

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ
উন্নয়ন অভিলক্ষ বাস্তবায়ন অধিশাখা
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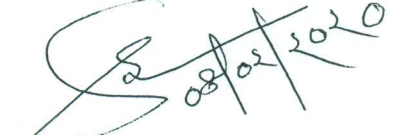
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বিষয়ঃ টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট-১৬ (শান্তি, ন্যায়বিচার ও কার্যকর প্রতিষ্ঠান)-এর বাস্তবায়ন প্রতিবেদন প্রেরণ।

সূত্র: প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়ের স্মারক নম্বর ০৩.০৯২.০২৪.০০.০০.০০২(অংশ-১).২০১৭-১২৭৪, তারিখ- ০১ ডিসেম্বর ২০১৯

টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট-১৬ (শান্তি, ন্যায়বিচার ও কার্যকর প্রতিষ্ঠান)-এর বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতি পর্যালোচনা এবং প্রতিবেদন প্রণয়নের লক্ষ্যে বিগত ২৬-০১-২০২০ তারিখে মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগে একটি কর্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উক্ত কর্মশালার আলোচনা এবং টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট-১৬-এর লক্ষ্যমাত্রা/সূচক বাস্তবায়নে দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগ হতে প্রাপ্ত অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদনের উপর ভিত্তি করে অভীষ্ট-১৬ এর বাস্তবায়ন প্রতিবেদন প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। প্রতিবেদনটি পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: বর্ণনামতে।


মৌদুদী মোয়াজ্জম আহমদ
উপসচিব
ফোনঃ ৪১০৫০১০৯

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। মুখ্য সমন্বয়ক (এসডিজি বিষয়ক), প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, পুরাতন সংসদ ভবন, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা;
- ২। সদস্য (সিনিয়র সচিব), সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।

অনুলিপি:

- ১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (সমন্বয়), মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ;
- ২। মন্ত্রিপরিষদ সচিবের একান্ত সচিব (উপসচিব), মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ;
- ৩। সচিব, সমন্বয় ও সংস্কার এর একান্ত সচিব, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ;
- ৪। সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট, মন্ত্রিপরিষদ বিভাগ (প্রতিবেদনটি ওয়েবসাইটে প্রকাশের অনুরোধ সহ)।

SDGs Progress Report

Goal-16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions)



Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh

Cabinet Division

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Executive Summary

Peace and Security is a pre-condition for attaining sustainable development, on the other hand peace and security will be unachievable without sustainable development. Bangladesh is a peace loving country. Homogeneous society, communal harmony and political stability have shaped it as a conflict-free state. Being a small state with a big population, small scale violence and insecurity is a reality. Efficient and proactive initiatives from the government of Bangladesh has improved the law and order situation which contributed to reducing the violent crime rates and improving human trafficking scenario. Considering women and children are the most vulnerable section of the population, lots of initiatives have been taken to ensure their safety and security. Since court case backlogs is a serious threat to the access to justice, resolving cases through alternative dispute resolution has been encouraged. Bangladesh has developed a National Strategy for Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism 2019-2021 with 11 (eleven) strategies with 137 actions. Recognizing the fact that corruption is the main hindrance to the development, government shows strong political commitment against this. Proper and effective implementation of various governance tools are expected to create a responsive, transparent and accountable public service which in turn will act as preventive action against bribery and corruption. Increasing rate of women's participation in elected bodies and civil service is encouraging but still long way to go. The performance of Information Commission and National Human Rights Commission is satisfactory as more people resort to these offices to get relief. In spite of various initiatives, the desire results are still remaining a challenge because of non-availability of relevant data of various indicators. especially relevant to Goal-16. Capacity building of the government officials, introduction of cutting edge technology, sincere cooperation from DPs, NGOs, CSOs and most importantly meaningful participation of all citizens can guarantee successful achievement of SDG-16.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Introduction:

1.1 The SDGs' 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to establish peaceful, fair and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice which is based on respect for human rights, effective rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without peace and security; and peace and security will be at jeopardy without sustainable development. SDG 16—promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels – has been identified as a Goal that is both an outcome and at the same time enabler of sustainable development. People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence. In order to create a peaceful state, it needs effective and inclusive institutions that can deliver human need, like education, healthcare, economics, and environments protection. SDG 16 is closely interlinked with other SDGs. Without peace, justice and inclusion, achieving goals such as ending poverty, ensuring education, promoting economic growth can be difficult or impossible to attain. At the same time, various SDGs can help or hinder the achievement of SDG 16, for instance climate change can act as a threat multiplier, aggravating additional social, environmental and political stressors, that could possibly lead to violence.

2. Context:

- 2.1 Bangladeshi people are peace loving by nature. Homogeneous society, communal harmony and political stability have contributed to build a conflict-free Bangladesh. Despite of that as a densely populated country, violence and insecurity remains a reality. In particular, violence against women is quite common and a major issue in the society. Moreover, rate of reporting such incidence to others is also quite low.
- 2.2 Ensuring rule of law and access to justice for all are always concern for challenge. Areas of concern include enormous amount of case back logs, difficulties in accessing courts specially for the poor and delayed decision making. This situation actually encourages people to rely on informal justice system for settling disputes e.g. disputes over land. Because of Lack of ethics and morality in personal life, corruption is still increasing, though strong government commitment has been shown.

- 2.3 Goal-16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) has 12 targets and 23 indicators. As these targets are very broad and complex in nature, about 35 different government offices have been entrusted with the responsibility to collectively achieve this goal. Besides numerous NGOs, DPs, CSOs, CBOs are working hand in hand with the government for the successful attainment of all the targets. They are successfully creating an environment of policy intervention through evidence generation, research, study, training and mass awareness programs. At the outset of SDGs initiatives regarding GOAL-16, baseline data of only 4 indicators were readily available to use, but because of continuous endeavors from concerned agencies, baseline data for 10 indicators are now readily available. Without relevant data existing situation cannot be identified therefore, progress cannot be tracked. As part of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, milestones have been set where baseline data is available. But whether data is available or not specific activities and programs have been undertaken to achieve every individual targets of Goal-16.

3. Progress by Indicators:

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

3.1 The rate of intentional homicide rate during 2003-2004 remained static, around 2.7 victims per 100,000 population. However, according to the Public Security Division of Ministry of Home Affairs, in 2015 the rate declined to 1.8 with 1.4 for male and 0.4 for female. Efficient and proactive initiatives from the law enforcing agencies have improved the law and order situation which contributed in reducing the violent crime rates in the country. Intentional homicide rate decreased further to 1.65 in the year 2017. And In the year 2019 the rate posed at **1.39** by surpassing the milestone that was set in M & E framework.

Table 1 Number of victims of intentional homicide

| Indicator | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | Target by 2030 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | 2.6 | Total: 1.8 Male: 1.4 Female: 0.4 (MoHA, 2015) | 1.39 | Total: 1 Male: 0.9 Female: 0.1 |

Source: PSD, MoHA, 2015; SIR, PSD, MoHA, 2018, PSD, MoHA, 2020

Indicator 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

3.2 This indicator measures whether the occurrence of violence against both male and female is recent and ongoing. According to the Violence Against Women (VAW) survey of 2015 which covers only female as victim, 57.7 per cent of the ever-married women experienced any form of violence by their husband. Proportion of women experiencing physical or sexual violence is 54.2 per cent and 26.9 per cent in the previous 12 months. Proportion of them subject to any form of violence in the previous 12 months is 38.0 per cent. However, it is important to note that majority of these women (61.4 per cent) come from poorest households. Despite of the availability of partial data and considering the social condition Bangladesh has set milestone to gradually decrease the incidence of violence against women.

Table 2: Violence against Women

| Indicator | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months | Female: 57.7% (VAW Survey, 2015) | Female: 30% | Female: 15% |

Source: BBS, Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey, 2015

Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

3.3 Although falling short of the minimum standards for elimination of human trafficking, the government has made significant progress in adopting implementation of the rules of 'Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012' in January 2017 and drafting an implementation roadmap for the 2015-17 national action plan. Awareness programme at school, college, market and all public places, increasing night patrol in important places and arresting miscreant have put a positive impact in this indicator. As of December 2019, number of victims of human trafficking has decreased to 0.61 from the baseline 0.85 in 2015 for every 100,000 population.

Table 3: Victims of human trafficking

| Indicator | Baseline [2015] | Progress by 2019 | Milestone by 2020 | Milestone by 2030 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | 0.85 (M: 0.53; F 0.32) (MoHA, 2015) | 0.61 (PSD, 2020) | Total 0.5 (PSD, 2018) | 0 |

PSD, MoHA, SIR, 2018;

Indicator 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

3.4 The report is based on partial data. Considering that women and children are most vulnerable section of people, stressed has been given to ensure their security. Initiatives like Establishment of staggering 7300 Kishore-Kishoree club and formation of various committees in grass root level on prevention of violence against women have made a positive impact women's security.

Table 4: Victims of sexual violence

| Indicator | Baseline [2015] | Progress by 2019 | Milestone by 2020 | Milestone by 2030 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (Per cent) | Female: 3.45 (VAW Survey, 2015) | Latest data is not available | Female: 1.5% | Female: 0% |

Source BBS, Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey-2015

Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

3.5 Formation of Justice Coordination Committee in both national and local level has given thrust in ensuring access to justice for all. Since 2015 impressive progress has been achieved in this area as till 2019 total 321,970 beneficiaries have received legal aid across the country. To reduce the case back logs 2514 judges/Lawyers/Staffs have been trained including on alternative dispute resolution. It is important to note that 170,000 cases resolved through the village courts, 62,000 through legal aid and 17,000 through ADR. As women are very reluctant to report their victimization, separate women's desk has been set in every police station.

Indicator 16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

3.6 To evaluate the performance of judicial system in finalizing cases and providing access to an effective judicial system indicator 16.3.2 is helpful. Available data suggests that, currently, the proportion of un-sentenced detainees is quite high (79 per cent in 2015) in Bangladesh which is not satisfactory. To address this situation milestone has been set to cut it down to half from the baseline within 2030.

Table 5:

| Indicator | Baseline (2016-17) | Milestone by 2020 | Milestone by 2030 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16.3.2 Un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | 79% | 50% | 40% |

Source: DoP, SSD, 2016-17

Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

3.7 Bangladesh has developed a National Strategy for Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism 2019-2021 Which highlights 11 (eleven) strategies with 137 action items for further implementation and effectiveness of Anti Money Laundering (AML) & Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) measures. The strategy paper incorporates commitments and outlines the responsibilities of all concerned ministries, divisions and agencies for an effective AML & CFT. Considering the fact that the biggest source of Illicit Flow of Funds (IFF) is through trade, guidelines have been issued to have effective control measures to combat Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML). A National Database based on aggregate database of the whole microcredit sector has been built to monitor fund movements. Most of the licensed Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are now compelled to disbursing loan amounting more than BDT 100,000/- through banking channel. It is hoped that all those initiative should have a positive impact to regulate the financial sector of the country.

Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

3.8 Above three indicator of Goal 16 have been discuss together. To build effective, accountable and responsive institutions in public service the Government has been implementing various governance related initiatives, e.g., Annual Performance Agreement (APA), Citizen Charter, National Integrity Strategy (NIS), and Grievance Redress System (GRS). It is expected that these governance tools will ensure the creation of more transparent and accountable public institution through which bribery and corruption will be prevented. Government has been encouraging Innovation and use of Information, Communication Technology (ICT) in public service very

sincerely. It is worth to mention that process of 143 government services have been simplified till today. As government is strongly committed to combat corruption and bribery a very challenging milestone has been set in its SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Table 6

| Indicator | Baseline | Milestone by 2020 | Milestone by 2030 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | Total: 31.32% Male: 28.91% Female: 35.02% (CPHS, 2018,BBS) | Total:15% Male=16% Female=14% | Total:10% Male=8% Female=12% |
| 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months | 41.0% (ES,WB,2013) | 25% | 10% |
| 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services | 39.69% (CPHS,2018,BBS) | 60% | 90% |

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures (b) the public service and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

3.9 Considering the women's empowerment Bangladesh is at the top of South Asia and the situation is improving consistently as 15,000 women were elected out of over 60,000 representatives in local government and out of 350 MPs, 73 are women including 50 reserved seats. Moreover, the percentage of male-female civil employees of 2017 is as follows:

Table 7

| Class | Male | Female | Total | Male (%) | Female (%) |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Class -I | 132353 | 31432 | 163785 | 81% | 19% |
| Class-II | 83251 | 41782 | 125033 | 67% | 33% |
| Class-III | 594138 | 253295 | 847433 | 70% | 30% |
| Class -IV | 205526 | 49278 | 254804 | 81% | 19% |
| Total | 1015268 | 375787 | 1391055 | 73% | 27% |

(MoPA-2020).

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

3.10 Expanding membership and voting right of developing countries in institutions of global governance would require concerted efforts, and meaningful cooperation among the developing countries. Bangladesh has been very vocal in its part in multilateral fora in championing and

promoting the causes of the developing nations. Bangladesh will continue to promote the interests of developing countries in the UN and other multilateral institutions.

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

3.11 Social inclusion, recognition and protection of a person's human right is protected by Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2001 registration rate for the children under 5 years of age was only 10 per cent. Government initiated several measures to improve the performance. In 2001, the 'Birth and Death Registration Project' began with UNICEF support under the Local Government Division and had been implemented in phases. New birth and death registration act was adopted in 2006. In 2009, Birth and Death Registration Information System (BRIS) was initiated to provide electronic registration. All these contributed to significant improvement in birth registration for all in the country. According to the latest data 54.6% (ORGBDR, 2018) per cent of this age group children have been registered. In align with government's commitment to improve civil registration that contributes to establish an identity and also informs vital statistics for national planning, monitoring and budgeting following milestone has been set in SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Table 8

| Indicator | Baseline | Progress | Milestone by 2020 | Milestone by 2030 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | 37% (MICS 2012-13) | 54.6% (ORGBDR, 2018) | 80% | 100% |

Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

3.12 The enactment of Right to Information Act (RTI) in 2009 makes provisions for ensuring free flow of information and people's right to information. The freedom of thought, conscience and speech are recognized in the Constitution as a fundamental right and the right to information is an alienable part of it. In line with the act, an Independent Information Commission has also been established. Besides government closely monitors the implementation of RTI Act.

Indicator 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

3.13 The main aim of the state is to protect, promote and ensure human rights according to the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. A statutory independent National Human Rights Commission has been established in the country in accordance with the provision of

National Human Rights Commission Act 2009. The purpose of establishing such splendid institution is to contribute to the embodiment of human dignity and integrity as well as to the safeguard of the basic order of democracy so that inalienable fundamental human rights of all individuals are protected and the standards of human rights are improved in the country.

3.14 The NHRC's response to the human rights violations focuses on promotional activities such as statements, spot-visits, seminars and roundtable discussions as well as responding to gross violations of human rights. The Commission is now implementing its Second Five Year Strategic Plan (2016-20) where it has identified 17 Pressing Human Rights Issues with Priority Areas for 2016-2020. Two issue that top the list are: Violence by State Mechanism, particularly Enforced Disappearances, Torture including Custodial Torture, Extra-judicial Killings and Culture of Impunity; and Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including Health Rights, Discrimination against the Marginalized and People with Disabilities.

3.15 In 2018 the Commission responded to 729 cases of human rights violation of which 589 cases were resolved. Larger number of violations consisted of violence (121), complain against police (46), jobs (48), land (57), corruption (21) and threat (26). The number of complaints resolved in 2016 stood at 503.

4. Challenges:

4.1 Non availability of baseline data of 10 out of 23 indicators stands as one of the main challenges in achieving this goal. To determine the current situation and track the progress, producing relevant and quality data consistently is a prime need.

4.2 Establishing rule of law has been a concern in the country. Although there are laws to address most of the legal issues, lack of proper implementation is constraining success in crime reduction.

4.3 Ensuring access to an effective judicial system especially the backlog of 3.5 million court cases is one of the key challenges in achieving the relevant SDG targets. Shortage in human and technical resources in the judicial department has been constraining quick settlement of disputes.

4.4 Though various governance tools has been implemented but their effectiveness has not yet proven in creating accountable and responsive public service. Moreover whether the citizen are aware of those initiatives still poses a great question mark. Without citizen's engagement and participation these governance initiatives will be remained useless and paper-based.

4.5 Lack of capacity especially the technical know-how of the officials also put a serious challenge in achieving SDGs.

5. Way forward:

5.1 It is necessary to generate relevant and quality data on regular basis at any cost. An efficient monitoring mechanism supported by credible database can contribute to positive change in regard to achieve SDGs targets.

5.2 Capacity building of the government official along with properly functioning accountability mechanism can be catalyst in shaping our governance context. Research and study should be done immediately to find out the ways to make our governance tools more effective. In addition to that meaningful participation and engagement of the citizen in governance process should be ensured to bring out the desired outcome from the governance tools.

5.3 Proactive initiatives should be taken to detect discriminatory provisions in various laws so that justice can be ensured irrespective of sex, religion, caste, race and social status. More judicial officers should be deployed with proper training so that back log of court case can be minimized.

5.4 Efforts should be undertaken to end all sorts of violence against women and children. Proper implementation of laws and massive awareness program can bring fruitful result in this regard.

5.5 Proper attention should be given on acquiring latest technology specially prevention of money laundering and combating financing terrorism.

5.6 Strong political commitment, productive people's involvement and raising ethics and morality will be catalyst in to preventing corruption and bribery in all forms.

Abbreviations:

AML: Anti- Money Laundering

APA: Annual Performance Agreement

BBS: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

BRIS: Birth and Death Registration Information System

CBOs: Community Based Organizations

CD: Cabinet Division

CFT: Combating the Financing of Terrorism

CSOs: Civil Society Organizations

DoP: Department of Prison

DPs: Development Partners

GRS: Grievance Redress System

IFF: Illicit Flow of Funds

IGA: Income Generating Activities

MFIs: Microfinance Institutions

MoHA: Ministry of Home Affairs

MoPA: Ministry of Public Administration

MP: Member of Parliament

NIS: National Integrity Strategy

NHRC: National Human Rights Commission

NGOs: Non-Government Organizations

PSD: Public Security Division

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SIR: SDGs Implementation Review

SSD: Security Services Division

TBML: Trade Based Money Laundering

UN: United Nations

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

VAW: Violence Against Women

Enactment of law & Important initiative taken in relation to Goal 16

- Member of Human Rights Council (2019-2021)
- Co-Chair Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
- Chair of Global Forum on Migration and Development (2016)
-

- 116 new legislations passed (2013-2017) addressing rights of women and children
- A number of laws/policies adopted/initiated with UN support including Anti-Trafficking Act 2012, Children Act 2013, Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, Rules under the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, Domestic Work Policy
- Freedom of association addressed through Bangladesh Labour Law amendment
-

- NIS award
- APA award
- ICT award
- 137 process government service simplified

- Inclusion and transparency: 90 million NIDs issued
- Easing peoples lives through digital services: 32 million
- Access to justice at the grassroots level: 170,000 cases resolved through the village courts, 62,000 through legal aid and 17,000 through ADR***
- Women's Desks at police stations

- 7300 no. of kishore-kishoree club established
- 500,000 women received IGA training.
- 105 Day care center.
- 561 child development center.
- Cash grant introduced for 10,000 children. once tk.15,000 each .
- Swimming fascility for 1 lakh children .
- 100 Child Friendly Space
- Toll free Tel no. 109 for violence against women and girls.
- Child Day Care Act 2020.