

The Eighth Periodic Report of Bangladesh

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ANNEX A: RELEVANT INSTRUMENTS RATIFIED

- [Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989](#)
Signed and ratified 1990
Reservations
Article 14, paragraph 1
Article 21 applies subject to the existing laws and practices in Bangladesh
- [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement children in armed conflict 2000](#)
Signed and ratified in 2000
Declaration
Article 3(2) minimum age for recruitment into armed forces
- [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography 2000](#)
Signed and ratified in 2000
- [Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages 1964](#)
Acceded in 1998
Reservations
[Article 1: Consent to marriage](#)
[Article 2: Minimum age for marriage](#)
- [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006](#)
Signed and ratified in 2007
- [ILO Convention no. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999](#)
Ratified in 2001
- [ILO Convention no.138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment 1973](#)
- [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979](#)
Acceded in 1984
Declaration
The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of article 2, [...] as they conflict with *Sharia* law based on Holy Quran and Sunna.
- [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1999](#)
Signed and Ratified in 2000
Declaration
The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh declares in accordance with Article 10 (1) thereof, that it would not undertake the obligations arising out of Articles 8 and 9 of the said Optional Protocol.
- [Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1953](#)
Acceded in 1998
Reservations
Article 3: Consonance with Constitution
Article 9: Consent of disputing parties
- [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination \(ICERD\) 1966](#)
Acceded in 1979
- [Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984](#)
Acceded in 1998
Declaration
The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will apply article 14 para 1 in consonance with the existing laws and legislation in the country.

- [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966](#)
Acceded in 2000
Reservation
 Article 14: Equality before court and tribunal and due process rights.
- [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966](#)
Acceded in 1998
 Bangladesh interprets the self-determination clause in Article 1 as applying in the historical context of colonialism. It also reserves the right to interpret the labour rights in Articles 7 and 8 and the non-discrimination clauses of Articles 2 and 3 within the context of its constitution and domestic law.
- [International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 1973](#)
Acceded in 1985
- [Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1949](#)
Acceded in 1998
Declaration
 Article IX: For the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties to the dispute will be required in each case.
- [International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families](#)
Ratified in 2011

ANNEX B: RELATED ACTS, PLANS AND POLICIES - 2009-2014

ACTS OF 2014

1.	The Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%AA&id=1151
2.	A draft Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2014 has been developed.

ACTS OF 2013

3.	পিতা-মাতার ভরণ-পোষণ আইন, ২০১৩ (Maintenance of Parents Livelihood Act, 2013) http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_all_sections.php?id=1132
4.	Bangladesh Water Act 2013 , http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A9&id=1114
5.	Overseas Employment and Migration Act http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A9&id=1131
6.	Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Rules 2013
7.	Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013 http://asianparliamentarians.mfasia.org/phocadownload/resources/policies/bangladesh%20overseas%20employment%20and%20migrants%20act%202013%20_english_.pdf
8.	National Children Act 2013 http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A9&id=1119

ACTS OF 2012

9.	Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1086
10.	Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1094
11.	Workers of Public Industries for the Production of Goods (Service Condition) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1099
12.	Disaster Management Act, 2012 The Disaster Management Act, 2012 http://www.ddm.gov.bd/pdf/diastermanagementact%202012.pdf
13.	Hindu Marriage Registration Act, 2012, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1105
14.	The Disaster Management Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1103 http://www.ddm.gov.bd/pdf/diastermanagementact%202012.pdf
15.	The Pornography Control Act 2012. http://www.oijj.org/en/docs/general/control-of-pornography-act-2012
16.	Banglabandhu Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Academy Act 2012 http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A8&id=1093

ACTS OF 2011

17.	Disclosure of Public Interest Related Information (Protection) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A7&id=1072
18.	Vagrancy and Distress People (Rehabilitation) Act, 2011 http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%AA%E0%A7%A7&id=1078

ACTS OF 2010

19.	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, http://phrplanbd.org/attachments/article/42/DV%20Act_Engling%20Translation%20%28unofficial%29.pdf
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20.	EPZ Labour Welfare Association and Industrial relations Act file:///C:/Users/admin/Downloads/The%20EPZ%20Workers'%20Welfare%20Association%20and%20Industrial%20Relations%20Act,%202010_Translation%20in%20English.pdf
21.	Labour Welfare Association and Industrial Relations Act, http://www.clcbd.org/document/622.html
22.	National Acid Crime Prevention Act (Amended) Act http://bolobhi.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Acid-Control-and-Acid-Crime-Prevention-Act-2010.pdf

ACTS OF 2009

23.	Citizenship (amendment) Act, 2009 http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/print_sections_all.php?id=242
24.	Voter List Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1005
25.	Right to Information Act, http://www.moi.gov.bd/RTI/RTI_English.pdf
26.	Consumer Rights Preservation Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1014
27.	National Human Rights Commission Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1023
28.	Local Government (Pourashva) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1024
29.	Mobile Court Act, 2009, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1025
30.	Local Government (City Corporation) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1026
31.	Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?act_name=&vol=%E0%A7%A9%E0%A7%AF&id=1027

Policies

1. Draft National Environment Policy 2013
2. Industrial Policy 2010, <http://www.moind.gov.bd/site/view/policies>
3. Health Policy 2011
http://www.mohfw.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=92&lang=en
4. Information and Communication Technology Policy 2009
(http://www.cabinet.gov.bd/file_upload/news_events/en_382.pdf)
5. Integrated Policy of Initial Care and Development of the Children 2013
6. National Agriculture Policy 2010
(http://www.moa.gov.bd/policy/Draft%20Agri_Policy_English.pdf)
7. National Broadcasting Policy 2013
8. National Child Labour Elimination Policy (NCLEP) 2010
9. National Children Policy 2011
<http://www.mowca.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/National-Child-Policy-2011.pdf>
10. National Education Policy 2010
http://www.moedu.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=338&Itemid=416
11. National Labour Policy 2012
http://www.mole.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=443&Itemid=522
12. National Skill Development Policy 2011
http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-dhaka/documents/publication/wcms_113958.pdf
13. National Water Policy
<http://www.mowr.gov.bd/images/pdf/National%20Water%20Policy%20%28English%29.pdf>)
14. Women Development Policy 2011
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/52431073/National-Women-Development-Policy-2011-Bangladesh>
15. Guidelines for Participatory Water Management
http://books.google.com.bd/books/about/Guidelines_for_Participatory_Water_Manag.html?id=CxIAA_AAYAAJ&redir_esc=y

Plans

16. Sixth Five Year Plan 2011-2015, (<http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/sixth-five-year-plan/>)
17. Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, (BCCSAP) 2009
18. Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) 2013
19. National Disaster Management Plan 2010-2015
http://www.dmr.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=305&Itemid=236
20. National Action Plan for Women's Development 2013
21. National Plan of Action for Combating Human trafficking 2012-2014
<http://actbd.org/doc/NPA%20FINAL%20DRAFT%2026-01.pdf>
22. National Plan of Action to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children 2013-2025
23. Disaster Management Plan (2008-2015).
http://www.preventionweb.net/files/9472_NationalPlanforDisastermanagement.pdf
24. Perspective Plan 2010-21
<http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Perspective-Plan-of-Bangladesh.pdf>

ANNEX C: DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES AND WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT

The Government envisaged its development perspectives through the Vision 21 and planned to operationalize it through the Perspective Plan (2010-2021).

Vision 2021

The Vision 2021 is the declaration of the current Government, which has been incorporated in the Perspective Plan and is implemented through two medium term (five year) development plans. The first one spans over FY11-15. Along with higher per capita income, Vision 2021 lays down a development scenario where citizens will have a higher standard of living, will be better educated, will face better social justice, will have a more equitable socio-economic environment, and the sustainability of development will be ensured through better protection from climate change and natural disasters. The associated political environment will be based on democratic principles with emphasis on human rights, freedom of expression, rule of law, equality of citizens irrespective of race, religion and creed, and equality of opportunities. The Bangladesh economy will be managed within the framework of a market economy with appropriate government interventions to correct market distortions, to ensure equality of opportunities, and to ensure equity and social justice for all. It also commits for ensuring equal right and access for women to the state and social space; amendment of laws which discriminate against women; and ensuring 100 seats in the Parliament reserved for women for direct election.

The Government recognizes that in a market economy like Bangladesh where the bulk of the economy is privately owned and managed, the role of planning is essentially indicative and strategic in nature. A key focus of the Plans are therefore, on strategies, policies and institutions to help guide the private sector in helping Bangladesh achieve the goals set in Vision 2021. For ensuring a proper balance between providing incentives to private sector and instituting regulatory policies for safeguarding public interests is a major guiding principle of the policy and institutional framework of the Sixth and the upcoming Seventh plan. Similarly, the balance between private and public spending, especially in regard to the investment programs in the plans receive major attention. The Plans also uphold the women's rights as incorporated in Vision 2021.

The Perspective Plan

The Perspective Plan, 2010-2021 gives broad directions of the development perspective in light of the Vision 2021. The development perspective envisaged to achieving a progressive nation with food and energy security, reduction of poverty and a low level of unemployment. It also included great strides in human development including health and nutrition, effective population control, progress in all levels of education, primary, secondary and tertiary in addition to commendable improvement in science and technology, along with great achievement in ICT. Infrastructure development including transport and connectivity and simultaneous fulfillment of economic, social, civil and political rights of women was also envisaged. Strong links between economic growth, expansion of employment opportunities, reduction of poverty, expansion of democracy and empowerment, consolidation of cultural identity and protection of environment for the next generation.

The Perspective Plan envisaged achieving the development goals through a set of structural, social, human and physical action, which are:

- building a secular tolerant liberal progressive democratic state;
- promoting good governance and curbing corruption;
- promoting sustainable human development;
- instituting a prudent macroeconomic policy mix;
- promoting a favourable industrializations and trade policy regime;
- addressing globalization and regional cooperation challenges;
- ensuring adequate supply of electricity and fuel;
- achieving food security;
- making available adequate infrastructure;
- pursuing environmental friendly development; and
- building a digital Bangladesh.

Some of the objectives in specific terms are:

- eliminate illiteracy by 2014;
- attain hundred per cent enrolment in the 12th class by 2021 with gender parity addressing the dropout problem at the primary and secondary levels;
- reduce unemployment rate to 15 per cent by 2021;
- reduce poverty to about 14 per cent and bring down the number of poor people to about 25 million in 2021;

- emphasize energy availability to provide per capita energy consumption of about 600 kwh;
- raise per capita income to about \$2000 by 2021;
- all the historical monuments/mass graves of martyred war veterans will be preserved, conserved and restored by 2021; and
- strengthen information technology to establish a digital Bangladesh.

The Plan envisaged women's advancement through promoting education of women; direct election for women members of parliament and other local government bodies; combating abuses against women and children, especially those in domestic work; expanding the safety net programmes for the female-headed households along with appropriate skill training; making drudgery saving technology available; providing micro credit for sustainable self reliance; and supporting coping strategies against climate change and in disaster.

Sixth Five Year Plan and Gender Mainstreaming

The current Five Year Plan is the sixth in the series of development plans in Bangladesh starting in 1973. Women's needs and interest have been considered in development plans to ensure gender equality. The SFYP upholds the spirit of the Vision 2021 and MDGs. It puts forward the gender agenda with emphasis in gender mainstreaming through integration into planning and budgeting. This has been reflected through the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF) that considers gender concerns in budget preparation process to minimize the gaps through Gender Responsive Planning (GRP) and Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). The SFYP focuses on establishing the overall rights of women, achieve gender equality and empower women, and include women in the mainstream of development activities. The vision for women's advancement and rights of the Sixth Five Year Plan is to create a society where men and women will have equal opportunities and will enjoy all fundamental rights on an equal basis. To achieve this vision, the mission is to ensure women's advancement and rights in activities of all sectors of the economy.

Accordingly, establishing equal opportunities for women in all sections of the society with an objective of integrating them into social and economic sphere is a major strategic element underlying the SFYP. The SFYP strategy embeds the critical role of women in nation building and thus ensures that their needs, rights, entitlements and contributions are appropriately reflected in the SFYP document. The human development and social protection strategies underlying the SFYP will place particular emphasis on gender aspects of development. It is also recognized that women are a heterogeneous groups such that their situations, deprivations, and needs vary according to their locations within various communities, religions, and regions. Women frequently experience poverty differently, have different poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by development interventions. Thus, along with promoting rights and entitlements of women, the SFYP envisages to cater to all these differential and specific requirements while planning development interventions. In addressing gender based discrimination, the SFYP follows a two-pronged approach. Firstly, integrating gender into all sectoral interventions and secondly, removing all policy and social biases against women with a view to ensuring gender equality as enshrined in the National Constitution.

SFYP strategy to address gender issues: The main strategy and policy initiatives to improve the economic political and social inclusion and empowerment of women in SFYP included:

- Policy and legal framework
- Productive employment
- Enabling environment
- Eliminating female health and education disparities
- Priority to women in social protection programs
- Political empowerment and participation
- Addressing violence against women (VAW)
- Gender mainstreaming
- Institutional strengthening
- Integrating gender issues in planning and budgetary processes
- Strengthening female participation in economic decision making
- Addressing ethnic dimension of women
- Promoting public image of women
- Disability and gender issues.

National Policies and Strategies for Gender Mainstreaming and Upholding Women's Rights

After signing Beijing PFA in 1995, Bangladesh was one of the first countries adopting NPWA in 1997 and the National Action Plan (NPA) in 1998, reflecting its staunch commitment as a State Party to the regional and international agreements. National Policy for Women's Advancement (NPWA) was adopted through a wide consultative process with stakeholders and in the light of the CEDAW, BPFA, and the Constitution of

Bangladesh. While activities and programs were underway in conformity with NPWA 1997, the Policy was subsequently revised in 2004 and in 2008. As per the election commitment, the Government updated the Women's Development Policy (WDP) in 2011 and the National Action Plan (NAP) 2013 was approved for the implementation of the WDP.

Objectives of the WDP: The WDP aims at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women by empowering them to become equal partners in development. The development objectives for women's empowerment are to:

- establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the constitution of Bangladesh;
- ensure security and safety of women in all areas of state, social and family life;
- ensure the socio-economic, political, administrative and legal empowerment;
- establish human rights of women;
- ensure full and equal participation of women in the mainstream socioeconomic development;
- bring up women as educated and skilled human resources;
- free the women from the curse of poverty;
- remove existing male-female disparities;
- give appropriate recognition to women's contribution in socio-economic areas;
- eliminate all forms of abuse of women and girl child;
- eliminate discrimination to women and female children;
- establish gender equality in politics, administration, other areas of activity, socio-economic activity, education, culture, sports and in all areas of family life;
- innovate and import technology favoring the interest of women and prohibit anti-women technologies;
- ensure taking appropriate steps to ensure sound health and nutrition of the women;
- ensure priority of women in provision for proper shelter and housing;
- arrange rehabilitation of the women affected in natural calamities and armed conflicts;
- extend overall assistance to ensure rights of the disabled women and women belonging to the smaller ethnic groups;
- arrange safety of the widow, aged, guardianless, abandoned, unmarried and childless women;
- reflect gender perspective in the mass media including positive image of the women and female children;
- assist in flowering of talented, genius women of their creative potentials;
- provide necessary support services for development of women; and
- provide overall assistance in ensuring the growth of women entrepreneurs.

Strategies of the Government on Women Empowerment: The Government has taken strategies under WDP for women empowerment as follows:

- ensuring human rights and fundamental freedom of women;
- development of girl child;
- elimination of all forms of abuse against women;
- addressing situation of women in armed conflict;
- education and training;
- sports and culture;
- ensuring active role of women and their equal rights in all the national economic activity;
- poverty elimination of women;
- economic empowerment of women;
- employment of women; and
- making gender responsive budget and gender disaggregated database.

ANNEX D: ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AFFAIRS (MOWCA) 2010-2014

The Liberation War and independence in 1971 has created a new era for the women of Bangladesh. Women's development has been significant through implementation of specific policies and interventions over the decades. The Government implements programmes through the Department of Women Affairs (DWA) in 64 districts and 426 upazilas. Jatiya Mohila Sangstha (JMS) operates in 64 districts and 50 upazilas and initiatives are also underway through Bangladesh Shishu Academy (BSA) for the development of children. An account of activities of MoWCA is given below:

a) Social Safety-Net Programme for Ultra Poor Women

- Maternity allowance for nutrition of the poor mother and children- during FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14, a total 365 thousand 5 hundred 80 poor pregnant mothers were provided with a monthly allowance for 24 months for 2 cycles. In the FY 2014-15 the number of beneficiaries is 2, 20,000.
- Under Lactating Mother Support Fund, 163 thousand 4 hundred and 2 poor mothers were provided support from the FY 2010-11 to FY 2013-14 for 24 month in two cycles. In FY 2013-14, a total of 85,802 poor mothers and in FY 2014-15 a total of 10 million women are supported.
- The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme supports poor women in 64 Districts, 486 Upazilas and 4,525 Unions. During FY 2009-10 to 2013-2014, a total of 2.25 million destitute women were provided with food and training.
- Through Women Volunteer Welfare Parishod, grants were given to 3,525 registered women organizations registered under DWA in the FY 2013-14.
- A total of 80,000 ultra-poor beneficiaries, of whom 50,000 are women of 22 upazillas are provided with income generating skills training through Food and Livelihood Security Program (FLS).

b) Training Activities:

- Accommodation facilities have been increased from 100 to 200 through expansion of Shaheed Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Training Academy, Gazipur.
- In every two months, 32 residential and 48 nonresidential trainees receive training from Training for Disadvantaged Women on Readymade Garment (RMG) project.
- The Women Training Centres (WTC) of DWA in 64 districts provide training on 10 trade skills. Until June 2014, a total 42,000 women received training on the basis of local needs.
- Free training on tailoring science is being provided by the 64 district and 50 upazila branch of JMS to unemployed women for their self-employment.
- JMS offers 4 month long specialized modern trade through 30 district branches with a target of training to 9,000 women each year.
- JMS provided computer training to 18,109 educated unemployed women of 30 districts and the project is expanded to 64 districts with a target of training is 19,200 persons.
- Total 3,606 persons received residential different skills training at 7 different training institutions of MOWCA.
- JMS implements the "Urban-based Marginal Women Development Project" providing technical and vocational training to the poor, unemployed and destitute women. A display and sales centre has been established. It provides training through 46 training centers.
- Development of Women Entrepreneurs in Economic Empowerment Project provides skills to women entrepreneurs and support for the marketing of their products. Since July 2010, 7,750 women entrepreneurs were provided with training.

c) Formulating Laws and Policies:

MoWCA has led formulation and approval of the following Acts, Policies and Plans.

- National Women Development Policy 2011 for ensuring women empowerment.
- National Children Policy 2011.

- Child Primary Care and Development Policy 2013.
- Extension of maternity leave for the working women to six months from four months with salary.
- Constitutional amendment for increasing the number of reserved seats for women in the National Parliament from 45 to 50.
- Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 and Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules, 2013.
- The Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act, 2014.
- National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children (2013-2025).

d) Activities to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children:

Multi-Sectoral Programme on Violence Against Women is in its 3rd phase, which will continue until June 2016. The major activities of the project include:

- Eight One-Stop Crisis Centre (OCC) have been established to provide all require services from one place for the women and children victims of violence. The OCCs organize monthly former clients meeting.
- Forty One-Stop Crisis Cell at district Sadar hospitals and twenty One-Stop Crisis Cells at upazila health complexes to serve the women and children victim of violence.
- A DNA laboratory has been established at Dhaka Medical College Campus.
- Nine divisional DNA screening laboratories were established in 2011 to provide support to women and children victims of violence.
- National Trauma Counseling Centre provides psychosocial counseling support to the women and children victims of violence.
- A national database on violence against women and children has been established.
- National Helpline Centre was established in 2012 to support women and children victims of violence.
- Public awareness campaign is an on-going activity to achieve positive attitude towards women.
- To implement the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, a National Centre on Gender Based Violence has been established.
- Five office-cum-shelter homes at divisional towns are being established by DWA to provide shelter and legal support for women.
- JMS runs a Violence Against Women Cell to provide free legal aid and two women lawyers are included in the panel of the National Legal Aid Organization and providing free legal aid to the poor, shelterless and destitute in 64 districts and 50 upazilas.

e) Activities for the Children:

BSA operates cultural activities and National Children Competition; observation of National Children Day on 17th March and the Child Right Week; seasonal competitions; pre-primary education for the poor children; education on child health, nutrition, protection of environment and tree planting; special measures for girl children; publication of books, encyclopedia, and magazine for children and about children; film making, pleasure fair, science fair and study tour for children; library; and children museum. Children of BSA received 164 prizes including 17 gold, 12 crests, 117 silver, 25 bronze, 32 certificates by participating in the international children art completion in different countries. Publication department of BSA published 750 publications and 454 children magazines. 56 children related films were developed.

Under the Enabling Environment for Child Right (EECR) project, funds are provided to support the street children, children engages at risk work, school drop outs and retarded children for their welfare and development. The major activities of this project are:

- **Cash Transfer Programme:** In FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 already 13,373 orphans, poor and helpless children were supported.

- **Stipend Distribution: Targets** 15,000 adolescent boys and girls (age 14-18) to provide one time grant. Total 6,355 persons received stipend during FY 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.
- **Social Norm Change Workshops** are held to stop child marriage, child labor and corporal punishment.
- **Child Friendly Center:** Total 2000 (1800 temporary and 200 permanent) Child Friendly Centres will be established in 20 districts of which 37 are under construction and 10 play grounds have been established. Two child friendly centres are being temporarily operated.
- **Construction Bangladesh Shishu Academy Complex:** Six district branches of BSA will be constructed shortly.
- **Other important programme and activities:**

- Establishment of Child and Women Cardiac Unit in The National Heart Foundation Hospital is underway as a joint initiative of MOWCA and the National Heart Foundation Hospital to support 150 indoor patients and to serve 250-300 outdoor patients daily.
- Women and Children Diabetic, Endocrine Metabolic Hospital, a 100 beds specialized hospital for ensuring health services to the women and children, was established jointly by MOWCA and Bangladesh Diabetic Association in Dhaka city.
- Under 379 adolescent clubs with 11,370 adolescent girls and boys in all unions of 44 upazilas of 7 districts adolescents have been organized to make the adolescents aware on social issues like sexual harassment, dowry, reproductive health issues and given life skill training.
- To promote the marketing of the products of grass roots women a sales and shopping centre named 'Joyeeta' was established at the Rapa Plaza of Dhaka city.
- Eight working women hostels are operated throughout the country of which 3 are in Dhaka and JMS operates a working women hostel in its head office.
- A residential hostel for the garments workers is under construction to provide low cost residential facility to 836 women garment workers in Ashulia.
- Working Women Hostel Cum Training Centre is under construction in Nalitabari upazila to train 200 women annually.
- A total of 64 day care centres are operated by the government to support working mothers.
- JMS's Info Apaa project of empowerment of women trained women to ensure access and to relate women in the world of information technology.
- DWA distributed 7,985 foot driven sewing machines among poor and destitute women.
- Advancement and Promoting Women Rights Project is being operated in 35 upazilas of Sylhet, Cox'sbazar, Jamalpur, Patuakhali districts.
- A 50 bedded diabetic, Endocrine and Metabolic Hospital for the women and children diabetic patient of women is being constructed in Dhaka city.

f) Digitalization:

- In line with the Government's vision of e-governance and digital Bangladesh Programme and to implement vision 2021 the ministry and its agencies have opened their own websites. www.mowca.gov.bd is the website of MOWCA, www.dwa.gov.bd is of DWA, www.jms.gov.bd is of JMS, www.shishuacademy.com.bd of BSA and www.mspvaw.gov.bd is of the Multi-Sectoral Programme on Violence Against Women.

g) Observance of Important Days

Important days, the 8 March, International Women Day; the 17 March, Birthday of the Father of the Nation Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and National Children Day; the 15 August National Mourning Day; the 19 October, Breast Cancer Day; the 9 December, Begum Rokeya Day; the 28 May, Breast Feeding Day; the 21 February, International Mother Language and Martyrs Day; and the September 30, Girl Child Day are observed.

h) Allocation for MOWCA during the year 2010 to 2015

The allocation for MOWCA in the national budget has increased over time but the allocation is not sufficient to effectively implement its mandates.

Annual Budget of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs 2010-2014**(Tk. in Crore)**

Year	Total Allocation	Poverty Reduction (%)	Women Development (%)
2010-11	1194.14	1083.00 (90.69%)	873.00 (73.11%)
2011-12	1237.76	1101.29 (88.97%)	979.19 (79.11%)
2012-13	1333.77	1142.62 (85.67%)	1115.73 (83.65%)
2013-14	1427.91	1259.95 (88.24%)	1247.13 (87.34%)
2014-15	1580.64	1338.38 (84.67%)	1253.74 (79.32%)

Source: MOWCA Budget Section**I) International meetings organized in Bangladesh**

- The 10th Commonwealth Women Ministers Conference held on 17-18 June 2014
- The Seventh South Asian Ministerial Conference held on 3-5 October 2010
- The Seventh Meeting of Commonwealth Gender Plan of Action Monitoring Group held on 8th December 2010
- The Girl Summit 2014 27th October 2014.

ANNEX E: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1: Allocation on Gender in National Budget

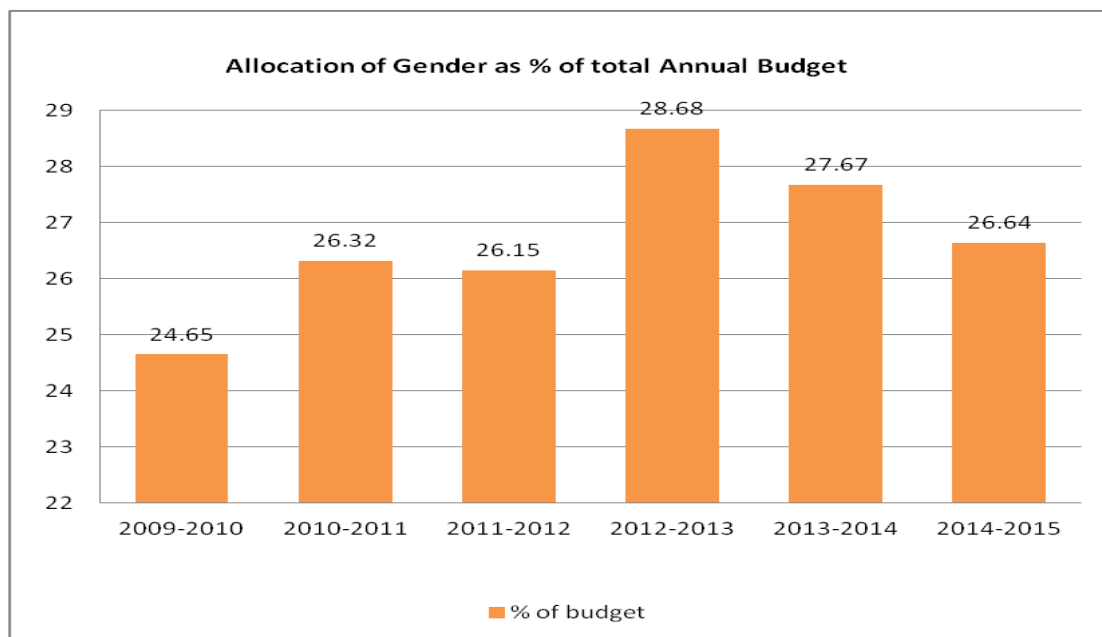


Table 1: Percentage of Women Who Took Legal Action by Places of Legal Action, According to Perpetrator & Locality

Place Where violence incident were reported for Legal Action	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %
Police Station/Thana	22.36	22.11	14.56	20.23	55.25	30.02
Union Parishad	22.43	24.14	22.90	27.31	20.49	10.83
Government Organizations	1.18	1.74	1.31	1.94	0.91	0.91
Village Court	17.61	29.22	19.03	30.37	11.64	24.40
Court	29.47	14.36	34.31	10.50	9.01	30.55
NGO/Others	7.05	8.42	8.08	9.65	2.73	3.30
No. of Respondents	426343	211479	344677	170817	81666	40662

Source: BBS VAW Survey 2011: 38

Table 2: Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing) Related Cases, 2011-July 2014

Year/ Month	Complaint received	Action taken based on Complaints							Total No of Accused	No of Arrested	Punishment		Comments
		Locally Dismissed Cases	No of Cases	No of GD	Situation of Present Cases						Sentence of imprisonment (person)	Fine (Person)	
					Under Investigation	Complaint	Prosecution	Final Report					
2011	767	204	182	339	165	12	269	7	969	621	241	51	
2012	624	261	140	223	125	14	215	1	579	400	156	39	Adjourned GD-08
2013	570	198	194	162	172	20	154	3	543	345	121	61	Punishment by 13 mobile Courts in different term
2014	274	84	111	69	105	4	48	48	279	175	47	11	
Total	2235	747	627	793	567	50	686	686	2370	1541	565	162	

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 3: Women Oppression Related Cases, 2010-July 2014

Year	Oppression for Dowry	Acid Throw- ing	Women Abduction	Rape	Death by Rape	Injured by Rape	Killing	Injured	Women Oppression by other ways	Total no of Women Oppression	Total no of Accusers	No of Accused arrested	No of Abducted Women	No of Abducted Women Rescued	Women Abduction Cases		No of Punished Cases	No of Punished Accusers	No of Released Cases	No of Released Accusers
															Total no of Accusers	No of Accused arrested				
2010	5331	97	3391	3328	25	14	176	120	3768	16250	46240	6177	3391	1761	11449	1601	98	154	937	2107
2011	7079	88	4109	3638	28	9	280	139	4528	19898	61272	9236	4250	2316	14346	2233	423	526	3769	8717
2012	6704	98	4001	3648	20	16	252	132	4551	19422	63735	11676	4001	2369	13781	2551	624	870	7115	16256
2013	5716	71	4272	3622	23	5	236	183	3968	18096	55230	10099	4392	2407	14039	2677	654	982	6891	16005
2014	3673	28	2470	2075	16	3	177	113	2335	10890	32585	5671	2471	1376	8986	1573	359	537	4592	10944
Total	64604	1855	38614	46264	291	271	2045	1467	58191	213602	637201	97280	38876	21917	139264	24611	2331	3307	24270	56292

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 4: Children Oppression Related Cases, 2010-July 2014

Year	Children Abduction	Child Rape	Killing by Rape	Injured by Rape	Killing of Children	Children Injured	Children Under Ransom	Child Oppression in other Ways	Total No of Child Oppression Cases	Total No of Accused	No of Accused Arrested	No of Abducted Children	No of Abducted Children Rescued	No of Children under ransom	No of Ransomed children Rescued	No of Punished Cases	No of Punished Accused	No released Cases	No Accused Released
2010	670	396	11	5	6	13	12	487	1600	4256	809	670	295	9	134	5	8	26	89
2011	692	506	7	1	1	10	13	489	1719	4546	943	701	349	12	77	0	0	8	32
2012	633	443	17	4	3	12	43	473	1628	4071	994	512	250	29	18	3	7	11	42
2013	597	466	16	8	10	15	31	386	1529	3745	975	579	339	39	56	2	3	16	45
2014	459	305	4	1	2	6	14	236	1027	2505	641	462	266	14	33	0	0	14	19
Grand Total	3568	2176	63	19	23	57	121	2143	7711	19837	4293	2963	1504	133	308	13	21	88	306

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 5: Cases Filled Under Acid Crime Control Act 2000, 2010-July 2014

Year	Total filled cases	Com-plaint	Settled by other Article	Final Report	Total Cases Settled	No of adjourned cases under investigation after month	Description of Accused		No of Running Cases (Present month)	Description of Punishment/Released Cases filed earlier							Settled cases in running month	No of Victim		
							No of deposited Accused	No of Accused Arrested		Punishment		Released		Type of Punishment				Women	Men	Children
									case	Person	Case	Person	Sentenced	Life Imprisonment	Others					
2010	97	59	0	38	97	0	308	18	59	2	2	6	15	1	0	1	51	83	19	15
2011	100	59	0	41	10	0	310	24	59	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	55	70	38	9
2012	101	54	0	29	83	18	348	37	54	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	53	69	29	27
2013	93	48	0	49	97	174	295	29	48	2	9	21	54	0	6	3	443	52	34	14
2014	44	21	2	64	135	114	147	14	22	3	5	15	49	0	5	0	447	29	16	4
Total	435	241	2	221	422	306	1408	122	242	9	18	45	121	1	11	6	1049	303	136	69

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 6: Cases on Trafficking on Women and Children

No. of Cases	No. of Victims Trafficked	No. of Victims Recovered	Rehabilitation to Parents	Shelter home
683	818	477	467	10

Source: MOHA, from January 2010 to August, 2014

Table 7: Women Members in the Hierarchy of Major Political Parties in Bangladesh

Name of Party	Committees	Total Members	Female Members
The Bangladesh Awami League	Presidium Member	12	4
	Central Working Committee	131	7
	Advisory Committee	34	2
The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)	Advisory Council to the Chairperson	33	0
	National Standing Committee	16	2
	Central Executive Committee	380	46
Jatiya Party (JP)	Presidium Member	41	4
	Executive Committee	89	6

Source: The Bangladesh Awami League, The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and Jatiya Party

Table 8: Chairperson in Upazilla Parishad, 2009-2010

Sex	2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Women	2	0.44	3	0.63
Men	252	99.56	473	99.37
Both	254	100.00	476	100.00

Source: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh, 2012, BBS

Table 9: Enrolment of Boys and Girls in Pre-school

Year	Girls	Total	Percent of girls
2010	442,881	895,524	49.45
2011	762,331	1,545,828	49.32
2012	838,212	1,680,104	49.89
2013	910,742	1,827,950	49.82

Source- BANBEIS Website

Table 10: SSC Completion Rate by Sex and Year

Year	No. of Appeared		No. of Passed		% of Pass	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
2009	797891	393599	537878	256104	67.41	65.07
2010	912577	453779	713560	346494	78.19	76.36
2011	986650	495610	810666	400065	82.16	80.72
2012	1048144	529610	904756	451610	86.32	85.27
2013	992313	502411	885891	445607	89.28	88.69
2014	1087870	551972	1008174	508497	92.67	92.12

Source: BANBEIS website

Table 11: Student in Colleges by Sex 2009-2013

Year	Students		
	Total	Female	Percent
2009	21,45,880	9,56,050	44.55
2010	23,94,275	10,74,946	44.89
2011	29,15,851	13,83,334	47.44
2012	30,44,320	13,84,643	45.48

2013	31,94,787	15,00,520	47.00
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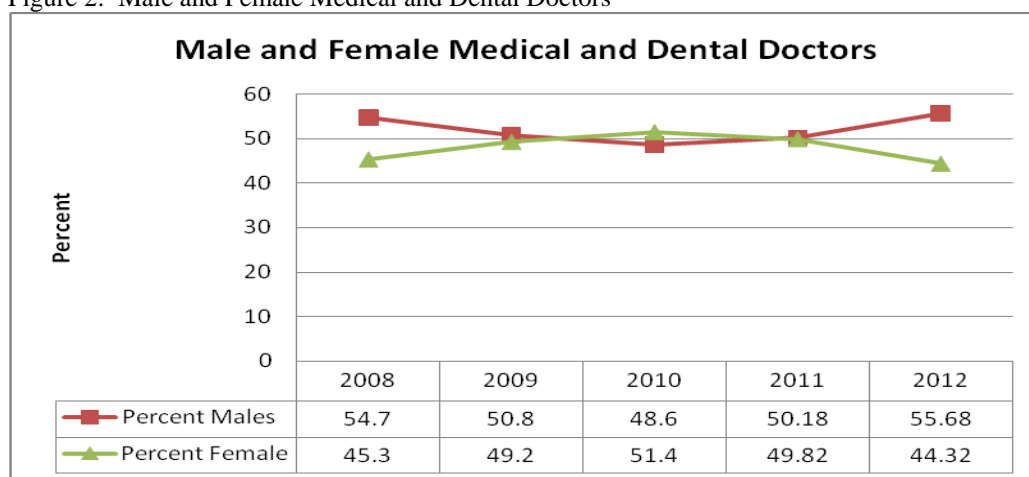
Source: BANBEIS website

Table 12: Students Appeared in SSC (Vocational) by Sex

Year	Male	Female	Percent
2009	75057	23178	0.30
2010	77979	22656	0.29
2011	82981	23578	0.28
2012	91170	24940	0.27
2013	88360	24236	0.27
2014	102423	27039	0.26

Source: BANBEIS Website

Figure 2: Male and Female Medical and Dental Doctors



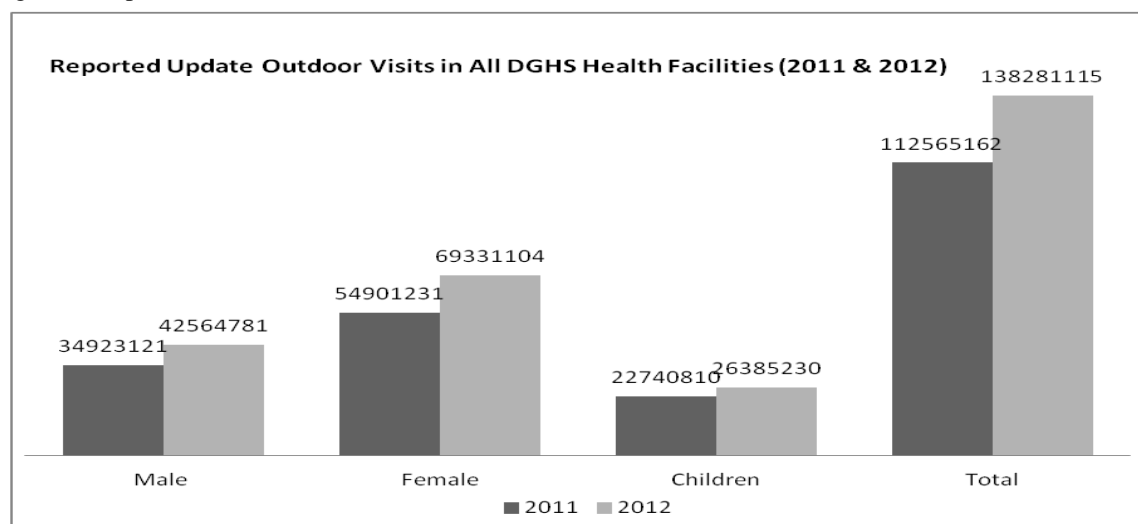
Source: Health Bulletin, 2013

Table 13: Male and Female Students in Public and Private University

Type of University (Number)	Number of teacher			Student Enrolment		
	Female	Male	% of female	Female	Male	% of female
Public (34)	1931	8031	19.38	108377	207954	34.26
Private (52)	2784	7899	26.06	70977	209845	25.27
Total (86)	4715	15930	22.84	179354	417799	30.03

Source: BANBEIS, Basic Education Statistics-2012

Figure 3: Reported Outdoor Visits in All DGHS Health Facilities (2011 and 2012)



Source: Health Bulletin, DGHS, 2013

Table 14: Distribution of Mother Aged 15-49 by Type of Personnel Assisting and Place of Delivery

Delivery Care	MICS 2006	BDHS 2007	MICS 2009	BDHS 2011
1. Assistance During Delivery				
Medical Doctor	15.5	12.7	20.5	22.2
Nurse/Midwife	4.6	5.2	3.8	8.9
Traditional Birth Attendant	66.0	10.8	58.4	11.2
Community Health Worker	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3
Relative Friend	11.2	6.1	14.5	3.8
Other	1.0	0.0	1.8	52.9
Any Skilled Personal	20.1	-	24.4	0
2. Place of Delivery				
Home Delivery	82.2	85.0	-	71
Govt. Health Center	7.4	7.1	-	11.8
Private (NGO) Health Center	8.6	7.6	-	17
Others	1.8	0.3	-	0.2

Source: Gender Statistics BBS, 2012

Table 15: Microcredit Operations of the Grameen Bank and Large MFIs

Action area	FY11	FY12	FY13
• Disbursement	276.59	333.22	366.08
• Recovery	253.66	300.75	344.32
• Outstanding Loans	172.88	205.35	226.97
• Loans Overdue	172.88	205.36	226.97
• Overdue as a percentage of outstanding	4.17	3.49	3.61

Source: Microcredit regulatory Authority (MRA) in Bangladesh Bank Annual Report 2013: 78.

Figure 4: Progress in Improved Cooking Stove by Grameen Shakti



Source: Website of Grameen Shakti

Table 16: Financial facilities/Grant/Loan/Credit for Disaster Affected Women

Test Relief (TR)			
Fiscal Year	Disbursed Food grain(MT)	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries
2010-11	3,04,122	25,24,212	5,04,842
2011-12	3,24,308	26,91,756	5,38,351
2012-13	3,85,325	31,98,197	6,39,639
2013-14	4,06,683	33,75,468	6,75,094
Food For Work (FFW)			
2010-11	1,94,027	12,12,669	2,52,533
2011-12	3,19,511	19,96,943	3,99,388
2012-13	3,55,674	22,22,962	4,44,592
2013-14	2,91,874	18,24,212	3,64,842

Source: Department of Disaster Management

Table 17: Disability Rate per 1000 Population by Sex and Locality 2009-2011

Sex	2011			2010			2009		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Male	11.10	12.11	9.26	11.47	12.18	9.42	10.96	11.61	9.49
Female	8.77	9.37	7.68	8.84	9.27	7.60	9.00	9.41	8.07
Both Sex	9.93	10.74	8.47	10.18	10.75	8.52	9.99	10.51	8.78

Source: Sample Vital Registration System 2011, BBS

Table 18: Enrolment of Special Needs Children in Primary Schools

Year	Boys	Girls (Percent)
2009	43,925	34,274 (43.8%)
2010	47,029	35,994 (43.4%)
2011	51,248	39,712 (43.7%)
2012	50,365	39,629 (44.0%)

Source: Annual Sector Performance Report, 2014

Figure 5: Institutional Mechanism for Women's Advancement

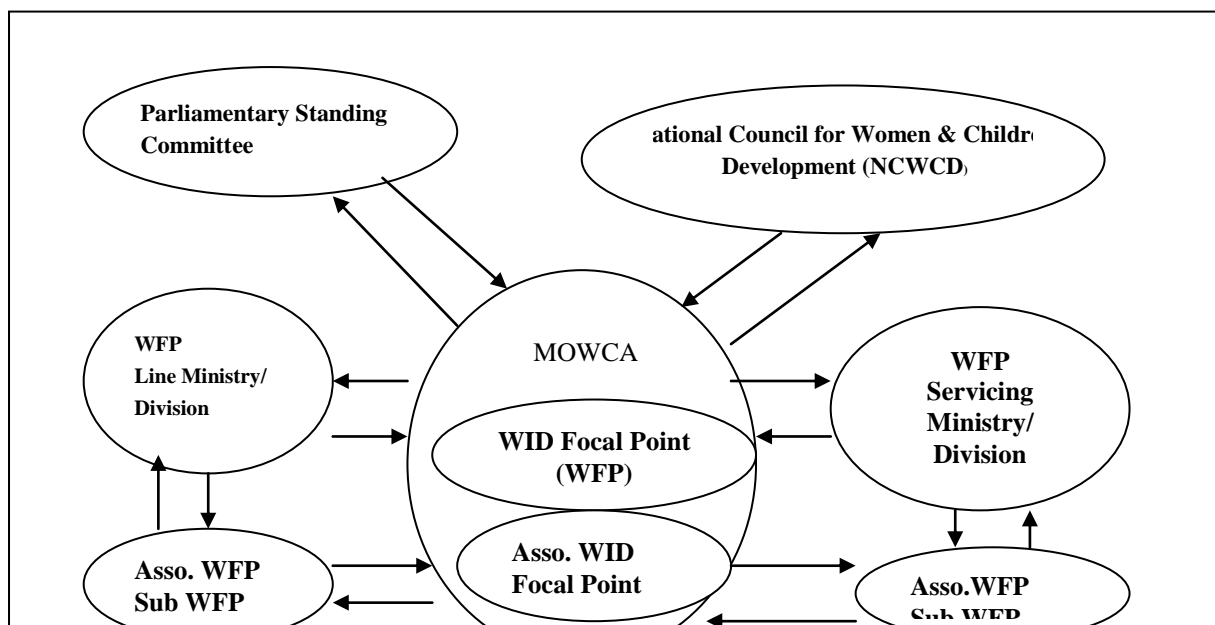


Table 19: Officers by Category, Sex and Year

Level	2006		2008		2010	
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)
Total	3816	676 (15.00)	3746	673 (17.97)	3865	773 (20.00)
Secretary	63	1 (1.56)	53	1 (1.89)	47	2 (4.26)
Additional Secretary	83	0 (00)	88	1 (1.14)	250	17 (6.80)
Joint Secretary	339	25 (6.87)	314	25 (7.96)	549	78 (14.21)
Deputy Secretary	1299	172 (11.69)	1288	170 (13.20)	1289	178 (13.81)
Senior Assistant Secretary	1108	206 (15.68)	1099	212 (19.29)	1205	321 (26.64)
Assistant Secretary	924	272 (22.74)	904	264 (29.20)	525	177 (33.71)

Source: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh, 2012, BBS

Table 20: Share of Gender in Annual Budget of MoPME and MoE

Year	MoPME		MoE	
	Budget for gender	% of total budget	Budget for gender	% of total budget
2007-08	1767	33.50	2712	43.95
2008-09	2849	51.07	1541	22.89
2009-10	2289	33.43	1972	22.01
2010-11	3164	45.76	3025	29.75
2011-12	3389	43.85	3108	29.18
2012-13	4022	42.53	3856	33.36
2013-14	6325	52.99	4290	32.56
2014-15				

Source: Compiled from MoF website

Table 21: Employed Persons 15 Years and Above by Broad Economic Sector

Sector	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	100	100	100
Agriculture	47.56	40.18	64.84
Non-agriculture	53.07	60.71	35.21
Manufacturing	12.44	12.73	11.77
other industry	5.28	6.87	1.55
Services	35.35	41.11	21.89

Source LFS 2010, BBS.

Table 22: Persons 15 Years and Above by Status of Employment

Status of employment	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100
regular paid employee	14.6	17.0	8.9
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2
self-employed (agri)	22.8	25.8	15.7
self-employed (non-agri)	18.0	21.7	9.4
unpaid family worker	21.8	7.1	56.3
irregular paid worker	2.8	3.1	1.8

Source LFS 2010, BBS.

ANNEX F: MDGS: PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

MDGs: Bangladesh progress at a glance

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status (Source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger: Goal will partially be met				
Target 1.A: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below poverty line				
1.1: Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day, %	70.2 (1992)	43.3 (WB ¹⁶ 2010)	35.1	Need Attention
1.1a: Proportion of population below national upper poverty line (2,122 kcal), %	56.7 (1992)	31.5 (HIES 2010) 26.2 Est for 2013	29.0	Target met
1.2: Poverty Gap Ratio, %	17.0 (1992)	6.5 (HIES 2010)	8.0	Target met
1.3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, %	8.76 (2005)	8.85 (HIES 2010)	-	-
1.3a: Share of poorest quintile in national income, %	6.52 (1992)	5.22 (HIES 2010)	-	-
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.				
1.4: Growth rate of GDP per person employed, %	0.90 (1991)	3.55 (WB 2012)	-	
1.5: Employment to population ratio (15+), %	48.5	59.3 (LFS 2010)	for all	Need Attention
1.6: Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	70.4 (1991)	41.7 (ILO 2010)	-	-
1.7: Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	69.4 (1996)	85.0 (ILO 2005)	-	Lacks update data
Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.				
1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (6-59 months), %	66.0	31.9 (MICS, 2012-2013)	33.0	Target met
1.9: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (2122 kcal), %	48.0	40 (HIES 2005)	24.0	Lacks update data
1.9a: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1805 kcal), %	28.0	19.5 (HIES 2005)	14.0	Lacks update data
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education: Goal will partially be met				
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling				
2.1: Net enrolment ratio in primary education, %	60.5	97.3 (APSC, 2013, DPE)	100	On track
2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, %	43.0	96.4 (MICS, 2012-13)	100	Need Attention
2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men, %	-	Total 74.9 Women: 81.9 men: 67.8 (BDHS 2011)	100	Need Attention
2.3a: Adult literacy rate of 15+ years old population, % (Proxy indicator)	37.2	58.8 (SVRS, 2011)	100	Need Attention
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women: Goal will probably be met				
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015				
3.1a: Ratio of girls to boys in Primary education (Gender	0.83	1.00 (APSC, 2013)	1.0	Target met

3.1b: Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.52	1.14 (BANBEIS 2012)	1.0	Target met
3.1c: Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.37	0.73 (BANBEIS 2012)	1.0	Impressive
3.2: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, %	19.1	19.87 (LFS 2010)	50	Need Attention
3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, %	12.7	20.00 (BPS 2014)	33	Need Attention
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Goal will be met				
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-third, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.				
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	146	44 (SVRS 2011)	48	Target met
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	92	35 (SVRS 2011)	31	On track
4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, %	54	81.9 (UESD 2013)	100	On track
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: Goal will be met				
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.				
5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 100,000 live births)	574	194 (BMMS 2010)	143	On track
5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	5.0	43.5 (MICS 2012-13)	50	Need Attention
Target 5.B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.				
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, %	39.7	61.8 (MICS 2012-13)	72	Need Attention
5.4: Adolescent birth rate, (per 1000 women)	77	83 (MICS 2012-13)	-	-
5.5a: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), %	27.5 (1993-94)	67.7 (BDHS 2011)	100	Need Attention
5.5b: Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits), %	5.5 (1993-94)	25.5 (BDHS 2011)	50	Need Attention
5.6: Unmet need for family planning, %	21.6 (1993-94)	13.9 (MICS 2012-13)	7.6	Need Attention
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS				
6.1: HIV prevalence among population, %	0.005	0.1 (9 th SS 2011)	Halting	On track
6.2: Condom use rate at last high risk sex, %	6.3	43.33 (NASP 2013)	-	-
6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, %	-	17.70 (NASP, 2013)	-	Low
6.4: Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	-	0.88 (MICS 2012-13)	-	-
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it				
6.5: Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs, %	-	100 (NASP 2012)	100	Target met
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases				

6.6a: Prevalence of Malaria per 100,000 population	776.9 (2008)	202 (MIS NMCP 2013)	310.8	Target met
6.6b: Deaths of Malaria per 100,000 population	1.4 (2008)	0.007 (MIS NMCP 2013)	0.6	Target met
6.7: Proportion of Children under5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets (13 high risk malaria districts), %	81 (2008)	90.1 (MIS, NMCP 2013)	90	Target met
6.8: Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti malarial drugs, %	60 (2008)	89.50 (MIS NMCP 2013)	90	On track
6.9a: Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population	501 (1990)	434 (GTBR WHO 2013)	250	Need Attention
6.9b: Deaths of TB per 100,000 population	61 (1990)	45 (GTBR WHO 2013)	30	On track
6.10a: Detection rate of TB under DOTS, %	59 (2001)	119 (MIS NTP 2013)	120	Target met
6.10b: Cure rate of TB under DOTS, %	73 (1994)	93 (MIS NTP 2013)	Sustain >90	Target met
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability				
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources				
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss				
7.1: Proportion of land area covered by forest, % (tree coverage)	9.0	13.20 (DoF 2013) (Tree density>30%)	20.0 (Tree density >70%)	Need Attention
7.2: CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Data is not available			
7.2a: CO2 emissions, metric tons per capita	0.14	0.31 (DoE, 2013)	-	-
7.3: Consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tonnes	72.6	66.47 (DoE, 2012)	65.39	On track
7.4: Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits		54 inland & 16 marine	-	-
7.5: Proportion of total water resources used		2.9% (UNSD 2010)	-	-
7.6: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected, %	0.91	1.83 including 0.47% marine (DoF, 2013)	5.0	Need Attention
7.7: Proportion of species threatened with extinction	-	106 (2001)	-	-
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation				
7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources	78	97.9 (MICS 2012-2013)	100	On track
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	39	55.9 (MICS 2012- 2013)	100	Need Attention
Target 7.D: Halve, by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.				
7.10: Proportion of urban population living in slums	-	7.8 (BBS 2001)	-	In sufficient data

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development				
Target 8.A: Developed further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system				
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries				
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small developing states				
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term				
8.1a: Net ODA received by Bangladesh (million US\$)	1,732	2,811 (ERD 2013)	-	-
8.1b: Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI, %	5.7	0.0037 (ERD 2011)	-	-
8.2: Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services, %	42 (2005)	48.24 (ERD 2013)	-	-
8.3: Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , %	82 (2005)	100 (ERD 2013)	100	Target met
8.7: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from Bangladesh, %	12 (2005)	0-15.3 (2009)	-	-
8.12: Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services, %	20.9	8.58 (ERD 2013)	-	-
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries				
8.13: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis, %	80 (2005)	80 (2005)	-	-
Target 8.F In cooperation with the private sector; make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.				
8.14: Telephone lines per 100 population	0.2	0.71 (BTRC 2014)	-	Low users
8.15: Cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	75.81 (BTRC 2014)	-	Impressive
8.16: Internet users per 100 population	0.0	24.37 (BTRC 2014)	-	Gradually increasing

Source: MDG Progress Report 2013, Planning Commission, Bangladesh

ANNEX G: SUCCESS STORIES

Case 1: Khurshida Begum Received Wangari Maathai Award-2012

Khurshida Begum received for the first ever Wangari Maathai Award-2012 for her pioneering role in co-management in wildlife conservation, management of forest resources and her efforts to promote community forest management in Bangladesh. She works at a village in the south-eastern Cox's Bazar district. She made the local people aware about biodiversity conservation for future generation. Her exceptional efforts in helping women of her village form a community patrol group alongside forest department guards to protect the forests and biodiversity of the Tenkaf Wildlife Sanctuary from illegal logging and poaching has been recognized. Source: www.cpfweb.org

Case 2: Peace Tree Awards

UNESCO has awarded Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for her tireless effort in promoting female education in Bangladesh. UNESCO director general Irina Bokova presented a memento titled, "Peace Tree", to Prime Minister in recognition of her outstanding contribution to girls and women education on International Literacy Day on 8th September, 2014. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina dedicated this Award to all girl children and women of the world.

Case 3: Women in Non-traditional Trade: Breaking Gender Stereotypes

Nupur Howlader is Bangladesh's only nationally-qualified female welder. She is about to become Bangladesh's first nationally-certified female welder—the result of a skills training programme run by the ILO and funded by the European Union (EU) that provides technical skills to young and under-employed people. It has given her the chance to both earn a better living and challenge gender stereotypes. In a country where women's participation in technical and vocational education is strikingly low, Nupur is an important role model.

Source: http://www.ilo.org/asia/info/public/features/WCMS_228070/lang--en/index.htm

Case 4: South-South Awards

In 2011, Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina received the South-South Award for successful utilization of ICT for improving women and child health.

Case 5: Oslo Business for Peace Award

Leading businesswoman Selima Ahmad has won the prestigious Oslo Business for Peace Award 2014 for her socially responsible and ethical business practices. Selima, vice-chairperson of Nitol Niloy Group and founder of Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BWCCI), is the second Bangladeshi and first Asian businesswoman to win the award.

Case 6: Infrastructure for Women

The Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP II) under Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) aimed to upgrade rural roads, rural markets, and union council complexes. It also aimed to strengthening the capability of union councils. RIIP II targeted to provide employment in construction, tree plantation and care and infrastructure maintenance, particularly of poor and women. Women's Market Sections (WMS) in 40 markets with 280 shops for women were established and women shop owners were trained on business skills. Around 15% spaces in all open shades were kept for women traders. Toilet and water facilities were created in 114 markets and 40 WMS. Female members of 89 UP received coaching on Earthen Village Road maintenance and 943 women were employed & trained for Sustainable Flood Damage Rehabilitation.

Source: Summarized from Asian Development Bank, *Gender Equality Results Case Studies: Bangladesh, 2010, Manila, Philippines*.

Case 7: South-East Asia Region Award

Advocate Saima Wazed Hossain, daughter of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, has won the South- East Asia Region Award for Excellence in Public Health, for her contributions to the fight against neuro-development disorder and autism. She is the architect of South Asia Autism Network that brought the regional countries together to address the growing challenge of this disorder. It was her initiative that Bangladesh hosted the first-ever global conference on autism in 2011. In 2014, Bangladesh launched a global initiative to address the challenges of Autism Spectrum Disorders in the South-East Asia Region.

Case 8: Cultural Diversity Medal

In recognition of the initiatives, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been awarded the 'Cultural Diversity Medal' by UNESCO in 2012. The Director-General of UNESCO commended Bangladesh for putting the protection of culture and language at the forefront of its development.

Case 9: MDG Award

In recognition of achievement of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been honored with “**MDG 2010**” award for outstanding contribution in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in reducing child mortality rate.

Case 10: Women as Air Force Pilots

Two female officers of Bangladesh Air Force became the first-ever combat pilots of the country. The air force began inducting female officers in 2000 to become the first among the three armed forces to do so. The highest rank a female officer holds in the BAF at the moment is Senior Squadron Leader. Two more female BAF officers will start training for becoming military pilots from January 2015.

Case 11: Woman Chairperson of the Executive Committee of Parliamentary Association (CPA)

Bangladesh's first women Speaker Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, MP has been elected as the Chairperson of the Executive Committee of Parliamentary Association (CPA). CPA works to support good governance, democracy and human rights. Honorable Speaker Shirin Sharmin received 70 votes and achieved the position to lead an executive committee of 35 members till 2017.

ANNEX H: REFERENCES

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