

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh
Child Focused Budget, 2018-19

June 2018

Finance Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

www.mof.gov.bd

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Preface

Trudging along the thorny path of development, over the last nine years, Bangladesh has gloriously stood at the threshold of a developing nation. The Millennium Development Goals have been achieved. We are now marching along, indomitably, towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), our Vision 2021 and 2041 and also the targets set forth in the strategic plan. The government's unflinchingly tireless efforts have resulted into remarkable economic growth in the last nine years. In the twenty first century, the average growth of the country has been 6.6% and in the last two years it has gone way above 7%. Social development has gone hand in hand. Unprecedented success has been made in the areas of reduction of child and maternal mortality rate, immunization, distribution of books free of cost, gender parity in primary education, use of ICT in health sector, poverty alleviation and so on.

To add further momentum to this forward march of development and to consolidate this growth we have given a propitious look at the children; because we believe our future will depend on how we nourish them now. The government is committed to establish all rights of children and eliminate all forms of discrimination against them. In present Bangladesh, children form nearly 40% the total population. The goals of our overall development endeavor will be jeopardized if we fail to take optimum care of the development of their education, health and intellectual growth. We want to make our hard-earned socio-economic development more sustainable by equipping them with real education. We must try to make sure that public resources are optimally utilized for this purpose.

I am very happy that as a continuation of government's firm commitment to best utilize its resources, we have been able to publish a child-centric budget report: 'Blooming children: prosperous Bangladesh' in FY 2018-19, like three previous Fiscal Years. In fact, there is no formal report in Bangladesh on government expenditure for children. This report is an attempt to fill that void. It will help government officials, members of the civil society, child organizations, and NGOs to understand the national budget formulation process and bolster their knowledge and ability as to how child focused programs/projects are adopted and implemented. They will also come to know how much the government is spending for the welfare of the children. In FY 2017-18 child budget allocations was 13.96% of the national budget which will go up to 14.01% in the next Fiscal Year. Our aim will remain to gradually increase it to ensure maximum welfare of children.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

I believe this report will be of very good use for international organizations, policy makers and implementers, and all stake holders, who work for the welfare of children. Let me put my sincerest thanks on record for all officers of Finance Division and other Ministries who have put their best effort to bring out this booklet ‘Blooming children: prosperous Bangladesh’.



(Abul Maal Abdul Muhith)
Minister, Ministry of Finance

Foreword

In a momentous journey through development over the last ten years, Bangladesh has achieved remarkable successes in many fields. In the process, she has become a lower-middle income country and just recently has graduated from the list of least developed country. In the field of health and education Bangladesh has reached a dizzy height which has been applauded in the international arena as well. In a number of social indicators, Bangladesh has gone way above most of the lower income and some of the middle income countries. It is now necessary to make human capital development in order to maintain the continuity of economic growth. Therefore, it is imperative that we take appropriate measures to increase investment in human resource development.

Investment on children is the best mean to develop human resource. Human resource development target can only be achieved when proper attention is given to children. Return of investment in early stage of life is much higher than the later life investments. Nearly 66 million population of Bangladesh are children. Our collective future will depend on nourishing these children equitably in a just and discrimination-free environment. The enabling factors of child development, again, will depend on the policies and strategies of the state and its financial management system. It will require full implementation of child related Policies, Laws and Rules.

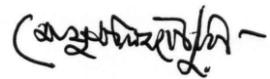
The idea of child budget emanated initially from the endeavor of making national economic plan and its implementation child-friendly. In the Constitution and many other relevant Laws of Bangladesh, the state's unequivocal commitment for children has been emphatically announced. If the child budget report comes out along with the national budget, the rights and requirements of children will get due importance to all. With that end in view, we are bringing out this year's title 'Blooming children: Prosperous Bangladesh' for the fourth consecutive Financial Year.

I firmly believe, this report will help the government immensely in formulating and implementing the future plans in relation to children's development and growth. It will be equally useful for non government organizations, civil society, international

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

organizations, researchers and other stake holders. I profusely thank the officers of the Finance Division and 15 other Ministries/Divisions, UNICEF for their tireless efforts to bring this booklet out.

I hope this publication will be treated as a valuable addition in our relentless efforts to make Bangladesh a child-friendly country.



(Mohammad Muslim Choudhury)
Secretary
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Message

Bangladesh has several milestones to celebrate this year. The process of graduation from a Least Developed Country to a Developing Country was initiated, with Bangladesh being the first country to comply with the achievement of all three criteria. These include crossing the thresholds of Gross National Income per capita, Human Asset Index, and Economic Vulnerability Index. From the SDG perspective, Bangladesh participated in the Voluntary National Review for Sustainable Development Goals, where the impressive progress on data gap analysis, alignment to national policies and resource gap analysis were shared at a global stage. Furthermore, this year the Government is presenting the largest budget in the country's history, consistent with the positive performance of the economy.

For UNICEF, it is a privilege to provide support to Finance Division in developing better budgets for children. The trust vested upon UNICEF to bring state-of-the-art knowledge in *Public Finance for Children* evidences the strong institutional partnership, and this 4th consecutive installment of budget allocations towards children, is an essential element of this collaboration. This report of the Blooming Children 2018/19, evidences a commitment to move forward an agenda for the future. I would like to specially congratulate the Government of Bangladesh for setting the goal of public investment for children to reach 20 per cent of the social sector budget by 2020. This landmark step can be the driver that will continue to push the impressive economic and social gains and allow the country to harness the demographic dividend.

This year, Bangladesh continued its path in global innovation, producing the first ever analysis on budget allocation towards ending child marriage, in a partnership between the Finance Division and the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs. Moreover, in collaboration with the Health Services Division, and Bangladesh National Nutrition Council, a new analytical work to review the public investments on nutrition is underway. This will produce clear guidelines on the role of public finance in accelerating the reduction of childhood stunting.

Achieving the SDG, and particularly those for children and women, will require commitments from all sectors. In this sense, the role of an enhanced child-responsive social protection system will be crucial in building the cognitive capital of the country. The child component of the National Social Security Strategy points towards enhancing investments on crucial period of children of their first 1000 days, and

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

already in this budget, there is an important increase towards maternal and child health safety net programmes. It is crucial to build on this momentum and propose expansion coverage on transformative and protective social protection to reach all vulnerable children under 5, which is based on the expansion of effective coverage of basic social services, early child care services and pre-primary education, as well as ensuring that all children are registered within 45 days of birth, as per the target agreed upon in the SDGs.

UNICEF will continue to provide support and advocate for the advancement of all children in Bangladesh, to realise the Government's vision of a prosperous nation, with accelerated growth and empowered citizens.



Edouard Beigbeder
Representative
UNICEF Bangladesh

Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Program
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
CBU	Children's Budget Unit
CFB	Child-Focused Budget
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWD	Children with Disabilities
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FD	Finance Division
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
iBAS	Integrated Budgeting and Accounting System
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LMs	Line Ministries
MBF	Ministry Budget Framework
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MowCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
MTMF	Medium-Term Macroeconomic Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PC	Planning Commission
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICE	United Nations Children's Fund
Crore	Equivalent to 10 million (10,000,000)
Lakh	Equivalent to 0.1 million (100,000)

Index

	Page
Part-A: Introduction	11
Part-B: Coverage of child-centric budget and analysis	15
Part-C: Ministry-wise Analysis	21-137
Chapter-1 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)	23
Chapter-2 Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Education	30
Chapter-3 Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education	38
Chapter-4 Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (MEFWD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)	45
Chapter-5 Health Service Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	53
Chapter-6 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	61
Chapter-7 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	74
Chapter-8 Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)	82
Chapter-9 Local Government Division (LGD)	93
Chapter-10 Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)	101
Chapter-11 Public Security Division	108
Chapter-12 Ministry of Information	116
Chapter-13 Law and Justice Division, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	124
Chapter-14 Ministry of Cultural Affairs	131
Chapter-15 Ministry of Youth and Sports	137
Part-D: Conclusion and Way Forward	143

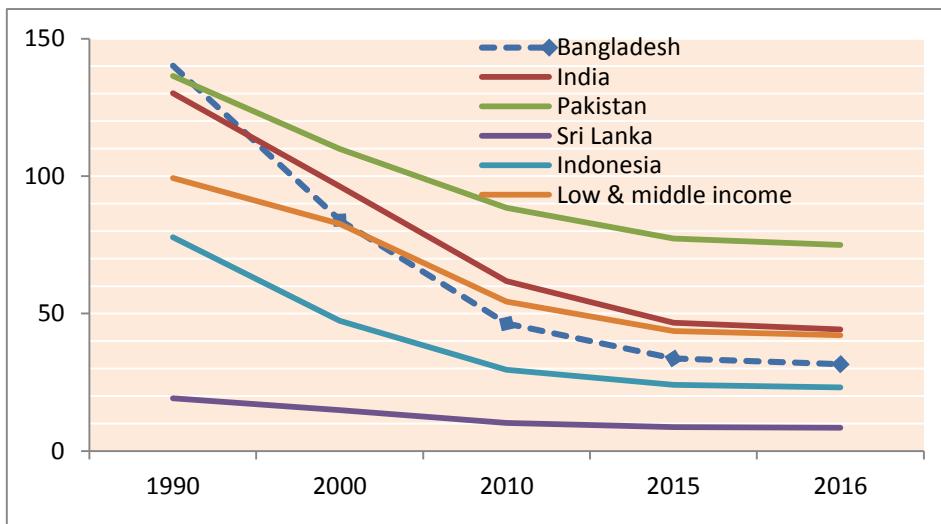
Part-A: Introduction

Bangladesh is marching ahead gloriously, breaking all barriers, towards a prosperous future free from the sting of poverty and stigma of discrimination. At a time when the world is riddled with depression, Bangladesh is moving along with a steady pace of growth, high per capita income, substantially low poverty rate and meteoric rise in all socio-economic indicators. These bewildering successes have catapulted us to a dizzy height at the world stage. The provisional report of the BBS suggests that the GDP in the current Fiscal Year has stood at 7.65% which is highest in south Asia and much higher than the developing nations in the corresponding period. High growth rate has resulted into a rise in per capita income which has shot up to USD 1, 752. Bangladesh has already graduated from the list of LDCs by dint of a continuous of per capita income growth. Besides, with augmented capacity of tackling internal and external shocks the country has become more adaptable to adverse situations. Hence, the apprehension of economic vulnerability has largely been eliminated. In addition, along with large physical capital accumulation, the government's utmost diligence and care for health and education sectors have resulted in higher human capital accumulation. Bangladesh's graduation from LDCs has been possible due to proper fulfillment of the threshold values of per capita income, human asset index and economic vulnerability index.

The Vision 2021 is on the verge of being materialized thanks to the government's unflinchingly tireless efforts during the last few years. Our success in fulfilling the MDG goals has impressed many countries. Reduction of child and maternal mortality rate, increase in immunization coverage, prevention of communicable diseases, gender parity in primary and secondary education, increase in primary school enrollment have perched Bangladesh into an enviable position. Considering the child-centric issues in the formulation and implementation of national budget has played a catalytic role in such achievements. The 7th five year plan, which is now being implemented, has adopted myriad of policies and strategies that are enormously contributing to the overall physical and mental wellbeing of children. Bangladesh is far ahead of India, Pakistan and few other lower and middle income countries in reducing under-five girl child mortality rate (Graph-1). In addition, substantive developments have been made in ensuring supply of pure drinking water and improving sanitation.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Figure1: Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births)



Bangladesh has been resoundingly successful in achieving MDG goals during the period of 6th and 7th five year plans adopted under the perspective plan (2010-2021). Having achieved MDG goals, Bangladesh is now indomitably moving ahead to achieve the targets set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a lofty goal of becoming a developed and prosperous nation by 2041. It will require the country to make the legal and institutional structures of the economy compatible with those of the developed countries. It will also necessitate a greater GDP growth than what we have now. Therefore it is imperative that productivity grows side by side labor and capital accumulation. Many research suggest that, one of the best ways to improve future productivity is investing more, or at least to a desired level, on children. In the last Fiscal Year, the government had invested 13.96% of the national budget for children. This investment, however, needs to be increased gradually to at least 20% of the national budget in order to create an efficient work force and capable leadership.

We still have drawbacks that need to be addressed. Stunted children now form 36% and another menacing thing is high prevalence of child marriage and pregnancy. The government has to assail hard, through proper investment, to overcome these issues. In addition, higher investment is necessary to eradicate child poverty, stop child

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

labor, prevent child marriage, provide better health care, eliminate malnutrition, prevent drop out, rescue children who are victims of violence and live in other forms vulnerabilities.

The best possible mean for eradicating poverty and invigorating inclusive growth is investing on children. Growth is regarded as one of the most important indicators of human resource development. But some development economists take this view with a pinch of salt; they believe that growth is important but not sufficient for poverty eradication. This school of thought has inspired a population of researchers and development-professionals to look for alternatives. One of the alternatives is to invest optimally on children, through which intergenerational poverty cycle could be eliminated¹. Although Bangladesh has substantially reduced poverty over the last few years, there are still 39.4 million poor populations of whom 21.1 million are ultra-poor. Besides, measured by Gini-index, it's found that disparity has grown to certain extent. Generally childhood poverty carries forward to a person's adult life². Deprivation of health care, nutrition, education and so on at the early stage of life leave debilitating and lasting impact on a person's body and mind³. For example, malnutrition in the first three years of life causes permanent physical and brain damage⁴. Ill health impedes one's academic progression and makes him a person manqué. Moreover, drinking impure water throws a person into permanent health-risk which is impossible to recover in the later part of life. These deprivations percolate through generations and create a poverty cycle which deals a devastating blow on a country's overall development⁵. But this cycle of deprivation can easily be converted into a cycle of welfare if children are given due importance in the national budget. It appears, from a host of research, that investment in human capital at early age brings manifold return in later life⁶ (Figure 2).

¹ Vandemortele. J. (2012); Advancing the UN Development Agenda Post-2015: Some Practical Suggestions

² Minujin, A., et. al., (2006); 'The Definition of Child Poverty: A Discussion of Concepts and Measurements; International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Vol 18(2): 481-500.

³ Amélia Bastos, Carla Machado, (2009) "Child Poverty: A Multidimensional Measurement", International Journal of Social Economics, Vol. 36 Iss: 3, pp.237 - 251.

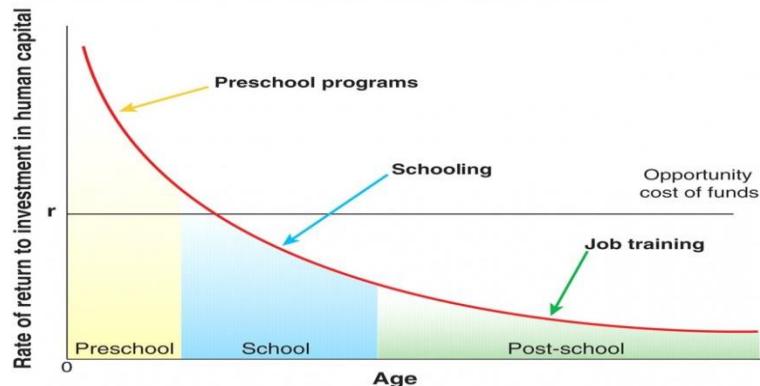
⁴ Tesfu. S.T, (2010); Essays on the Effects of Early Childhood Malnutrition, Family Preferences and Personal Choices on Child Health and Schooling, Georgia State University, USA.

⁵ Wagmiller Jr. R. L., and Adelman. R.M., (2009); Childhood and Intergenerational Poverty: The Long-Term Consequences of Growing Up Poor, The National Centre for Children in Poverty, Colombia University, USA.

⁶ Heckman, J. and Masterov, D. 2007. The Productivity Argument for Investing in Young Children. University of Chicago.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Figure 2: Relationship between investment in children and its return.



Source: Heckman and Masterov (2007)

The research finding that return of investment made in early age is much higher, should be given due consideration in national budget formulation process. But because of the set formula of budget preparation and presentation; and the associated constraints and complexities; it is difficult to fish out exactly how much money has been spent for children, especially in reducing poverty and lasting malnutrition. The present government, guided by its deep concern for the wellbeing of children, has been publishing child-centric budget report in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The aim of this report is to present a detailed and scrupulous picture of the policies, strategies and action plans set forth in the national budget for the welfare of children vis-à-vis the measures taken to implement, monitor and evaluate those. This report is the true reflection of the government's best intention to guarantee children's rights and ensure welfare. It presents an analysis a children's share in national budget. It has three other parts as well; part B attempts to present the scope and analysis of child-focused budget, part C puts forward related information of 15 ministries with an analysis and part D draws conclusion and provides way forwards of how requirements of children can be incorporated in the budget formulation process.

Part-B: Coverage of child-focused budget and analysis

The Government has a constitutional obligation to guarantee the fundamental human rights such as food, cloths, housing, education and health care. In addition, it is bound to provide assistance to the needy people whose needs have arisen out of unemployment, illness and disability. Moreover, the government is fundamentally responsible to assist widows, orphans, and elderly people who have lost all means to earn for themselves. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) Paper has been formulated on the basis of life-cycle approach so that the government can fulfill its obligations towards its citizens at every station of life. In this approach the child, father, mother, grandparents-all are joined in a system of support which starts even before the child-birth. In every stage of life some vulnerabilities and associated demands creep in depending on age and gender which requires specific measures. Steps taken at each stage can be considered as input which enables a child to go to the next stage. Then comes the question of a new step. Through this framework, it can be identified the nature of the step-social, economic, and environmental-and it can be determined, depending upon the situation, which intervention will be most appropriate for which stage. This structure does not only help understanding and concentrating on a specific social demand or risk, but also provides direction as to how scarce resources can be utilized efficiently.

The life-cycle approach primarily provides a child-centric budget structure. Analyzing demands under this structure may help formulate programs to meet the demands of children and safeguard them against vulnerabilities. It also helps identify the gap between demands and actions taken to meet those demands. An ideal and vibrant policy-environment can be created, by adopting appropriate measures to monitor budget, evaluate allocation and measure results and bringing relevant stakeholders within this process, where children can easily give vent to their problems and grievances. It will enable government to take appropriate measures on the basis the requirements.

Many ministries are involved in implementing different aspects of child development that are perfectly spelt out in the Rules of Business. Each ministry will prepare respective plans within its purview, will identify source of funding and then will discuss with the Finance Division, Economic Relations Division, Planning Commission and development partners. The Ministry will try to incorporate necessary allocation while formulating its budget and will continue correspondence with all relevant stakeholders, especially with the Finance Division, Economic Relation Division and development partners. The budget holder/ implementing authority is solely responsible for ensuring proper implementation of the budget. This report is prepared considering the ministries/ divisions who have direct or indirect role in implementing activities concerning children according to allocation of business.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Table 1: Child Well-being Dimensions

Classification by Children's Cluster of Rights	Thematic Classification	Relevant Legal Provisions in Bangladesh	Relevant Article of CRC	Concerned Ministry/Division
<i>Right to Survival</i>				
	Food, Nutrition	Constitution Art.15; Child Policy Sec.6.2	CRC Art. 24	Disaster Management and Relief; Health and Family Welfare
	Water	Constitution Art.15	CRC Art. 24	Local Government Division
	Health Care	Constitution Art.15; Child Policy Sec. 6.1/6.2/6.3	CRC Art. 24	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	Shelter, Housing	Constitution Art.15; Child Act Sec.84/85	CRC Art. 27	Housing and Public Works; Ministry of Land
	Environment, Pollution	Constitution Art.18A; Child Policy Sec. 6.12	CRC Art. 24	Environment and Forest; Local Government Division
<i>Right to Development</i>				
	Education	Constitution Art.15, 17; Child Policy Sec.6.2/6.4/6.5	CRC Art. 28	Primary and Mass Education; Ministry of Education;
	Leisure, Recreation, Cultural Activities	Constitution Art.15; Child Policy Sec. 6.5/6.6	CRC Art. 31	Women and Children Affairs; Youth and Sports; Cultural Affairs
	Information	Child Policy Sec. 6.5	CRC Art. 13,17	Ministry of Information;
<i>Right to Protection</i>				
	Exploitation, Child Labor	Child Policy Sec.9; The Bangladesh Labor Act 2006, Sec 34, 35	CRC Art. 32	Ministry of Labor and Employment
	Protection against Abuse, Discrimination	Constitution Art.28; Child Act Sec.6-9, 13-14, 44; Child Policy Sec.6.7	CRC Art. 33-36	Home Affairs; Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
	Cruelty, Violence	Child Act Sec.6-9, 13-14; Child Policy Sec.6.7	CRC Art. 19, 37	Home Affairs; Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs

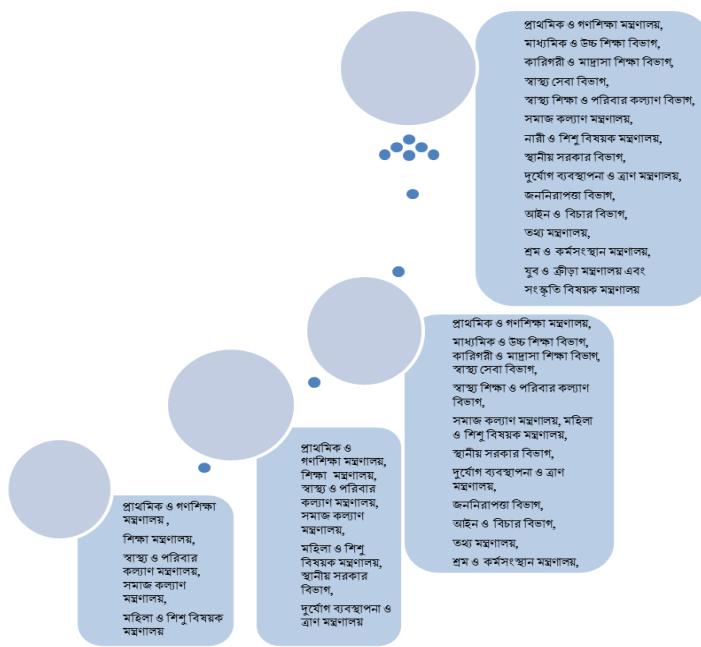
Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Classification by Children's Cluster of Rights	Thematic Classification	Relevant Legal Provisions in Bangladesh	Relevant Article of CRC	Concerned Ministry/Division
	Violence at School	Child Policy Sec.6.5	CRC Art. 28	Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Education
	Social Security	Constitution Art.28; Child Act Sec.84; Child Policy Sec.6.2/6.12	CRC Art. 16, 26, 27	Social Welfare; Women and Children Affairs; Disaster Management and Relief
<i>Right to Participation</i>				
	Birth Registration, Nationality	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 2004 Sec.18; Child Policy Sec. 6.10	CRC Art. 7, 8	Local Government Division
	Information	Constitution Art. 39; Child Policy Sec. 6.5	CRC Art. 13, 17	Ministry of Information
	Right to Expression, Views, Opinions; Being Heard; Freedom of Association	Constitution Art. 38, 39 Child Policy Sec.6.13	CRC Art. 12-15	Ministry of Information; Ministry of Home Affairs

The projects/programs/activities of the selected Ministries are divided into four ‘right-clusters’, for example, right to survive, right to development, right to safeguard and right to participate. Projects/programs/activities are inserted under each cluster (table-1). The first child budget report was prepared in FY 2015-16 taking five ministries having important activities pertaining to child rights. The number of ministries has been gradually increased to 7, 13 and 15 respectively in FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 (Figure 3).

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Figure 3: Coverage of Ministries/Divisions



A separate module has been incorporated named ‘child budget module’ in IBAS++ to add child focused part of these ministries. It is a highly technical system in which all activities relating to government budget formulation, implementation and accounting are done. All in all, it operates the total financial management of the government. Through this module, the iBAS++ can automatically analyze a ministry’s budget, disaggregate or identify the expenditure against one or several activities and generate different types of reports. Using this module, a consolidated picture of child-centric budget of 15 ministers has been prepared which is given in table 2:

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Table 2: Aggregate Child-Focused Budget (Selected 15 Ministries and Division)

Ministries/Divisions	Ministry Budget		Budget of Child focused Activities		Child-focused budget as percentage of Ministry Budget	
	(Billion Taka)		(Billion Taka)			
	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	224.66	220.23	223.55	218.71	99.51	99.31
Technical and Madrasa Education Division	57.02	52.71	44.51	38.43	78.06	72.91
Secondary and Higher Education division	248.96	231.48	177.16	154.55	71.16	66.77
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division	52.28	44.76	21.46	17.49	41.05	39.08
Health Services Division	181.66	162.03	78.31	63.02	43.11	38.89
Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	34.90	25.76	13.85	9.24	39.68	35.87
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	96.59	88.53	29.55	24.72	30.60	27.92
Ministry of Social Welfare	55.93	48.34	14.08	10.42	25.17	21.56
Local Government Division	291.53	246.74	25.76	16.43	8.84	6.66
Ministry of Labor and Employment	2.27	2.63	0.20	0.17	8.86	6.46
Public Security Division	214.26	182.88	24.29	5.21	11.34	2.85
Ministry of Information	11.66	11.46	0.61	0.10	5.20	0.87
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	5.10	4.17	1.02	0.21	19.99	5.04
Ministry of Youth and Sports	14.98	13.87	1.71	0.23	11.40	1.66
Law and Justice Division	15.24	14.24	0.41	0.10	2.68	0.70
Total (Selected 15 Ministry /Divisions)	1507.0	1349.8	656.5	559.0	43.56	41.41
Child focused budget of selected 15 Ministry/Division as % of national budget			14.13	13.97		
Child focused budget of selected 15 Ministry /Division's s as % of GDP			2.59	2.50		

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

The budget of the selected 15 ministries has increased by 11.7% compared to that of FY 2017-18 budget. But, during this period, amount of child-centric budget has risen to Tk. 65 thousand 650 crore from the previous Tk. 55 thousand 900 with a growth of 17.4%. It can be discerned, from the fact that growth in child-centric budget allocation has surpassed the overall growth of the ministry's budget, that the ministries have bolstered their activities in implementing child-centric projects and programs. As a result, child sensitive allocation has gone up to 43.6% in FY 2018-19 from 41.4% of FY 2017-18 of the total budget of these ministries. Side by side, share of child budget in national budget has increased a bit; it is now 14.13% which was 13.97% in FY 2017-18. The most encouraging fact is that the allocation in child-centric activities has increased to 2.59% from 2.50% as percent of GDP.

Part-C

Ministry-wise Child-Focused Budget Analysis

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Chapter- 1 **Ministry of Primary and Mass Education**

1.0 Introduction:

Today's child holds the key of a country's tomorrow and it is through education that his innate talent can be brought out by which he brightens that tomorrow. Education builds life and brings livelihood and therefore, it is one of the core constitutional responsibilities of the state to ensure basic education for all. In education lies the personal, social and cultural development of a generation who will lead the way as the country moves along. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is working for the implementation of universal and compulsory primary education. This obligation is carried out through different subordinate agencies formed under an effective organizational structure within a legal framework and guided by some policies and strategies.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Ministry of Primary and Mass Education implements various policies, strategies, and activities pertaining to primary education. Steps taken towards that end, under the national policies and strategies, are put forward below:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
National Education Policy (NEP) 2010 The National Education Policy, 2010 (NEP) is a milestone in the development and expansion of education. The government's roadmap for education is emphatically articulated in this policy by its resolve to ensure 'Quality education for all' and here lies the basis of government's primary education policy. The major objectives of the NEP in relation to primary education are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To pursue a curriculum which will uphold human dignity and honor, and indoctrinate children with the age-old local culture, customs and rituals;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All primary schools are gradually being nationalized to implement compulsory primary education for all;• Initiative has been taken for increasing primary education period from 5 years to 8 years in order to improve the quality of primary education;• Primary education is already upgraded to class 8 in 609 schools. curriculum, text books and infrastructure are being modernized in line with the new system.• Steps have been taken to bring about some kind of uniformity among different streams of education with introduction of identical texts for some basic subjects.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce uniform curriculum for some basic subjects for all streams of primary education; • To extend primary school education up to eight years from the existing five years; • To ensure equal opportunities for all children with special facilities for disabled and less privileged ones ; • To create opportunities for indigenous children to complete the primary level education in their mother tongue. 	
<p>SDGs and 7th Five Year Plan</p> <p>The 7th Five Year Plan has set a target of fully eliminating illiteracy through adoption of proper action plan and improving primary education management. In so doing the government will follow the dictates of the national education policy. The following goals have been identified in the SDGs and 7th FYP to develop primary education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving teaching &learning processes in schools; • Creating equal opportunities for all to wipe out discrimination in the society ; • Ensuring decentralization of education and putting the learning in proper use; • Adopting effective Planning and Management for primary education; • Eliminating illiteracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new schools, extension/reconstruction/ repair/ renovation of existing ones in accordance with necessity and demand; • Introduction of school feeding program; • Initiation of pre-primary education in all primary schools; • Construction of wash blocks and arrangement of drinking water in all schools; • Recruitment of necessary number of teachers and other manpower and arrangement of their training ; • Arrangement of skill development training of teachers;

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

Equality between men and women in primary education cycle has been achieved in the last few years. “School feeding activities in the poverty stricken areas” has resulted in high enrollment rate and low drop out. At present, about 33.90 lakh students of all primary schools of 104 upazilas are being distributed 75 gram of cookies in each school day. Allocation for this project was Tk. 390 crore in the fiscal year 2017-18, which has been proposed to be increased to Tk. 671.20 crore in FY 2018-19. Under the project, students of all primary schools of Bamna Upazila under Barguna district and 17,903 students of 105 primary schools of two unions of Islampur upazila under Jamalpur district were served cooked food experimentally. Pre-primary education has been started in all primary schools. The government has been giving stipend of Tk. 3067.38 crore from July 2015 to all primary schools to make sure that no child is kept out of school. The number of beneficiaries of stipends has been increased from 79 lakh to 1.30 crore. All primary schools of the country have started electing student councils through direct voting. Under the Reaching out of School Children (ROSC) program, 3,10,987 students of 125 Upazilas have got the opportunity of going to 11,162 Ananda Schools who previously either didn’t go to schools or dropped out. A total of 28, 500 poor and under privileged children have got the opportunity of being educated in 205 schools and 9 technical training centres of 64 districts and 86 Upazilas. The government has spent Tk. 36 crore for this purpose.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry’s overall budget

Table 3: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Budget 2018-19</i>	<i>Budget 2017-18</i>	<i>Revised 2016-17</i>
MoPME Budget	224.66	220.23	177.99
<i>Operating</i>	141.54	132.71	115.36
<i>Development</i>	83.12	87.52	62.63
Child-Focused Budget in MoPME	223.55	218.72	176.92
<i>Operating</i>	136.41	132.60	115.25
<i>Development</i>	87.14	86.12	61.67
Total Government Budget	4,646	4,003	3,172

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoPME Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.89	0.98	0.91
<i>MoPME Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	4.84	5.50	5.61
<i>Child-Focused MoPME Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.88	0.98	0.90
<i>Child-Focused MoPME Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	4.81	5.46	5.58
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	99.51	99.31	99.40

Source: Finance Division

Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is the lead child focused ministries of the Government with 99.51 percent of its total expenditure is directed towards children's wellbeing. The Ministry, under its Operating budget, implements various activities almost all of which are fully child focused. Apart from its core mandate of managing primary education across the country, it also implements some other activities which are directly linked to Children's Right to Development. Overall child sensitive budget of MoPME has moderately increased to 99.51 percent in FY 2018-19 from 99.31 in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

School Meals Initiative

The Ministry had experimentally started serving cooked mid-day meal among 11,643 students of 71 schools of Bamna Upazila of Barguna District and 6,260 students of 34 schools in 2 Unions of Islampur Upazila under Jamalpur District since July 2013. This arrangement has greatly improved children's overall health and made their stay in school more enjoyable. Meals (generally *kitchuri*) are prepared by local women on each school day with fortified rice and fortified oil supplied and recommended by the WFP. The fortified rice is enriched by vitamin A, B1, B12, Folic Acid, Iron & Zinc and the micro-nutrient-enriched oil contains vitamin A, and vitamin D. Utmost care is taken to ensure the quality of rice and oil with a very scrupulous attention to hygiene. All who cook are properly trained by the FAO. Children are also made to wash hands properly before and after meal and clean their own Tiffin boxes.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Pre-school and primary school children also get mid-day meal *khichuri* – comprising fortified rice, pulses, fortified oil, seasonal vegetables and spice. Each meal contains 558 kilocalorie foods that are necessary for a child of that age keeping bodily and mentally fit and strong. Buoyed by the fitness they can concentrate more on studies. Every Thursday all students, who are present in school, get a 75 gram fortified biscuit packet which provides 338 kilocalorie energy everyday and meet the requirement of an average 7.5 gram protein and 11 gram fat, that not only satisfies hunger but also, help increase learning ability. It is a highly stimulating for parents who struggle to provide their children with food three times a day, and even if they can do that's not of very high quality, to send their children to school.

Like many other developed and developing countries, school feeding (SF) program has been a resounding successful in Bangladesh and it is being expanded gradually. It has been a valuable addition to the government's ever expanding social safety-net program which has been contributing tremendously in increasing enrolment and attendance rate, reducing absenteeism and drop-out, improving learning environment, making students more diligent about studies. What is more heartening is that children are now competing each other to attain greater excellence which is very healthy and will surely culminate into overall improvement of primary education.

School feeding (SF) has gone a long way in bringing about a qualitative change in primary education. It is expected that the government's social safety-net, of which school feeding is a part, will be further strengthened both in terms of allocation and purview, and gradually all primary schools of the country will be brought under this program.



6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Shortage of manpower to implement child budget at the field level;
- Insufficient training for people who are responsible for formulating and implementing policies for children;
- Lack of understanding about child focused budget and its implementation on the part of field level officers;
- Unwillingness of taking child related issues of during budget preparation and subsequent action plan;
- Dearth of scope for children to get involved in budget preparation ;
- Delay in procurement and consequential slowing down of project implementation;
- Lack of coordination among the implementing agencies.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government is planning to introduce the National School Feeding Policy to expand its scope, to include private sector and to encourage individual contributions. If implemented, involvement of local people and non-government organizations would be increased and the whole program would assume a more concerted and inclusive shape.• There is a plan to start a project entitled “Digital Primary Education” for improving the quality of education through the use of ICT has been taken up on pilot basis. Under this project, interactive classroom will be built in 503 Model Primary schools. Proposed allocation of this project is Tk. 25 crore in FY 2018-19.

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘Primary School Cub Scout’ (4th level) will be initiated after successful completion ‘Primary School Cub Scout’ (3rd level) with an estimated cost of Tk. 240.39 crore. Primary Education Development Project (PEDP-4) will be taken for period from July 2018 through June 2023 with an estimated cost of Tk. 44654.83 crore.

8.0 Conclusion:

Today’s children will be men tomorrow and lead the country into the future. Primary education gives them a foundation which will determine how strong their future will be. This is the time when their possibilities are bloomed and then spread in all directions when they grow up. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is working relentlessly to ensure fundamental rights of children enshrined in the constitution of the country and all other international documents. But there are still plenty of rooms to improve in the areas of nutrition, health-education, ICT and others that are intricately linked with child growth. It can only be done when their problems, grievances and needs are heard from them, when the policy planners try to step in their shoes. Child development policies must emanate from what children have to say about themselves and that will pave the way clear for our long nourished dream of transforming Bangladesh into a developed country by 2041.

Chapter- 2 **Technical and Madrassa Education Division**

1.0 Introduction

Bringing up children as a skilled human capital enriched & equipped with contemporary education is essential for any nation's future development. To decentralise the massive workload, the Ministry of Education was divided into two divisions, namely-Secondary and Higher Education Division and Technical and Madrasa Education Division. One of the main functions of the Technical and Madrasa Education Division is to build up a human capital skilled and trained in technical and vocational education. The Government has given priority to this education considering it as a tool for human resource development and poverty reduction. In our country a large population of students take madrasa education. Alongside religious education, it is very important to impart them with science and technology based vocational education so that they are not ostracised from the mainstream and put their education in proper use as they grow up and compete in the tough job market at home and abroad. This division is taking various initiatives including setting up of new educational institutions in less-developed areas, distributing information technology equipment among children, providing scholarships to eligible students at different levels, reducing drop outs, providing stipends for girls and disadvantaged students, establishing green and clean campuses to create friendly environment for learning.

2.0 Activities adopted for the development of children in the light of national policy strategy

National Policies, strategies and activities undertaken relating to technical and madrasa education are briefly described below:

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
1. National Education Policy 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helping students to flourish optimally utilizing their innate talents and possibilities;• Creating equal opportunities for disadvantaged students as the advantaged group and eliminating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribute information technology equipment among students;• Develop physical infrastructure;• Undertake special projects for students in underserved areas (Haor, Charland, coastal, and areas).

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
<p>discrimination among different streams of institutions and regions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-grading the ratio of teachers and students up to 1:3 in phases by 2018; • Providing educational institutions with IT equipment and other infrastructural facilities ; • Making some basic subjects Compulsory and uniform for all streams of education. 	
<p>2. 7th Five-Year Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing standard of teaching and learning methods in schools; • Creating equal opportunities for everyone to reduce inequalities in the society; • Decentralizing education management and thereby increasing effectiveness of education; • Improving standard of education by making effective plans and then implementing those plans efficiently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up new and renovate/repair old institutions ; • Organize 'Skills Competition' . • Provide scholarships among eligible students at different levels of technical institutes and madrasas;
<p>3. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015, the government formulated the National Social Security Strategy. The long-term objective of this strategy is to create a social security system for all citizens so that a minimum earning guarantee can be made for everyone and no one is left below the poverty line in times of crisis. This will help resolve the risks of life cycle; from birth to old age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stipends among students, especially girls and students hailing from disadvantaged sections of the society; • Establishment of green and clean campuses to ensure healthy environment that makes learning more effective;

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
<p>4. The education sector oriented SDGs for child development :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a fair, standard and life-long education for all boys and girls; • Constructing and developing children, disabled and gender sensitive education infrastructures with safe, interactive and effective learning environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new institutions in disadvantaged/ less-advanced areas; • Provide students with stipends; • Construct separate toilets for girls; • Create ramps for disabled students;

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

- Work is going on in full swing to establish 1 technical school and college in 100 Upazillas of the country. A project is in the offing to do the same in the remaining 389 upazillas;
- Enrollment rate in the technical education has increased from 3.99% in 2016-17 to 4.07% in 2017-18;
- Dropout rate has reduced from 39.83% in 2016-17 to 38.82% in 2017-18;
- Enrollment rate in the higher secondary level has gone up from 5.39% in 2016-17 to 5.57% in 2017-18,
- Dropout rate has reduced from 30.30% in 2016-17 to 29.35% in 2017-18;
- Enrollment rate in the Dakhil level has increased from 12.26% in 2016-17 to 12.70% in 2017-18;
- Dropout rate has reduced from 46.06% in 2016-17 to 44.55% in 2017-18;
- Male-female ratio in Dakhil level has gone up from 44:56 in 2016-17 to 43:57 in 2017-18;
- Multimedia classrooms have been set up in 26,655 institutions, ICT Resource Center in 125 upazillas and computer labs in 3,550 institutions under the project “Establishment of Multimedia Classroom in 653 Madrasah of the Country”;
- Prime Ministers Education Support Fund has been created with 1000 crore of seed money for ensuring right to education of disadvantaged children.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division's overall budget:

Table 4: Child-Focused Budget in the Technical and Madrasa Education Division

(T&M Edu Div)

Description	<i>(Figures in Billion Taka)</i>		
	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
T&M Edu Div Budget	57.0	52.71	47.57
<i>Operating</i>	49.0	44.32	43.37
<i>Development</i>	8.1	8.39	4.20
Child-Focused Budget in T&M Edu Div	44.51	38.43	33.82
<i>Operating</i>	38.21	31.75	31.05
<i>Development</i>	6.29	6.68	2.77
Total Government Budget	4645.73	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>T&M Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.22	0.24	0.24
<i>T&M Edu Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.23	1.32	1.50
<i>Child-Focused T&M Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.18	0.17	0.17
<i>Child-Focused T&M Edu Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.96	0.96	1.07
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	78.06	72.91	71.10

Source: Finance Division

This division is also highly focused to children's wellbeing related to children's Right to Development. The core mandate of this division is to provide quality technical and madrasa education. The division, under its operating budget, conducts various operations nearly most of which are fully child focused. The child sensitive budget of this division has increased to 78.06 percent in FY 2018-19 from 72.91 in FY 2017-18

5.0 Good practice:

Story - 'Determination'

Faisal hails from Nemta village in Patiya, Chittagong, lovingly called ‘Fasu’ by all. Brought up in a beautiful natural environment, Fasu developed a passion for technology. He kept on inventing things and received accolades from others. Slowly madness for invention gripped him. Once his eyes got stuck in an advertisement on ‘facebook’ - a nation-wide ‘Skills Competition’ would take place. He registered. Then started an arduous journey--of several rounds of competition, selection and finally coming to Dhaka for the ultimate show. Faisal, with his team, made a LS247 RBT Life Security Robot which clinched the first prize of the competition-2016. He won a Laptop, and received 1 lakh taka and certificate from the Honorable Education Minister. He now fosters an even bigger dream of transcending the boundary of Bangladesh and reach global competitions.



Technical and Vocational Education Department has organized ‘Skills Competition’ under the STEP project in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Students of technical and vocational education from all over the country have participated in the competition.

6.0 Division's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

Significant challenges to ensure child welfare are as follows:

- Absence of child-centered separate action plans in the ministry;
- Lack of guidelines for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of child-centric budget;
- Insufficiency of research work exclusively on the development of children;
- Insufficiency of manpower at the field level to implement the budget;
- Lack of training and awareness among people responsible for implementation of child related development programs;
- Lack of documentation and management thereof for child budget;
- Lack of co-ordination with stakeholders relating to implementation of child budget or child-centered development activities.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for fiscal year 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue the existing project 'Establishment of Barisal Engineering College' and 'Establishing one Technical School in 100 Upazilas' in order to increase the quality of technical institutions and madrassas across the country;• Continue implementation of the project ' Construction of Multimedia Classrooms in 653 Madrasas of the Country' to supply multimedia projectors and other necessary classroom equipment, books, sports materials, scientific equipment, furniture, office machinery for ensuring child friendly and interesting learning environment;• Implement 'Skills and Training Enhancement Project (STEP)', 'Bangladesh Skills for Employment & Productivity (B-SEP)', 'Skills and Employment program in Bangladesh (SEP-B)', 'Establishing Center for Excellence (COE) for RMG Sector in Bangladesh' to elevate the standard of technical and madrasa education;

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct ‘4 Women Polytechnic Institute in Sylhet, Barisal, Rangpur and Mymensingh’, for increasing the number of female students in technical education; • Construct ramps for students with disability and arrange separate wash blocks for men and women considering reproductive health and hygiene issues of women;
Mid-term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a coordinated action plan for children in accordance with the National and International Charter, Policy, Acts, Rules; • Carry out research on the multi-dimensional needs of children of different strata of the society, financial implications meets those needs and possible future impact; • Start academic programs after the completion of the project 'Establishment of One Technical School and College in 100 Upazilas' (Duration: January 2014 to December 2018 with a total project cost: 228169.39 lakh).
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit necessary manpower at the field level; • Prepare a specific universal ‘Code of Conduct’ for dealing with children; • Increase co-ordination with stakeholders responsible for implementing child centric development activities; • Increase number of students in technical education up to 30% by 2030 in order to mainstream the TVET education program and ensure child friendly environment in educational institutions.

8.0 Conclusion and future plan:

Well educated and trained children are valuable assets of a country for the future. The dream of a strong economy will remain a far cry without the proper utilization of human resources. In the future, countries will be divided in technological line; populations without technical acumen will be thrown out of global market. Hence it is necessary to have in place an integrated and qualitative vocational education system for human resource development. In addition, we require a moral society in which norms and principles emanate from religious education. Integrated Technical and Madrasa Education Division, hence, will continue its efforts in achieving targets and goals fixed under 7th-Five-Year Plan and the SDGs-2030 which will help the country materialize the dream of transforming Bangladesh into a developed and prosperous country by the year 2041.

Chapter-3 Secondary and Higher Education Division

1.0 Introduction:

The government has continued its efforts to bring about qualitative changes in education in order to create skilled human resources. The Secondary and Higher Education Division has taken various steps in this regard. Most of these steps directly impacts development of children. These programs include training, preparation & implementation of policies and projects, monitoring and evaluation thereof. In addition this ministry formulates curriculum for secondary level and prints & supplies text books from grade 1 to 10, provides stipends to students from secondary to undergraduate level. Furthermore, the ministry provides broadband connections in educational institutions, produces multimedia books, arrange ICT-based classroom teaching and implements various other education policy recommendations. By way of implementation of these policies this ministry plays a pivotal role in the implementation of child budget.

2. 0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

National Policies/Strategies and Descriptions	Activities
National Education Policy 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help students to flourish their latent talent and possibilities,• Endeavour to create equal opportunities for children belonging to less privileged section of society and eliminate disparity between regions and different types of secondary education institutions,• Increase teacher-student ration up to 1:30 by 2018;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creative talent hunt from among students;• Organize national education week;• Undertake special projects for students of less developed areas (Haor, Charland, Coastal area, Hilly areas);• Distribute information technology equipment and develop necessary infrastructure through various departments of the divisions ;• Publish textbooks by NCTB keeping basic subjects compulsory for all to

National Policies/Strategies and Descriptions	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide educational institutions with IT equipment and other necessary infrastructure; • Make uniform curriculum for certain basic subjects compulsory for all streams of secondary education. <p>Objective & strategies spelt out in the 7th Five Year Plan for the development of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of education at secondary level; • Increase number of educated population up to the secondary level and bring parity in education; • Improve resource management and infrastructure; • Upgrade teaching standards; • Enhance enrollment rate and reduce dropouts. <p>Child development goals put forward in the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the completion of free secondary education on the basis of equity for all girls and boys; • Build and upgrade child, disability and gender sensitive education facilities and infrastructure that ensures an effective and inclusive educational environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create uniformity of curriculum in all streams of secondary education; • Train teachers and SMC members; • Publish public examination results in scheduled time; • Appoint additional class teachers for English, Mathematics and Science; • Distribute textbooks to all students on January 1st all over the country with due festivity; • Establish new educational institutions in less advanced areas; • Construct and expand secondary education institutions (schools and colleges) and supply adequate furniture; • Repair, renovate and expand existing educational institutions; • Establish Upazila ICT Training and Resource Center; • Provide scholarships to students at secondary level and students at higher secondary and degree level; • Construct toilets for girls in all educational institutions; • Construct ramps for disable students.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

In order to implement the Vision 2021 and create a skilled human resource to graduate into a middle-income country, and to create a poverty-free Bangladesh ; implementation of the National Education Policy-2010, distribution of free textbooks to students, provide stipends, arrange teachers' training is an imperative for the Secondary and Higher Education Division. Therefore it has been perusing multifaceted activities to establish and expand physical infrastructure and nationalize educational institutions as per necessity. From the year 2016 through 2018, 105 crore 2 lakh 35 thousand 167 textbooks have been distributed among 130 million 7 lakh 69

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

thousand 552 students. 295 private schools have been transformed into model schools. Secondary and Higher Education Divisions is working to create a human resource capable of competing in the modern world and therefore has introduced internet based interactive lesson, online admission system & digitalization of education management. In the meantime ICT Resource Centre in the 125 upazila, Computer Lab in the 3550 educational institutions, multimedia class room in 26,655 educational institutions have been set up.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division's overall budget:

**Table 5: Child-Focused Budget in the Secondary and Higher Education Division
(S&H Edu Div)**

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
S&H Edu Div Budget	248.96	231.48	217.09
<i>Operating</i>	188.82	169.83	163.36
<i>Development</i>	60.14	61.65	53.73
Child-Focused Budget in S&H Edu Div	177.16	154.55	144.61
<i>Operating</i>	134.46	117.04	113.60
<i>Development</i>	42.70	37.51	31.01
Total Government Budget	4645	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>S&H Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.98	1.03	1.11
<i>S&H Edu Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	5.36	5.78	6.84
<i>Child-Focused S&H Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.70	0.69	0.74
<i>Child-Focused S&H Edu Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	3.81	3.86	4.56
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	71.16	66.77	66.61

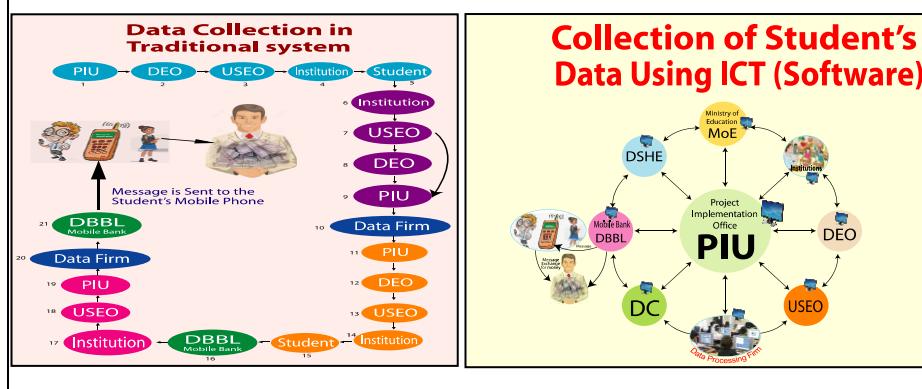
Source: Finance Division

This division is also highly focused to children's wellbeing related to children's Right to Development. The core mandate of the division is to provide quality education from secondary to tertiary level which substantially includes the children. The child focused budget as percentage of the division's total budget has remarkably increased to 71.16 percent in FY 2018-19 from 66.77 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Under the Higher Secondary Stipend Project, 40% female students and 10% male students of grade 11th-12th are paid stipends, money for purchasing books, filling out forms and meeting tuition fees. Stipend is being provided through Mobile Banking amongst the beneficiaries and they do not need to go to the institution or bank for collecting the stipends which can be collected anytime from any place via SMS. It saves both time and money. There is no scope for embezzlement/ misappropriation as the stipend directly goes to the student's mobile account. Money can be kept in the mobile account and can be withdrawn as per the requirement. It inculcates a saving mentality among students which ultimately positively impacts the economy. By this system students are introduced, although to a limited extent, to banking rules and policies. It has not only brought a huge population under an efficient banking program and has paved largely the way to the implementation of Vision 2021 and the formation of digital Bangladesh. This has attracted poor students to schools, dropout rate has substantially reduced, and gender parity has been achieved. It has also been working as a deterrent for child marriage and pregnancy and creating a large population of capable work force.

Comparative illustration of distribution process of stipend through mobile banking and traditional methods



6.0 Division's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- For foreign aided child development projects, in most case, prior consent from the development partners has to be obtained before any purchase which slows down implementation of projects.
- Acquisition/purchase of land is quite lengthy which often delays project implementation.
- Sometimes the construction work is not completed within the schedule period by the contracting firm. As a result, the contract period has to be extended. Apart from increasing the child based project cost, there is a delay in getting benefit from those infrastructures.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Twelve best talent students are selected from the whole country through creative brainstorming program. Each of them is given Tk 1(one) lakh and certificate. They are sent abroad each year on study tour. This program will also be held in FY 2018-2019.• To make education more attractive and fruitful to the students, National Education Week will be organized in FY 2018-2019, like all previous years, to recognize the best institutions, teachers and students.• Winter and summer sports competitions are nationally organized every year for school / college level students. It will be done in FY 2018-2019 too.
Medium term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project "Introduction of Education at Secondary and Higher Secondary Level (stage-2) through ICT" has been started with an aim of supplying necessary ICT materials in 46340 multimedia classrooms and 2120 smart classrooms in 26000 educational institutions (15500 secondary schools, 3500 colleges, 7000 madrasa) and providing training of teachers across the country.• Under the project titled 'Secondary Education Sector Investment Program (SESIP)', 530708 teachers have been provided training on various subjects (i.e:

Planning Period	Activities
	curriculum implementation, creative methodology, learning science by doing, school based evaluation). The program is being conducted to make the secondary level curriculum more modern and time befitting. In addition, a target has been set to provide scientific equipment to 10,000 educational institutions at secondary level in FY 2018-19.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project titled “Infrastructural Development of Government Colleges and Expansion of Science Education” approved by ECNEC will start soon. The aim of the project is to provide 1932 classrooms (including multimedia), 200 language cum IT labs, 1000 science labs, 46 hostels adequate furniture, office equipment and ICT materials in 200 government colleges across the country. Once completed, opportunity of admission of an additional 2 lakh students will be created. • “Development of Government Secondary School” project approved by the ECNEC will go into implementation soon. The aim of the project is to expand the physical capacity and improve quality of education of 323 government secondary schools across the country, create new academic buildings and vertical extension thereof with multimedia classroom and equipment, books, sports equipment, scientific goods, furniture and other necessary equipment. The project, once fully implemented, will create an opportunity of enrollment for 3.00 lakh more students. • Considering the needs of the students with disabilities, ramps have been built in these schools. Requirement of reproductive health and hygiene of girls has been carefully considered and therefore arrangement for separate wash-blocks have been kept for the boys and girls.

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the coastal and flood prone areas institutions designed in a manner that can be suitably used for disaster relief shelters. Under the recently approved project "Vertical Extension of Selected Private Secondary Schools", by 23200 classrooms will be constructed by phases , existing 3250 schools will be vertically extended which will open up opportunity for 1160000 students to get access to better education in a friendlier environment.• Under the project "Development of Selected Private Secondary Schools", recently approved by ECNEC, 30600 classrooms will be constructed by phases, through constructing 3000 new schools. As a result, 1300000 students will get access to education in a better environment.

8.0 Conclusions

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Division, Ministry of Education, will take initiative for preparing integrated education management system in order to establish consolidated information of all divisions, departments, offices, educational boards, training institutes and educational institutions and teacher-students with an aim of bolstering e-service. Through this online information sharing between the divisions, agencies and boards better management and monitoring of activities schools and colleges can be ensured. Foreign language skill is vitally important for today's young students to rub shoulders with others in future. With this end in view initiative will be taken to set up more foreign language training labs at secondary schools and colleges. As a result, the employment opportunities at home and abroad will be enhanced which in turn invigorate the nation's economy. Besides, initiatives for special trainings will be arranged for children with disabilities or special needs to get them integrated into the mainstream of the society so that they proudly contribute back to the society.

Chapter-4

Medical Education and Family Welfare Division

1.0 Introduction:

The Government has expressed its commitment to eliminate preventable child mortality by 2035. Bangladesh is firmly committed to exert all out efforts to reduce infant mortality rate to 20 per one thousand live births. Considerable progress has been made in reducing child mortality. While the expenditure in per capita health ranges from US\$14 to US\$ 69 for the lower middle income countries, it is USD 31.63 in Bangladesh's case. However, the average health expenditure of the middle income countries is US\$ 255.94, which is 8 times higher than that of Bangladesh. On an average, health expenditure in Bangladesh has been around 5 percent of the Government budget and around 1 percent of the GDP over the last five-year (FY2013-14 to FY2017-18). The disaggregated allocation for children of Medical Education & Family Welfare Division (MoHFW) in FY2017-18 was 39.05 percent of the division's budget and 0.08 percent of GDP. The activities of the division in relation to the development and rights of children are as follows:

- Provide health, nutrition and family planning services;
- Implement activities relating to maternal and child healthcare, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), alternative medical care and nutrition improvement;
- Reduce child mortality, improve nutrition of children and provide training to mothers on children's nutrition and health;
- Undertake activities on matters relating to population control, demographic research and training;
- Undertake training on adolescent nutrition and reproductive health.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

The National policies and programs undertaken by Medical Education & Family Welfare Division are as below.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
National Health Policy 2011: The National Health Policy was formulated in 2011 aiming to provide basic health care to all. It acknowledges 'health' as an inalienable right of every citizen. The State is constitutionally obliged to ensure health care for all its citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide primary health care service;• Provide mother & child health care, family planning service, reproductive health service;• Introduce 24/7 service in community

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>The objectives of the Health Policy in relation to child health and nutrition are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To reduce the intensity of malnutrition among people, especially children and mothers; and implement effective and integrated programs for improving nutrition status of all segments of the population; ● To undertake programs for reducing child and maternal mortality rates ; ● To adopt satisfactory measures for ensuring improved maternal and child health at the union level and install facilities for safe and clean child delivery in each village; ● To improve overall reproductive health resources and services; ● To arrange special health services for mentally challenged, the physically disabled population; ● To make sure that basic medical utilities reach people of all strata of life which will help develop the health and nutrition status of all people; ● To develop a system for ensuring easy and sustained availability of health services for people, especially in all upazillas and villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clinics and union family welfare centers in phases; ● Provide nutrition services; ● Ensure breast feeding immediately after child birth; ● Distribute Vitamin-A and folic acid through Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) program; ● Ensure adolescent friendly services in mother and child health centers; ● Raise awareness programs on adolescent reproductive health and their rights; ● Implement essential Service Package (ESP) ; ● Provide training on essential services for the newborn, early child development, birth registration and child rights. ● Produce trained midwives (CSB). ● Provide higher training / study to workforce engaged in health services; ● Carry out organizational reform; ● Organize workshop/seminar, data collection & processing and research; ● Develop health infrastructure;
<p>National Nutrition Policy 2015:</p> <p>The National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 2015 with a vision of accelerating national development through improved nutrition of the population, especially the deprived and poor section of people.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy pertaining to children are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving nutrition status for all especially for the children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers; ● Ensuring intake of diverse and sufficient food, and healthy food habits; ● Strengthening direct and indirect nutrition activities; ● Strengthening inter-sector coordination to fulfill nutritional needs; 	

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>7th Five Year Plan:</p> <p>Targets have been made to bring down under five mortality rate to 27 per one thousand live births (for new born 20), raise immunization for measles to 100% (for children under 12 months). In addition the government has fixed a target that 55% child birth would be attended by skilled birth attendants.</p>	
<p>4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022:</p> <p>It aims at expanding services to currently underserved groups, including adolescents, the poor and those in urban and rural hard to reach areas. It recognizes important international initiatives and the need for alignment with national commitments. The plan is also consistent with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 7th FYP.</p> <p>Development objectives of HPNSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health, nutrition and family planning services; • Provide and implement mother and child health care, extended immunization, alternative health care, and nutrition service; • Ensure reduction of infant mortality, provide mothers with training on child nutrition, and supply nutrients; • Implement various programs on family planning, demographic research and other training programs; • Provide adolescent boys and girls with training on nutrition and reproductive health. 	
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <p>According to SDGs Mapping developed by GED, Planning Commission, the MoHFW is lead in the 22 indicators of 12 targets (20 Indicators of SDG-3 and 2 Indicators of SDG-2) and Co-lead in one indicator of SDG-4. This division is lead in 2 indicators among these 22 indicators, which are- (1) 3.7.1 Proportion of</p>	

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods and (2) 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. This division also acts as Co-lead or Associate of others indicators of MoHFW.</p>	

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

Bangladesh has been remarkably successful in improving health and nutrition related indicators. Some of those achievements were made through Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program. One of the recent achievements related to child development is reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates (respectively from 60 to 49 and from 2.9 to 1.51). 24/7 normal delivery service has been introduced in phases in Community Clinics and Union Family Planning Centers. At the moment, 2570 Union Family Planning Centers are providing this service. As a result, child birth in presence of skilled birth attendants has increased from 42.1% (BDHS 2014) to 50% (BMMS 2016) and institutional delivery has been increased from 37.4% (BDHS 2014) to 47% (BMMS 2016). Full immunization rate of children below one year has increased from 75% to 82%. In order to alleviate malnutrition, IYCF program has been launched resulting improvement of vitamin A and folic acid deficiency. Vitamin A coverage is (12-59 year) 91.30%. Proportion of stunted children has been reduced (42.1%, BDHS 2014). Reproductive health status of the adolescents is improving due to awareness raising programs and introduction of adolescent-friendly health services. The life expectancy of people has been raised from 59 years to 71.7 years. Bangladesh has surpassed most of the low income countries, even some middle income countries, in some of the social development indicators. More importantly, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined to 2.3% from 2.6%. In the last three years, NIPORT has trained 1,707 health workers on essential care of new born, early development of child, birth registration and child rights.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division's overall budget:

**Table 6: Child-Focused Budget in the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
(Med Edu & FW Div)**

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
Med Edu & FW Div Budget	52.28	44.76	-
<i>Operating</i>	31.28	28.06	-
<i>Development</i>	21.00	16.70	-
Child-Focused Budget in Med Edu & FW Div	21.46	17.48	-
<i>Operating</i>	12.84	10.94	-
<i>Development</i>	8.62	6.54	-
Total Government Budget	4,645	4,003	-
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	-
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	-
<i>Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.21	0.20	-
<i>Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.13	1.12	-
<i>Child-Focused Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.08	0.08	-
<i>Child-Focused Med Edu & FW Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.46	0.44	-
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	41.05	39.05	-

Source: Finance Division

The division is entrusted with managing the medical education and family planning services. Although the medical education portion of the division has less sensitivity of child-focused interventions, the family planning and family welfare portion is highly related to child wellbeing. Around 41.05 percent of its total expenditure is directed towards children's wellbeing. The division, under its operating budget, conducts various operations many of which are largely child focused. Through its departments and agencies, the division runs government medical colleges, paramedic institutes, nursing institutes, medical assistant

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

training schools and other specialized medical education facilities, which, as mentioned earlier, are less child-sensitive. On the other hand, under the department of Family Planning and its field offices, family planning and maternity services are provided across the country, which are highly child focused. The child sensitive budget of this division as percentage of the division's total budget has increased to 41.05 percent in FY 2018-19 from 39.05 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Mizanagar Union Health & Family Welfare Center (UH&FWC) of Raipura Upazilla under Narsingdi district is situated 14 Km. away from the district headquarters. This center provides safe delivery related services along with mother & child health care and adolescent reproductive health services. Special feature of this center is availability of 24 hour service 7 days a week for safe normal delivery, and thus playing an important role in mother and child health care. It has become an ideal center for safe normal delivery for efficiency and care . It also provides proper referral in case of complicated delivery.

This UH&FWC has done 813 normal deliveries since July 2016 till March 2018 and referred 45 mothers on labor to district level. Number of normal deliveries in this center is gradually increasing with high satisfaction of the patients about antenatal (ANC), during delivery and post natal care (PNC) facilities. Between July 2016 and March 2018, a total of 4,979 children have been treated in this center. In this center service is provided by a Family Welfare Visitor (FWV) Mrs. Renuka Afroze and one Sub Assistant Medical Officer (SACMO) Mr Md Rafuqul Islam. FWV Renuka is playing a key role in providing safe delivery service. In order to improve the quality of mother and child care service of the center, the Union Parishad Chairman of Mirzanagar took initiative to provide fund from the Union Parishad to equip the delivery room with tiles and power by solar panel.

The government has taken initiative to render safe normal delivery services 7 days a week in all UH&FWC of the country. If all UH&FWCs get support from local government institutions and local representatives, UH&FWC will be able to play an important role in decreasing maternal and child death in the country.

6.0 Division's challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Insufficiency of nutrition activities and lack of coordination in programs to tackle malnutrition;
- Difficulty of taking the services to hard to reach areas, a goal set forth in five year plan and SDGs;

- Lack of manpower to effectively implement 24/7 services at Community Clinics and Union Family Welfare Centers;
- Lack of clear direction and procedure for preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the child budget;
- Lack of specialized research on importance of financial management for child development;
- Lack of training and awareness among the planners and implementers of programs about overall welfare of children;
- Lack coordination among the stakeholders in implementation of child centric budget.

7.0 Child-centric development plans :

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for 2018-19 financial year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 5,096 health workers on essential care of newborn, early child development, birth registration & child rights; • formulating specific directives for preparation, implementation , monitoring and evaluation of child budget by December 2018; • Arranging 150 workshops on mother and child reproductive health, family planning and nutrition involving social and religious leaders; • Preparing and circulating of 6,200 audio messages on mother, child, reproductive health and nutrition; • Arranging 120 campaigns on mother, child, reproductive health and nutrition; • Providing 1600 pregnancy services through specially trained staff (CSBA). • Ensuring breast feeding within 24 hour of birth;

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing iron folic acid to 1300 adolescent girls to prevent anemia; • Upgrading 40 Union Health & Family Welfare Centers; • Constructing 10 new Union Health & Family Welfare Centers; • Constructing 12 new 10 bed Mother & Child Centers. • Providing basic training to 650 care providers through NIPORT; • Providing training on Evidence Based Practice (EBP) to 190 Midwives and Nurses.
Midterm Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding social protection program for children; • Ensuring Primary Health Care through construction of 3,918 Union Health & Family Planning Centers, 66 Mother & Child Centers, 8 Institute of Health Technology and 9 Nursing Colleges.

8.0 Conclusion and Way Forward

A healthy child can bring a bright future for a nation. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to create an environment that extends its arms of affection towards children and give them all support they need. It requires full-proof planning and meticulous implementation. It also calls for unbounded love, care and passion. Then only a child can grow up to the last point of its possibility.

Medical Education & Family Welfare Division is playing an important role in creating a healthy nation by reducing mother & child mortality, nutrition services and adolescent-friendly services. In addition, this division is working hard to support children with autism and other ones who require special help so that they can grow to be worthy citizens of the country. We want every child in Bangladesh gets a healthy life and contributes in our national development with all their abilities.

Chapter-5 Health Service Division

1.0 Introduction:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been reconstituted into two Divisions—namely, Health Services Division and Medical Education and Family Welfare Division. Health Service Division is mandated to ensure affordable and quality health care services for all by improving health, population and nutrition sectors which will eventually build a healthy, strong and effective workforce. Ensuring child health is one of the paramount tasks of this division. There are 607 hospitals throughout the country, among which 130 are district hospitals, medical college hospitals and specialized institutes; and 477 are upazila health complexes and union health centres. Expenditure of all these hospitals are borne from the Health Service Division Budget. Child health care forms one of the core services of these hospitals. Almost all the hospitals have new-born and child care unit or corner. Some non-government specialized hospitals are also provided with regular grants-in-aid for providing these services to children. Apart from hospitals and health service institutions, other departments attached to this division, work directly and indirectly for the welfare of children.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

National policies and strategies related to Health Service Division are discussed below:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
National Health Policy, 2011: The National Health Policy was formulated in 2011 aiming at providing basic health care to all. It acknowledges ‘health’ as an inalienable right of every citizen. The State and the government are constitutionally obliged to ensure health care for all its citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce the intensity of malnutrition among people, especially children and mothers; and implement effective and integrated programs for improving nutrition status of all segments of the population.• To undertake programs for reducing child and maternal mortality rate;• To adopt proper measures for ensuring improved maternal and child health at the union level and build necessary infrastructure for safe child birth in each village;

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve and expand overall reproductive health services; • To arrange and expand special health services for mentally retarded and physically challenged population; • To expand basic health care coverage in a manner so that none is left out from government's health service network; • To ensure access to primary healthcare and medical services at the Upazilla and Union levels.
<p>National Nutrition Policy, 2015</p> <p>The National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 2015 with a view to accelerating national development through improved nutrition of the population, especially the deprived and poor section of people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve nutrition status for all, especially the children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers; • To ensure intake of diverse and sufficient food for all, and encourage healthy food habits; • To strengthen direct and indirect measures to improve nutritional levels; • To strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to fulfill nutritional needs;
<p>4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022</p> <p>It aims at expanding services to currently underserved people, including adolescents, the poor and those in urban and rural hard to reach areas. It recognizes the importance of international initiatives and the need for alignment with national commitments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure greater coordination among different institutions providing health care at the grass-root level and upgrade an effective referral system, • To ensure cooperation and partnership between service seekers and non-government service providers in order to ensure basic health care facilities for poor, elderly, underprivileged, and people with special needs, • To implement a 'Health work force strategy and action plan' with a view to improve health care,

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide more importance on public health, greater investment for primary health and preventable diseases, and bolster coordination between service giver and providers, • To take intersectoral integrated activities for building consciousness about public health and encourage all to try and create a healthy environment around themselves to prevent spread of non-communicable diseases, • To take measures for prevention of existing, new and recurred communicable diseases, • To introduce new technology for improving standard of monitoring and record management. • To increase investment in health sector, improve efficiency, and strike a balance between needs and services.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <p>According to SDGs Mapping developed by GED, Planning Commission, the MoHFW is the lead Ministry in 12 targets and the 23 indicators (21 Indicators of SDG-3 and 2 Indicators of SDG-2) and Co-lead in one indicator of one target of SDG-4. Of these 23 indicators, 21 are related to the health service division. In addition, this division will act as Co-lead or Associate in the implementation of others indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry is implementing the 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program from January 2017 to June 2022 in continuance of the previous Health, population and nutrition sector program that was a great success. • In goal 3 of the SDG target has been fixed to bring down under five mortality rate to 25 per one thousand live births, and neonatal mortality rate to 12 per one thousand live births, by 2030. The 4th HPNSP is implementing a total of 29 operation plans (OP) out of which 19 are under the purview of health service division. Implementation of all activities undertaken against different indicators it will be possible to attain all the goals by 2022. Plethora of activities including infrastructure development, training, awareness building and so on are being carried out through the Ops, namely, National Nutrition Service, Maternal, Neonatal,

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<p>Child and adolescent health (MNCH), Community-Based Health Care (CBHC), Life style and health Education and Promotion(LHEP), Hospital Services Management (HSM), Physical Facilities Development (PFD), etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apart from the 4th HPNSP, the Health Service Division is also establishing some medical colleges, hospitals and nursing institutes. These hospitals will have special arrangements for treatment of children that will help attain the SDG goals.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations

- Establishment of Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANU) in Medical College Hospitals and District Hospitals;
- Expansion of Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT);
- Training on Helping Babies Breath (HBB) initiatives;
- Expansion of 7.1% Chlorhexidine usage;
- Arrangement of training for the midwives, supply adequate equipment to enhance their skill;
- Expansion and strengthening of and EPI program;
- Establishment of 487 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and Nutrition corner to provide standard health care facility for under five children;
- Establishment of Adolescent Friendly Health Service (AFHS) in city corporations and districts;
- Establishment of "Little Doctor" initiatives in schools to create awareness among children about good health;
- Strengthening comprehensive emergency obstetric services in 132 upazilla health complexes, 59 hospitals, and 27 government medical colleges;

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

- Initiating ‘Demand Side Financing’ in 55 upazilas to ensure safe child birth,
- Training for Community Based Skilled Birth Attendants (CSBA) to ensure safe child birth at home,
- Expansion of School-Health Program to create awareness about maternal and reproductive health from early childhood,
- Arrangement of mother and child care (MCWC) in all medical college hospitals, district hospital, upazilla hospital and mother and child welfare centres.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division’s overall budget

Table 7: Child-Focused Budget in the Health Services Division

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	2018-19	2017-18	Revised 2016-17
Health Services Div Budget	181.66	162.04	-
<i>Operating</i>	91.26	83.62	-
<i>Development</i>	90.41	78.42	-
Child-Focused Budget in Health Services Div	78.31	63.02	-
<i>Operating</i>	35.16	26.51	-
<i>Development</i>	43.15	36.51	-
Total Government Budget	4,646	4,003	-
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	-
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	-
<i>Health Services Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.72	0.72	-
<i>Health Services Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	3.91	4.05	-
<i>Child-Focused Health Services Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.31	0.28	-
<i>Child-Focused Health Services Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	1.69	1.57	-
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	43.11	38.89	-

Source: Finance Division

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

This division is providing healthcare to children which is one of the most critical dimensions of child well-being and also part of children's Right to Survival cluster. The division is entrusted with the responsibility of providing healthcare to all, including children. The child sensitive budget of this division as percentage of the division's total budget has increased to 43.11 percent in FY 2018-19 from 38.89 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Premature birth and low birth weight is one of the main reasons for newborn mortality which now stands at 31%. This brutally unwanted death can be prevented by Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) which is globally recognized and proven.

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is a prolonged and continuous skin-to-skin contact between the mother and the premature baby and this is the way she breast-feeds and transfers her warmth to the child. Low birth weight (Less than 2000 gms) or premature (before 37 weeks) baby requires KMC. Through KMC, the baby receives heat from mother's body. If the mother is not fit enough for KMC, then it could be done by the father, grandmother, or any other member of the family. At least 20 hours KMC is required each day.

Bangladesh is commitment to "end preventable child deaths by 2035" and to that end has taken four priority programs to safeguard the premature newborns. Kangaroo Mother Care is incorporated in 4th Health, Population, Nutrition Sector Program of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a priority intervention to implement in all medical college hospitals, district hospitals and upazila health complexes. Success of this initiative is already visible.

On October 3, 2016, 22-year-old Jesmin from Poschim Lahinipara in Kushtia district, gave birth to a baby girl, Sharmin, weighing only 1400 gm. The birth took place at Kushtia District Hospital. This was Jesmin's third pregnancy. Her two previous babies died from complications arising out of premature birth.



Sharmin, was admitted into the KMC corner and the baby gradually gained weight without any sickness or complications. She stayed at the hospital for 13 days and left happily after the child recovered substantially. Jesmin continued the KMC even at home after discharge and completed four rounds of follow up according to doctor's advice.

Now Sharmin is nine months old and in perfectly good health. Jesmin is thankful to the doctors and nurses and remarked "I learned about KMC after my baby was born with low weight. She got well and gained weight under intensive care at the KMC. I am very happy to have received this service." The number of incumbents of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is increasing every day.

6.0 Division's challenges to ensure child welfare:

The main challenges for implementing child budget are:

- Making appropriate action plan and its proper implementation;
- Insufficient nutrition programs and lack of coordination among service providers;
- Filling up vacant posts of health care giver in service centres;
- Timely fund release, especially for operating the EPI which is given in one go.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

- The present 4th HPNSP has got focused special attentions in the area of reproductive health, maternal health, neonatal health, adolescent health, nutrition and safe food. The Health Services Division has chalked out following plans for the overall development of children :

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

- Maternal and neonatal health service through Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BemOC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CemOC);
- Treating children through updated essential service package in the 4th HPNSP;
- Treating diarrhoea, respiratory problem, measles, malaria;
- Treatment of children without break who are suffering from malnutrition;
- Expanding equitable EPI coverage for under 1 year child by 95% at the national level and by at least 90% at each district .
- Raising 5 dose TT vaccine nationally to 80% and at each district to at least 75%;
- Ensuring that polio does not relapse anywhere ;
- Increasing Measles and Rubella vaccine to 95% by 2018 and control of congenital rubella syndrom;
- Ensuring essential newborn and child health service in hard-to-reach and backward regions, especially Sylhet and Chattogram;
- Implementing essential services for newborns, such as emergency newborn service, helping babies breath (HBB), Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC), comprehensive newborn care package, Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANCU)/Newborn Screeing Unit (NSU) ;
- Counnseling the adolescents on reproductive health and family planning;
- Imparting training and education on nutrition and micro-nutrient supplementation;
- Ensuring distribution of safe and esasential drugs for children;
- Creating awareness about good health and healthy life style through Behavoiral Change Communication (BCC) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

8.0 Conclusion

Only a healthy child can present a nation a brighter future. Therefore, it requires a boundless helthy growth in an atmosphere full of love and care where the seamy side of life will not touch them. It requires proper planning and implementation. This division is doing working assiduously to achieve that objective. Our aim is to see that every child is growing up to the optimum level of his/her possibilities and contributing back to the society.

Chapter-6 **Minstry of Women and Children Affairs**

1.0 Introduction

Bangladesh has made significant strides in its journey towards achieving the targets of vision-2021. The country's impressive socio-economic advancements are one of the best in South Asia. Commendable improvements have been made in reducing child and maternal mortality rate by ensuring nutritional, health and educational services for the children, eliminating child repression, stopping child trafficking, preventing them from risky work and later rehabilitating them. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has been working tirelessly over the years which have culminated into the above successes. The government has started implementing different medium to long-term policies with a view to transforming the nation into a developed and prosperous one by 2041. The necessary condition for realizing Vision 2041 is to accumulate substantial human capital for accelerating growth, required to attain higher income status. One of the best means to do so is to ensure optimum level of public investment in early childhood. Guided by this realization the Ministry, along with its subordinate offices, has been implementing a slew of policies and programs for ensuring significant budgetary allocations for the well-being of children.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
Children Act, 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bangladesh has enacted this law, to implement the objectives of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, of which Bangladesh is a signatory. The Act has changed legal definition of a child from	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure children's safety by setting up Day Care Centers ;• Set up Child Development Centers to develop children's intellectual and cultural faculties;• Establish Pre-primary Education Centers for socio-economically deprived children;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>being a person under the age of 14 to one under the age of 18. It has forbidden any kind of cruelty inflicted upon children while they are working in formal and/or informal sectors. Furthermore, the Act has prescribed punishments for using or exploiting children in begging, in brothels, and in carrying drugs, arms, or other illegal commodities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish District Children Complex; • Operate Support Centers in 6 divisional cities; • Establish Safe Home for women, children and adolescents.
<p>National Child Policy, 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government had adopted the National Child Policy in 2011. The main objective of the policy is to ensure child rights in the light of the constitution. It also mentions that children should be given priority in policies, plans, programs and national budget for the overall national development. The important aspects of national child policy are as follows: • Ensure children's optimum development and growth by providing essential services irrespective of their age, sex, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Adolescent Club for ending child marriage ,ensure adolescents' right to health care ; • Publish books and magazines for children regularly; • Provide training for cultural and intellectual development of children such as music, dance, painting, drama, recitation, guitar <i>tabla</i>, English language, computer, handwriting, chess violin and so on ; • Publish Encyclopedia, dictionary ,classics, and books on traditions and heritage for children under a well managed program; • Implement programs for the automation and digitization Bangladesh <i>Shishu</i> Academy library;

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>religion, occupation, social, regional and ethnic backgrounds; in the matters of rights concerning education, health, nutrition, safety, recreation and so on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take Initiatives to extend facilities to girl child, disabled child and child with special needs; • Create an environment and education system that will help children grow up as honest, patriotic and responsible citizens; • Arouse scientific inquisitiveness among children so that they can grow up as a generation capable of keeping pace with the demand of the nation and the world in future; • Take initiative to create congenial family environment; • Take initiative to reflect their views in any decision making process that affect the lives of the children and adolescents; • Take Initiative to make necessary legislations and provisions to materialize child rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for improving handwriting ; • Make movies for children; • Provide Prime Minister Award to the winners of upazilla level competitions; • Create opportunities for the winners to travel abroad including Japan, India, and Turkey.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>Comprehensive Policy for Early Childhood Care and Development, 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The important aspects of this policy are as follows: • Provide assistance for the protection of physical and mental health of mothers during pregnancy; • Provide necessary services for safe delivery and ensure that newborn and mother are kept out of risk; • Ensure overall development of the child through providing health, nutrition and safety related services; • Ensure formal primary education for all children; • Ensure proper opportunities for children with special needs; • Ensure basic needs of orphans, disadvantaged and homeless children; • Protect all children from discrimination; • Provide non-formal education to underprivileged children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue maternity allowance program and working lactating mother support fund for poor mothers; • Rehabilitate distressed children through Child Development Center; • Provide pre-primary education to the children in 10 central jails, extinct enclaves, rehabilitation project area and brothels through Early Education (2nd phase) Project; • Implement Life Skills Training program for development of children till five years of age; • Implement programs for early merit development ;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>National Social Security Strategy (NSSS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government had formulated National Social Security Strategy in the year 2015. The vision of the NSSS is to build an inclusive social security system for all that effectively tackles and prevents poverty and inequality and contributes to broader human development, employment and economic growth. Five core life cycle programs have been suggested by NSSS of which one is suggested for children. The strategy advocates following programs for children: • Provide ‘child grant’ to children of poor and vulnerable family up to age 4. The grant will be limited to a maximum of two children per family to avoid adverse impact on population & management thereof. • Establish child center in every work place; • Introduce school Tiffin and stipend for orphans; • Introduce stipend for below four year children of poor families; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide allowance of Tk. 2000/- through ECR (Enabling Environment for Child Right) project; • Provide pre-primary education to poor children; • Celebrate World Autism Awareness Day; • Provide study materials and conduct health awareness programs for underprivileged children; • Enhance health care, build health awareness among ‘Harijan’ women and children and ensure education for members of this community; • Provide counseling to women and children under the ‘Multi-sector Wide Program’ for prevention of violence against women; • Establish 09 One-Stop Crisis Centers, 60 One-Stop Crisis Cell, National Trauma Counseling Center, National Forensic DNA Profiling Laboratory to assist women and children victims of violence; • Establish toll-free helpline 109 for providing 24-hour service to women and children victims of torture;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ‘disability stipend’ for all under-18 children with disabilities; • Provide stipend for all primary and secondary school going children and adolescents belonging to poor and vulnerable households; • Introduce financial support for abandoned children; • Supply side interventions relating to immunization, child health care nutrition, water supply and sanitation for outreach areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 150 bed hospital for women and children; And • Organize courtyard meetings, workshops, seminars for preventing child marriage, child trafficking and sexual harassment.
<p>7th Five Year Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the key objectives of the 7th Five-Year Plan is to expand essential services related to health, nutrition, education and social security for all children. The targets set forth in the plan are as follows: • Protect the rights of children and continue their development through proper implementation of government policies; • Provide health care and ensure food and nutrition security; • Ensure early care and education for all children; 	

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an enabling environment with access to safe water, sanitation and health care for all children; • Provide support for child caregivers and parents according to their requirements; • Establish social security and social justice for the children at risks and vulnerabilities of different sorts; 	
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the SDGs, 169 targets have been set against 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Among these ‘Goal- 5’ is closely related to Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. • The main targets under this goal are as follows: • End all forms of discrimination against women and girls; • Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls including trafficking and sexual harassment and other forms of exploitation; 	

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate all evil practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; • Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable/implementable legislations for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels. 	

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

- Maternity allowance has been provided to 9 lakh 74 thousand women over the last 3 years;
- Lactating mother allowance has been provided to 4 lakh 40 thousand working women;
- 10 thousand 690 children were accommodated in 93 Day Care Centers;
- Cash assistance of taka 2000/- per month has been provided to 90 thousand vulnerable children and adolescents in 20 districts under EECR scheme;
- 529 clubs have been established for empowering teenage girls and boys;
- National Action Plan 2013-25 for Prevention of Violence against Women and Children has been formulated. DNA Act, 2014 has been enforced. Marriage Prevention Act, 2018 (Draft) and Dowry Protection Act (Draft) 2017 are underway;
- Various activities have been implemented in 64 district offices and 6 upazilla offices of 6 Divisions under the Child Development Program whereby 4 million children have been directly benefited;
- Awards have been given in 29 categories for upazilla to national level competitions each year. In addition, 4 seasonal group competitions were organized each year. More than four lakh children have participated in these

competitions each year. In the last three years, about 75 thousand children have been provided training on 11 subjects, including music, dance, painting, recitation, guitar, acting etc.;

- 93 child-friendly books have been published for attracting them more to studies. A monthly magazine ‘shishu’ is being published regularly. About 4 lakh children have got library access to read books every year and about 1 lakh 40 thousand children have participated in library-based competitions;
- 56 children’s films have been produced by the Bangladesh *Shishu Academy*. Out of those, 13 have been completely designed, directed, composed and edited by children. Based on the life and work of Bangabandhu, 3,50,500 books of 25 types have been published for children;
- Integrated Child Care and Development Policy, 2013 has been approved;
- Throughout the 6 child development centers (Azimpur, Keraniganj, Gazipur, Khulna, Chittagong and Rajshahi) across the country, a total of 750 poor and helpless children have been given full social benefits to ensure their rights.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry’s overall budget :

Table 8: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

(*Figures in Billion Taka*)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
MoWCA Budget	34.90	25.76	21.73
<i>Operating</i>	29.81	23.18	20.16
<i>Development</i>	5.09	2.58	1.57
Child-Focused Budget in MoWCA	13.85	9.24	8.31
<i>Operating</i>	13.17	8.63	7.49
<i>Development</i>	0.68	0.61	0.82
Total Government Budget	4646	4,003	3,172

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>GDP</i>	25378	22,38 5	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoWCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.14	0.12	0.11
<i>MoWCA Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.75	0.64	0.69
<i>Child-Focused MoWCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.05	0.04	0.04
<i>Child-Focused MoWCA Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.30	0.23	0.26
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	39.68	35.87	38.24

Source: Finance Division

Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a legally binding international instrument, establishes the obligation of States Parties to allocate the maximum extent possible of their available resources and to adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to implement the rights of children. To support implementation of the rights of the children, Government of Bangladesh has adopted National Child Policy in 2011. The fundamental principle of this policy is to ensure child rights in the light of the constitutional provision of Bangladesh, Children Act and International Charters and Conventions on child rights. It has also declared that all national development policies, planning, programs and national budgeting shall give due emphasis on the contextual importance of the Policy. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has increased to 39.68 percent in FY 2018-19 from 35.87 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Mohon Mian, an under-privileged child from a remote area of Habiganj has mesmerized all by his outstanding dance performance in Turkey. He went there as a member of Bangladesh Shishu Academy delegate. He was the only disadvantaged-child in the 14 member team. It was in the 39th International Children's Festival organized by Turkey's state television and radio TR. Children from 25 other countries had attended the program. They performed group dance. The program was broadcasted in the national television of Turkey and was greatly appreciated. The child participants from Bangladesh were given tablet PC and wrist watches respectively from the Honorable President and Prime Minister of Turkey as gifts. The President also hosted a dinner for them. Mohon Mian is indeed very happy with all these achievements. Monto Mian- father of Mohon Mian is a fish-seller by profession who lives at Bausa in Habiganj. Mohon Mian got culturally attracted since his early childhood. He learnt dance in primary school. He stood first in cultural competition titled '*Tarae Tarae Dipshikah*' organized by BRAC educational program in 2014. This was the beginning. Since then receiving prizes became a habit. He won national awards in dance competitions 11 times including Bangladesh Shishu Academy Prize, Bangladesh Shilpkola Academy Prize, MARKS all-rounder and Amanullah award. He received Tk. 20 thousand from Honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina after winning the inter-primary school competition. A judge of a cultural competition organized by Bangladesh Television during the celebration of its golden jubilee gave him a standing ovation enthralled by his extraordinary performance. Now his home is full to the brim with the prizes he received including gold medals, certificates and computers. MOWCA has been working with great enthusiasm for creating enabling environment to nourish a talent like Mohon Mian.

6.0 Ministry's challenges to ensure child welfare

The main challenges of the ministry are:

- Establish the Directorate of Children;
- Build child complexes in all districts;

- Employ trained manpower to prepare child budget;
- Establish kids-corners in all markets at upazilla level and at all shopping complexes in the cities;
- Build child day care centers in all districts and upazillas as per requirement and construct a legal framework for establishing day care centers in private sector.

7.0 Child centric development plan

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish 20 child-related books; • Provide training to 36 thousand children in various fields of culture; • Create interest in children for reading books through Automation and Digitization (Central Office and 64 District) of libraries; • Provide assistance to 450 poor children through child development centers; • Provide assistance to 3, 00,000 children in the development of their thought process, and intellectual and cultural growth; • Provide service to 400 children through 20 day-care centers.
Mid-Term Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement comprehensive policies for early child development; • Provide training on dance, music, recitation and singing the national anthem correctly, religious music and traditional rural games; • Ensure child care, nutrition, and protection; right from the pregnancy by adopting various promotional measures and by forging a mutual coordination and assistance between public and private service providers and by creating better engagement between families and the society at large.

Planning Period	Activities
Long Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish Directorate of Children;• Construct child complexes in all districts;• Establish child care centers in all district and upazillas;• Set up baby corners in all police stations and shopping complexes; and• Recruit necessary manpower at the field level.

8.0 Conclusion and Way Forward

Children form about one-third of the total population of Bangladesh. Many of them are under-privileged. However, the state is bound to treat all children equally irrespective of their social status. On behalf of the state, Ministry of Women and Children affairs has been implementing various projects and programs throughout the country that are contributing immensely in building a solid foundation for a strong future human capital. However, there remain many challenges and stumbling blocks which can be overcome by appropriate intervention that will stave women and children off violence and torture and will ultimately make Bangladesh a safe place for them.

Chapter-7 **Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief**

1.0 Introduction

The nature of its geographical location makes Bangladesh a disaster-prone country. Floods and cyclones, like other forms of disaster, leave a catastrophic impact on lives and livelihood of the affected people. Children have to bear the most serious brunt of any disaster as innocent victims. Disasters rob them of some of their inalienable rights; such as right to survival, right to safety, right to get pure water, right to food, right to access to health care, and right to education as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989. In addition, research shows that poverty escalates following disasters and helpless parents are often compelled to marry their under-aged girls off to stave them off the sting of poverty. The mission of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is to strengthen overall disaster management capacity, reduce risks-especially that of the poor, distressed and vulnerable people, and to establish an efficient emergency response system adequately capable of managing large-scale disasters. Children are categorized as ‘distressed and vulnerable’ as alluded to in the mission of the Ministry. In article 28 (4) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, special importance has been given to the rights of children. In addition, they have been given special preference in providing relief under section 27 of the Disaster Management Law, 2012. In terms of casualty, in the form of death, the biggest victims are women and children in each disaster that occur in Bangladesh. The reason is, they are most vulnerable and unprotected. Therefore, the best way to address the needs and vulnerabilities of children, which a country is legally bound to do under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, is to prepare a fair and equitable budget and to make proper implementation thereof considering their voices and grievances.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

National Policy / Strategy and Description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of children is guaranteed during and after disasters under the National Child Policy, 2011 ; • This provision has been further consolidated in Disaster Management Act, 2012; • The National Disaster Management Policy, 2015 has been formulated under this Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of disaster management issues in primary and secondary level curriculum as stipulated in the National Disaster Management Policy, 2015; • Inclusion of disaster management issues in all branches of higher secondary level curriculum; • Arrangement of disaster drill, especially on fire and earthquake in all schools and colleges of the country at least once a year ; • Arrangement of cyclone-drill in the educational institutions of coastal regions; • Construction of multi-purpose shelter centres so that children and their studies may remain largely unaffected; • Arrangement of training for teachers so that they can properly teach the children back how to act in times of disasters ; • Arrangement of food security support for lactating mother / children to prevent malnutrition under the 'nabajatra' project; • Expanding rural electrification through installation of more solar panels under <i>Kabikha</i> (Food For Work)/TR program so that children's education may remain unhindered ; • Giving priority to children in all social security programs of the Ministry.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has taken various steps for the development of children in the last 3 years that have affirmatively impacted their lives during and after disasters. Significant steps taken by the ministry for the children during the last three years are enumerated below:

- The ministry has been arranging food security support for lactating mother / children to prevent malnutrition under the 'nabajatra' project. In the last three years, Tk. 200.00 crore, Tk. 155.00 crore and Tk.115.00 crore have been respectively allocated for this purpose.
- The ministry carries out construction, maintenance and renovation of rural infrastructure through Kabikha / TR. Each year significant amount of money is allocated for these purposes. Kabikha / TR grants are substantially used for installing solar panels in rural areas that largely meet rural demand of electricity. Children can go on with their studies smoothly once uninterrupted supply of electricity can be ensured. In the last three years, the amount of allocations for solar panels were Tk. 404.87 crore, Tk 1139.00 crore and Tk. 115.20 crore respectively.
- The ministry is constructing a multi-purpose flood and cyclone shelter in flood and cyclone prone areas. They serve two purposes; they are used for disaster risk reduction activities, on one hand, and are used for children's education on the other. Thus, their studies remain largely unhindered. In the last three years, the total allocations for flood and cyclone shelters were Tk.119.00 crores, Tk. 110 crores and Tk. 125crores respectively.
- Disaster drills are carried out in all schools and colleges in the country to increase disaster awareness among the students. In the last 3 years, this exercise was held at least once in every school and college of the country. The expenditure for this is met from the operating budget of the ministry. The ministry will continue this program in future.

- Children are given priority in all social security programs organized by the Ministry which has been of great benefit for them over the years. The amount of allocations for the social security programs has increased in the last 3 years. The government is planning to increase it further in the coming years. In addition, initiative has been taken to create a new code for the purchase of baby food in the coming fiscal year and an allocation of 50.00 crore has been proposed.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget:

Table 9: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Disaster management and Relief (MoDMR)

Description	<i>(Figures in Billion Taka)</i>		
Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
MoDMR Budget	96.59	88.53	89.47
<i>Operating</i>	61.63	58.67	54.80
<i>Development</i>	34.96	29.86	34.67
Child-Focused Budget in MoDMR	29.55	24.71	25.88
<i>Operating</i>	18.60	16.31	15.47
<i>Development</i>	10.96	8.40	10.41
Total Government Budget	4646	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoDMR Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.381	0.40	0.46
<i>MoDMR Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	2.079	2.21	2.82
<i>Child-Focused MoDMR Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.116	0.11	0.13
<i>Child-Focused MoDMR Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.636	0.62	0.82
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	30.60	27.91	28.93

Source: Finance Division

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has the responsibility of reducing disaster risk, coordinating rescue operation at the time of disaster, providing humanitarian aid to the affected population and implementing some of the safety-net

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

programs of the government. These activities have critical relevance with children's Right to Protection and Right to Survival. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has increased to 30.60 percent in FY 2018-19 from 27.91 percent in FY 2017-18.

5. Good practice

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief conducts disaster preparedness and response program among school children, especially during National Disaster Preparedness Day and International Disaster Mitigation Day, as per the instruction laid out in the National Disaster Management Policy, 2015. The main objectives of this program are:

- To make students aware of disasters;
- To increase disaster preparedness, response and management capacities of schools;
- To form School Disaster Management Committee besides the School Management Committee, especially in primary and secondary levels, in the disaster-prone areas and encourage them to build security networks in schools;
- To develop a generation of youth who can build awareness about disaster and manage it adroitly when it happens.

Action Area: Disaster Management Directorate and Cyclone Preparation Program (CPP) conduct drills among school children all over the country on disaster awareness and preparedness through the Fire Service and Civil Defense and CPP volunteers. The CPP has taken an initiative to conduct this program, initially, in one secondary school of each Upazilla with a plan to cover fifty upazillas of 19 districts of the coastal belt. The main objectives of these drills are as follows:

- To provide basic idea about disasters like cyclone, earthquake, thunderstorm, and landslide;
- To conduct a comprehensive trial covering all aspects of all possible forms of disasters;
- To form disaster management committee in schools and ensure their presence during drills;

Participants:

- All students and teachers of the school;

- Local government representatives, Community leaders;
- Government employees;
- CPP;
- Fire Service and Civil Defense.

Expected Results:

- Young students will be able to acquire basic knowledge of how to combat disasters such as cyclone, earthquake, thunderstorm, landslides, fire, etc.;
- Children will play an important role in promoting social awareness by spreading their knowledge amongst guardians and neighbors;
- Idea of volunteerism will grow among them;
- An integrated disaster management culture will be grown, Schools will be a safer place with adequate disaster security arrangements;

Primary Experience: On August 3, 2017, a pilot program was conducted in Teknaf Model Pilot High School of Teknaf upazila of Cox's Bazar district- an image of that event is given below:



6.0 Ministry's challenges to ensure child welfare:

One of the objectives of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is to strengthen its capacity and thereby establish an efficient emergency response system capable of mitigating the risks and vulnerabilities of poor and distressed people. As mandated by the Government's Allocation of Business, this Ministry is responsible to operate all activities that entail taking risk reduction measures, and then providing urgent help in the form of relief and rehabilitation. This implies that the clientele of this Ministry is not just particular class or group of people, its work is spread throughout the country and covers all people of all ages, caste and creed who find themselves in the risk of disaster.

The main challenges of the Ministry in ensuring children's overall welfare:

- The Ministry does not take up any single project solely for the children;
- A proper research is not conducted to find out the specific requirements of children to propose a pragmatic child focused budget;
- Child nutrition issue is not considered while providing food assistance under social safety net programs.

7.0 Child-centric development plan:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for 2018-19 fiscal year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ministry has proposed an allocation of Tk 586.00 crore in FY 2018-19, for implementation of multi-purpose flood and cyclone shelters. If implemented, children's education will remain unhindered even during disasters. For FY 2018-19, a separate code has been proposed for procuring baby food with a proposed allocation of Tk. 50 crore.

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tk. 110 crore has been allocated in FY 2018-19 for providing food security support to lactating mothers / children for combating malnutrition under 'nabajatra' project implemented by the Ministry in a bid to ensure nutrition security for children. • Installation of solar panels has been included in the Kabikha / TR programs. Allocation has been increased in these programs and as a result coverage of electricity will increase and children's education will not be impeded.
Mid-term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make separate arrangement for ensuring children's overall welfare with a clear mention of required budget in future project documents of the Ministry.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include separate clauses mentioning how best children's welfare can be protected in all Rules and Guidelines of the Ministry.

8.0 Conclusion and Way Forward

A country's future direction can be easily discerned from how the present children are taken care of. Bangladesh has made tremendous progress in all the socio-economic indicators over the last ten years; one of those is the Human Assets Index which includes nutrition, health, mortality, school admission and education rates and so on. The development of the country will depend on how much progress is being made in this index, especially in terms of children's wellbeing. But this development may be truncated by a natural calamity where children invariably become a major victim. This Ministry has adopted several development projects and programs that are child-centric. This process of putting children at the core of attention will continue in future.

Chapter-8 **The Ministry of Social Welfare**

1.0 Introduction:

The Ministry of Social Welfare has been implementing a slew of activities throughout the country to ensure overall wellbeing and development of children who are downtrodden, less advanced, destitute, retarded and exposed to many other forms of vulnerabilities. These activities are being carried out through a number of child-focused projects and programmes funded through both development and non-development budget of the government. The Social Welfare Directorate, Jatiyo Pratibandhi Unnyon Foundation, Neuro-development Disability Protection Trust, Physical Disability Welfare Trust, Bangladesh National Social Welfare Council, Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Trust etc. are spearheading these activities for the Ministry. Under these initiatives, the Choto Moni Nibas, Sheikh Rasel Child Training and Rehabilitation Centre, Protibondhi Seba O Sahajya Kendro, Sarkari Protibondhi School, Protibondhi Shikha Upobritti, Non-government orphanages, Non-government schools for disabled, Child development centres receive generous financial support from the Government. These organizations, in addition, support implementation of the children Act and help destitute children who require Cochlear implant surgery to regain hearing. Furthermore, children belonging to the Hijra, Bede and other poor communities, work at tea gardens, suffer from catastrophic illness such as cancer, liver cirrhosis, congenital heart diseases are profusely supported by the Ministry. They are also greatly benefitted by the protibondhi allowances. In fact, children who are distressed in all senses of the term, who have found themselves in legal tangles, and who are suffering disabilities of all forms are the main beneficiaries of this ministry.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Initiatives taken by the Ministry of Social Welfare in the light of the national policies and strategies are summarised below:

National policies/principles	Activities
Children Act 2013: The Children Act was formulated in 2013 in an attempt to fully implement the United Nations Child Right Charter. The salient features of this Act are to appoint probation officer, establish Children Welfare Board in districts and upazillas, establish specialized desks to cater to the needs of children, establish juvenile court, establish children welfare centres etc. This Act also stipulates for ensuring alternative care for children to go with the regular interventions for the optimum benefit of them and to help them out of their vulnerabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Children welfare centre, • Establish Safe Custody for women and children, • Establish Children Welfare Board at district and upazillas, • Take alternative arrangements for children who have become party to litigations, • Establish task force to help imprisoned children,
Persons with Disabilities Rights and Protection Act, 2013: This Act was formulated to fulfill the state's constitutional obligation to safeguard the interest of the disabled and to be true to its international commitment as a signatory of the UN Charter for the Rights of Children. This Act aims to ensure overall development and social dignity of all children who are deaf and dumb, visually impaired, and have certain forms of neurotic disorders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cochlear implant services to hearing impaired children, • Establish schools for visually impaired children, • Establish schools for deaf and dumb children, • Establish specialized centres for mentally retarded children, • Expand facilities for the education of hearing impaired children,

National policies/principles	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide salaries for teachers of non-government schools designed for children with disabilities, • Arrange training for physically challenged children, • Establish technical training centres for orphans and disabled children, • Develop and expand the scope of 'Prayas' established in Dhaka cantonment. • Establish and expand hostel for visually impaired children (Girls- 6 months, Boys- 5 units, expansion-20 units),
<p>National Social Welfare Rules, 2005: The government had formulated the national Social Welfare Rules in 2005 with the prime objective of improving the socio-cultural conditions of orphans, backward, vulnerable, and disabled children. Lot of actions have been adopted under these rules to improve their quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Government Sishu Paribar, • Establish Choto Moni Nibash • Establish day care centre, • Establish children and rehabilitation centre, • Establish Sheikh Rasel Child Training and Rehabilitation Centre, • Undertake child sensitive social protection in Bangladesh, phase-2
<p>National Social Protection Strategy Paper: The government had formulated the National Social Protection Strategy Paper to bring the poor and vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stipend for disabled students, • Provide disability allowance, • Provide capitation grant to non-government orphanages,

National policies/principles	Activities
<p>section of the society under social protection to conform to the constitution obligation of the state. The long-term goal of the paper is to ensure an inclusive social safety mechanism where everybody will have a minimum income so that none is relegated below poverty level during anytime of national disaster. This system will help a child throughout his life —right from the time it's in the mother's womb, then during the childhood and will extend up to the old age. This strategy aims to bolster all the social safety related activities by optimum utilization of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stipend for Hijra children, • Education stipend for <i>Bede</i> and other less advanced section of the society,
<p>The 7th Five-Year Plan: The main objective of this plan is to ensure safety, health-service, nutrition and education. With these ends in view, the Ministry has identified the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safety and security for vulnerable children under government's arrangement, • Ensure safety for disabled and take steps for their overall wellbeing, • Ensure social safety for all including children, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Wajeda Kuddus Old Home and Technical Training Centres for children, • Establish 'Amader Bari'-an abode for old people and children, • Improve living standard of marginalized people, • Establish 'Jalaluddin Ahmed Foundation' community based destitute mother, child and diabetic hospital.

National policies/principles	Activities
<p>The Sustainable development Goal: Ministry wise mapping of SDGs has been completed. The ministry has chalked out its work plan on the basis of its role spelt out the mapping. This ministry will be the lead ministry in terms of goal 5.4 and co-lead for goal 4A and 4.5. In addition, it will work as associate ministry for attaining 24 goals. data gap analysis and action plan in this regard have been completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Government Sishu Paribar, • Establish Choto Moni Nibash, • Establish day care centre, • Establish Children Training and Rehabilitation Centre, • Establish sheikh Rasel Children Training and Rehabilitation Centre, • Undertake child sensitive social protection in Bangladesh, phase-2

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

In the last three years the ministry had taken up a number of projects for the welfare of children. In addition, the existing ones had been expanded. In these years dormitories were established in 22 shishu paribars out of 85, 37 hostels were built and projects were taken to build another 31 for the visually impaired children. Three new schools named ‘Prayas’ were established for autistic children in different cantonments and two more are coming up. Number of beneficiaries in non-government orphanages has risen from 86 thousand 4 hundred from 62 thousand. Child development centres have also been increased, a new one is on the offing. Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh, supported by UNICEF has completed its first phase and started the second phase for next five years. Thirteen ‘Sheikh Rasel Children Training and Rehabilitation Centre’ were established for street urchins. Beneficiaries of disability stipend have now risen to 80 thousand from the previous 50 thousand. The budget for cochlear implant has been increased to 20 crore from 10 crore. The Government has prepared a list of 39 thousand 8 hundred and 41 Rohingya children of whom 9 thousand are provided with a monthly stipend of 2 thousand taka by the UNICEF, Bangladesh.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget :

Table 10: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)

(*Figures in Billion Taka*)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
MoSW Budget	55.93	48.34	41.40
<i>Operating</i>	53.39	46.26	40.05
<i>Development</i>	2.54	2.08	1.35
Child-Focused Budget in MoSW	14.08	10.42	8.57
<i>Operating</i>	13.68	9.28	7.70
<i>Development</i>	0.42	1.14	0.87
Total Government Budget	4645	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoSW Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.22	0.22	0.21
<i>MoSW Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.20	1.21	1.31
<i>Child-Focused MoSW Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.06	0.05	0.04
<i>Child-Focused MoSW Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.30	0.26	0.27
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	25.17	21.56	20.70

Source: Finance Division

Ministry of Social Welfare is one of the most important ministries of the government in terms of implementing the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) which includes wide range of dimensions of Children's wellbeing. Under its operating budget, the ministry implements a good number of activities and programs which are child focused. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has increased to 25.17 percent in FY 2018-19 from 21.56 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

A Defiant Mobarak

He is now on the verge of making his dream come true. The Oxford of the East - Dhaka University is beckoning him with wide open arms, all the doors of possibilities are now open. It had been a life of pain and struggle for him. He lost his father in 2002. His mother suddenly lost her way in the wilderness with two sons. One day, he brought his younger brother to 'Dustha Sishu Proshikkhon O Punarbason Kendro' where he himself was a student of class four. The generous head teacher agreed to take his younger brother in. Then started a new life of two brothers, together. Each followed the other's shadow. In 2016 Mobarak completed HSC from a non-government college of Konabari. It all happened because of the enormous support-accommodation, food, tuition waiver- he received from the centre.

After father's death, his mother worked in many houses as a maid. It was a gruelling time, someone at that torrid time, advised his mother to send him to the centre which she did. That journey through many trial and travails had finally culminated into Dhaka University.

Then came a new dawn, unexpected and different. He received a message from the centre to go there with his mother. They went. They soon realised that the whole ambience was different, there was a mood of festivity all around, colourfully clad children waved and greeted them. Their spell of surprise continued. They soon discovered rows of chairs at one corner of the field where all the children sat. In the front, there was a table with three chairs. The Assistant Director sat on one and two others remained empty. He asked mother and son to sit beside him. The reluctant mother hesitated. But the Assistant Director made her sit beside him. Then he said that the programme was arranged to show respect to a mother who braved overwhelming odds and brought her son this far and hoped all mothers would follow her footsteps and, if they can do, for them too this centre would organise such programme.

A glowing Mobarak said this centre taught him how to think and dream big, he had a mother to show her lights in the all-devouring darkness and therefore that success belonged more to his mother than to himself. The bemused children listened to him with rapt attention, while tears, tinged with joy, rolled down the mother's cheeks.

All present on the occasion were deeply moved and pledged to follow the footsteps of Mobarak.

6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Dearth of a separate & comprehensive workplan in the light of national and international declarations, policies, laws, rules and plans,
- Lack of guidelines and measures to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate child-centric budget,
- Scarcity of comprehensive research on the importance of prudent financing for proper growth of children,
- Shortage of required man power at the field level to implement child budget,
- Insufficient training for people who are responsible for formulating and implementing policies for children,
- Poor record & management thereof in relation to child budget and child focused development activities,
- Lack of coordination with stakeholders engaged in child-development activities.

7.0 Child centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide monthly stipend of TK.1000/- for 86 thousand 4 hundred children of non-government orphanages,• Provide education stipend for 86 thousand 5 hundred disabled children, 13 thousand hijra children, 14 thousand children belonging to bede and other unadvanced section of the society,

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 16 thousand orphan and destitute children with shelter, education and training in Government Shishu Paribar and other institutions, • Provide support to 9 hundred 50 children who have found themselves as parties to litigations, • Formulate specific guidelines for preparing child-centric budget, its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation by December 2018, • Arrange necessary training and workshops for officers responsible for planning and implementing policies for the welfare of children, • Undertake and implement child-sensitive social protection in Bangladesh project phase-2, establish and expand hostel for visually impaired children (Girls-6 months, Boys- 5 units, expansion-20 units), development and expand ‘Prayas’ established in Dhaka cantonment- all of which will directly benefit children. • Establish Wajeda Kuddus Old Home and Technical Training Centres for children, • Establish ‘Amader Bari’-an abode for old people and Children, improve living standard of marginalized people, and establish ‘Jalaluddin Ahmed Foundation Community Based Destitute Mother , Child and Diabetic Hospital’ which will directly contribute to the welfare of children.
Medium term Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand social protection programs undertaken for children, • Formulate a holistic work plan for the development of children in the light of national and international declarations, policies, laws, rules and principles, • Carry out research on the importance of prudent financing and management of budget for children,

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper documentation and record keeping of child budget and child focused development activities, • Establish Joypurhat Child Development Centre, • Develop and expand PHT centre, • Renovate Chittagong and Khulna Government Shishu Paribar and the Choto Moni Nibash, • Re-establish and renovate other child training and rehabilitation centres, • Establish seven centres for mentally retarded children at Konabari, Gazipur, • Establish child development centres in six divisions • Establish ‘Prayash’ in Sylhet, Ghatail,Rangpur, Bogra cantonments, • Establish training and rehabilitation centres for the destitute children at Bheramara, Kustia, • Establish schools with hostels for visually impaired children at Barisal.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ necessary manpower at the grass root levels to implement child budget, • Formulate a proper code of conduct for dealing with children, • Strengthen coordination with stakeholders engaged in child-development activities. • Establish mother and child hospital at Sherpur, • Establish ‘Karimpur Nurjahan-Shamsunnahar Mother and Child Specialized Hospital’ • Undertake safe maternity projects in four upazillas of Jhalokathi,

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of hostel for Sultana Shishu Niloy,• Establish Fazlul Haq Old Home at Shahjadpur of Shirajgonj district with therapy centre,• Establish vocational centres for children of less advanced section of society,• Undertake two projects for ensuring quality education and health for destitute and disabled children,• Arrange profession-based computer training for the inhabitants of Governmrnt Shishu paribar.• Undertake ‘Shaheed Zafar Alam Senior Citizen Health and Residential Centre, and Technical Training Centre for Poor Adolescents’ project.

8.0 Conclusion and way forward:

We need to create an environment where children can grow happily where all their possibilities will blossom. We must treat them affectionally because our collective future will surely lie in their hands. This ministry is working unflinchingly hard to ensure that all the under-privileged and disable children get the due share of state attention in their growth which will in turn prepare them to take the lead of the country in future. We hope today’s budding children will unfurl gloriously, under the wings of us-the elders, and will take the nation to a height of our dreams.

Chapter-9 **Local Government Division**

1.0 Introduction

One of the main targets of Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals is to ensure pure drinking water and sanitation facilities for all. Research suggests that water-borne diseases pose one of the gravest health risks for the country. Ensure safe drinking water, sanitation and healthy environment are important ingredients for the lives of children which form, among others, some of the basic responsibilities of Local Government Division (LGD). The LGD, with the assistance of different local government institutions, working relentlessly in order to supply pure drinking water, maintain proper sewerage and sanitation facilities. It is making direct and indirect contributions for improving the standard of living of children, as well as the rural masses, through numerous activities, such as; development of rural infrastructure, establishment of sanitation system for children and pregnant women, water supply, disaster management, mosquito control at local level, solid waste management, construction of drainage infrastructure, building of parks for children etc. Besides, birth registration program is carried out by different local government institutions, catering to one of the very vital rights of children. In this context, LGD has immense significance in child-sensitive budget discourse.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
National Nutrition Policy 2015: The main target of this policy is to ensure nutrition security at each level of life cycle, ensure appropriate and sufficient nutrition for pregnant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure up to four pre-natal care visits during pregnancy and give the mother TK. 200/- in each visit;• Provide Tk. 500/- to the beneficiary per visit for height and weight check every month for children aged 0-24 months;• Provide Tk. 1000/- to the beneficiary for height and weight check in every 3 months for children aged 25-60 month.

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
mothers and guarantee safe food for adolescents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Tk. 500/- per visit for attending child nutrition and cognitive development education sessions every month for Pregnant women and mothers of children aged 0-60 month; • Strengthen Union Parishad for implementing Social Safety net Program through establishment of Safety Net Cell (SNC). • Provide ANC and GMP related health service to mother and children and capacity building of community clinics to create awareness about nutrition.
Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009 and Local Government (Pourashava) Act, 2009: These acts have delegated the responsibility of heath security of local citizens to local government institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pre-natal services; • Provide delivery services (normal and caesarean sections) • Provide infant and child health care; • Provide treatment of general diseases such as; fever, cough, minor injuries etc. along with other contagious diseases; • Provide treatment for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and diarrhea; • Measure weight and height of children between 0-24 months.
National Pure Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 1998: This policy aims at supplying pure drinking water at affordable prices to all. A target has been fixed to establish one single water point for every 50 persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take initiative for supplying pure drinking water at an affordable price; • Ensure pure drinking water for 100% population at urban areas and for 90% population at rural areas; • Complete sanitation program up to 99%. • Establish a single water point for every 50 persons.

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
National Arsenic Mitigation Policy 2004: The main aim of this policy is to provide alternative source of water in arsenic affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to provide alternative source of water in arsenic affected areas, a country wide project titled 'Mitigation of Arsenic risks in water supply' has been undertaken.
Planning for development of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector 2011-2015: This sector plan aims at combining all government activities regarding water supply and sanitation and strengthening planning, implementation and monitoring strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty development projects are being implemented on water supply and sanitation.
Birth and Death Registration Act 2004: According section 8 of this Act, birth registration of child has been made mandatory within 45 days of birth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertisement and awareness activities for ensuring birth registration within 45 days of birth; Launching online birth registration.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

- Under ISPP project of LGD, 4,323 beneficiaries of 4 unions received Tk. 285.00 lakh through Electronic Cash Card System in the last three years. The procedure has lessened hassles of beneficiaries.

- Child healthcare for poor people has been made easier by establishing Urban Health Centres and Maternity Clinics in poor and slum areas under ‘Urban Primary Health Care Services Delivery’ Project of LGD. Children of poor families are provided with ‘Red Card’ which enables them to receive free treatment.
- Water supply, sanitation and personal cleanliness issues have been included in academic curriculum of Grade 3, 4, 5 with the assistance of UNICEF. Meanwhile, water, sanitation and health awareness programs have been conducted in 14,500 primary school and 1,500 secondary school through various development projects.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division’s overall budget:

Table 11: Child-Focused Budget in the Local Government Division (LG Division)

(*Figures in Billion Taka*)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
LG Division Budget	291.53	246.75	222.54
<i>Operating</i>	36.85	31.50	28.47
<i>Development</i>	254.68	215.25	194.07
Child-Focused Budget in LG Division	25.76	16.43	16.82
<i>Operating</i>	2.95	1.43	1.43
<i>Development</i>	22.81	15.00	15.39
Total Government Budget	4,646	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>LG Division Budget as % of GDP</i>	1.15	1.10	1.14

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>LG Division Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	6.28	6.16	7.02	
<i>Child-Focused LG Division Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.10	0.07	0.09	
<i>Child-Focused LG Division Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.55	0.41	0.53	
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>		8.84	6.66	7.56

Source: Finance Division

Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are important components of children's Right to Survival which falls under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Division. In addition, the birth registration, which is an important component of children's Right to Participation is also managed by the local government bodies. The child sensitive budget of this division as percentage of the division's total budget has increased to 8.84 percent in FY 2018-19 from 6.66 percent in FY 2017-18.

5. Good Practice

“ISPP- JAWTNA” brings back smile in Sefali’s face

West Satgopalpur is a dormant little village of Tilai union of Bhurungamari Upazila under Kurigram District. Sefali Khatun is a member of mundane household. Her poor parents were compelled to marry her off at only 16 due to severe poverty. Within two years of marriage, she gave birth to a son. But the recalcitrant husband abandoned her and the little boy and married another woman. Her world was torn apart, thrown into absolute disarray- she came back to her parent's house with her son. That was an extra burden for the poverty-riddled family. She was living in dire hardship where she could barely manage any food for the child, let alone nutritious food. She used to pass days after days starving. As a result, severe malnutrition afflicted both mother and child. But she had a dream that one day his son will grow as healthy as others. But even she herself was not sure how it would happen.

When such battle for life was continuing, she heard the name of “ISPP-JAWTNO project” under Local Government Division, and immediately enrolled herself as a beneficiary. She participated in the monthly learning sessions regularly on Child Nutrition and Cognitive Development (CNCD). She and her baby also received services from nearer Community Clinic. Now she understood important aspects of child nutrition and cognitive development. In the first instalment she received Tk. 2,500/- for being enrolled in the project which was followed by other two being Tk.3, 500 each. For the first time she could buy nutritious food for her son. Never before did she visit community clinics although she heard about it. Now that she was a beneficiary of the project she could easily avail necessary health services for her son.



She is very grateful to ISPP-JAWTNO Project for bringing them back to a life of ease from inexplicable hardship. She now feels that ISPP-JAWTNO can do wonders for the distressed humanity.

6.0 Division's challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Scarcity of household data with poverty score, required for identifying real beneficiaries;
- Delay in starting of child welfare related development projects;

- Projects undertaken by ministries are not exclusively based on child benefit; neither any project is undertaken solely considering children;
- Dearth of proper assessment of children's exact requirement;
- Improper site selection for child centric sanitation and water sourcing.

7. Child Centric Development Plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child aged 0-24 months will be provided with Tk. 500/- per visit for each month's height and weight check; • Every child aged 24-60 month will be provided with Tk. 1000/- per visit for every three month's height and weight check; • Every pregnant woman and mother of child aged 0-60 month will be provided with Tk. 500 per visit for attending child nutrition and cognitive development education sessions every month. • These money will be transferred electronically in every three months under the management of the postal department following scrupulous selection of beneficiaries; • In the project area 60% mothers will be given ANC service at least three times during pregnancy; • In the project area 50% newborns will be provided with post natal care; • In the project area 90% diarrhea-affected children will provide treatment; • Enhancement of efficiency of Union Parishads for implementing social safety net programs through establishment of Social Safety Net Cell (SNC). • Enhancement of efficiency of community clinics in providing health care to mother and children (ANC and GMP) and in building awareness about proper nutrition; • Capacity building of the Bangladesh Post Office for cash benefit payment to the beneficiaries through cash card under electronic system.

8.0 Conclusion

The future development and prosperity of any nation depends largely for the present state safety and wellbeing of children. Increased direct investment on them is a sine qua non for making an efficient human capital in the days to come. Proper education and health care must go hand in hand in a healthy environment. With these end in view, the local government division is running a number of projects that will pave the way for children's overall development. However, local government institutions need to be more active in building playgrounds and parks for ensuring a healthy growth of children.

Chapter-10 **Ministry of Labor and Employment**

1.0 Introduction:

Job creation is pivotal for poverty alleviation. According to the Labor Force Survey 2017, the number of workable population over 15 years in 2017 was 63.4 million, of which 60.07 million were employed and thus the unemployment rate stood at 4.3 %. New labor forces are entering into labor market every year. It is vitally important, for a rapidly growing economy like ours, to stand on a firm footing, to generate more employment for the new entrants in the labor market; transform unskilled labor force into a skilled force through training; which will in turn increase their productivity. In addition, ensuring social security and overall welfare of labor, mitigating hazardous child labor , fostering a peaceful labor relation etc. are equally important. Now 1.7 million children are employed, of whom 1.28 million are engaged in hazardous works. The Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE) has taken a range of pragmatic steps for the men and women laborers by identifying their challenges such as meeting the basic needs, poverty alleviation, empowering women, enhancing their skills, fixing minimum wages on the basis of living cost , inflation and growth rate, eradicating hazardous child labor and so on in an attempt to implement the government's election manifesto 2014 and the vision 2021. The above steps have played a great role in employment generation, creation of efficient labor force and increase productivity.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

The strategies and the activities of labor and employment ministry are as follows.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010 and Labor Law 2006: ✓ Withdrawing working children from different forms of occupations including hazardous and other forms of labor that are detrimental for them ; ✓ Ensuring coordination among concerned stakeholders and different bodies working for the welfare of working children; ✓ Involving parents of working children in income generating activates with a view to getting children out of the vicious circle of poverty, formulating pragmatic laws and strengthening institutions to make the laws more effective ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take up four projects for withdrawing children from hazardous works; • Ensure coordination among concerned stakeholders and different bodies for the welfare of child workers; • Enact pragmatic laws and strengthen institutional capacity for enforcing the laws; • Build awareness among parents, general masses and civil societies about the harmful consequences of child labor; • Offer stipends for working children so that they can to receive work-based and /or other forms of informal education after works; • Constitute a National Child Labor Welfare Council (NCLWC) to coordinate and monitor the activities of district and upazilla committees regarding child labor; • Withdraw 1 lakh working children from hazardous working conditions in the 4th phage of “Elimination of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh.”; • Ensure rights and welfare of domestic workers through Domestic Worker Protection and Welfare Rules, 2015;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raising awareness among parents, general masses and civil societies about the harmful consequences of child labor; ✓ Making suggestions to enact or amend laws as per necessities to strengthen legal institutions; ✓ Offering stipends to working children to get them out of work and put them back to school; • Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2015. • National Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect rights of children through The National Occupational Safety and Health Policy, 2012; • A child labor unit was established in 2009 which is working as a secretariat for implementation of all rules and policies regarding elimination of child labor from the country. • Initiate pragmatic programs for eliminating child labor with the financial and technical support of different donor agencies; • Continue social awareness and motivation programs for eliminating child labor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th Five Years Plan: The 7th FYF has emphasized higher productivity and fair employment opportunity with higher income for laborers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate some short, medium and long term programs for eliminating child labor. • Take initiatives for eliminating all types of hazardous child labor within 2021 and fully eliminate child labor by 2025 in the light of 7th five year plans and sustainable development goal (SDGs).

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>• Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs targets have been fixed to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers and by 2025 end all forms of child labor.</p>	

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

The MoLE has taken various initiatives for protecting children in last three years. 91 action programs have been conducted under ILO, IPEC and the ILO and MoLE together had prepared a list of 38 hazardous works for children. Through the above program, 50,000 children have been saved from hazardous work and were given informal and technical education in 3rd phase of project namely “Elimination of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh.” In the 4th phase of the project each child was given Tk. 1000/- per month as assistance. The manpower of Directorate of Inspection for Factories and Establishment has been increased up to 993 for strengthening child labor monitoring. A child labor branch is opened under the control & supervision of labor wing of MoLE under the revenue budget. A draft CSR policy for Children has been formulated.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget:

Table 12: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoL&E)

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	2018-19	2017-18	Revised 2016-17
MoL&E Budget	2.27	2.63	2.90
<i>Operating</i>	1.11	0.95	0.76
<i>Development</i>	1.16	1.68	2.14
Child-Focused Budget in MoL&E	0.20	0.18	0.26
<i>Operating</i>	0.11	0.02	0.01
<i>Development</i>	0.10	0.16	0.25
Total Government Budget	4646	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoL&E Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>MoL&E Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.05	0.07	0.09
<i>Child-Focused MoL&E Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MoL&E Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.00	0.00	0.01
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	8.86	6.84	8.97

Source: Finance Division

The ministry of Labor and Employment is relevant to child budget analysis in the context of its mandate to safeguard children from exploitation and child labor abuse, which is one of the important dimensions of children's wellbeing and falls under the cluster of children's Right to Protection. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has increased to 8.86 percent in FY 2018-19 from 6.84 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

The main objective of this ministry is to withdraw children from hazardous works and gradually eliminate child labor. To bring them back to normal life, where their occupation will not be that much risky, six month long informal education and four month long technical training would be arranged. After completion of these trainings every participant will get takas 15,000/- as working capital and thus a huge opportunity of employment, self and otherwise, will be created. Previously, 90,000 children were brought back to normal life from 38 types of hazardous occupations, following such education/training programs. They are now engaged in many different occupations where they are not haunted by every day risk and can work in relative peace.

6.0 Ministry's challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Dearth of well coordinated action plan to implement the laws, rules and policies in the light of National Labor Elimination Policy, 2010 and Labor Law, 2006;
- Lack of coordination with other ministries, departments & directorates;
- Poor understanding about child-centric budget formulation, procedures for its implementation;
- Insufficiency of manpower at the field level to monitor and prevent child labor;
- Dearth of consciousness even in families about the dangers of child labor;
- Lack of coordination with stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of child budget.

7. Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pay a stipend of Tk. 1000/- per month to 40,000 children under project;• Provide informal education for 40,000 children engaged in hazardous work;

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide job-oriented training for 40,000 children engaged in hazardous work in order to develop them as skilled human resource; • Bring all factories and organizations under stringent monitoring by Directorate of Inspection for Factories and Establishment in order to eliminate child labor; • Arrange for publicity in all forms of media to sensitize people about the adverse impact of child labor ; • Implement all legal obligations for elimination of child labor; • Employ more manpower in the Directorate of Inspection for Factories and Establishment for conducting anti child-labor campaign; • Form Child Labor Welfare Council under the leadership of the Minister/State Minister of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Divisional Child Labor Welfare Council under the leadership of Divisional Commissioner, District Child Right Forum under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner & Upazila Child Labor Monitoring under the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer and take different steps time to time for elimination of child labor.

8.0 Conclusion and way forward

One of the most essential means of safeguarding children is to protect them from undue labor and torture/discrimination at workplace. This ministry is making all possible measures to proudly present Bangladesh as a child-labor free country in the world by sensitizing parents, factory owners, laborers and all other relevant people about the devastating consequences of child labor. It is, however, regrettable that this ministry does not have any specific target-oriented project or Program as yet to prevent child labor. The ministry has to take decisive action plan in the light of the laws and rules already in place.

Chapter-11 **Public Security Division**

1.0 Introduction

The Public Security Division is working tirelessly to fulfill its mission of ‘Ensuring the security of life and property of all citizens by improving law and order situation’ with a vision of a “secured life and peaceful Bangladesh”. Thus public security forms the very core of this Division.

Today’s children will steer the country tomorrow, they will form an indomitably powerful human capital which will be driving the nation towards fulfilling vision-2041, provided they are taken due care of. Social degradation allures children towards delinquency and impedes their natural growth. The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child, 1989 seriously emphasises sucurity as a crutial element of a child’s natural growth. The SDG goal 16, target 2, promises for safety and security of a child in the following manner: "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children and torture of children". The Public Security Division is committed to make sure that violence, abuse, trafficking, and any other form of oppression does not mar a child’s cheerful childhood that is his inalienable right. In general, the Public Security Division and its subordinate departments, bodies, law enforcing agencies, district and upazila administration are working very closely to ensure an environment where children can grow without intimidation.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

The activities aimed at securing protection of children in the light of national policies and strategies are given below:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017: The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 and The child Marriage Restraint Rules, 2017 have been formulated. Penalties and fines for offences committed under this law have been increased. The Act emphasizes elimination of child marriage through social mobilisation/ campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child marriage restraint/prevention committee has been formed in each local administrative tier; • Child marriage is being thwarted by application of law, if required.
Prevention of Eve Teasing: Section 509 of Penal Code, 1860 has been included in the schedule of Mobile Court Act, 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Mobile Court is conducted against eve teasing to take immediate actions against the culprits; • Regular drives of law enforcement agencies are held on crime prone points;
Victim Support Centers: 08 (Eight) Victim Support Centers have been established by Bangladesh Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal aid, temporary shelter, lawful transfer of homeless children to the shelter homes; • Carry out specialized investigation of matters involving children; • Rehabilitating victims; • Providing all humanitarian assistance to victims.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>Establishing call center and its operation & monitoring: An emergency call center (no.999) has been established at the crime and command center of Dhaka metropolitan police. There is another emergency number (333) which is operated from Prime Minister Office under the a2i project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information regarding incidents of cruelty, child marriage, eve teasing, child abuse etc. are collected by call centers and are immediately sent to the operatioanl unit for proper and prompt action; • Police operations are carried out according to the instructions of call center; • If needed Mobile Court is conducted;
<p>Regulations and monitoring activities: After receiving a complaint/ news of child abuse or cruelty against children, proper instructions are given to authority for immidiate actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of women and children oppression prevention cell; • Formation of acid crime prevention monitoring cell; • Formation of human trafficking prevention monitoring cell; • Actions are taken against cruelty against children; • These cases are monitored and discussed in law and order meetings of district and upazila.
<p>Legal framework for prevention of crime: Pertinent laws, rules and regulations regarding protection of child security and prevention of child abuse and cruelty against children etc. are incorporated in Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (section 149-153), Penal Code, 1860 and other relevant Laws and Rules.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking action for prevention of crime in accordance with CrPC, 1860 and Police Regulation Bengal, 1943 (PRB); • Taking measures like police patrol, search, and other relevant actions.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
Ensuring appropriate punishment through Speedy Trial Tribunal: Instructions are given to transfer the child murder cases to the Speedy Trial Tribunal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases of brutal child murders are transferred to the speedy trial concerned tribunals according to section 6 of Speedy Trial Tribunal Act, 2002.
Social Media Surveillance: It is a unit under Cyber Crime Division of Dhaka Metropolitan Police under Bangladesh Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News/activities/ data related to child Pornography, incidence of violence etc. are monitored and sent to prosecution.
7th Five Year Plan: Provisions are made in 7 th five year plan to dispose of the children and women related matters with special importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Help Desk' has been introduced for women and children in all police stations, Imparting child-focused training.
Establishment of Boarder Digital Surveillance System: Establish fencing and digital surveillance system along borders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the numbers of Border Out Posts (BOP) and Border Sentry Posts (BSP) along the borders, Establishing digital surveillance system along the borders and regular monitoring at remote bordering areas in order to prevent human and child trafficking.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Public Security Division is the lead Division for achieving the goal 16 of SDG. It stipulates for promoting a peaceful & integrated society where institutions will be guided by the ethos of accountability & equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing new police stations, Anti Terrorism Unit, two metropolitan police units , and recruitng 50 thousand police personnel, Rebuilding 4 sectors of Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) and recruitment of 15 thousands personnel, Speedy disposal of the child related cases, Increasing border surveillance.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

- (a) Justice has been ensured in the following cases of violence against children:
 - The Speedy Trial Tribunal disposed the case of the brutal ‘Child Rajon Murder Case’ within 4 months by handing down death sentences for 4 accused and other forms of punishments for 13 others in Sylhet,
 - The Speedy Trial Tribunal had awarded death penalty to 2 persons within a very short time in ‘Child Rakib Murder Case’ (killing by pumping air through anus) in Khulna,
 - Justice is ensured through imparting corrective training in few matters of violence against children.
- (b) Eve-teasing cases have been minimized significantly by conducting mobile courts,
- (c) Many areas have been declared ‘child marriage free’ ones through social mobilization, and rampant mobile courts.
- (d) Strong initiatives have been taken against engagement of children in drug smuggling.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division’s overall budget

Table 13: Child-Focused Budget in the Public Security Division (Pub. Sec. Div)

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
Pub. Sec. Div Budget	214.26	182.88	167.83
<i>Operating</i>	201.69	172.43	158.99
<i>Development</i>	12.58	10.45	8.84
Child-Focused Budget in Pub. Sec. Div	24.29	5.21	4.77
<i>Operating</i>	23.23	5.13	4.76
<i>Development</i>	1.06	0.08	0.01
Total Government Budget	4646	4,003	3,172

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>GDP</i>	25378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>Pub. Sec. Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.84	0.82	0.86
<i>Pub. Sec. Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	4.61	4.57	5.29
<i>Child-Focused Pub. Sec. Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.10	0.02	0.02
<i>Child-Focused Pub. Sec. Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.52	0.13	0.15
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	11.34	2.85	2.84

Source: Finance Division

Children's Right to Protection is an important dimension of child's wellbeing, which is largely the responsibility of the Public Security Division. Security agencies like Bangladesh Police, Border Guard Bangladesh, Ansar, Village Defense Party and Coast Guard are operating under this Division. These security services have a range of child sensitive interventions built into their day-to-day operations and programs, but there are very few child focused projects that can be identified through their budget lines. The child sensitive budget of this Division as percentage of the Division's total budget has increased to 11.34 percent in FY 2018-19 from 2.85 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Mrittonzoye Morzina & Child Marriage Prevention Brigade–Trishal

Student Morzina(14), who secured A+ in Junior School Certificate (JSC) examination, swallowed 15/20 sleeping pills on 21/04/2018 for committing suicide protesting against the proposed marriage that her parents had arranged against her will. The news duly reached the local Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO). The UNO, Mr Abu Zafor Ripon having received the news, sent the members of 'Child Marriage Restraint Brigade' at the place of occurrence. The brigade members rescued Morzina in a critical condition, took her to hospital from where she returned home after 3 days of intensive treatment. After her return, the UNO went to

Morzina's home along with brigade members and they were able to convince her parents that Morzina was a very meritorious girl who should be allowed to continue her education. They also convinced them that she was not physically or mentally fit for marriage and has not reached the legal age of marriage either. The parents of the poor girl sought administration's support to continue their daughter's education. The local administration promised to arrange the educational expenses of Morzina.

Morzina now goes to school. It may be mentioned that the Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Trishal, Mymensingh had formed 18 Child Marriage Restraint Brigades each comprising 10 school girls with a view to prevent child marriage in a bid to implement Child Marriage Restraint Act- 2017 and Child Marriage Restraint Rules-2017. All these 180 girls were provided with a bicycle each with identical dress and fund was mobilised locally. This exceptional initiative of UNO, Trishal, made a massive impact on the prevention of child marriage which has brought the rate of child marriage to nearly zero. The Divisional Commissioner, Mymensingh instructed other district administrations to follow this approach in their concerned jurisdictions. The initiative of UNO Mr Abu Zafar Ripon gave a fresh lease of life to girls who face daily threat of being married off.

6.0 Division's challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Lack of planning and research for ensuring secured childhood;
- Dearth of specific child-centric budget and implementation thereof;
- Shortage of manpower in field levels to ensure proper protection of children;
- Insufficiency of child focused training programs;
- Dearth of safe shelter or victim support centers in district and upazillas;
- Lack of specialized programs that can be reassuring for parents to feel safe and secured about their children.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Short term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging child focused higher training for all members of law enforcing agencies; • Arranging meeting, seminar, workshop etc. at district and upazila levels on the issues of violence against children, child marriage, safety and protection of children etc. • Arranging mass awarness programs for protecting children from drug addiction; • Discussing “ Safe and Secured Life for Childrens” as topic in monthly law and order meetings of Districts and Upazilas;
Mid-term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Digital Survillence Systen in Border areas for preventing child and human trafficking; • Formulating Standard Operating Procedure(SOP) regarding law and order for security of children and protection of their childhood.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing victim support certer for giving safe shelter to the victims including children; • Constructing fences and roads along the borders for preventing child and human trafficking;

8.0 Conclusion and way forward

Alongside maintaining law and order situation and public security, all law enforcing agencies under Public Security Division and local administrations are working hard for ensuring security of children. The Public Security Division is making all endeavours within its power to prevent cruelty to children; stop child pornography, abuse, marriage, eve- teasing etc. so that they can grow happily which, the division hopes, will greatly change the scenario.

Chapter-12 **Ministry of Information**

1.0 Introduction:

A state is obliged to take necessary measures to ensure health, education, social security for children without any discrimination and violence; in whose hand will rest the country's future. These facilities must be in consonance with the changing global requirements. Their most important right is to grow in a friendly, enabling environment. The Ministry of Information has continued to carry out activities aimed at ensuring such environment. The Bangladesh Betar and Bangladesh Television are constantly airing various programs for children, massive publicity on child rights and welfare are being carried out through the District Information Office under Department of Mass Communication that include, among others, drama, song, spot, courtyard meeting, mobile film show, folk songs etc. These programs play an important role in the development of children. Children's Docudrama is being created through the Directorate of Film and Publicity. Bangladesh Press Institute (PIB), Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS) and various private sector media outlets are also preparing special programs for children's entertainment and education.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
Article 39 of The Constitution of Bangladesh: This article guarantees Freedom of thought and conscience.	The spirit of this article is taken into consideration while making and airing programs. While guaranteeing freedom of thought and conscience, it is also kept in mind that feeling of anybody is not hurt.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children.</p>	<p>To achieve 6 targets set forth in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and eliminate violence, torture, exploitation and trafficking of children; different programs are shown in public media for mobilizing public awareness.</p>
<p>National Broadcasting Policy 2014: According to this policy utmost care has to be taken so that the tenderness and sensitivity of children are not affected. Necessary traits of life such as politeness, cleanliness, religious values, social responsibilities, along with teachings from lives and works of great people should form part of these programs. The programs must emphasize family bonding, love and respect between siblings and others. Scenes of violence, malevolence and machinations must be avoided. Instead, more focus should be given on morality, education and patriotism.</p>	<p>Special attention is given in instilling among children the virtues of patriotism and morality through the programs made by the Bangladesh Betar and Bangladesh Television. In addition, few other activities are taken up such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of teenage audience club and get them in touch with Radio and TV broadcasts meant for them; • Organize debate competitions among teenagers; • Field based reporting; • Organize school based education programs • Provide grants for making child-friendly films.
<p>Policy of Bangladesh Television for Private Sector Program 2014 : Use of abusive language, obscenity and violence must be avoided. Programs should rather concentrate more on moral education and patriotism.</p>	<p>In these programs issues related to health, education, nutrition, rights etc. are given priority. The programs are closely monitored under the Broadcasting policy.</p>

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>Advertisement and Supplement Policy-2014: Any element that may have a debilitating impact on a child's mental, physical and spiritual growth must not be included in an advertisement. The innate simplicity and gullibility of a child must not be used to yield any commercial benefit,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements must not show scenes of dangerous objects such as explosives, lighting matches, petrol or other incinerating materials, risky machinery including electrical machineries, drugs and medicines etc. under any circumstances; • Advertisements must not contain any scene that may inflict fear, stress or any kind of agony on a child, elderly person and ill person. They must not show either scenes molestation, violence, teasing or any other obscene gesture done to a teenage girl or a woman. 	<p>Advertising policies are being scrupulously followed. In case of any complain, action is taken after due investigation.</p>
<p>Community Radio Establishment, Broadcasting and Operation policy-2008: It must be ensured by the authority who has obtained permission to operate a community radio, that nothing is contained in a program which tend to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrade children; • Mock people with disabilities; • Encourages or supports use of drugs including alcohol, narcotics and tobacco. 	<p>These policies are being followed in broadcasting and operation of Community Radio. To strengthen the activities of community radio, training on making and broadcasting of programs are being imparted through BB, NIMCO and PIB.</p>

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementation:

In the last three years, the Ministry of Information and its subordinate organizations have conducted various promotional activities to create mass awareness about child health, education, nutrition, participation in social issues, safety, caring for pregnant woman, sanitation, hand washing and other related issues. These programs were very well received in the society. Activities undertaken by this ministry in the last three years are as follows:

- The Bangladesh Betar and Bangladesh Television have arranged six trainings on making programs for children. Grant amounting to TK. 150.00 lakh was provided to make children-based movies;
- A total of 7,572 movies were screened at field level;
- Music was performed in 5733 villages;
- A total of 913 courtyard meetings were organized;
- 23 spots and 85 dramas were made;
- 101 school based and 410 community based Adolescent Listener's Club were formed to link them up with Radio and TV programs;
- A total of 107 debate competitions were arranged for young adolescents;
- 177 field based reporting were made;
- 6 school based educational programs were arranged;
- A total of 312 'child fair' were arranged throughout the country by the district information office;
- Grants were awarded for 3 child-based movies;
- 11 training programs were arranged for producers through Bangladesh Betar, NIMCO and PIB in order to bolster activities of the community radio;
- A total of 3,60,000 copies (with 10,000 copies per month) of Nabarub, a periodical for children, were published;
- Nabarun Mela, Meena Mela, Konnya Shishu Mela (Girl child day) were organized throughout the year;
- Programs like kalakakoli, sobuj Mela, Ami Meena bolchi and other ones for young students were made and broadcasted by the Bangladesh Betar

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

Table 14: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Information (MoI)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
MoI Budget	11.66	11.46	8.33
<i>Operating</i>	6.44	6.22	6.57
<i>Development</i>	5.22	5.24	1.76
Child-Focused Budget in MoI	0.61	0.09	0.14
<i>Operating</i>	0.26	0.08	0.08
<i>Development</i>	0.34	0.01	0.06
Total Government Budget	4,645	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21
<i>MoI Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.05	0.05	0.04
<i>MoI Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.25	0.29	0.26
<i>Child-Focused MoI Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MoI Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.01	0.00	0.00
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	5.20	0.79	1.68

Source: Finance Division

Children's Right to Development has three thematic areas. One is Education which is the prime responsibility of Ministry of Education through two of its divisions. The other two, Information and Leisure, Recreation, and Cultural Activities are the responsibility of the ministry of Information. Keeping this in mind this ministry has been included in the child budget analysis. The ministry has a number of departments and government owned mass media through which it promotes child sensitive social awareness agenda, child friendly television and radio programs, films and documentaries. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has increased to 5.20 percent in FY 2018-19 from 0.79 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Story of Nanjeeba

Nanjeeba Khan. Yet to become 18. But she is a myriad –minded girl; a trainee pilot, journalist, short film maker, presenter, writer, brand ambassador, BNCC Cadet Ambassador and a debater. After receiving few trainings on film making, script writing, news making and presentation from the National Institute of Mass Communication, Nanjeeba has become an expert media worker. Accolades from all have inspired her to go the extra mile and transcend herself. Presently Nanjeeba is receiving training as a trainee pilot at Arayrang Flying School. The sky is her dream. Side by side, she works as a journalist with BDnews24.com, regular anchor of the BTV, and an ambassador of the American resource centre. She has also achieved the ‘Meena Media Award’ from UNICEF as a documentary maker.

After two years of extensive research, Nanjeeba has completed her first book ‘Autistic Shishura Kamon Hoy’ (How are the Autistic Children?). Nanjeeba herself has done the cover page of the book. She is anchoring programs titled ‘Amra Rongin Projapoti’ (we are the Colourful Butterflies), ‘Amader Kotha’ (Our Voices/Stories) ‘Anondo Bhubon’ (world of joy) and ‘Shuvo Shokal’ (Good Morning).

Nanjeeba directed her first short film ‘Careless’ at the age of only 13. She achieved ‘Meena Media Award’ from UNICEF for directing her first documentary ‘Sada Kalo’ (Black & White). Stunningly, the fund for making this film came from the savings of her Tiffin money! She has also made few more documentaries like ‘Grow UP’, ‘The Unstitched Pain’ etc.

Nanjeeba said, she had never thought of making a short film. Now she was trying to learn the job. Things became easier for her after taking a few training from the National Institute of Mass Communication (NIMCO). NIMCO has been her encouragement; given her the opportunity to work in various media and also a beautiful work environment. It has also given her a new identity and increased her depth of thought. She can now make the camera doing the talking-can capture things that other mediums cannot. She is grateful to NIMCO for such an elevation in life.

One day Nanjeeba will represent Bangladesh and herself as a successful media personality and whole world will see her. It’s not far away that her dream of flying in the sky will come true.

6.0 Ministry's challenges to ensure child welfare:

- Hardly any program taken by the Ministry exclusively considers children's requirements;
- There is no specific assessment of children's demand that can help making a realistic child budget proposal ;
- Lack of interest on the part of prominent makers to make child-based films/programs ;
- Lack of manpower to implement child budget;
- Parents are not much interested to initiate children into cultural and journalistic pursuits;
- Now children have to spend more time in studies.

7. Child-centric development plans for 2018-19 fiscal year

- More importance will be given in making child-based programs;
- Another 100 adolescent radio listeners club will be formed by the Bangladesh Betar;
- 225 programs will be organized participated by teenage girls. After the programs awards will be given through a quiz competition;
- 25 School Based Outdoor Exhibitions will be organized by the BTV with children from remote areas of the country;
- Arrangements will be made to create and promote 25 programs participated by children;
- 5 training programs will be organized for children journalists on different issues;
- 8 training programs will be organized for producers by the Bangladesh Betar , NIMCO and PIB to make community radio more attractive;
- Under the NIMCO, two media workers will be given training on internet broadcasting, internet use and application for adolescent / child journalist;
- In the next financial year 1,30,000 copies of 'Nabarun' will be published;
- 10 TV Fillers will be created through the Directorate of Film and Publicity.

8.0 Conclusion:

We can expect a bright future only when proper protection, security, growth and participation of children in social activities are ensured. A child grown up merrily will not engage himself in militancy or any other anti-social activities. Therefore, it is imperative that we try assiduously to create an environment that is safe and healthy for the ebullient growth of all children. Various media are running lot of awareness-building programs to sensitize people about the rights of children. The child-centric budget is being properly utilized by making different types of programs that can have a catalytic impact on the overall development of children. Efforts are on to increase this budget. All in all, this Ministry is up and doing to ensure a suitable environment for children, through tireless publicity in the media and flow of information by other means.

Chapter-13 Law and Justice Division

1.0 Introduction:

One of the main means of safeguarding a child is to protect it from violence. Ensuring justice for the victim does also fall within the broader definition of safeguard. Since children are far lesser than older ones, in terms of financial ability and social influence, their risk is much higher; therefore it is the prime responsibility of judicial system to enhance the victim's access to justice. In this backdrop, the Law and Justice Division (LJD) has a special role in formulating child sensitive budget. In so doing, the LJD carefully considers its aim, objectives, strategic planning, opinions of Development Partners and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Division is working with Development Partners, especially the UNICEF for protecting the interest of children. All the activities of the Division, in relation to children, are aligned with the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan, and the Development Partners' aims and objectives. The Children Act, 2013 and other related laws are duly considered for formulating a child-centric budget. This division is assailing hard to ensure justice for children in the light of existing Laws, Rules and Policies.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

National Policies/Strategies and Description	Activities
The Children Act, 2013 and Children's Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treat one as a child until becoming 18;• Enforce Child Rights Committee (CRC);• Establish National Child Welfare Board for children;• Form different committees at district and upazilla levels;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint probation officer for a child who has become a party to litigation or caught in legal tangle; • Establish children helpdesk in every police station; • Establish a Juvenile Court in each district/ metropolitan city; • Hold any trial involving a child offender in a juvenile court; • Take steps to prevent torture of children; • Establish juvenile Court in 64 districts.
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <p>SDGs-16 is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and building effective and accountable institutions at all levels.</p> <p>7th Five Year Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All legal rights of children have been addressed in the seventh five-year plan; • Unfair treatment has been prohibited, • Proper and speedy trial of cases, especially of children's, has to be ensured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put into effect Child Rights Convention, The Children Act, 2013 and other relevant laws; • Make access to justice easy for all; • Provide legal assistance to a child by National Legal Aid Organization; • Settle disputes through Alternate Dispute Resolution(ADR); • Settle these issues with the help of National Legal Aid Organization.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementations:

Law and Justice Division undertook many steps for the development of children during last three years that has contributed to safeguarding them from adverse situations:

- Law and Justice Division has established a National helpline. Through this helpline, all classes of people, rich or poor, male or female; child or young can get legal advice 24 hours a day for free;
- The children are getting benefitted by the legal advice received from the helpline;
- Till date, 529 children availed themselves of this opportunity of seeking legal advice in the helpline in last two years;
- Law and Justice Division constructed Chief Judicial Magistrate Court Buildings and in each court a dedicated room has been arranged to take care of children. Same provision will be kept in buildings that will be constructed under LJD through other development projects in future.

4.0 Share of child budget in Division's overall budget:

Table 15: Child-Focused Budget in the Law and Justice Division (L&J Div)

(*Figures in Billion Taka*)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18	Revised 2016-17
L&J Div Budget	15.24	14.24	14.27
<i>Operating</i>	10.43	9.19	9.19
<i>Development</i>	4.81	5.05	5.08
Child-Focused Budget in L&J Div	0.41	0.10	0.11
<i>Operating</i>	0.36	0.10	0.09
<i>Development</i>	0.04	0.00	0.02
Total Government Budget	4646	4,003	3,172
<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385	19,561
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88	16.21

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>L&J Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.06	0.06	0.07
<i>L&J Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.33	0.36	0.45
<i>Child-Focused L&J Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused L&J Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.01	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	2.68	0.70	0.77

Source: Finance Division

One of the important parts of Children's Right to Protection is to protect them from cruelty and violence and ensure justice when they are the victim of crime. As children often lack voice and financial resources to seek justice, it is the responsibility of judicial system to provide them opportunity to seek justice. Thus the Law and Justice Division is part of this child budget analysis. The child sensitive budget of this division as percentage of the division's total budget has increased to 2.68 percent in FY 2018-19 from 0.70 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Rahima Khatun, an inhabitant of Gopalpur village of Godagari police station under Rajshahi district came to the District Legal Aid Office situated in district judge court building seeking cost-free legal aid regarding recovery of custody of his infant boy as well as her dower and maintenance from her husband. District Legal Aid Officer, who is a judicial officer in the rank of Senior Assistant Judge, listened to her carefully and accepted her petition claiming dower and maintenance. The District Legal Aid Officer voluntarily made a request to the Officer-in –Charge of Sahmokhdum police station regarding recovery of custody of Rahima's six month old boy from her husband and referred her to him. Officer-in-charge heard the matter and took immediate steps by sending police force to her husband's home. The Police then restored the custody of the infant boy Hamim in favor of his mother. Such recovery on the one hand ensured the right of an infant boy to remain with his lactating mother and on the other, guaranteed the very basic human rights of a child without taking recourse to long drawn legal tangle. Such a prompt and timely measure taken by the District Legal Aid Officer and the Police played a very important role in safeguarding the interest and welfare of a poor and vulnerable child like Hamim.

6.0 Division's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

The main objectives of Law and Justice Division are to assert child rights, guarantee child protection, assist children in getting justice through courts and to ensure easy access to the court proceeding. In doing so, the division faces the following challenges:

- The Law and Justice Division is not the sole policy-framer for ensuring child rights, child-protection and their accessibility to justice;
- This division does not take any development project or other form of program meant exclusively for children;
- No assessment is made about the specific requirement of children for allocation of child budget ;
- Child protection and development being a social challenge warrants more care and steps to be initiated from society. The Law and Justice Division strives for more child-friendly laws to deal with cases wherein children come in conflict of laws. There is, however, resistance from some corners to settle matters through alternative dispute resolution;
- Current infrastructure of courts is not child friendly and not suitable for disabled children. An Additional District Judge is acting as a Judge of the Juvenile Court in addition of his/her current duties. As a result, in some cases trials are delayed. This may have negative impact on child's mental growth.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2018-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renovation of child court and make those child-friendly;• Refreshment Training of judges of Juvenile Court;• Gain the experience about trial process of the Juvenile Court of developed countries;• Short term training for the judges, probation officers and the members of the law enforcement agencies;• Arrangement of child care centers in Government Buildings;

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness about child act, 2013; • Provide government legal aid to poor and helpless children; • Allocate a child care center in magistrate courts; • Allocate a room each in 14 district registry offices and 98 sub-registry offices to be used as care room for children;
Mid-term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake Development plan in accordance with the demand of children; • Create social awareness about child right; • Short term training for the judges, probation officers and the members of the law enforcement agencies; • Allocate a child care center in Government Buildings; • Provide government legal aid to poor and helpless children; • Create public awareness about child Act, 2013; • Provide government legal aid to poor and helpless children; • Allocate a child care center in magistrate court buildings; • Allocate a child care center in judge courts ; • Allocate a child care center in high court buildings; • Allocate a room in each of the 14 district registry offices and 98 sub-registry offices to be used as care room care for the children.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake development plan in accordance with UN Child Right Convention and SDG goals; • Create social awareness about child right; • Create public awareness about Child Act, 2013; • Provide government legal aid to poor and helpless children; • Bring reform of child related acts, regulations, court management and judicial system • Establish ADR center in each district.

8.0 Conclusion and way forward

Everybody in the society has a part to play in ensuring child-health, child-rights and security. A nation can prosper only by providing proper care and security to children. In recent times, Bangladesh has achieved remarkable progress in various socio-economic indicators of development. The Law and Justice Division is undertaking development projects and framing policies considering the wellbeing of children. The division will initiate more projects and activities to pursue child development with a view to achieving the target fixed in Vision 2021 and 2041.

Chapter-14 **Ministry of Cultural Affairs**

1.0 Introduction:

Culture is the mirror that reflects the overall behavior, way of living and approach towards life of particular group, society and/or by extension, nation. It is just about how people live their day to day lives and how the streams of lives move on. The main elements of culture are: knowledge, belief, ideology, education, language, ethics, laws, customs and many others, depending in nature of the country, which people identify themselves with as members of a particular society and nation.

Bangladesh has always tried, by all means, to uphold its cultural image and heritage. Article 23 of the second part of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh states: "The state shall adopt measures to conserve the cultural traditions and heritage of the people, and so to foster and improve the national language, literature and the arts, so that all sections of the people are afforded the opportunity to contribute towards and to participate in the enrichment of the national culture".

Culture plays a crucially important part in the formation of an ideal and equitable society inside a state. Therefore, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs plays an enormously important role in shaping the life of the children who hold the keys of the country's future. It is working relentlessly to improve the culture, tradition, language, arts, archeological sites, lives and living of the all ethnic groups. In addition, it has taken plethora of positive initiatives to ensure an enlightened future for children by involving them in cultural activities.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
Strategies for implementation of National Cultural Policy, 2006: Ministry of Cultural Affairs will take effective steps for preservation, maintenance, promotion and expansion of art, cultural heritage, language and literature, history, cultural resources, crafts, books and libraries, encourage national level archaeologists, artists, craftsmen, litterateurs for their specialized learning; it will also take initiatives for protecting the rights of creative works, through mutual coordination between various government, statutory and autonomous institutions/ organizations under it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural practice in the form of music has been started at secondary school level to ignite patriotism among the children of that level to and to initiate them into the world of our rich culture. This program will gradually be expanded in all other institutions of the country; • Training on drama, music, dance, painting and acrobatics etc. for children; • Free visits for children in different museums and archaeological sites are arranged on special days; • Music, art, recitation and lecture competition are organized on various national days to unfold the creative talent of children; • Special corners are provided for publishers of children's books in the Ekushey Book Fair; • The Directorate of Public Library organizes book-reading and essay competitions for children on different special days with a view to developing knowledge and sharpen intellectual faculty of children; • Public libraries make separate arrangements/corners for children to read; • Cultural activities are organized for children of different ethnic groups living in different areas of the country through their own institutions.

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementation:

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has been working hard for the display and conservation of all cultural heritage, language, arts and archaeological sites throughout the country. During the last three years, the ministry has organized the following child-specific activities through 17 departments/autonomous institutions under it:

- Art, poetry recitation, lecture, book reading and music competitions have been organized for children on special days such as Pahela Boishakh, Nazrul-Rabindra janma joyanti (birth anniversary), International Mother Language Day on 21st February, Independence day and Victory day etc;
- Acrobatic, music, dance, arts & crafts training have been organized for children;
- Regular cultural practice have been started at 180 secondary level schools in 18 districts in a bid to arouse patriotism among school children that may flourish humane attitudes among themselves imbued by the tenderness of culture;
- Programs have been arranged for children of small ethnic groups to learn, practice and conserve their own mother language and culture as well as to familiarize them with and integrate into the main stream Bengalee culture;
- Programs have been arranged for children to visit the museums and archeological sites without ticket on different national days.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

Table 16: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Description	<i>(Figures in Billion Taka)</i>	
	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18
Ministry of Cultural Affairs Budget	5.1	4.17
<i>Operating</i>	2.9	2.37
<i>Development</i>	2.2	1.80
Child-Focused Budget in Ministry of Cultural Affairs	1.02	0.01
<i>Operating</i>	0.33	0.00
<i>Development</i>	0.69	0.00
Total Government Budget	4,646	4,003

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88
<i>MOCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.02	0.02
<i>MOCA Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.11	0.10
<i>Child-Focused MOCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MOCA Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.02	0.00
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	19.99	0.21

Source: Finance Division

Cultural activities including leisure and recreation of children are mainly related to the activities of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has stood 19.99 percent in FY 2018-19.

5.0 Good Practice

Cultural Practice (Music learning) Program in Secondary School Level

In order to build a golden Bangladesh free from communalism and militancy, the future generation will have to absorb the true spirit of our culture. Thus, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has taken initiatives to introduce 'Cultural Practice' in secondary schools to teach children with the spirit of culture.



This program is being conducted in 180 schools of 18 districts, taking 10 schools from each district. Each of the 180 schools has been provided with one harmonium and one set of tabla. Students have been imparted with music training one day in a week. The program has generated a huge interest at the local levels. These activities will be expanded gradually to other schools in the district & upazila levels. Engagement in cultural activities saves young people from unwanted activities. It also builds camaraderie among them. With the expansion of this program we will have a sensitive, suave and sophisticated young generation.

6.0 Ministry's challenges to ensure child welfare:

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is working to develop a progressive and non-communal society free from religious bigotry which was in fact the glorious heritage of our country for centuries. In order to inspire the people of the country to enjoy the beauty and liberalism of our culture, the Ministry is taking specific target oriented activities. Apart from trying to develop the culture of the larger population, the Ministry has taken a slew of activities to revive and develop the indigenous culture of small ethnic groups.

There are many challenges for child-focused budget preparation. Some of them are:

1. Lack of specific guidance or methods for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating child-centric budget;
2. Insufficiency of allocation for children;
3. Lack of training/understanding to assess the needs of children;
4. Absence of equal opportunities for children;
5. Lack of trained manpower to take care of autistic children,
6. Limited activities of field level offices under Ministry.

7.0 Child-centric development plans in FY 2018-19:

1. To arrange training programs for children on various branches of arts and crafts;
2. To extend cultural activities in secondary schools from existing 180 schools to 300 schools;

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

3. To arrange cultural festivals & competitions among children and youth ;
4. To arrange acrobatic exhibition of children in different areas of the country;
5. To arrange painting competition for children;
6. To provide training and arrange exhibition for children who are distressed, vulnerable and suffering from various forms of disabilities;
7. To arrange free access to museums and archaeological sites on special days;
8. To organize rallies, reading and writing competitions and seminars for children;
9. To organize cultural programs for the disabled and specially challenged children and create a learning friendly environment for them in libraries.

8.0 Conclusions and way forward

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs always strives to portray a positive image of a country steeped in a magnificently vibrant culture. It will take all necessary steps to instill social values and norms among children which will help them developing into principled, humane and science-oriented enlightened citizens. In addition to the ongoing programs, the ministry will take the following initiatives for the overall wellbeing of the children:

1. Training on aesthetics, movies, photography and drama for children;
2. Arranging Bangladesh Children's Film Festival;
3. Including children's writings in books & magazines;
4. Coordinating between National Curriculum and Textbook Board and Bangladesh University Grants Commission who will collaborate with each other for preparation of curriculum and courses on culture and heritage ;
5. Making films for children;
6. Creating a post of 'Cultural Teacher' to facilitate the continuity of cultural practice in secondary schools.

Chapter-15 **Ministry of Youth and Sports**

1.0 Introduction

Alongside studies, sports are of paramount importance for children's physical and mental growth. They make them disciplined, persevering, sprightly and inculcate a sense of camaraderie among themselves and help being better human beings. Besides, children with autism and others who need special care should also be trained to engage themselves in sports for their physical and mental growth. Sports have played a special role in the development of international relations through ages. Through international juvenile sports competitions, children can come in touch with fellow players of other countries. Sportsmen, of all disciplines, can bring laurels and glories for their countries and become instant heroes. Such lofty achievements are not possible if a child is not initiated into sports from an early age. Therefore, it is vitally important for children to get engaged in any form of sport, not just to earn international fame but also remain fit.

2.0 Activities undertaken for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Policy/Strategy	Activities
1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) SDG-3. 2. National Children Policy, 2011.	1. To ensure children's entertainment, good health and psychological development through sports, local level competition is organized. In addition, training is provided to autistic and other children who require special attention, so that their unexplored talent can be unearthed.

3. The 7 th five-year plan.	<p>2. The physical training colleges under the Ministry of Youth and Sports award graduate and post-graduate degrees. These graduate instructors get the opportunity of being recruited in secondary schools and colleges as physical instructors. In addition, Directorate of Sports, provide handsome grants to each school for preparing playgrounds and procuring sports materials. The Bangladesh Krira Sikkha Pratishtan (BKSP) has been an iconic institution in this regard which has created some great players in many fields with high international stature. The reason for their meteoric rise has been the fact that they were nourished there right from their early childhood.</p> <p>3. Sports infrastructures are being constructed at divisional and district levels. Furthermore, Sheikh Russel Mini Stadium is being constructed in each Upazilla.</p>
--	---

3.0 Achievement of the last three years in terms of child budget implementation:

The BKSP, under the Ministry of Youth and Sports, has trained 6,000 children under the project "Exploring sports talent at grassroots level, providing intensive training and improving existing sports facilities" in the last three years. Steps have been taken to improve the standard of games such as table tennis, taekwondo, karate, Ushu etc. In addition, volleyball playgrounds have gone through lot of modernization, hockey turfs and synthetic athletic tracks have been replaced. In the last three years, the Ministry has spent 95 crore 37 lakh and 96 thousand in training and arranging sports of different sorts for children. Football, cricket, hockey, volleyball, handball, chess, swimming, badminton, rugby, gymnastics, athletics and other traditional sports were organized for Under-12, Under-14 and Under-16 age-group children by the Sports Directorate. From these competitions, 2,38,29 youths were chosen for training on different genres of sports to try and bring the best out of them. Children with autism were never left out of government's attention, 384 sports competitions were organized for them, 3840 children were trained to swim. For the children's sports and management, Tk. 7 crore 37 lakh 50 thousand has been spent in the last 3 years.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

Table 17: Child-Focused Budget in the Ministry of Youth and Sports

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2018-19	Budget 2017-18
Ministry of Youth and Sports Budget	14.98	13.87
<i>Operating</i>	11.94	11.05
<i>Development</i>	3.05	2.82
Child-Focused Budget in Ministry of Youth and Sports	1.71	0.03
<i>Operating</i>	0.67	0.03
<i>Development</i>	1.04	0.01
Total Government Budget	4,646	4,003

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

<i>GDP</i>	25,378	22,385
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.31	17.88
<i>MOYS Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.06	0.06
<i>MOYS Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.32	0.35
<i>Child-Focused MOYS Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.01	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MOYS Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.04	0.00
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	11.40	0.23

Source: Finance Division

Sport is one of the important yardsticks of the overall development in modern world. Sports have now become one of the important elements of development activities. Sports also play a significant role in promoting child development. The child sensitive budget of this ministry as percentage of the ministry's total budget has stood 11.40 percent in FY 2018-19.

5.0 Good Practice

Role of BKSP behind the success of Shirin Akter, the fastest woman of Bangladesh

Shirin Akter was born on 12 October 1994 in Dahakula village, 8 kilometers away from the main city of Satkhira. The parents expected a son after their first child who was a daughter. So, when it was a daughter again, a pall of gloom engulfed the family. But destiny decided otherwise! The parents could hardly imagine that this girl would one day represent Bangladesh at the world stage!

She was admitted to class I in Dahakola Government Primary School and soon got interested in sports. She was a ubiquitous participant in all sports competitions arranged in school. Her eyes were always perched on the top. But this madness for sports was petrified by her father who asked her to concentrate more on studies. She obliged, maybe reluctantly. In 2007, a talent hunt was arranged in shatkhira by the BKSP, her teacher took her to the stadium to give it a try. She was selected. But her father was hellbent not to the send the daughter to the BKSP. Her maternal uncle

cajoled the father to break his resolve and father finally gave in. In the splendid environment of BKSP, her dreams started sprouting. Her outlook started going through a profound change, she started thinking differently. Rigorous training and proper diet bolstered her ability. And studies were going on at a balanced pace.

In the year 2007, Shirin became first in “National Junior Girls’ Athletics competition” in 400 meters, the first gold in her life. From then on there was no looking back. In 2009, 2010 she became the fastest sprinter in girls’ category of and then fastest in 2011, 2012 consecutively in teenager category. Studies and sport went on hand in hand. She passed S.S.C and HSC respectively in 2012 and 2014. In that same year, she became the fastest woman sprinter of the country. Later, in four National and two National Summer Competitions held in 2015, 2016, 2017, she clinched country’s fastest woman title. She also won gold medal in 200 meters twice, in the meantime.

The BKSP changed a girl’s life who hailed from a remote village and brought her under international spotlight. BKSP’s scrupulous diet regime, high quality scientific training and flawless care turned a timid village girl into an internationally famed athlete. This indomitable young lady will proudly carry the Bangladesh flag abroad in the days and years to come with her head high, as she does now.

6.0 Ministry’s challenges to ensure child welfare:

1. Formulating national sports policy in consonance with national and international policies and strategies to ensure safe and secure environment for children;
2. Making social awareness about the importance of children's games and sports,
3. Constructing/repairing playgrounds in grassroot levels to encourage children in sports;
4. Ensuring children's safety during play;
5. Providing sports training for autistic children;
6. Retaking playgrounds from illegal land grabbers.

7. Child-centric development plans for 2018-19 fiscal year

- Exploring 3,000 talents in different forms of sports from the grassroot level;
- Providing intensive training to 8,000 youths in various sports;
- Providing more support and care to female students of BKSP;
- Organizing 550 competitions all over the country in various sporting events,
- Providing sports equipment in primary and secondary schools;
- Organizing training for autistic children;
- Developing the Kalsindur playground at Dhobaura upazila under Mymensingh district,
- Constructing “Sheikh Russell Mini Stadium at upazila level” in the 2nd phase
- Organizing the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Football Cup tournament for Under-17 children.

8.0 Conclusion

We all have a responsibility to make an environment where children will grow freely without intimidation of any kind, their innate qualities will be unfolded gracefully, they will learn to lead and to build fraternity among their peers and beyond. We also owe a moral obligation towards children with autism to bring them into the mainstream of society as much as practically possible. We must not be oblivious of the fact that they can do wonders, if properly nourished. We require concerted efforts from The Ministry of Youth and Sports, The Local Government Division, Ministry of Public Works and Public Safety Division to build and maintain playgrounds that will be catalytic in their physical and mental growth. Once these children grow up, we will see they are bringing laurels for the country and holding our flag high fluttering gloriously in foreign soils.

Part D Conclusion and way forward

The best sector that a government can contemplate to increase investment is children; it eventually turns out to be most fruitful intervention. Child focused budget report is being published since FY 2015-16, to form an idea about the state of investment on children. The purpose was that the policy makers and implementers can be sensitized about the importance of the issue and in turn can adopt future action plan. The first one appeared with a title ‘Budget Thoughts for Children’. After that a conscious effort, concrete and concerted, went on to formulate guidelines and framework to disaggregate the allocation meant for children in the national budget. An arduous journey for next two years culminated into FY 2017-18 report named ‘Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh’ which was more elaborate. As a continuation of our diligent endeavor, this report has been prepared consisting of child-centric-budget and related activities of 15 ministries and divisions; the title has remained the same as the last one. Activities undertaken by the ministries for the overall welfare of children in the light of the policies and strategies, achievements of last three years in terms of child budget implementation, the challenges faced by the ministries and their short, long and medium term strategies in this regards have been elaborately put forward in this report.

It has been possible, through this analysis, to fish identify disaggregated amount of each ministry employed for the welfare of the children in one hand, and on the other, to evaluate as to whether the allocation has been sufficient and properly utilized. In addition, it has brought out some drawback/inconsistencies in the existing practices, which can be objectively discussed during resource allocation and program/project formulation phases. Specific action plans that each ministry needs to adopt in the light of government’s policies and strategies; such as, Perspective Plan, 7th Five Year Plan, Sustainable Development Goals, National Social Safety Strategy, Sector-wise Plan, Child Act, have been comprehensively discussed in the report, which will pave the way for government’s child-friendly fiscal policy and its implementation.

Blooming Children: Prosperous Bangladesh

In order to maintain the continuity of development achieved in socio-economic indicators, it is imperative for the country to safeguard the rights of children enshrined in the Constitution, The Children Act, and different other international treaties and covenants. Therefore, children of all strata of life should be engaged while formulating policies on alleviation of child poverty, elimination of all forms of torture and discrimination against children, and other menaces that they encounter. What's of foremost importance, therefore, is to ensure that budget is utilized effectively, equitably and transparently to establish children's rights and that the parties failing to do so are stringently held accountable. Sufficient allocation has to be channeled in the projects/programs /activities on a priority basis that are designed to ameliorate deprivation of their rights. Alongside, the constraints that hinder increasing investment on children must be identified and efforts must be taken to create adequate fiscal space in order to fully implement child-focused plans and policies.

It must be conscientiously followed that the allocated budget is optimally utilized without being delayed and squandered and is being reflected in the flow of supplies and services. It appears that formulation of a result-based budget structure is now necessary to guarantee efficient utilization of child-centric budget where resource allocation will be linked with timely and impartial evaluation/measurement of key performance indicators. Furthermore, maximum utilization of child-sensitive government budget for the wellbeing of downtrodden children will substantially improve social equity. It will benefit the society in an even bigger way once an effective monitoring and evaluation system is devised. All these efforts combined together will make our world an adorable place for children to live in where all their innate possibilities will blossom freely in multitude of directions and colors.