned salary can go further to feed, clothe, and provide for his relatives.

Bangladesh has a time-honored history of innovation when it comes to financial inclusion. As one of the cradles of modern microfinance, Bangladesh helped invent the very concept. Today it continues to play a leadership role, particularly with digital financial services. Its most successful mobile money provider, bKash, is a prime example of how to make and distribute pro-poor financial tools that customers trust and adopt as a regular part of their daily lives.
But Bangladesh can go even further in increasing access to financial services, especially for women.

Whereas 33 percent of men have an account at a financial institution, only 25 percent of women do, a disparity that reflects a worldwide challenge. Closing this gap will certainly help achieve gender equality, one of the Sustainable Development Goals. But it will also help improve the well-being of families—in fact, multiple studies have shown that when women control household income, they direct more of it toward family needs such as food, health, and education.

I am happy to say that the Bangladesh government is facing its financial inclusion challenges head-on and is making plans that will allow the country to significantly expand financial access for the poor. At this very moment, the national bank is drafting guidelines that will shape the market for mobile financial services so that new providers can make vital services available to the people who need them.

The preparation of a national financial inclusion strategy is also being contemplated. Establishing a formal strategy has been shown to generate significant advances in financial inclusion. For Bangladesh, this could be an important undertaking between multiple government offices and a wide range of public and private organizations. A joint commitment to establish a well-coordinated plan and translate it into action could give an additional boost to the complex work of financial inclusion.

I have no doubt that the goal of universal financial inclusion is within reach. In the past three years, 700 million people have gained financial access, a remarkable 20 percent increase. As we push forward to reach the 2 billion who remain excluded, Bangladesh has been recognized as a key country where progress can have a great impact. What happens here can shape what will happen elsewhere.

By adopting the Sustainable Development Goals, the world has committed itself to vision of equality and sustainability that will require hard work, collaboration, and persistence. But to reach these goals, we need to rapidly put in place the foundations on which progress can be built. And one of the most important of those building blocks is financial inclusion.

It is deeply encouraging to see that Bangladesh has responded to this challenge and is taking steps to deepen financial inclusion for the poor. It will not be a simple process, but as 193 countries recognized at the UN, that's how lasting change happens—goal by goal, step by step. The benefits for millions of Bangladeshis could be enormous.