

Final Report
Mapping, Assessment and Review the Laws and Policies on
Child Labour

Submitted to:
Center for Services and Information on Disability (CSID)

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Message from WVB

Foreword (by the ED of CSID)

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Acronyms and Abbreviation

BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
CAPO	Child Affairs Police Officer
CDW	Child Domestic Work
CLU	Child Labour UNIT
CRAC	Child Rights Advocacy Coalition
CRGA	Child Rights Governance Alliance
CSID	Center for Information and Services on Disability
CUP	Coalition for the Urban Poor
DCLWC	Divisional Child Labour Monitoring Committee
DCRMF	District Child Rights Monitoring Forum
DSS	Directorate of Social Services
DWRN	Domestic Workers' Rights Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Government Order
HWFCL	Hazardous Forms of Child Labour
ILO	International Labour Organization
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NCLEP	National Child Labour Elimination Policy
NCLWC	National Child Labour Welfare Council
NCWCD	National Council for Women and Children Development
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGO	Non-government Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWC	Together With Working Children

UCLMC	Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

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In addition to the above, the study team is especially grateful to acknowledge the contribution of World Vision Bangladesh and CSID for their strong support and cooperation as well as valuable input in undertaking the study efficiently.

Executive Summary

1. Introduction:

The Government of Bangladesh as well as national and international NGOs and UN agencies have taken various steps in terms of policy formulation and implementation of projects and programs over the years to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially hazardous forms of child labour. The Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) was adopted in 2010. The NCLEP set the minimum age for employment at 14 years and it prohibits children's engagement in hazardous work below the age of 18 years. A National Plan of Action has been adopted to implement the NCLEP. The labour Act 2006 has been amended in 2013. The new national child labour survey has been initiated with technical support from ILO. The final list of hazardous work for children has been determined.

However, the issue of child labour remains a major concern in Bangladesh as none of the above-mentioned laws and policies have been enforced in an appropriate manner. Moreover, the legal protections regarding child labor are limited and the capacity to enforce child labor related laws remains weak.

Centre for Services and Information on Disability (CSID) is the one of the partners of World Vision Bangladesh in implementing the project titled 'An Inclusive Approach to Empowering Working Children' supported by World Vision Australia and AUSAid, which is being implemented in 7 Thanas of Dhaka City. This project is expected to ensure increased access to basic education, safe childhood environments, and a safer and protected work environment for children in selected slums of Dhaka City.

CSID, under this project is responsible for initiating a strong advocacy towards community and government to enforce existing laws and policies on child labour. In order to plan the advocacy work efficiently CSID has undertaken a mapping, assessment and review exercise to draw a clear picture of the current situation at community and national level. Side by side, a resource pack has also been developed under this assignment to initiate a campaign on child labour.

2. Specific objectives:

1. Mapping the activities of the existing NGOs and NGO networks in the project areas
2. Assessing the functionalities of parallel government bodies in implementing the child labour related laws and policies
3. Reviewing the existing child labour related laws and policies to identify gaps and its implementation status
4. Preparing a standard resource pack for initiating a campaign on child labour

3. Methodology:

Methods that were followed to accomplish the assignment include review of relevant laws, policies, and national development plans, Key Informants Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with working children, primary data collection from field using checklist and semi-structured questionnaire, analyzing information derived from both primary and secondary sources, preparing and sharing the draft report and finalizing the report incorporating feedback on the draft report.

4. Key Findings:

4.1. Mapping the activities of the existing NGOs and NGO networks in the project areas

A total of 16 NGOs, (14 national and 2 international) and 5 NGO networks have been found in the project locations working on child rights issues in general and child labour in particular. Highest numbers of NGOs are operational in Mohammadpur and Adabar followed by Pallabi and Mirpur. Very few NGOs were found operational in Sabujbagh, Jatrabari and Badda. The partners of the EWC project are implementing activities in all project locations.

The major activities of the existing NGOs in project locations include non-formal education, skill development training, community mobilization, awareness raising and advocacy at local and national level. A few number of NGOs are operating micro-credit service for the parents of the working children.

The major activities of the NGO networks include capacity building of the network members and other key stake holders, research and surveys, media sensitization and advocacy at local and national level to formulate/amend child labour related laws and policies and implementation of the existing laws and policies.

The targeted beneficiaries of almost all NGOs in project locations include working children, their parents and employers, community leaders and local govt. representatives. At the national level the target groups for advocacy related activities include Ministry of Labour and Employment, Social Welfare, Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, print and electronic media, National Human Rights Commission etc.

The target group for NGO networks for advocacy initiatives is also same at the national level as the objectives of the NGOs and NGO networks is almost identical.

Most of the NGOs working in the project locations of the EWC project have been working for a long period of time and with few exceptions, their future intervention period nicely fits with the project duration of the EWC project.

All the existing NGOs and NGO networks have been working on child rights and child labour related issues for a long period of time and thus gained adequate experience and skill to address child labour

problems. This is an opportunity for CSID to collaborate with these organizations at local and national level without further investment of time and resources to sensitize the people involved. Moreover, majority of these organizations have confirmed funding up to 2018. Therefore, these organizations will continue their activities for next three years, which is very significant for CSID for collaboration.

The existing NGO networks have also long term working experiences in advocating for child labour related issues and very much familiar with the existing laws and policies and gaps. Another very important strength of these networks is that all of them are highly recognized by the relevant authorities at the government level for their significant contribution in addressing child labour problem in the country.

One of the weaknesses of the existing NGOs in project locations is that there is hardly any coordination in implementing activities at the field level. Majority of the NGOs have been working in a small and scattered location. Another significant weakness of these NGOs is short term project approach.

The major weakness of the NGO network is lack of funding. All five networks that have identified through this mapping exercise have been facing severe financial crisis. As a result, the existing networks have been failing to achieve their target they are mandated for.

There are number of scopes to collaborate with the existing NGOs and NGO network at local and national level to promote advocacy related activities of CSID to address child labour issues. These include mobilizing local community undertaking joint campaign, sensitizing and mobilizing local govt. institutions, mobilizing public and private service providers, mobilizing working children and their employers, sensitizing opinion leaders.

At the national level CSID may have the opportunity to collaborate with the NGO Networks in advocating for the implementation of child labour related laws and policies, organizing workshops/seminars/round table discussions etc., amendment of the laws and policies and joint activities on the occasion of the national and international day observation.

4.2. Recommendations:

1. CSID may form an informal alliance/forum with the participation of all identified NGOs at the field level. It may be difficult to get support without some kind of formalities among the existing organizations and CSID.
2. Areas of collaboration may be specifically identified from time to time in consultation with the members of the informal alliance.
3. Appropriate network(s) should be identified for collaboration to undertake issue based advocacy e.g. DWRN and BSAF would be one of the most appropriate network to advocate for inclusion of the CDW in the list of hazardous work.

4.3. Review of child labour related laws and policies

The Children Act 2013: The Ministry of Social Welfare of Bangladesh Government has enacted this new law in 2013 by repealing the previous Children Act of 1974 as part of harmonizing the national legislation with the principles and provisions of the UNCRC.

Some of the special features of the new Children Act includes diversion of children in conflict with the law, ensuring alternative care, setting up minimum standard of care, establishing child friendly desk at police stations, formation of Children's Board at national, district and upazilla level, identifying duties and responsibilities of the Probation Officers, expediting case management process etc. More importantly, the Children Act 2013 defined a child as anyone up to the age of 18 years, which is perfectly aligned with the UNCRC.

Despite number of good provisions made in the Children Act 2013, there are some limitations found in the Act. It was expected that this new legislation shall support and for benefit of all children of the country. In the preamble of the Act states that it has been enacted for the purpose of implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The title of the Act also gives a notion that it would address issues of all children of the country. However, this Act only for the child either in contact or in conflict with the law or child who is brought or otherwise comes to the police station.

One section of the Act provides definition of the disadvantaged children, however, one of the most important groups of disadvantaged children is the working children and they were left out in this definition. As a result, the Children Act 2013 may not be relevant for the working children at all.

The Children Act 2013 was officially approved by the Government on 20 June 2013 and circulated through gazette notification on 21 August 2013. Since then the Act is officially functional. However, the Rules for setting up implementing modalities are yet to be finalized. The draft Rules is under review by the Law Commission. It may take couple of months to get it finalized.

National Children Policy, 2011: The National Children Policy, 2011 has been adopted by repealing the National Children Policy 1994 with a spirit to accommodate the changed scenario in different sectors of the country, as well as accommodating the principles and provisions of the UNCRC. The main principles of the National Children Policy have been defined as non-discrimination, best interest of children, respecting children's opinions and ensuring children's participation and ensuring transparency and accountability of all individuals and institutions responsible for realizing child rights. The Policy has given special emphasis on children's right to health, education, cultural activities and leisure, birth registration and identity, protection, special rights of the children with disabilities, rights of the minority and ethnic minority children and rights of the adolescents and their development. The Children Policy 2011 also defined child as any person below the age of 18 years, which is fully consistent with the UNCRC.

Section 9 of the policy deals with child labour elimination related issue. The policy made 11 provisions referring National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 in order to gradually eliminate child labour in the country. However, the provisions/areas of interventions made in the Children Policy 2011 somewhat contradicts with each other. On one hand, the policy allows employers to employ children for domestic work and on the other hand, the policy says that children in domestic work should not be engaged in hazardous work. We all know that child domestic work itself is one of the most hazardous work (although the Govt. yet to recognize this as hazardous work).

The policy in a way encourages child labour as there is no mentioning about which age group of children can work what types of work and what is the minimum age for employment as per the law of the country. As a result, it contradicts with the National Child Labour Elimination Policy and Labour Act.

The policy refers to the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, however, it is only limited to couple of statements, which may create confusion among the duty bearers.

The National Children Policy was amended in 2011 replacing the Children Policy 2009. As mentioned above, there are more than 10 ministries got a role to achieve the goals set in the Children Policy. No mechanism for coordination between the responsible ministries has been set out in the policy in making the entities accountable and no action plan was attached to this policy.

National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010: The National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010 has been adopted to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially hazardous forms of child labour. The NCLEP aims at withdrawing working children from different forms of occupations, including the hazardous work and the worst forms of child labour, involving parents of working children in income generating activities with a view of getting children out of the vicious cycle of poverty, offering stipends and grants in order to bring the working children back to school, extending special attention for the children affected by various natural disasters, providing special emphasis for ethnic minority and children with disabilities to bring them back to congenial environment, enacting pragmatic laws and strengthening institutional capacity for the enforcement of the laws and planning and implementing short, medium and long term strategies and programs to eliminate various forms of child labour by 2015.

Key provisions of the Policy include Policy Implementation and Institutional Development, Education, Health and Nutrition, Social Awareness Raising and Motivation, Legislation and Enforcement, Prevention of Child Labour and Safety of Children Engaged in Labour, Social and Family Reintegration and Research and Training.

The most significant limitation of this policy is that this is only applicable for the formal sector whereas ninety percent of the children engaged in hazardous work are found in the informal sector. Therefore, majority of the working children in Bangladesh will not be protected by this policy.

The definition of child is another significant limitation of this policy. It defines child as a person not completed 14 years of age and adolescent who has completed 14 years but fall below 18 years. This is inconsistent with the UNCRC as well as The Children Act 2013 and Children Policy 2011.

The policy says the national and international organizations and donor agencies that are willing to work towards the elimination of child labour in Bangladesh should undertake and implement their respective programs and projects in line with the policy. However, no mechanism has been proposed to coordinate and monitor whether this is happening at the ground level or not. The Child Labour Unit was partly mandated for this task, which is completely non-functional at the moment.

This policy set target for eliminating child labour, especially hazardous form of child labour by 2015. However, no significant progress has been made so far.

It is important to note that the National Plan of Action (NPA) on child labour was formulated in 2012 to implement the NCLEP 2010. Therefore, the implementation of the NCLEP fully depends on the implementation of the NPA.

As far as the implementation of the NPA is concern, no significant progress has been achieved so far after three years of its formulation. No specific budget has been allocated for implementing the NPA.

National Plan of Action on Child Labour: A National Plan of Action (NPA) has been formulated to implement the National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010. The NPA has focused on nine strategic areas of interventions highlighted in the NCLEP. It has suggested specific interventions corresponding to the outputs under the strategic areas with specific roles and responsibilities of various government and non-government stakeholders at local and national level. The NPA also incorporated an indicative budget for its effective implementation.

As mentioned above, no significant progress has been achieved so far after three years of the formulation of the NPA. According to the MoLE, not a single strategic area of interventions has been addressed so far except formation of some committees. A 26 members National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) headed by the Minister of the MoLE established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. Only two months back Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council (DCLWC) and Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC) have been formed through a Government Order (GO).

Labour Act 2013: The Labour Act 2013 has been enacted by repealing the Labour Act 2006 following long pending demand created by the Trade Unions Organizations, ILO and other trade bodies. Chapter 3 of the Labour Act deals with the child labour related issues and no significant changes were made in the amended version expect couple of sentences (e.g. hazardous work for adolescent).

The Labour Act 2013 prohibits employment for “**children**” below the age of 14 years and hazardous work for “**adolescent**” below the age of 18 years. This law allows children between 14 – 18 years for light work with health certificate from the appropriate authority. The Labour Act also prohibits hazardous work for adolescents and asked the Government to produce list of hazardous work for adolescents time to time.

The Labour Act 2013 is only applicable for the formal sector employees and employers. However, as mentioned earlier more than ninety percent of the children engaged in hazardous work are found in the informal sector. For example, more than four hundred thousand children (90% are girls) engaged in a single sector called domestic work, which is not yet recognized as formal employment. As a result, majority of the children in hazardous work will not be protected by the Labour Act.

Another limitation of the Labour Act is definition of child. The Labour Act divided children into two categories namely, child and adolescent. A person who has not completed 14 years is defined as child and person completed 14 years of age but below 18 years defined as adolescent. This is inconsistent with the UNCRC and other national legislations, such as, Children Act 2013, National Children Policy 2011.

Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy – 2010 (draft): The Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy was drafted in 2010 following continuous advocacy and pressure by the child rights and

human rights organizations with the view to protect the rights and welfare of a large number of child and adult domestic workers in the country.

This policy will be applicable for domestic workers, employers and their family members, other relevant persons, organizations and members of the law enforcing agencies throughout the country. According to this policy no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed for domestic work. However, in especial cases, children 12 years of age can be employed provided the work is not harmful for the child or it will not prevent him/her from getting education. The policy also kept a provision for not giving any work to child domestic workers that is heavy and dangerous compare to his/her age and ability.

The most dangerous provision of this draft policy is allowing children for domestic work. More alarming issue is that the policy allows 12 years aged children for domestic work. This is beyond debate that child domestic work is one of the most hazardous works due to its nature and circumstance. When all the child rights and human rights organizations have raised their voices to ban child domestic work through incorporating this work in the list of hazardous work, but the draft policy allows them to do it. This is completely against the spirit of child rights and fully inconsistent with the Labour Act and National Child Labour Elimination Policy.

The draft policy is yet to be finalized by the appropriate authority. According to MoLE, the review committee almost completed their work and will submit to the Minister soon.

List of Hazardous Work for Children: The list of hazardous work for children has been determined by the government in March 2013 as a follow up to the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. The Government of Bangladesh ratified the ILO Convention in March 2001 and it took 12 years to come up with this list. However, a total of 38 works has been determined by the Government in consultation with all relevant key stakeholders at local and national level. A gazette notification was issued on 10 March 2013.

Despite continuous advocacy and lobbying by the child rights and human rights organizations throughout the year long consultation sessions, the government (Ministry of Labour and Employment) did not include child domestic work in the list of hazardous work. Therefore, this list is still incomplete.

The list of hazardous work has not been disseminated among all stakeholders. As a result, majority of the stakeholders are not aware about this list.

Primary Education (Compulsory) Act 1990: Bangladesh Government enacted this Act in 13 February 1990. This Act shall support of all children aged between 6-10 years to get admission only in primary education. The Act received the assent of the President and published in the official Gazette on 13 February 1990. By a subsequent Gazette notification on same date and the Act was made effective from 13 February 1990. The Act is officially known as 'Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990'.

The Primary Education Act says that the guardian of any child dwelling permanently in the area can get his child admitted for the purpose of receiving primary education. The Act also kept a provision of 200 Taka fine in case of any guardian fails three times in a row to comply with an order given under section 5 (7). Side by side, section 6 of the Act says if any Committee fails to accomplish its duties under this Act, any of its members shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 Taka.

In sub-section 4 of section 3 mentioned that 'In the areas where primary education shall be obligatory no person shall keep children engaged in such occupations as may prevent them from attending a primary education institute for the purpose of receiving primary education'.

The Act covers only the permanent dwelling children to get admission in the primary education classes. It may be mentioned here that the Act is suitable for the rural areas as the most dwellers are permanent in the area. In the urban context it is difficult to cover children particularly who live in the slum or families who live in pavements do not have address and they move from one place to another. Many working children live in employers address, streets without parental care and support. No provision for punishment has been kept if a person prevents a child attending in school.

The main purpose of the Compulsory Primary Education Act was to bring all school aged children into school. Although the government claimed that the enrolment rate in primary education is about 98 percent, however, there is always a debate on this figure, as a large number of children are found out of school in many parts of the country, especially in hard to reach areas. On the other hand, 25% children dropped out from school before completing grade three.

National Education Policy, 2010: The National Education Policy 2010 has been formulated for the first time in Bangladesh in order to ensure quality education for all children. The new education policy puts emphasis on hundred per cent enrolment and retention of students at primary and secondary levels. The most important feature of the new education policy is to extend compulsory primary education up to grade eight with scope for vocational education at primary level and inclusion of pre-school in all government primary schools.

Key principles of the Education Policy include removing barriers to education, removing class denials, ensuring parental choice, instruction in own language, child as a subject of right and alternative arrangement for working children.

Under the objective and goal of education the Education Policy says " All socially and economically disadvantaged children, including street children will be brought under the education service". The Policy also given emphasis on the education for street and other disadvantaged children through providing support for free admission, free education materials, mid day meal and stipend in order to prevent them from dropped out.

The policy says all good things about the necessity of education and measures needs to be taken to provide education service to socially and economically vulnerable groups of children. However, there is no specific mechanism proposed in the policy as to how these will be implemented. Moreover, education has not been considered as "Right".

The Government has already achieved some of the objectives of the National Education Policy that would include formation of a 20 member Technical Committee to set up detailed implementation modalities of the Education Policy, introducing pPre-primary education in all primary schools, recruitment of one additional teacher to run the pre-primary section, introducing ICT based education in a good number of schools, recruitment of 40,000 new teachers, revising curriculum up to ten grade, formulation of the National Skills Development Policy etc.

However, some of the major challenges in implementing the National Education Policy still remained. The most important challenge is enacting the right to education Act. Without the Act the Policy cannot be implemented. Bringing all out of school children in school is another major challenge.

Sixth Five Year Plan: The Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) included a specific section named “Children’s Advancement and Rights” under chapter – 9 (Reaching Out the poor and the Vulnerable Population) with the title “Participation, Social Inclusion and Empowerment”. In the background it has been recognized that although Bangladesh has made significant progress in the area of child rights promotion, the general situation of the children in Bangladesh needs to improve further since the survival and development of many Bangladeshi children is still threatened by malnutrition, diseases, poverty, illiteracy, abuse, exploitation and natural disaster.

The sixth five year plan made a clear vision regarding children’s advancement and rights through ensuring creation of ‘A World Fit for Children’. In order to achieve this vision numbers of goals were set to ensure overall advancement and rights of the Bangladeshi children. However, some of these goals (e.g. protecting children from all forms of abuse, exploitations and violence, ensuring children’s rights and advancement through the implementation of policies and laws) were particularly meant for the wellbeing of the children engaged in labour, especially worst forms of labour.

In addition to these general goals, specific actions have been proposed to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially worst forms of child labour with specific focus on child domestic workers. The plan also made a provision to establish the National Child Labour Welfare Council at national and local level to oversee and monitor the child labour situation and to mobilize financial resources for implementing the plan.

It is beyond debate that most of these goals have not been achieved during the implementation period of the five year plan which resulted in severe vulnerability of the disadvantaged children, including children engaged in hazardous work.

As part of the commitment made in the sixth five year plan the NPA was formulated in 2012 to implement NCLEP 2010. However, no progress has been made so far in terms of implementation of the NPA. Although the sixth five year plan did not make any provision to formulate specific laws/policies to protect the rights of the child domestic workers, however, it was mentioned that effective measures will be taken to reduce child labour, and eliminate worst forms of child labour with a particular focus on child domestic workers. But reality is that the government did not consider child domestic work as hazardous work at the time of determining the list of hazardous work for children in Bangladesh. Moreover, a policy (Domestic Workers’ Rights and Welfare Policy) has been drafted in 2010, which is still waiting for final approval from the cabinet. Therefore, it can be easily conclude that the commitment made in the sixth five year plan to protect child domestic workers from abuse , exploitations and violence remained a dream.

4.4. Key Recommendations:

1. Efforts may be made to incorporate working children and other targeted children of the EWC project under the coverage of the Children Act 2013 under section 89 where definition of disadvantaged has been provided. It can be proposed for the Rule that is being prepared at the moment.
2. Dialogues with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs may be initiated aiming at amendment of The Children Policy 2011. As far as child labour issue is concern, the amendment should aim at capturing the key provisions of the Labour Act, National Child Labour Elimination Policy and National Plan of Action on Child.
3. The NCLEP 2010 need to be reviewed and amended to make it updated capturing some of the important issues, such as, age of the child should be made 18 years instead of putting two definitions (children and adolescents. The policy should also include the list of hazardous work for children determined by the Government as an annex.
4. Initiative may be taken to strengthening the capacity of the newly established Branch replacing the CLU under the Ministry of Labour and Employment in order to ensure monitoring of the child labour situation.
5. Advocacy would be required to implement key provisions made in the NCLEP 2010 through the implementation of the NPA in order to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour with especial focus on hazardous and worst forms of child labour.
6. It may be good idea to make an initiative to widely disseminate the key provisions of the NCLEP.
7. Strong advocacy effort will be required with the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance for allocating adequate financial resources in the upcoming fiscal budget under the lead ministry for implementing the NPA as a matter of urgency.
8. Advocacy may also be initiated to make the inter-ministerial collaboration functional at a minimum level through strengthening NCLWC to making sure that all responsible ministries and departments identified in the NPA make their contribution effectively and efficiently.
9. Dialogue may be initiated with the relevant entities on how to expand the coverage of Labour Act and NCLEP to address the problem of working children in the informal sector.
10. The draft Domestic Workers' Welfare and Protect Policy 2010 should be revised immediately before it is finalized and adopted by the relevant authority in order to raise the age for domestic work up to 18 years.
11. CSID along with other key stakeholders should take an immediate effort to incorporate child domestic work in the list of hazardous work.
12. Initiative may be taken to widely disseminate the list of hazardous work throughout the country as majority of the employers and duty bearers are totally unaware about this list.

13. CSID may advocate for raising the punishment for persons preventing a child attending school under the Primary Education Act
14. CSID may work with the Ministry of Education to include specific provision for providing education to working and other vulnerable children in the National Education Policy.
15. Strong advocacy will be required to allocate adequate amount of financial resources in the upcoming national budget to implement the NPA.
16. At the same time advocacy would be required to make specific provisions, including policy formulation and its proper implementation with adequate resource allocation in the seventh five year plan to protect the rights of the working children, especially child domestic workers.

4.5. Assessment of functionality of the parallel Government Bodies to implement child labour related laws and policies

National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010: The National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010 did proposed for making committees at national, divisional, district and upazila level for the implementation of its nine strategic areas of interventions. The NCLEP also provided with a clear Terms of Reference for all committees.

However, all the committees, except the National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) have been formed only two months back. The NCLWC was established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. On the other hand, the members of these committees are yet to receive any formal orientation about their roles and responsibilities except one or two meetings organized at divisional level.

Therefore, it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the committees formed at different levels. However, it is a genuine lack of commitment on the part of the Government (MoLE) for not being able to form these committees earlier and very importantly not to have the first meeting of the NCLWC as of today. Last but not the least, no specific budget has been allocated for effective functioning of these committees.

Some of the key reasons for taking too long to form the committees and dysfunctionality of those committees are:

1. The child labour issue is yet to get required level of attention from the highest level of the government and therefore, this is not a priority for the government.
2. The civil society organizations have failed to create a strong demand at the ground level in order to put pressure on the policy-makers to prevent and eliminate child labour as a matter of urgency.
3. Lack of required level of knowledge among the members of various structures and committees regarding the actual child labour situation and possible remedy in the country is one of the key reasons for non-functionality of the committees.

4. There is always a tendency among the local level committees to become reluctant unless they are directed by their higher level authorities to carry out some specific assignments. In this case, we have found that the national level structure (NCLWC) has failed to carry out their responsibilities since its inception. Therefore, without activating the NCLWC the other committees will not move forward for discharging their duties and responsibilities.

National Children Policy 2011: The National Council for Women and Children Development (NCWCD) was formed as a high level policy and oversight body in February 2009 by merging the National Women Development Council and National Children Council headed by the Honorable Prime Minister in order to enhance coordination and increase effective use of limited resources.

The Children Policy also made a provision for appointing an Ombudsman for Children to monitor child rights related activities under national development programs as well as implementation of the UNCRC. However, the government is yet to appoint an Ombudsman for Children despite serious observation made by the UNCRC Committee.

The Children Policy also recommended to form CRC Focal Person Committee having one member and one alternative member (Deputy Secretary level) from each of the ministries . The role of the Focal Persons is to prepare and submit quarterly report to MoWCA on the progress made regarding implementation of the CRC. Accordingly, MoWCA formed the CRC Focal Person Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honorable State Minister for Women and Children Affairs and is represented by the relevant ministries and national and international NGOs involved in child rights related activities.

The National Council for Women and Children Development (NCWCD) has failed to perform its duties and responsibilities in an effective manner. The NCWCD members hardly meet in a meeting to review progress of the child rights situation and coming up with appropriate policies to address the problems of children in the country. It has been found that the NCWCD members met only twice during the last three years time. It happens because the Honorable Prime Minister is the Head of this forum and it is always difficult to meet frequently when the Head of the State is the Chief of any forum as the Prime Minister cannot always make time for this.

The Focal Persons' Committee under MoWCA provides quarterly progress reports to MoWCA regarding the implementation of the CRC. However, all of the ministries do not submit these reports on a regular basis and quality of these reports are not up to the standard in terms of updated qualitative and quantitative information.

Some of the key reasons for the disfunctionality of the committees under the Children Policy 2011 are:

1. In many occasions, having the Prime Minister as head of the Committee became counterproductive as the Prime Minister cannot always make time for this. This is one of the important reasons that made the NCWCD less effective.
2. The Focal Persons' Committee become less functional due to frequent changes in the representation and lack of knowledge on the overall child rights issue as well as lack of adequate clarity of role and responsibilities. Moreover, MoWCA to some extent has failed to orient and motivate these Focal Persons due to the capacity of MoWCA and weak leadership to establish strong relationship with other ministries.

4.6. Recommendations:

1. Strong efforts are required to activate the NCLWC as soon as possible. CSID along with other key actors and networks may organize a dialogue with the MoLE to explore possible ways to activate the NCLWC and take steps accordingly.
2. Basic orientation for the members of the NCLWC may be organized to orient them on their roles and responsibilities.
3. Similar types of orientation programs may be organized for the members of other committees at Divisional, District and Upazila level.
4. Modalities may be explored in consultation with the MoLE in order to provide basic orientation to the members of the new Branch under MoLE replacing CLU.
5. Further advocacy with the MoWCA would be required to establish a separate Directorate for Children and appointing an Ombudsman for Children. Reference can be made from the concluding observations made by the UNCRC Committee on 3rd and 4th state party report under the CRC.

Chapter – 1

Introduction:

The GoB through the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has taken several steps to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially hazardous forms of child labour in terms of policy formulation and implementation of projects and programs over the years. The Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) was adopted in 2010. The NCLEP set the minimum age for employment at 14 years and it prohibits children's engagement in hazardous work below the age of 18 years. A National Plan of Action has been adopted to implement the NCLEP. The labour Act 2006 has been amended in 2013. The new national child labour survey has been initiated with technical support from ILO. The final list of hazardous work for children has been determined.

However, the issue of child labour remains a major concern in Bangladesh as none of the above-mentioned laws and policies have been enforced in an appropriate manner. Moreover, the legal protections regarding child labor are limited and the capacity to enforce child labor related laws remains weak.

It is important to note that the recently approved list of hazardous work for children did not include the child domestic work despite continuous lobbying and advocacy by the civil society organizations. As a result, children engaged in domestic work are left out from any legal protection and will still be subjected to inhuman abuse and exploitations. The GoB is yet to ratify the ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment. With all these limitations it can be easily conclude that the country has to do lot more in order to address the problem of child labour in Bangladesh in a sustainable manner.

Centre for Services and Information on Disability (CSID) is the one of the partners of World Vision Bangladesh in implementing the project titled 'An Inclusive Approach to Empowering Working Children' supported by World Vision Australia and AUSAid, which is being implemented in 7 Thanas of Dhaka City. This project will ensure children in the selected slums in Dhaka have increased access to basic education, safe childhood environments, and a safer and protected work environment for children attained legal employment age.

CSID, under this project is mandated to initiate a strong advocacy towards community and government to enforce existing laws and policies on child labour. In order to plan the advocacy work efficiently CSID has commissioned a mapping, assessment and review exercise to draw a clear picture at community and national level. At the same time a resource pack has been developed under this assignment to initiate a campaign on child labour.

Specific objectives:

1. Mapping the activities of the existing NGOs and NGO networks in the project areas
2. Assessing the functionalities of parallel government bodies in implementing the child labour related laws and policies

3. Reviewing the existing child labour related laws and policies to identify gaps and its implementation status
4. Preparing a standard resource pack for initiating a campaign on child labour

Methodology:

Following methods were followed for each of the objectives:

A. Mapping

1. Developing data collection tools and sharing with CSID for finalization
2. Collecting information of existing organizations, Networks and Social Elites working for Children and reducing child labor in project area through visiting individual organization;
3. Finding out activities of the organizations regarding child rights in general and child labour in Particular;
4. Analysing information collected from the field; and
5. Preparing specific recommendations for forming broader collaboration in project area.
6. Sharing draft report with CSID and finalizing the draft report incorporating feedback from CSID.

B. Assessment

1. Identifying the committees and functionalities under the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010;
2. Identifying the committees and functionalities under the National Children Policy 2011;
3. Identifying the present status of functionality of the committees;
4. Identifying the reasons which make these committees dysfunctional;
5. Interviewing key informants to explore their opinions; and
6. Preparing specific recommendations to make these committees functional.
7. Sharing draft report with CSID and finalizing incorporating feedback from CSID

C. Review

1. Identifying the laws and policies related to child labour;
2. Reviewing the identified documents
3. Identifying gaps in the existing laws and policies in the context of child labour situation;
4. Identifying implementation status of the laws and policies
5. Developing data collection tools and finalizing in consultation with CSID
6. Key informant interviews through using a semi-structured questionnaire
7. Preparing specific recommendations based on the review findings and key informant interviews
8. Sharing draft report with CSID and finalizing incorporating feedback from CSID

D. Resource Pack

1. Reviewing existing messages on child labour developed by various organizations
2. Analysing the existing child labour related situation to determine the messages that are relevant with the present time situation
3. Organizing Focus Group Discussion with 30 children engaged in hazardous work
4. Discussion with key stakeholders to explore their opinions on relevant message
5. Preparing draft resource pack and sharing with CSID for feedback
6. Finalizing resource pack incorporating feedback received from CSID

Chapter – 2

Mapping of existing NGOs and NGO networks in project areas

List of NGOs working in the project locations:

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
<p>Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD)</p> <p>6/4 A, Sir Syed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207</p> <p>Phone: 9118475, E-mail: asdhqd@gmail.com</p>	<p>Muzzamal Hoque, Deputy Executive Director</p> <p>Cell: 01552108493</p> <p>E-mail: asdhqd@gmail.com</p>	<p>1. U.K.M Farhana Sultana, Project Manager, DCHR Project</p> <p>Cell: 01717418157</p> <p>E-mail: asddchr@gmail.com</p> <p>2. Hassan Imam Khandaker, Project Manager, Happy Home Project</p> <p>Cell: 01911452950</p> <p>E-mail: Hassanimam22@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mohammadpur and Adabar Thana</p>	<p>NFE, TVET, Life skills, Reintegration and advocacy to prevent and eliminate hazardous work, including CDW</p>	<p>Direct: Slum children, street children and child domestic workers</p> <p>Indirect: Employers of CDW, parents, guardians of vulnerable children, community leaders, media and govt. policy makers</p>	<p>2014 -2016</p>	<p>Bread For the World, German</p>	<p>-Long term program implementation</p> <p>-Skilled workforce</p> <p>-Good relationship with the local community</p>

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
Aparajeo Bangladesh 3/A/B, Section - 13, Mirpur - 1213	Wahida Banu, Executive Director Cell: 01713000632 E-mail: wahida@aparajeo.org	Md. Julfiker Ali, Program Manager, EWC Project Cell: 01780986665 E-mail: julfiker@aparajeo.org	All project locations	NFE, Life skills and community mobilization, advocacy at local and national level to prevent and eliminate hazardous child labour	Direct: Street and working children Indirect: Community leaders, employers of street and working children, govt. policy makers	2014-2017	World Vision	-Long term experience in dealing with street and working children issue -Have access to relevant govt. ministries and departments for advocacy -Have skilled and experience workforce to work on child labour issues
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) House-19, Road-12, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka – 1209 Phone: 8119521, 9123420	Dr. M. Ehsanur Rahman, Executive Director Cell: 01713000861 E-mail: ed@ahsaniamission@gmail.com	Tahera Yeasmin Center Manager 41/37, Chanmia Housing, Block – B, Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207 Cell: 01712918921 E-mail: Tahera.khulna@gmail.com	Mohammadpur, Pallabi and Jatrabari	Education, Health, vocational training and advocacy and awareness raising at local and national level to prevent and eliminate hazardous child labour	Direct: Working children and their parents Indirect: Employers of the working children and community leaders	2013-2018	DAM –UK and Comic Relief UK	-Have own vocational training center -Recognized by the community as a reputed organization

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
<p>Social and Economic Enhancement Program (SEEP)</p> <p>House -5, Road – 4, Block – A, Section -11, Mirpur, Dhaka</p> <p>Phone: 9012782 E-mail: seepchildrights@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Fazlul Haque Chowdhury Executive Director</p> <p>Cell: 01711540979</p>		Pallabi	NFE, vocational training, community mobilization, advocacy and awareness raising at local and national level to prevent and eliminate hazardous child labour	<p>Direct: Working children and their parents</p> <p>Indirect: Employers, policy makers at ministry level</p>	1995-2014	SCI, TDH Netherland s and MJF	<p>-Long experience in working on child labour issues</p> <p>-recognized by the community, employers and donors and govt. officials as one of the renowned organization to address child labour related issues</p>
<p>Under Privileged Children’s Education Program (UCEP)</p> <p>Plot#2-3, Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216, Phone: 8035791-92, 9007049 E-mail: Ucep@ucepbd.org</p>	<p>Dr. Noor Mohammad Director, Program</p> <p>E-mail: nor.mohammad@ucepbd.org</p>	<p>Abdur Razzak Administrator UCEP, Mohammadpur Dhaka</p> <p>Cell: 01926828726</p>	Mohammadpur, Pallabi, Jatrabari and Badda	General and technical education, job placement, community mobilization and advocacy	<p>Direct: Working children</p> <p>Indirect: Parents of working children, community leaders, employers of the informal and formal sector, Govt.</p>	On-going	DFID and SCI	<p>-One of the most recognized TVET providers in Bangladesh</p> <p>-Highly regarded by the govt. ,formal sector employers and donors</p> <p>-Trusted by the parents of the working children and community leaders</p>

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
World Concern 25/8 Iqbal Road Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207 Phone: 8124543, 9138735 E-mail: hrd.wcb@gmail.com	Prodip Deya Country Director Phone: 8124543, 9138735 E-mail: hrd.wcb@gmail.com		Mohammadpur	Child education, sponsorship, family development and health and awareness raising	Direct: Working children and their parents Indirect: Employers of the working children and community leaders	1992-till date	CIDA, Hongkong World Concern International	-Working for a long period on child rights issues -Regular funding
Ain –O- Salish Kendra (ASK) 7/17, Block – B, Lalmatia, Dhaka – 1207 Phone: 8126134, 8126137, 8126047 E-mail: ask@citechco.net	Gita Chakraborti, Deputy Director Cell: 01712774065 E-mail: ask@citechco.net		Mohammadpur, Shajahanpur and Basabo	Education, legal support, advocacy and awareness raising	Direct: Working children (Child domestic workers) Indirect: Parents and employers of CDWs, Community Watch Group, Govt. policy makers	1992 – till date	SCI and Donor Consortium	-This organization is recognized by the stakeholders as one of the leading legal aid organizations in Bangladesh -The Chief of this organization is highly regarded by the key stakeholders for her significant contribution in addressing human rights issues -long term in advocacy and policy formulation on child and women rights

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
<p>Good Neighbors Bangladesh</p> <p>House – 282, Lane – 4, 11 DOHS, Baridhara, Dhaka</p> <p>Phone: 8412029 E-mail: info@gnbangla.org</p>	<p>Kamrunnahar Kakon, Head of Sponsorship Program</p> <p>Cell: 0173781811</p>		Mirpur	<p>Child education, health support, awareness and advocacy, birth registration, early marriage, formation of children's association (Shishu Parishad)</p>	<p>Direct: Working children and their parents Indirect: Employers, community groups and Govt.</p>	1997-till date	Korea	<p>-Engaged in advocacy at national level</p> <p>-Regular funding -Strong community involvement</p>
<p>Nari Maitree 77/B, Malibagh Chowdhury Para Khilgaon, Dhaka</p> <p>Phone: 9356573, 9354871</p> <p>E-mail: nmbq@bracnet.org</p>	<p>Shahin Akther Dolly Executive Director Cell: 01711541453</p>		Maniknagar, Sabujbagh	<p>NFE, community mobilization, Social parenting, Child rights training, awareness raising and advocacy</p>	<p>Direct: Child domestic workers Indirect: Parents and employers of CDWs, community leaders and govt.</p>	2011-2017	SCI	<p>-Have long experience in working on CDW issue -Have got community acceptance in project locations</p>

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
<p>Plan International Bangladesh</p> <p>House- CWN (B) 14, Road – 35, Gulshan – 2, Dhaka</p> <p>Phone: 8832172-4 E-mail: Plan.bangladesh@plan-international.org</p>	<p>Debashis Saha Director, Field Operations Phone: 8832172-4 E-mail: Plan.bangladesh@plan-international.org</p>	<p>Morium Nesa Program Coordinator House- 64, Block – Ka, Pisciculture Housing Society, Dhaka</p> <p>Cell: 01818295976</p>	<p>Mohammadpur and Mirpur</p>	<p>Education, motivation and awareness raising, advocacy and networking</p>	<p>Direct: Working children, child domestic workers</p> <p>Indirect: Parents and employers of child domestic workers, community leaders and govt.</p>	<p>2009 - 15</p>	<p>Plan International</p>	<p>-Recognized by the key stakeholders, including govt. as one of the renowned child rights organizations -Involved in all national level advocacy work -Long term working experience in Bangladesh on child rights issue and keen to work on CDWs</p>
<p>Surovi House-16, Road-5, Dhanmondi, Dhaka – 1205</p> <p>Phone: 9661468 E-mail: surovi@bd.com</p>	<p>Md. Abdul Kader Program Coordinator Cell: 01712185342 E-mail: kader@surovi.org</p>		<p>Agargaon, Mohammadpur, Pallabi, Sabuijbagh and Jatrabari</p>	<p>Child education, especially education for child domestic workers, awareness raising and advocacy</p>	<p>Direct: Working children with specific focus on child domestic workers</p> <p>Indirect: Parents and employers of working children, community leaders and govt.</p>	<p>Up to 2018</p>	<p>Unicef, World Vision, EC</p>	<p>-Have received especial reputation in providing education to CDWs</p>

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
INCIDIN Bangladesh 8/19 Sir Syed Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Phone: 8129733 E-mail: incidinb@bol-online.com	Ratan Sarkar Executive Director Cell: 01911345149 E-mail: ratan.sarkar@gmail.com		Mirpur	Inclusive education for working children	Direct: Working children Indirect: Parents and employers of working children, community leaders and govt.	2000-till date	SCI and INCIDIN	-Active involvement in national level advocacy on child labour issues, including policy formulation -long experience in dealing with child labour issues -Secretariat of the network "Together with Working Children"
Tarango 282/5, 1st Colony, Mazar Road Mirpur-1, Dhaka-1216 Bangladesh E-mail: wedptar@yahoo.com	Kohinoor Yeasmin CEO Cell: 01715024110 E-mail: wedptar@yahoo.com	Nazlee Jamal Project Coordinator EWC Project Cell: 01712816599 E-mail: Nazlee.nip@gmail.com	All project locations	Skill development training for working children, social and economic development for parents/caregivers of working children, community mobilization	Direct: Working children and their parents Indirect: Employers of working children, other service providers in project locations and community leaders	2014 - 2017	World Vision	-Long experience in promoting social and economic development of the vulnerable women

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
EDUCO/Intervida House- 504, Road- 34, DOHS (New), Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206 Phone: 8816367, 8813246	Md. Jasimuddin Program Coordinator Cell: 01715159061 E-mail: jasim@educu.org.bd	Md. Mijanur Rahman, Project Officer Cell: 01712724737 E-mail: Mijanur.rahman@educu.org.bd	Badda and Mohammadpur	Education, scholarship, life skills, community mobilization, networking awareness and advocacy	Direct: Working children Indirect: Parents and employers of working children, community leaders and govt.	On-going since 2003	Intervida	-International NGO -Regular funding -Expanding activities in Bangladesh -Involved in national level advocacy on child labour issues
Breaking The Silence 10/14 Iqbal Road (3rd Floor), Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207 Tel: 8129926 E-mail: btsbd@citechco.net	Ms. Roksana Sultana Executive Director Mobile: 01778249277 E-mail: info@breakingthesilencebd.org		Pallabi	Awareness and Advocacy, especially on child sexual abuse, training/orientation and cultural activities	Direct: Children, parents and community members Indirect: Community leaders, local and national government, employers' and their associations	2012-2015	Save the Children	-Specialization in child sexual abuse -Long working experience to work at community level -Experienced work force
Sobujer Ovijan Foundation House-425, Road-03, Adabor Dhaka-1207. E-mail: sb_ovijan2012@yahoo.com	Mahmuda Begum, Executive Director Mobile: 0172 6851785 Email: mahmuda.begum@sofbd.org		Mohammadpur and Kallayanpur	Non Formal Education, Skill development training, Recreation, cultural activities and awareness training	Direct: Child domestic workers Indirect: Parents and employers of child domestic workers, students and govt.	On-going since 2012	Own	-Capacity to provide low cost skill development training for child domestic workers

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
Center for Services and Information on Disability (CSID) House# 676, Road# 13, BaitulAman Housing Society, Adabor, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207 Cell: 01713036480 Email: csid@bdmail.net	KhandakerJahurul Alam Executive Director Cell: 01713036480 E-mail: ed.csid@gmail.com	Akram Hossain Project Manager Cell: 01717353607 Email: pmclp.csid@gmail.com	All Project locations	Advocacy towards implementation of child labour related laws and policies through community mobilization, awareness raising, media sensitization, capacity building of key stakeholders etc.	Community leaders, employers and workers, working children and their parents, civil society organizations and government	2014 - 2017	World Vision Bangladesh	-Have access to key policy makers -long term experience in promoting child rights issues through advocacy
World Vision Bangladesh Abedin Tower 35, Kemal Ataturk Avenue Banani, Dhaka – 1213 Phone: 9821004 – 11	Chandan Z Gomez Advocacy Director and Shabira Sultana Nupur, National Advocacy Coordinator Phone: 9821004 – 11	Md. Aminul Islam Project Manager EWC Project House# 03, Block-A, Section-11, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216 Email: Mohammed_aminul_Islam@wvi.org Cell: 01940926472	All project locations in Dhaka and Chittagong and Sylhet	Awareness raising, education for disadvantaged children, child led advocacy, health awareness, economic development for vulnerable families and policy advocacy.	Direct: Working and other vulnerable groups of children, parents and community members Indirect: Employers, community leaders, local and central government	On-going	Own	-Long term intervention -Strong linkage with the community -multi-purpose services -Have access to government for advocacy -Regular funding

Name and address of the organization	Contact Person		Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
	Central	Local						
<p>Tere des Hommes Netherlands (TDH) H # 670/A, R # 11 (New), Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka – 1209</p> <p>Phone: 8130999 8130670</p>	<p>Mahmudul Kabir Country Director</p> <p>Cell: 01711567316</p> <p>E-mail: m.kabir@tdh.nl</p>	<p>Ehsanur Rahman Project Officer</p> <p>Cell: 01915220999</p>	<p>Hazaribagh, Fatuallh, Savar and Tangail</p>	<p>Direct assistance, community development, community based child protection committee and advocacy at local and national level</p>	<p>Direct: Working children, including child domestic workers, parents, community members Indirect: Employers groups, community leaders, local and national government</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Netherland Govt.</p>	<p>-Long term working experience -Regular funding -Experienced work force -Strong advocacy in partnership with BSAF</p>
<p>UNICEF Bangladesh BSL Office Complex 1 Mintu Road, Ramna, Dhaka – 1000</p> <p>Phone: 8852266</p>	<p>Shabnaaz Zahreen Child Protection Specialist</p> <p>Phone: 8852266 (ext. 127)</p>		<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>Advocating for a national child protection system, Community-based care, Institutional reform, Drop-in centres for children living on the street , and Support for camel</p>	<p>Direct: Orphans, children living on the streets, working children, children in conflict with the law and victims of trafficking, violence, abuse and exploitation Indirect: Community groups, legislators,</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Own</p>	<p>-UN organization mandated for child rights issues -Regular funding -Long term intervention -Highly recognized by the govt.</p>

				jockeys	people's representatives, govt. policy makers and representatives of civil society organizations			
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) H # 47, R # 35/A Gulshan – 2, Dhaka – 1212 Phone: 9850291 - 4	Abdulla Al Mamun Program Coordinator Phone: 9850291 – 4 E-mail: mamun@manusher.org		Dhaka, Chittagong, Comilla, Gazipur, Magura, Jhenaidah, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Barisal, Patuakhali, Bhola	Education for working children, health support, promoting Code of Conduct for employers, community mobilization, awareness raising and policy advocacy	Direct: Working children and their parents, employers at local level and community groups Indirect: Workers' and employers' federation, local and national govt., legislators and policy makers, people's representatives and members of the civil society organizations	On-going	Own	-Long term intervention -Regular funding -Experienced work force -Wide geographical coverage -Large number of partners -Highly recognized by the govt.
International Labour Organization (ILO) H # CEN (B) 16 R # 99, Gulshan – 2, Dhaka	Munira Sultana National Program Coordinator Cell: 01711374040		Bangladesh	Supporting new National Child Labour Survey, Strengthening capacity of the MoLE to	Direct:	Up to 2018 at the moment	USDOL	-UN Specialized agency to deal with labour issue, including child labour -Long experience to work on child

				implement the NPA on child labour				labour issue -Strog linkage with Govt. workers and employers federation due to tri-partite mandate -Highly skilled work force -Recognized by all entities
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Thana wise NGOs

Mohammadpur	Adabor	Sherebangla	Pallabi	Sabujbagh	Jatrabari	Badda
Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD)	Assistance for Slum Dwellers (ASD)	Aparajeo Bangladesh	Aparajeo Bangladesh	Aparajeo Bangladesh	Aparajeo Bangladesh	Aparajeo Bangladesh
Aparajeo Bangladesh	Aparajeo Bangladesh	Tarango	Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)	Nari Maitree	Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)	Under Privileged Children's Education Program (UCEP)
Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)	Tarango	World Vision Bangladesh	Social and Economic Enhancement Program (SEEP)	Surovi	Under Privileged Children's Education Program (UCEP)	Tarango
Under Privileged Children's Education Program (UCEP)	World Vision Bangladesh	CSID	Under Privileged Children's Education Program (UCEP)	Tarango	Surovi	EDUCO/Intervida
World Concern	CSID		Surovi	World Vision Bangladesh	Tarango	World Vision Bangladesh
Ain -O- Salish Kendra (ASK)			Tarango	CSID	World Vision Bangladesh	CSID
Plan International Bangladesh			Breaking The Silence			

Mohammadpur	Adabor	Sherebangla	Pallabi	Sabujbagh	Jatrabari	Badda
Surovi			CSID			
Tarango						
EDUCO/Intervida						
Sobujer Ovijan Foundation						
World Vision Bangladesh						
CSID						

List of Networks

Name and address of the Network	Contact Person	Number and types of members	Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
<p>Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF)</p> <p>House – 42/43, Road – 2, Janata Cooperative Housing Society, Ring Road, Adabar, Dhaka – 1207</p> <p>Phone: 9116453</p> <p>E-mail: Mahmood.bsaf@gmail.com</p>	<p>Abdus Shahid Mahmood, Director</p> <p>Cell: 01819219486, 01819454828</p> <p>E-mail: Mahmood.bsaf@gmail.com</p>	<p>263</p> <p>National Child Rights NGOs of Bangladesh</p>	<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>-Research, survey and documentation</p> <p>-Capacity building of members and policy makers</p> <p>-Promoting children's participation</p> <p>-Media sensitization</p> <p>-Campaign</p> <p>-Advocacy</p>	<p>Policy makers at all level, media</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>TDH Netherlands, Islamic Relief and Global March Against Child Labour</p>	<p>-Only national apex body of national child rights organizations in Bangladesh</p> <p>-Highly recognized by the Govt. and member of all child rights related committees at ministry level</p> <p>-Can reach all parts of the country through members</p>

Name and address of the Network	Contact Person	Number and types of members	Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
<p>Child Rights Governance Assembly (CRGA)</p> <p>Phone: 01716755624</p> <p>E-mail: crgasecretariat@gmail.com</p>	<p>Md. Taufiq Alam, Coordinator Phone: 01716755624 E-mail: crgasecretariat@gmail.com</p>	<p>21</p> <p>National NGOs having strong focus on child rights issues</p>	Bangladesh	<p>-Promoting child rights governance through strengthening civil society to act for children at all level</p> <p>-Capacity building of the members</p> <p>-media advocacy</p>	Govt. policy makers at local and national level, media, civil society organizations, including think tank	2010 - 2014	SCI	<p>-Focused on one particular issue i.e. child rights governance issues</p> <p>-Majority of the members are renowned for their contribution towards realization of children's rights</p>
<p>Coalition for the Urban Poor (CUP)</p> <p>10-C/1, Block -F, Madrasha Road, Aziz Moholla, Mohammadpur, Dhaka - 1207</p> <p>Phone: 8142875 E-mail: Cupbd2010@gmail.com</p>	<p>Khondker Rebaka Sun-Yat Executive Director Cell: 01819213450 E-mail: Cupbd2010@gmail.com</p>	<p>64</p> <p>National NGOs with strong focus on urban pro-poor programs</p>	Six divisional cities with strong focus in Dhaka city	-To establish citizen and city rights of the urban poor through ensuring access to Govt. and NGO sponsored services, including child education, health and birth registration	<p>Direct: Slum and street dwellers Indirect: Relevant Govt. ministries and departments and Development partners</p>	2008-2016	Concern Worldwide	<p>-Recognized by the govt. as an effective network for urban development</p> <p>-Got membership in all relevant forums</p> <p>-Members have the capacity to undertake activities with their own funding</p>

Name and address of the Network	Contact Person	Number and types of members	Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
<p>Domestic Workers Rights Network (DWRN)</p> <p>House- 20, Road - 11 (New), Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka – 1209</p> <p>Phone: 9143236, 8123869 E-mail: bils@citech.net</p>	<p>Syed Sultanuddin Ahmed, Coordinator</p> <p>Cell: 01711535064 E-mail: bils@citech.net</p>	<p>30</p> <p>13 national child rights and human rights NGOs and 17 Trade Union Federations</p>	<p>Bangladesh</p>	<p>Advocacy on: -incorporating domestic workers under the Labour Law -Finalization of the draft Domestic Workers Rights and Welfare Policy -Ratification of the ILO Convention No. 189 by the Govt.</p> <p>In addition to the above, DWRN is working for organizing domestic worker in Dhaka and provides legal aid support to domestic workers</p>	<p>Direct: Domestic workers</p> <p>Indirect: Govt. policy makers, employers, Trade Unions, Human Rights organizations and media</p>	<p>2006-2016</p>	<p>ILO, MJF and International Domestic Workers Federation</p>	<p>-Focused on one issue</p> <p>-A good number of Trade Union Federations are also member of this network</p> <p>-Govt. and development partners recognize this network as one of the potential platform to address the problem of domestic workers, including child domestic workers</p>

Name and address of the Network	Contact Person	Number and types of members	Working Areas	Major Activities	Target Groups	Project Duration	Donor (s)	Strengths
<p>Together With Working Children (TWC)</p> <p>8/19, Sir Syed Road Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207</p> <p>Phone: 8129733</p> <p>E-mail: incidinb@bol-online.com</p>	<p>Ratan Sarkar Focal Person Cell: 01911345149 E-mail: ratan.sarkar@gmail.com</p>	<p>11</p> <p>10 national and one international NGOs with strong focus on child rights activities</p>	Bangladesh	<p>Advocacy on:</p> <p>-Review of the NCLEP -NPA implementation -Incorporating child labour issues in the Children Act 2013 - Formulation of the CSR Policy</p>	<p>-Govt. -Bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors -Employers' Association</p>	On-going	SCI and members	<p>-loosely formed network which allows flexible approach</p> <p>-Policy based</p> <p>-Focused on child labour related issues</p> <p>-recognized by the relevant govt. agencies</p>
<p>Child Rights Advocacy Coalition (CRAC) Secretariat:</p> <p>Plan International Bangladesh H # CWN (B) 14, R # 35, Gulshan – 2, Dhaka – 1212</p> <p>Phone: 88321724</p>	<p>Mr. Rashid Child Rights Specialist</p> <p>Cell: 01713203781</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Five International NGOs and two NGO networks (Plan Bangladesh, SCI, World Vision, EDUCO, Action Aid, CRGA and BSAF)</p>	Bangladesh	<p>Advocacy on implementation of child rights related laws and policies towards ensuring the rights of the children.</p>	Government	On-going	Contributions by the members	<p>-Major international child rights organizations and national networks are involved in this network</p> <p>-Vast experience in advocating on child rights issues</p>

List of individual influential persons in project areas

Mohammadpur	Adabar	ShereBangla	Pallabi	Sabujbagh	Jatrabari	Badda
<p>Monirul Huda Babon</p> <p>Social Worker and Businessman</p> <p>Cell: 01712208435</p>	<p>Mr. Mahbubul Hoque</p> <p>Private Service Commissioner Office, Adabor</p> <p>Cell: 01199817774</p>	<p>Information was not available as no NGO is working in this Thana.</p>	<p>Md. Mohiuddin</p> <p>Local elite</p> <p>Section 11, Block C, Road 10, Pallabi, Dhaka</p> <p>Cell: 01199369982</p>	<p>Md. Sharif</p> <p>Social Worker and Founder of Little Star Kindergarten School</p> <p>Cell: 01937769963</p>	<p>Alhaj Badal Sarder</p> <p>Businessman and local influential person</p> <p>Cell: 01741065555</p>	<p>Mr. Habibur Rahman</p> <p>Local influential person and social worker</p> <p>Cell: 01713018189</p>
<p>Samsad Ali Lucky</p> <p>Media Person</p> <p>Humayun Road, Mohammadpur</p> <p>Cell: 01924776718</p>	<p>Shahanara Dipa</p> <p>Women entrepreneur and Social Worker</p> <p>Adabor</p> <p>Cell:01838066055</p>		<p>Md. Isha</p> <p>Local elite person</p> <p>Section 11, Block C, Road 11, Madrasa Camp, Pallabi</p> <p>Cell: 0191430843</p>	<p>Ms. Hosne Ara Chowdhury</p> <p>Ex Ward Councilor</p> <p>Maniknagar</p> <p>Cell: 01711019252</p>	<p>Abul Kalam Azad</p> <p>Local businessman and socially influential person</p> <p>Cell: 01819430104</p>	<p>Abul Bashar</p> <p>Member, Badda Union Parishad</p> <p>Cell: 01553421000</p>
<p>Humayun Kabir</p> <p>Social Worker and member, Lalmatia School Management Committee</p> <p>Cell: 01711630163</p>			<p>Md. Zamil Ahmed</p> <p>Local influential person</p> <p>Section 11, Block C, Road 10, Post Office Camp, Pallabi</p> <p>Cell: 01192150703</p>	<p>Mr. Shamsul Huda</p> <p>Ex-Ward Councilor</p> <p>Cell: 01199849398</p>	<p>Sultana Mizi</p> <p>Social Worker and Businessman</p> <p>Dhalpur, Jatrabari</p> <p>Cell: 01930212448</p>	<p>Anisur Rahman</p> <p>Social Worker</p> <p>Nayanagar, Middle Badda</p> <p>Cell: 01911323905</p>

Ms. Nasima Mannan Ward Councilor Cell: 01717434489			Md. Mizanur Rahman Local influential person Baunia Badh, Pallabi Cell: 01913705704	Mr. Nasir Uddin Ex school Teacher Cell: 01987828804	Md. Hassan Ali Social Worker and local political leader West Golapbagh Jatrabari	Hanif Sarker Social Worker Nayanagar, Middle Badda Cell: 01922508748
Saijul Hoque Shahabuddin Social Worker and Businessman Tajmahal Road, Mohammadpur Cell: 01675362416			Sheikh Md. Dastagir Shamim Baunia Badh Pallabi Cell: 01688048506	Ms. Nasima Begum Head Teacher, Mugda Govt. Primary School Cell: 01552351037	Kajor Rekha Social Worker Dhalpur, Jatrabari Cell: 01715474918	Anwar Hossain Businessman and Social Worker Cell: 01915040377
Md. Alamgir Social Worker and Businessman Tajmahal Road, Mohammadpur Cell: 01731007700			Arifa Akhter Social Worker Paris Road, Pallabi Cell: 01931229011	Ms. Monira Akhter Assistant Teacher Ideal School Cell: 01919487208	Tajul Islam Social Worker and Ex Head Teacher Dhalpur, jatrabari Cell: 01715435528	Md. Hannan Miah Social Worker and Member of the Guardian Association Nayanagar, Badda Cell: 01986300130
Md. Nizamuddin Social Worker Humayun Road Mohammadpur Cell: 01732602987			Samsad Alam Social Worker 5 No. Avenue Pallabi Cell: 01916602900	Md. Salahuddin Ahmed Businessman and Social Worker Cell: 01912474483	Runi Rahman Owner of a garment Factory and Social Worker Cell: 01818333295	Md. Faruk Miah Cultural activist and social worker Cell: 01712968474
Abdul Kader Papon Businessman Tajmahal Road Mohammadpur Cell: 01756543350			Zoynal Abedin Businessman Millat Camp, Baunia Badh, Pallabi Cell: 01824694199	Shahajan Sarder Businessman and Religious Leader Cell: 01710807373	Habibur Rahman Ex Bank Officer and Social Worker Cell: 01714408480	Kajol Ahmed Member of the Guardian Forum and Social Worker Cell: 01913366466

Asia Islam President of the local school committee and social worker Katasur Cell: 01715049783			A.N Alim Ahmed Local elite and social worker Paris Road, Pallabi Cell: 01749280507	Mr. Mosarraf Hossain Works at National Press Club Cell: 01716264600	Indu Beson Debnath Secretary, Dhalpur Community Center Cell: 01816481215	Manzura Begum Member of the School Management Committee Middle Badda Cell: 01671442071
Kamrunnahar Executive Meember of the local school committee and social worker Chand Residential Area, Katasur Cell: 01715269118			Md. Sirajul islam Chunnu Local influential person and social worker Paris Road, Pallabi Cell: 01924892006	Ahsanul Hoque Palash Member of a local club Cell: 01712903488		
Wahidur Rahman Local influential person Katasur Cell: 01911342850			Raju Hossain Local influential person and social worker Paris Road, Pallabi Cell: 01718257535	Supriya Bhattacharjee General Secretary Sarbojonin Puza Committee, Sabugbagh Cell: 01819145057		

<p>Md. Elias Uddin Principal National Model Institute Nobodoy Housing Society Cell: 01714218958</p>				<p>Tofazzal Hossain Vice-President, Basabo Friends Club Cell: 01920706406</p>		
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Analysis of mapping of the activities of the existing NGOs and NGO networks in the project areas

1. Number of organizations in project locations:

A total of 16 NGOs, (14 national and 2 international) and 5 NGO networks have been found in the project locations working on child rights issues in general and child labour in particular. Highest numbers of NGOs are operational in Mohammadpur and Adabar followed by Pallabi and Mirpur. Very few NGOs were found operational in Sabujbagh, Jatrabari and Badda. On the other hand, no NGOs were found working in Sherebangla Thana. The partners of the EWC project are implementing activities in all project locations. However, all five networks have been covering all project locations as the networks usually do not have any specific geographic boundaries to cover due to the nature of their work. All the identified networks except Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP) have been addressing child labour related issues throughout the country. CUP has been working only in six divisional cities with special focus in Dhaka City.

2. Major activities:

The major activities of the existing NGOs in project locations are almost similar. These include non-formal education, skill development training, community mobilization, awareness raising and advocacy at local and national level. A few number of NGOs are operating micro-credit service for the parents of the working children in order to make them economically empowered so that their dependency on children's income become reduced.

There is also similarity in the activities being implemented by the NGO networks. The major activities of the NGO networks include capacity building of the network members and other key stake holders, research and surveys, media sensitization and advocacy at local and national level to formulate/amend child labour related laws and policies and implementation of the existing laws and policies that would include Labour Act 2013, National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, National Plan of Action, Children Act 2013, List of hazardous work for children etc. There is a difference in case of CUP. This network is mainly focusing on the rights of the urban slum dwellers and as a result they are not concentrating on child rights related laws and policies in their advocacy work. However, CUP indirectly addresses some aspect of child rights and child labour related issues. For example, they advocate for the education and health rights of the children of the slum dwellers, birth registration of the children living in slums etc.

3. Target groups:

There is a similarity in terms of targeted beneficiaries for service delivery as well as target group for advocacy and awareness raising activities. The targeted beneficiaries of almost all NGOs in project locations include working children, their parents and employers, community leaders and local govt. representatives.

At the national level the target groups for advocacy related activities include Ministry of Labour and Employment, Social Welfare, Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, print and electronic media, National Human Rights Commission etc.

The target group for NGO networks for advocacy initiatives is also same at the national level as the objectives of the NGOs and NGO networks is almost identical. However, CUP is different in this case. As mentioned earlier, the focus of CUP is different than other networks and therefore, their target group for advocacy related activities is also different. In most of the cases, they target the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, High Court and Supreme Court, bi-lateral and multi-lateral development partners etc.

4. Duration of the interventions:

It was interesting to find that most of the NGOs operational in the project locations of the EWC project have been working for a long period of time and with few exceptions, their future intervention period nicely fits with the project duration of the EWC project. This could be considered as one of the strengths for CSID as the target groups are already sensitized to a major extent on child labour related problems and prospects due to long term work of the existing NGOs and NGO networks at local and national level.

1. Strengths of the NGOs and networks:

As mentioned above, all the existing NGOs and NGO networks have been working on child rights and child labour related issues for a long period of time and thus gained adequate experience and skill to address child labour problems. This is an opportunity for CSID to collaborate with these organizations at local and national level without further investment of time and resources to sensitize the people involved.

Availability of regular funding (with few exceptions) to implement projects can be considered as another strengths of the identified organizations in the project locations. Moreover, majority of these organizations have confirmed funding up to 2018. Therefore, these organizations will continue their activities for next three years, which is very significant for CSID for collaboration.

Another important strength is skilled human resources. Organizations working with child labour projects have got staff with reasonable amount of knowledge and understanding on the

situation of child labour in Bangladesh and major strategies to address it. This is also very positive for CSID to talk in a same language.

The existing NGO networks have also long term working experiences in advocating for child labour related issues and very much familiar with the existing laws and policies and gaps. Another very important strength of these networks is that all of them are highly recognized by the relevant authorities at the government level for their significant contribution in addressing child labour problem in the country. They are also closely involved with the process of formulating/amending laws and policies through their affiliation with various committees and forums.

2. Weaknesses:

One of the weaknesses of the existing NGOs in project locations is that there is hardly any coordination in implementing activities at the field level. Therefore, duplication of efforts are found in many ways. Small geographical coverage is another weakness of these NGOs. Majority of the NGOs have been working in a small and scattered location. Sometimes they cover a small part (e.g. one or two Wards) of a Thana. As a result, they often fail to mobilize a bigger community to create a social movement against child labour. On the other hand, they have been reluctant to collaborate with other organizations working in the same geographical locations. In this situation, CSID may play an important role to initiate a broader collaboration among the organizations through issue based movement.

Another significant weakness of these NGOs is short term project approach. Most common scenario is that NGOs are taking up projects for 2-3 years. Same NGO may come up with another project with an interval of 1-2 years. By that time everything is gone and they have to start from the scratch. However, NGOs do not have much choice to continue their projects as they fully rely on the donors, who have their own strategy.

The major weakness of the NGO network is lack of funding. All five networks that have identified through this mapping exercise have been facing severe financial crisis. These days majority of the donors have got a tendency not to fund NGO networks due to number of factors, such as, shortage of fund flow, advocacy by the donor organizations themselves, lack of strong organizational structure and leadership of the networks and so on. As a result, the existing networks have been failing to achieve their target they are mandated for. In that context, it may not be possible for the networks to provide any financial support to CSID's advocacy initiative.

3. Scope of collaboration:

It is important to note that all the NGOs and NGO networks have expressed their interest to collaborate with CSID in undertaking advocacy to address child labour problems at local and national level. However, all of them suggested for not forming another new coalition or network

by CSID for various reasons. First of all, duration of CSID project is only for three years and it may not be cost effective to invest time and resources for this short period of time. Rather working through the existing networks would be more viable. Secondly, existing networks and its members may not be interested to join another network developed by an individual organization for political reasons. Thirdly, CSID as an organization is already actively involved with all major networks in the country. Therefore, they can easily get support from these networks.

There are number of scopes to collaborate with the existing NGOs and NGO network at local and national level to promote advocacy related activities of CSID to address child labour issues. These are as follows:

Local level:

- a. Mobilizing local community:** The existing NGOs have been closely working with the local community in order to sensitize them on child labour issues and fight against child labour. Numbers of committees have been formed as community watch group with the participation of the community leaders. CSID can easily exploit this opportunity through collaboration with these NGOs. CSID can get access to its targeted stakeholders at community level.
- b. Undertaking joint campaign:** In collaboration with the existing NGOs CSID will be able to undertake joint advocacy related activities (campaign, rally, human chain etc.) at community level. These types of joint initiatives will be highly productive and cost effective. It would also benefit the other NGOs working in the project locations to achieve their goal.
- c. Sensitizing and mobilizing local govt. institutions:** The existing NGOs have already got a close working relationship with the local govt. institutions (City Corporation, Ward Councillors etc.) in their project locations. Therefore, CSID may have an easy access to these institutions to promote their issues through collaboration.
- d. Mobilizing public and private service providers:** Making services available for working children and their family members is one of the important issues for reducing child labour. Most of the existing NGOs are working with the public and private service providers. Therefore, CSID can have easy access to further motivate these service providers through meetings, workshops etc.
- e. Mobilizing working children and their employers:** Through collaboration with existing NGOs in the project areas CSID will be able to sensitize and mobilize working children and their employers for promoting better working environment for children through introducing Code of Conduct. Majority of the existing organizations have been working and/or mandated to work with the employers.

- f. Sensitizing opinion leaders:** Sensitizing opinion leaders (teachers, journalists, lawyers, religious leaders etc.) is one of the key issues to reduce child labour. The existing NGOs more or less got connected with a good number of individual opinion leaders in their project locations. Therefore, it would be easy for CSID to get access to these individuals through collaboration.

National level:

- a. Advocating for the implementation of child labour related laws and policies:** All the existing NGOs and NGO networks (except CUP) have been involved in advocating for the implementation of the Labour Act, Child Labour Elimination Policy, National Plan of Action, Children Act etc. Therefore, it would be easy for CSID to involve these networks in their advocacy as the objective and purpose are the same. It is recommended that collaboration with the NGO networks should be issue based. For example, the main focus of the Domestic Workers Rights Network (DWRN) is incorporating the child domestic work in the list of hazardous work, finalizing the draft Domestic Workers Rights and Welfare Policy, ratification of the ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers Protection and so on. Therefore, it would be a wise decision to collaborate with DWRN in the advocacy work on child domestic work. In some case, collaboration can be done with more than one network depending on the nature of advocacy issue and mandate of a particular network.
- b. Organizing workshops/seminars/round table discussions etc.:** This is another area of collaboration with existing NGO networks at the national level. Most of the existing networks have already build a relationship with the key stakeholders in the field of child labour and they are well aware about the progress made so far. Therefore, it would be a good idea to organize these types of activities jointly with other networks.
- c. Amendment of the laws and policies:** Most of the existing networks are engaged in amendment of some of the laws and policies regarding child labour. For example, the "Together With Children" –TWC has already started the process to amend the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 to make it updated. Therefore, it would be good to collaborate with TWC. On the other hand, BSAF has started a process to work with the Ministry of Labour and Employment to implement the National Plan of Action. In that case, CSID may collaborate with BSAF to raise their voice. Collaboration with CUP would be highly important to mobilize the slum dwellers as CUP already formed a good number of committees in different slums with the participation of slum dwellers.
- d. Joint activities:** Joint activities can be organized in collaboration with all networks on the occasion of national and international days concerning child labour. For example, 12 June is the World Day Against Child Labour. On this day a big demonstration can be dome jointly

with other networks, which will add additional values to the targeted stakeholders, including media.

Recommendations:

Under the above-mentioned backdrop following specific recommendations are made for consideration:

1. It is recommended that CSID may form an informal alliance/forum with the participation all identified NGOs at the field level. It may be difficult to get support without some kind of formalities among the existing organizations and CSID. A MoU can be developed and signed by the participating NGOs
2. A formal letter may be issued to the head of organizations a requesting formation of the informal alliance for collaboration. Similar letter should be sent to all NGO networks in order to formalize the collaboration.
3. Areas of collaboration may be specifically identified from time to time in consultation with the members of the informal alliance.
4. It is highly recommended for not forming any new network at the national level with the participation of the existing network. It will be completely counter productive.
5. Individual consultation with the existing networks would be required to identify issues for joint initiatives.
6. Followings are the specific recommendations for collaboration with various networks for advocacy.
 - Ratification of the ILO Convention No. 138: CSID is recommended to collaborate with BSAF and TWC
 - Ratification of the ILO Convention No. 189: CSID is recommended to collaborate with Domestic Workers' Rights Network (DWRN)
 - Incorporating child domestic work in the list of hazardous work for children: CSID is recommended to collaborate with DWRN, BSAF, TWC and Child Rights Advocacy Coalition (CRAC)
 - Implementation of the NPA: CSID is recommended to collaborate with BSAF, TWC and CRAC
 - Budget analysis: CSID is recommended to collaborate with CRAC

Chapter - 3

Review of child labour related laws and policies

1. Children Act 2013

Background:

Ministry of Social Welfare of Bangladesh Government has enacted this new law in 2013 by repealing the previous Children Act of 1974 as part of harmonizing the national legislation with the principles and provisions of the UNCRC.

Some of the special features of the new Children Act includes diversion of children in conflict with the law, ensuring alternative care, setting up minimum standard of care, establishing child friendly desk at police stations, formation of Children's Board at national, district and Upazilla level, identifying duties and responsibilities of the probation Officers, expediting case management process etc.

Main provisions of the Act:

Age of child: Section 4 of the new law says a child is defined as anyone up to the age of 18 years, which is perfectly aligned with the UNCRC.

Probation Officer: Appointment and responsibilities and duties of Probation Officers are more clarified in the new Act under section 6, including what they must do for the children.

The Act provides that the government shall appoint one or more Probation Officers in every district, upazila or metropolitan area and that, until such appointments, Probation Officers appointed under any other law shall continue to work as Probation Officers. Until the appointment of a Probation Officer in any area the government may entrust any Social Welfare Officer or any other officer of similar rank working in the Department, i.e. the Department of Social Welfare or in a different district or upazila under the Department, with the responsibilities of the Probation officers.

In the case of children in contact or in conflict with the law, the Probation Officer is to observe the conditions relating to diversion or alternative care and to carry out any other responsibilities that may be prescribed by the Rules.

Establishment of National, District and Upazila Child Welfare Boards: In the law three levels of Child Welfare Boards (CWB) are indicated to form for ensuring protection of child. A separate chapter in the Act is devoted to the establishment of these Child Welfare Boards at national, district and upazila levels.

The National Board has the responsibility to monitor, coordinate, review and evaluate the activities of the Child Development Centres and of certified institutes. It has a responsibility to provide guidelines regarding rehabilitation and reintegration into family and social life of disadvantaged children and those children in contact or in conflict with the law and to advise those concerned regarding the development and implementation of plans with a view to realizing welfare and development of children.

According to the Section 8 of the Act, **the District Boards** have the responsibility to visit the Child Development Centres or certified institutes within the district concerned or any other institute for

children, if any, and to inspect the prisons and to supervise, coordinate, review and evaluate the activities undertaken by those institutes, to determine the method of alternative care for disadvantaged children and for children in contact with the law and, where applicable, to send them for alternative care, to assess information regarding the child while in care and to assess the data and information of the child under such care, to implement the direction given by the National Child Welfare Board, to approve the recommendations made by the Upazila Child Welfare Board and, if necessary, to forward them to the National Child Welfare Board for approval, to call for report from the Upazila Child Welfare Boards on their activities and, if necessary, to arrange for inter-Board meetings for the coordination of their activities, to discuss on the information provided by the Child Development Centres, certified institutes or prisons, as the case may be, and to take necessary initiatives for the welfare of the children.

The Upazila Board's responsibilities are to supervise, coordinate, review and evaluate the activities undertaken by the certified institutes situated in the concerned upazila; to determine the method of alternative care for disadvantaged children and children in contact with the law, to send them for alternative care, where applicable, and to assess the data and information of the child under such care; to implement policies adopted and directions given, from time to time, by the National Child Welfare Board or the District Child Welfare Board, as the case may be, and to send report as called for; to undertake such responsibilities as may be prescribed by the Rules; and to adopt such other measures as would be necessary to discharge the aforesaid responsibilities and functions.

According to Section 9 of the Act, The Child Welfare Board or the Probation Officer is mandated to determine the appropriate method of care for a child upon considering the child's best interest, as provided by section 86 of the Act.

It appears in the Act that the District and Upazila Boards do not have any function in dealing directly with children in conflict with the law. It is only the National Board that has the mandate to issue guidelines, directives and to advise the government upon obtaining gender disaggregated data regarding disadvantaged children and those in contacts or in conflict with the law. The National Board has only supervisory powers, while the District and Upazila Boards have more practical functions in respect of disadvantaged children and children in contact with the law, which starts after the children are sent to the child development centres or certified institutes. It is not clear what their function is in visiting prisons if they have no dealings with children in conflict with the law.

Child Affairs Desk at the police station: A new provision has been introduced in the law, giving the responsibility to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the establishment of a 'Child Affairs Desk' headed by a 'Child Affairs Police Officer (CAPO)', not below the rank of Sub-Inspector. It is also provided that if there is a female Sub-Inspector in the concerned police station, she shall be given priority while assigning responsibilities of the Child Affairs Desk. The responsibilities and functions of the CAPO shall include, maintaining separate files and registers for the cases involving children; where any child is brought to the police station - to inform the Probation Officer; to inform the child's parents or, in their absence, foster carer or the guardian or members of his extended family and to notify them of the date for producing the child before the court along with other details of the case; to provide immediate mental support for the child; to arrange for his or her first aid and, if necessary, to send the child to a clinic or hospital; to take necessary measures to meet the basic needs of the child.

The Children's Court has been given the responsibility for assessment and determination of age of the child. When any child is brought before the court, either as an accused or as a victim (but not as a witness), his age to be determined upon enquiry and a hearing, if it appears to the court that he is not a

child. While doing so, the court is bound to take into consideration all evidence produced before it and shall declare the age upon recording its opinion. In order to determine the age of the child, the court may call for relevant documents, registers, information or statements from any person or institute. It may also serve summons upon any person or officer or employee of any institute to produce a document, register, information or statement. The age thus determined will be deemed to be the true age of that person and an order or judgment of the court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age was incorrect. However, where a child is declared by the Children's Court to be not a child and if subsequently it is proved by unquestionable documentary evidence that he is a child, then the court may change its opinion with regard to the age of the child upon giving adequate reasons.

Social inquiry report: This is another elaborated provision of the previous law relating to a report to be produced before the Court by the Probation Officer. Within 21 days of production of the child before the Children's Court the Probation Officer is mandated to submit before the court a social enquiry report in the manner prescribed by Rules and a copy of the same shall be submitted to the nearest Board and Department. The matters to be included in the social welfare report are detailed in section 31(2), and include a description of the child's family, social, cultural, financial, psychological, ethnic and educational background and also regarding the condition and locality in which the child lives, as well as the circumstances under which the offence took place. The enquiry report shall be deemed to be confidential.

Penalty for cruelty to child: If any person having custody, charge or care of any child assaults, abuses, neglects, forsakes, abandons unprotected, uses for personal service or exposes in an obscene way and thereby causes unnecessary suffering or injury by which the child's sight or hearing is damaged or injury to any limb or organ or causing mental derailment, then he will be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to five years or fine of up to one lac (one hundred thousand) taka or both.

Penalty for engaging a child in begging: Any person who engages a child for the purpose of begging or causes any child to beg or if any person having custody, charge or care of the child colludes with or encourages the engaging of a child for begging then he will be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to five years or fine of up to one lac taka or both.

Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or harmful medicine to a child: If any person gives to a child any intoxicating liquor or medicine on account of illness or emergency without consulting a qualified doctor then he will be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to three years or fine of up to one lac taka or both.

Penalty for permitting a child to enter places where liquor or dangerous drugs are sold: If anyone takes a child to a place where liquor or dangerous medicines are sold or if the owner or person responsible for such a place permits a child to enter that place or if anyone causes the child to enter that place then that person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to three years or fine of up to one lac taka or both.

Penalty for inciting a child to bet or borrow: Anyone who verbally, in writing, by sign language or by any other means incites a child to make a bet or wager or enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction or incites a child to borrow money, he shall be deemed to have

committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to two years or fine of up to fifty thousand taka or both.

Penalty for allowing a child to be in a brothel: Section 77(1) provides that no child over the age of four years shall be allowed or permitted to reside in or frequent a brothel. Provided that when a child exceeds the age of four years the concerned authority, upon considering him as a disadvantaged child, shall send the child to the Department or its nearest office to take necessary action as appropriate under sections 84 and 85 of the Act. Anyone who contravenes section 77(1) shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to two years or fine of up to fifty thousand taka or both.

Penalty for leading or encouraging a child to immoral activity: Anyone having actual charge or control of any child who leads that child on an immoral path or induces or encourages the child for prostitution or causes or encourages her to have sexual intercourse with any person other than her husband, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to five years or fine of up to one lac taka or both.

Penalty for using a child for carrying fire arms or illegal banned articles and for committing terrorist activities: Anyone causing any child to carry or transport fire arms or illegal or banned articles will be deemed to have committed an offence under the Act for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to three years or fine of up to one lac taka or both.

Penalty for exploitation of child: If any person entrusted by the Children's Court with custody or care of a child or with the duty of upbringing a child or any other person keeps any child ostensibly for the purpose of employment as a servant or for employment in any factory or establishment under the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 but in fact exploits the child for own purpose, or confines the child or lives of the child's earning, then such act shall be deemed to be an offence under this law for which he shall be punishable with imprisonment for up to two years or a fine of up to fifty thousand taka or both.

Alternative care:

Care within the family or the community: The provision of alternative care has been incorporated in the new law for the benefit of disadvantaged children and children in contact with the law. Alternative care may be arranged in order to ensure the overall welfare and the best interest of disadvantaged children and children in contact with the law who need special protection, nursing and care and whose development is needed to be ensured, upon consideration of their familial, social, cultural, financial, ethnic, psychological and educational background. It is a requirement of the law that full assessment report of a child prepared under section 92 must be considered before sending him to alternative care.

When deciding on means and method of alternative care, reintegration of the child with his parents shall be considered on a priority basis, but, if the parents are divorced or separated, the child will be reintegrated with one or other of the parents upon taking into account the child's opinion.

Disadvantaged children: A child will be considered as disadvantaged where either or both of her or his parents are dead, or who is without any legal guardian, or who is without any home or means of livelihood, or who is engaged in begging or in any activity against the interest of the child, or who is dependent on parents who are in prison or who is living in a prison with the mother undergoing imprisonment, or who is a victim of sexual assault or harassment, or who is staying with the person who

is a prostitute or engaged in anti-social or anti-State activities, or who is disabled, or who has behavioral disorder caused by drugs or any other reason, who has fallen into bad company or may face moral degradation or is under the risk of entering into the criminal world, or who is living in a slum, or who is homeless and living in the street, or who is effeminate (hijra), or who is a gipsy or Harijan (low caste Hindu), or who is infected or affected with HIV AIDS or who is considered by the Children's Court or the Board to be in need of special protection, care and development.

The government may take necessary measures in accordance with the procedure specified by Rules for the purpose of ensuring special protection, care and development of disadvantaged children.

Establishment of alternative care system by the Department: The Department shall make the following arrangements for setting up alternative care system under this law-

- (a) Programme for counseling or providing financial or other support for the parents or guardian or person supervising the child or members of the child's extended family.
- (b) Providing counseling and taking necessary steps for training on provision of stipend, determining need of livelihood and reintegration with parents.
- (c) Setting up monitoring system for implementing the above provisions.
- (d) Undertaking any other relevant step for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of the Act.

Limitations of the Act:

Initially it was expected that this new legislation shall support and for benefit of all children of the country. In the preamble of the Act states that it has been enacted for the purpose of implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The title of the Act also gives a notion that it would address issues of all children of the country. However, this Act only for the child either in contact or in conflict with the law or child who is brought or otherwise comes to the police station.

In the new Act there are some provisions which reflect some of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Beijing Rules and others. Most of these provisions cover only to dispute resolution, care & protection, alternatives and diversion of children who come into contact/conflict with law. But most importantly support to the children in different circumstances such as children involved in hazardous labour, child marriage, child trafficking, out of school children are not protected by this Act. No reference has been made to working children and child labour related laws and policies.

One section of the Act provides definition of the disadvantaged children, however, one of the most important groups of disadvantaged children is the working children and they were left out in this definition. As a result, the Children Act 2013 may not be relevant for the working children at all.

Status of implementation:

The Children Act 2013 was officially approved by the Government on 20 June 2013 and circulated through gazette notification on 21 August 2013. Since then the Act is officially functional. However, the Rules for setting up implementing modalities are yet to be finalized. The draft Rules is under review by the Law Commission. It may take couple of months to get it finalized. It is to be noted that without the Rules in place it is not possible to apply the Act in full swing. The Rules will determine the implementation modalities.

In the mean time some initiatives have been taken on an ad hoc basis. For example, the Children Court has been established in all districts and the Law Commission organized an orientation for the staff of the Directorate of Social Services (DSS).

Recommendations:

17. Efforts may be made to incorporate working children under the coverage of the Children Act 2013 under section 89 where definition of disadvantaged has been provided. However, it is too early to propose any amendment of the law as the law just has been enacted.

Under this circumstance, initiative may be taken to incorporate some of the issues concerning working children in the Rule that has been drafted recently to implement the Act. The draft Rule is now under review by the Law Commission. This may be an opportunity to advocate with the Directorate of Social Services and Law Commission.

18. Although the Children Act 2013 does not include any specific provision for working children, however, it deals with children who often come in contact with the law and many children targeted by the EWC project fall under this category. For example, children living on the street, children working in the transport sector and waste pickers often exposed to abuse and exploitation by the members of the law enforcing agencies. In that context, efforts may be made to create pressure on the relevant Govt. Ministries to implement the Act soon in order to ensure child friendly judiciary system for the targeted groups of children.

19. It has been observed over the years that the civil society organizations create pressure on the government to enact laws and policies and its proper implementation for protecting the rights of the children. However, there have been very few initiatives in which the civil society organizations provide technical and financial support to the government to implement those laws and policies. In that connection, CSID along with other project partners and donors may have some proactive role to provide technical and financial support to the relevant ministries/departments to implement some specific parts of the Children Act 2013 as well as monitoring the implementation process.

2.National Children Policy, 2011

Background: The National Children Policy, 2011 has been adopted by repealing the National Children Policy 1994 with a spirit to accommodate the changed scenario in different sectors of the country, as well as accommodating the principles and provisions of the UNCRC. The main principles of the National Children Policy have been defined as non-discrimination, best interest of children, respecting children's opinions and ensuring children's participation and ensuring transparency and accountability of all individuals and institutions responsible for realizing child rights. The Policy has given special emphasis on children's right to health, education, cultural activities and leisure, birth registration and identity, protection, special rights of the children with disabilities, rights of the minority and ethnic minority children and rights of the adolescents and their development.

Main provisions of the Policy:

Definition of child: The Children Policy 2011 defined child as any person below the age of 18 years, which is fully consistent with the UNCRC.

Coverage: This policy applies to all types of Bangladeshi children.

This policy has got a total of 16 areas of interventions for the betterment of all children of Bangladesh. These are:

1. Ensuring safe birth and overall development of children
2. Alleviating child poverty
3. Child health
4. Pre-primary education for children between 3 and 5 years of age
5. Child education
6. Leisure, sports and cultural activities for children
7. Child protection
8. Special initiatives for children with disabilities
9. Special programs for autistic children
10. Birth registration
11. Special programs for ethnic minorities
12. Child protection during and after disaster
13. Children's participation
14. Development of adolescents
15. Development of girl children
16. Elimination of child labour

Section 9 of the policy deals with child labour elimination related issue. The policy made 11 provisions referring National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 in order to gradually eliminate child labour in the country. These include:

1. Conducive environment should be made for the physical and mental development of all children. Children should not be engaged in any unsocial and humiliating activities, including hazardous labour.
2. Working children should be provided with educational facility after working hour.
3. If any child face an accident during his/her work, the employer should be made responsible for his/her treatment.
4. Children engaged in domestic work should be allowed to meet their parents at least once in a month.
5. Children in domestic work should not be asked for hazardous work.
6. Working children should be protected from all forms of abuse and exploitations.
7. Vulnerable parents of the working children should be provided with economic support to break the poverty cycle of these families.
8. Mass awareness programme should be initiated to create awareness among the parents and other stakeholders regarding the negative impact of child labour
9. There must be short, medium and long term planning and programs to eliminate child labour.

Limitations of the policy:

1. The provisions/areas of interventions made in the Children Policy 2011 somewhat contradicts with each other. On one hand, the policy allows employers to employ children for domestic work and on the other hand, the policy says that children in domestic work should not be engaged in hazardous work. We all know that child domestic work itself is one of the most

hazardous work (although the Govt. yet to recognize this as hazardous work). Therefore, it is contradictory.

2. The policy encourages child labour as there is no mentioning about which age group of children can work what types of work and what is the minimum age for employment as per the law of the country. As a result, it contradicts with the National Child Labour Elimination Policy and Labour Act.
3. The policy refers to the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, however, it is only limited to couple of statements, which may create confusion among the duty bearers. The policy should have captured the key provisions of the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 as well as detailed of the National Plan of Action. It is understood that NPA was not in place at the time of formulating this policy, however, it is important to make this policy updated especially after formulating the NPA on child labour.
4. The Children Policy 2011 does not provide any specific guideline/implementation strategy and no mentioning about required human and financial resources, except a vague statement that adequate budget should be allocated in order to implement the policy.

Implementation status:

The National Children Policy was amended in 2011 replacing the Children Policy 2009. As mentioned above, there are more than 10 ministries got a role to achieve the goals set in the Children Policy. The ministries include Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Sports and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Information. It is really difficult to determine the level of implementation of this policy without reviewing the activities of the ministries mentioned. However, if we broadly look at the situation of children in various settings (e.g. working children, children with disabilities, children from ethnic minority groups, children in domestic work) we can safely conclude that no significant changes have occurred compare to the objectives and goal set in the Children Policy.

Moreover, no mechanism for coordination between the responsible ministries has been set out in the policy in making the entities accountable and no action plan was attached to this policy. Someone may need to undertake a complete assessment to assess the implementation status of the National Children Policy 2011.

The national Children Policy mentioned that initiative will be taken to allocate adequate budget in all national development plan in order to implement the policy. However, we all know that during the last three fiscal budgets the child rights related issues did not get priority. Very simple example is till now the Ministry of Labour and Employment did not receive any especial allocation to implement the NPA on child labour. It has also been observed that the goals and objective set in the sixth five year plan for children's advancement, especially the advancement of working children remained unfulfilled.

With regard to the formulation of laws and policies the Government has partly achieved its goal set out in the Children Policy. Enacting Children Act 2013 is one of the examples.

Recommendations:

20. Dialogues with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs may be initiated aiming at amendment of The Children Policy 2011. As far as child labour issue is concern, the amendment

should aim at capturing the key provisions of the Labour Act, National Child Labour Elimination Policy and National Plan of Action on Child Labour in order to make the policy consistent with child labour related laws and policies and avoid confusions among the duty bearers.

21. Another very important lack of the Children Policy is about child domestic workers. As mentioned above, the policy allows employers to employ children for domestic works and prohibits engaging children in hazardous work while they are engaged in domestic work. Therefore, the amendment of this policy should also address this issue by making specific provision that children under 18 years of age should not be employed for any hazardous work, including domestic work.
22. Advocacy initiative may also be taken to develop a Plan of Action with an indicative budget, roles and responsibilities of various ministries and departments (The Children Policy 2013 involves more than 10 ministries), mechanism to coordinate within the ministries and monitoring strategy in order to effective implementation of the policy. It will never be possible to achieve the goals of the Children Policy without a road map. And this road map should be linked with the national development plans e.g. Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010

Background: Under the coordination of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), the National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010 has been adopted to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially hazardous forms of child labour. The NCLEP aims at withdrawing working children from different forms of occupations, including the hazardous work and the worst forms of child labour, involving parents of working children in income generating activities with a view of getting children out of the vicious cycle of poverty, offering stipends and grants in order to bring the working children back to school, extending special attention for the children affected by various natural disasters, providing special emphasis for ethnic minority and children with disabilities to bring them back to congenial environment, enacting pragmatic laws and strengthening institutional capacity for the enforcement of the laws and planning and implementing short, medium and long term strategies and programs to eliminate various forms of child labour by 2015.

Key provisions of the Policy:

This policy has focused on nine areas of interventions. These are:

1. Policy Implementation and Institutional Development

- 1.1 Gaps in existing child labour policies are identified and new regulatory mechanisms or policies are formulated.
- 1.2 Policies related to child labour elimination are implemented, monitored and evaluated.
- 1.3 Institutional capacity of concerned institutions strengthened to effectively implement the NPA.

2. Education

- 2.1 Accessible educational facilities and opportunities for working children and poor children are ensured.
- 2.2 Access to technical vocational education and training programmes for working adolescents and their parents is provided.

2.3 Children are socially empowered through training and social networks.

3. Health and Nutrition

3.1 Access to health and nutrition education ensured for all households with working children or those at risk of sending children for labour.

3.2 Opportunities created to ensure access to health services.

4. Social Awareness Raising and Motivation

4.1 Children, parents, employers, trade unions, civil society and concerned state officials are critically aware of harmful effects of child labour and HWFCL and motivated to demonstrate positive attitude and behavioral patterns towards the elimination of child labour.

4.2 Community based mechanisms to prevent child labour is established and strengthened.

5. Legislation and Enforcement

5.1 Existing laws and rules related to child labour issues (in both formal and informal sector), are revised.

5.2 Child labour related laws and rules are enforced.

5.3 Inspection and monitoring of child labour in the informal sector and agricultural sectors are strengthened.

6. Employment and Labour Market

6.1 Employment opportunities created and access to labour markets ensured for adolescents who are trained and eligible for work as per legal provision.

6.2 Small scale income generating enterprises created through effective involvement of vocationally trained adolescents or their families.

7. Prevention of Child Labour and Safety of Children Engaged in Labour

7.1 Employment opportunities created for adults and parents of extreme poor and working children.

7.2 Children aged below 14 years are prevented from engaging in child labour and kept in school.

7.3 Working adolescents aged 14 to less than 18 years are protected from hazardous work.

7.4 Children protected from trafficking and sexual exploitation.

8. Social and Family Reintegration

8.1 Children withdrawn from HWFCL are reintegrated with their families or within society.

9. Research and Training

9.1 Information on hazardous and worst forms of child labour (WFCL) is updated for supporting the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action.

9.2 Managerial and operational capacities of concerned stakeholders in addressing child labour are enhanced.

Limitations of the Policy:

1. The most significant limitation of this policy is that this is only applicable for the formal sector whereas ninety percent of the children engaged in hazardous work are found in the informal sector. Therefore, majority of the working children in Bangladesh will not be protected by this policy.
2. The definition of child is another significant limitation of this policy. It defines child as a person not completed 14 years of age and adolescent who has completed 14 years but fall below 18 years. This is inconsistent with the UNCRC as well as The Children Act 2013 and Children Policy 2011.
3. The list of hazardous work for children is not attached with this policy as the list was determined long after this policy was formulated. Therefore, it is important to attach the list with the policy.
4. This policy set target for eliminating child labour, especially hazardous form of child labour by 2015. However, no significant progress has been made so far. Therefore, by now some of the provisions may have been outdated and needs revision.
5. The policy says the national and international organizations and donor agencies that are willing to work towards the elimination of child labour in Bangladesh should undertake and implement their respective programs and projects in line with the policy. However, no mechanism has been proposed to coordinate and monitor whether this is happening at the ground level or not. The Child Labour Unit was partly mandated for this task, which is completely non-functional at the moment.
6. The NCLEP did not propose sources of funds for the implementation of the policy, which resulted in non-implementation of the policy due to lack of financial resources.

Implementation status:

It is important to note that the National Plan of Action (NPA) on child labour was formulated in 2012 to implement the NCLEP 2010. Therefore, the implementation of the NCLEP fully depends on the implementation of the NPA.

As far as the implementation of the NPA is concern, no significant progress has been achieved so far after three years of its formulation. According to the MoLE, not a single strategic area of interventions has been addressed so far except formation of some committees. A 26 members National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) headed by the Minister of the MoLE established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. Only two months back Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council (DCLWC) and Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC) have been formed through a Government Order (GO). Responsibility of monitoring child labour at district level has been given to District Child Rights Monitoring Forum (DCRMF) already formed under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) few years back. However, members of these committees are yet to receive any formal orientation about their roles and responsibilities except one or two meetings organized at divisional level.

The MoLE has initiated a project called Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labour (CLEAR) jointly with International Labour Organization (ILO) supported by the United States Department of Labour (USDOL) to address two strategic areas of intervention of the NPA, namely awareness raising and strengthening capacity of the committees at local and national level. However, the project is yet to receive final approval from the Planning Ministry.

The MoLE has recently taken a very good initiative towards restructuring and reactivating the former Child Labour Unit (CLU). According to MoLE, a new Branch has been established under Women and Child Labour Section of MoLE to replace the CLU without making any changes in its Terms of Reference (ToR). This new Branch is headed by a Joint Secretary with one Deputy Secretary and one Senior Assistant Secretary. Budgetary allocation will be done from the ministry's regular budget and partly from the CLEAR project in order to strength the capacity of this new Branch as well as initiating awareness raising activities, website development etc.

With regard to the allocation of resources for implementing of the NPA, no specific budget has been allocated so far. According to MoLE, this is also a responsibility of many other ministries to develop programs with adequate budget for the implementation of the NPA. However, the coordination between MoLE and other responsible ministries is very weak. Now MoLE is planning to strengthen this coordination mechanism through NCLWC.

Recommendations:

23. The NCLEP 2010 need to be reviewed and amended to make it updated capturing some of the important issues, such as, age of the child should be made 18 years instead of putting two definitions (children and adolescents) to make it consistent with the UNCRC, ILO Convention No. 182 and National Laws (The Children Act 2013, The Children Policy 2011). The policy should also include the list of hazardous work for children determined by the Government as an annex. Therefore, initiative may be taken to start dialogue for the amendment of the NCLEP.
24. Initiative may be taken to strengthening the capacity of the newly established Branch replacing the CLU under the Ministry of Labour and Employment in order to ensure monitoring of the child labour situation as well as coordinating among projects and programs that are being implemented by various national and international development agencies.
25. On top of all, advocacy would be required to implement key provisions made in the NCLEP 2010 through the implementation of the NPA in order to prevent and eliminate all form of child labour with especial focus on hazardous and worst forms of child labour.
26. It has been observed that majority of the stakeholders and duty bearers are not fully aware about the NCLEP 2010 and NPA at different levels. Therefore, it may be good idea to make an initiative to widely disseminate the key provisions of the policy.

4.National Plan of Action on Child Labour

Background: A National Plan of Action (NPA) has been formulated to implement the National Child labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010. The NPA has focused on nine strategic areas of interventions highlighted in the NCLEP (See above). It has suggested specific interventions corresponding to the outputs under the strategic areas with specific roles and responsibilities of various government and non-government stakeholders at local and national level. The NPA also incorporated an indicative budget for its effective implementation.

Limitations of the NPA:

1. It is very difficult to identify limitations of any laws and policies without its implementation. The NPA was formulated in 2012 to implement the NCLEP 2010, however, nothing has been done so

far to implement this NPA. As mentioned above, many social and economic situations, including the labour market have been changed over the last five years and therefore, there may be a need to review both the NCLEP and NPA to make it relevant with the present time. For example, the budget proposed for various activities in the NPA may not be appropriate after five years. Number of working children and their vulnerabilities may also have changed after five years.

2. The NPA has indicated budget for each and every activities as well as proposed main responsible institutions to implement. However, no inter-ministerial mechanism has been set to get the required amount of budget by the responsible entities. It is not be wise to expect that these entities will proactively fulfil their responsibilities by their own funds.

Implementation status:

As far as the implementation of the NPA is concern, no significant progress has been achieved so far after three years of its formulation. According to the MoLE, not a single strategic area of interventions has been addressed so far except formation of some committees. A 26 members National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) headed by the Minister of the MoLE established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. Only two months back Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council (DCLWC) and Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC) have been formed through a Government Order (GO). Responsibility of monitoring child labour at district level has been given to District Child Rights Monitoring Forum (DCRMF) already formed under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) few years back. However, members of these committees are yet to receive any formal orientation about their roles and responsibilities except one or two meetings organized at divisional level.

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The MoLE has recently taken a very good initiative towards restructuring and reactivating the former Child Labour Unit (CLU). According to MoLE, a new Branch has been established under Women and Child Labour Section of MoLE to replace the CLU without making any changes in its Terms of Reference (ToR). This new Branch is headed by a Joint Secretary with one Deputy Secretary and one Senior Assistant Secretary. Budgetary allocation will be done from the ministry's regular budget and partly from the CLEAR project in order to strength the capacity of this new Branch as well as initiating awareness raising activities, website development etc.

With regard to the allocation of resources for implementing of the NPA, no specific budget has been allocated so far. According to MoLE, this is also a responsibility of many other ministries to develop programs with adequate budget for the implementation of the NPA. However, the coordination between MoLE and other responsible ministries is very weak. Now MoLE is planning to strengthen this coordination mechanism through NCLWF.

Recommendations:

27. In alignment with the revision of the NCLEP 2010, the NPA should also be reviewed and revised in order to make it relevant with the present time scenario. Therefore, the CSID in collaboration with other child rights NGOs and NGO networks may go for dialogue with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
28. The most significant difficulty in implementing the NPA was found lack of adequate resource allocation that was indicated in the NPA. Therefore, strong advocacy effort will be required with the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance for allocating adequate financial resources in the upcoming fiscal budget under the lead ministry for implementing the NPA as a matter of urgency.
29. Advocacy may also be initiated to make the inter-ministerial collaboration functional at a minimum level through strengthening NCLWC to making sure that all responsible ministries and departments set out in the NPA make their contribution effectively and efficiently. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, series of dialogue sessions may be organized that would be participated by focal persons of various ministries.

5.Labour Act 2013

Background: The Labour Act 2013 has been enacted by repealing the Labour Act 2006 following long pending demand created by the Trade Unions Organizations, ILO and other trade bodies. Chapter 3 of the Labour Act deals with the child labour related issues and no significant changes were made in the amended version expect couple of sentences (e.g. hazardous work for adolescent).

Provisions of the Act:

1. The Labour Act 2013 prohibits employment for “**children**” below the age of 14 years and hazardous work for “**adolescent**” below the age of 18 years.
2. This law allows children between 14 – 18 years for light work with health certificate from the appropriate authority.
3. The Labour Act also prohibits hazardous work for adolescents and asked the Government to produce list of hazardous work for adolescents time to time.

Limitations of the Labour Act:

1. The Labour Act 2013 is only applicable for the formal sector employees and employers. However, as mentioned earlier more than ninety percent of the children engaged in hazardous work are found in the informal sector. For example, more than four hundred thousand children (90% are girls) engaged in a single sector called domestic work, which is not yet recognized as formal employment. As a result, majority of the children in hazardous work will not be protected by the Labour Act.

2. Another limitation of the Labour Act is definition of child. The Labour Act divided children into two categories namely, child and adolescent. A person who has not completed 14 years is defined as child and person completed 14 years of age but below 18 years defined as adolescent. This is inconsistent with the UNCRC and other national legislations, such as, Children Act 2013, National Children Policy 2011.

Implementation status:

No Act can be applied in full swing without preparing the Rules. The designated committee under the MoLE is now drafting the Rules for the Labour Act 2013, which is expected to be finalized by April 2015.

One important achievement the MoLE has made in connection with the Labour Act is that a total of 160 new Labour Inspectors have been recruited last year and another 30 Inspectors will be recruited soon. Now the total number of Labour Inspectors in the country is around 200 and demand from MoLE was for 575. The newly recruited Labour Inspectors received basic orientation recently.

Recommendations:

30. There is an opportunity to initiate dialogue with the Ministry of Labour to amend the definition of child in consistent with other national laws, which define child as any person below the age of 18 years.
31. As mentioned earlier, the Labour Act is applicable only for the formal sector and thus a large number of working children engaged in the informal sector are not being protected by this Act. Therefore, dialogue may be organized with the relevant entities how to expand the coverage of Labour Act and NCLEP to address the problem of working children in the informal sector. This is a good time to start dialogue as the Rules are being drafted at the moment.
32. Initiative may also be taken to organize interactions/dialogue with the newly recruited Labour Inspectors to orient them on child labour related issues and encouraging them to make especial attempt while monitoring labour situation.

6.Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy – 2010 (draft)

Background: The Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy was drafted in 2010 following continuous advocacy and pressure by the child rights and human rights organizations with the view to protect the rights and welfare of a large number of child and adult domestic workers in the country. The domestic works are not recognized by any laws and policy of the country and as a result, they are often exposed to all forms of violence, abuse and exploitations in terms of wage, working hours and working conditions, food, rest and recreation and other facilities.

Main provisions of the draft policy as far as child domestic workers are concern:

1. The policy is applicable for allover Bangladesh
2. This policy will be applicable for domestic workers, employers and their family members, other relevant persons, organizations and members of the law enforcing agencies.

3. No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed for domestic work. However, in especial cases, children 12 years of age can be employed provided the work is not harmful for the child or it will not prevent him/her from getting education.
4. Child domestic workers should not be given any work that is heavy and dangerous compare to his/her age and ability.
5. There must be an agreement between the employer and the guardian of the adolescent domestic worker mentioning name, address, types of work, wage, working hour, rest and weekend, arrangement for getting education etc.

Limitations of the draft policy:

1. The most dangerous thing of this draft policy is that this policy allows children for domestic work. More alarming issue is the policy allows 12 years aged children for domestic work. This is beyond debate that child domestic work is one of the most hazardous works due to its nature and circumstance. When all the child rights and human rights organizations have raised their voices to ban child domestic work through incorporating this work in the list of hazardous work, but the draft policy allows them to do it. This is completely against the spirit of child rights and fully inconsistent with the Labour Act and National Child Labour Elimination Policy.
2. According to the Labour Act 2013 and NCLEP 2010, no child under 14 years of age should be employed in any occupations and children under the age of 18 years should not be employed for hazardous work. Therefore, the draft policy on the domestic workers rights and welfare contradicts with both these Law and policy. We all must resist finalizing this draft policy without necessary changes with regard to child domestic works.
3. At the same time, strong efforts should be made by the child rights organizations to incorporate child domestic workers in the list of hazardous work in order to end this debate.

Implementation status:

The draft policy is yet to be finalized by the appropriate authority. According to MoLE, the review committee almost completed their work and will submit to the Minister soon.

Recommendations:

33. The draft Domestic Workers' Welfare and Protect Policy 2010 should be revised immediately before it is finalized and adopted by the relevant authority in order to raise the age for domestic work up to 18 years, considering the fact that domestic work is one of the most hazardous work for children (although not included in the list of hazardous work) and children under 18 years are not supposed to be employed for any hazardous work.
34. The draft policy should be finalized and adopted soon after revising the draft policy. CSID may engage itself for both this issues taking forward.

7.List of Hazardous Work for Children

Background: The list of hazardous work for children has been determined by the government in March 2013 as a follow up to the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour.

The Government of Bangladesh ratified the ILO Convention in March 2001 and it took 12 years to come up with this list. However, a total of 38 works has been determined by the Government in consultation with all relevant key stakeholders at local and national level. A gazette notification was issued on 10 March 2013. According to the Labour Act 2013 and National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 no child/adolescent below the age of 18 years should be employed for hazardous work determined by the government.

Limitation of the list of hazardous work:

1. Despite continuous advocacy and lobbying by the child rights and human rights organizations throughout the year long consultation sessions, the government (Ministry of Labour and Employment) did not include child domestic work in the list of hazardous work. Some other works (e.g. waste picking) were also left out from the final list, however, this was an unanimous demand to include child domestic work in the list. Therefore, this list is still incomplete and needs to raise our strong voice to include this as early as possible, as there is a provision to review and update the list time to time.
2. Although this is not a limitation of the list, but important to mention that majority of the stakeholders, especially employers are not aware at all regarding the list of hazardous work due to lack of proper dissemination of the list. Therefore, it is highly important to disseminate this list widely.

Implementation status:

The list of hazardous work has not been disseminated among all stakeholders. As a result, majority of the stakeholders are not aware about this list. On the other hand, the number of Labour Inspectors is still inadequate compare to the size of labour market and labour force. Therefore, monitoring hazardous forms of work being undertaken by children may not get full attention by the Labour Inspectors. There is hardly any findings where the Labour Inspectors making visible action to find out whether children are engaged in the hazardous work determined by the Government.

Another critical issue in connection with the list of hazardous work is incorporating child domestic work in the list. The Government still hesitates to incorporate this most hazardous work in the list arguing that separate policy for domestic workers, including child domestic workers is being prepared. However, the draft Domestic Workers' Rights and Welfare Policy does not discourage child labour in domestic work.

Recommendations:

35. CSID along with other key stakeholders should take an immediate effort to incorporate child domestic work in the list of hazardous work. It was a great surprise for all child rights organizations not to find child domestic work in the list of hazardous work. Number of researches and studies revealed that child domestic workers are subject to all forms of abuse and exploitations and based on the criterion set in the ILO Convention No. 182 and NCLEP 2010 child domestic work is one of the most hazardous works.

36. Initiative may be taken to widely disseminate the list of hazardous work throughout the country as majority of the employers and duty bearers are totally unaware about this list.
37. Advocacy effort may be initiated to introduce community based child labour monitoring system by NGOs and other civil society members to supplement government inspection system.

8.Primary Education (Compulsory) Act 1990

Background: Bangladesh Government enacted this Act in 13 February 1990. This Act shall support of all children aged between 6-10 years to get admission only in primary education. The Act received the assent of the President and published in the official Gazette on 13 February 1990. By a subsequent Gazette notification on same date and the Act was made effective from 13 February 1990. The Act is officially known as 'Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990'.

Provisions of the Act:

1. Age of child: In the definition of Act in section 2 of says that unless there is anything repugnant in the context the 'child' means as any boy or girl between 6-10 years. In general a boy or girl of our country get admission into class one within age of 6 and complete class five within age of 10.
2. Permanent Dwelling: Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Act says that the guardian of any child dwelling permanently in the area can get his child admitted for the purpose of receiving primary education.
3. Section 6 of the Act says if any Committee fails to accomplish its duties under this Act, any of its members shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 Taka.
4. Under the same section the Act says if any guardian fails three times in a row to comply with an order given under section 5 (7), he shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 Taka.
5. In sub-section 4 of section 3 mentioned that 'In the areas where primary education shall be obligatory no person shall keep children engaged in such occupations as may prevent them from attending a primary education institute for the purpose of receiving primary education'.
6. For implementing this act and to co-ordinate, monitor and observe the progress of implementation of this act at the field level, Compulsory Primary Education Implementation Cell was created under the Ministry of Education in 1990. Subsequently the word 'Cell' was replaced by the word 'Unit'. Officials were posted in the financial year 1990-91 with the approval of the Ministry of Establishment and Finance; The Unit started preparatory activities for implementation of Compulsory Primary Education from January 1991 as a wing of the Ministry of Education.
7. Compulsory Primary Education Implementation Monitoring Unit is a unit under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Government of Bangladesh. Compulsory Primary Education

program has started initially in 64 Thanas on January 1, 1992 and subsequently all over the country on January 1, 1993

Limitations of the Act:

1. The Act covers only the permanent dwelling children to get admission in the primary education classes. It may be mentioned here that the Act is suitable for the rural areas as the most dwellers are permanent in the area. In the urban context it is difficult to cover children particularly who live in the slum or families who live in pavements do not have address and they move from one place to another. Many working children live in employers address, streets without parental care and support. These children are not covered and not clearly mentioned how they admit in primary education classes. Committees named 'obligatory primary education committee' under section 4 do not have any responsibility to cover the issues.
2. The Act made a provision that if any guardian fails three times in a row to comply with an order given under section 5 (7), he shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 Taka, which is very insignificant.
3. The Act made another punishment provision saying if any committee fails to accomplish its duties under this Act, any of its members shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 Taka, which is also very insignificant compare to present time situation. The Law was enacted in 1990 and needs to be amended to make it relevant with the present scenario.
4. No punishment mentioned in section 6 of the Act if a person prevents a child attending in school.
5. Finally, the Act does not mention anything about the children of vulnerable families and how to bring them school following any special effort. We know that child labour is directly linked with children's education. Ninety percent child labour related problems could be resolved through proper achieving the goal of the compulsory primary education. Therefore, it is important to make some form of linkage between compulsory primary education policy and reducing child labour.

Implementation status:

The main purpose of the Compulsory Primary Education Act was to bring all school age children into school. In that context the government has to do a lot to ensure education for all children. Although the government claimed that the enrolment rate in primary education is about 98 percent, however, there is always a debate on this figure, as a large number of children are found out of school in many parts of the country, especially in hard to reach areas. On the other hand, 25% children dropped out from school before completing grade three.

As mentioned above, the Act covers only the permanent dwelling children to get admission in the primary schools. Therefore, this Act is suitable for the rural areas as the most dwellers are permanent in the area. As a result, many urban poor children (street children, working children, slum children) perhaps left uncounted while determining the enrolment rate in primary schools.

Another important issue in connection with this Act is that there have been hardly any instances where the authority applied the punishment provisions for not complying with the Act either

guardian of the children or the responsible school authority or an employer who is restricting schooling of children.

Recommendations:

38. This Act needs to be amended in order to make it relevant with the present time.
39. Punishment for persons preventing a child attending school should be raised.
40. Punishment for guardians failing three times in a row to comply with an order given under section 5 (7) may be reconsidered. However, it is difficult to recommend raising the amount of fine for a poor family failing to comply with the order due to social and economical vulnerability.
41. There should be provision in the amended Act to make Teachers, SMC members and other key stakeholders accountable in failing to fulfil their responsibilities.
42. CSID in collaboration with others may start a healthy dialogue with the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education aiming at amending the Act.

9.National Education Policy, 2010

Background: Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education (MoE), the National Education Policy 2010 has been formulated for the first time in Bangladesh in order to ensure quality education for all children. The new education policy puts emphasis on hundred per cent enrolment and retention of students at primary and secondary levels. The most important feature of the new education policy is to extend compulsory primary education up to grade eight with scope for vocational education at primary level and inclusion of pre-school in all government primary schools.

Key principles of the Education Policy:

1. Removing barriers to education
2. Removing class denials
3. Ensuring parental choice
4. Instruction in own language
5. Child as a subject of right
6. Alternative arrangement for working children

Provisions of the policy as far as child labour are concern:

1. Under the objective and goal of education the Education Policy says " All socially and economically disadvantaged children, including street children will be brought under the education service".

2. Under the goal of pre-primary and primary education, the policy says “opportunity will be created to ensure quality education for all children irrespective of social and economic vulnerability, physical and mental limitations and geographical locations.
3. The policy says by 2010-11 cent percent children will be enrolled in primary education.
4. Measures will be taken to ensure equal opportunity for all children irrespective of their physical and mental disability and socio-economic conditions.
5. The duration of primary education will be eight years instead of five years.
6. School environment will be created in such a way that will attract children and method of education will be joyful and child friendly.
7. Stipend program will be introduced for children from poor families.
8. Mid day meal will be gradually introduced in all schools.
9. Hostel facility will be made available for children of the hard to reach areas.
10. Special measures will be taken, including free admission, free education materials, mid day meal and stipend for street children and other disadvantaged children in order to prevent them from dropped out.
11. Admission age will be expanded from 8 years to 14 years in case of non-formal education.

Limitations of the Education Policy in connection with working children:

1. The policy says all good things about the necessity of education and measures needs to be taken to provide education service to socially and economically vulnerable groups of children. However, there is no specific mechanism proposed in the policy as to how these will be implemented.
2. Education has not been considered as “Right”.
3. The policy was adopted without resource and road map.
4. Most of the provisions made in the education policy are highly ambitious compare to the existing infrastructure and other facilities available. For example, goal has been set for 100% enrollment in primary education by 2010-11. Now we are living in 2015 and we know how many school aged children are still out of school.
5. There is no mentioning in the policy what special efforts will be made to provide education to working children. Because, these children will require special attention.
6. It is highly important to remember that without achieving the goal of eliminating child labour, the goal of education for all will never be achieved. Therefore, there must be a link between these two efforts while formulating policies on education and child labour. Both prevention and elimination of child labour are equally important to ensure education for all children of the country.
7. Another limitation of the Education Policy that it does not propose any coordination mechanism among the ministries. Only the Education Ministry will not be able to implement this policy.

Implementation status:

The Government has already achieved some of the objectives of the National Education Policy that would include:

1. A 20 member Technical Committee has been formed to set up detailed implementation modalities of the Education Policy
2. Pre-primary education has been introduced in all primary schools.
3. One additional Teacher has been recruited to run the pre-primary section
4. Some schools have already started primary education up to grade six and in some schools up to grade seven.
5. ICT based education has been introduced in a good number of schools.
6. Teachers-students ratio has been improved in primary education. The current ratio is 46:1 against 60:1.
7. 40,000 new teachers have been recruited and training were provided to all these new teachers through creating double shifts in Primary Teacher Training Institute
8. Certificate in PTI has been changed to Diploma in PTI
9. Curriculum up to ten grade has been thoroughly reviewed and revised
10. National Skills Development Policy has been formulated
11. More than 7% of the education budget has been allocated for skill development training.
12. Although id-day meal has not started but school feeding program has been introduced in 83 Upazia as pilot basis.
13. Stipend programme for children from vulnerable families are on-going in all primary schools.

However, some of the major challenges in implementing the National Education Policy still remained. The most important challenge is enacting the right to education Act. Without the Act the Policy cannot be implemented. Bringing all out of school children in school is another major challenge, Financing education, ensuring quality of education and good governance in education are some other challenges in front of the government. The government's highest priority is access to education and quality of education is still in paper. Expanding compulsory primary education up to grade eight is also a big challenge for the government as it requires huge investment for building structures and other logistic support.

Recommendations:

43. Primary education should be considered as basic fundamental right, which is not guaranteed by the Constitution and not reflected in the Education Policy. Therefore, it is important to incorporate this provision in the Constitution as well as in the spirit of Education Policy.
44. There is a strong need to enact the Right to Education Act in order to implement the National Education Policy. A draft Act has been formulated, which should be finalized soon.
45. Specific provision for providing education to working and other vulnerable children should be included in the National Education Policy.

46. There should be a clear link between NCLEP 2010 and National Education Policy 2010.
47. Adequate budget should be allocated to implement the Technical and Vocational Education that has been set out in the Education Policy.
48. Adequate budget in the seventh five year plan should be allocated for full implementation of the Education Policy. The education sector got 11.68 percent of the total budget, which is equal to less than 2% of the GDP. The ideal allocation would be 20% of the total fiscal budget or 6% of the GDP. It is important to note that our education system is highly dependent on the development partners, which has seen a significant decline in the recent past. Therefore, the Government should increase its contribution from revenue budget.

10. Sixth Five Year Plan

The Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) included a specific section named “Children’s Advancement and Rights” under chapter – 9 (Reaching Out the poor and the Vulnerable Population) with the title “Participation, Social Inclusion and Empowerment”. In the background it has been recognized that although Bangladesh has made significant progress in the area of child rights promotion, the general situation of the children in Bangladesh needs to improve further since the survival and development of many Bangladeshi children is still threatened by malnutrition, diseases, poverty, illiteracy, abuse, exploitation and natural disaster.

Under the above-mentioned backdrop, the sixth five year plan made a clear vision regarding children’s advancement and rights through ensuring creation of ‘A World Fit for Children’. In order to achieve this vision number of goals was set that included:

1. Ensuring children’s rights and advancement through the implementation of government policies and legislations;
2. Providing health services the children need;
3. Ensuring access to food and nutrition children need;
4. Providing access to girls to education, training and development opportunities;
5. Ensuring access to urban poor children to early childhood development, education, sports and cultural activities;
6. Protecting children from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence;
7. Providing access to children particularly in urban and remote settings to clear water and sanitation and a healthy environment;
8. Ensuring participation of children in defining their needs, developing programs, implementing interventions and evaluating their success;
9. Ensuring support of duty bearer, parents and other caregivers on whom children have to depend; and
10. Ensuring widespread public support for survival and development of children.

Although all these goals were set to ensure overall advancement and rights of the Bangladeshi children, however, some of these goals (e.g. protecting children from all forms of abuse, exploitations and violence, ensuring children's rights and advancement through the implementation of policies and laws) were particularly meant for the wellbeing of the children engaged in labour, especially worst forms of labour.

In addition to these general goals, specific actions have been proposed to prevent and eliminate child labour, especially worst forms of child labour with specific focus on child domestic workers. With regard to the child labour, the sixth five year plan specifically mentioned that:

“Effective measures will be taken to reduce child labour, and eliminate worst forms of child labour with a particular focus on child domestic workers, migrants, refugees and other vulnerable groups. In that context, a policy for children in the formal sector focusing on those caught up in the worst forms of child labour will be formulated. Street children will be assisted in accessing their rights and protecting them from all forms of abuse and exploitations. Working children such as waste collectors, break breakers, auto-workshop workers and tempo helpers will have access to learning opportunities in formal and non-formal facilities”.

The sixth five year plan further elaborated by mentioning that *“The government of Bangladesh considers the elimination of child labour as one of its most important priorities for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of living standards of its people. Effective measures should be taken to eliminate child labour, especially its worst and hazardous forms, through the formulation and implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for implementing the National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010. Based on the priority areas set in the NCLEP the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) will take the coordinating and leading roles in the NPA formulation process. The NPA should determine specific strategic measures, indicators, timeframe and monitoring mechanism”.*

The sixth five year plan also made a provision to establish the National Child Labour Welfare Council at national and local level to oversee and monitor the child labour situation and to obilize financial resources for implementing the plan.

Commitment made in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the reality:

As mentioned above, number of goals was set in the Sixth Five Year Plan to ensure rights and advancement of children in general and child labour in particular. However, it is beyond debate that most of these goals have not been achieved during the implementation period of the five year plan which resulted in severe vulnerability of the disadvantaged children, including children engaged in hazardous work. Let us review the commitments made to reduce child labour and eliminated worst forms of child labour and real achievements.

1. Formulation and implementation of the NPA: As part of the commitment made in the sixth five year plan the NPA was formulated in 2012 to implement NCLEP 2010. However, no progress has been made so far in terms of implementation of the NPA. The NPA clearly stated nine strategic

areas with measurable indicators, roles and responsibilities of various ministries and an indicative budget. But no financial allocation was made to implement the NPA. Therefore, it can be easily conclude that the commitment and priority made in the sixth five year plan is still in paper.

2. Protecting the rights of the child domestic workers: Although the sixth five year plan did not make any provision to formulate specific laws/policies to protect the rights of the child domestic workers, however, it was mentioned that effective measures will be taken to reduce child labour, and eliminate worst forms of child labour with a particular focus on child domestic workers, migrants, refugees and other vulnerable groups. In that context, it is important to mention here that the government did not consider child domestic work as hazardous work at the time of determining the list of hazardous work for children in Bangladesh. Moreover, a policy (Domestic Workers' Rights and Welfare Policy) has been drafted in 2010, which is still waiting for final approval from the cabinet. As child domestic work falls under the informal sector they are not protected by any laws and policies of the country. Therefore, it can be said that the commitment made in the sixth five year plan to protect child domestic workers from abuse , exploitations and violence become a redundant exercise.
3. Establishment of the National Child Labour Welfare Council: The sixth five year plan made the commitment to establish a National Child Labour Welfare Council at national and local level to oversee the child labour situation and mobilizing resources to address child labour related problem. However, the 26 members National Child Labour Welfare Council headed by the Minister of the MoLE only established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. Moreover, a gazette notification has been issued to establish committee at Divisional and Upazila level, which is yet to be implemented.

Recommendations:

The country is now in the last year of the implementation of the sixth five year plan and planning for the seventh five year plan. It has been clearly observed that most of the commitment made in the sixth five year plan has not been fulfilled. Therefore, stakeholders dealing with child labour related issues should raise their voice for the followings:

49. Adequate amount of financial resources should be allocated in the upcoming national budget to implement the NPA. It is important to note that it should be clearly mentioned in the budget of the MoLE that this particular amount has been allocated for the NPA implementation. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to identify in the aggregated budget of the MoLE.
50. Specific provisions, including policy formulation and its proper implementation with adequate resource allocation should be made in the seventh five year plan to protect the rights of the working children, especially child domestic workers.
51. Specific measure should be taken to make the National Child Labour Welfare Council functional. Adequate resources should be allocated to implement the Terms of Reference of this council.

52. Special financial allocation should be made in the seventh five year plan to strengthen the newly established Branch under the MoLE to monitor and report child labour situation in the country.

Chapter – 4

Assessment of functionalities of parallel Government Bodies

1. National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010:

The National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010 did proposed for making committees at national, divisional, district and upazila level for its nine strategic areas of interventions. These are as follows:

National Level:

(i) National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) and its Responsibilities

The National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, 2010, section 15 clearly indicates that the Government of Bangladesh needs to establish a National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC). It will be treated as an apex body which will focus on convergence and coordination among different government agencies, NGOs, employers' and workers' associations, and experts involve in implementing programmes and projects for eliminating child labour.

The Council will act as a "Think-Tank" and prepare an analytical review of the situation of child labour in the country. It will advise the Government on necessary actions to be taken for successfully implementing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour and its National Plan of Action 2012-2016. It will conduct hearings and investigations and suggest remedies on adverse situations related to child labour. It will also ensure effective coordination between different agencies, both government and civil society organisations, and ensure that their activities are aligned with the objectives of elimination of child labour. The NCLWC will also create a mechanism for reporting on the performance of different related agencies at different level.

(ii) Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) will act as the Secretariat of NCLWC. Internally, MOLE will determine the delegation of authority to perform the monitoring activities of the decisions of the NCLWC.

Divisional level:

(i) Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council (DCLWC) will be chaired by the Divisional Commissioner with members from different government agencies, social partners, and concerned stakeholders of similar to the NCLWC at divisional level. DCLWC will coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Plan of Action at the divisional level. The DCLWC will regularly report on the progress and achievements of the NPA implementation at divisional level.

Key responsibilities of DCLWC:

- Coordinate, facilitate and monitor the implementation of NPA at divisional level.
- Suggest District Child Rights Monitoring Forum (DCRMF) for necessary action to implement the monitoring system in the district.

- Build linkages between DCLWC, DCRMF and Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC) by setting up online/electronic/email linkages; develop periodic reporting systems, collect and consolidate information to submit to NCLWC.
- Report to NCLWC on the information of child labour data collection and tracking systems for use in developing new policies, programmes, strategies and budget allocation on child labour.
- Maintain the Child Tracking System through strengthening existing helpline which can provide information on child labour from anywhere in the Division.
- Collect reports, books, research papers, short films on child labour issues and maintain a knowledge/resource centre.

(ii) Office of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factory and Establishment will act as the secretariat of the Divisional Child Labour Welfare Council. The Deputy Chief Inspector will be the Member Secretary of the DCLWC. The Deputy Chief Inspector's Office will implement the decisions of the DCLWC through coordination with other concerned stakeholders at divisional level.

District Level:

(i) District Child Rights Monitoring Forum (DCRMF) has already been established under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) to monitor and ensure the rights of children at the district level. This task force is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. All government agencies working on children's issues, civil society organisations, national and international development organisations, and employers' and workers' associations are members of the Forum. Child labour elimination is one of the objectives of this Forum. A liaison between the child labour monitoring system of the NPA and this Forum for protecting child rights will strengthen district level activities for protecting children from all sorts of vulnerabilities.

DCLWC will advise this Forum regarding child labour eliminating issues and activities. District Labour Inspection Officer will participate in this Forum and strengthen it with resources wherever needed and will report to DCLWC of the activities of the DCRMF.

Key responsibilities of DCRMF in addition on child labour:

- Coordinate, facilitate and monitor the implementation of NPA at district level.
- Establish Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC).
- Report to DCLWC on the information of child labour data collection and tracking systems for use in developing new policies, programmes, strategies and budget allocation on child labour.
- Conduct periodic surveys to understand the impacts of NPA activities on child labour in the district; prepare updated assessment reports and submit to DCLWC.

(ii) District Children Affairs Officer, who is acting as member secretary of the DCRMF, will also look after the implementation of the NPA at the district level. NCLWC will provide necessary resources to ensure the effective functioning of DCRMF and its secretariat.

Upazila Level:

(i) Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee will need to be established to monitor upazila level activities, ensure the rights of children and take necessary actions against violations of child rights at the upazila level. The NCLWC will establish a link with this committee and DCRMF to implement the monitoring and evaluation of child labour activities at the upazila level. The Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) will chair their respective upazila committees. Member of the committee will include the members of the DCRMF in the upazila offices, local employers' association, trade unions, local NGOs, NGO networks, and civil society organisations.

Key responsibilities of UCLMC:

- Coordinate, facilitate and monitor the implementation of NPA at Upazila level.
- Report to DCRMF on the information of child labour data collection and tracking systems for use in developing new policies, programmes, strategies and budget allocation on child labour.
- Manage child labour data in the child labour tracking system.

(ii) Upazila Women Affairs Officer will host the secretariat of the Upazila Child Labour Monitoring Committee (UCLMC). NCLWC will provide human and other resources to UCLMC and its secretariat to the effective functioning of UCLMC and its secretariat.

Functionality of the Committees under the NCLEP:

It has already been mentioned under the implementation status of the NCLEP through the implementation of the NPA that very little progress has been made so far by the Government to implement the NPA.

All the Committees, except the National Child Labour Welfare Council (NCLWC) have been formed only two months back. The NCLWC was established in February 2014 and this committee could not held their first meeting as of today. On the other hand, the members of these committees are yet to receive any formal orientation about their roles and responsibilities except one or two meetings organized at divisional level.

With regard to the CLU the MoLE has recently taken an initiative towards restructuring and reactivating the former Child Labour Unit (CLU). A new Branch has been established under Women and Child Labour Section of MoLE to replace the CLU without making any changes in its Terms of Reference (ToR). The new Branch will be financed by the regular budget of the MoLE.

Under the above mentioned backdrop, it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the committees formed at different levels. However, it is a genuine lack of commitment on the part of the Government (MoLE) for not being able to form these committees earlier and very importantly not to have the first meeting of the NCLWC as of today. Last but not the least, no specific budget has been allocated for

effective functioning of these committees. The CLEAR project is expected to provide logistic support to strengthen functionality of these committees and this project is yet to get final approval from the Planning Commission (ERD).

What makes these committees dysfunctional?

Following are the key reasons for taking too long to form the committees and dysfunctionality of those committees:

5. The child labour issue is yet to get required level of attention from the highest level of the government and therefore, this is not a priority for the government. In addition, there is no mechanism in place to make the government entities accountable and responsible for their non-responsiveness to a large number of working children in the country.
6. The civil society organizations have failed to create a strong demand at the ground level in order to put pressure on the policy-makers to prevent and eliminate child labour as a matter of urgency. Therefore, government have been reluctant to take appropriate measures to address this issue.
7. There is a lack of coordination and collaboration among the civil society organizations in terms of advocacy and lobbying with the relevant government agencies at local and national level, which resulted in weak advocacy towards implementation of the child labour related laws and policies. Often the NGOs are operating their projects and programs in isolation and doing tins and bits here and there. It could have been much stronger if NGOs had strong coordination among their activities.
8. Lack of required level of knowledge among the members of various structures and committees regarding the actual child labour situation and possible remedy in the country is another reason for non-functionality of the committees. Moreover, the members of the committees are not fully aware about their roles and responsibilities. As a result, they always hesitate to make concrete decision at their level.
9. There is always a tendency among the local level committees to become reluctant unless they are directed by their higher level authorities to carry out some specific assignments. In this case, we have found that the national level structure (NCLWC) has failed to carry out their responsibilities since its inception. As mentioned earlier, the NCLWC has been established almost a year ago and the members could not even meet for holding their first meeting. Under this circumstance, it is too ambitious to expect that the lower level committees will discharge their duties automatically. According to the ToR of the NCLWC, "The Council will act as a "Think-Tank" and prepare an analytical review of the situation of child labour in the country. It will advise the Government on necessary actions to be taken for successfully implementing the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour and its National Plan of Action 2012-2016. It will conduct hearings and investigations and suggest remedies on adverse situations related to child labour. It will also ensure effective coordination between different agencies, both government and civil society organisations, and ensure that their activities are aligned with the objectives of elimination of child labour. The NCLWC will also create a mechanism for reporting on the performance of different related agencies at different level". Therefore, it can be easily said that without activating the NCLWC the other committees will not move forward for discharging their duties and responsibilities.

Recommendations:

6. Strong efforts are required to activate the NCLWC as soon as possible. CSID along with other key actors and networks may organize a dialogue with the MoLE to discuss what prevented them to organize meeting of the NCLWC and carrying out their responsibilities. Based on the findings of this dialogue, series of individual and group dialogues and discussions with the members of the NCLWC may be organized to address difficulties they may have facing.
7. One special orientation program for the members of the NCLWC may be organized to orient them on their roles and responsibilities. It is to be noted that the NCLWC is consisted of members from different ministries and they all are not fully equipped with the child labour related problems in the country.
8. Initiative may be taken to mobilize community at the ground level and creating mass awareness regarding the negative effect of child labour and government's responsibility to address it in order to create pressure on the government.
9. Similar types of orientation programs may be organized for the members of other committees at Divisional, District and Upazila level.
10. One national seminar may be organized on the role and responsibilities of the NCLWC and other committees in order to wider disseminate the issues among various stakeholders through media.
11. Modalities may be explored in consultation with the MoLE in order to strengthening the newly established Branch in the MoLE replacing CLU. The members of the new Branch will also require basic training and orientation.
12. A monitoring mechanism may be established in collaboration with other partners/networks to regularly monitor and report on the effective functions of the committees formed under the NCLEP.

2.National Children Policy 2011

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) is responsible to coordinate, monitors and reports on the implementation of the National Children Policy as part of their monitoring implementation of the CRC. A separate Branch regarding children's affairs has been established in the MoWCA headed by a Deputy Secretary under the jurisdiction of a Joint Secretary.

The National Council for Women and Children Development (NCWCD) was formed as a high level policy and oversight body in February 2009 by merging the national Women Development Council and National Children Council headed by the Honorable Prime Minister in order to enhance coordination and increase effective use of limited resources. The Terms of Reference of the new committee includes (i) coordinating the policy making and development activities among various ministries, departments and organizations; (ii) formulating policy regarding legal rights, development and violence against women and children; and (iii) making appropriate decisions for implementing the initiatives that deal with the rights of the women and children. The National Children Policy 2011 says that the functions of the NCWCD will continue to ensure child rights and development.

The Children Policy also made a provision for appointing an Ombudsman for Children to monitor child rights related activities under national development programs as well as implementation of the UNCRC. However, the government is yet to appoint an Ombudsman for Children despite serious observation made by the UNCRC Committee.

The Children Policy also recommended to form CRC Focal Person Committee having one member and one alternative member (Deputy Secretary level) from each of the ministries. The role of the Focal Persons is to prepare and submit quarterly report to MoWCA on the progress made regarding implementation of the CRC. Accordingly, MoWCA formed the CRC Focal Person Committee under the Chairmanship of the Honorable State Minister for Women and Children Affairs and is represented by the relevant ministries and national and international NGOs involved in child rights related activities.

Functionality of the Committees under the Children Policy:

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) is solely responsible to coordinate, monitor and report on the implementation of the National Children Policy and a separate Branch has been established in the MoWCA headed by a Deputy Secretary under the jurisdiction of a Joint Secretary. However, it is important to note that the MoWCA is also responsible for the betterment of the women of the country. One single ministry has been delegated for more than two third of the population who needs especial attention. Under this circumstance, MoWCA became overloaded and not being able to look after the population they are responsible for in an effective manner. It is also important to note that MoWCA, in most occasions, is busy with women related issues and they have got less priority for children in their rules of business. One "separate branch" is not adequate at all to look after almost half of the population i.e. children. Therefore, it is easily understandable how effectively the separate branch in MoWCA can function for ensuring the rights of the children.

There has been a long pending demand for creating a separate Directorate for Children under MoWCA so that the child rights related issues are well planned and well managed. However, the government is yet to set up a Directorate for Children despite commitments made in several occasions at national and international level.

The National Council for Women and Children Development (NCWCD) also have failed to perform its duties and responsibilities in an effective manner. The NCWCD members hardly meet in a meeting to review progress of the child rights situation and coming up with appropriate policies to address the problems of children in the country. It has been found that the NCWCD members met only twice during the last three years time. It happens because the Honorable Prime Minister is the Head of this forum and it is always difficult to meet frequently when the Head of the State is the Chief of any forum as the Prime Minister cannot always make time for this.

The Focal Persons' Committee under MoWCA provides quarterly progress reports to MoWCA regarding the implementation of the CRC. However, all of the ministries do not submit these reports on a regular basis and quality of these reports are not up to the standard in terms of updated qualitative and quantitative information.

Focal Persons' Committee becomes relatively active when time comes to prepare any national level report to be submitted by the Government (e.g. State Party Periodic Report under the CRC). Besides, there are frequent changes in the committee as people are being transferred from one ministry to other

locations. As a result, ensuring effectiveness of this committee is always a big challenge. Orientating these persons is another challenge. There are always newcomers who do not have proper orientation on the roles and responsibilities of the Focal Persons.

What makes these committees dysfunctional?

3. We often advocate for forming inter-ministerial committees headed by the Honorable Prime Minister in order to make it more effective and stronger. However, in many occasions, it became counterproductive as the Honorable Prime Minister cannot always make time for this. This is one of the important reasons that made the NCWCD dysfunctional. Besides, when the Head of the State cannot make time the other members have no choice but to keep them silent due to the nature of bureaucracy.
4. The Focal Persons' Committee become less functional due to frequent changes in the representation and lack of knowledge on the overall child rights issue as well as lack of adequate clarity of role and responsibilities. Most of the members think that the MoWCA is fully responsible for all child rights related issues and therefore, others consider this as their additional responsibility and do not find it as a priority work. Moreover, MoWCA has failed to some extent to orient and motivate these Focal Persons due to the capacity of MoWCA and weak leadership to establish strong relationship with other ministries.
5. It has already been mentioned that the separate branch in MoWCA to deals with child rights issues does not have adequate capacity and resources to fulfil their given responsibility.

Recommendations:

13. Further advocacy with the MoWCA and Office of the Prime Minister would be required to establish a separate Directorate for Children and appointing an Ombudsman for Children. Reference can be made from the concluding observations made by the UNCRC Committee on 3rd and 4th state party report under the CRC. These two issues have not been discussed in recent times. Therefore, one especial national level workshop/seminar may be organized jointly with other networks to remind the government.
14. In order to make the NCWCD effectively functioning, discussion with the MoWCA may be an entry point. However, other ministries along with Office of the Prime Minister would be highly required. CSID is not recommended to spent time on this issue as the Children policy covers overall child rights issues of the country in which child labour is one of the tiny issue and it would require huge time to get any response. Rather, CSID may give strong focus on NCLWC to make it functional.
15. Dialogue may be initiated with MoWCA on how to strengthen the Focal Persons' Committee to report on child labour issues accurately and how effectively these reports can be utilized. However, again CSID is not strongly recommended to take up this issue as this is for the overall child rights situation of the country and it would be very difficult to make any especial attempt on working children only. Besides, MoLE is the responsible ministry to provide information on child labour situation on a regular basis. Therefore, CSID should mainly concentrate its advocacy efforts targeting MoLE.

Chapter – 5

Resource Pack

K'it'úBb Gi Rb'' Bmýngn

cäv b tkMvb t

1. **SukcY@kikg gy' eisj v` k P1B**
2. **iaŁtev ikikg MoŁev t` k**
iki t` i Rb'' nDK AvMgxi eisj v` k
3. **MpKtg@kikg AvajK hŁMi iki `vmŁZji mgZj''**
Avly, MpKtg@kikg cŁZtiva Kwi
4. **MpKtg@kikgŁK cŁvLub Kiab**
SukcY@kikg gy' eisj v` k Mob
5. **MpKtg@kikg, evovq iki vbhŁZb**
MpKtg@kikgŁK GLub ŪbvŪej ly

Bmý1 t RvZxq ikikg vbi mb bMvZ 2010 I RvZxq Kg@cwi KÍ bvi cY8½ ev`Í
evqb P1B | RvZxq Kg@cwi KÍ bv h_vh_ ev`évqŁbi Rb'' cŁqvRbxq
evŁRU eivÍ P1B |

Bmý2 t SukcY@kikg kŁgi Zvij K1q MpKtg@kikg I c_iki t` i K1RŁK
AŠZ f8 Kti AvvZvej Ł^Zvij K1U mŁkvab KiŁZ nŁe |

Bmý3 t Lmov MpKgr@mijŁv I Kj`vY bMvZgvj v 2010 Gi cŁqvRbxq mŁkvab
ceR `^ Z PevŠÍ KiŁZ nŁe |

Bmÿ4 t křg cłeřki břbZg eqm mřúıKř AvBGj I Kbřfbkb bs 138 I
MřKgxř i mřřřv řel qK AvBGj I Kbřfbkb bs 189 evsj vř`k
mi Kvi KZř Abřřři

**†cv÷vi, †Kvi, †ej †evll, †vde Pu, †gube e` b, i`vj x I Ab`vb` c†vi bvgj-K Kg†Pxi Rb`
g`†mR mgr**

mevi Rb` c†hvR`:

- 1/ S†Kc††ki k†g †ki †` i kvi xvi K, gvbvmK I `bvZK Db†††K evavM†`K†i | ZvB
S†Kcb††ki k†g c†Z†iva I †bim†b G†M†q Avm†y|
- 2/ S†Kcb††ki k†g †ki Av†Kvi †PZbvi c†i c††i | Avm†y, S†Kcb††ki k†g c†Z†iva I
†bim†b m†vg††RK Av†`vj b M†to Z†j |
- 3/ S†Kc††K†g i†ay†ki †` i Rb`B ††vZKvi K bq, Gi d†j †ki i c†i evi, mgrR I ivó^a
`† I `xN††gqv†` gvivZ†K ††vZi †kKvi nq|
- 4/ †ki k†g †`†ki gube m†ú` Db†††bi c†_ GK†U Ab`Zg ev†v| ZvB GL†b †ki k†g eÜ
Kiv c††qvRb|
- 5 | S†Kc†††ki k†g Avi bv, Avi bv|
- 6/ S†Kc†††ki k†g†K **†bv†**ej †y| †ki k†g e†Ü m††††M†Zv Ki " b|
- 7/ †ki k†g eÜ Ki†ev, m†y†i evsj v†`k M†to Z†††ev|
- 8/ †ki k†g m†y†i I m†y` R†vZ MV†b GK†U c††v† AŠZivq | †ki k†g e†Ü G†M†q
Avm†y|
- 9/ †ki k†gi Kivj M††m †_†K †ki †` i g†† Ki " b| m†y†i I m†y` †`k MV†b m†vqZv
Ki " b|
- 10/ S†Kc†††ki k†g †ki `vm†Z†i m†v†g†j | Avm†y, GL†b Zv c†Z†iva K†i |
- 11/ †ki k†g m†ú††K†Z AvBb I b†v†Z†g†j vi c†b††½ ev`Zev††b HK`ex nDb| Av†g††` i
m†v†††j Z c††Pó†vq †ki k†g c†Z†iva I †bim†b m††††|

- 12/ ʉki kʁ cŃZtiva I ʉbimtb `iKvi mʉʉʃj Z cŃPŃv| AvcʉbI Gi Ask nDb, ʉki
kʁ eŮ Ki " b|
- 13/ Avgiv ʉki kʁtK ŃbvŃ eʃj ʉQ| AvcʉbI ŃbvŃ ej ʃj| mŃ" RʉvZ MVtb kixK nDb|
- 14/ `ʉvi t`f Rb" ʉki kʁ thgb mZ", tZgʉb mZ" ʉki kʁgi Rb" `ʉvi `a| Avmʃj, ʉki kʁ
eŮ Kʃi `ʉvi `gŃ t`k Mʉv|
- 15/ ʉki kʁgKtK `qv bq,
eis ʉki kʁ eʃŮ GʉMʃq Avmʃj|
- 16/ cŃZʉU t`k tclgK bvMʉvi tKi KZŃ" ʉki t`i mʉgʉMŃ Dbʃtb mʉvqZv Kiv| Avmʃj,
ʉki kʁ eʃŮ tmv"Prv nB|
- 17/ ʉki kʁ i" Lʃev
GŮvB nDK Avgv t`i AsMxKvi
- 18/ RvZxq ʉki kʁ ʉbimb bʉvZ 2010 Abʃvqx 14 ermi eqʃmi bʃtP tKvb ʉki tK tKvb
ai tbi KvʃR ʉbtqvM t`qv hvʃe bv Ges 18 ermi eqʃmi bʃtP tKvb ʉki tK SʉKcŃ^Ń
KvʃR ʉbtqvM t`qv hvʃe bv|
- 19/ 14 ermi eqʃmi bʃtP tKvb ʉki tK KvʃR ʉbtqvM t`qv Ges 18 ermi eqʃmi bʃtP
tKvb ʉki tK SʉKcŃ^ŃKvʃR ʉbtqvM `vb AvBbZt `Ůbʃq| Avmʃj, Avgiv mevB AvBtbi
cŃZ kʃvkvj nB| ʉki kʁ cŃZtiva mʉvqZv Kvi |
- 20/ ʉki kʁgi ʃjʉZKvi K ʉ`K mʃú tK^ŃAvcbvi mʃPZbZv, ʉki Avakvi ev`Zevʃtb
Avcbvi AvKvslv Ges AvBtbi cŃZ kʃvkvj AvPibB cvʃi ʉki kʁ ʉbimb Ki tZ|

KvʃDʉbʉ :

- 1/ ʉki kʁ cŃZtiva I ʉbimtb `iKvi mʉʉʃj Z cŃPŃv| AvcʉbI Gi Ask nDb, ʉki
kʁ eŮ Ki " b|

- 2/ ʉki kʁ mʉúʉKZ AvBb I bʉʉZgvjvi cbʉ½ ev⁻Zevqʉb HK⁻ex nDb| Avgvʉ`i mʉʉʉj Z cʉPónq ʉki kʁ cʉZʉiva I ʉbimb mʉe|
- 3/ Avgiv ʉki kʁʉK ōbvŃ ej ʉQ| AvcbI ōbvŃ ej ʉj| mý⁻ RʉʉZ MVʉb kixK nDb|
- 4/ ʉki kʁ cʉZʉiva I ʉbimʉb eev-gv, ʉbʉqvMKvix, mgvRʉmex, AvBb cʉqvMKvix ms⁻v I bʉʉZ-ʉbaʉ Kʉʉ`i mgvb `ʉqZj| Avmʉ, ʉki kʁ ejŪ Avgiv mKʉj B `ʉqZʉvb nB|
- 5/ ʉki kʉgKʉK `qv bq,
eis ʉki kʁ ejŪ GʉMʉq Avmʉ|
- 6/ cʉZʉU t`k tʉgK bvMʉiʉKi KZe⁻ ʉkiʉ`i mʉgvMʉK Dbqʉb mʉvqZv Kiv| Avmʉ, ʉki kʁ ejŪ tʉv⁻Pvi nB|
- 7/ ʉkʉv MʉbB nDK ʉki i cʉvb KvR| ʉki i nʉʉZ eB-LvZv ʉ`b| ʉki kʁ ejŪ mʉʉhʉMZv Kiʉj|
- 8/ RvZxq ʉki kʁ ʉbimb bʉʉZ 2010 Abʉvqʉ 14 ermi eqʉmi bʉʉP tKvb ʉkiʉK tKvb aiʉbi KvʉR ʉbʉqvM t`qv hʉʉe bv Ges 18 ermi eqʉmi bʉʉP tKvb ʉkiʉK SʉKcʉ⁻ KvʉR ʉbʉqvM t`qv hʉʉe bv|
- 9/ 14 ermi eqʉmi bʉʉP tKvb ʉkiʉK KvʉR ʉbʉqvM t`qv Ges 18 ermi eqʉmi bʉʉP tKvb ʉkiʉK SʉKcʉ⁻KvʉR ʉbʉqvM `vb AvBbZt `Ūbʉq| Avmʉ, Avgiv mevB AvBʉbi cʉZ kʉvʉxj nB| ʉki kʁ cʉZʉivʉa mʉvqZv Kvi |
- 10/ ʉki kʉgi ʉʉZKvi K ʉ`K mʉúʉK⁻Avcbvi mʉPZbZv, ʉki AvʉKvi ev⁻Zevqʉb Avcbvi AvKvLv Ges AvBʉbi cʉZ kʉvʉxj AvPi bB cvʉi ʉki kʁ ʉbimb KiʉZ|
- 11/ ʉki kʁ cʉZʉiva I ʉbimʉb `wi `a cʉi evʉi ʉkiʉ`i Avcbvi-Avgvi-mKʉj i mʉvqZv cʉqvRb| Avgvʉ`i mʉgvb⁻ mʉvqZv GKʉU ʉki i mý⁻i fʉel `Z ʉbʉŪZ KiʉZ cvʉi |
- 12/ ʉki i nʉʉZ eB ʉ`e, ʉki kʁ gyʉ t`k Mʉʉev|

- 13/ kʰg ɯbʰqɯRZ ɯki i v gvi vZK gvbɯmK ɯechʰqi mʰgɯb nq Ges mgvR ɯeʰi vaX KvʰR Rɯoʰq cʰo | G aiʰbi cɯi ɯɯZʰZ Avgiv tʰKD ɯbi v c` bB | ZvB Avmʰy, ɯkiʰ iʰK kʰg bɯ cɯi ɯʰq ɯe` ɯj qgɯx Kɯi |
- 14/ ɯkʰɯv Mʰbʰbi AɯaKvi ɯki i RbʰMZ tgʰɯj K AɯaKvi | Avmʰy, ɯkiʰ iʰK ɯkʰɯv Mʰbʰbi mʰhɯM Kʰi t`B, ɯki kʰg gʰ eɯsj ɯʰk MVʰb AsMxKvi ve x nB |

ɯcZv - gvZv :

- 1/ Aɯcbvi ɯbʰRi mʰZvʰbi cʰZ hZɯvb nDb | mʰZvʰbʰK KvʰR bɯ cɯi ɯʰq ɯkʰɯvq ɯ` b |
- 2/ ɯki kʰg cʰZʰi va I ɯbi mʰb eɯeɯ-gv, ɯbʰqɯMKvi x, mgvRʰmex, AvBb cʰqɯMKvi x ms`v I bɯɯZ-ɯbaʰ Kʰi i mgvb` ɯqZj | Avmʰy, ɯki kʰg eʰU Avgiv mKʰj B` ɯqZɯvb nB |
- 3/ ɯki kʰg ɯkiʰ i ɯkʰɯvi AɯaKvi t`ʰK eɯAʰZ Kʰi | ZvB ɯkiʰ iʰK kʰg t`ʰK mɯiʰq Gʰb ɯe` ɯj qgɯx Kivi KvʰR AskMʰb Ki " b |
- 4/ ɯkʰɯv MʰbʰB nDK ɯki i cʰɯvb KvR | ɯki i nɯʰZ eB-LvZv ɯ` b | ɯki kʰg eʰU mnʰhɯMZv Ki ɯy |
- 5/ RvZiq ɯki kʰg ɯbi mb bɯɯZ 2010 Abʰɯvq x 14 ermi eqʰmi bɯʰP tʰKvb ɯkiʰK tʰKvb aiʰbi KvʰR ɯbʰqɯM t`qv hvʰe bɯ Ges 18 ermi eqʰmi bɯʰP tʰKvb ɯkiʰK SɯKcʰʰ KvʰR ɯbʰqɯM t`qv hvʰe bɯ |
- 6/ 14 ermi eqʰmi bɯʰP tʰKvb ɯkiʰK KvʰR ɯbʰqɯM t`qv Ges 18 ermi eqʰmi bɯʰP tʰKvb ɯkiʰK SɯKcʰʰ KvʰR ɯbʰqɯM `vb AvBbZt` ʰbɯq | Avmʰy, Avgiv mevB AvBʰbi cʰZ kʰvkvj nB | ɯki kʰg cʰZʰi vʰa mnvqZv Kɯi |
- 7/ ɯki kʰgi ʰɯZKvi K ɯ` K mʰuʰKʰ Avcbvi mʰPZbZv, ɯki AɯaKvi eɯ`Zevqʰb Aɯcbvi AvKvLv Ges AvBʰbi cʰZ kʰvkvj AvPi bB cɯʰi ɯki kʰg ɯbi mb KiʰZ |
- 8/ ɯki i nɯʰZ eB ɯ` e, ɯki kʰg gʰ t`k Moʰeɯ |

- 9/ k'g ¼tqMZR ¼ki iv gvivZK gvbmK uech'qi m'lyx nq Ges mgvR ue'ivax KvR R¼tq c'õ| G ai'bi cwi w'¼Z'Z Avgiv tKD ¼bivc` bB| ZvB Avmly, ¼ki'`i'K k'g bv cwiM'q ue`'ij qg'lyx Kwi |
- 10/ ¼k'q'v M'õ'bi AwaKvi ¼ki i RbMZ tg'ij K AwaKvi | Avmly, ¼ki'`i'K ¼k'q'v M'õ'bi m'þvM K'ti t`B, ¼ki k'g g'v' evsj v'`k MV'þb AsMxKvi ve'x nB|

¼tqMKvi x

- 1/ ¼ki k'gK'K`qv bq, eis ¼ki k'g e'Ü GwM'q Avmly|
- 2/ ¼ki k'g c'õZ'iva I ¼bim'þb ever-gv, ¼tqMKvi x, mgvR'tmex, AvBb c'õqvMKvi x ms`v I bwiZ-¼ba'f K'þ' i mgvb`¼qZij| Avmly, ¼ki k'g e'Ü Avgiv mK'þ' B`¼qZ'evb nB|
- 2/ Kvi Lubvi gvij K ¼nmv'þe Avcbvi`¼qZi i'þq'Q S¼Kc'Y'Kv'R ¼ki'`i ¼tqM bv Kiv| Avcwb m'þPZb nDb, Ab'þ' i I Drm¼qZ Ki`b|
- 3/ ¼ki k'g ¼ki'`i ¼k'q'vi AwaKvi t'þK ew'ÂZ K'ti | ZvB ¼ki'`i'K k'g t'þK mwi'q G'þb ue`'ij qg'lyx Kivi KvR AskM'õ'b Ki`b|
- 4/ ¼k'q'v M'õ'bB nDK ¼ki i c'õvb KvR| ¼ki i nv'þZ eB-LvZv w`b| ¼ki k'g e'Ü mn'þvMz'v Kily|
- 5/ RvZxq ¼ki k'g ¼bim'b bwiZ 2010 Ab'lvqx 14 ermi eq'tmi b'þP t'Kvb ¼ki'þK t'Kvb ai'þbi KvR ¼tqM t'qv hv'þe bv Ges 18 ermi eq'tmi b'þP t'Kvb ¼ki'þK S¼Kc'Y' KvR ¼tqM t'qv hv'þe bv|
- 6/ 14 ermi eq'tmi b'þP t'Kvb ¼ki'þK KvR ¼tqM t'qv Ges 18 ermi eq'tmi b'þP t'Kvb ¼ki'þK S¼Kc'Y'Kv'R ¼tqM `vb AvBbZt`Übxq| Avmly, Avgiv mevB AvB'þbi c'õZ k'v'xj nB| ¼ki k'g c'õZ'iv'ta mnvqZv Kwi |

- 7/ ıki kđgi ƒıZKvi K ı K mđúıK©Avcbvi mđPZbZv, ıki AıaKvi evˉZevqtb
Avcbvi AvKıvLv Ges AvBđbi cđZ kđıvkxj AvPi bB cvđi ıki kđ ıbimb KiđZ |
- 8/ Avcıb Rvđbb ıK? 14 ermi eqđmi bđP ıkiđ`iđK ıđq Kır Kivđbv Ges 18 ermi
eqđmi bđP ıkiđ`i ıđq SıKcY©Kır Kivđbv AvBbZ `Übxq? Avıly, AvBđbi cđZ
kđıvkxj nB |
- 9/ ıki kđ cđZđiva I ıbimđb `ıı`đcvi evđi i ıkiđ`i Avcbvi-Avgvi-mKđji mnıqZv
cđqvRb | Avgvđ`i mnıgvb` mnıqZv GKıU ıki i mııi fıel`Z ıbıđZ KiđZ cvđi |
- 10/ Avcıb ıK Avcbvi mđZvbđK ıđq SıKcY©Kır Kivđeb? Zvntđ Ađb`i mđZvbđK
đKb SıKcY©Kır ıbđqvM ıđ`Qb? ıeđeđKi KivđQ cđkæKi “ b | ıki kđ eđÜ GıMđq
Avıly |
- 11/ kđg ıbđqvıRZ ıki iv gvıvZK gvıııK ıechđqi mđđııb nq Ges mgıvR ıeđivax KırR
Rıođq cđo | G aıđbi cııı`ıZđZ Avgıv đKD ıbıvc` bB | ZvB Avıly, ıkiđ`iđK
kđg bv cııMđq ıe`ıj qđđıx Kııı |
- 12/ ıKƒıv Mđđbi AıaKvi ıki i RbMZ tgđıj K AıaKvi | Avıly, ıkiđ`iđK ıKƒıv Mđđbi
mđđııM Kđi đ`B, ıki kđ gđ evsj vđ`k MVđb AsMıKvııe× nB |
- 13/ MđKđgđki kđg ıkiđ`i Rb`AZ`đıec`RbK | MđKđgđki ıbđqvıM cıııvı Ki ab
|

ıKƒıK/ıe`ıj q :

- 1/ ıki kđ ıkiđ`i ıKƒıvı AıaKvi đđK eııÂZ Kđi | ZvB ıkiđ`iđK kđ đđK mıııđq
Gđb ıe`ıj qđđıx Kıvı KırR AskMđb Ki “ b |
- 2/ ıKƒıv Mđđb nDK ıki i cđvb Kır | ıki i nıđZ eB-LıZv ı b | ıki kđ eđÜ
mđđııMZv Kiđy |

- 3/ ʷki i nɪʒ eB ʷe, ʷki kɔ̃ gɔ̃ t`k Moʒeɪ |
- 4/ ʷkʲɪv Mõʒbi AʷaKvi ʷki i RbʷMZ tgʷij K AʷaKvi | Aʷmɫy, ʷkiʒ`iʒK ʷkʲɪv Mõʒbi mʒhʷM Kʒi t`B, ʷki kɔ̃ gɔ̃ eʷsj vʒ`k MVʒb AsMxKvi ve× nB |
- 5/ kɔ̃Rʷe ʷkiʒ`i ʷe`vj qgɫx Kivi cʰPóvq mʒhʷMZv Kiab | Zvʒ`i ʷeʒkɪ Pʷn`vi cʰZ bRi ʷb |

AʷBY cʰqʷMKvi x msmõv :

- 1/ ʷki kɔ̃ cʰZʒiva I ʷbi mʒb eʷeʷ-gv, ʷbʒqʷMKvi x, mgʷRʒmex, AʷBb cʰqʷMKvi x ms`v I bʷʷZ-ʷbaʒ Kʒ`i mgʷb`ʷiqZj | Aʷmɫy, ʷki kɔ̃ eʒÜ Aʷgʷiv mKʒj B`ʷiqZʷeʷb nB |
- 2/ 14 ermi eqʒmi bʒʒP tKʷb ʷkiʒK KʷʒR ʷbʒqʷM t`qv Ges 18 ermi eqʒmi bʒʒP tKʷb ʷkiʒK SʷKcʷKʷʒR ʷbʒqʷM `vb AʷBbZt`Übʷx | Aʷmɫy, Aʷgʷiv meʷB AʷBʒbi cʰZ kʷvʷxj nB | ʷki kɔ̃ cʰZʒivʒa mʷvqZv Kʷi |
- 3/ RʷZʷxq ʷki kɔ̃ ʷbi mb bʷʷZ 2010 Abʒʷvqʷ 14 ermi eqʒmi bʒʒP tKʷb ʷkiʒK tKʷb aʒʒbi KʷʒR ʷbʒqʷM t`qv hʷʒe bv Ges 18 ermi eqʒmi bʒʒP tKʷb ʷkiʒK SʷKcʷKʷʒR KʷʒR ʷbʒqʷM t`qv hʷʒe bv |
- 4/ ʷki kɔ̃ eʒÜ PʷB ʷki AʷaKvi ʷelqK mKj AʷBb I bʷʷZgʷj vi h_vh_ eʷZevqʷb |
- 5/ ʷki kɔ̃ ʷelqK AʷBb mgʒʒi h_vh_ cʰqʷM I eʷ`evqʒb mʷvqZv Kiab |

miKvi :

- 1/ `ʷiʒ`ʒ Rb` ʷki kɔ̃ thgb mZ`, tZgʷb mZ` ʷki kɔ̃ Rb` `ʷi`ʒ | Aʷmɫy, ʷki kɔ̃ eÜ Kʒi `ʷi`gɔ̃ t`k Mʷo |
- 2/ Amʷvq I `ʷi`ʒ cʷi eʒʒi Rb` miKvi x ʷeʒkɪ mʷvqZv ʷki kɔ̃ eʒÜ GKʷ Kʷhʒi c`ʒʒc |

3/ *iki kg eÜ PVB iki AnaKvi el qK mKj AvBb I bxyzgvj vi h_vh_ ev⁻Zevqb |*

4/ *bxyz AvtQ, AvBb AvtQ*

`i Kvi evtRU eiví |

ZteB nte iki kg eÜ

5/ *mi Kvi AvtQ iki i mvt_*

Zte tKb iki iv ktg?

6/ *RvZxq iki kg ubi mb bxyz 2010 I RvZxq Kg[©]mi Kí bvi cY[®]½ ev⁻I*

evqtb Ri aix c` t]c Mhb Ki ab |

7/ *RvZxq Kg[©]mi Kí bvi h_vh_ ev⁻evqtb Rb[®] c[®]qvRbxq evtRU eiví ir b |*

8/ *S[®]KcY[®]iki ktgi Zvij Kvq M[®]Ktg[®]iki kg I c_iki t`i KvRtK AšZ*

f[®] Kti AbiZvej t[®]Zvij KviU mstkvab Ki ab |

9/ *Lmov M[®]Kg[®]mi j[®]iv I Kj iy bxyzgvj v 2010 Gi c[®]qvRbxq mstkvab*

ce[®] `[®] Z PevšI Ki ab |

10/ *ktg c[®]etki b[®]bZg eqm m[®]ú[®]K[®] AvBGj I Kbtfbkb bs 138 I*

M[®]Kg[®] i mi j[®]iv el qK AvBGj I Kbtfbkb bs 189 Ab[®]iv I Ki ab |

†Uvj wFkb Abšv†bi Rb“ Av†j vP“ vEl qmgH

- 1/ evsj v†`tk mmeR ũki kšg cwi w`wZ I Kibxq
- 2/ ũki kšg vEl qK AvBb I Zvi cŃqvM
- 3/ RvZxq Kg©cwi Kí bv I Gi ev`Zevq†bi P`v†j Ä
- 4/ ũki kšg `hKi†b ev†RU eiví I ev`ZeZv
- 5/ ũki kšg I mBg cÂevm Rk cwi Kí bv
- 6/ MhK†g©ki kšg I SñKc†©ki k†gi Zvij Kv
- 7/ ũki kšg I `vvi `a` hKiY
- 8/ ũki kšg I eva`Zvgj-K cŃ_ugK ũk¶v
- 9/ ũki kšg I ũki AvAkví

cŃZweZ Av†j vPK e„t

- 1/ miiPe/hMamiiPe, kšg I Kgms`vb gšb†j q
- 2/ miiPe/hMamiiPe, gv†j v I ũki vEl qK gšb†j q|
- 3/ miiPe/hMamiiPe, cŃ_ugK I MYñk¶v vEl qK gš†j q
- 4/ miiPe/hMamiiPe, AvBb gš†j q
- 5/ miiPe/hMamiiPe, mgvRKj `vY gš†j q
- 6/ ũki kšg v†q KvR Ki†Q Ggb RvZxq/AvšZRñZK temi Kvi x Dbq†b ms`vi cŃZvbwa
- 7/ cŃZvbwa, RvZxq gvbevaKvi K†gkb
- 8/ cŃZvbwa evsj v†`k ũki AvAkví t†v†vg I Ab`vb`tbUI qvK©
- 9/ cŃZvbwa, v†GmAvBw†/ I qv† ©wFkb
- 10/ ũki AvAkví vEl qK AvBbx v†k†I Á

c_bWUK ^Zixi Rb" w̄ P AvDUj vBb

- GKIU cwi eri (gr-ever I `B ũki mšZvb) evsj vř`tki `wi `ª cmoZ GKIU AÂj t_řK XvKvq Avřm| Mõtġ Kgms`řbi Afrře cwi eri ũ Kvrři mÜřtb ġjZt XvKv knři Avřm| Mõtġ _vKv Ae`řq Zř`i mšZřtbiv `řj řj Lvcov KiřZř|
- XvKvq Avmv cwi eri ũ cwi ũPZ GKRřbi ġva`řġ GKIU ew`ZřZ Avkř tbq|
- cwi ũPZ ġvbyũi ġva`řġB GB cwi evři i cř" I m`m" ũi. v Pvj řbvi Kvr tbq| ġũj v Ařb"i emořZ Kvr řbq|
- Afrřei Kvrřb Ges mřhvM bv _vKvq řQřj mšZvbũřK ew`Zi cvřki GKIU Kvi Lvbrq Kvrř j ũMřq ř`q|
- Kvi Lvbrvi ġũj K řQřj ũřK AřbK Křoi Kvr Ki vq| K_vq K_vq Mũj -Mj vR Kři |
- řQřj ũ me ġġ ġb Lvivc Kři _vřK| ever-ġv ZřřK mšZbv ř`q GB eřj th Kvr ũkLřZ cvi řj Avi řKvb Kó _vKře bv|
- ũki kř ũbřq Kvr Kři ġġ GKIU ġbũRI ũi ġv Kġx`řQřj ũřK SřKcř`Kvrř KgřZ Ae`řq mbr³ Kři |
- řQřj ũi ever-ġvřK Abřiva Kři ZřřK thb SřKcř`Kvrř t_řK cř`ũũvi Kři ġbũRI ũi cwi Pũj Z `řj řřZ`Kři ř`q|
- ever-ġv ũKQřv mřřZ nřj I Kvi Lvbrvi ġũj K řQřj ũřK QvořZ Přq bv|
- GKũ`b řQřj ũ řġũkřb Kvr Ki řZ ũMřq eo ai řbi `Nřbvi mřřřb nq|
- Kvi Lvbrvi ġũj K řQřj ũřK nřmcrZřj ũbřq ħřq| řmLvřb Zvi Wvb nřZ řKřU řdj řZ nq|
- Kvi Lvbrvi ġũj K ġġġ vi řřq řQřj ũi ever-ġvi mřř_ Avřcvl -ġřġřsmvi řPóv Kři |

- Gi gta" iki kg etivax mvgvRK KvgvU NUbvU RvbZ cvti | Zviv gvij KtK AvBtbi fq t`Lvq|
- iki kg etivax mvgvRK KvgvU I `vbxq iki AvvKvi velqK GbvRI Ōi Dcv`vZtZ gvij K Zvi Acivtai Rb" ¶gv cŌ`bv Kti | Ges fvel`tZ Avi tKvb iki tK G ai tbi Kv tR vbtqvM Kitebv etj gvtj Kv t`q|
- tQtj vU i ever-gv Zvt`i fj eStZ tcti AbtkvPbv Kti Ges Ab`vb" ever-gvi Df`itk" etj tKD thb Zvt`i mšZvbt`i SvKcY©Kv tR bv t`q|
- GbvRI Ōi Kgp mKtj i Df`itk" SvKcY©iki ktgi Lvivc w`K m`ú tK e³e" t`q|
- `vbxq KvgDvbvU i m`m`iv cŌZÁv Kti Zviv Zvt`i GjvKvq tKvb iki tK SvKcY© Kv tR vbtqvRZ n tZ t`te bv| me iki tK ve`vj tq cvvrbvi `vqZj Mhb Kti | GfvteB GKvU `NvUvri gta" w`tq ever-gv - vbtqvMKZv©m tPZb nb| `vbxq KvgDvbvU i m`m`iv I Zvt`i `vqZj cvj tb AvxKvive x nb|

ৱজ দাঁজ U

০SৱকcYৱiki kৱ gৱ evsj ৱ`k PৱB০

Aৱcৱb Rৱfbb ৱK?

- evsj ৱ`tk ৱiki kৱ, ৱetkl Kti SৱkCYৱiki kৱ GKৱU Ab`Zg cৱৱb mgm`v|
- AৱbgৱmbK 74 j ৱ ৱiki tKৱb bv tKৱb A_ৱৱৱZK KgৱৱfUi mৱfZ RৱৱZ|
- 32 j ৱ ৱiki RৱৱeKৱ ৱbeৱni Rb` kৱgK ৱnmৱte KৱR Kti |
- 13 j ৱ ৱiki AZ`šZ SৱkCYৱKৱfR ৱbtfৱৱRZ i tfqQ|
- Gi evBti I Pৱi j ৱ ৱiৱaK ৱiki MৱKtgP gtfZৱ GKৱU gৱiৱZK SৱkCYৱKৱfR ৱbtfৱৱRZ i tfqQ|
- KtfqK j ৱ ৱiki AbৱbgৱmbK MৱtgৱM kৱgK, evm-tUfৱúv tnj cৱi I c_ ৱiki ৱnmৱte SৱkCYৱ tckvq ৱbtfৱৱRZ i tfqQ|

cৱiৱi evৱi K A_ৱৱৱZK `ৱi `a; eq`f`i Kgৱis`ৱbi Afৱte, mৱariY I Kৱi Mৱi cৱkৱfbi mৱhৱfMi Afৱe, ৱcZৱ-gৱZৱ-ৱbtfৱMkৱix I mৱgৱfRi bৱbv `Zti gৱbtfMi mtfPZbZৱi Afৱe Ges mtefciৱi, ৱiki kৱ mৱúৱKZ AৱBti KৱhRi cৱqৱfMi Afৱte j ৱ j ৱ ৱiki Aí eqfm ৱe`vj tfq hৱl qৱi cৱi etfZ`ktfq ৱbtfৱৱRZ ntf`Q| Gme ৱiki iv` ৱbK Mto 14 NৱUৱ KৱR Kti | Zৱf`i Mo eqm 12 ermi | `xN`mgqe`vcx KৱfRi cৱkvcৱk Zৱiৱ cৱZubqZ bৱbv ai`bi kৱixi K, gৱbৱmK I thšb ৱbhfZti ৱkKৱi ntf`Q| ৱiki অধিকারের সব ধরনের সুযোগ থেকে বঞ্চিত হয়ে এসব শিশুরা ক্রমশই অন্ধকারের দিকে ধাবিত হচ্ছে।

Aৱgৱf`i Kibৱqt

- Aৱcৱb ৱiki i eৱev-gৱ ৱnmৱte Aৱcbৱi mšZৱbtfK KৱfR bv cৱMtfq ৱe`vj tfq cৱৱb| `f mgtqi mৱgৱb` mৱeavi K_v bv tfte tj Lৱcov Kৱi mৱhৱM`Zix Kti Aৱcbৱi mšZৱbti mৱi fৱel`Z ৱbৱĐZ Ki “ b|

- Avciub GKRB ubtqumKvix unmvte th KvR Avcbvi mšZibf`i w`tq KivfZ Pvb bv, tm KvfR Ab`
 iki f`i ubtqum w`teb bv| SdkcY©KvR ukky`i ubtqum `vb eÜ Ki`b| iki f`i mvariY I
 Kvi Mio uk¶v Mh`bi mthvM Kfi w`b|
- Avciub GKRB weteKevb mgvR tmeK unmvte Avcbvi GjuKvi iki f`i myi fvel`Z ubuÖZ
 Kivi Rb` iki kğ eÜ GmMtg Avmly| Avcbvi GjuKvi iki iv w`vj tğ hvf`Q ukbv Zvi tLvR
 Lei vbb| iki kğgi tbwZevPK w`K m`ufK©GjuKvi mevBfK mPZb Kfi GKwU migvMRK
 Avf`vj b Mto Zğly|
- Avciub GKRB RbcÖZibwa unmvte Avcbvi ubepbx GKvj vi iki f`i Dbqtb `vqZevb nDb| iki
 kğ eÜ KvhRi figKv cvj b Ki`b|
- `vbxq miKvfi cÖZibwa unmvte Avcbvi GjuKvi iki kğ eÜ miKvfi AvBb I bwx
 mWKfvte cÖqvMi Rb` mnvqZv Ki`b|
- Avciub GKRB mste`bkxj QvI, uk¶K, mvsew`K, AvBbRwe, agvq tbZv unmvte iki f`i Rb`
 GKwU myi mgvR wvbgf`b mnvqZv Ki`b| iki kğ eÜ Avcbvi migvMRK I fckvMZ `vqZ;
 cvj b Ki`b|
- miKvi iki f`i metPtq eo AwffveK| Avgiv Rvnb evsjv`k miKvi iki kğ cÖZiva I
 ubqmfb cÖZÁve×| BwZgta`B miKvi AfbK, tju AvBb I bwxZgvjv cÖqb Kfi tQ| miKvfi
 Kv tQ Avgiv`i `vex w`gvb AvBb I bwxZgvjvi mWK ev`Zevqtb gva`tg iki kğ gğ
 evsjv`k Movi `cæv`Zevqb Kfi Avcbv`i cÖZkÖ wZ ciY Ki`b|

evsjv`k iki kğ, wtkl Kfi SdkcY`iki kğ cÖZiva I ubimb GKK tKvb e`w³ ev cÖZv`bi c¶¶
 m`e bq| ZvB Avmly, Avgiv Avgiv`i ubR ubR RvqMv t`fK mnthvMZvi nvZ evmoq t`B| Mto Zğj
 iki kğ gğ evsjv`k|