

Foreword

Bangladesh has made noteworthy progress in the last decade of development. In this continuation of progress, Bangladesh has already turned into a lower middle-income country from the list of LDCs. In many social indicators, Bangladesh is ahead most of the low and some middle-income countries. To maintain this steadiness of economic success, it is necessary to put more emphasis on human development.

Investing on children is the preeminent way to invest in human development. Human development targets can be achieved only when proper concentration is given to children. The number of children in Bangladesh is about 66 million. The advancement of these children is dependent on child-friendly budgets.

The idea of child budget was primarily initiated by the earnestness of formulating and implementing national economic plan as child-friendly. Creating Children's Budget Report as part of the national budget will give appropriate importance to the rights and needs of children. In view of this, we are publishing child budget reports on 'Blooming children: Prosperous Bangladesh' for the fifth time consecutively.

I believe this report will help in formulating and implementing the government's future action plan in the development and thriving of the children. At the same time, it will be considered very effective for private organizations, civil society, international organizations, researchers and all other stakeholders. I sincerely convey my gratitude to the officials of Finance Division, the 15 ministries concerned and UNICEF who are involved in this process.

Above all, this is my expectation that the publication 'Blooming children: Prosperous Bangladesh' will be considered as a valuable addition in our constant endeavor to make Bangladesh a child-friendly country.



(Abdur Rouf Talukder)
Secretary
Finance Division

Preface

The government of Bangladesh has indomitably committed to protect the rights of children. This commitment has been reflected as she has ratified United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children (UNCRC) and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It is universally acknowledged that children are the key to development. A good start in children's life will bring prosperity in their lives, which will influence the whole nation ultimately.

In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and goals of our Vision and Strategic Planning, child development should be given more importance. That is why, the present government is dedicated to overall advancement of children's rights in all spheres and elimination of all forms of discrimination. About 40 percent of the present population of Bangladesh is children. We want to make our social and economic growth sustainable by taking maximum care in the development of education, health and mindfulness of this huge population. To achieve this goal, maximum utilization of state resources should be ensured.

I am very content that in the continuation of the government's commitment to ensure the best utilize of state resources for children, we have been able to publish child-centric budget reports in the year 2019-20 as the last four years. In fact, there was no official report of government expenditure for the children in Bangladesh. This report is a well-timed effort to fulfill that need.

I believe this report will be of a great use to the parliament, non-governmental organizations, civil society, international organizations, policy makers and all other stakeholders, who are working for the welfare of the children. I sincerely express thanks to all concerned personnel of Finance Division, other ministries and UNICEF related with the publication of 'Blooming Children: prosperous Bangladesh' book.



(A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP)
Minister
Ministry of Finance

Introduction

- 1.0 There is no alternative to increasing investment on children in order to establish a happy, prosperous, progressive society free from discrimination and disparity. Guided by this principle, the legal and institutional framework are being shaped in such a manner that they can formulate and implement child-friendly policies and strategies. The constitution stipulates for ensuring uniform and compulsory primary education and for formulating enabling laws for overall wellbeing of children. Bangladesh formulated the Children Act in 1974, long before the United Nation framed the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Bangladesh signed the Child Rights Convention 1990 with an express promise that she would ensure the rights for children that are enshrined in the convention. The government formulated the Children Act , 2013 with an aim of implementing the goals stipulated in the convention. National Child policy was adopted in 2011 with a view to ensure rights of children in the light of the promises spelt out in the constitution. The issue of giving more priority to children in National Development Policy, Plan, Program and National Budget has been reflected in the Child Policy. Moreover, Comprehensive Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development 2013, National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh 2015, 7th Five year plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) put forward plethora of guidelines for the development of children.
- 2.0 The economy of the country experienced unprecedented acceleration in real growth recently. The provisional report of the BBS reveals that growth in the current Fiscal Year is 8.3% which is identified as one of the highest in the world.. Strong domestic absorption, particularly vibrant consumption and investment spending in demand side and rapid accumulation of capital and labor stock in supply side, along with long standing macroeconomic stability contributed to this accelerated growth. Efficiency in production or productivity is needed to be increased for long run sustainable higher growth. The most effective way for increasing overall efficiency is creating an efficient and healthy labor force and building a creative entrepreneur group. Therefore, it is imperative to ensure efficient and optimum utilization of given resources for the overall development of children. Since families cannot afford to spend adequate resources for children in developing countries, governments have to take responsibility to do

so. The government is aware of this and hence persistently allocating resources for children in the national budget on a priority basis.

- 3.0 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 all over the world. But some scholars believe that economic growth only cannot eradicate poverty. This school of thought has inspired policy planners to search for alternative strategies for poverty eradication. One of the alternatives is to invest optimally on children, through which intergenerational poverty cycle could be eliminated. Although Bangladesh has substantially reduced poverty over the last few years, there are still 35.7 million poor population of whom 18.5 million are extreme poor¹. Besides, measured by Income Gini-index, it's found that inequality has grown to certain extent. It will require creation of social mobility by reducing intergenerational income elasticity². Therefore, it is imperative to create parity in terms of education, health, nutrition, and security which is possible only through increased investment in children.
- 4.0 Bangladesh ranked 106th among 157 countries in UN Human Capital Index in 2018 outpacing India, Pakistan and many others countries of similar status. Again, in terms of per capita income Bangladesh is in a higher trajectory of human capital index. Bangladesh has come four steps forward in Human Development Index in 2017 in comparison with 2005; Bangladesh's position was 140th among 177 countries in 2005 which has come down to 136th among 189 countries in 2017. Measure of Human Development Index has gone up from 0.547 in 2005 to 0.608 2017. A World Bank report reveals that of the world's whole asset 64% is Human Capital. Of the rest 36% 27% is produce and 9% is natural capital. The same report reveals that in Bangladesh 56.4% is Human Capital which is lesser than average world standard. Therefore, we require trying hard to create Human Capital in order to increase total asset and thereby ensure human welfare. Planned investment on children may play a catalytic role in this regard.

¹ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

² Miles Corak (2013) Income Inequality, Equality of Opportunity and Integrational Mobility, University of Ottawa and IZA

- 5.0 Bangladesh has attained the goals of the MDG with a resounding success during 6th and 7th five year plan period which were formulated under the Perspective Plan 2010-2021 and is now so well on course to attain the SDGs, with an ultimate goal of transforming Bangladesh into a developed country by 2041. With that end in view efforts are being made to transform the economic and legal institutions at par with those of developed countries. The present rate of growth has to be increased, and therefore, stock of labor and capital has to be increased, side by side their productivity must also be increased. 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. Close monitoring has to be ensured to examine if the share for children in the national budget is being spent equitably with efficiency and transparency. The Government has been presenting the Child Budget Report in FY 2015-16 for the overall information of the nation. In the last Fiscal Year 14.13% of the national budget was spent for children which gradually needs to be increased to 20% for making an efficient workforce and effective leadership. Adequate fiscal space has to be created in order to be able to invest more on children. In FY 2017-18, Revenue-GDP ratio was 9.6% which is less than the comparable states of the world. To create an expected fiscal space necessary reform has to be brought in in the tax management system.
- 6.0 Children are not yet fully free from physical, mental, sexual harassment and violence despite the fact that a lot of development has been made for the development of children. It requires proper coordination among institutions, improvement of their efficiency and transparency and if necessary creation of new institutions. Childhood stunting is 36% now, there also a considerable prevalence of child marriage. Adolescent-pregnancy is also high compared to equal countries. Increased investment on children may be spent for eradication of poverty, elimination of child labor, prevention of child marriage, supply of standard health service, eradication of malnutrition, reduce drop out, rescue children from violence, torture and other forms of vulnerability.
- 7.0 Childhood poverty carries forward to a person's adult life. 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 mind. For example, malnutrition in the first three years of life causes permanent physical and brain damage. 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 development. 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 life.

- 8.0 Child-development starts right from the mother's womb. Investment at this stage surely yields relatively greater return. After a child's birth, in course of time, investment naturally declines. Therefore, investment in children should be made keeping in mind what type of return it will bring about in different stages of children's growth. But in the complexity national budget making and the presentation thereof, it is difficult to discern how much has been allocated for children, and how much of that has been spent for eradication child-poverty and amelioration of lasting malnutrition. Hence, the government has been preparing child-centric budget for the last four years in consultation with all stake holders. The primary objective of this report is to examine the relevant policies, strategies and plans vis-à-vis the evaluation and monitoring mechanisms adopted to implement those. This report is a reflection of government's genuine willingness to improve the condition of children. This report presents an analysis of government's expenditure on children. It has three other parts. Part B presents the scope and analysis of child budget while part C presents analysis of child-related expenditures of 15 Ministries/ Divisions. Finally, part D draws the conclusion and puts forward the mechanism as how the requirement of children may be incorporated in the budget making process.

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

1. Budget is the most powerful instrument through which a government implements its social and economic policies and strategies. Lives of all citizens including children can be touched and influenced by this. The main objective of formulating a child budget is to fish out a disaggregated figure of government expenditure meant for children and to analyze it in the light of their actual requirements. Generally, the child budget puts forward how the rights and requirements of children are incorporated in the overall national budget. No separate institutional arrangement is required for that. The main objective of this report is to present clear picture about the monitoring and evaluation measures taken up to implement the policies, strategies and plans for ensuring the socio-economic rights of children. The child budget report seeks answers the questions such as how much of the overall national budget is spent for children, whether the allocated fund is adequate to meet the requirements of children, and whether the fund is effectively and efficiently utilized for the welfare of children.
2. The child budget framework can be considered as a part of overall national budget cycle where the risks and vulnerabilities of children can be assessed on the basis of Life-cycle approach. 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 brining relevant stakeholders within this process, where children can easily give vent to their problems and grievances which will enable government to take appropriate measures on the basis the requirements.
3. Traditionally children's opinions are not given much importance, because they cannot form firm idea about many things and they cannot fully express themselves either. Hence they are not consulted during the budget formulation phase and their requirements remain unheard and unnoticed. So it is important to bring the process of seeking their opinion and the implementation of the

same into an institutional framework. They may express their actual desire and demands if an enabling environment is created for them. Before identifying a programme to implement a national goal it is important to first identify the beneficiaries. If it is for children, the age limit must be fixed. The beneficiary may either be all children or a section of children culled carefully through demographic consideration. In this case the existing international and regional treaties and obligations should be scrupulously considered and at the same time it should be ensured that whatever steps are taken they in consonance with the aims and objectives stipulated in the Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF).

4. 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. The budget holder or 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.

Table 1: Child Well-Being Dimensions

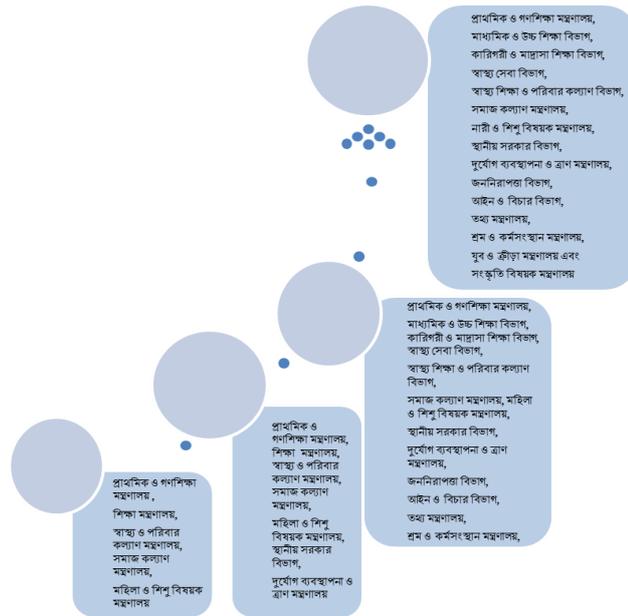
Classification by Children's Cluster of Rights	Thematic Classification	Relevant Legal Provisions in Bangladesh	Relevant Article of CRC	Concerned Ministry/Division
<i>Right to Survival</i>				
	Food, Nutrition	Constitution Art.15; Child Policy Sec.6.2	CRC Art. 24	Disaster Management and Relief; Health 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

Classification by Children's Cluster of Rights	Thematic Classification	Relevant Legal Provisions in Bangladesh	Relevant Article of CRC	Concerned Ministry/Division
	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
	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

Classification by Children's Cluster of Rights	Thematic Classification	Relevant Legal Provisions in Bangladesh	Relevant Article of CRC	Concerned Ministry/Division
	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

5. 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 and 2019-20.

Figure 1: Coverage of Ministries/Divisions



6. This report has been prepared in constant consultation with high ranking officials and focal points of the line ministries/ divisions and a conscious effort was made examine a veracity of the information presented in the report and then to come to a general agreement. A peer group was formed comprising officers nominated from each ministry. In addition, discussion and training programs were arranged, information gathered from ministries were arranged, examined and analyzed. Any program that is meant to establish the rights of children or goes to increase their capacity of people involved in the welfare of children (for example, parents and other care givers or teachers, or child specialists) has been categorized as child-centric. The projects/programs/ activities that aims to fulfill any of the following objectives may be categorized as child-centric:
 - ❖ Basic care , for example health, nutrition, education, shelter etc. for children and their families;
 - ❖ Assistance in reducing poverty and encouraging in women empowerment;
 - ❖ Provide assistance to family members and other care givers to take better care of children;
 - ❖ Work for the welfare of disabled, orphan and street children;
 - ❖ Activities for prevention of child labor and child marriage;
 - ❖ Programs for creating job and income for care givers;
7. 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 below:

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

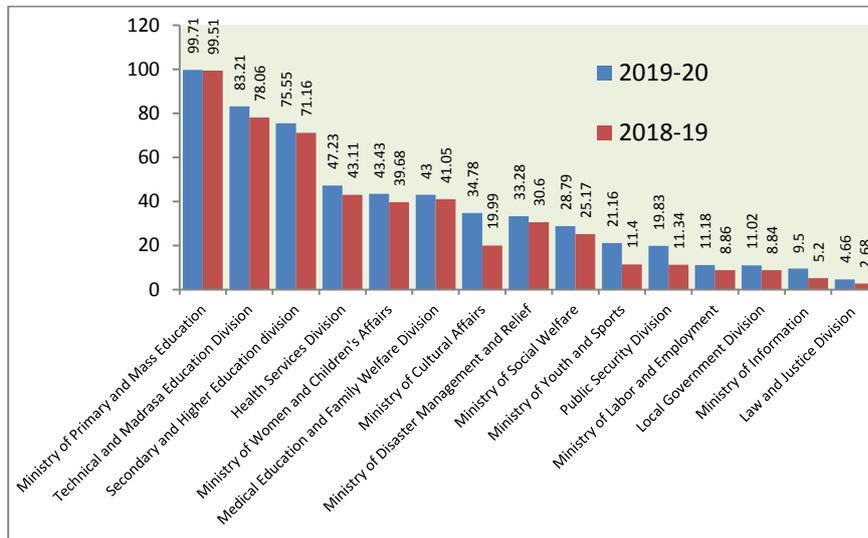
	Ministry Budget (Billion Taka)			Budget of Child focused Activities (Billion Taka)			Child-focused budget as percentage of Ministry Budget		
	2019-20	2018-19	Actual 2017-18	2019-20	2018-19	Actual 2017-18	2019-20	2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	240.41	224.66	183.44	239.70	223.55	139.59	99.70	99.51	76.10
Technical and Madrasa Education Division	74.53	57.02	47.85	62.02	44.51	34.76	83.21	78.06	72.64
Secondary and Higher Education division	296.25	248.96	201.46	223.81	177.16	135.15	75.55	71.16	67.09
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division	57.88	52.28	38.03	24.89	21.46	12.60	43.00	41.05	33.13
Health Services Division	199.45	181.66	130.41	94.20	78.31	44.81	47.23	43.11	34.36
Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	37.49	34.90	24.33	16.26	13.85	8.25	43.37	39.68	33.91
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	98.72	96.59	57.50	32.85	29.55	8.91	33.28	30.59	15.50
Ministry of Social Welfare	68.81	55.93	47.47	19.81	14.08	9.91	28.79	25.17	20.88
Local Government Division	342.42	291.53	186.24	37.73	25.76	3.30	11.02	8.84	1.77
Ministry of Labor and Employment	3.13	2.27	1.46	0.35	0.20	0.12	11.18	8.81	8.22
Public Security Division	219.23	214.26	180.51	43.48	24.29	19.80	19.83	11.34	10.97
Ministry of Information	9.89	11.66	7.90	0.94	0.61	0.30	9.50	5.23	3.80
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	5.76	5.10	3.84	2.01	1.02	0.60	34.90	20.00	15.63
Ministry of Youth and Sports	14.89	14.98	10.33	3.15	1.71	0.72	21.16	11.42	6.97
Law and Justice Division	16.53	15.24	14.02	0.77	0.41	0.12	4.66	2.69	0.86
Total (Selected 15 Ministry /Divisions)	1685.39	1507.04	1134.79	801.97	656.47	418.94	47.58	43.56	36.92
Child focused budget of selected 15 Ministry/Division as % of national budget				15.33	14.13	13.02			
Child focused budget of selected 15 Ministry/ Division's s as % of GDP				2.78	2.59	1.87			

8. The table reveals that priority of the government for increasing child-centric budget is persistent. In FY 2019-20 child-centric budget has increased substantially from the previous Fiscal Year. In fact in this Fiscal Year, growth in child budget has been doubled compared to that of the national budget. Of the selected 15 Ministries budget has increased by 11.8% in FY 2019-20 compared to that of FY 2018-19 budget. During this period, amount of child-centric budget has risen to Tk. 80 thousand 190 crore from the previous 65 thousand 650 crore with a growth of 22.16%. It can be discerned, from the fact that growth in child-

centric budget allocation has surpassed the overall growth of the ministry, that the ministries have bolstered their activities in implementing child-centric projects and programs. As a result, child sensitive allocation has gone up to 47.59% in FY 2019-20 compared to 43.6% in FY 2018-19. Side by side, the government share of child budget has increased to 15.33% in 2019-2020 compared to 14.13% in FY 2018-19. What’s most heartening is that the rate of budget allocation in child-centric activities has shot up to 2.78% from 2.59% in FY 2018-19.

- The most encouraging fact is that in each of the 15 ministries child-centric budget has increased. Publishing child-centric budget report in the last four years have encouraged the ministries to intensify their efforts to take up more child-centric activities and spend handsomely in those.

Graph-2: Share of Child Sensitive Budget in Total Ministry Budget



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 a child's latent talent can be brought to light by which he can brighten the nation's future. Education builds life and provide livelihood. One of the core constitutional responsibilities of the state is to ensure basic education for all which paves the way for a child's personal, social and cultural development. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is working hard for the implementation of universal and compulsory primary education. The Ministry carries out its obligation 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 implement various policies, strategies and activities relating to primary education. The Ministry takes following activities against the set policies and strategies.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>National Education Policy (NEP) 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision of the Government in terms of education is clearly articulated in the National Education Policy of 2010 (NEP). The Government is fully committed to ensure education for all which is clearly spelt out in primary education policy. The major objectives of the NEP in relation to primary education are as follows: • To pursue human dignity through quality education provided in the context of local culture, customs and rituals; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All primary educational institutions are gradually being nationalized to implement compulsory primary education for all. • Initiatives have been taken for increasing primary schooling period from 5 years to 8 years in order to improve quality of primary education. • Primary schooling has already been upgraded to class 8 in 609 schools have been. • Curriculum, textbooks and infrastructure are being developed and modernized for to cope with the new system. • Steps are taken to introduce identical

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make a uniform curricula for the basic subjects in all types of primary schools ; • To extend primary schooling up to eight years from five years; • To ensure inclusive education and address the needs of the children with disabilities; • To make opportunities for children of other ethnic groups so that they may pursue education in their mother language. 	<p>curriculum for basic subjects in primary schools</p>
<p>SDG and 7th Five Year Plan</p> <p>The 7th Five Year Plan stipulates resources for the MoPME to implement the action plans set forth for improving primary education. The following goals have been identified in the SDG and 7th FYP to develop primary education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Teaching and Learning process by providing better teaching materials in schools; • Ensure participation and thereby reduce disparity; • Ensure decentralization and enhance effectiveness; • Establish effective Planning and Management; • The 7th FYP has also set a goal to completely eliminate illiteracy in line with the commitment made in the NEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new schools, extension/reconstruction/ repair/ renovation of existing infrastructures; • Introduction of school feeding program at the school; • Introduction 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 provide training for them; • Arrange skill development for programme for the teachers ; • Offer stipend/education allowance to students; • Introduce pre-primary education in every primary school.

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

There have been significant developments in the education sector in the last few years, such as: creating opportunities for all, reducing dropout rate, and increasing rate of completion of primary education. Besides, the target of

gender equality in the primary education cycle has been achieved. To increase admission rate and to retain students “School feeding activities in the poverty stricken areas” project is continuing. At present, about 33.90 lakh students of all primary schools in 104 upazilas are being distributed with 75 grams of cookies in each school day. The allocation of the project was Tk 518 crore in the fiscal year 2018-19, which was increased to Tk. 671.20 crore in FY 2019-20. Under this project, 17903 students of all primary schools of Bamna Upazila under Barguna district and two union of Islampur upazila under Jamalpur district got cooked food experimentally. Pre-primary education has been started in all primary schools. School meal will be introduced 16 upzillas in alternate school day from July, 2019. The government has been giving stipends from July 2015 of Tk. 3067.38 core from its own fund to all primary schools of the country to make sure that children’s education is not hampered due to poverty. The number of beneficiaries of such stipends has increased from 79 lakh to 1.37 crore. All primary schools of the country have started election of student council through direct vote. Under the Reaching out of School Children (ROSC) project, 310987 students have got opportunity to go to 11,162 Ananda Schools in 125 Upazilas who were dropped out. A total of 28500 poor and under privileged children have got the opportunity of being educated in 64 Districts Headquarters, 205 Schools of 86 Upazila and 9 technical training centers. For this purpose the government spent 36 core tk.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry’s overall budget

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
MoPME Budget	240.41	224.66	183.44
<i>Operating</i>	147.71	141.54	118.00
<i>Development</i>	92.70	83.12	65.45
Child-Focused Budget in MoPME	239.70	223.55	139.59
<i>Operating</i>	147.27	136.41	117.59
<i>Development</i>	92.43	87.14	22.00
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget	Budget	Actual
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
<i>MoPME Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.83	0.89	0.82
<i>MoPME Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	4.59	4.84	5.71
<i>Child-Focused MoPME Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.83	0.88	0.62
<i>Child-Focused MoPME Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	4.58	4.81	4.35
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	99.70	99.51	76.10

Source: Finance Division

Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is the leading child focused ministry of the Government with 99.51 percent of its total expenditure 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 with Children's Right to Development. Overall child sensitive budget of MoPME has moderately increased to 99.31 percent in FY 2018-19 from 99.31 in FY 2017-18

5.0 Good Practice

Eradicating the fear of mathematics through Math Olympiad

Problem solving skill is vitally necessary for survival in face of the challenges of 21st century. It requires long preparation, collective national effort and a favorable environment to make it a habit.

To achieve this skill in primary education level, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education has initiated a Feasibility Study Project for implementing Olympiad techniques in teaching method. A total of 240 teachers culled from 17 Upazilas of 17 Zillas will be trained to implement these techniques in the classrooms of standard 3 and 4. The first phase teachers' training has already been completed and the second phase is now going on. The main objective of mathematical Olympiad technique is to make students learn through creativity. In this method learners can relate topics covered in classes with the real world, and can gain problem solving skills. Through lively classroom and participatory teaching, students can be introduced and get used to peer learning; they can also solidify their learning through effective, available and attractive content materials.

At the beginning of the project, teachers covered under this project and all other related personnel were apprised of the outline of the project through an inauguration

and orientation ceremony. A teacher content manual was prepared by content workshops conducted by mathematical Olympiad academic members and councilors in different places like Comilla, Mymensingh and Dhaka. The content manual contains the detailed guideline for the teachers as to how to conduct classes. A total of 240 teachers attended the five day long first phase training held in Dhaka. In this camp, they were given the idea of how they could make classroom teaching more lively and participatory. Also, they were introduced to numerous activities, ideas and materials in order to conceptualize the basics of number system, place value and geometry which they will transfer to their students. The teachers will go back to their respective schools after training. A regular supervision will be conducted and their advice, observations, opinions and recommendations will be gathered. Along with that an online and social platform has been created for the teachers to receive regular updates.

Under the project around 1000 students from 80 schools participated in the nationwide Dutch Bangla Prothom Alo mathematical Olympiad. In the first phase of this program, 65 Olympiads were arranged in 64 districts of the country, 155 students from 80 schools participated in the regional phase of the Olympiad after getting selected from the preliminary selection. Six of these students got selected for the national round of the Olympiad.

Presence of students in the school has increased notably after the project was started.

A substantial increase in classroom presence has happened after the project started. In almost every school, presence is higher, where students were far more irregular previously. Students come to their respective classes with lot of interest and often urge the teachers to start the class, if the classes were delayed for some reasons.

There were a number of students who used to be impatient and caused disturbance in classes. Often it became impossible for the teacher to control them. Now these students have calmed down and more focused in learning. They also help others in team and group works and activities. Now classroom control has become far easier.

Earlier, students were apathetic to classes and inattentive; this situation has changed completely after the introduction of Olympiad techniques. Now students attend classes with eagerness, participate in classroom activities more actively. Mathematics used to be a fearful topic to them; now they have overcome the fear by playfully enjoying the classes, participating in group activities.

Apart from that, a portion of the students failed attaining even marginal competency. Before getting promoted to another grade most of them did not attain the necessary competency of the previous grade. As they were already lagging behind, they did not have any clear knowledge of the basic topics like place value, consecutive numbers, geometric figures and shapes, addition with keeping in hand etc. After classroom activities conducted by the teachers upon their return from the training, there have

been clear signs of improvement in the marginal competency attainment of the students. Almost all can solve problems of addition, subtraction, numbers, place value and geometry. They now know the concepts behind these and know how to apply these to the real situation.

Apart from these, enhancement of teachers' skills can be attributed to this program. Almost all of the teachers have realized their mistakes in teaching approach and admitted that they have rectified those from their trainings. Along with that they have gathered new knowledge about different topics, learnt to think differently, to see things from a new perspective. Even they took initiative by themselves to add new things to their teaching methods. Teachers have opined that the trainings in this project have brought a big change in their mindset and impacted their thought process. They are encouraging their students to solve problems of real life rather than solving exercises.

Till date, progress of the project can be summarized in the light of the following perspectives:

- Students are learning to solve problems of real life scenario through participating in mathematical Olympiads. Those students who practiced creative thinking beforehand, started applying those.
- A large number of students, who were irregular in classes, have become regular. School has become a place to learn playfully with joy. They have become attentive in classes.
- Weaker students have attained better marginal competency. It is these weaker students, who have become far more attentive and are attaining marginal competency more quickly.
- Students from every school now are interested to find out the underlying concepts, practical application, and the reasons of such application etc.
- Students now act more spontaneously while performing individual and team activities and are being introduced to Peer Learning and Team work.
- The classes where students were relatively restless and lacking concentration are now easier to control for teachers.
- The materials used in classroom were totally dependent on teachers. These materials were not so easily available either and hence learning were hampered. However, in the Math Olympiad Project, students prepare all the materials under teachers' instruction. Also, the materials are of no cost or low cost, which reduces overall pressure from the teachers.

The project has come half way through. As we stand now, observing the teachers participation, students evaluation and other factors we can hope that the projects

result will be very positive and our students will be able to achieve all competencies. If the outcomes of the Feasibility study project is found satisfactory, and if we can we can make proper adjustments and corrections, we can surely scale up the project all over the country in each primary school. So for the time being, we can say it without any hesitation, "Math Olympiad Method in Primary Education is eradicating the fear of the Students."

6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- ❖ Lack of necessary manpower to implement child budget at the field level;
- ❖ Lack of proper training and awareness among policy makers and implementers about the programs taken up for the development of children;
- ❖ Lack of skill among field level officers for the implementation and formulation of child budget;
- ❖ Dearth of scope for children to get involved in budget preparation and action plan.
- ❖ Delay in procurement process and consequential slowing down of project implementation;
- ❖ Lack of initiatives for floating tenders in right time;
- ❖ Lack of coordination among the implementing agencies.

7.0 Child centered development plans in FY 2019-20

- To expand school feeding activities and to include private sector and personal efforts in this program, national school meal policy have been initiated. If the policy is formulated, involvement of local people and private participation in school feeding activities will be increased which will yield better result.
- To adopt a project entitled "Digital Primary Education" for improving quality of education through using of ICT. Under this project, interactive classroom will be built in 503 Model Primary schools, the total allocation for this project is Tk 25 crore in the fiscal year 2019-20.

- To initiate 'Primary School Cub Scout' (4th level) project after successful completion of 'Primary School Cub Scout' (3rd level) project with a project cost Tk.354.02 crores.
- To continue with Primary Education Development Project (PEDP-4) spanning from July 2018 to June 2023 with a total expenditure of Tk.38397.16 crores.
- To continue with "School Feeding Program in Primary School" for providing meals to every student at noon in every school in the country.

8.0 Conclusion:

Today's children will lead the nation in future. The ministry of Primary and Mass Education is working relentlessly to ensure children's fundamental right to education. The ministry is continuously taking steps to introduce better techniques of education, bring IT into play so that students can get the hang of modern education at an early age which will stand in good stead as they grow up and face the challenges strewn on the paths in future. Future action plan of this ministry will be taken according to the needs of the children where they will be directly involved in decision making process.

Chapter- 2

Technical and Madrasa Education Division

1.0 Introduction

It's essential for any nation's future development to bring up its children as skilled human capital enriched & equipped with contemporary education. The main function of the Technical and Madrasah Education Division (TMED) is to create efficient and skilled human resources with moral values through combination of technical and vocational, science and technology-based education and training. The govt. has given the education highest priority by considering it as 'the main tool for human resource development and for creating poverty free Bangladesh'. A big number of the children are having their education in madrasas. Along with religious education, it is very important to impart them with science, technology and vocational education. Technical education institutions play a vital role in creating a skilled workforce for job market at home and abroad. This division is taking various initiatives including giving stipends to female students and students of disadvantaged area, distribution of ICT equipment's among students, setting up of new educational institutions, providing scholarships to female students and students of disadvantaged area, building up green and clean child education friendly environment in education institutions.

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
<p>National Education Policy 2010:</p> <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 discrimination among different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All existing and new TVET institutions are having proper IT facilities and other supplementary infrastructure through different projects of the departments under the division; • Recruit necessary manpower at the field level; minimum 10,000 TVET teachers will be recruited through 'Establishment of One

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
<p>streams of institutions and regions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-grading the ratio of teachers and students up to 1:30 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>Technical School and College in 100 Upazilas, ‘Establishment of Polytechnic Institutes in 23 Districts’ and ‘Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing Polytechnic Institutes for more/additional Students Admission’ project.</p>
<p>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"> • Skill Competition 2018 was arranged. • Education scholarship is being distributed to technical and mardasa students. • Stipend is distributed to female students and the students of disadvantaged community. • Establishment of green and clean campuses to ensure healthy environment that makes learning more effective;
<p>National Social Security Strategy Scheme (NSSS):</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education scholarship is being distributed to technical and mardasa students, including female and students from disadvantaged community; • Ensuring 100% sanitation and pure drinking water in the TVET institutions.
<p>The education sector oriented SDG goals for child development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a fair, standard and life-long education for all boys and girls; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project named ‘Establishment of 4 women politechnic institute in Sylhet, Barisal,Rangpur nad Mymensingh division’ and ‘Establishment of 8 politechnic institute

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing and developing children, disabled and gender sensitive education infrastructures with safe, interactive and effective learning environment. 	<p>in 8 divisional headquarter' are ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the female students of government polytechnic institute enjoy a monthly stipend; 100% government TVET institution has separate toilets for girls and boys; 50% of the government Polytechnic Institute and 25% of the Technical School and College has build the ramp or similar structure ensuring easy access to the specially challenged students;

3.0 Comparative analysis of actions taken during the last three years:

- ❖ As a newly created division, Enrollment rate in the technical education has increased from 3.99% in FY 2016-17 to 4.07% in FY 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 39.83% in FY 2016-17 to 38.82% in FY 2017-18. Dropout rate has reduced from 30.30% in FY 2016-17 to 29.35% in FY 2017-18;
- ❖ Stipend provided to all the female students of polytechnic institutes and 655 of male students on merit basis;
- ❖ Total 735 number of TVET students sent to China under scholarship to study at diploma level;
- ❖ Enrollment rate in the Dakhil level has increased from 12.26% in FY 2016-17 to 12.70% in FY 2017-18. Dropout rate has reduced from 46.06% in FY 2016-17 to 44.55% in FY 2017-18;
- ❖ Gender parity in enrollment under madrasa education has already been established. Male-female ratio in Dakhil level has gone up from 44:56 in FY 2016-17 to 43:57 in FY 2017-18;
- ❖ From FY 2015-16 to 2017-18 , 35 model madrasahs have been established in all over the country;

- ❖ Multimedia classrooms have been set up in 26,655 institutions, ICT Resource Center in 125 upazilas 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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
T&M Edu Div Budget	74.5	57.10	47.85
<i>Operating</i>	59.4	49.00	42.84
<i>Development</i>	15.1	8.10	5.01
Child-Focused Budget in T&M Edu Div	62.01641	44.52	34.76
<i>Operating</i>	49.42674	38.22	33.13
<i>Development</i>	12.58967	6.30	1.63
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>T&M Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.26	0.22	0.21
<i>T&M Edu Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.42	1.23	1.49
<i>Child-Focused T&M Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.21	0.18	0.15
<i>Child-Focused T&M Edu Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	1.19	0.96	1.08
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	83.21	77.97	72.64

Source: Finance Division

5.0 The Ministry’s challenges for the welfare of the children

Significant challenges to ensure child welfare are as follows:

- ❖ Formulation of child-centered separate action plans in the ministry following international charter, policy, law, rule or action plan;
- ❖ Specific guidelines for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of child-centric budget;

- ❖ Research work exclusively on the development of children;
- ❖ Deployment of manpower at the field level to implement the budget;
- ❖ Proper training and awareness among people responsible for implementation of child related development programs;
- ❖ Documentation and management of child development activities or child budget;
- ❖ Co-ordination among stakeholders involved in implementation of child budget or child-centric development activities.

6.0 Plans to ensure Child Welfare:

Tenure of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
2019-20 fiscal year plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commence the TVET stipend project in order to provide stipend to around 5,70,000 students for three consecutive years; • Continue the existing - 'Establishing one Technical School in 100 Upazilas', 'Establishment of Polytechnic Institute in 23 Districts', 'Establishment of 4 Engineering Collages in 4 divisional towns', Construct '4 Women Polytechnic Institute in Sylhet, Barisal, Rangpur and Mymensingh', for increasing the number of female students in technical education; 'Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing Polytechnic Institutes for more/additional Students Admission' projects 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)', 'Skills 21 Empowering Citizens for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth project' to elevate the standard of technical and madrasa education; Increase enrollment including female students with

Tenure of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	<p>the implementation of the project 'Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing Polytechnic Institutes for more/additional Students Admission'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Desired Financial management , collection of data and conduct necessary research work for the development of children; • Start academic programs after the completion of the project 'Establishment of One Technical School and College in 100; Increase enrollment including female students with the implementation of the project 'Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing Polytechnic Institutes for more/additional Students Admission'.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit necessary manpower minimum 10,000 TVET teachers at the field level; • Specify the structure of NTVQF and BQF and 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; • Introduce technical course in non government madrasahs and secondary education institutes; • Formulæ new projects for feeding activities at madrasah level.

7.0 Conclusion and future plan:

Well educated and trained children are valuable future assets of a country. The dream of a strong economy will remain a far cry without the proper utilization of human resources. Hence it is necessary to have in place an integrated and qualitative vocational education system for human resource development.

Integrated Technical and Madrasa Education Division, hence, will continue its efforts in achieving targets and goals fixed under 7th-Five-Year Plan and the SDG-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 up various steps in this regard. Most of these steps directly impact 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 free 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, arranges 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 Description	Activities
<p>National Education Policy 2010:</p> <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 ratio up to 1:30 by 2018; • Provide educational institutions with IT equipment and other necessary 	<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 create uniformity of curriculum in all streams of

National Policies/Strategies and Description	Activities
<p>infrastructure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make uniform curriculum for certain basic subjects 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 who have completed 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 completion of free secondary education on equal basis for all girls and boys; • Build and upgrade child, disability and gender sensitive education facilities and infrastructure that ensure an effective and inclusive learning environment. 	<p>secondary education;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train teachers and SMC members; • Publish public examination results in scheduled time; • Appoint additional class teachers for English, Mathematics and Science; • Distribute free 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 Upazilla 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 are 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 2017 through 2019, 106 crore 86 lakh 70 thousand 289 textbooks have been distributed among 120 crore 89 lakh 54 thousand 457 students. 315 private schools have been transformed into model schools. Online admission activities in government and non-government institutions have already started. Since 2012, so far 337 secondary schools have been nationalized. Apart from this, in the year 2017, 12 schools were established. In 2018, 299 colleges were nationalized. From the financial year 2018-2019, the applications for grants from educational institutions, teachers and students are being received online and money is distributed through mobile banking. Secondary and Higher Education Divisions are working to create a human resource capable of competing in the modern world and therefore have introduced internet based interactive lessons, online admission system & digitalization of education management. In the meantime ICT Resource Centre in the 125 upazillas, Computer Lab in the 3550 educational institutions, multimedia classrooms in 32667 educational institutions have been set up.

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
S&H Edu Div Budget	296.25	248.96	201.46
<i>Operating</i>	196.97	188.82	167.63
<i>Development</i>	99.28	60.14	33.83
Child-Focused Budget in S&H Edu Div	223.81	177.16	135.15
<i>Operating</i>	148.81	134.46	114.40
<i>Development</i>	75.00	42.70	20.75
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>S&H Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	1.03	0.98	0.90
<i>S&H Edu Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	5.66	5.36	6.27
<i>Child-Focused S&H Edu Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.78	0.70	0.60
<i>Child-Focused S&H Edu Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	4.28	3.81	4.21

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	75.55	71.16	67.09

Source: Finance Division

This division is highly focused on children's wellbeing related to their 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 66.77 percent in FY 2017-18 from 66.61 percent in FY 2016-17.

5.0 Case Study

Students in the Secondary School and Dakhil Madrasa have been instructed to form the Student's Cabinet in order to engage themselves in democratic practice who can work for bettering enrollment rate, preventing dropout, enhancing learning activities. They have been encouraged to do themselves works like cleaning school courtyards classrooms, collecting food and water, making seat layout, working for improvement education materials, school building and environment, organize extracurricular activities such as debate, sports and cultural activities. In the collective endeavours of students, required resources and services are collected locally. With the help of the Student's Cabinets, parents get more involved in the activities of school. It inculcates leadership, fellow feelings and democratic values among children which will help them grow up as worthier citizens capable of contributing back to the society then their time comes.

Student cabinet success:

Monty Varman is a monstrous girl. She was born in an ultra-poor family in the village of Shialdi Par in Dighir Par Union under Bajitpur upazila of Kishoreganj district, which is a fishing village. She grew up in most shabby condition in a terribly unforgiving environment. The indomitable Monty had a dream to become a doctor. But caught up in the vicious circle of poverty and vortex complexities her dreams were getting shattered every day. Her father unable to support daughter, gave up whatever hope he had for the daughter. Her brother got married and deserted her. She left school for some times. But a burning desire continued. Something extraordinary was beckoning her.

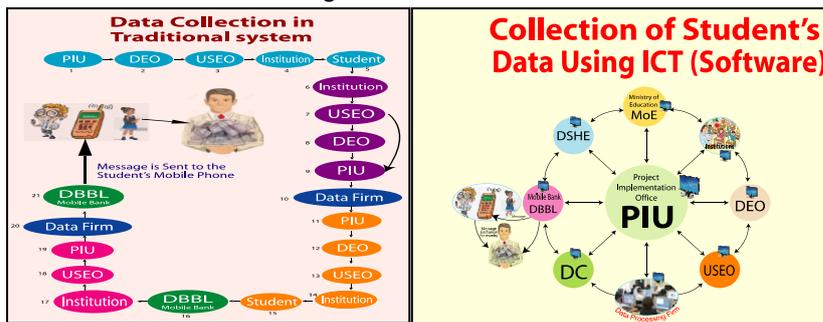
On August 8, 2015, the first student cabinet election was held in Nazirul Islam Collegiate School. Student cabinet was formed with 8 elected members. In the first session of the students' cabinet a decision was taken to bring the list of drop out

students. Student's cabinet team went to Monty's house. The cabinet understood why she left school. They assured help. Monty's dormant dreams were restored again. Monty returned to the school with the support of friends and students in the cabinet. Again Monty began studying to implement her cherished dream. She is now a grade ten student and has kept her focus the reach the coveted dream intact.

Thus student cabinets are working exceptionally well in all the secondary schools and Dakhil madrasa of the country. Students cabinets are determined to ensure the participation of the students in all great activities that make their schools a great place.



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



6.0 Challenges of the Division to implement child-centric budget:

- ❖ For foreign aided child development projects, in most cases, 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 construction work is not completed within the schedule period by the contracting firms. 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 Plan for child based development:

Duration of plan	Actions to be taken in the light of plan
Plans for FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve best talents 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 continue in FY 2019-2020; • To make education more attractive and fruitful to the students, National Education Week will be organized in FY 2019-2020, 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 2019-2020 too; • 35.45 billion text books will be distributed free of cost to students in the year 2019-2020 for the improvement of education and interest of education among the students; • To reduce drop-out rate and prevent child marriage, students will be given stipends to 66.46 lakh secondary students in the year 2019-2020 fiscal year.
Medium term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the construction of new academic buildings in 3000 non-government secondary schools and increasing expansion of the existing buildings of 3250 non-governmen secondary schools, a total of 6250 non-governmen schools will be ready impart education soon. It will cost around Tk. 16 billion; • With the provision of new academic building/vertical expansion, multimedia classroom and necessary equipment, books, sports equipment, scientific equipment, furniture etc., the capacity of 323 government secondary schools will be increased; • Scouting activities will be expanded across the country

Duration of plan	Actions to be taken in the light of plan
	through 3 projects at a cost of around 240.00 crores, through which the students will get an opportunity to develop themselves into self-esteemed and self-reliant persons.
Long term plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of residential buildings in the existing secondary schools in three hill districts of the country and new residential schools will be carried out according to the demand. One feasibility study project is currently underway in order to assess needs; • With the construction of new academic buildings and hostels, facilities will be expanded in the secondary schools of haor areas and in rest of the country as well. Besides, 10 new secondary schools will be set up in ten upazilla headquarters ; • Bring girls' schools under MPO arrangement, construction of boundary walls and other infrastructure to create an environment more conducive for girls' education.

8.0 Conclusions

Initiatives will be taken to prepare an integrated information store and e-services for education boards, training institutes and all other related institutions. This online information facility can be shared among ministries, agencies and boards in order to improve monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Initiatives will be taken to set up more foreign language training labs at secondary schools and colleges which will open up overseas employment opportunities. Initiatives will be taken to providing specialized training to children with disabilities or special needs so that they can get into the mainstream of the society and contribute in the best possible manner within their abilities.

Chapter-4

Medical Education and Family Welfare Division

1.0 Introduction:

The mission, vision and functions of the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division focus substantially on child health, nutrition and improvement of their overall standard of living. The key performance indicators of this division are strengthen child health, reduce child mortality, reduce child under nutrition and improve child birth with the help of skilled birth attendants. Besides, expansion of immunization programme for the children is a major objective of this division. Bangladesh has made impressive achievements in controlling child mortality.

According to BDHS -2014 report, Bangladesh has achieved significant progress in preventing child mortality. However, in this country about 70,000 children die within 28 days of birth, more than 8 newborns die every hour. Of the under 5 children, 61 percent die in the first month of birth and half of total newborns die on the first day of birth, most of them die due to lack of proper care. In addition to death, there are many diseases that make the child cripple for life or impair physical and mental development.

In 2013, the Bangladesh government announced its commitment to eliminate preventable child mortality by 2035. Bangladesh is now firmly committed to bring down the child mortality rate to 20 per thousand live births through a holistic approach. In view of this, a decision has been taken to implement some programs and strategic action plans that have been proven successful at home and abroad. These new programs are already included in the budget as well as in the HPNSP's MCR&AH operational plans. Various other activities have been taken to increase benefits for children.

Some remarkable activities are as follows:

- ❖ Formulating time-bound policy and rules on health education, nutrition and family planning services;
- ❖ Implementing activities of Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and nutrition development programme;

- ❖ Modernizing and strengthening maternal, child and adolescent health services;
- ❖ Undertaking training and awareness programs on controlling child mortality and improving their standard of life and provide nutrition services.

2.0 Actions taken for the development of children in the light of national policies and strategies:

National policies and programs undertaken by Medical Education & Family Welfare Division are as follows:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>National Health Policy 2011:</p> <p>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.</p> <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 malnutrition of children and mothers; ● To reduce child and maternal mortality rates ; ● To bolster facilities for safe child delivery at village level for ensuring improved maternal and child health; ● To expand overall reproductive health services; ● To expand the facility of health services for mentally and physically retarded children ; ● To reach basic medical services to the people those are expecting; ● To reach primary health and medical services for people at upazila and union level; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide mother & child health care, family planning service, reproductive health service; ● Introduce 24/7 service in community 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); ● To conduct awareness activities for mother and child;
<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 for the population,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide training on essential services for the newborn, early child development, birth registration and

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>especially the deprived and poor section of people. The objectives of the policy pertaining to children are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving nutrition status for the children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers; • Encourage intake of healthy food habits; • Strengthening direct and indirect nutrition activities; • Strengthening inter-sector coordination to fulfill nutritional needs of children, adolescent girls; 	<p>child rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce more 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;
<p>Seventh Five Year Plan:</p> <p>Targets have been made to reduce 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 health and nutrition services to currently underserved groups, especially children, adolescent boys and girls and the urban and rural poor.</p> <p>Objectives of HPNSP are as follows:</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; 	

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Several targets as to health and nutrition have been set in Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs)-2030 including maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition service. According to SDGs-2030 Mapping developed by GED, Planning Commission, the MoHFW is involved in 22 indicators of 12 targets which are related to maternal, newborn and child health. The ministry of Health and Family Welfare is lead in 20 indicators of SDG-3, 2 indicators of SDG-2 and Co-lead in 1 indicator of SDG-4. This division leads in 2 indicators among these, which are :1) Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have a need for family planning ,satisfied with modern methods and 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 last three years achievement through child budget implementations:

During the last three years, different activities relating to health and nutrition have been conducted across the country. Under the infant health services program, 411 doctors, 3532 Deputy-Assistant Community Medical officers and Family Planning Visitors and 5319 family planning inspectors and family welfare assistants have been trained to provide nursing services to the children. Under the Comprehensive Newborn Care program, 666 staff have been trained. Moreover, 16 doctors and 135 family planning inspectors have been trained on Kangaroo Mother care (CMC). Compulsory child health medicine such as Amoxicillin, Gentamycin, Antenatal Corticosteroid, 7.1% Chlorohexidine are being provided, and different logistic units for commodities such as bag and

musk and baby weighing scale are proving continuous support. Emphasis has been given on reducing child mortality, child safety related standard measures, physical and mental growth of the children, preventable infectious disease and training on child education for mother. EPI program is continuing in co-ordination with the Health Service Directorate. NIPORT has trained 1300 children on children's primary development and training.

Some of the mentionable achievements made by this division include reduction of child mortality (under 5) from 49% from fiscal year 2016-2017 to 31% in fiscal year 2017-2018, 24/7 normal delivery service has been introduced in phases in Community Clinics and Union Family Planning Centers which is contributing to reducing child and infant mortality rate. During the last fiscal years, 10 district offices , 110 upazila family planning offices including family planning stores and 357 new Union Health and Family Welfare Centre have been established under the Directorate of Family Planning. At union levels, 89 Mother and Child Welfare Centre have been built, and construction of 70 more is going on. Child birth in presence of skilled birth attendants has increased from 42.1% (BDHS 2014) to 50% (BMMS 2016) and institutional delivery has increased from 37.4% (BDHS 2014) to 47% (BMMS 2016). Full immunization rate of children below one year has increased from 75% to 82.3%. In order to control malnutrition, IYCF program has been launched to distribute vitamin A and folic acid throughout the country which has resulted in improvement in the nutrition status of the children. According to SVRS 2015, child birth rate per 1000 adolescent mothers is currently 75% which is targeted to bring down to 70% by 2022. Total fertility rate has already fallen from 2.3% (BDHS-2014) to 2.05% (SVRS-2017).

4.0 Table of child -focused budget of ministry/division from 2016-17 to 2019-20:

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Med Edu & FW Div Budget	57.88	52.28	38.03
<i>Operating</i>	34.58	31.28	24.80
<i>Development</i>	23.30	21.00	13.23
Child-Focused Budget in Med Edu & FW Div	24.89	21.46	12.60
<i>Operating</i>	14.87	12.84	9.04

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
<i>Development</i>	10.02	8.62	3.56
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.20	0.21	0.17
<i>Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.11	1.13	1.18
<i>Child-Focused Med Edu & FW Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.09	0.08	0.06
<i>Child-Focused Med Edu & FW Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.48	0.46	0.39
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	43.00	41.05	33.13

Source: Finance Division

This year ... percent of the budget of this Division has been used in the welfare of children. In FY 2017-2018, share of the Division's budget used for this purpose wasUnder the operating budget, this division runs different programs, many of those are child centric.

5.0 Case study/Good Practice:

Planning of life (story of a Jinnat)

Jinnat Ferdousi is a family welfare visitor. Her present workplace is Shandhanpur Health and Family Welfare Center, Ghatail, Tangail. Her father, AKM Shahabuddin, is a farmer and her mother, Shahnaz Begum, is a housewife. They are 2 brothers and 2 sisters. Among the 4 siblings, she is the third. She resides in Singura village at Nagarpur upazila in Tangail district. She was brought up in a family beset with financial crisis. She was deeply upset seeing her mother's last child dying before her own eyes. From then she started nourishing a desire to make sure that no child would die in such manner. She wanted to become a doctor or at least a nurse. She could not make it. But kept moving on indomitably. She had an acquaintance with a family welfare visitor (FWV). One day she, the FWV, in a casual talk informed Jinnat that there was a scope of her becoming a family welfare visitor. She understood that one can still serve mother and child without being a doctor or a nurse. In the year 2015-2016, she applied for the post of family welfare visitor as advertised by the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP). After

being appointed through the admission test, she was selected for the basic training. The 18-month long basic training for Family Welfare Visitors was conducted by the Family Welfare Visitor Training Institutes (FWTVI) under the supervision of National Population Research and Training Institute (NIPORT). Jinnat Ferdousi received her 18 months basic training from Tangail Family Welfare Visitor Training Institute (FWTVI). She joined her current posting in 2018 as a Family Welfare Visitor after completing the training in December 2017 conducted by Bangladesh Nursing and Midwifery Council (BNMC) under the supervision of NIPORT and since then has been working with reputation. She plays a special role in the development of the mother and child health in her locality. She now fondly recollects her FWV apa. Her family's financial condition has improved. She dreams that more girls like her would be self-reliant and be able to contribute to the development of the mother and child health of their own locality or elsewhere by receiving 18 months' basic training for the Family Welfare Visitors.



Key Message

Right Decision in Right Time can bring success in a **child life**

6.0 Challenges of implementing child -focused budget by ministry/division:

- ❖ Absence of a separate budget for infant and child health services in different health institutions;
- ❖ Lack of co-ordination and co-operation at inter-organizational and stakeholders' levels;
- ❖ Lack of incentives for the participants in training;
- ❖ Deficit of manpower for implementing surveys/research on population, health and nutrition;

- ❖ Lack of institutional support in implementing research findings for improving the standard of living;
- ❖ Difficulties in reaching the services to the hard to reach areas where these services are supposed to be provided to achieve the targets of five-year plans and SDG goals.
- ❖ Lack of manpower for introducing 24/7 normal delivery services at Community Clinic and Union Family Welfare Center;
- ❖ Lack of training and awareness for policy makers and implementers of child development.

7.0 Plan to ensure Child Welfare:

Duration of plan	Actions to be taken in the light of plan
<p>Plan for 2019-20 financial year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training 7,575 health workers on essential care for newborn, early child development, birth registration and child rights; • Formulating specific directives for preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of child budget by December 2019; • Preparing and circulating 6,500 audio messages on mother, child, reproductive health and nutrition; • Arranging 140 workshops on mother and child reproductive health, family planning and nutrition; • Providing 1800 pregnancy services through specially trained staff (CSBA). • Ensuring breast feeding within 24 hours of birth; • Providing iron folic acid to 1500 adolescent girls to prevent anemia • Upgrading 11 Union Health & Family Welfare Centers; • Constructing 15 new Union Health & Family Welfare Centers; • Constructing 13 new 10 bed Mother & Child Centers. • Providing basic training to 800 care providers through NIPORT; • Providing basic training on Evidence Based Practice (EBP) to 190 Midwives and Nurses.
<p>Midterm Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding activities on social safety taken for children

Duration of plan	Actions to be taken in the light of plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring primary health care for children in 3,918 Union Health & Family Planning Centers, 66 Mother & Child Centers, 8 Institute of Health Technology and 9 Nursing Colleges will be constructed.

8.0 Conclusion

A healthy child can bring a bright tomorrow. For tomorrow's children, we need befitting health system, and a healthy, beautiful and enabling environment. In FY 2019-20, plans and actions will be supported by appropriate training of concerned personnel, timely research and surveys on health, population and nutrition sector. Besides, through the ongoing programs on mother and child health services, nutrition services and adolescent-friendly health services, the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division will play a leading role in building a healthy and strong society. Furthermore, this Division will be working to ensure normal and dignified lives for children with the autism and those who require special care. It is expected that every child of Bangladesh gets a healthy life and proves to be appropriately qualified to serve the country.

Chapter-5

Health Services Division

1.0 Introduction:

Child health care is one of the important functions of Health Services Division. There are 29 District Hospitals, 31 General Hospitals, 18 Medical College Hospitals, 22 Specialized/ Post-graduate Institute and Hospitals and 423 Upazila Health Complexes and other institutions under Directorate General of Health Services of this division. Expenditure of all hospitals and health care institutions throughout the country are financed from the operating budget. Child health care forms one of the core services of these hospitals. Most of the hospitals have their own new-born and child care unit. Some non-government specialized hospitals are also provided with regular grants for addressing infectious disease of children. Apart from these hospitals and other health services institutions, other departments attached to this division, work directly and indirectly for the welfare of children.

2.0 Action taken by the ministry/division for the development of children in the light of National Policies and Strategies:

Development work of Health Services Division (HSD) is sector programme based. Now 19 Operational Plans and 31 projects are being implemented for development work. National policies-strategies and programme related to Health Service Division are discussed below:

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>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 is constitutionally obliged to ensure health care for all its citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the intensity of malnutrition among people, especially children and mothers; • To undertake programs for reducing child and maternal mortality rate; • To build infrastructure for safe child birth at village level for ensuring improved maternal and child health ; • To expand health services for mentally and physically disabled children;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary health care is being provided by the community clinics to expand basic health care coverage to the doorsteps of all; • To ensure access to primary healthcare and medical services at all Upazila and Union level.
<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 level; • To Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to fulfill nutritional needs; • To create awareness among mass people from 2018 “Nutrition Week” is being observed. The theme of this year’s nutrition week is –“Think about nutrition, while thinking food”
<p>4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022</p> <p>It aims at expanding services to currently under-served people, including adolescents, the poor and those in urban and rural hard to reach areas. Under this programme, initiative will be taken for implementing government commitments given to different international forum. This programme is commensurate with target of SDG declared by United Nations and 7th five year plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 new vaccines have been included in the EPI; • Reconstitution of the Ministry of Health and Family welfare to ensure workability, skill and accountability; • To ensure greater coordination among different institutions at field level for providing health care and upgrade an effective referral system including updating of ESP; • To ensure cooperation and partnership between service seekers and non-government service providers in order to ensure basic health care facilities for poor,

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<p>elderly, underprivileged, and people with special needs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide health care to the children through alternative medical care; • To implement a 'Health work force strategy and action plan' with a view to improve health care; • To provide more importance on public health, greater investment for primary health and preventable diseases and ensure expanded participation of local people; • To take inter-sectoral activities for building consciousness about public health and to prevent spread of non-communicable diseases by encouraging healthy life style and providing healthy environment; • To prevent existing, new and reemerging communicable diseases; • To introduce new technology for strengthening monitoring, standard of information/data and information management. • To increase investment in health sector, providing importance on need management, to improve efficiency and to point out utility of sufficient financing in health sector.
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <p>According to SDGs Mapping developed by GED, Planning Commission, the MoHFW is the lead Ministry in 12 targets and 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. Out of these 23 indicators, 21 are related to the health services division. In addition, this</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 is 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

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>Division will act as co-lead or associate in the implementation of others indicators.</p>	<p>neonatal mortality rate to 12 per one thousand live births, by 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 4th HPNSP is implementing a total of 29 operation plans (OP) out of which 19 are under the purview of Health Services Division. Activities are being implemented to improve child health including infrastructure development, training, awareness building, etc. through the Operational Plans, namely, National Nutrition Service, Maternal, Neonatal, 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. • Apart from the 4th HPNSP, the Health Services Division is also establishing some medical college hospitals and nursing institutes. These hospitals will have special arrangements for treatment of children that will help in attaining the SDG goals.

3.0 Last three years achievement through child budget implementation:

- ❖ A neonatal strategy has been formulated. Based on the strategy a work plan is being implemented;
- ❖ The neonates are being treated through 54 Special Care Newborn Unit (SCANU) established in medical college hospitals and general/district hospitals;
- ❖ 60 doctors and 872 nurses have been trained on Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) programme;
- ❖ 1,115 doctors have been trained on Helping Babies Breath (HBB) initiatives in 56 batches;
- ❖ In 2014 5.30 crore children aged between 9 and 15 months have been given MR vaccine;

- ❖ For the prevention uterus cancer of adolescent HPV vaccine has been introduced and it is piloted in Gazipur;
- ❖ Surveillance activities started for the prevention of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and training completed in 2017;
- ❖ Incorporation of EPI information in District Health Information System-2 (DHIS-2) and introduction of EPI tracker;
- ❖ Introduction of Long Range Vaccine Carrier and Chilled Icepack to keep up the quality of different types of vaccine;
- ❖ Action taken to update the Vaccine Act, 2018; National Vaccine Policy and Urban Immunization Strategy;
- ❖ Approval of Polio Preparedness and outbreak response plan and polio transition plan;
- ❖ Expansion of 7.1% Chlorhexidine usage during birth;
- ❖ Supplying adequate equipment and arrangement of training for the midwives to enhance their skill;
- ❖ Expansion and strengthening of vaccine programme by incorporating 3 vaccines, i.e. Hib, MR, and PCV & ICV;
- ❖ Establishment of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and Nutrition corner to provide standard health care facility for under five children at all upazila and district hospitals;
- ❖ Training to the teachers, adolescents and care givers on adolescent health;
- ❖ 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;
- ❖ Ensuring safe delivery of 69,045 poor mothers through Demand Side Financing in 55 upazillas;
- ❖ Strengthening awareness raising activities in the community level to prevent drowning;
- ❖ Training for Community Based Skilled Birth Attendants (CSBA) to ensure safe child birth at home;

- ❖ Expansion of awareness raising activities to 1,800 schools throughout the country on maternal and reproductive health from adolescent;
- ❖ Arrangement of mother and child care in all government medical college hospitals, general/district hospitals, upazila hospitals and mother and child welfare centres;
- ❖ Treatment of children by Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic medicine under Alternative Medical Care Operational Plan.

4.0 Table of child-focused budget of ministry/division from 2016-17 to 2019-20

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Health Services Div Budget	199.45	181.66	130.41
<i>Operating</i>	<i>100.08</i>	<i>91.26</i>	<i>76.99</i>
<i>Development</i>	<i>99.37</i>	<i>90.41</i>	<i>53.42</i>
Child-Focused Budget in Health Services Div	94.20	78.31	44.81
<i>Operating</i>	<i>47.27</i>	<i>35.16</i>	<i>27.86</i>
<i>Development</i>	<i>46.93</i>	<i>43.15</i>	<i>16.95</i>
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	<i>28,859</i>	<i>25,378</i>	<i>22,505</i>
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	<i>18.13</i>	<i>18.31</i>	<i>14.27</i>
<i>Health Services Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.58</i>
<i>Health Services Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>4.06</i>
<i>Child-Focused Health Services Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.20</i>
<i>Child-Focused Health Services Div Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.40</i>
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	47.23	43.11	34.36

Source: Finance Division

The division is entrusted with the responsibility of providing healthcare to all, including children. ... percent of the budget of this Division has been used in the welfare of the children. This division is operating hospital and health care services across the country through directorates and field offices under operating budget. These hospitals also providing health care to children as part of their daily activities. Almost all hospitals have child and newborn care unit or

special unit. Though Hospital management operating expenditure are specific in the budget line, but the expenditure of child and newborn care are not specific and not segregated in the budget. Thus, though expenditure of child centric has been shown as %, in reality actual expenditure will more than that.

5.0 Case Study/ Best Practice

IMCH in child health care

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) has been adopted as one the important strategy to prevent child death in 1995. In continuation of this programme it has been incorporate in the MNC&AH OP in the 4th sector programme. Under this programme, NNHP and IMCI programme is designed to control death among infant and 0-59 months old children, which will help to achieve SDG (U5 mortality to 25 per one thousand live births by 2030). In 2018 the IMCI corners throughout the country have been treated 75,11,160 children. The main characteristics of this treatment are it is in the doorstep of the people and it is easily accessible.

Mahi's recovery- relief to the family:

Mahi is 4 years and 6 month old. Her father name is Munir and mother is Jui. They live in Shantinagar of Sherpur upazila, Bagura District. Mahi is their younger child among to children. Mahi is a very nice and joyful kid.



Mahi had suffer from simple cough and cold one week ago. Her mother thought it will be cured itself, no need of any treatment. But after two days her condition detoriate due to increase of coldness and she had high fever of about 102*-103* F. They bought

medicine from a local pharmacy beside their house and gave her. But there was no improvement. She suffered in the same manner for 2-3 days, and then she develops respiratory distress with severe cough. Then on 15 April 2019 they brought Mahi to the Sherpur Upazila Health Complex. There Mahi was examined by Md. Nazrul Islam, Sub Assistant Community Medical Officer (SACMO) in IMCI corner. He counted her respiratory rate, it was 50 breaths/minute. But there was no chest indrawing. She had 101* F temperature. She was malnourished also. Md. Nazrul Islam diagnosed her as a case of fast breathing Pneumonia and started treatment according to IMCI protocol. He nebulized the patient, prescribed drugs and advised to give her balanced diet, vegetables and fruits. He also advised to come for follow up after two days. Jui nebulized her daughter and gave drugs according to the prescription at home. After two days Mahi was improved. On 17 April 2019 they came for follow up at IMCI corner in Sherpur Upazila Health Complex. There Md. Nazrul Islam again examined her and saw her progress. He advised to continue the drugs and come for next follow up after five days. Jui followed his advice and came to the UHC accordingly and at this visit Nazrul found Mahi completely well and joyful as before. He advised her to take a single dose of anti-helminthic and also some iron and vitamins to improve her general condition. He counseled her about health education to develop awareness for care seeking timely.

Md. Nazrul Islam, Sub Assistant Community Medical Officer (SACMO) was trained on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) for 11 days in 2005 under MNC&AH operational Plan of DGHS that helped him to diagnose and manage the preventable and treatable childhood illness to reduce under-five mortality rate.

6.0 Challenges of implementing child-focused budget by ministry/division

- ❖ Lack of awareness and proper education among health care receiver;
- ❖ Making appropriate annual action plan and its proper implementation;
- ❖ Insufficient nutrition programs and lack of coordination among different ministries;
- ❖ Filling up vacant posts of health care giver in service centres;
- ❖ Timely fund release, especially for operating the EPI releasing fund in one go.

7.0 Child-centric development plans:

Dutration of plans	Actions taken under plans
Main plans of Health Services Division for child development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal and neonatal health service through Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BemOC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CemOC);

Duration of plans	Actions taken under plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child health care according to updated ESP under 4th HPNSP; • Treating diarrhoea, respiratory problem, measles, malaria; • Regular treatment of children with malnutrition; • Expanding EPI coverage for under 1 year child by 95% at the national level and by at least 90% at each district and ensuring equity by continuing vaccine programme; • 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; • Implementating 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 Screening Unit (NSU); • Imparting training and education on nutrition and micro-nutrient supplementation; • Ensuring distribution of safe and essential drugs for children; • Creating awareness about good health and healthy life style through Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC); • Establishment of 100 Kangaroo Mother Care corners by 2022 of low birth weight children; • Development of IMCI corners at all level and continuation health service; • Establishment of SCANU in 17 districts to treat critical children; • Spending 10% money from CDC Operational Plan for eradication of malaria, ATD control, eradication of Kalaa Zar, Zoonotic Disease control, and ARC, Viral Hepatitis, Diarrhoeal diseases control.

8.0 Conclusion

Only a healthy child can present a nation a brighter future. Proper health system and healthy environment is required for the children. It requires proper planning and implementation. Health Services Division is working to ensure the healthy and normal life of the disabled children. Our aim is to see that every child is growing up to the optimum level of his/her potentialities and contributing back to the society.

Chapter-6

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

1.0 Introduction

Children are the future of the nation, the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman acknowledged this and ensured that all their rights were protected by the constitution of Bangladesh. In 1974, before United Nation created a charter on children rights, Children Act was formulated and primary education was made mandatory. That is why National Children's Day is celebrated on his birthday, 17th March. Under the guidance of Honorable Prime Minister, Rupokolpo 2021 has undertaken all-out efforts for the welfare of children, such as , to reduce the child and maternal mortality rate, to eliminate child repression, to prevent child trafficking, to prevent and rehabilitate children from risky work, to ensure safety and security of children and to ensure child development and empowerment. One of the important tasks of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is to protect child rights and implement various programs to ensure those rights. This ministry is responsible for coordinating among different agencies of the government engaged in the welfare 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
<p>Children Act, 2013: Bangladesh has enacted this law, to implement the objectives of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, of which Bangladesh is a signatory. In this law, arrangements have been made for institutional initiatives to provide protection to deprived children.</p>	<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; • 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"> • Establish Adolescent Club for ending child

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<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. 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, religion, occupation, social, regional and ethnic backgrounds; in the matters of rights concerning education, health, nutrition, safety, recreation and so on; • 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. 	<p>marriage ,ensure adolescents' right to health care ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 programs; • Implement programs for the automation and digitization Bangladesh <i>Shishu</i> Academy library; • 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> <p>The important aspects of this policy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Centers; • Implement Life Skills Training program for development of children till five years of age; • Impliment programs for early merit development ; • Carry on Nari o Shishu saystha Unnayaner shikkha Bishayak programe; • Strengthen campaign and branding activities of the Ministry; • Carry on training and awareness building programs for parents and dropout children; • Undertake Program for health care awareness building, provide health service and ensure child education among the horijon. (2nd phase) • Provide Pre-primary Early education (3rd phase)
<p>National Social Security Strategy (NSSS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government 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: 	<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;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; • Provide supply side interventions relating to immunization, child health care, nutrition, water supply and sanitation for outreach areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Construct 150 bed hospital for women and children; And • Organize courtyard meetings, workshops, seminars for preventing child marriage, child trafficking and sexual harassment. • Prevention of oppression Against women and children Act-2000 • Shishu Academy Act-2018 • Child marriage Restrained Act-2017 • Child marriage Restrained Rules-2018 • DNA Law-2014 • DNA Rules-2018
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Domestic violence (prevention and protection) Act-2010 • The Domestic violence (prevention and protection) Rules -2013

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>nutrition security;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure early care and education for all children; • 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; • 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 18 lakh women under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in the last 3 years;
- ❖ Lactating mother allowance has been provided to 6 lac 30 thousand working women;
- ❖ 11 thousand 285 children were accommodated in 119 Day Care Centers;
- ❖ Temporary residency has been provided to 485 mothers and 367 children, who have been supported by the six women support programs (Dhaka, Sylhet, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, Chittagong);
- ❖ A total of 52110 adolescent girls have been trained through 579 clubs;
- ❖ 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 and Dowry Protection Act-2017 are underway;
- ❖ Bangladesh Shishu Academy Act-2018 has passed.
- ❖ Six District Branch complexes of the Bangladesh Shishu Academy have been constructed;
- ❖ A total of 14,000 children have been provided services under the Early Learning (2nd phase) project;
- ❖ A total of 237 children received awards in the National Children's Award - 2018, where 2, 61,688 children took part. ;
- ❖ Throughout the 6 child development centers (Azimpur, Keraniganj, Gazipur, Khulna, Chittagong and Rajshahi) across the country, a total of 750 poor and helpless children were provided food and lodging, with opportunities of study and treatment.

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
MoWCA Budget	37.49	34.90	24.33
<i>Operating</i>	31.01	29.81	22.41
<i>Development</i>	6.48	5.09	1.92
Child-Focused Budget in MoWCA	16.26	13.85	8.25
<i>Operating</i>	13.44	13.17	8.11
<i>Development</i>	2.82	0.68	0.14
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MoWCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.13	0.14	0.11
<i>MoWCA Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.72	0.75	0.76
<i>Child-Focused MoWCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.06	0.05	0.04
<i>Child-Focused MoWCA Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.31	0.30	0.26
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	43.37	39.68	33.91

Source: Finance Division

In the fiscal year 2018-19, budget allocation for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs was 0.14 percent of GDP, which was 0.12 percent in FY 2017-18. In the FY 2018-19, 39.68 percent of the ministry budget was child-centric, which was 38.24 percent in FY 2017-18. The Ministry implemented various programs aimed at child welfare within the stipulated budget.

5.0 Good Practice

Name: Prothista Chakma. Born on 2 May 2007. Studied in Rangamati Lakers Public School and College, she became a dancer. Bangladesh Shishu Academy introduced dance classes at Rangamati district branch and opened up the opportunity for this girl to materialize her dream. As a dance artist, prothista participated in the competition conducted from the academy. Among 68 contestants she came out in flying colors and

was selected as junior ambassador. Selected as a junior ambassador in July 13, 2018 Prothista Chakma proudly took part in 30th Asian Pacific Children's Convention held in Fukuoka, Japan.

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

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
Plan for FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Learning and Protection Project for the Child; • Undertake children's creativity development project; • Child's Early Care and Development Project; • Capacity building project of the Bangladesh Shishu Academy; • Construction of physical infrastructure projects in district and upazila branches of Bangladesh Shishu Academy; • Upgrade programs of Bangladesh Shishu Academy in upazila level; • Children's Television Project for Child Rights Protection; • Facilitate 450 poor children through child development centers; • Take a project with an aim of effecting mental and intellectual development of 3,00,000 children; • Establish 60 day-care Centre in 64 districts.
Medium Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a library in every union parishad complex of the country; • Adopt different development programs for the welfare of

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	children through Shilpakala Academy; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the students of all secondary schools of the country under 'cultural practice' program.
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:

About one-third of the total population of Bangladesh is children. There are about 30 million children across the country that is effectively left on the streets. Regardless of the prevailing social discrimination, all children are equal to the state. Through the Early Development Program of Bangladesh Shishu Academy promises to bring all children into a solid foundation who in turn will become an asset for the country and will contribute handsomely in the development of the society. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is continuing its efforts to make a society that will be caring for children. They must be protected from torture and violence. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is directing all its efforts to achieve this goal.

Chapter-7

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

1.0 Introduction

Due to global warming and climate change, the intensity of disasters all over the world is increasing gradually. Bangladesh is very often facing disaster risks from floods, cyclone, tidal surge, drought, earthquake, and other disasters due to its geographical location. These disasters leave a catastrophic impact on lives and livelihood of the affected people which directly impacts children. Disasters rob them of some of their inalienable rights; such as right to safety, right to get pure water, right to food, right to access to health care, right to education and right to survival which is contrary to the legal bindings made upon states under UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Convention on Rights of the Disabled people (CRPD). The Mission of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is to strengthen overall disaster management capacity in order to reduce risks and vulnerability especially of the poor and distressed people, and to establish an efficient emergency response system adequately capable of managing large-scale disasters. The core theme of the Ministry's Mission "reduce risks and vulnerability" alludes to children. 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 terms of casualty, in the form of death, the biggest victims are women and children in each disaster that occurs in Bangladesh because they are most vulnerable yet are given less importance. Therefore, they are given special preference when it comes to provide support, under section 27 of the Disaster Management Act, 2012.

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 	<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

National Policy / Strategy and Description	Activities
<p>Act, 2012;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Disaster Management Policy, 2015 has been formulated under this Act. 	<p>curriculum;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement of disaster drill, especially on fire and earthquake in all schools and colleges of the country at least once in a year ; Arrangement of cyclone-drill in educational institutions of coastal regions; Construction of multi-purpose shelter centers for the expansion of child education; Arrange training for teachers so that they can properly teach the children back how to act in times of disasters ; Operate food security support for lactating mother/children to prevent malnutrition under the 'Nabo Jatra' project; Expand rural electrification through installation of more solar panels under <i>Kabikha/TR</i> program to inspire children for education ; Give 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. 155 crore, Tk. 115 crore and Tk. 110 crore have been allocated respectively for this purpose.
- ❖ The Ministry carries out construction, maintenance and renovation of rural infrastructure through *Kabikha/TR* programs. 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 if uninterrupted supply of electricity can be ensured. In the last three years, the amount of allocations for solar panels were Tk. 1139 crore, Tk 1152 crore and Tk. 1203 crore respectively.

- ❖ The Ministry is constructing multi-purpose flood and cyclone shelters in flood and cyclone prone areas. They are serving two purposes; they are used for disaster risk reduction activities, on one hand, and are used for children's education on the other hand. Thus, their studies remain largely unhindered. In the last three years, the total allocations for flood and cyclone shelters were Tk. 110 crore, Tk. 125 crore and Tk, 225 crore 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 expenditures for these purposes are met from the revenue 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 last 3 years. The main safety net programs are VGF, Rural Infrastructure maintenance Program (TR), GR, Cash support, Employment Generation for the Poorest (EGPP), Kabikha and Rural Infrastructure Development (Kabita) etc. It is worth mentioning that 60% of the Ministry's Budget is allocated on Social Safety Net Programs (SSNP) in which children are getting benefit indirectly. For the next year, more allocation for social safety net programs has been proposed.
- ❖ Rural roads have become easily accessible due to construction of Herring Bone Roads and small/medium size bridge/culverts that help children to go to schools and colleges without risks,
- ❖ In FY 2018-2019 Rohingya Crisis Response project with an estimated cost of 337.89 crore was undertaken which will benefit Rohingya children.

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
MoDMR Budget	98.72	96.59	57.50
<i>Operating</i>	64.19	61.63	35.55
<i>Development</i>	34.53	34.96	21.95
Child-Focused Budget in MoDMR	32.85	29.56	8.91
<i>Operating</i>	21.36	18.60	6.79
<i>Development</i>	11.49	10.96	2.12
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MoDMR Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.342	0.38	0.26
<i>MoDMR Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.887	2.08	1.79
<i>Child-Focused MoDMR Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.114	0.12	0.04
<i>Child-Focused MoDMR Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.628	0.64	0.28
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	33.28	30.60	15.50

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 programs of the government. These activities have critical relevance with children's Right to Protection and Right to survival. The child focused budget of this Ministry as percentage of the Ministry's total budget in the fiscal year 2019-2020 is which was 28.93% and 30.6% respectively in FY 2017-2018 and FY 2018-2019.

5.0 Good practice

'Nobo Jatra' Project

The project was started in 2015 under the umbrella of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in collaboration with World Vision Bangladesh, World Food Programme, Winrock International and 3 local partner NGOs. The programme is being implemented in Dacope & Koyra Upazillas of Khulna district and Shyamnagar and Kaliganj Upazillas of Satkhira district where number of beneficiaries will stand at 8,56,116 from 2,00,495 families in 40 Unions of 5 districts within 2020.

Main Goal: Strengthen gender equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience among vulnerable people.

Main Purpose: Improve nutritional status of children of less than 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

Target beneficiaries: children under 2 years; b) pregnant and lactating mother; c) boys and girls; d) female led families, young girls (15-24 years) and e) disabled

The main activity of "Nobo Jatra" project is to provide women and child health and nutrition services (MCHN) which aims at improving nutritional status of children under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating mother and reducing pregnancy of adolescent girls.

Main Activities of MCHN:

- Providing monthly allowance for 15 months to pregnant and lactating mothers;
- Information sharing for social and behavioral changes by using mobile phones and alternative technology;
- Observing children's physical and mental growth giving periodic Micronutrient Powder (MNP) to children (6-23 months)
- Imparting basic training to public health workers on mother and child health and nutrition; and
- Using mobile technology (mHealth) for monitoring child development in real time.

Activities of MCHN in FY 2017-2018

Activity	Target	Achievement
Number of children under 2 years (0-23 months) who received MNP	24034	19750
Number of children under 2 years (0-23 months) who participated in GMP session	31963	35691
Number of pregnant women reached with nutrition-specific interventions	6200	17425
Beneficiaries reached through NBCC awareness	_	208180
Number of Govt. staff received nutrition related professional training	1920	1878



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 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 needs to take up a separate project solely for the children, which it has not yet been able to do,
- ❖ A proper assessment need to be conducted to find out the specific requirements of children to propose a pragmatic child budget,
- ❖ Child nutrition issues need to be considered while providing food assistance under social safety programs.

7.0 Child centered development plan:

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
<p>Plans for 2019-20 fiscal year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry has proposed an allocation of Tk 460 crore in FY 2019-20, for implementation of multi-purpose flood and cyclone shelters. If implemented, children’s education will remain unhindered even during disasters. • Small/medium bridge/culvert measuring 15 meter will be constructed with an estimated cost of Tk. 500 crore and Herring Bone Bond will be constructed with an estimated cost of Tk. 400 crore for up-gradation of rural roads in FY 2019-2020 which will ease the movement of school children. • For ensuring food for children during disasters, an allocation of Tk. 20 crore have been proposed in FY 2019-2020 • Tk. 60 crore has been proposed to allocate in FY 2019-20 for providing food security support to lactating mothers/children for combating malnutrition under 'Nabo Jatra' 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. Enhancement of allocation has been proposed in these programs of which 50% will be spent in solar installation and as a result coverage of electricity will increase and children's education will not be impeded. • Tk. 99 crore has been proposed for “Emergency Multi-sector Rohingya Crisis response Project” undertaken in FY 2018-2019 with a total estimated cost of Tk. 337.89 crores in which Rohingya children will be the beneficiaries.
<p>Mid-term plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make separate arrangement for ensuring children’s overall welfare with a clear mention of required budget in future project documents of the Ministry.
<p>Long term plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include separate clauses mentioning how best children’s welfare can be protected in all Policies and Guidelines of the Ministry.

8.0 Conclusion

A country's future progress is impossible without full blossoming of children. Almost 40% of the population of Bangladesh are children and by ensuring their social rights and welfare we can progress into the super highway of Developed Bangladesh by the year 2041. Bangladesh has made tremendous progress as reflected in Human Assets Index (HAI) which is formulated on the basis of nutrition, health, mortality, school admission, education rates and sustainable development. But this development may be truncated by a natural calamity where children invariably become a major victim. So, investments on children need to be enhanced which will reduce their vulnerabilities and risks. This Ministry has adopted several development projects that are child-centric. Besides, children are one of the main beneficiaries of Social Safety Net Programs of this Ministry. This process of putting children at the core of attention will continue in future through different projects and programs.

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 the downtrodden people, destitute, orphan, poor, homeless, persons with disability, underprivileged, and the children at risk of being exposed to too many forms of vulnerabilities. The Ministry is carrying out a number of child-focused projects and programs funded through both development and non-development budget. The Department of Social Services, National Foundation for the Disability Development (Jatiyo Pratibandhi Unnoyon Foundation), Neuro-development Disability Protection Trust, Physical Disability Welfare Trust, Bangladesh National Social Welfare Council and Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Trust are spearheading these activities for the ministry. Under these initiatives, The Government Children Homes, Baby Homes, Sheikh Russell Training and Rehabilitation Centre for the Children, Disability Services and Support Centers, Government Schools for Persons with Disability, Stipend program for Student with Disability, Capitation Grant for Non-government orphanages, Financial Support for Non-government schools for Persons with Disability, Child Development Centers, Safe Homes for Girls, Cochlear Implant program for Children with Speech and hearing Challenged receive generous financial support directly from the Government. In addition children belonging to the Hijra, Bede and other poor communities, workers at tea gardens, those who suffer from catastrophic illness such as cancer, liver cirrhosis, and congenital heart diseases are profusely supported by the ministry. They are also greatly benefitted by the protibondhi allowances . In fact, distressed children, children caught in the wave of legal complexities, children with disability, and children with autism or nuro-development disorders 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
<p>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 centers 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Child Development Centre; • Manage Safe Homes for women and children; • Manage Children Welfare Board at national, District and upazillas; • Initiate alternative care for the children contact and conflict with law; • Manage the activities of the Task Force to release imprisoned children.
<p>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 disables 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cochlear implant services to the hearing challenged children; • Manage schools for visually challenged children; • Manage schools for hearing and speech challenged children; • Manage specialized centers for mentally challenged children; • Manage integrated schools for the visually challenged children; • Provide salaries for teachers of non-government schools for children with disabilities; • Arrange training for physically challenged children; • Manage technical training centers for

National policies/principles	Activities
	<p>orphans and children with disabilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and expand the scope of 'PRAYAS' Schools for Children with Autism in Dhaka cantonment; • Establish and expand hostel for visually challenged children (Girls-6 months, Boys- 5 units, expansion-20 units); • Construct SWID school building for mentally challenged children in Jamalpur district; • Carry on sustainable socio-economic development and rehabilitation programs for underprivileged and persons with disability and children with autism through special education, health care and various other training programs; • Expand and develop scope of 'PRAYAS' Schools for Children with Autism at Jahangirabad Cantonment, Bogra; • Construct a Technical Training and Rehabilitation Center for the Persons with Disabilities, CRP, Manikganj ;
<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 taken under these rules to improve their quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage government children homes, • Manage Baby Homes; • Manage Day Care Centers; • Manage destitute children's rehabilitation centers; • Manage Sheikh Riesel Child Training and rehabilitation Centers; • Implement training and rehabilitation centers for children with autism and neuro-developmental disorder in Bogra and Brahmanbaria.
<p>National social protection strategy paper: The government had formulated the National</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stipend for the students with disabilities,

National policies/principles	Activities
<p>Social Protection Strategy Paper to bring the poor and vulnerable 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, during the childhood which 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 disability allowance, • Provide capitation grant to non-government orphanages, • Provide stipend for Hijra children, • Provide stipend for <i>Bede</i> and other less advanced section of the society • Safe motherhood program in 5 upazilas of Chapainawabganj district; • Safe motherhood program (2nd phase) in 6 upazilas of Comilla district; • Our Home: establish Integrated Senior citizen and Children home
<p>The seventh 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 disables 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 Centers for children, • Carry out advanced Child Surgery and Stem Cell Therapy Unit in Dhaka Shishu Hospital; • Implement the project for establishing Karimpur Nurjahan Samsunnahar mother and child specialty hospital; • Establish 'Jalaluddin Ahmed Foundation' community based destitute mother, child and diabetic hospital .
<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"> • Manage Government Sishu Paribar, • Manage Choto Moni Nibash, • Manage day care centre, • Manage Children Training and Rehabilitation Centre, • Manage sheikh Rasel Children training and rehabilitation centre, • Implement Child sensitive social protection

National policies/principles	Activities
	in Bangladesh, phase-2 project.

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

In the last three years, the ministry had taken a number of projects for the welfare of children. In addition, the duration of existing projects had been expanded. In these years new dormitories were established in 22 children homes out of 85, 37 hostels were built and projects were taken to build another 31 for the visually challenged children. Three new schools named 'PRAYAS' were established for autistic children in different cantonments and two more are coming up. Number of service recipients in non-government orphanages has risen from 86 thousand 4 hundred from 72 thousand. Accommodation of Child development centers have also been increased from 750 to 1000. It has been planned to establish at least one New Child development center in each division. 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 Center' were established for the betterment of street children. Recipients of disability stipend have now risen to 90 thousand from the previous 60 thousand. The budget for cochlear implant has been increased to 30 crore from 10 crore. The Government has prepared a list of 39 thousand 8 hundred and 41 Rohingya children of whom 9 thousand will be provided with a monthly cash grant of 2 thousand taka by the UNICEF, Bangladesh and already 5580 children have been receiving cash grant.

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
MoSW Budget	68.81	55.93	47.47
<i>Operating</i>	65.55	53.39	45.65
<i>Development</i>	3.26	2.54	1.82
Child-Focused Budget in MoSW	19.81	14.08	9.91
<i>Operating</i>	18.87	13.68	9.68
<i>Development</i>	0.94	0.40	0.23
Total Government Budget	5231.9	4,646	3,211

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MoSW Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.24	0.22	0.21
<i>MoSW Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	1.32	1.20	1.48
<i>Child-Focused MoSW Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.07	0.06	0.04
<i>Child-Focused MoSW Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.38	0.30	0.31
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	28.79	25.17	20.88

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 dimensions of Children's wellbeing. The total budget allocation for the fiscal year 2019-20 will be 0.22 percent of the GDP, which is 2.08 percent more than FY 2018-19. Of this, 27.25 percent of the total budget will be spent on child-sensitive activities, which was 25.17 percent in the FY2018-19.

5.0 Good Practice

Rowshan- a story of an enlightened girl

When I came to government children home, I was a 5 years old girl. I couldn't remember much about myself before coming here, but i can remember it was a tough life with poverty and hunger. I heard that my father was not happy when I was born. I was just 3 years old when my father died.

My story stated in 2001, when I was admitted to Government Children's Home (Girls) Khulna. New environment, new faces, everything was new. Within a few days I realized that my life before I came here was very tough. I would love to read. My first achievement in life came in my second grade exam. I got 1st place. I used to stand in first three at Primary level. The care and love of the children's home's officials was my driving force. That time I discovered the burning passion for gathering knowledge inside me. In the meantime, I started to learn more about music, recitation, acting, drawing and so on.

After primary education, I secured first place in the secondary level in all classes from

the 6th-10th grade. Such good result was possible only because of the teachers of the children's home. We grew under their affectionate wings. By this time I learned not only tailoring but also got computer and beautification training. I was also a champion in divisional sports. I passed the HSC exam in 2013. Many officers used to visit our institution at different times. Whenever i saw them, i dreamt of becoming one of them. The superintendent of our home suggested me to take admission at a University for higher education. Then i started reading more than any time to make my dream come true.

By the blessings of Allah and best wishes of all others i got chance in three universities (Khulna, Rajshahi and Gopalganj). I was admitted to Khulna University at the Department of Sociology by my choice. After getting admission in the university, i always received supports and counseling from the children's home. I got quick recognition at the university for my singing ability, which i got from children home. When I was a 1st year student our Director General came to our Institute and encouraged me profusely.

I owe my current achievements to children's home. Whatever I achieved, the shadow behind that is from the children's home. Social Welfare Ministry had played a catalytic role in materializing thousands of such dreams with absolute compassion. We are two sisters. Elder one Tahmina Akter was a resident of Bagerhat children's Home. At present she is a Union Social Worker under the Department of Social Services. Currently I am a 4th year student. I want to join the Police Department through BCS examination. I profusely thank Social Services family to fulfill my dream.

- Written by Rawshan Ara Khatun, a former resident of Government Children's Home (Girl), Khulna.

6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- ❖ Dearth of a separate & comprehensive work plan 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 document management 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 plan:

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
<p>Plan for FY 2019-20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide monthly stipend of TK.1000 to 1 lakh 10 thousand children of non-government orphanages, • Provide education stipend to 1 lakh disabled children, 2 thousand 500 hijra children, 14 thousand children belonging to bede and other unadvanced section of the society, • Provide 17 thousand orphan and destitute children with shelter, education and training in Government Shishu Paribar and other institutions, • Provide support to 1 thousand children who have found themselves in legal tangles, • Formulate specific guidelines for preparing child- centric budget, its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation by September 2019, • Arrange necessary training for 750 officers responsible for planning and implementing policies for the welfare of children and 4 workshops for awareness buildup, • Expand and develop visually challenged children's hostel; Expand and develop PRASH (Phase-2) at Dhaka, Cantonment; Establish SWID school in Jamalpur district; arrange special education, health care and various training activities for under privileged and poor persons with disability and autistic people; Expand and develop PROYASH School at Bogra Cantonment; establish government children Home and small nurse hostels, provide safe maternity activities in 5 upazilas of Chapainawabganj district; establish Advanced Child Surgery and Stem Cell Therapy Unit at Dhaka Shishu Hospital; Establish Karimpur Nurjahan Samasunnahar mother and children Special Hospital; carry forward Safe Motherhood program (2nd phase) in 6 upazilas of Comilla district and

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	<p>Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh (CSPB), Phase-2; these 10 projects will directly contribute to children's development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our home: Integrated senior citizen and children home project; Sustainable socio-economic development and rehabilitation programs; Technical training and rehabilitation center for the persons with disability at CRP, Manikganj; Establishment of Jalaluddin Ahmed Foundation Community Based destitute Mother and Child Diabetic Hospital projects will contribute indirectly to child development.
Medium Term Plan	<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, • Proper documentation and record keeping of child budget and child focused development activities, • Establish Joypurhat Child Development Center and 6 Child development Center at 6 division; • Develop and expand PHT centers; • Renovate Chittagong and Khulna Government Children's home and the Baby homes, • Re-establish and renovate other child training and rehabilitation centers, • Establish seven centers for mentally retarded children in seven divisions , • Establish 'PROYASH' in Sylhet, Ghatail, Rangpur, Bogra cantonments, • Establish training and rehabilitation centers for the destitute children at Bheramara, Kustia, • Establish schools with hostels for visually impaired children at Barisal.
Long Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ necessary manpower at the grass root levels to

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	implement child budget, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a proper code of conduct for dealing with children, • Strengthen coordination among 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, • Construction of hostel for Sultana Children Homes, • Establish Fazlul Haq old home with therapy center at Shahjadpur of Shirajgonj district, • Establish vocational centers 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 Government Children Homes.

8.0 Conclusion:

On the occasion of the 99th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation and the National Children's Day, the Honorable Prime Minister said, "We will build a prosperous Bangladesh in such a way that our children will enjoy bright future, a decent life, a dream that Father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had fostered." We should try to create a better environment for children. We must treat them affectionately 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 ours -the elders, and will take the nation to a height of our dreams.

Chapter-9

Local Government Division

1.0 Introduction

Children are the future leaders of the nation, the future of Bangladesh depends on the children. 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. Ensuring safe drinking water, sanitation and healthy environment are important ingredients for the lives of children which form one of the major tasks of different local government institutions, such as zila Parishad, upazila Parishad, Union Parishad, Pouroshova, City Corporation, LGED, DPHE, Dhaka wasa, Chittagong wasa, Rajshahi WASA, Khulna WASA etc. 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
<p>National Nutrition Policy 2015:</p> <p>The main target of this policy is to ensure nutrition security at each level of life cycle, ensure appropriate and sufficient nutrition for pregnant mothers and guarantee safe food for adolescents.</p>	<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. • 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

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
	<p>(SNC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ANC and GMP related health service to mother and children and capacity building of community clinics to create awareness about nutrition.
<p>Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009 and Local Government (Pourashava) Act, 2009 have delegated the responsibility of health security of local citizens to local government institutions.</p>	<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.
<p>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.</p>	<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.
<p>National Arsenic Mitigation Policy 2004: The main aim of this policy is to provide alternative source of water in arsenic affected areas.</p>	<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.
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty development projects are being implemented on water supply and sanitation.

National Policy/Strategy and Description	Activities
strategies.	
<p>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.</p>	<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:

- ❖ The Project ISPP (JAWTNO) has 03 (three) components to help smooth implementation of the project activities: MIS, Training, Beneficiary Outreach and Enrolment (TOE), Operational Review Services and one for CNCD-NGO;
- ❖ Enrolment: It has already enrolled 1,23,950 beneficiaries under 75 union following Bio- metric systems;
- ❖ It has transferred BDT 1351.02 lakh to Bangladesh Post Office for distributing among the 20,921 beneficiaries by using electronic cash cards;
- ❖ Have established Safety Net Cell (SNC) at 308 unions. Deployed 308 Safety Net Program Assistants (SPA) for management of SNC;
- ❖ It has installed a central MIS database for recording beneficiary information, preparing payment list and transfer of money to the beneficiaries;
- ❖ Education (Class 1-7) grants distributed to 10,607 recipients to prevent drop out;
- ❖ Education (Class 1-7) grants distributed to 2,767 recipients to prevent early marriage;
- ❖ 39,97,219 Child health services has been provided under the project titled Urban Primary Health Care Services Delivery (Phase-II) such as-
 - EPI was 8,28,542 (Coverage in PA areas- 91.3%)
 - NID was 17,67,528 (Coverage in PA areas- 93%)
 - Control of Diarrhea 2,59,960 (Coverage in PA areas- 37%)
 - Control of Acute Repertory Infections (ARI) was 3,43,258 (Coverage in PA areas- 49%)

- Measles was 2,315
 - Child Nutrition was 1,42,667 (Coverage in PA areas- 21%)
 - Vit-A was 99,163(Coverage in PA areas- 85%)
 - Iodine deficiency was 782
 - Neonatal Care was 5,53,018 (Coverage in PA areas- 51%)
- ❖ Besides, water, sanitation and health awareness have been ensured for children in 39,300 primary and 1,500 secondary schools through various projects

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
LG Division Budget	342.42	291.53	186.24
<i>Operating</i>	43.22	36.85	35.93
<i>Development</i>	299.2	254.68	150.31
Child-Focused Budget in LG Division	37.73	25.76	3.30
<i>Operating</i>	4.76	2.95	2.83
<i>Development</i>	32.97	22.81	0.47
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>LG Division Budget as % of GDP</i>	1.19	1.15	0.83
<i>LG Division Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	6.54	6.28	5.80
<i>Child-Focused LG Division Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.13	0.10	0.01
<i>Child-Focused LG Division Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.72	0.55	0.10
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	11.02	8.84	1.77

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

“Dreaming to fulfill my dream!”

Monika Begum, 26, a young woman with a lot of promise lives in the South Ghagua Union of the Sadar upazila of Gaibandha district. She was enrolled as an ISPP beneficiary two years back. The family of Monika includes her husband and two minor children. They live by the side of a river in the government khas land. The boy reads in class I while the baby-girl is only 25 months old.

Khalil Mia, her husband said, “As the only earning person, I pulled rickshaw earlier but it wasn’t enough to meet the expenses of my family, so I started to work as a brick mason.” “Surely’, he added, “it was not possible on my part to provide nutritious food to my two kids that caused frequent sickness. At this point we came across the ISPP-JAWTNO Project. The authority conducted a number of sessions introduce us to various nutritious foods. They also taught us how to feed kids nutritious food for achieving better health. We are now following the instructions learnt from these sessions, and accordingly, trying to feed the kids. As a result, our kids are growing better. We are also taking weight and height of our kids periodically and attending Clinics and CNCDS.” Khalil further emphasized, “I always encourage Monika, my wife, to attend the sessions regularly, because the sessions teach her a lot about child nutrition and nutritious foods, childcare, hygiene and wellbeing of life.”



Since her enrollment, Monika got thirteen thousand taka till now. At first, she

bought two sheep which gave birth of four. By selling the sheep she bought a cow recently. Monica studied only up to class V. As a mother, she is now quite confident about her and her family members as well.

"I don't want my children go on like me. Therefore, I am determined about their proper education for better future." said Monica. She is now attending all the CNCD sessions along with her children and learning about child health and nutrition. She is also learning about the importance of taking nutritious food and its use for her kids. She is thankful to ISPP-JAWTNO Project as well as to the government for introducing such a beneficial project for the betterment of the poor people.

6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- ❖ Scarcity of household data with poverty score, required for identifying real beneficiaries;
- ❖ Delay in starting 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;
- ❖ People migrated from village to urban areas;
- ❖ Low income people in urban areas are forced to change their settlements;
- ❖ Drop out from Schools;
- ❖ Environment in the urban informal settlement is an obstacle for physical and mental development of Children;
- ❖ Lack of medical services for child suffering from malnutrition;
- ❖ The ongoing activities are being interrupted due to procrastination of NGO selection and contract negotiation;

7.0 Child Centric Development Plans

Planning Period	Activities
Plans for FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every Child aged 0-24 months will be provided with Tk.

Planning Period	Activities
	<p>700/- per visit for each month's height and weight check;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child aged 2-5 years will be provided with Tk. 1500/- per visit for every three month's height and weight check; • Every Pregnant woman and mother of child aged 0-5 years will be provided with Tk. 700 per visit for attending child nutrition and cognitive development (CNCD) education sessions every month; • Provide services to address/combat pregnancy related complications; • 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; • 100,000 Education grants (class 1-7) will be distributed to prevent dropout of child living in urban poor settlement; • 3,000 Education grants (class 8-10) will be distributed to prevent early marriage of school going girls living in urban poor settlement; • Awareness campaign will be conducted to prevent early and forced marriage; • Nutrition awareness campaign will be conducted, and 9,000 nutrition grants will be distributed to the pregnant women and lactating mothers to improve level of nutrition of children; • Training on nutrition will be conducted for leaders of Community organizations, City Corporation and Municipality health staff; • Playgrounds and parks will be constructed; • Initiative will be taken to Identify and treat children with severe malnutrition.

Planning Period	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition services will be started in urban areas,; • Initiatives will be taken to ensure the nutrition services for the disabled and street children.

8.0 Conclusion

The future development and prosperity of any nation depends largely on 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:

Children are the future of a nation. They form 39.7% of the total population of Bangladesh (According to BBS, 2011). Unfortunately a major section of them suffer from economic and other forms of deprivations in terms of health, nutrition, education, protection etc. If children are left in the lurch, our collective future will be jeopardized. The Government is fully committed to ensure an enabling environment for children where they can grow up without being intimidated and discriminated. According to Child Labour Survey in Bangladesh, 2013, 1.7 million children are engaged in work and out of which 1.28 million are engaged in hazardous work. The constitution of Bangladesh has put special emphasis on the wellbeing of children. Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), along with its subordinate office Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE), is working hard to implement Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target 8.7 under Goal 8 stipulates for “Reduction of all forms of hazardous child labour”. In order to achieve this target, Ministry of Labour and Employment is working to reduce hazardous child labour in compliance with Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (Amended, 2018). Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) is inspecting factories to see to it that children are kept away from hazardous work. Ministry of Labour and Employment is pledge-bound to reduce all forms of child labour in Bangladesh and fulfill the goal of transforming the country into a middle income one by 2021 and a developed one by 2041. In line with these visions MOLE has set a target to reduce hazardous child labour by the year 2021 and eliminate all forms of child labor by the year 2025.

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

The strategies and the activities of Labour 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. • Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2015. • National Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2012. • Child means a person who has not attained 14 years as per section 2(63) of Labor Act 2006 (amended 2013). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four projects have been taken for withdrawing working children from hazardous labor and returning them to normal life. • Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments under MoLE is regularly monitoring child labour issue. Legal steps are being taken against the factory owners who are employing children. From the year 2015 till February 2019, 188 cases relating to child labour have been lodged out of which 51 have been settled. • Work in thirty eight sectors been categorized as hazardous for children. Out of these 38 sectors, in 11 sectors (e.g. Aluminium, Tobacco, Soap, Plastic, Glass, Stone Crushing, Spinning, Silk, Tannery, Ship breaking, Hand loom) child labor is supposed to be eliminated by FY 2018-19. In another 17 (seventeen) sectors targeted elimination is by FY 2019-20. • 90,000 children have been mainstreamed into normal life from hazardous works in three phases under a project namely “Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh”. In the 4th phase of the aforesaid project initiative has been taken for withdrawing 1,00,000 (one lakh) working children from hazardous labor. • Ensuring coordination among concerned Stakeholders and Departments for the welfare of working children. • Parents of working children are given employment under various income generating activities in order to liberate them from vicious circle of poverty. • Enacting pragmatic laws on child labour and strengthening institutional capacity for strict enforcement of laws. • Creating awareness among parents, general

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<p>masses and civil societies about the harmful consequences of child labour. Awareness raising meetings are being arranged with various stakeholders. Legal notice is being sent to factories and other establishments who are employing children followed by legal actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care facilities are being provided for working mothers in compliance with Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (amended 2018) and Labour Rule 2015. • The right and welfare of the domestic workers have been ensured through Domestic Worker Protection and Welfare rules 2015. • A National Child Labor Welfare Council (NCLWC) has been formed to coordinate and monitor the activities of district and upazila committees formed to monitor child labour. • From the revenue budget of FY 2017-18, 40,00,000 (forty lakh) taka has been allotted to arrange organize workshops by National Child Labour Welfare Council, Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council, District Child Monitoring Committee in order to implement domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2015 and National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. The allocated amount is channeled to 8 Divisional and 23 District offices of DIFE and 3 Deputy Commissioner offices. • The right of children has been protected by The National Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2012. • The Ministry of Labour and Employment has established a child labor unit in 2009 which is working as a secretariat to deal with matters that will ultimately lead to elimination of child labor from the country. • Social awareness and motivational programs

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
	<p>are being continued for eliminating child labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A TVC on elimination of child labour is being aired on various TV channels.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some steps that have been taken in the light of 7th five year plan and sustainable development goal (SDG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of child labor by phases; • Elimination child labor in accordance with The National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010. • Improving children’s life and well-being by removing all types of child labour. • Some short, medium and long term programmes have been taken for elimination of child labour. • MOLE is working with other ministries for elimination of all forms of hazardous child labor within 2021 and all forms of child labor within 2025 in the light of 7th five year plan and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). In this regard, a project has already been taken to eliminate one lakh children from hazardous child labour.

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

Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken various initiatives for protecting children in last three years.

- ❖ 91 action programmes under ILO, IPEC had been completed and Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a list of 38 hazardous works which it plans to eliminate by phases.
- ❖ 50,000 children have been withdrawn from hazardous work and initiated into informal and technical education through the 3rd phase of a project namely “Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh.”
- ❖ An initiative has been taken for saving 100,000 children from hazardous works by giving informal and technical education through 4th phase of a project namely “Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh.”

- ❖ The manpower of Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments has been raised to 993 for strengthening child labor monitoring.
- ❖ 765 day care centers have been established in various factories from FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18 under direct supervision of DIFE.
- ❖ A child labor branch is opened under the control & supervision of labor wing of MOLE.
- ❖ 375 children have been ejected from work during FY 2017-18.
- ❖ A new child care center has been established in newly constructed labour building of Department of Labour for the women officers and staffs.

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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
MoL&E Budget	3.13	2.27	1.46
<i>Operating</i>	1.15	1.11	0.82
<i>Development</i>	1.98	1.16	0.64
Child-Focused Budget in MoL&E	0.35	0.21	0.12
<i>Operating</i>	0.13	0.11	0.08
<i>Development</i>	0.22	0.10	0.04
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MoL&E Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>MoL&E Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.06	0.05	0.05
<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>	0.01	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget</i>	11.18	9.03	8.22

Source: Finance Division

5.0 Good Practice



This is the story of little Farjana who is a member of a poor family comprising 6 members. She lives in Shahid Nagar, Lalbagh, Dhaka with her family. Raised in a poor family there was hardly any scope to meet the basic demands. In October 2006, Farjana was selected as a beneficiary of a project of Ministry of Labour and Employment named “Elimination of Child Labour (2nd Phase)” that provided non formal and technical education. She received her education from Lalbagh Centre, Dhaka. Farjana is now 20 years old. Her father is now old and infirm. Armed with her tailoring training, she had set up her own tailoring shop at lane no 2 of Shahid Nagar, Lalbagh, Dhaka. She is now earning enough to meet the family needs and spending for her brothers’ education. They have got rid of sting of extreme poverty.

6.0 Ministry’s Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- ❖ There is no holistic plan to bring all relevant agencies under one umbrella who can work together to enforce all Acts, Rules & Regulations under the guidance of National Child Labor Elimination Policy-2010 and Labor Law-2006;
- ❖ Lack of coordination with other ministries, department & directorate;
- ❖ Poor focus on child budget allocation and relevant procedures;
- ❖ Lack of sensibility of the guardians and families for elimination of child labour;
- ❖ Lack of coordination with stakeholders who are engaged in establishing child budget and child development.

7. Child-centric development plan

Duration of plan	Actions to be taken
Plan of FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To pay 1000/= taka per each month to 30,000 children. • To give 6 month long non formal education for 30,000 (thirty thousand) children who are engaged in hazardous work. • In order to prepare skilled human resource 4 month long work-based Technical Education will be given to 30,000 (thirty thousand) children who are engaged in hazardous work. • Strengthening monitoring activities for eliminating child labor through the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment. • Arrange campaigns on negative impact of child labour on electronic and print media. • A Child Labor Welfare Council under the direct supervision of the 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 & an Upazila Child Labor Audit Committee are giving directives and taking different steps for eliminating child labour.

8.0 Conclusion and way forward

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been taking plethora of activities in order to completely eliminate child labour from the country. The Ministry is creating awareness among parents, factory owners, labourers. A comprehensive plan and well-orchestrated implementation measures are necessary to stop employing children in hazardous works and to give them opportunity to grow up freely in a healthy and enabling environment. Hence, Ministry of Labour and Employment needs to manage allocated budget effectively and efficiently.

Chapter-11

Public Security Division

1.0 Introduction

The Public Security division of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been working relentlessly to establish 'safe life and peaceful Bangladesh'. The government has given maximum importance on public safety system to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. With that end in view this division and its departments/agencies are working to improve law and order, establish civil rights, prevent crime and smuggling in sea and border areas, provide necessary public services to combat various natural and man-made disasters. It is also successfully implementing various programs to prevent burning incidents, militancy and cybercrime. Considering the importance of the Public Security Division the budgetary allocation has increased substantially in the last 10 years. It is essential to establish the rule of law along with the political and social stability for the country's economic and social development. This Division has been adopting and implementing different strategies to protect the lives and properties of citizens by improving internal law and order situation with efficient use of its allocated budget.

The natural development of children creates future human resources which will be the main driving force of Vision-2041. This development can be hindered by social degradation and trends of crime. According to the UN convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 security is important for the natural development of the child. Apart from this, the promise of child safety and protection is spelt out in SDG 16 (2) which reads "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children". This Division is committed to achieve this target of protecting childhood from violence, trafficking and all forms of oppression. In order to fulfill this objective, revising the legal structure and guidance for child safety and protection, strengthening training, preventing child abuse, preventing child trafficking, preventing child marriage, ensuring border security, establishing victim support center, protecting children from drug abuse, preventing child labor, stopping child pornography, preventing cybercrime and increasing public awareness, are must. Overall, the Public Security Division and its agencies across the country are working very consciously for the natural childhood development so that the goals and objectives of Vision-2041 and the United Nations Children's Convention are fulfilled.

2.0 Action taken by the division for the development of children in the light of national policies and strategies

Activities taken by the Public Security Division in light of the national policy and strategy for the safety and protection of children are as follows:

National Policy/Strategy Overview	Programme
<p>Child Marriage Prevention Act: Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 and Child Marriage Restraint Rules, 2017 have been enacted. The amount/term of penalty of this law has been increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social pressure has been emphasized to stop child marriage; • Formation of the of Child Marriage Prevention Committee at every level of administration; • Conducting mobile court and stop child marriage whenever is possible;
<p>Stop eve-teasing: Section 509 of the Penal Code has been included in the mobile court law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mobile court regularly to take immediate action against eve teasing on the spot; • Conduct regular operations of the law enforcing agencies on the spot; • Maintain a close relationship with the school/college authority to collect the criminal information and take necessary legal action.
<p>Setting up Victim Support Center: A total of 8 victim support centers have been established across the country under Bangladesh police.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal aid and temporary shelter to the victims and settle legal transfer process of non-identity victims; • Perform child sensitive special investigation; • Provide support for rehabilitation of the child • Ensure all humanitarian assistance for the child
<p>Establishment of call center and monitoring operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 999 emergency call center has been established at the Metropolitan Police's Crime and Command Center. • The corresponding instructions for 333 services of A2i project of the Prime Minister's Office have been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate arrangements of action from the call centers are made to prevent child marriage, eve-teasing, child abuse, violent behavior etc. ; • Police conduct operation according to the call center's direction; • Conduct mobile court operations if necessary.

National Policy/Strategy Overview	Programme
<p>Administrative Regulation and Monitoring Activities:</p> <p>Monitoring and taking appropriate actions after getting the news/complaint in the specific cell set up at the police headquarters about child abasement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of women and child abuse prevention cell; • Formation of acid crimes monitoring cell; • Formation of monitoring human trafficking cell; • Instruct to take necessary actions for monitoring violent incidents against children; • Follow up of all administrative instructions by district and upazila law and order committees.
<p>Legal framework to prevent crime:</p> <p>Providing child security and prevent child crimes through Code of Criminal Procedure (149-153), Penal Code and Other Laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes actions according to Code of Criminal Procedure and PRB to prevent crime; • Operate precautionary patrol, search and take other legal measures to prevent crime.
<p>Ensure proper punishment through the Speedy Judicial Tribunal:</p> <p>Transfer of child murder cases to the Speedy Trial Tribunal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer brutal murder cases of children to the speedy trial tribunal according to Article 6 of the Speedy Tribunal Act, 2002.
<p>Social Media Surveillance:</p> <p>The National Telecommunication Monitoring Center is working for the Social Media Surveillance.</p> <p>Other organizations for social media surveillance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Terrorism Unit • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit • Cyber Police Unit • Dhaka Metropolitan Police • Rapid Action Battalion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor violent events and provide information related to crime prevention and prosecution of other crimes include child pornography; • Social media is monitoring and taking necessary legal measures
<p>Implementation of 7th Five-Year Plan:</p> <p>Women and children are given importance in the 7th Five-Year Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help desk for women and children have been set up in the police stations through which women and children's issues are dealt critically; • Implement child centric training.

National Policy/Strategy Overview	Programme
<p>Foreign Financing Projects: UNICEF funded Child Protection and Monitoring Project (CPMP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train help desk officers in each police station; • Provide training on child affairs desk skills; • Provide legal assistance to children. • Regular monitoring of previous cases.
<p>Border Digital Surveillance System: Establishment of barbed wire and digital surveillance system to prevent child and human trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of Border Out Posts (BOP) and Border Sentry Post (BSP). • Regular monitoring and taking quick action in remote areas through digital surveillance systems and barbed wire to prevent child and human trafficking.
<p>Children's Happy Hour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep 1/2 road open in the capital for the children for sports in convenient time through traffic control by coordination with government/non-government organizations; • Provide security in the playground.
<p>Establishing people friendly law enforcing agencies according to the Government's election manifesto</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of new manpower in police and BGB • Insert necessary commitment in APA • Train law enforcing personnel to build a child-friendly force • Take necessary administrative and legal measures.
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): The Public Security Division is the Lead Division for the 16th goal of the UNDP (SDG) target.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new police stations , Anti-Terrorism Unit, 2 Metropolitan Police Units and 50 thousand new manpower recruitment to strengthen police force; • Restructure 4 sectors of BGB and 15 thousands new manpower recruitment; • Ensure speedy trial of child violence cases; • Increase border surveillance.

3.0 Last three years achievement through child budget implementation

3.1 To establish fair justice for child violence:

It has been possible to ensure the execution of the death sentence of the prime accused, including other 2 accused, by the Speedy Trial Tribunal, of Rakib murder case in Khulna in the shortest possible time;

3.2. It has been possible to significantly reduce the amount of eve-teasing through mobile courts.

3.3 Many upazilas are declared child marriage free upazilas by dint of social initiative, campaign and regular mobile court.

3.4 Strong measures have been taken to reduce the trend of using child in drug trafficking.

3.5 It has been possible to rehabilitate a significant number of identity less/abused children in last three years. Through the Victim Support Center,

4.0 Child focused budget of the division

(Billion Taka)

Details	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Ministry's total budget	219.23	214.26	180.51
Operating budget	197.57	201.69	170.25
Development budget	21.66	12.58	10.26
Budget for child related sections in ministry budget	43.48	24.29	19.80
Operating budget	39.18	23.23	18.52
Development budget	4.30	1.06	1.28
National Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
GDP	28,859	25,378	22,505
National Budget (percentage of GDP)	18.13	18.31	14.27
Ministry's budget (percentage of GDP)	0.76	0.84	0.80
Budget of the Ministry (per cent of thenational budget)	4.19	4.61	5.62
Child related share of budget of Ministry (percentage of GDP)	0.15	0.10	0.09
Child related portions of the ministry budget (per cent of	0.83	0.52	0.62

Details	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
thenational budget)			
Child related portions of the ministry budget (per cent of the ministry's total budget)	19.83	11.34	10.97

Source: Finance Department

5.0 Case Study

999 Successes of National Emergency Service

Event:-1

Hemayetpur, Savar CFS No: 8569082. On January 10, 2019 Arif Reza, a citizen, called National Emergency Services '999' and told that he had received a lost girl of about ten years in front of Lalon Tower of Hemayetpur, Savar. The girl could not tell her identity correctly and therefore he sought for police's cooperation to return the girl to her family. Call taker Mahfuzur Rahman quickly passes the information to the savar model police station. After getting the information, SI Ekhlas quickly went to the scene and brought the girl to the police station. Later the girl's family was found out and she was handed over to them.

Event:-2

Nurdanga, Bagerhat CFS No-8523219. On 06 January, 2019 at 22.52 pm. Someone sought help from Nuradanga village of Bagerhat Sadar calling National Emergency Services '999' telling four children were being beaten up by some miscreants in the area and the condition of two of them was critical. Call taker Nayeem passed the information to the Bagerhat Sadar Police Station immediately. Petrol duty officer ASI Sanjay was near the spot. He quickly rushed to the spot and brought the four children to the police station and arranged their treatment. Later on, they were handed over to their families.

Event:-3

Mouzarmil, Ashulia, Dhaka CFS No-9576420. A man named Hafizul Islam, called the National Emergency Services '999' on 14 March 2019 at 9:25 pm and informed that a newborn was lying beside the road in front of their area. They sought help from police immediately. The call was taken by Nupur and she instantly passed the news to the Ashulia Police Station. Ashulia police station sent the nearest police team to the spot to rescue the child. Later on, the child was handed over to a family as they took responsibility in the presence of prominent people in the area.

Event:-4

Bandartila, Chattogram CFS No-09023858. A woman named Mahfuza Begum, called

the National Emergency Services '999' on 09 February 2015 at 08:34 am and told that a 8 years old boy was tied up with a pillar near the Jahangir Hotel in Bandartila. The boy was beaten up badly and he asked for emergency police intervention. After getting the news, the call taker Dulal quickly informed the duty officer of the EPZ police station. The duty officer ordered SI Jahangir Alam to go to the spot. Sub-inspector Jahangir Alam quickly escorted the boy named 'Sohel Hossain' to the police station and took further legal action.

6.0 Challenges of implementing child-focused budget

- ❖ Recruitment of additional police personnel;
- ❖ Absence of separate budget for the children;
- ❖ Expansion of sporting activities during the Child Happy Hour;
- ❖ Lack of planning and specialized studies to ensure the safe childhood;
- ❖ Lack of manpower at the field level to ensure child safety;
- ❖ Lack of improved child-centric training;
- ❖ Lack of safe shelter or Victim Support Center in the district or upazila;
- ❖ Lack of specialized activities so that children or guardians may think themselves safe.

7.0 Plans to ensure child welfare

Term of plan	Action plans according to the palnning
Short-term planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide better child-based education to every member of law enforcement; • Organize meetings, seminars and workshops in district and upazila level regarding violence against children, prevention of child marriage, safe living and protection of children; • Organize special public awareness campaigns to protect children from drug abuse; • Take steps to include "Children's Safe Life and Protection" agenda permanently in the monthly meeting of District and Upazila Law and Oder Committee.

Term of plan	Action plans according to the palnning
Mid-term planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish digital surveillance system at the border to prevent child and human trafficking; • Take effective measures to create Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the safe childhood and security.
Long-term planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up District Victim Support Center in every district; • Construct border roads and set up barbed wire at border area to prevent child and human trafficking.

8.0 Conclusion

The Public Security Division has been working relentlessly to fulfill the vision "Safe and peaceful Bangladesh" and "Ensuring the security of life and property of all the citizens of the country" by guaranteeing security of life through maintaining internal law and order situation. The law enforcement agencies and local administration are working for safe childhood and child protection. This division, through its various agencies, tries to stop violent behavior against children, stop child pornography, child abuse and eve-teasing. It is committed to make visible changes in children's lives by taking appropriate steps.

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 an iota of discrimination and violence; in which the future of the country depends. And these facilities must be in consonance with the changing global requirements. Their most important right is to grow in a friendly, enabling environment. Ministry of Information has continued to carry out activities aimed at ensuring such environment. 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 Offices 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 Department of Films and Publications. 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 The People's Republic of Bangladesh 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.
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG): End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and abuse against children.	To achieve 6 targets set forth in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and eliminate violence, torture, exploitation and trafficking of children; different programs are shown in public media for mobilizing public awareness.
National Broadcasting Policy 2014: According to this policy utmost care has to be taken so that the tenderness and	Special attention is given in instilling among children the virtues of patriotism and morality encompassed through the programs

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>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>broadcasted by 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:</p> <p>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 of children etc. are given priority. The programs are closely monitored under the Broadcasting policy.</p>
<p>Advertisement and Supplement Policy-2008:</p> <p>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 	<p>Advertising policies are being scrupulously followed. In case of any complain, action is taken after due investigation.</p>

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
either scenes of molestation, violence, teasing or any other obscene gesture done to a teenage girl or a woman.	
<p>Community Radio Establishment, Broadcasting and Operation policy-2017 :</p> <p>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 implementations

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 issues. These programs were very well received in the society. Activities undertaken by this Ministry in the last three years are as follows:

- ❖ Bangladesh Betar and Bangladesh Television have arranged six training programs on making programs for children. A grant amounting to TK. 270.00 lakh was provided to make children-based movies;
- ❖ A total of 9874 movies were shown at field level;
- ❖ Music programs were performed in 8842 villages;
- ❖ A total of 1023 courtyard meetings were organized;
- ❖ 27 spots and 105 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 7 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 Nabarun, a periodical for children, were published;
- ❖ Nabarun Mela, Meena Mela, Konnya Shishu Mela (Girl child festival) 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

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Mol Budget	9.89	11.66	7.90
<i>Operating</i>	7.04	6.44	6.30
<i>Development</i>	2.85	5.22	1.60
Child-Focused Budget in Mol	0.94	0.61	0.30
<i>Operating</i>	0.67	0.27	0.29
<i>Development</i>	0.27	0.34	0.01
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>Mol Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.03	0.05	0.04
<i>Mol Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.19	0.25	0.25
<i>Child-Focused Mol Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused Mol Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.02	0.01	0.01

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	9.50	5.20	3.80

Source: Finance Division

Children's Right to Development has three thematic areas. One is Education which is the prime responsibility of Ministry of Education provided through two of its Divisions. The other two, Information and Leisure, Recreation and Cultural Activities are the responsibility of the Ministry of Information. Considering these responsibilities, this Ministry has been included in the child budget analysis. The Ministry has a number of departments 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% in FY 2018-19 from 0.79 percent in FY 2017-18.

5.0 Good Practice

Story of Nanjeeba

Naneeeba 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, and a debater. After receiving some training 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 center. 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 Bhupon' (world of joy) and 'Shuvo Shokal' (Good Morning).

Naneeeba 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 that she had never thought of making a short film. Now she has been 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 that too in 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:

- ❖ Very few programs taken by the Ministry exclusively considers children's requirements;
- ❖ There is no specific assessment of children's demand that 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 encourage children to be engaged into cultural and journalistic pursuits;
- ❖ Now children have to spend more time in studies.

7.0 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 Department of Films and Publications.

8.0 Conclusion:

We can expect a bright future only when proper protection, security, growth and participation of children in social activities are adequately 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 working 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 characteristics of a developed and desired society is a free environment for children where they can grow boundlessly without being intimidated. Such an environment can be created by ensuring justice for them. Law and Justice Division (LJD) of Ministry of Law, Justice and parliamentary Affairs of Bangladesh is entrusted to ensure the protection of children from all kinds of physical and mental violence and prevention of it through justice. The Law and Justice Division (LJD) is aware of the aims, objectives, strategic planning, opinions of Development partners and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) especially pertaining to children and is working closely with UNICEF. All the activities of this Division, in relation to children are aligned with the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan and other related instruments. In order to formulate a child friendly budget, the Child Act, 2013 and other relevant laws must be taken into consideration

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

National Policies/Strategies and Description	Activities
Child Act, 2013 and Child 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; • Form different committees at district and upazilla levels; • 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 juvenile court in every district/metropolitan city; • Hold any trial involving a child offender in a juvenile court; • Take steps to prevent torture of children;

National Policies/Strategies and Description	Activities
<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Seventh Five Year Plans</p> <p>SDG Goal 16: This goal is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable institutions at all levels.</p> <p>Objectives of the Seventh 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 Child Act, 2013 and other relevant Laws; • Make access to justice easy for all and provide legal assistance to a child by National Legal Aid Organization; • Settle disputes through Alternate Dispute Resolution(ADR); • The above-mentioned initiatives have been reflected in 7th Five Year Plan and SDG.

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

- ❖ Law and Justice Division has undertaken many steps for the development of children during last three years that have contributed to safeguard them from adverse situations:
- ❖ Law and Justice Division has established a National helpline. The number of it is 16430. Through this helpline, all classes of people, rich or poor, male and female, child or young can get legal advice 24 hours a day for free. Through this help desk, till today 327 children have taken advice;
- ❖ Through National Legal Aid Organization, till now 1005 children have taken legal aid for their litigations, for free;
- ❖ Law and justice Division constructed Chief Judicial Magistrate Court buildings and in each court a dedicated room has been kept to take care of children;
- ❖ Law and justice division has taken initiatives to meet the travel expenses for the poor children who come within the ambit of court.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
L&J Div Budget	16.53	15.24	14.02
<i>Operating</i>	11.99	10.43	9.77
<i>Development</i>	4.54	4.81	4.25
Child-Focused Budget in L&J Div	0.77	0.41	0.12
<i>Operating</i>	0.56	0.37	0.12
<i>Development</i>	0.21	0.04	0.00
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>L&J Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.06	0.06	0.06
<i>L&J Div Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.32	0.33	0.44
<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	0.01	0.00
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	4.66	2.68	0.88

Source: Finance Division

5.0 Good Practice

5 years old child, named Salman, was standing in the corridor of District Legal Aid Office, Kishorgonj, along with his mother, two aunts and his little sister. He looks at his father. He is seeing his father after about 5 months. He wants to sit on his father's lap. His parents are quarrelling with each other loudly. He came to this office once before with his mother. Officer Aunt, legal aid officer told him in the previous occasion that she would stop the conflict between his parents. That's why he comes here, missing school.

His mother Ayesha Akhtar made a complaint against her husband of demanding dowry and torture. She also complained that She and her 2 children were staying in her poor father's house in financial distress but her children's well off father did not communicate with them. Her husband Ayub sent her with two children to her father's house several times in the last 3 years. Now, She wants to divorce her husband. After getting the complaint, District Legal Aid Officer was trying to solve the problem through mediation. The Legal Aid Office sent a notice to the accused Md. Ayub Ansari, her

husband and he came there on the next day fixed for hearing. In the mediation process, neither of the parties did want to continue their conjugal life. After the initial effort, the officer told them to come on another day. In the next sitting, both parties became convinced to mitigate their dispute. They changed their minds for the interest of their children and decided to continue their conjugal life. After that, the child Salman became very happy and got back to his parents.

6.0 Ministry'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 proceedings. 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. There are other departments that have policy making authority in this regard ;
- ❖ This Division does not take any development project or other form of programs exclusively for children;
- ❖ No assessment is made about the specific requirement of children for being allocated as child budget ;
- ❖ For the protection and promotion of child rights and their safety, awareness of their family and society is more important than coordination among the govt. bodies.
- ❖ Many stockholders are reluctant to resolve the litigations through alternative dispute resolution.
- ❖ The current court infrastructures are not children friendly and unsuited for disable children. An additional District Judge is acting as a judge of the Juvenile Court in addition to his/her current duties. In consequence, in some cases, trials are delayed. This may impede the mental growth of children.

7.0 Child centered development plans

Term of Planning	Activities
<p>Planning in financial year 2019-2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of women and children related courts to make it child friendly ; • Refreshment training of judges of those courts; • Gain experience about trial process of the juvenile courts of developed countries; • Arrange short-term training for the judges, probation officers and members of law enforcement agencies; • Arrange of child care centers in Courts and Government buildings; • Create public awareness about child Act 2013; • Provide Government Legal Aid to poor and helpless children; • Allot child care center in 25 Chief Judicial Magistrate Court Buildings; • Allot a room in each of the 14 district registry offices and 98 sub- registry offices for care of the children.
<p>Midterm planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake development planning in accordance with the demand for development of children; • Create social awareness about child rights; • Arrange short term training for judges, probation officers and members of the law enforcement agencies; • Allot a child care center in the Government buildings; • Provide Government Legal Aid to poor and helpless children; • Create public awareness about child Act 2013; • Allot of child care center in 42 Chief Judicial Magistrate Court Buildings; • Allot a child care center in judge courts; • Allot a child care center in Bangladesh Supreme Court; • Allot a room in every district registry office and sub registry office, which will be used for child care.
<p>Long Term planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake Development Planning in accordance with UN Child Right Convention and SDG goals;

Term of Planning	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create social awareness about child rights; • Build public awareness about Child Act 2013; • Reform laws, rules and court management system relating to children in order to cope with global changes and improvements; • Provide legal aid service for all poor and distressed children; • Establish Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) center in every district in order to resolve the litigations through alternative dispute resolution; • Allot a Child Care Centre in 64 Chief Judicial Magistrate Court Buildings.

8.0 Conclusion

In order to build a developed nation, Government is taking steps to ensure health care of children, child education and security. In order to ensure a healthy growth of children, Law and Justice Division is undertaking development projects and policies, focusing on the social and legal wellbeing of the children. This division would initiate more projects and activities to pursue child development in order to achieve the target fixed in Vision- 2021 and Vision-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 of people, society and 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 so on, by which people identify themselves 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 pivotal role in the formation of an ideal society. The contribution and importance of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs in shaping the life of the children who hold the keys of the country's future is significant. It is working relentlessly to improve and preserve the culture, tradition, language, arts and crafts, archeological relics, activities 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/Strategies

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
National Cultural Policy, 2006: Ministry of Cultural Affairs will take effective steps for preservation, promotion and development of cultural heritage, history, arts, language and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural practice in the form of music has been started at secondary school level to ignite patriotism among children and to make them culturally enriched citizens. This program will gradually be expanded throughout the country;

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
<p>literature, archeological relics, folk arts and crafts, fine arts, books and libraries and other cultural elements. Ministry will take necessary steps for encouraging artists and litterateurs and take initiatives for protecting rights of creative works through coordination among attached departments. The Ministry will take essential measures to preserve and expand diversified cultural elements, language and the culture of various indigenous groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart training on drama, music, dance, painting and acrobatics etc. for children; • Arrange free visits for children in different museums and archaeological sites on special days; • Organize music, art, recitation and speech competition on various national days to unfold the creative talent of children; • Deliver special services by setting up special corners for publishers of children’s books in the Ekushey Book Fair; • Organize essay writing and reading competition for children on different special days with a view to develop knowledge and sharpen intellectual faculty of children, by Directorate of Public Libraries; • Create children corner in public libraries for young readers; • Administer cultural activities 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 implementations:

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has been working hard for the exhibition and conservation of all indigenous cultural heritage and crafts, fine arts and archaeological relics throughout the country. During the last three years, the Ministry has achieved the following goals by implementing child-specific activities through its 17 departments/autonomous institutions:

- ❖ In the last three years, Tk. 1.50 crore were allocated for organizing cultural programs on Rabindra birth anniversary in 35 upazilas of 4 districts; namely: Kushtia, Sirajganj, Khulna, and Naogaon. In these programs painting, poetry recitation, speech, book reading and essay writing competition were organized for children. In the last three financial years, about 945 children were awarded. On the birth anniversary of Nazrul, Tk. 1.50 crore was allocated in 61 upazilas of six districts; namely: Dhaka,

Chittagong, Comilla, Mymensingh, Chuadanga and Manikganj. On this occasion, arrangements for painting, poetry recitation, lecture, book reading and essay writing competition were organized. In the last three years, 75 thousand children attended this event. In addition, 4,941 children were given prizes. In 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial years, Tk.1.68 crore was allocated to observe 'Bengali New Year'. In the last three financial years, about 1.50 crore children participated in different programs in 64 districts and 482 upazilas on this occasion.

- ❖ In 2016-17 fiscal year, 'cultural practice' program was adopted for the first time. In that year, in 180 schools of 18 districts and in 2017-18 fiscal year in 300 schools of 30 districts, this program was arranged to create patriotism among the secondary school students and to develop them culturally enriched in humane values. In the current fiscal year, steps were taken to expand cultural activities in 836 schools of 64 districts. Under this program, one harmonium and one set of drums for each school totaling 480 harmoniums and 480 sets of drums were supplied. Under this program, one musical instructor and one musician were appointed for six months in each school. In the current fiscal year, steps have been taken to expand this program in 836 schools.
- ❖ In 2007-18 fiscal year, in order to familiarize and involve them with the mainstream heritage and culture of Bangladesh, and to preserve, practice, exercise own language and culture of the ethnic groups, 1200 children were trained on various activities such as music, dance, recitation, drama, standard pronunciation, etc. under the ministry's supervision. In the 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years, the number were 800 and 844 respectively. In 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial year, the number of children attended was 25,775 and 10,676 respectively.
- ❖ In order to get the children acquainted with the national heritage, 20,387 children were given the opportunity to visit the museum and archeological sites without ticket. In the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, number of children availed the opportunity to visit was 25,775 and 10,676 respectively.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Ministry of Cultural Affairs Budget	5.76	5.1	3.84
<i>Operating</i>	3.16	2.90	2.76
<i>Development</i>	2.6	2.20	1.08
Child-Focused Budget in Ministry of Cultural Affairs	2.01	1.020	0.600
<i>Operating</i>	1.1	0.330	0.270
<i>Development</i>	0.91	0.690	0.330
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MOCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.02	0.02	0.02
<i>MOCA Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.11	0.11	0.12
<i>Child-Focused MOCA Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.01	0.00	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MOCA Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.04	0.02	0.02
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	34.90	20.00	15.63

Source: Finance Division

The right to have leisure, participate in recreation and cultural activities, being mainly under the purview of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, it was included in the child budget report in 2018-19 financial year. The budget of this ministry was 0.02 percent of the GDP and 19.99 percent of the total budget of the Ministry was spent in child sensitive activities in the fiscal year 2018-19.

5.0 Case Study

In order to develop culturally rich future generations, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has taken initiative in the 2016-17 fiscal year for conducting 'cultural practice' activities in secondary schools. It is to be noted that, in the previous two financial years, this program had been taken to 480 schools. Under this program, 'culture practice' is being conducted in 836 schools in 64 districts in the current fiscal year.



Ghumdum High School in Naikhangchhari Upazila of Bandarban district is such a school. There was no institutional arrangement of musical education in this school. But many students were good at music and were interested in learning music formally. Their participation was spontaneous in school events too. Upazila Nirbahi Officer was present at a ceremony. He always appreciated the cultural activities of this institution. He learnt that there was no music teacher in the school and the students were not getting chance to learn music formally. Immediately, he informed the matter to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs through Deputy Commissioner. A harmonium and a set of drums were supplied under the 'culture practice' program from the ministry. Honorarium for two music teachers were also arranged (monthly Tk.1500 and Tk.2100). They take classes regularly one day per week. As a result, students are getting an opportunity to practice culture alongside school education.

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. In order to inspire the people in the spirit of culture and liberalism, the ministry is taking specific target oriented activities. Apart from trying to develop the culture of the larger population, the ministry has taken a lot 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:

- ❖ Lack of specific guidance or methods for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating child-centric budget;

- ❖ Insufficiency of allocation for children and insufficiency of allocation for children in ministry's sanctioned budget;
- ❖ Lack of training in order to involve children with cultural activities ;
- ❖ Lack of opportunities for children in participating different cultural activities;
- ❖ Lack of trained manpower to take care of autistic children participants in cultural activities separately,
- ❖ Limited activities of field level offices.

7.0 Child centered development plans

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
Plan for FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrange training programs for children on various branches of arts and crafts; • To extend cultural activities for the students of 850 secondary schools; • To arrange cultural competition and drama festivals for children, adolescent and youth at the national level; • To arrange acrobatic exhibition of children in different areas of the country; • To Provide training and arrange exhibition for specially abled disabled children and neglected children; • To arrange free access for children to museums and archaeological sites on special days; • To organize r reading and writing ,alliescompetitions and seminars for children; • To organize cultural programs for the disabled and specially challengedchildren and to create a learning friendly environment for them in libraries;
Medium Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a corner to be used as a library in every union parishad complex of the country; • To adopt different development programs for the welfare of children through Shilpakala Academy; and • To bring the students of all secondary schools of the country

Type of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	under 'cultural practice' program.
Long Term Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt a country-wide cultural competition in order to attract children and adolescents in arts and literature; • To establish a public library in each upazila in order to disseminate knowledge and attract students in reading; • To adopt a project for establishing Shilpakala Academy in each upazila for the development of children's literature and cultural faculty development; and • To adopt programs/projects in school/college level for literary practice of the student.

8.0 Conclusion

The government is committed to the welfare of the children. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs always strives to present a prosperous state through healthy/beneficial cultural activities for the children throughout the country. In order to create moral, humane, scientific and social values among children in the light of National Cultural Policy, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs will take appropriate steps including arranging film festivals for children, providing various types of training, formulating curriculum for the education of cultural heritage and culture and making films for the children.

Chapter-15

Ministry of Youth and Sports

1.0 Introduction

The role of sports, along with education, for physical and mental development, discipline, good health and character of children is very significant. Contribution of sports is massive for creating an environment of harmony and fellow-feeling that makes children better human beings. Besides, children with autism and special needs should be encouraged to take part in sports for their physical and mental growth. Sport has been playing a pivotal role in the development of international relations for ages. Through international sports competitions, children get an opportunity to come in contact with players from home and abroad. In international competitions sportspersons can bring laurels for their country and can earn respect, goodwill of people all over the world. It will not be possible if the child is not engaged in sports from early childhood. In order to achieve international standards in sports and to ensure good health of all children, it is an imperative to create sporting opportunities for them.

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

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
1. According to 'Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the implementation of the SDGs aligning with the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20)' Ministry of Youth and Sports is the associate partner for achieving SDG goal number 1.2, 4.1, 4.5 and 8.7 that are related to children. Besides, 7 th Five Year Plan and paragraphs number 5.1, 6.3.3, 6.34 and 7.2 of National Child Policy, 2011, describe the provisions for ensuring entertainment, good health, mental growth and welfare of children and talent hunt	1. In order to ensure children's entertainment, good health and mental development, keep autistic and children with special demands physically and mentally fit, arrangement of sports training and competitions is a must and the ministry continues to do that. In addition, sports infrastructures are repaired/renovated throughout the country that will help children grow freely.

Policy/Strategy and its brief description	Activities
2. Article 6.5.10 of National Child Policy 2011 emphasized the arrangement of special education i.e. sports education.	2. 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 provides grants to schools for maintaining playgrounds and supplies sports materials. The Bangladesh Krira Sikkha Pratishthan (BKSP) creates great players of international standard through intensive care from their childhood.
3. The 7 th Five Year Plan directs to construct play grounds at all divisional, district and upazila levels.	3. Establish sports infrastructure at divisional and district levels and Sheikh Russell Mini-stadium at upazila level throughout the country

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

Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Pratishthan (BKSP) trained 6,500 children under various projects in the last three years. Infrastructures of table tennis, taekwondo, Karate, ushu and volleyball were modernized, hockey turf and synthetic athletic turf were replaced. In the last three years, Tk. 97 crore 50 lac 40 thousand were spent for children by this ministry. A significant number of children availed the opportunity of taking parts in sporting events in 130 mini stadiums at upazila levels built under the project titled 'Construction of Sheikh Russell Mini Stadium' by National Sports Council at a cost of Tk.74 crore 11 lac 11 thousand. In order to encourage children in sports, football, cricket, hockey, volleyball, handball, chess, swimming, badminton, rugby, gymnastic, athletics and other forms of rural sports were organized by the Directorate of Sports. During the last three years, 8,470 players took part in football competitions and 112 talented players were trained. In rural sports 48,300 players participated. In FY 2017-18, beach football was organized with participation of 96 children in Cox's Bazar. Tk. 32 lakh was spent for this tournament. A decision was made to

arrange 'Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Gold Cup Football Tournament (Under-17)' for the children at the cost of Tk.15 crore. Cricket, badminton and table tennis competitions were organized for disabled and autistic children.

4.0 Share of child budget in Ministry's overall budget

(Figures in Billion Taka)

Description	Budget 2019-20	Budget 2018-19	Actual 2017-18
Ministry of Youth and Sports Budget	14.89	14.99	10.33
<i>Operating</i>	12.75	11.94	8.18
<i>Development</i>	2.14	3.05	2.15
Child-Focused Budget in Ministry of Youth and Sports	3.15	1.71	0.72
<i>Operating</i>	2.7	0.67	0.35
<i>Development</i>	0.45	1.04	0.37
Total Government Budget	5,232	4,646	3,211
<i>GDP</i>	28,859	25,378	22,505
<i>Total Government Budget as % of GDP</i>	18.13	18.31	14.27
<i>MOYS Div Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.05	0.06	0.05
<i>MOYS Budget as % of Total Budget</i>	0.28	0.32	0.32
<i>Child-Focused MOYS Budget as % of GDP</i>	0.01	0.01	0.00
<i>Child-Focused MOYS Budget as % of Total Government Budget</i>	0.06	0.04	0.02
Child-Focused Budget as % of Ministry Budget	21.16	11.41	6.97

Source: Finance Division

The role of leisure, recreation and sports for children's development cannot be over emphasized. The Ministry of Youth and Sports was included in the child budget report in the financial year 2018-19 as these activities are significantly under the purview of this ministry.

5.0 Good Practice

Namita Karmakar: A Potential Star



Namita Karmakar, a teenager, made a new record for throwing spear in National Junior Athletics. Interestingly, she has developed herself into a hockey player too. Namita wants to go a long way. From childhood, she had a craving for sports and wants to take Bangladesh into another height in hockey, like cricket.

Her family lives at Kachurbaria in Narail. In a humble she lives with her parents. Her father Makhon Karmakar is in his 60's. Infirm, he cannot work hard now-a-days and does a relatively less physically demanding job in a betel-leaf farm. But the work is seasonal, for only six months. During the rest six months of the year the family members depend on the meager income of her mother. Namita joined Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC) as Javelin player two years back. Her salary is one thousand nine hundred taka per week. Her initiation as an apprentice in sports at school was done by Dilip Chakrabarty, her physical education teacher. She came to sports through an Athletics Competition and Hockey Training Program organized by District Sports Office, Narail. In the 34th Junior Athletics Competition held last year, Namita came into spotlight. She broke the previous record of throwing spear and cleared 36.36 meters. Namita proved her worth in discus throw and shot puts.

Later, in 2016-17, she was nominated by the Directorate of Sports to take part in

women's hockey training programs. Under the supervision of the National Hockey Coach, Namita demonstrated some signature skills at the residential hockey camp at Maulana Bhashani Hockey Stadium. In that year's Women's Hockey Competition, she represented Narail District Team which won the championship title. In 2017-2018, Namita was nominated again for the training of talented women hockey players organized by the Directorate of Sports. This training mainly prepared Bangladesh Under-17 Women's Hockey Team. The team, called the Dhaka XI, took part in an international hockey match against the Kolkata Warriors. In November, 2018, Namita became part of history. As a member of the country's first women's hockey team, she played a key role in winning the series against the Kolkata Warriors. Not only she herself scored, she helped her teammates to score. She was the best player of Dhaka XI. The achievement of Namita will, undoubtedly, encourage children to participate in sports.

6.0 Ministry's Challenges to ensure child welfare:

- ❖ Formulating national sports policy in consonance with national and international policy and strategy to ensure safe and secure sporting environment for children;
- ❖ Making everyone aware of the importance of children's sports;
- ❖ Building *mahalla* (community) based play grounds for involving children in sports;
- ❖ Ensuring safety of children during the game;
- ❖ Providing sports training to autistic children;
- ❖ Providing long-term training to attain international standards;
- ❖ Retaking Keeping the gates of educational institutions with playgrounds open after class and weekly holidays;
- ❖ Retaking playgrounds from illegal encroachers.

7.0 Child-centered development plans

Tenure of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
FY 2019-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting 1,300 young talent from the grassroot levels and imparting training on different areas of sports; • Developing training facilities for girls at BKSP;

Tenure of Plan	Action taken according to Planning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing 120 competitions on different areas of sports; • Providing sports equipment to primary and secondary schools; • providing training and organizing sports for autistic children; • Constructing of Sheikh Russell Mini Stadium at upazila level (2nd phase) • Organizing Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Football Cup Tournament and Bangamata Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Football Cup Tournament for the Under-17 children.

8.0 Conclusion

It is the responsibility of to see to it that children keep good health, their faculties are freely developed, and they attain leadership qualities and forge brotherhood and camaraderie among themselves. All these assets and qualities may be achieved through sports. Besides, if autistic children are involved in sports, their way of life will be improved. In order to create sporting opportunities for children the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Local Government Division, Ministry of Public Works and Public Security Division are making a collective plan to introduce *mahalla*-based (community-based) playground. As a result, all children can be involved in sports. If properly trained today's children can bring fame and fortune for the country in the coming days.

Conclusion

1.0. The present 'Child Budget Report' is a true reflection of the government's genuine interest to include rights of children in a systematic manner into the mainstream of budget preparation and implementation process to ensure a smooth development for them. It will provide a clear idea about the present state investment for children guided by which the policy makers will be able to hammer out a future work plan. The child budget report lays bare elaborately the activities undertaken by the Ministries for the overall welfare of children in the light of the policies and strategies, achievements of last four years in terms of child budget implementation, challenges faced by the Ministries and their short, long and medium term strategies.

2.0 This report provides the figures in relation to the amount of money spent for the welfare of children by the ministries, and the trends of such expenditure. The analysis shows whether the allocated fund is adequate for the overall welfare of children in the light of the constitutional and moral compulsions, it also enables a proper evaluation of whether the fund was spent in proper manner. 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. 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 revenue policy and its implementation.

3.0 In order to maintain the continuity of the overall development of the country, it is imperative to safeguard the rights of children enshrined in the Constitution, Child 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. 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 ones 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 and to create adequate fiscal space in order to fully implement child-focused plans and policies.

4.0 There must be a proper coordination among the ministries and departments who are engaged in the implementation of child rights. Each ministry must have a specific work plan. Moreover, the concerned officers should be adequately trained to bolster the institutional capacity of the ministries, assistance from development partners may also be taken in this regard. Furthermore, endeavors may be made to formulate an 'Institutional Knowledge Sharing Framework' by the relevant ministries to preserve institutional knowledge and to channel it into appropriate areas.

5.0 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. Formulation of a result-based budget structure is also 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. In addition, efforts must be continued to spend more for the welfare of downtrodden children to substantially improve social equity and to evolve an effective mechanism of evaluation and monitoring to ensure transparency and accountability.