



Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Child-Focused Budgeting Framework

Investing for the Equitable Realisation
of the Rights of Children in Bangladesh



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FOREWORD

Bangladesh was one of the first 20 countries to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which compels states to assign resources to progressively realize children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation.

The country has made substantial progress in reducing poverty and is on track in many of the MDG (Millennium Development Goals) areas - primary schooling, gender parity in primary and secondary level education, lowering the under-five mortality rate, reducing the incidence of communicable diseases and improving access to safe drinking water.

This positive trajectory must continue and be further amplified, especially if Bangladesh is to achieve its Vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, and reap the full benefit of the much spoken about demographic dividend. Investing in the 57 million children that currently make up over 40% of Bangladesh's population but account for all of Bangladesh's future, must be acknowledged as a continuing priority.

The expanding child population and the resulting youth bulge offer the promise of an increasingly vibrant, educated, productive, responsible and forward looking working-age population in the years and decades to come.

But this one-time demographic window of opportunity may not be fully realized, or be missed altogether, if the policy and budgetary conditions underpinning such a profound economic, social, cultural, and structural transformation of the country are insufficiently responsive to the challenge, or not far reaching enough. Of particular concern is the fact that like all countries with fast growing economies, Bangladesh is at risk of witnessing growing inequalities.

Fortunately, there is scope for optimism. This optimism is grounded on decades of investments in human capital development, ground-breaking innovations and grass-root initiatives to fight poverty. This optimism is also grounded on the increasing realization by policy makers that growth with equity is not just right as a matter of principle but also in practice, as the only way to increase opportunities for the majority and not just for a few, achieve long-term, sustainable economic growth and decisively break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

But with every achievement comes a new challenge. The high speed of poverty reduction experienced by Bangladesh during the last decade has not been matched by a similar rate of decline of inequality, although the level has stabilized relative to other countries in the region.

The impressive decline of child mortality between 1991 and 2011 has been achieved through a more or less equal reduction of child deaths across all wealth quintiles, but the equity ratio between the richest and the poorest has declined only modestly.

The Six Five Year Plan of Bangladesh clearly identifies the reduction of inequality as a priority, and investments in social sectors not just as a desirable dividend of growth – something we do in good economic times, when we can afford it – but rather a necessary driver of sustainable growth itself.

For Bangladesh to reap the full benefit of the demographic dividend, investment efforts in social sectors need not just be pursued, they need to be amplified and diversified. As importantly they need to address the plight of the most deprived communities, not as a gesture of charity but because disparities create lasting divisions which can reverberate through generations, and undermine Bangladesh's aspirations for socially-inclusive human and economic development.

Globally, the impact of the 2008 financial crisis, the slow and uneven economic recovery, competition for scarce resources and shrinking development cooperation budgets are all real threats to investments for children. Socially-inclusive development in every country requires, therefore, an evidence-based

approach to budget decisions that increases the effective and equitable coverage of proven, cost-effective interventions. Through the yearly budget cycle, development programmes are meant to demonstrate commitments to children through equitable resource allocation and qualitative expenditure. As a result, the issue of child-responsive budgeting has become important globally and nationally.

Child-responsive budgeting is increasingly perceived as an explicit policy manifestation of commitment to fulfill the obligations enshrined in the country's Constitution as well as in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Child-focused budgeting (CFB) is not a distinct budget for children. It is a framework to guide the nature and scope of public sector investments that, directly or indirectly, influence the realization of children's socioeconomic rights, and set in motion an upward spiral of inclusive, sustainable growth and human development that benefits the entire society. Child-responsive budgeting has been initiated in some high, middle and low income countries, including Brazil, India, Kenya, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Viet Nam.

Child-responsive budgeting provides policy makers, parliamentarians, civil-society organizations, development partners and researchers with information on how children's needs are prioritized within the available fiscal space as well as resource gaps and indicators to track allocative efficiency.

There is, to date, no such framework in place in Bangladesh. The Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) does not yet mandate ministries and institutions to report on budgetary guarantees to fulfill or safeguard children's socioeconomic rights, as it does for gender.

Therefore, we commend the partnership that has, under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and with the endorsement of the Ministry of Finance, enabled the following nine ministries in Bangladesh to initiate the Bangladesh framework for child-focused budgeting:

1. Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
2. Ministry of Education
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
4. Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
6. Ministry of Religious Affairs
7. Ministry of Social Welfare
8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
9. Ministry of Youth and Sports

We hope that this child-focused budgeting framework will provide a more systematic basis for gradually ensuring that no one child in Bangladesh is left behind.

We take this opportunity to thank all the relevant officials of the ministries, Policy Research Institute, UNICEF and all those who have contributed to this collaborative effort. We call for continued commitment to its implementation with appropriate tools, guidelines and capacity development in the area of social budgeting, for the relevant officials, civil-society organizations, and all stakeholders, including communities in Bangladesh and, importantly, children themselves.

Tariq-ul-Islam

Tariq -ul- Islam
Secretary

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs



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ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADP | Annual Development Programmes |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| AMC | Alternate Medical Care |
| BADS | British Association of Day Surgery |
| BANBEIS | Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information and Statistics |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BC | Budget Circular |
| BDT | Bangladeshi Taka |
| BKITCE | Bangladesh-Korea ICT Training Center for Education |
| BKSP | Bangladesh Kira Shikkha Protisthan |
| BNFE | Bureau of Non-formal Education |
| BSMMU | Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical Centre |
| CBHC | Community-based health care |
| CBT | Competency-based training |
| CBU | Children’s Budget Unit |
| CDC | Communicable-diseases Control |
| CEDECA-CEARÁ | Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente do Ceará |
| CFB | Child-focused budgeting |
| CP | Country Programme |
| CPD | Center for Policy Dialogue |
| CPEIMU | Compulsory Primary Education Implementation and Monitoring Unit |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CWD | Children with disabilities |
| DBKP | Dulworth, Breeding, Karns & Pleasants |
| DHS | Directorate of Health Services |
| DPE | Department of Primary Education |
| DSHE | Department of Secondary and Higher Education |
| DTE | Directorate of Technical Education |
| EED | Education Engineering Department |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| ENT | Ear, nose and throat |
| EPI | Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| ESD | Essential services delivery |
| FLS | Food and livelihood security |
| FY | Fiscal year |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GOB | Government of Bangladesh |
| HEP | Health education and promotion |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HYSAWA | Hygiene, sanitation and water supply |
| ICT | Information and communications technology |
| ICUs | Intensive Care Units |
| IDASA | Institute for Democracy in South Africa |

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| IDB | Islamic Development Bank |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness |
| JDCF | Japan Debt Cancellation Fund |
| JMS | Jatio Mohila Shangstha |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicators |
| KPIs | Key Project Installations |
| LCS | Labour Contracting Society |
| LGD | Local Government Division |
| LGED | Local Government Engineering Department |
| MBF | Ministry Budget Framework |
| MBF | Ministry Budget Framework |
| MTBF | Medium-term Budget Framework |
| MCRAH | Maternal, Child, Reproductive and Adolescent Health |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MNCAH | Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MOPME | Ministry of Primary and Mass Education |
| MoRA | Ministry of Religious Affairs |
| MoSW | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| MOWCA | Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| MoYS | Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| MRP | Machine-readable passport |
| MRV | Monitoring, reporting and verification |
| NAPE | National Academy for Primary Education |
| NCD | Non-communicable diseases |
| NEC | National Eye Care |
| NGOs | Non-governmental organizations |
| NNS | National Nutrition Services |
| PCAR | Protection of Children at Risk |
| PEDP | Primary Education Development Programme |
| PRI | Policy Research Institute |
| PTI | Primary Teachers Training Institute |
| SBA | School-based assessment |
| SCAR | Services for children at risk |
| SLIP | School-level Improvement Plan |
| SPBMS | School Performance-based Management System |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| STEP | Skills and Training Enhancement Project |
| TB-LC | TB and Leprosy Control |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| UITRCE | Upazila ICT Training and Resource Centre for Education |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| VGD | Vulnerable Group Development |
| WASA | Water Supply and Sewerage Authority |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Children in Bangladesh have an entitlement to a level of care and well-being that is encoded in the country's social-sector policies, programmes and budgets; to provide for their rights to survive, thrive and be protected from various forms of vulnerabilities. The national budget is a tool for ensuring the accountability of the Government to all citizens, particularly those who are vulnerable and voiceless and who are, indeed, the rights-holders in terms of the budget.

However, child-focused budgeting has yet to be integrated explicitly into Bangladesh's Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF), leaving an accountability loophole on children's rights. Despite the Government's strong commitment to children, who constitute about 40 per cent of Bangladesh's population, there is no framework yet in place in the national budget process to quantify, gauge and examine such commitment in budgetary terms.

In recent years, several organizations, including Save the Children, the Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and UNICEF, have engaged with key government institutions to analyse and discuss child-focused budgeting in Bangladesh. UNICEF and the Policy Research Institute (PRI), under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and with the endorsement of the Finance Division of the Ministry Finance, have assisted nine social-sector related ministries to consult on, develop and agree a child-focused budgeting (CFB) framework:

- Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
- Ministry of Religious Affairs
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
- Ministry of Youth and Sports

Child-focused budgeting is important from a whole range of perspectives: equity, poverty reduction, economic, ethical and human rights, good governance, transparency and mutual accountability, to name just a few. For Bangladesh to fully realize the vision of achieving middle-income country status by 2021, investment in children is right in both practice and principle, and it makes sense that it be guided by a child-focused budgeting framework.

As an obligation, Article 15 (a) of the Constitution of Bangladesh mandates the provision of food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care. The Constitution also guarantees compulsory and free education to all children. In relation to health, Article 18(1) of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall raise the level of nutrition and improve public health. In order to address their vulnerability, the Constitution obliges the Government to make special provisions for children. Article 28 (4) states, "Nothing shall prevent the State from making special provision in favor of women and children or for the advancement of any backward sections of citizens".

Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 as one of the first 20 countries in the world to do so. The CRC imposes clear obligations on governments: an obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation.

These obligations require governments to undertake and implement progressively the necessary budgetary measures, together with complementary administrative, legislative and judicial actions (Article 4).

Many countries have undertaken initiatives to develop CFB, with Brazil and South Africa the early pioneers. Other countries, including India, Kenya, the UK, USA and Viet Nam, to mention a few, have also mounted CFB initiatives.

Now Save the Children, the Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and UNICEF have engaged with key Government institutions to analyse and discuss CFB in Bangladesh. As a relatively new issue, the method and findings of analysis on children and budgeting were debated with keen interest by all stakeholders.

There are, however, no straightforward methods to apportion or disaggregation, report and account for budgets related to children within the national budget. Many argue that children's issues are cross-cutting and that the activities of all ministries have direct or indirect implications for children's needs and rights, which reaffirms the value of a CFB framework. Therefore, all ministries should, ideally, be involved in the calculation of children's budgets. An alternative approach is to assume that the activities of social-sector ministries have obvious and direct impacts on children's needs and rights and that the lion's share of appropriation in these ministries benefits children to varying degrees. Therefore, the argument runs, social-sector ministries should be at the heart of the calculation of a children's budget, at least initially. For the purpose of this CFB framework, we have focused on the activities and associated budgets of nine ministries that address children's socioeconomic rights directly.

Five steps were followed in disaggregating the child-related budget from the national budget.

Step 1: Identifying ministries that implement programmes or projects for the socioeconomic rights and well-being of children.

Step 2: Identifying strategic goals, associated activities and budgets of individual ministries that are relevant to children.

Step 3: Identifying child-focused allocation and expenditure.

Step 4: Identifying the way in which activities that are partially child-focused are apportioned.

Step 5: Aggregation of child-focused allocation and expenditure across the nine ministries.

The key cornerstones of this framework are the ownership by the participating ministries, the involvement of the Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the coordination by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and the commitment of all stakeholders to implement the principles of CFB.

Lack of disaggregated data on children made it difficult to analyse child-focused allocations and expenditures. There were also challenges to the initial identification of relevant ministries, and a few ministries that were not included in this analysis can, of course, be included in the next phase of CFB activities. The identification of ministries was carried out in a subjective manner, aligned to the social-sector mandates of these institutions. A more scientific approach would have included analysis of the entire list of projects and programmes of all ministries, but time constraints required a more incremental approach, starting with the nine obvious ministries, to be expanded over subsequent budget cycles.

Another key challenge arises in cases where only part of the expenditure or allocation goes to benefit children. Here, it becomes difficult to identify the exact proportion of expenditure or allocation that benefits children, as there is very little information on children as beneficiaries in most sector budgets. In many cases, the calculation of the allocation has been made on the basis of information provided by government officials. To increase the credibility of each ministerial budget apportionment, explanatory notes and rationales for assignment have been provided in the report to justify the judgement call by the officials.

The following measures were used and are, therefore, recommended for the formulation of a CFB framework report and its eventual integration into the budget formulation process.

1. Obtain and sustain support in favour of CFB at the highest decision-making level, including the support of the Minister of Finance for the introduction of CFB. In this respect, UNICEF played an important role in discussing this issue at the highest decision-making level in Bangladesh and obtaining consent and commitment from the Government for this initiative.
2. Orient mid-level and senior officials of the MoF, up to the level of secretary, to further expand their knowledge, understanding and commitment to lead the implementation of the CFB initiative; develop skills to promote equity in social development through marginal budgetary measures to address equity gaps and reach the most marginalized children.
3. Establish appropriate mandates or units in the MoF to oversee the integration, implementation and reporting on CFB, akin to those already applied to gender-responsive budgeting. Provide tools and technical assistance to guide implementation, including best practices in social budgeting for equitable results for the most deprived populations.
4. Develop tools or modalities to provide technical support to the officials of the MoF and the child-relevant ministries in formulating CFB. During the initial years it will be necessary to provide technical assistance to the relevant officials of the MoF and other relevant ministries to build their capacity to undertake analysis of the budget from child rights and equity perspectives.
5. Provide technical assistance to the MoF to introduce and guide the integration of child-focused aspects into Budget Circular-1; and develop child-disaggregated expenditure and a budget-allocation database, with technical and financial support if required.
6. Engage development partners to provide sufficient resources to support the Government's implementation of the CFB framework in Bangladesh. Undertake a technical project with the MoF through which development partners can support the Government in implementing CFB and introduce guidelines to promote its fuller adoption, rights-holders' participation, increased accountability and reporting.
7. Analyse all government projects and programmes that may have direct implications for the rights of children and identify additional ministries to be included in the CFB Framework.
8. Encourage child-relevant ministries to undertake child-focused beneficiary assessment to better understand how children are benefiting (or excluded) from their activities. Both financial and technical support will be necessary to undertake these assessments.
9. Form an inter-ministerial committee under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to take the CFB reporting exercise forward.
10. Mobilize civil society and NGOs working on children's issues, as well as children and communities, to engage with the government in introducing CFB in Bangladesh.



Samantha attends an Early Learning Centre in Bauniabadh Mirpur on 12 June 2012.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The national budget of any country is one of the most powerful instruments of governance, used by both the government and the governed to achieve social, economic and political development goals. In a democratic country like Bangladesh, the budget is a vital tool in meeting the obligations of the Government to its citizens, particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. It is also a tool for ensuring the accountability of the Government to all citizens, particularly those who are vulnerable, voiceless and who are, in effect, the 'rights-holders' of the budget.

As in other countries, children in Bangladesh have an entitlement to a level of care and well-being that is encoded largely in the country's social-sector policies, programmes and budgets; to provide for their rights to survive, thrive and to be protected from various forms of vulnerabilities. Children constitute about 40 per cent of Bangladesh's 144 million people.

The Government's Sixth Five Year Plan for Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty for the Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2015 identified priority areas of policy, programme and budgetary attention in the Annual Development Programmes (ADP) of the respective sectors. The overarching rationale for the Perspective and Annual Plans is to create a socially-just Bangladesh that attains the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and middle-income status with equity. Therefore, the respective social-sector development programmes have identified the excluded, disempowered and vulnerable members of society in their policies, programmes and budgets, focusing on children, women, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. The Government prioritizes gender in its development policies, programmes and budgets as part of the Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) as a key reporting criteria. However, child-related budgets are yet to be integrated explicitly into the MTBF, leaving an accountability loophole on children's rights.

Every year, as part of its efforts to implement the ADPs, the Government formulates its budget, presents it to the people and has it approved in parliament. Ideally, the success of both national budgetary allocation and the spending of the different social sectors should be measured by how well these translate into the realization of the rights of the most deprived children. Children have a right to survive, thrive, and to be enabled to participate in transparent, accountable development outcomes. But in the formulation, presentation and accounting/reporting of the budget, there is not enough information about the share of the budget that benefits children, how the rights of the most deprived children are addressed, or what the incremental budgetary allocations buy for the most deprived children. Some of the budget reports do not state explicitly what additional resources and/or efficiency gains are being used by the different sectors to increase the equity focus of the Government's ADPs.

As a result, there are questions that need answers, including how much is allocated for children, what is the basis of allocation, what are the funding gaps, and whether the expenditure is equitable or not. Despite the strong commitment of the Government to children, there is no framework in place in the national budget process to quantify, gauge and examine such commitment in budgetary terms. Given the country's development aspiration, it is vital that policy makers have comprehensive understanding of a child-focused budget, not only to meet the Government's legal obligations, but as a tool for the country's inclusive growth and sound economic development.

Once the budget for children is set out within a national child-focused budgeting (CFB) framework, it will help budget implementers to ensure compliance and accountability in translating the Government's commitment to tangible results with equity. The CFB process should promote the transparent engagement of children, communities and families, development partners, researchers, civil society organizations

(CSOs) and implementing ministries, to dialogue on value for money in ADPs. It should help to gauge how public investments are yielding equitable socioeconomic rights for children and whether investments achieve corresponding human capital gains. Overall, the Government and its development partners will be better placed with CFB to make informed decisions for the well-being of children within the available budgetary resources to build a prosperous Bangladesh.

In recent years, several organizations, including Save the Children, the Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and UNICEF have engaged with key government institutions to analyse and discuss CFB in Bangladesh. As a relatively new issue, the method and findings of analysis on children and budget were debated with keen interest. The recurring question about the methods of apportioning the budget to the ubiquitous, diverse and often reinforcing issues of children's socioeconomic rights justified calls for a CFB framework.

As a result, UNICEF and the Policy Research Institute (PRI), under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and with the endorsement of the finance division of the Ministry of Finance, have assisted nine social-sector ministries to consultatively develop and agree on a CFB framework. The participating institutions were:

1. Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
2. Ministry of Education
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
4. Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
6. Ministry of Religious Affairs
7. Ministry of Social Welfare
8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
9. Ministry of Youth and Sports.

All stakeholders contributed to the elaboration and adoption of this CFB framework as the beginning of the journey towards more logical, transparent appropriation and reporting on investments for children's rights in the ADPs and Bangladesh's Sixth Five year Development Plan. This framework will help line ministries, development partners such as UNICEF, CSOs and communities to dialogue on the quantity and quality of budgets and spending to realize the socioeconomic rights of children with equity; and on the additional investments required to close the equity gap – critical for Bangladesh's achievement of the MDGs and of middle-income status, as well as the country's equitable compliance with its national and international obligations. The CFB framework is, therefore, a living document to be applied, reported upon and improved in phases with the progression of knowledge on budget and child rights at local, national, regional and international levels.

This report on the CFB framework contains four chapters. The first chapter discusses the definition of CFB used in this framework, the importance of CFB in the context of Bangladesh, the experience of other countries in CFB and the budget-making process in Bangladesh. Chapter two explains the methods used to develop this framework, including the limitations faced. Chapter three examines the projects or programmes of the nine ministries and the portions of their budget that benefit children directly and indirectly. Chapter four provides the summary of CFB in different ministries, including its proportion as a percentage of individual ministries' total budget, national budget and GDP. The CFB framework concludes with key approaches and steps to implement and report on children and budgets as part of a larger social-budgeting agenda in Bangladesh.

1.2 Concept of child-focused budgeting

All countries continue to undertake many initiatives to address children's needs and rights in the context of their national budgets and in line with their obligations under national laws and international

conventions. As per the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Bangladesh Children Policy (2011), children in this report refers to persons under the age of 18 years. Bangladesh's national budget provides resources to address the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation through appropriate social-sector policies and programmes, but does not delineate a clear framework that sets out: appropriation to address specific deprivations that stop children enjoying their socioeconomic rights; the basis of allocation; reporting standards to demonstrate how public investments yield social development results for children, especially those who are most deprived; or an established process of engaging children, youth, adolescents and their families in identifying policy, programme and budget priorities in the ADPs. Though relatively new in many countries including Bangladesh, CFB is not a distinct form of budgeting specifically for children, but a framework to guide the quantity and quality of public-sector investment deployed to achieve the socioeconomic rights of children in annual budgets, in line with the plans of the country, while engaging children in priority-setting and open accountability.

Children are seen as the main beneficiaries of social transfers and the provision of basic social services.¹ Investments in non-health development, notably education, infrastructure, water and sanitation, and income- and employment-generation are now viewed as vital components in a comprehensive plan to reduce under-five deaths, according to UNICEF in *A Promise Renewed*.² The programmes that benefit children are mostly concentrated under social-sector budgets. Therefore, child-focused budgeting implies identification and apportionment of resources in the national budget that have clear relevance to children's survival, development and protection rights. UNICEF, as cited in Pantin et al. (2010),³ states that a child-focused budget is a national budget that reflects the realization of children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation. It is, therefore, a process to disaggregate and report on budgetary commitments within the national budget for programmes that address children's rights to survive, thrive, safe from abuse, neglect and violence and vulnerabilities. It does this while fostering participation and articulating the basis of appropriation between services and/or interventions, as well as providing accountability for public investments.

CFB helps duty bearers – governments, institutions, development partners and civil society – to render an account of how their policies, programmes and budgets address children's socioeconomic rights effectively; how they identify and close equity gaps and whether the quality of their spending is both responsive to children's rights and equity focused. CFB also provides the framework to examine the resource implications of policy commitments for children in key socioeconomic sectors to enable governments, development partners and civil society to monitor and report on the performance of government departments as duty-bearing institutions from the budgetary perspectives of allocation, spending and reporting. CFB, and subsequent analysis, helps policy makers in social sectors, parliament and development agencies to refocus and reallocate resources to achieve optimal results for the most deprived children, in line with national and international commitments.

Finally, CFB attempts to examine the resource implications of policy changes in key socioeconomic sectors to enable governments, development partners and civil society to monitor the performance of government departments as duty-bearing institutions in an effort to meet policy commitments. If properly implemented, a CFB framework could lead to efficiency gains and more transparency in budgeting. It could influence development partners to assign additional resources to address funding gaps where public investments are proven to have fallen short of the benchmark to attain the MDGs, and other development targets, with equity.

1.3 Rationale for child-focused budgeting in Bangladesh

It is clear that CFB is important from the perspectives of equity, poverty reduction, economy, ethics, human rights, good governance, transparency and mutual accountability. From an equity perspective,

1 UNICEF, 2007. 'Social Budgeting: investing in Kenya's future'. UNICEF, Kenya.

2 UNICEF, 2010. *A Promise Renewed*. Available at: <<http://www.apromiserenewed.org/>>

3 Pantin, D.A., Ramjattan, D., Francis, J., 2010. 'Child responsive budgeting: the case of Trinidad and Tobago'. Department of Economics, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.

children constitute a significant proportion of Bangladesh's total population – 40 per cent, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).⁴ About 46 per cent of children live below the upper poverty line, with around 25 per cent living in extreme poverty.⁵ Children are, to different extents, deprived of access to basic social services, such as health, education, food, water, sanitation, shelter and information and are rarely engaged in decisions that affect their socioeconomic rights. Deprivation and disparities in effective coverage of basic social services during childhood have serious consequences, sometimes permanent, in adulthood. Public investments and programmes that fail, for example, to address maternal health and undernutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child's life could retard growth, resulting in stunting that can never be reversed. Similarly, preventable disabilities may be costly for health, education and social development systems to manage, beyond the social and economic losses to the national economy.

From a poverty-reduction perspective, early, timely and adequate investment in the socioeconomic development of children is the foundation of a socially just and economically sound future. Having a large proportion of children who are undernourished, uneducated or in a poor state of health could compromise any country's ability to reach its development goals, which requires healthy and educated human resources. The deprivation and vulnerability of children that arise from ineffective coverage of basic social services limits their opportunities to develop and reach their full potential. Children with little or no education have little chance of securing adulthood free of poverty. In turn, poor adults are unlikely to be able to provide their own children with adequate opportunities to reach their full potential, perpetuating inter-generational poverty. To reduce poverty tomorrow, therefore, child deprivation needs to be addressed directly today – through policies, programmes and interventions that are adequately funded in the budgets and reported in Annual Development Plans.

A study by UNICEF in 2010 found that for every additional \$1 million invested in public health care for children, an equity-based approach has the potential to avert 60 per cent more under-five deaths than the current 'business as usual' strategies.⁶ The UNICEF study is reinforced in the United Nations Secretary-General's Joint Plan of Action for Women and Children's Health, which affirms that investing in good health for children and women is cost effective, reduces poverty and stimulates the economy.⁷ The economic argument affirms that today's investment in children will determine how well they develop and how much they will contribute to society as adults.

Childhood is a critical time for public investment, and should be prominent in Bangladesh's MTBF and in the annual social-sector budgets that drive the national human development agenda and contribute to national growth. Therefore, for Bangladesh to fully realize the vision of achieving middle-income country status by 2021, investment in children makes economic sense and must be guided by a child-focused budget framework.

As an obligation, Article 15(a) of the Constitution of Bangladesh mandates the provision of food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care. The Constitution also guarantees compulsory and free education to all children. In regard to health, Article 18(1) of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall raise the level of nutrition and improve public health. In order to address their vulnerability, the Constitution obliges the Government to make special provisions for children. Article 28(4) states, "Nothing shall prevent the State from making special provision in favor of women and children or for the advancement of any backward sections of citizens". Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990: one of the first 20 countries in the world to do so. The CRC obliges governments to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation. These obligations require governments to take and implement progressively any necessary budgetary measures along with other administrative, legislative and judicial actions (Article 4).

4 UNICEF, 2009. 'Bangladesh National Report: Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities'. UNICEF, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

5 The child poverty and disparities study calculated the rate using 2005 HIES data. But, as per HIES 2010, the overall poverty rate has fallen to 31.5 per cent. Therefore, it can be assumed that child poverty has also come down proportionately.

6 UNICEF (2010) *A Promise Renewed*.

7 Ban Ki-moon: *Investing in Our Common Future: Joint Action Plan for Women's and Children's Health*. Available at: <http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/jointactionplan/201006_jointactionplan_a4en_lowres.pdf>

In this regard, Bangladesh has made commendable progress towards some of the Millennium Development Goals – progress that has received global recognition. The Government of Bangladesh continues to prioritize children’s rights in many initiatives – for example, the Children Act. 1974 was revised in 2012 for enactment, while the Child Policy was put in place in 2011. Several Sector Development Programmes and Plans have key investment priorities to meet children’s socioeconomic rights. In general terms, the Government invests for children through social sectors but there is no framework or element of the MTBF that enables the Government, its development partners or citizens to understand and report on the extent of allocation and expenditure in national budgets that benefit children, directly or indirectly. As a result it is impossible to discern whether the budgets allocated for children are equitable and adequate and are delivering results efficiently and effectively to the most deprived children. Therefore, CFB is crucial for the government, its development partners, civil-society advocacy groups and implementing ministries to establish and enforce a common framework for allocation, and for transparent reporting on the quality of public investment with the participation of all stakeholders, including children.

The CFB framework set out in this report will enable policy makers, development partners, communities and CSOs to dialogue and make evidenced-led decisions on funding requirements and allocative efficiency gains to meet the rights of children in Bangladesh, especially those who are particularly disadvantaged. The CFB framework enables a logical and incremental approach to budgeting for equitable social outcomes, with the focus on demonstrable marginal gains that meet economic, social and ethical standards in both principle and practice.

1.4 Child-focused budgeting in other countries: an empirical discussion

Child-focused budgeting identifies the amount of financial resources in national budgets that governments allocate for the benefit of children. CFB facilitates accountability and equity in budgeting, while enabling a logical approach for researchers and CSOs to analyse public investments for children from multiple dimensions. It provides sound evidence for policy makers and development partners to undertake policy and budget reforms. Most national and sector budgets worldwide are focused on country-specific issues pertaining to children without a common framework to gauge accountability, especially in countries that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In Brazil, CEDECA-CEARÁ⁸, a civil-society organization founded in 1994, initiated a programme to monitor the Fortaleza city budget. This initiative, launched through the discussion of public policies that aim to realize child rights, gathers knowledge about the allocation of public resources to enhance the implementation of policies and strengthen social control over public resources allocation and spending. Over the years, the organization has helped to create a methodology to empower the young to intervene and participate in public policies through budgetary legislation. This was the first ever initiative to not only undertake budget for children analysis, but also to engage children in budget processes.⁹

In South Africa, IDASA’s Children’s Budget Unit (CBU), which began its work in 1995, has linked the analysis of the budget to structural issues that are crucial for the realization of children’s social and economic rights. It has advocated for a better allocation of resources and monitored yearly trends and improvements. The CBU has been an inspiration for similar initiatives in many countries, including India.¹⁰

In Kenya, social audits¹¹ are helping to institute more transparency and accountability in the public budget. Supported by UNICEF, in 2010 the Kenya Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 launched the guidelines for social budgeting and instituted social intelligence reporting¹²

⁸ *Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente do Ceará.*

⁹ *Save the Children, 2010, Budget for Children Analysis, p.10.*

¹⁰ *Ibid*

¹¹ *Social Audits in Kenya: Budget Transparency and Accountability. Available at: <<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Impact-Story-Kenya-English.pdf>>*

¹² *UNICEF Social Intelligent Reporting, Kenya. Available at: <<http://2013.impactready.org/kenya-sir/>>*

to increase public participation in budgetary decisions, reporting and mutual accountability, particularly in the key social sectors obliged to intervene for the gradual realization of the rights of the most deprived children and women.

India's *Children and the Union Budget*, is another publication that has focused on advocacy for the rights to survival, childhood and equal opportunity and the visibility of children on the State agenda. The publication presented the results of the analysis of State budgets with regard to education, health, nutrition, early childhood care and development, children in difficult circumstances, and girls' education.¹³ This partnership on children and Union budgets continues today between the Ministry of Women and Child Development, UNICEF and the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability.

In Wales, UK, Save the Children UK commissioned a review of public expenditure on children in 2004 to (a) establish base-lines by which future trends in public expenditures and budget allocations could be ascertained (b) provide information on trends in government spending and the impact of devolution on public expenditure on children, and (c) provide evidence to support the case for establishing a children's budget in Wales.¹⁴

Having recognized the need to study budgets from the perspective of children's rights, a research team commissioned by Save the Children engaged in the study of budgeting for children in Viet Nam. The study examined the budget for primary education at the district level with an emphasis on budget expenditure on education for Children with Disabilities (CWD).¹⁵

In its 'Child-Focused Public Expenditure Review', UNICEF in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia undertook a detailed analysis of the national budget process and resulting expenditure decisions with respect to the achievement of children's rights and well-being.¹⁶ This was intended, as 'a first step' in a broader child-focused public financial management review. The long-term goal was to help to strengthen policy development and governance systems for investment in children while ensuring that fiscal discipline improves efficiency in the planning and utilization of public resources; and ensures that budget allocations are in line with established policy priorities. In particular, this framework underscored the relevance of raising the visibility of the poorest and most vulnerable groups of children in public expenditure, and included specific observations related to how public expenditure was addressing (or failing to address) the needs of these children in the analysis for each sector (education, health and social protection).

1.5 Budget preparation process

In order to engage meaningfully in the budgetary process in any country, it is important to understand that process. The national budget in Bangladesh has two parts: the revenue budget and the development budget. The revenue budget contains all recurrent expenditure, mostly salaries and other administrative expenses, while the development budget contains incremental expenditure that increases productivity and contributes to economic growth and development. The revenue budget is funded, for the most part, by domestic resources, while the development budget is aided by foreign assistance and local funds.

Until recently, the budget preparation process in Bangladesh was lengthy and was not linked to any strategic objectives. In order to improve fiscal discipline, strategic prioritization, the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure; and to strengthen the system of budgetary management by line ministries, the Government of Bangladesh introduced the Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF), replacing the traditional budget preparation system. The MTBF was first rolled out across four line

13 UNICEF and cbga, *Child Budgeting in India: Analysis of Recent Allocations in the Union Budget*. Available at: <http://www.unicef.org/india/Child_Budgeting.pdf>

14 Save the Children UK, 'A Child's Portion? Reviewing Public Expenditure in Wales' drawn from 'Where's the Money Going? Monitoring government and donors budgets.', Save the Children, 2004. Available at: <http://www.assemblywales.org/cyp_3_-03-09_adi_01_a_child_s_portion_-_save_the_children_-_additional_information.pdf>

15 *Child-Focused Budget Study: Assessing the Rights to Education of Children with Disabilities in Vietnam*. Available at: <<http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Child-Focused-Budget-Study-Assessing-the-Rights-to-Education-of-Children-with-Disabilities-in-Vietnam.pdf>>

16 UNICEF Skopje, 2009, 'Child Focused Public Expenditure Review', p. 5

ministries in FY2005-06, and, by FY2011-12, was being applied to all ministries and divisions of the Government. The main features of the MTBF approach are: (a) a medium-term outlook to budget planning; (b) explicit linkages between policy priorities and resource allocation; and (c) an emphasis on the efficient use of limited public resources.

Under the MTBF, the budget preparation process is to be completed in three phases: (1) Strategic Phase; (2) Estimation Phase; and (3) Budget Approval Phase. These three phases have been divided into several steps. First, under the Strategic Phase, the relevant ministry or division must prepare a Ministry Budget Framework (MBF) in accordance with the guidelines contained in a circular and submit this to the Finance Division and Planning Division. An agreed budget framework is finalized by the Finance Division and Planning Division in consultation with the ministry or division concerned.

Also in the Strategic Phase, MTBF ministries receive Budget Circular (BC)-1 with a single budget-allocation ceiling (known as preliminary indicative ceiling). In completing the BC-1, line ministries view the budget as much more than a funding plan containing numbers, ensuring that the budget also represents an action plan. BC-1 is designed to capture information in a manner that allows for the preparation of such an action plan. BC-1 is divided into two major parts, altogether containing a total of five narrative sections and three numerical forms:

- Part A: to be prepared by the concerned ministry or division, and
- Part B: to be prepared by the departments or agencies under the respective ministry.

| Ministry Budget Framework - Part A | Ministry Budget Framework - Part B |
|---|--|
| Section 1: Mission Statement and major functions of the ministry/division | Section 5.1: Recent achievements of the department/agencies under the ministry |
| Section 2: Medium-term strategic objectives and key activities | Section 5.2: Key activities/outputs related to the activity, and related strategic objectives |
| Section 3: Poverty and gender reporting | Section 5.3: Output indicators and targets |
| Section 4: Priority spending areas/ programmes | Section 5.4: Forward budget estimates |
| Form 1: Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the ministry/division | Section 5.5: List of programmes/projects of the department/agency |
| Form 2: Preliminary revenue estimates and projections | Form 4: Preliminary expenditure estimates and projections for the departments/agencies under the ministry. |
| Form 3: Expenditure ceilings for departments and agencies | |

The Strategic Phase of the budget cycle is the most important stage of the budget preparation. This is where justifications are provided for undertaking the various activities to be implemented in the current fiscal year and also over the four subsequent years. During this phase, all ministries/divisions are required to give explicit considerations to the impacts of their budgeting decisions on women and the poor. However, children’s concerns are not included explicitly in the Strategic Phase of the budget cycle. Therefore, no categorical consideration is given in this phase of the budget preparation to children’s socioeconomic rights issues. Given that children’s needs and right issues are also multi-sectoral and crosscutting, they need to be considered during this crucial strategic planning phase.



Children play a game at a pre primary school in Nagarhawla, Sreepur, Gazipur, on 16 July 2012.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODS

2.1 Introduction

As mentioned earlier in this report, child-focused budgeting is an evolving area of interest to multiple stakeholders, with consensus on its value in inclusive national development processes. There is, however, no straightforward method to apportion or disaggregate, report on or account for child-related budgeting within the national budget. Some argue that children’s issues are crosscutting and that the activities of all ministries have direct or indirect implications for children’s needs and rights – reaffirming the value of a CFB framework. Therefore, all ministries should, ideally, be included when calculating the child-related budget.

The other approach is to take the activities of social-sector ministries with obvious and direct impacts on children’s needs and rights as a starting point. A lion’s share of appropriation in these ministries benefits children to varying degrees. So, while calculating the child-related budget, analysis should centre on social-sector ministries, at least initially. For the purpose of this CFB framework, we have focused on the activities and associated budgets of nine ministries that address children’s socioeconomic rights directly.

The following steps were taken to develop and secure the concurrence, ownership and validity of the information. These were reinforced by consultations and meetings with high-level officials and budget focal persons of the nine social sector ministries to dialogue on the CFB framework in Bangladesh.

2.2 Suggested/adopted steps to disaggregate a child-focused budget

The following five steps were followed to disaggregate the child-focused budget from the national budget.

Step 1: Identifying ministries that implement programmes or projects for the socioeconomic rights and well-being of children

First, the list of ministries to be included in the formulation of the national budget was compiled. From this list, the mandate and business focus of the ministries were reviewed. Those ministries that implement programmes or projects to ensure children’s rights to survival, development, protection and participation were classified as children’s ministries, irrespective of the extent of implementation or the number of child-focused interventions or projects and programmes.

Step 2: Identifying strategic goals, associated activities and budgets of individual ministries that were relevant to children

The next step was to identify the various operational and departmental units within each ministry, and their stated strategic objectives mentioned in the MTBF that were fully or partly relevant to children. The activities associated with each of the strategic objectives were then defined and clustered. After that, the allocation for each and every activity was identified for FY2011-12 and FY2012-13. Any activities or projects that were not associated with the strategic objectives were clustered separately. The tables below were populated using the information obtained from Steps 1 and 2.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects for a specific year |
|--|---|--|

Because the budget in Bangladesh is separated into the development budget and the revenue (recurrent, non-development) budget, Steps 1 and 2 were undertaken separately for each budget, as shown in Annex 1.

Step 3: Identifying child-focused allocation and expenditure

All activities of programmes or projects and their related expenditure items were grouped into three categories: (1) totally child-focused, (2) partially child-focused and (3) not child-focused. 'Totally child-focused' refers to expenditure for activities that wholly to benefits children under 18. In this case, 100 per cent of the expenditure is considered to go to children. 'Partially child-focused' means that the activities and expenditure benefits children and others differentially. In this case, a logical portion of the expenditure was considered to be apportioned for children. Thirdly, 'not child-focused' budget assignment means that the activities and associated budget have no benefit for children at all. In this case, 'zero (0)' per cent of the expenditure was considered to benefit children.

Step 4: Apportioning the partially child-focused activities

Determining the apportion expenditure for children from the national budget is not an easy task, as there was no straightforward method to do this. Two basic principles were used to apportion the allocation to children under different projects: (1) the proportion of the child population (under 18) in the national population; and (2) the proportion of children among the total target beneficiaries of particular projects.

Proportion of the child population in national population: there were activities, projects or programmes under different ministries that benefited all members of the family or the entire population irrespective of age, such as poverty-reduction activities that target families or the provision of water and sanitation services to communities. In these types of projects, it is assumed that 40 per cent of expenditure is assigned to children under 18, given that they comprise about 40 per cent of the population of Bangladesh.¹⁷

The proportion of children among the total beneficiaries of particular projects was estimated for projects that benefit children of a particular age group as well as adults, such as continuing education programmes for those aged 15-45, or services provided to children at hospitals. In this case, the ratio of children beneficiaries as a proportion of total beneficiaries was calculated and the same proportion of expenditure was assigned for children.

Step 5: Aggregation of nine ministries' child-focused allocation and expenditure

The total child-focused budgeting of an individual ministry was calculated by aggregating all the expenditures of individual child-focused projects. After calculating the child-focused budgets of all nine ministries, the total child-focused allocation (expenditure) was calculated, as was this allocation as a proportion of the national budget.

2.3 Ownership and validation of data

The CFB framework is part of the Government of Bangladesh-UNICEF Country Programme, 2012-2016, which is coordinated by the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance, aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The UNICEF Country Programme partners with several ministries, including some of the nine social-sector ministries collaborating on

¹⁷ Children under 18 were calculated from 'Population and Housing Census 2011' of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

the CFB framework. This undertaking is, therefore, part of the Government of Bangladesh-UNICEF country programme contribution to national capacity and to efforts to increase partnership for children in system development, as well as institute social budgeting. A key cornerstone of this framework is the ownership by the participating ministries, including the Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance and the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA). There have been three key steps in this partnership.

Step 1: UNICEF and PRI met jointly with all the secretaries of the nine line ministries individually, in addition to the Secretary of the Finance Division, and agreed on the rationale and value-added of CFB in Bangladesh's national development agenda – specifically the Sixth Five Year Development Plan and the Annual Development Programmes. All of the secretaries endorsed the concept, designated focal officials to work with PRI/UNICEF and also instructed their budget focal persons to support the elaboration and adoption of the CFB framework.

Step 2: Working with the budget focal persons of the nine line ministries, the team identified child-focused activities, associated budgets and the apportionment of budgets for partially child-focused projects or activities to ensure consensus and a sound rationale for the apportionment.

Step 3: The first draft was shared with all the ministries through a consultation meeting coordinated by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, during and after which the comments of the participants were incorporated in the final CFB framework.

2.4 Challenges to the development of the child-focused budget framework and suggestions to address these.

The main purpose of the CFB framework is to create greater transparency and accountability in terms of what is being done in the area of children's needs and rights and whether enough resources are being allocated for these purposes. The CFB makes sense to those who look at the budget as a tool for delivering public goods and services to the people, but, most importantly, budgets encode the rights of children and women who are most vulnerable to deprivations and who are often voiceless.

Some of the officials working in the area of budget preparation and management, however, inadvertently look at budgets in terms of money and take an incremental approach in line with the past and with an assumed overall increase in resource availability. Very often, such an incremental approach to budgeting fails to recognize the funding envelope from the perspective of the children who are the most marginalized and excluded. While it is difficult to change this traditional modus operandi and mindset, the CFB framework and its roll-out plan seek to increase the knowledge of relevant officials in social budgeting for equitable growth and development.

It is also true, in general, that government officials need to be more exposed to children's rights and deprivation issues, as their lack of knowledge could undermine the adoption of the CFB approach. To avoid a situation where CFB analysis could be misconstrued as 'more work' for apparently overburdened government officials during budget preparation, it is important to engage key officials to learn more about CFB, including promoting South-South and triangular cooperation with other countries where social budgeting and CFB are in operation. Initially, UNICEF and other development partners with mandates and technical expertise to promote CFB are encouraged to support its roll out and full adoption and integration into the national and sector planning system. A medium-term approach is envisaged in terms of technical support from UNICEF and PRI, in the event that the Government does not have enough financial and technical expertise to implement CFB, with an emphasis on national capacity and systems development.

2.5 Limitations of the framework

The lack of disaggregated data on children made it difficult to analyse child-focused allocations and expenditures. There were initial challenges faced in identifying relevant ministries, and a few ministries might have been missed out. In rolling out the CFB framework, institutions that were omitted inadvertently can easily be enlisted into the implementation phase of the process.

Furthermore, the technical and institutional role of PRI was crucial in gaining common understanding during the development of the framework and needs to be sustained into the roll-out phase to provide requisite technical support and facilitate real demand among the stakeholders to institutionalize CFB analysis and reporting.

Another important limitation arises in cases where only part of the expenditure or allocation goes to benefit children. Here, it was difficult to identify the precise proportion going to children. There is very little child-focused beneficiary information available. In many cases expenditure is allocated on the basis of information provided by government officials. While the credibility of such allocation can be questioned, as this is based on personal judgement, logic and rationales were used to reduce subjectivity.

The identification of the nine ministries was somewhat arbitrary and a more scientific approach could have been taken, based on an analysis of the entire list of projects and programmes of all ministries.

Chapter 4, section 4.10, discusses how these limitations can be overcome and recommends ways to carry forward the CFB initiative in Bangladesh.



A girl stands by herself slum at Sonadanga, Khulna, Bangladesh on 2 April 2013.

CHAPTER THREE

Child-Focused Budget Framework Of Nine Ministries

3.1 Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

Table 3.1a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|----------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 8,896.2 | 10,815.0 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Local Government Division | 1) Good governance at the local level | | | | | |
| | 2) Development of the rural economy | | | | | |
| | 3) Socioeconomic development of women | | | | | |
| | 4) Facilities development for people in rural and urban areas | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Use, expansion and equitable distribution of small-scale water resources | | | | | |
| | 6) Planned environment-friendly urbanization | | | | | |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE) | Construction of safe water sources in rural and urban areas | <i>Water supply, sanitation & drainage of Tongi Municipality (40% for children, calculated on the basis</i> | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 1.8 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | | <i>of the proportion of children in the total population (Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011)</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Supply Project (GOB-UNICEF) (40% for children)</i> | 180.0 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 40.0 |
| | | <i>Arsenic Mitigation Project: Rural Water Supply in South-West Region of Bangladesh (JDCF) (40% for children)</i> | 10.7 | 10.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| | | <i>Secondary Town Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project (GOB-ADB) (40% for children)</i> | 107.0 | 205.0 | 42.8 | 82.0 |
| | | <i>Water Supply, Sanitation & Drainage Project in Sylhet and Barisal City (40% for children)</i> | 67.3 | 28.0 | 26.9 | 11.2 |
| | | <i>Special Rural Water Supply Project (40% for children)</i> | 149.0 | 175.0 | 59.6 | 70.0 |
| | | <i>Kotalipara and Tungipara Pourashava Water Supply and Environmental Project (40% for children)</i> | 3.8 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| | | <i>Interim Piped Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project at Sukanagar, Bhangura and Chatmahor Pourashava under Pabna District (40% for children)</i> | 4.3 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | | <i>37 District Town water supply project (01/11/2011-30/06/2014) (40% for children)</i> | 15.8 | 50.0 | 6.3 | 20.0 |
| | | <i>Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Cyclone Prone Coastal Area of Bangladesh (01/07/2010-30/06/2013) (40% for children)</i> | 0.6 | 31.0 | 0.3 | 12.4 |
| Barisal City Corporation | | <i>Improvement of the Infrastructure of Barisal City Corporation: Water Supply Transport and Procurement of Equipment (40% for children)</i> | 20.0 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| Dhaka WASA | Water supply through pipelines in urban areas | <i>Dhaka Water Supply sector development project (01/01/08-31/12/13) (40% for children)</i> | 90.0 | 343.0 | 36.0 | 137.2 |
| | | <i>Development of Water Supply System in Narayanganj City (40% for children)</i> | 12.0 | 15.0 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| | | <i>Dhaka Water Supply and Sanitation Project (40% for children)</i> | 66.5 | 165.0 | 26.6 | 66.0 |
| Chittagong WASA | | <i>Chittagong Water Supply Improvement and Sanitation Project (01/01/11-31/12/15) (40% for children)</i> | 2.0 | 85.0 | 0.8 | 34.0 |
| | | <i>Karnafuli Water Supply Project (40% for children)</i> | 475.0 | 473.0 | 190.0 | 189.2 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | | <i>Emergency Water Supply for Chittagong WASA (40% for children)</i> | 5.0 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| Khulna WASA | | <i>Support for Khulna Water Supply Project (40% for children)</i> | 0 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.2 |
| | | <i>Development of Water Supply System in Khulna City (01/07/12-30/06/13) (40% for children)</i> | 15.3 | 17.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| | | <i>Khulna Water Supply Project (40% for children)</i> | 19.0 | 47.9 | 7.6 | 19.2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Dhaka WASA | Test the quality of water at sources and monitor and observe on a regular basis | <i>Sayedabad Water Treatment Project-2 (01/07/07-30/06/13) (40% for children)</i> | 385.0 | 190.0 | 154.0 | 76.0 |
| | Installation and construction of safe water sources and sanitary latrines in slum areas | <i>Emergency Rehabilitation and Expansion of Water Supply System Project-2 (01/07/11-30/06/14) (40% for children)</i> | 42.0 | 70.0 | 16.8 | 28.0 |
| Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) | Construction/ maintenance of regulators, cross dams and dams for flood management | <i>Water supply, drainage and sanitation developed as disaster adjusting and systematic coastal belt due to climate change (40% for children)</i> | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE) | Construct and maintain community sanitary latrines | <i>National Sanitation Project (01/07/2009-30/06/2013) (40% for children)</i> | 11.8 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 2.8 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Secretariat | Collect and manage information about births | <i>Registration of Birth and Death Project (2nd Phase)</i> <i>(55% for children, calculated on the basis of information provided by the relevant ministry officials)</i> | 6.1 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 |
| | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Sector Policy Support of the Water Supply and Sanitation Project (40% for children, calculated on the basis of the proportion of children in the total population (National Census))</i> | 6.9 | 0 | 2.7 | 0 |
| | | <i>Local Government Institute Capacity Building Project for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (40% for children)</i> | 0.6 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 |
| | | <i>Drinking Water Supply from Irrigation Deep Tube well (2nd Phase) - (40% for children)</i> | 20.0 | 0 | 8.0 | 0 |
| | | <i>Sector Policy Support for the Water Supplies and Sanitation Subsector, Bangladesh (Phase 3) (01/01/12-31/12/15) (40% for children)</i> | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| | | <i>Hygiene Sanitation and Water Supply Project (HYSAWA) (40% for children)</i> | 18.6 | 0 | 7.4 | 0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|--------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) | | <i>Second Urban Primary Health Care Project (Phase-2) (30% for children, calculated on the basis of age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 155.0 | 0 | 46.5 | 0 |
| | | <i>Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur areas (01/07/2007-30/06/2013) (40% for children, calculated on the basis of the proportion of children in the total population (National Census))</i> | 71.4 | 95.0 | 28.6 | 38.0 |
| | | <i>Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (01/01/07-30/03/15) (15% for children, calculated on the basis of information provided by the relevant ministry officials)</i> | 147.0 | 110.0 | 22.1 | 16.5 |
| Khulna City Corporation | | <i>Construction of Sanitation Landfield (01/07/2008-30/06/2010) (40% for children)</i> | 1.5 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 794.3 | 878.1 |

Table 3.1b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------------|--|-------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B | | | | |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 1,522.2 | 1,640.4 | | | | | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1) Good governance at the local level | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2) The development of rural economy | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3) Socioeconomic development of women | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4) Facilities development for people in rural and urban areas | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Use, expansion and equitable distribution of small-scale water resources | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6) Planned environment-friendly urbanization | | | | | | | | | |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE) | Water supply through pipelines in urban areas | <i>Maintenance and Development of water supply system in Khagrachhari District Town (40% for children)</i> | 0.8 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | | | | |
| | | <i>Supply of Pure Drinking Water in Kumudini Trust and Adjoining Area at Mirzapur Upazila of Tangail District (40% for children)</i> | 1.3 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | | <i>Development of Water Supply System in Char fasion and Monpura Upazila under Bhola District (40% for children)</i> | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| | | <i>Extension and Development of Water Supply and Sanitation Facility in the Ejtema (40% for children)</i> | 1.7 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 |
| | | <i>Supply of water through pipeline in Saranjabari village in Bogra District (including irrigation facility) (40% for children)</i> | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 |
| | | <i>Supply of water through pipeline in villages in 5 Upazilas in Gazipur District (40% for children)</i> | 1.1 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 |
| | | <i>Supply of piped water in Asashuni Village to Asashuni Upazila Porishod in Satkhira (40% for children)</i> | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | | <i>Pilot programme of a piped water-supply system using solar energy (40% for children)</i> | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>1.22% for children in FY12 and 0.05% for children in FY13, calculated on the basis of the proportion of agency development budget allocated to children</i> | 367.0 | 377.0 | 4.5 | 1.9 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|--|---|--|---------|--|--------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE) | | 37% for children in FY12 and 38% for children in FY13 | 142.0 | 151.0 | 52.5 | 57.4 |
| Dhaka WASA | | 36% for children in FY12 and 35% for children in FY13 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Chittagong WASA | | 39% for children) | 35 | 35 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Khulna WASA | | 42% for children in FY12 and 40% for children in FY13 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) | | 11% for children in FY12 and 5% for children in FY13 | 937.0 | 1,048.0 | 102.7 | 52.0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 183.6 | 133.9 |

3.2 Ministry of Education (MOE)

Table 3.2a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 1,974.9 | 2,554.0 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Education | 1) Improvement of access to sustained quality secondary education | | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|--|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Provide training to teachers and school -management committee members | <i>Teaching Quality Improvement in Secondary Education Project</i> | 23.0 | 0 | 23.0 | 0 |
| | Conduct and publish results of all public examinations in time | <i>Secondary Education Sector Development Project</i> | 115.0 | 127.0 | 115.0 | 127.0 |
| Education Engineering Department (EED) | Establish new education institutions in deprived areas | <i>Construction of academic buildings of selected non-government secondary schools</i> | 130.0 | 80.0 | 130.0 | 80.0 |
| | | <i>Development of Sheikh Hasina Girls High school and college</i> | 0.01 | 8.0 | 0.01 | 8.0 |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Establish new education institutions in the Dhaka City area | <i>No specific project allocated for DSHE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Education Engineering Department (EED) | | <i>Development of Residential Model College and Rajuk Uttara Model College project (01/01/10-30/06/12)</i> | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics | Introduce e-book | <i>No specific project allocated for BANBEIS</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Establish Upazila ICT training and resource centre | <i>Establishment of Upazila ICT Training and Resource Centre for Education (UITRCE)</i> | 6.3 | 114.0 | 6.3 | 114.0 |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Transform one non-government school into a model school in 306 Upazilas that do not have any government school | <i>Repair, Renovation and Rehabilitation of Non-Government Education institution Affected by ILA / Flood / Cyclone in 2009 Project</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 2) Ensuring equity and equality in all levels of education | | | | | |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Provide stipends to eligible female/male students at junior-secondary and secondary level and to female students at higher-secondary level | <i>Secondary Education Stipend Project</i> | 231.0 | 200.0 | 231.0 | 200.0 |
| | | <i>Higher Secondary Female Stipend Project, Phase-4 (01/07/08-30/06/14)</i> | 94.0 | 80.0 | 94.0 | 80.0 |
| Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) | | <i>No specific project allocated for DTE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Generation of skilled human resources for domestic and international labour market by enhancing access rate to technical and professional educations | | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Improvement of the overall quality of tertiary education, focusing on general science, applied science, technical, vocational and business-administration education | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Strengthening governance in education | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Introduce School Performance-based Management System (SPBMS) and School-based Assessment (SBA) in all institutions at secondary level | <i>Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project</i> | 314.0 | 285.0 | 314.0 | 285.0 |
| Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics | Strengthen BANBEIS as the National Information Centre for Education | <i>Enhancement of ICT training in BKITCE and BANBEIS, Strengthening EMIS (Education Management Information System) Network of MOE</i> | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| | 6) Promoting the spirit of liberation war, history, heritage and national culture | | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Distribute documents and literature on the Liberation War among education institutions | <i>No specific project allocated for DSHE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) | | <i>No specific project allocated for DTE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Human Resources Development through Scouting (01/07/10-31/12/2013)</i> | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| | | <i>Organizing the 24th Asia Pacific Regional Scout Conference, including infrastructural renovation (01/07/11-30/06/13)</i> | 2.5 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 10.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|-------|--|---------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | | <i>ICT for Education in Secondary and Higher-Secondary Level Project</i> | 5.2 | 250.0 | 5.2 | 250.0 |
| | | <i>Life-skills based education for in-school youth and adolescents through the peer approach</i> | 0.6 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| | | <i>Policy Advisory Technical Assistance to Develop an Implementation Strategy of the National Education Policy for Secondary Education Sector Project</i> | 4.4 | 0 | 4.4 | 0 |
| | | <i>Development of Selected Government Secondary Schools at the District Headquarter Project</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) | Provide technical and vocational education/ training | <i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) reform in Bangladesh (60% for children as per age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 35.0 | 15.0 | 21.0 | 9.0 |
| | Provide Competency-Based Training (CBT) to teachers working in technical educational institutions | <i>Skills and Training Enhancement Project (STEP) (60% for children)</i> | 75.9 | 82.8 | 45.5 | 49.7 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 1002.5 | 1221.2 |

Table 3.2b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 8,668.7 | 9,034.8 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Education | 1) Improvement of access to sustained quality secondary education | | | | | |
| National Academy for Education Management | Provide training to teachers and school-management committee members | <i>Children's share in budget shown in section 2</i> | - | - | - | - |
| National Curriculum & Text Books | Distribute text books to all students on 1 January and celebrate it as text book day | | 350.0 | 355.0 | 350.0 | 355.0 |
| Education Engineering Department (EED) | Repair, renovation and maintenance of existing buildings of education institutions | <i>Children's share in budget shown in section 2</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Construct new classrooms | | | | | |
| | 2) Ensuring equity and equality in all levels of education | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Generation of skilled human resources for domestic and international labour markets by enhancing access rate to technical and professional educations | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 4) Improvement of the overall quality of tertiary education, focusing on general science, applied science, technical, vocational and business administration education | | - | - | - | - |
| National Academy for Education Management | Conduct research on various issues relating to education and training | <i>No development budget/ allocated to recurrent budget (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Strengthening governance in education | | | | | |
| Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics | Conduct research and evaluation on educational programmes; facilitate debate and discussion through international and national seminars/ workshops | <i>Children's share in budget shown in section 2</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Inspection and Audit | Inspect and audit education institutions | <i>Children's share in budget shown in section 2</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 6) Promoting the spirit of liberation war, history, heritage and national culture | | | | | |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Distribute documents and literature on Liberation War among education institutions | <i>No specific project allocated for DSHE</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|--|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) | | <i>No specific project allocated for DTE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Construction of academic building and a hostel for Hazi Mohammad Muzefar Islami Dakhil Madrasa of Sadar Upazila of Moulavi Bazar District</i> | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 3.1 |
| | | <i>Repair, renovation and modernization of existing guide house auditorium of Bangladesh Girl Guides Association</i> | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Education Engineering Department (EED) | Repair, renovation and maintenance of existing buildings of education institutions | <i>55.5% for children on the basis of the proportion of agency budget allocated to children</i> | 199.0 | 199.0 | 109.5 | 109.5 |
| | Construct new class rooms | | | | | |
| National Academy for Education Management | Conduct research on various issues relating education and training | <i>55.5% for children</i> | 10.8 | 11 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics | Conduct research and evaluation on educational programmes; facilitate debate and discussion through international and national seminars/ workshops | <i>55.5% for children</i> | 4.3 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|--|--|---------|--|----------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Inspection and Audit | Inspect and audit education institutions | 55.5% for children | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Department of Secondary and Higher Education (DSHE) | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | 90% for children on the basis of the proportion of agency budget allocated to children | 6,520.0 | 6,792.0 | 5,866.3 | 6,110.0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 6,338.0 | 6,588.5 |

3.3 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

Table 3.3a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 3,033.4 | 3,825.5 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Improved health care for mother and child | | | | | |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expansion of the coverage of the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Continue Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (DSF) and expand its coverage | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Expansion of services related to ante- natal, natal and post-natal problems and introduction of the services of midwifery and community-based skilled birth attendants | <i>Establishment of Mother and Child care Hospital under A.K Khan health care centre (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>Maternal, Child, Reproductive and Adolescent Health (MCRAH)</i> | 120.0 | 135.0 | 120.0 | 135.0 |
| Directorate of Nursing Services | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expansion of the coverage of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and introduction of a school health services programme | <i>Health Education and Promotion (HEP) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Distribution of vitamin-A capsules and deworming drugs among children and iron tablets to pregnant women | <i>Community-based Health Care (CBHC) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Encourage breastfeeding and create awareness of its benefits | <i>Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH)</i> | 516.0 | 465.0 | 516.0 | 465.0 |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 2) Population control and improved reproductive health | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Quality health care services to all | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Secretariat | Conduct community clinic-based primary health, nutrition and population programme for rural population | <i>Revitalization of the Community Health Care Initiative in Bangladesh (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Implementing Essential Service Delivery (ESD) activities | <i>Essential Services Delivery (ESD) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Secretariat | Expansion of health facilities | <i>Expansion and modernization of Dhaka Medical College Hospital (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expansion of alternative medical care in Government health institutions | <i>Alternate Medical Care (AMC) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Inclusion of health education in school curriculum | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Create mass awareness about existing and probable new diseases by introducing an information campaign and operating a community mobilization programme | <i>Communicable Diseases Control (CDC) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | | <i>Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Quality specialized health care services | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expand specialized health care services | <i>National Eye Care (NEC) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Provide emergency medical treatment to accident victims at a variety of trauma centres | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Control of communicable, non-communicable and new diseases, which arise from climate change | | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Implement Arsenic, Leprosy, TB, Kalazar, Malaria, Fileria and Dengue-related disease-control programmes and provide services to affected people | <i>TB and Leprosy Control (TB-LC) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Formulate and implement a strategy to reduce the number of smokers and tobacco users | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Secretariat | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 6) Food safety with nutritional standards | | | | | |
| Directorate of Health Services | Implementation of the community nutrition programme | <i>National Nutrition Services (NNS)</i> | 65.0 | 184.0 | 65.0 | 184.0 |
| | Expansion of activity providing supplementary foods to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Formulate and implement a strategy to ensure food safety and to determine food standards | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Conduct a nutrition awareness programme with the help of the mass media and NGOs | <i>National Nutrition Services (NNS)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Family Planning | Implementation of the community nutrition programme | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Expansion of activity providing supplementary foods to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Conduct a nutrition awareness programme with the help of the mass media and NGOs | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 7) Improved and efficient pharmaceutical sector | | | | | |
| | 8) Efficient human resources in health, population and nutrition sector | | | | | |
| Directorate of Health Services | Ensure quality education in traditional medicine including Homeopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani and effective measures to improve herbal medicine | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Establishment of Dhaka Shishu (Children's) Hospital</i> | 0.5 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 5.0 |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expand services related to ante-natal, natal and post-natal problems and introduce the service of midwifery and community-based skilled birth | <i>Establishment of Mother and Child care Hospital under A.K Khan health care centre (60% for children as per age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| | Expand the coverage of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and introduce a School Health Services programme | <i>Health Education and Promotion (HEP) (75% for children)</i> | 11.8 | 19.6 | 8.8 | 14.7 |
| | Distribution of vitamin-A capsules and deworming drugs among children and iron tablets to pregnant women | <i>Community Based Health Care (CBHC) (15.5% for children)</i> | 35.0 | 80.0 | 5.4 | 12.4 |
| Secretariat | Conduct Community Clinic-based primary health, nutrition and population programme for rural population | <i>Revitalization of Community Health Care Initiative in Bangladesh (15.5% for children)</i> | 350.0 | 325.0 | 54.3 | 50.4 |
| Directorate of Health Services | Implementing Essential Service Delivery (ESD) activities | <i>Essential Services Delivery (ESD) (22.7% for children)</i> | 27.0 | 77.0 | 6.1 | 17.5 |
| Secretariat | Expansion of health facilities | <i>Expansion and modernization of Dhaka Medical College Hospital (17.7% for children)</i> | 6.0 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expansion of alternative medical care in Government health institutions | <i>Alternate Medical Care (AMC) (27% for children)</i> | 11.0 | 15.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| | Create mass awareness about existing and probable new diseases by introducing and information campaign and operating a community mobilization programme | <i>Communicable Diseases Control (CDC) (30% for children)</i> | 96.0 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 30.0 |
| | | <i>Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) (10.35% for children as per age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 72.2 | 92.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| | Expand specialized health care services | <i>National Eye Care (NEC) (18% for children)</i> | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| | Implement Arsenic, Leprosy, TB, Kalazar, Malaria, Fileria and Dengue-related disease control programmes and provide services to affected people | <i>TB and Leprosy Control (TB-LC) (7% for children)</i> | 66.5 | 57.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Upgrading the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical Centre (BSMMU) into a Centre of Excellence (10% for children)</i> | 37.0 | 50.0 | 3.7 | 5.0 |
| | | <i>Improving Food Safety, Quality and Food Control in Bangladesh (Project) (40% for children)</i> | 10.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Establishment of National Institute of ENT (1st phase) in Dhaka (27% for children)</i> | 16.0 | 28.0 | 4.3 | 7.6 |
| | | <i>Establishment of ENT and Head-neck Cancer Hospital and Institute (01/07/08-30/06/11) (27% for children)</i> | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| | | <i>Establishment of 250-bed National Institute of Ophthalmology & Hospital (01/07/2003-30/06/2012) (27% for children)</i> | 21.6 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| | | <i>Upgrade of existing National Institute of Cancer Research and Hospital from 50 beds to 300 beds (01/07/03-30/06/13) (27% for children)</i> | 12.6 | 25.0 | 3.4 | 6.8 |
| | | <i>Construction of 150-bed modern hospital for government employees (7% for children)</i> | 20.8 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 |
| | | <i>Surveillance and response to Avian and pandemic influenza in Bangladesh (30% for children)</i> | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Directorate of Health Services | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Establishment of Shaikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Eye Hospital and training Institute Gopalganj (27% for children)</i> | 69.0 | 50.0 | 18.6 | 13.5 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Kushtia Medical College (18% for children)</i> | 0 | 10.0 | 0 | 1.8 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Faridpur Medical College and Hospital (18% for children)</i> | 13.0 | 30.0 | 2.3 | 5.4 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Satkhira Medical College and Hospital (18% for children)</i> | 14.0 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 7.2 |
| | | <i>Establishment of National Institute of Digestive Research and Hospital (27% for children)</i> | 0.5 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Sheikh Sayera Khatun Medical College and Hospital and Nursing Institute Gopalganj (18% for children)</i> | 25.0 | 70.0 | 4.5 | 12.6 |
| | | <i>Establishment of National Institute of Neuro Sciences (27% for children)</i> | 75.0 | 23.0 | 20.3 | 6.2 |
| | | | | | Allocated to children | |

Table 3.3b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|--|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: Total | | | 5,132.4 | 5,529.6 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Improved health care for mother and child | | - | - | - | - |
| Directorate of Health Services | Expansion of the coverage of the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | 339.1 | 369.5 | 339.1 | 369.5 |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 2) Population control and improved reproductive health | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Quality health care services to all | | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Quality specialized health care services | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Control of communicable, non-communicable diseases and new diseases, which arise from climate change | | - | - | - | - |
| | 6) Food safety with nutritional standards | | - | - | - | - |
| | 7) Improved and efficient pharmaceutical sector | | - | - | - | - |
| | 8) Efficient human resources in health, population and nutrition sector | | - | - | - | - |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Centre for Neuro Development and Autism in Children</i> | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|--|--|---------|--|---------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>7% for children in FY12 and 8% for children in FY13 on the basis of the proportion of agency budget allocated to children</i> | 1,115.0 | 1,070.0 | 77.8 | 85.6 |
| Directorate of Health Services | | <i>43% for children in FY12 and 41% for children in FY13</i> | 2,458.0 | 2,756.0 | 911.1 | 978.4 |
| Directorate of Family Planning | | <i>20% for children in FY12 and 22% for children in FY13</i> | 984.0 | 1,125.0 | 196.8 | 225.0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 1527.8 | 1661.2 |

3.4 Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 3.4a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|--|--|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 488.1 | 531.4 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Internal security and law and order maintained | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Police | Rescue women and children from traffickers | <i>Anti-Trafficking Mechanism & Monitoring (01/01/12-31/12/16) (Children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | | - | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|----------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 2) Border Security and protection of country's economic and commercial interest | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Protect youth from the curse of drugs | | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Easing lawful movement of people in and out of the country | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Safe Custody and Rehabilitation of Prisoners | | - | - | - | - |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to Children | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Police | Rescue women and children from traffickers | <i>Anti-Trafficking Mechanism & Monitoring (01/01/12-31/12/16) (70.5 % for children, calculated on the basis of age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 0.5 | | 0.4 | 0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 0.4 | 0 |

Table 3.4b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 6,504.9 | 7,156.6 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Internal security and law and order maintained | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|----------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 2) Border Security and protection of country's economic and commercial interest | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Protect youth from curse of drugs | | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Easing lawful movement of people in and out of the country | | - | - | - | - |
| | 5) Safe Custody and Rehabilitation of Prisoners | | - | - | - | - |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 0 | 0 |

3.5 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME)

Table 3.5a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|--|--|----------------|--|----------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 2,460.0 | 4,381.6 | - | - |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) To extend universal access to primary education | | | | | |
| Department of Primary Education (DPE) | Establishment of primary schools in villages without schools | <i>Establishment of 1,500 new primary school buildings in the area that lacks school</i> | 79.6 | 200.0 | 79.6 | 200.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Construction, reconstruction and extension of classrooms and routine repair and maintenance of schools | <i>Government Primary School Reconstruction & Renovation Project (2nd Phase)</i> | 454.0 | 200.0 | 454.0 | 200.0 |
| | | <i>China-assisted construction of two model primary schools</i> | 0 | 6.1 | 0 | 6.1 |
| Department of Primary Education (DPE) | Construction of toilets and installation of tube wells | <i>Construction of PTI in the districts of: Jhalokathi, Shariyatpur, Narayangonj, Lalmonirhat, Gopalganj, Dhaka, Sherpur, Narail, Maherpur, Bandarban, Khagrachari, and Rajbari (01/01/2011-30/06/2014)</i> | 41.0 | 50.0 | 41.0 | 50.0 |
| | Stipend project for poor students | <i>Stipend project for primary education (2nd phase) (01/07/2008-30/06/2013)</i> | 900.0 | 949.0 | 900.0 | 949.0 |
| | School tiffin programme in poverty-stricken areas | <i>EC-assisted school-feeding programme (01/01/2009-31/12/2014)</i> | 68.0 | 45.3 | 68.0 | 45.3 |
| | | <i>School-feeding Programme in Poverty-prone areas (01/01/2011-31/12/2014)</i> | 240.0 | 477.0 | 240.0 | 477.0 |
| | Education allowances and stipends for disadvantaged and drop-out students | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Establishment of child-friendly learning centres in all inaccessible areas including char, haor, tea-estates and hill areas | <i>Registered Non-Government Primary School Development Project (3rd Phase)</i> | 317.0 | 199.0 | 317.0 | 199.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Making all classrooms child-friendly (including for children with disabilities) | <i>Expansion of Cub-Scouting in Primary Schools (3rd Phase)</i> | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| | Supplying free textbooks in a timely manner | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Establishment of pre-school classes in all primary schools | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Compulsory Primary Education Implementation and Monitoring Unit (CPEIMU) | Inspection of registered non-government primary schools | <i>(Financial data: N/A)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Registration of teachers of registered non-government primary and community schools | | - | - | - | - |
| | Providing one-time financial assistance to the families of retired, resigned or deceased teachers from the Welfare Trust | | - | - | - | - |
| | 2) To improve the quality of primary education | | | | | |
| Department of Primary Education (DPE) | Conducting grade-5 completion examination | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Introducing ICT-based education at primary level | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|---------|--|---------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Implementation of School Level Improvement Plan (SLIP) | <i>Reaching Out of School Children Project</i> | 69.2 | 45.8 | 69.2 | 45.8 |
| | Extension of primary education up to class eight | <i>Primary Education Development Project (IDB)</i> | 11.0 | 123.0 | 11.0 | 123.0 |
| | | <i>Third Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP-3)</i> | 154.0 | 1,953.0 | 154.0 | 1,953.0 |
| | Skills development of teachers and students in english, maths and science at primary level | <i>No specific project allocated for DPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Development of training infrastructure to enhance the standard of primary education | | - | - | - | - |
| National Academy for Primary Education (NAPE) | Curriculum development and upgrade | <i>No specific project allocated for NAPE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Training of teachers and officers associated with primary education | | - | - | - | - |
| | Basic training, Certificate in Education training, subject-based training for teachers | | - | - | - | - |
| | Training of personnel associated with management of primary schools | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) To increase literacy rate and infuse dynamism in the post-literacy programme | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|----------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Bureau of Non-formal Education | Implementation of post-literacy and continuing education programme for 15-45 year-old newly-literate people in selected areas | <i>Post literacy and continuing Education for Human Development Project-2 (01/07/2002-30/06/2013) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Providing basic education for 10-14 year-old urban working children in 6 divisional cities | <i>Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (2nd Phase) (01/07/04-30/06/12)</i> | 30.0 | 22.0 | 30.0 | 22.0 |
| | Implementation of basic literacy programme for 11-45 year-olds in 64 districts | <i>No specific project allocated for BNFE</i> | - | - | - | - |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Non-formal Education | Implementation of post-literacy and continuing education programme for 15-45 year-old newly-literate people in selected areas | <i>Post-literacy and continuing Education for Human Development Project-2 (01/07/2002-30/06/2013) (25% for children determined on the basis of information provided by the relevant ministry officials)</i> | 95.0 | 59.6 | 23.8 | 14.9 |
| Total allocated to children | | | | | 2,389.9 | 4,288.6 |

Table 3.5b

Recurrent revised budget and budget Allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activities and projects (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|--|---|----------------|--|----------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 5,267.2 | 5,449.7 | - | - |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) To extend universal access to primary education | | | | | |
| Department of Primary Education (DPE) | Education allowances and stipends for disadvantaged and drop-out students | Expenditure for DPE is included here as pertaining to other strategic objectives | 3,824.0 | 4,023.0 | 3,824.0 | 4,023.0 |
| | Establishment of child-friendly learning centres in all inaccessible areas including char, haor, tea-estates and hill areas | | | | | |
| | Supplying free textbooks in a timely manner | | | | | |
| | Establishment of pre-school classes in all primary schools | | | | | |
| Compulsory Primary Education Implementation and Monitoring Unit (CPEIMU) | Inspection of registered non-government primary schools | (Financial data-N/A) | | | | |
| | Registration of teachers in registered non-government primary and community schools | | | | | |
| | Providing one-time financial assistance to the families of retired, resigned and deceased teachers from the Welfare Trust | | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activities and projects (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|--|---------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 2) To improve the quality of primary education | | | | | |
| Department of Primary Education (DPE) | Conducting grade-5 completion examination | | | | | |
| | Introducing ICT-based education at primary level | | | | | |
| | Skills development of teachers and students in english, math and science at primary level | | - | - | - | - |
| | Development of training infrastructure to enhance the standard of primary education | | | | | |
| National Primary Education Academy | Curriculum development and upgrade | | | | | |
| | Training of teachers and officers associated with primary education | | | | | |
| | Basic training, Certificate in Education training, subject-based training for teachers | | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| | Training of personnel associated with management of primary schools | | | | | |
| Secretariat | Not associated with any strategic objective | | 1,432.0 | 1,416.0 | 1,432.0 | 1,416.0 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activities and projects (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|---|-------|--|---------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Non-formal Education | Not associated with any strategic objective | 25% for children) on the basis of the proportion of agency budget allocated to children | 8.4 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 5260.9 | 5444.0 |

3.6 Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA)

Table 3.6a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 150.8 | 153.0 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Establishment of moral and ethical society | | | | | |
| Islamic Foundation | Providing pre-school and religious education to children | <i>Mosque Based Child & Mass Literacy program (5th phase)(children's share in budget shown in sections 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Hindu Religious Welfare Trust | | <i>Temple Based Child and Mass Literacy Program (3rd Phase) (children's share in budget shown in sections 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Islamic Foundation | Distribution of text books and educational materials free of cost | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Islamic Foundation | Providing basic training to the teachers and persons concerned | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Life cycle education programme through providing library facilities | | - | - | - | - |
| | Teaching of the Holy Quran to boys and girls | | - | - | - | - |
| | Research and publication of religious books | | - | - | - | - |
| | 2) Efficient and effective management of Hajj activities | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Development and management of efficient and effective trusts and religious institutions | | - | - | - | - |
| Hindu Religious Welfare Trust | Identification of Waqf estates and Debouttar properties, their maintenance and preparation of database | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Secretariat | Digitization of the Holy Quran and its publicity | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|--|---|--|-------|--|--------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 4) Socioeconomic development of the destitute and religious person | | - | - | - | - |
| Islamic Foundation | Collection of Zakath and providing grants-in-aid to the poor and the destitute for self-reliance | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Providing medical services in the far-flung areas through Islamic Mission | | - | - | - | - |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Islamic Foundation | Providing pre-school and religious education to children | <i>Mosque Based Child & Mass Literacy program (5th phase) (98% for children, calculated on the basis of age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 124.0 | 122.0 | 121.7 | 119.6 |
| Hindu Religious Welfare Trust | | <i>Temple Based Child and Mass Literacy Program (3rd Phase) (95% for children)</i> | 18.6 | 22.0 | 17.7 | 20.9 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 139.5 | 140.5 |

Table 3.6b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|--|-------|---|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B | |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 110.4 | 112.7 | | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | | |
| | 1) Establishment of moral and ethical society | | | | | | |
| Islamic Foundation | Providing pre-school and religious education to children | <i>Children's share in budget shown in section 2</i> | - | - | - | - | |
| Hindu Religious Welfare Trust | | | | | | | |
| Islamic Foundation | Distribution of text books and educational materials free of cost | | - | - | - | - | |
| | Providing basic training to the teachers and persons concerned | | - | - | - | - | |
| | Life cycle education program through providing library facilities | | - | - | - | - | |
| | Teaching of the Holy Quran to boys and girls | | - | - | - | - | |
| | 2) Efficient and effective management of Hajj activities | | | - | - | - | - |
| | 3) Development and management of efficient and effective trusts and religious institutions | | | - | - | - | - |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | 4) Socioeconomic development of the destitute and religious persons | | - | - | - | - |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Islamic Foundation | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>58% for children, calculated on the basis of the proportion of agency development budget allocated to children</i> | 80.4 | 86.2 | 45.0 | 50.0 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 45.0 | 50.0 |

3.7 Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)

Table 3.7a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|--|--|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 175.6 | 227.5 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Equitable socioeconomic development | | | | | |
| Department of Social Services | Providing vocational and skill development training | <i>Establishment of 6 vocational training centres in 6 divisions for orphans and disabled boys and girls (01/01/06-31/12/12)</i> | 9.5 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 13.8 |
| | Building social awareness through literacy movement and family planning programmes etc. | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Rehabilitation, training and education of distressed children | <i>Training and Rehabilitation Centre for Destitute and Orphan Children, Mosammat Sabera Khatun Islamia Shishu Sadan (01/01/10-30/06/12)</i> | 6.69 | 1.0 | 6.69 | 1.0 |
| | Capitation grants to non-government orphanages | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | | |
| Department of Social Services | Special education and training for persons with disabilities | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | | |
| | 2) Social protection for disadvantaged people | | | | | |
| | Allowance for widows, deserted wives and distressed women | <i>Support Services Programme for Socially Disadvantaged Women and Girls</i> | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| | Educational stipends to students with disabilities | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | | |
| Department of Social Services | Construction of specialized hospital for the destitute, persons with disabilities and autistic children | <i>Institute of Autistic Children & Blind, Old Home and TN Mother Child Hospital</i> | 2.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 0 |
| | Printing/publishing and distributing textbooks free of cost through Braille Press | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | | |
| | 3) Social justice and social inclusion | | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Social Services | Training and inclusion of adolescents who come into contact with the legal system and in conflict with the law | <i>Protection of Children at Risk (PCAR) (01/04/07-31/12/11) Approved</i> | 10.7 | 0 | 10.7 | 0 |
| | Probation and after care services | <i>Services for Children at Risk (SCAR) (01/01/09-31/12/14)</i> | 3.3 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 8.7 |
| | Rehabilitation and training of vagrants | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | | |
| | Rehabilitation and training of socially disabled girls | <i>Establishment of Multipurpose Rehabilitation Center for Destitute Aged Pupils and Socially Disabled Adolescent Girls (01/07/2011-31/12/2014)</i> | 1.8 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 |
| | Safe home for children, adolescents and women | <i>Construction of Bangladesh Mohila Somiti Complex for the Underprivileged Women in Society (01/12/2011-30/06/2013)</i> | 3.0 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 6.6 |
| | Alternative employment and rehabilitation of people involved in begging | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Department of Social Services | Project not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Establishment of hostel for Visually Impaired Children (37 units) (01/07/11-31/12/14)</i> | 4.2 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 7.2 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Department of Social Services | Providing vocational and skill development training | <i>Establishing life saving dbkp and sustainable livelihood ensuring vocational training for vulnerable slum dwellers (01/07/11-30/06/13) (15% for children, calculated on the basis of information provided by the relevant ministry officials)</i> | 7.7 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| National Foundation for Development of the Disabled Person | Special education and training for persons with disabilities | <i>Promotion of Services and Opportunitis to the Disabled Person in Bangladesh (January 2009-December 2013) (30% for children)</i> | 7.1 | 42.5 | 2.1 | 12.7 |
| Department of Social Services | Providing assistance to destitute in-patients in the hospital | <i>Community Health and Heart Hospital, Pabna, Phase-1 (01/01/11-31/06/14) (16% for children, calculated on the basis of age-disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 3 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Department of Social Services | Construction of specialized hospital for the destitute, persons with disabilities and autistic children | <i>Improved Medical Services and Rehabilitation for the Diabetic, Diabetic Related and Non-Diabetic Patients, Lalmonirhat (0104/11-30/06/14) (16% for children)</i> | 8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Establishment of liver transplantation in Bangladesh Diabetic Association (BADs) (01/01/2012-31/12/2012) (28% for children)</i> | 4.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Sunaimari Andha Kollayan Somiti Hospital (01/07/2011-30/06/2013) (27% for children)</i> | 1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| | | <i>Establishment of Chapainawabganj Eye Hospital (01/07/2011-31/12/2012) (27% for children)</i> | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| <i>Establishment of Chandpur Diabetic Samity Hospital (Revised) (01/07/08-31/12/11) (27% for children)</i> | | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | |
| <i>Establishment of Hobigonj Diabetic Hospital (27% for children)</i> | | 2.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | |
| <i>Establishment of Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib-Specialised Hospital & Nursing College (1st Phase) (01/01/10-31/12/12) (27% for children)</i> | | 66.0 | 76.1 | 17.8 | 20.7 | |
| <i>Establishment of a 50 bedded Fileria Hospital with ancillary facilities (01/01/11-30/06/12) (27% for children)</i> | | 9.0 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | |
| Department of Social Services | | | | | | |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Social Services | | <i>Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (01/01/2009-31/12/2011) (28% for children)</i> | 0.01 | 15.6 | 0.003 | 4.4 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 71.1 | 90.2 |

Table 3.7b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 1,745.5 | 1,828.9 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Equitable socioeconomic development | | | | | |
| | 2) Social protection for disadvantaged people | | | | | |
| | 3) Social justice and social inclusion | | | | | |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Secretariat | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>31% for children in FY12, 7% for children in FY13 as per proportion of agency development budget allocated to children</i> | 1,522 | 1,554 | 471.8 | 108.8 |
| | | <i>Development of Cochlear Implant Program In Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (27% for children)</i> | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|--------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Department of Social Services | | <i>41% for children in FY12, 44% for children in FY13</i> | 217.0 | 227.0 | 89.0 | 99.9 |
| National Social Welfare Council | | | 12.0 | 22.1 | 4.9 | 9.7 |
| Foundation for Disabled | | | <i>30% for children</i> | 18.5 | 8.8 | 5.6 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 572.8 | 221.5 |

3.8 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Table 3.8a

Development revised budget (RB) and Budget (B) allocations

| Government Agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies and related activities | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in Crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 181.4 | 225.8 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Equal opportunity for women in social and economic activities | | | | | |
| | 2) Social protection and justice for vulnerable women and children | | | | | |
| Department of Women Affairs | Provide food assistance to vulnerable women under VGD Programme | <i>Food and Livelihood Security (FLS) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |

| Government Agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies and related activities | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in Crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Secretariat | and provide cash assistance and production inputs instead of food under FLS Programme | <i>No specific project allocated for Secretariat</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | Provide medical services and financial assistance to abused/distressed women and children | <i>Empowerment and Protection of Children (EPC) (01/09/06-31/12/2011)</i> | 9.3 | 0 | 9.3 | 0 |
| Department of Women Affairs | Provide hostel facilities for working women and day-care facilities for the children of working women | <i>Daycare Programme for the Children of Lower and Middle Income Working Women (01/07/09-30/06/14)</i> | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Secretariat | Provide medical treatment, legal assistance and counseling to abused women and children | <i>Capacity Building for Monitoring Child Rights (01/03/07-31/12/2011)</i> | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| | 3) Social and political empowerment of women | | | | | |
| Jatio Mohila Shangstha (JMS) | Arrange training for elected female representatives and implement awareness raising programmes to increase women's participation in the electoral process | <i>No specific project allocated for JMS</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | 4) Development of children and adolescents into good citizens | | | | | |

| Government Agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies and related activities | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in Crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Bangladesh Shishu Academy | Operate Children's Growth Centre and the Sisimpur Programme to provide early childhood education for children aged 0-5 years | <i>Sisimpur Outreach (01/01/2009-31/12/2012)</i> | 8.7 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 3.8 |
| | Publication of books, periodicals and dictionaries suitable for children in order to develop respect towards the mother tongue | (under non-development) | - | - | - | - |
| | Programmes to support the mental, intellectual and cultural development of children | <i>Early Learning for Child Development (01/07/2006-30/06/2012)</i> | 21.7 | 12.5 | 21.7 | 12.5 |
| Department of Women Affairs | Empowerment of adolescents towards positive social behaviours by forming clubs | (under non-development) | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh Shishu Academy | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Construction Project of Bangladesh Shishu Academy complex in six districts</i> | 23.1 | 22.0 | 23.1 | 22.0 |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| Department of Women Affairs | Provide food assistance to vulnerable women under VGD Programme and provide cash assistance and production inputs instead of food under FLS Programme | <i>Food and Livelihood Security (FLS) (30% for children determined on the basis of information provided by the relevant Ministry officials)</i> | 47.3 | 111.7 | 14.2 | 33.5 |

| Government Agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies and related activities | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in Crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| | Form and register voluntary social organizations, and provide assistance to these. | <i>Establishment of Pediatric and Women Cardiac Unit in National Heart Foundation (50% for children)</i> | 0.8 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Allocation to children | | | | | 81.3 | 77.4 |

Table 3.8b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 1,056.5 | 1,080.6 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Equal opportunity for women in social and economic activities | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Shishu Academy | Create opportunities for women and children to access modern information technology | <i>Computer training programme for children</i> | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 2) Social protection and justice for vulnerable women and children | | | | | |
| | 3) Social and political empowerment of women | | | | | |
| | 4) Development of children and adolescents into good citizens | | | | | |

| Government agency or Ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Bangladesh Shishu Academy | Publication of books, periodicals and dictionaries suitable for children in order to develop respect towards the mother tongue | <i>Publication of life- and work-based books on the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu, for children</i> | 3.4 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 |
| Department of Women Affairs | Empowerment of adolescents towards positive social behaviours by forming clubs | <i>Empowering adolescent girls and boys by organizing adolescent clubs to generate positive changes within the communities (01/07/2011-30/06/2014)</i> | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Bangladesh Shishu Academy | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | | 13.9 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 16.7 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 20.0 | 20.7 |

3.9 Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)

Table 3.9a

Development revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Development: TOTAL | | | 119.4 | 268.3 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Skilled and productive youth force capable of contributing to nation-building | | - | - | - | - |
| | 2) Bangladesh being built as a sporting nation | | - | - | - | - |

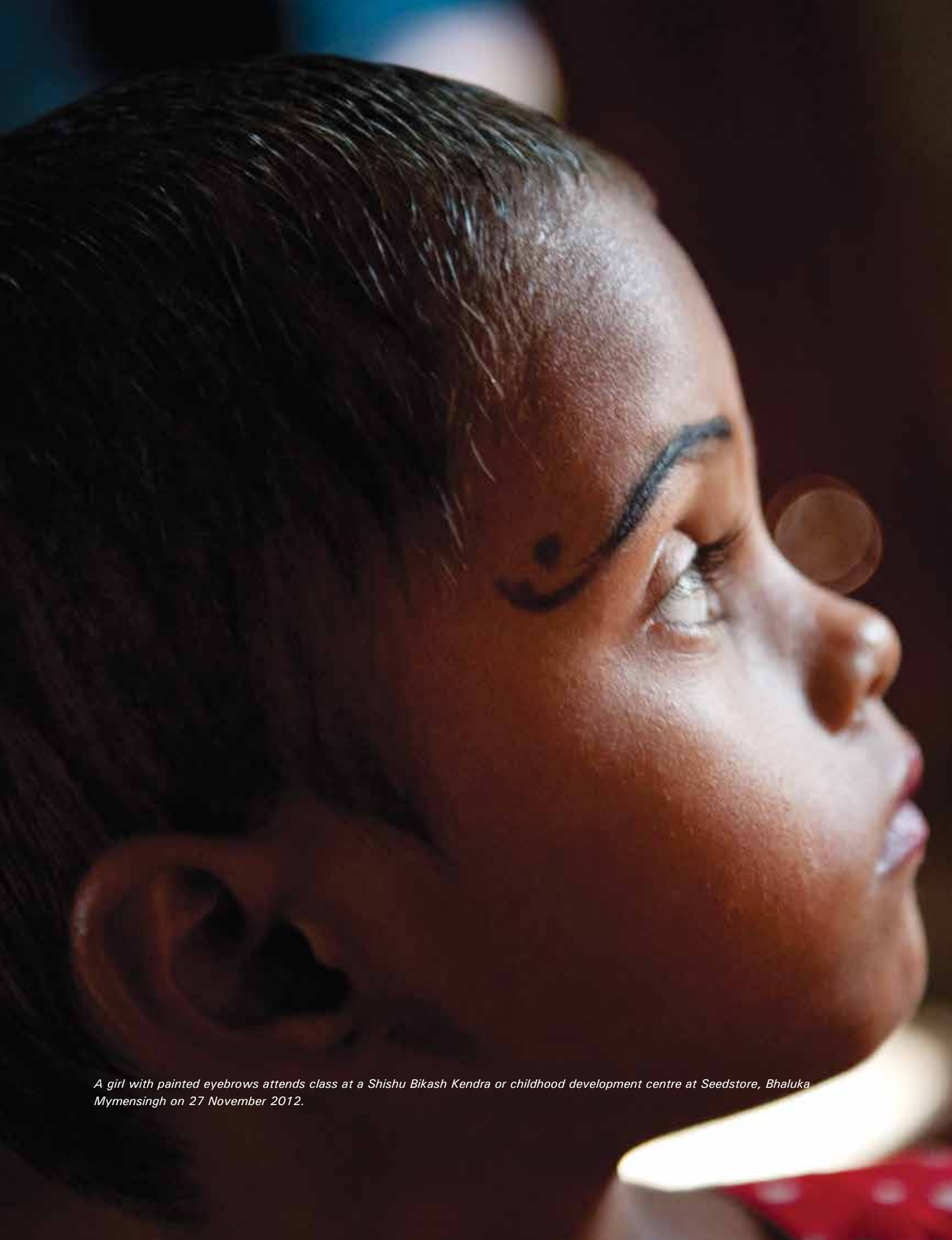
| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| BKSP | Identifying talented sportspersons from the grass- roots level and imparting short and long-term training | <i>Further development of the existing sports facilities of BKSP and sports-talent hunting at the grass-roots level of extensive training</i> | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| National Sports Council | | <i>No specific project allocated</i> | - | - | - | - |
| National Sports Council | Construction, renovation and maintenance of sports infrastructure, including stadium sports complexes and play grounds | <i>Construction of swimming pool, gymnasium, development of Sheikh Kamal Stadium, Repair/renovation of Old District Stadium and construction of women's sports complex at Gopalganj District Headquarter (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| | | <i>Construction of two new district stadia (Chuadanga and Habiganj Districts) further development of district stadia (Mymensingh, Natore, Tangail, Faridpur) and two divisional women's sports complexes (Khulna and Rajshahi) (children's share in budget shown in section 2)</i> | - | - | - | - |
| BKSP | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>Construction of Bellman Hangar with Synthetic turf for indoor training at Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Protisthan</i> | 8.3 | 31.2 | 8.3 | 31.2 |

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|--|--|--|-------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| SECTION 2: Partial allocation to children | | | | | | |
| National Sports Council | Construction, renovation and maintenance of sports infrastructure including stadia, sports complexes and playgrounds | <i>Construction of swimming pool, gymnasium, development of Sheikh Kamal Stadium, Repair/renovation of Old District Stadium and construction of Women's Sports Complex at Gopalganj District Headquarter (15% for children as per age- disaggregated beneficiary data)</i> | 21.9 | 41.0 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| | | <i>Construction of two new District Stadia (Chuadanga and Habiganj districts), further development of district stadia (Mymensingh, Natore, Tangail, Faridpur) and two divisional women's sports complexes (Khulna and Rajshahi) (15% for children)</i> | 27.2 | 70.3 | 4.1 | 10.5 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 21.3 | 52.6 |

Table 3.9b

Recurrent revised budget (RB) and budget (B) allocations

| Government agency or ministry | Strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for each activity and project (BDT in crores) | | Child-related allocation (BDT in crores) | |
|--|---|--|--|--------------|--|-------------|
| | | | FY12RB | FY13B | FY12RB | FY13B |
| Recurrent: TOTAL | | | 491.5 | 419.3 | | |
| SECTION 1: 100% allocation to children | | | | | | |
| | 1) Skilled and productive youth force capable of contributing to nation-building | | | | | |
| | 2) Bangladesh being built as a sporting nation | | | | | |
| BKSP | Identifying talented sportspersons from the grass-roots level and impart short and long-term training | | 18.0 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 19.5 |
| National Sports Council | Arrange and facilitate participation in sporting competitions at local, national and international levels and exchange teams with different countries | <i>Competition of Village Sports (01/07/2011-30/06/2014)</i> | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| SECTION 2: Partial Allocation to Children | | | | | | |
| National Sports Council | Projects not associated with any strategic objectives | <i>15% for children as per proportion of agency development budget allocated to children</i> | 29.7 | 18.9 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Allocated to children | | | | | 24.7 | 24.6 |



A girl with painted eyebrows attends class at a Shishu Bikash Kendra or childhood development centre at Seedstore, Bhaluka Mymensingh on 27 November 2012.

CHAPTER FOUR

Budget Summary, Conclusion And A Way Forward

4.1 Summary of child-focused budgets

The total child-focused allocation across the nine ministries reviewed amounted to taka 19,334.3 crore for the revised budget of FY2011-12 and taka 21,851.7 crore for FY2012-13. As a percentage of total allocation, these totals amount to about 11.99 per cent and 11.40 per cent for the respective years. Therefore, child-focused allocation (CFA) as a percentage of GDP for FY2011-12 and FY2012-13 amounted to about 2.11 per cent and 2.10 per cent respectively. Details are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Summary findings

| | BDT in Crore | | Children's budget as percentage of ministry budget | | Children's budget as percentage of national budget | | Children's budget as percentage of GDP | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| | FY2011-12 | FY2012-13 | FY2011-12 | FY2012-13 | FY2011-12 | FY2012-13 | FY2011-12 | FY2012-13 |
| GDP | 914,784 | 1041360 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total budget | 161,213 | 191,738 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.6 | 18.4 |
| Total child-focused allocation (CFA) | 19,334.34 | 21,851.73 | -- | -- | 11.99 | 11.40 | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| 1. CFA in Local Government Division | 979.01 | 1,013.02 | 9.40 | 8.13 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| 2. CFA in Ministry of Education | 7,340.46 | 7,809.74 | 68.97 | 67.39 | 4.55 | 4.07 | 0.80 | 0.75 |
| 3. CFA in Ministry of Health and Family welfare | 2,388.01 | 2,618.97 | 29.24 | 28.00 | 1.48 | 1.37 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| 4. CFA in Ministry of Home Affairs | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. CFA in Ministry of Primary and Mass Education | 7,650.78 | 9,732.52 | 99.01 | 99.00 | 4.75 | 5.08 | 0.84 | 0.93 |
| 6. CFA in Ministry of Religious Affairs | 184.49 | 190.44 | 70.63 | 71.67 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 7. CFA in Ministry of Social Welfare | 643.97 | 311.73 | 33.52 | 15.16 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.03 |
| 8. CFA in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs | 101.26 | 98.08 | 8.18 | 7.51 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 9. CFA in Ministry of Youth and Sports | 46.00 | 77.23 | 7.53 | 11.23 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

4.2 Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

The main activities of the Local Government Division include construction and maintenance of physical infrastructure, roads, bridges, culverts, construction and maintenance of bus terminals, ensuring a supply of safe drinking water, improving sanitation, construction of community latrines, removing water logging, construction and maintenance of growth centres, providing primary health-care services to women and children in urban areas, maintaining birth registration, disposal of solid waste, development of slums, etc. Providing drinking water, improving sanitation and providing health care in urban areas are of direct benefit to children. Table 4.2 shows that in the FY2012-13 budget about 8.1 per cent of the total allocation was for children, down from 9.4 per cent for the FY2011-12 revised budget.

Table 4.2
Budget summary: Local Government Division

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total LGD sector budget | 10,418.4 | 12,455.4 |
| Total allocation to children | 979.0 | 1013.0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 9.4 | 8.1 |
| Total development budget | 8,896.2 | 10,815.0 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 85.4 | 86.8 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 794.3 | 878.1 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| Total recurrent budget | 1,522.2 | 1,640.4 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 14.6 | 13.2 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 183.6 | 133.9 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 12.1 | 8.2 |

4.3 Ministry of Education (MoE)

The Ministry of Education is responsible for providing post-primary education including general, madrasa and technical education. As the definition of children is 0 to 18 years of age, all expenditure up to higher-secondary education is considered as children-focused. Table 4.3 indicates that in the budget for FY2012-13, 67.4 per cent of the Ministry's total budget was allocated for children and that this percentage was 69.0 per cent for the revised budget of FY2011-12. Some activities of a few agencies of the Ministry provide services to both secondary and higher education. The allocations and expenditures of those agencies were disaggregated to identify the portion focused on children, on the basis of discussion with the relevant officials of the Ministry of Education.

Table 4.3
Budget summary: Ministry of Education

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Total education sector budget | 10,643.6 | 11,588.8 |
| Total allocation to children | 7,340.5 | 7,809.7 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 69.0 | 67.4 |
| Total development budget | 1,974.9 | 2,554.0 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 18.6 | 22.0 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 1002.5 | 1221.2 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 50.8 | 47.8 |
| Total recurrent budget | 8,668.7 | 9,034.8 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 81.4 | 78.0 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 6,338.0 | 6,588.5 |
| Children's allocation % of the sector's recurrent budget | 73.1 | 72.9 |

4.4 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)

The main objective of this Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is to provide affordable healthcare to the population of Bangladesh, and in particularly to poor and vulnerable groups. It also provides nutritional and family planning service to the nation. A large number of the beneficiaries of the services provided by this ministry are children. Table 4.4 shows that budgetary allocation for children in FY2012-13 was 28.0 per cent. This share was 29.2 per cent in the revised budget of FY2011-12.

Table 4.4
Budget summary: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY12RB | FY13B |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Total health sector budget | 8,165.8 | 9,355.1 |
| Total allocation to children | 2,388.0 | 2,619.0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 29.2 | 28.0 |
| Total development budget | 3,033.4 | 3,825.5 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 37.1 | 40.9 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 894.3 | 1,013.7 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 29.5 | 26.5 |
| Total recurrent budget | 5,132.4 | 5,529.6 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 62.9 | 59.1 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 1,527.8 | 1,661.2 |
| Children's allocation % of the sector's recurrent budget | 29.8 | 30.0 |

4.5 Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

The main function of the Ministry of Home Affairs is to ensure national law and order. While it does not, therefore, have any direct relevance for children, it has had two important activities related to the trafficking of women and children.

Table 4.5
Budget summary: Ministry of Home Affairs

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Total home affairs sector budget | 6,993.01 | 7,688.0 |
| Total allocation to children | 0.35 | 0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 0.01 | 0 |
| Total development budget | 488.1 | 531.4 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 0.35 | 0.0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total recurrent budget | 6,504.9 | 7,156.6 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 93.0 | 93.1 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Children's allocation % of the sector's recurrent budget | 0.0 | 0.0 |

4.6 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME)

For the purpose of this baseline framework, the definition of children was the population between the ages of 0 to 18 years, which is also the national and global definition of children. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education covers, for the most part, the primary-school population aged 5 to 11 years. It also provides education to those who have dropped out of primary education as well adult education. A deeper analysis indicates that 99 per cent of the expenditure/allocation of this Ministry is for children, as indicated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6
Budget summary: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Total primary and mass education sector budget | 7,727.2 | 9,831.3 |
| Total allocation to children | 7,650.8 | 9,732.5 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| Total development budget | 2,460.0 | 4,381.6 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 31.8 | 44.6 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 2,389.9 | 4,288.6 |

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 97.1 | 97.9 |
| Total recurrent budget | 5,267.2 | 5,449.7 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 68.2 | 55.4 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 5,260.9 | 5,444.0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 99.9 | 99.9 |

4.7 Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA)

The main objective of this Ministry is to improve people's moral values through the promotion of religious culture and its virtues. One of its activities is to expand opportunities for pre-primary and religious education, with children the main beneficiaries. In the FY2012-13 budget, about 71.7 per cent of total allocation was for children, up from 70.6 per cent for the FY2011-12 revised budget.

Table 4.7

Budget summary: Ministry of Religious Affairs

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Total religious affairs sector budget | 261.2 | 265.7 |
| Total allocation to children | 184.5 | 190.4 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 70.6 | 71.7 |
| Total development budget | 150.8 | 153.0 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 57.7 | 57.6 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 139.5 | 140.5 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 92.5 | 91.8 |
| Total recurrent budget | 110.4 | 112.7 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 42.3 | 42.4 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 45.0 | 50.0 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 40.8 | 44.3 |

4.8 Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)

The Government of Bangladesh, through the Ministry of Social Welfare, is implementing several activities for the welfare and development of underprivileged, disabled and poor people. This Ministry runs orphanages and provides funds for the care of children with disabilities. Therefore, many of the beneficiaries of this Ministry's services are children. Table 4.8 shows that in the FY2012-13 budget, about 15.2 per cent of total allocation was for children, down from 33.5 per cent for the FY2011-12 revised budget.

Table 4.8
Budget summary: Ministry of Social Welfare

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Total social welfare sector budget | 1,921.1 | 2,056.4 |
| Total allocation to children | 644.0 | 311.7 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 33.5 | 15.2 |
| Total development budget | 175.6 | 227.5 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 9.1 | 11.1 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 71.1 | 90.2 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 40.5 | 39.7 |
| Total recurrent budget | 1,745.5 | 1,828.9 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 90.9 | 88.9 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 572.8 | 221.5 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 32.8 | 12.1 |

4.9 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA)

By definition, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is the key ministry responsible for taking care of the rights of, and issues related to, women and children. This Ministry is mainly a coordinating ministry, overseeing how other ministries are addressing issues related to women and children. However, the total budget of this Ministry is too small, at only about 0.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent of the total national budget in FY11-12 and FY12-13 respectively. Within this small budget, the allocation for children in FY2012-13 was only 7.5 per cent, down from 8.2 per cent in the revised budget of FY2011-12.

Table 4.9
Budget summary: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Total Women and Children Affairs sector budget | 1,237.9 | 1,306.4 |
| Total allocation to children | 101.3 | 98.1 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| Total development budget | 181.4 | 225.8 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 14.6 | 17.3 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 81.3 | 77.4 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 44.8 | 34.3 |
| Total recurrent budget | 1,056.5 | 1,080.6 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 85.4 | 82.7 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 20.0 | 20.7 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 1.9 | 1.9 |

4.10 Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)

Bangladesh's Ministry of Youth and Sports takes numerous initiatives to develop the skills of the young generation and, therefore, to add value in the process of nation-building. The Ministry is also working to promote sports throughout the country. Many of the beneficiaries of the sports-related services and support provided by this Ministry are children. In the FY2012-13 budget, about 11.2 per cent of total allocation was for children, while children accounted for 7.5 per cent of total allocation in the FY2011-12 revised budget.

Table 4.10
Budget summary: Ministry of Youth and Sports

(BDT in Crores)

| | FY11-12RB | FY12-13B |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Total youth and sports sector budget | 610.9 | 687.6 |
| Total allocation to children | 46 | 77.2 |
| Children's allocation as % of the total sector budget | 7.5 | 11.2 |
| Total development budget | 119.4 | 268.3 |
| Development budget as % of sector budget | 19.5 | 39.0 |
| Allocation of development budget to children | 21.3 | 52.6 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's development budget | 17.8 | 19.6 |
| Total recurrent budget | 491.5 | 419.3 |
| Recurrent budget as % of sector budget | 80.5 | 61.0 |
| Allocation of recurrent budget to children | 24.7 | 24.6 |
| Children's allocation as % of the sector's recurrent budget | 5.0 | 5.9 |

4.11 Conclusion and the way forward

This exercise has developed a child-focused budgeting framework that now needs to be integrated into the formulation of the National Budget of Bangladesh. The rationale for formulating CFB has been discussed extensively in this report. The challenge now is for the formulation of the national budget to disaggregate what has been identified as allocated for the development of the children of Bangladesh. This will allow transparency in the budget allocation and efficiency in allocation. The full formulation of CFB requires the inclusion of child-focused issues from the outset in the design of government projects, programmes and activities.

The inclusion of the CFB framework in the formulation of the National Budget needs to be implemented through the MTBF process. This would require slight changes to the Budget Circular-1 (BC-1) to include children's issues. However, this may be difficult at this particular time, as budget preparations follow the annual fiscal calendar. In the future, the BC-1 should be evaluated to identify whether it can be strengthened and modified to make it more connected to national and sectoral policies. As and when that is done, child-focused issues need to be added, as gender-issues are added today.

There are interim measures that the Government can take until the BC-1 can be amended for the next fiscal year. With technical support from UNICEF and PRI, the Government needs to undertake an initiative to publish and submit a separate CFB report to the Parliament, alongside the National Budget.

The following measures are recommended for the formulation of a CFB report and its eventual integration into the budget-formulation process:

1. Obtain and sustain support in favour of child-focused budgeting at the highest decision-making level, including the Minister of Finance, on the introduction of CFB. In this respect, UNICEF has played an important role in discussing this issue at the highest level and getting consent and commitment from the Government of Bangladesh on this initiative.
2. Orient mid-level and senior officials of the Ministry of Finance, up to the level of secretary, to expand their knowledge, understanding and commitment to lead the implementation of the CFB initiative; and develop skills to promote equity in social development, through marginal budgetary measures to address equity gaps to reach the most marginalized children.
3. Establish appropriate mandates or units in the Ministry of Finance to oversee the integration, implementation and reporting on CFB, akin to Gender Responsive Budgeting. Provide tools and technical assistance to guide implementation, including best practices in social budgeting for equitable results for the most deprived populations.
4. Develop tools or modalities to provide technical support to the officials of the Ministry of Finance and child-relevant ministries in formulating the CFB report. During the initial years it will be necessary to provide technical assistance to the concerned officials of all relevant ministries to build their capacity to undertake analysis of the budget from child rights and equity perspectives.
5. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance to introduce and guide the integration of child-focused aspects into Budget Circular-1; and develop a child-disaggregated expenditure and budget allocation database, with technical and financial support if required.
6. Engage development partners to provide sufficient resources to support the Government's implementation of the CFB framework in Bangladesh. Undertake a technical project with the Ministry of Finance through which development partners can support the Government in implementing CFB; introduce guidelines to promote its fuller adoption, rights holders' participation, increased accountability and reporting.
7. Analyse all projects and programmes of the Government that may have direct implications for the rights of children and, from this, identify additional ministries to be included in CFB.
8. Encourage child-relevant ministries to undertake child-focused beneficiary assessment to better understand how children are benefiting (or are excluded) from their activities. Both financial and technical support will be necessary to undertake these assessments.
9. Form an inter-ministerial committee under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to take forward the CFB reporting exercise.
10. Mobilize civil society and NGOs working on children's issues, as well as children and communities, to engage with the Government in introducing CFB in Bangladesh.

Annex 1

Children-focused budget framework

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives | | |
| 1. Good governance at the local level | Impart training to elected public representatives and concerned officers and staff | Total = Development + Revenue (recurrent) |
| 2. Development of rural economy | Construction of Union Parishad complexes | |
| 3. Socioeconomic development of women | Construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of Upazila, union and village roads | |
| 4. Facilities development for people in rural and urban areas | Construction and maintenance of Upazila, union and village bridges/culverts | |
| 5. Use, expansion and equitable distribution of small-scale water resources | Construction of rural infrastructure hats-bazaars and growth centres | |
| | Construction of women's corners in the bazaars | |
| | Construction of cyclone/flood shelters | |
| 6. Planned environment-friendly urbanization | Appointment of women labourers for construction and maintenance work | |
| | Training for Labour Contracting Society women members | |
| | Construction of safe water sources in rural and urban areas | |
| | Water supply through pipelines in urban areas | |
| | Capacity-building of persons working with voluntary organizations | |
| | Test the quality of water at sources and monitor and observe on a regular basis | |
| | Installation and construction of safe water sources and sanitary latrines in slum areas | |
| | Collection and removal of organic and inorganic waste of households | |
| | Construction of new sanitary landfill | |
| | Collection and disposal of hospital waste | |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Collect and manage information about births</p> <p>Canal digging/re-digging for water discharge and irrigation</p> <p>Construction/maintenance of regulators, cross dams and dams for flood management</p> <p>Construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of city roads, footpaths, drains, street lights, bus/truck terminals, parking slots and other infrastructure</p> | |
| 2. Ministry of Education | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of access to sustained quality secondary education 2. Ensuring equity and equality in all levels of education 3. Generation of skilled human resources for domestic and international labour market by enhancing access rate to technical and professional educational institutions 4. Improvement of the overall quality of tertiary education, focusing on general science, applied science, technical, vocational and business-administration education 5. Strengthening governance in education 6. Promoting the spirit of the liberation war, history, heritage and national culture | <p>Provide stipends to eligible female/male students at junior secondary and secondary level and to female students at higher secondary level</p> <p>Provide technical and vocational education/training</p> <p>Provide Competency-Based Training (CBT) to teachers working in technical educational institutions</p> <p>Introduce emerging trade and technology courses modernizing relevant curricula</p> <p>Establish new universities (engineering and technological, agricultural and general)</p> <p>Introduce IT courses and departments in universities</p> <p>Introduce a social research network for exchanging relevant information and data among research students and fellows</p> <p>Conduct research on various issues relating to education and training</p> <p>Introduce School Performance-based Management System (SPBMS) and School-Based Assessment (SBA) in all institutions at secondary level</p> <p>Conduct research and evaluation on educational programmes; facilitate debate and discussion through international and national seminars/workshops</p> | |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Strengthen the Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information and Statistics (BANBEIS) as the National Information Centre for Education</p> <p>Inspect and audit education institutions</p> <p>Distribute documents and literature on the Liberation War among education institutions</p> | |
| 3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved health care for mother and child 2. Population control and improved reproductive health 3. Quality health-care services to all 4. Quality specialized health-care services 5. Control of communicable, non-communicable and new diseases, which arise from climate change 6. Food safety with nutritional standards 7. Improved and efficient pharmaceutical sector 8. Efficient human resources in the health, population and nutrition sectors | <p>Expansion of the coverage of the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)</p> <p>Continue Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (DSF) and expand its coverage</p> <p>Expansion of services related to ante-natal, natal and post- natal problems and introduce the services of midwifery and community-based skilled birth attendants</p> <p>Expansion of the coverage of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and introduce a School Health Services programme</p> <p>Distribution of vitamin-A capsules and deworming drugs for children and iron tablets for pregnant women</p> <p>Encourage breastfeeding and create awareness of its benefits</p> <p>Expansion of family-planning services at the doorstep of the recipients by family-planning field workers</p> <p>Conduct a programme to motivate couples of reproductive age to adopt permanent or long- or short-term contraception methods</p> <p>Strengthen family planning activities in areas with a low rates of adopting contraception</p> <p>Conduct appropriate awareness building programmes on reproductive health for adolescents and youth</p> <p>Conduct Community Clinic-based primary health, nutrition and population programme for rural populations</p> | <p>Total = Development + Recurrent (revenue)</p> |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|---|---|
| | Implementing the Essential Service Delivery (ESD) activities | |
| | Expansion of health facilities | |
| | Expansion of nursing services | |
| | Expansion of alternative medical care in government health institutions | |
| | Expansion of health care services available for senior citizens | |
| | Expansion of health services in the private sector using government grants through public-private partnership | |
| | Facilitate community outreach activities and improvement of health care services through NGOs for poor and vulnerable populations, including those residing in remote and inaccessible areas | |
| | Inclusion of health education in school curriculum | |
| | Create mass awareness about existing and probable new diseases by introducing information campaigns and operating community mobilization programmes | |
| | Create an effective network to establish a referral system, including setting up ICUs and Cardiac Units to provide specialized services in district hospitals, medical colleges and specialized hospitals | |
| | Expand specialized health care services | |
| | Provide emergency medical treatment to accident victims at a variety of trauma centres | |
| | Implementing the national AIDS/STD programme and strengthening targeted interventions among populations at high risk of HIV and AIDS | |
| | Implement Arsenic, Leprosy, TB, Kalazar, Malaria, Fileria and Dengue-related disease control programme and provide services to affected people | |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>Initiate a programme and formulate a strategy to prevent new diseases that arise from climate change</p> <p>Formulate and implement a strategy to reduce the number of smokers and tobacco users</p> <p>Implementation of the community nutrition programme</p> <p>Expansion of activity providing supplementary foods to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children</p> <p>Formulate and implement a strategy to ensure food safety and to determine food standards</p> <p>Conduct a nutrition awareness programme with the help of the mass media and NGOs</p> <p>Initiate a programme to ensure availability of essential drugs at competitive prices</p> <p>Initiate a programme to enhance efficiency in the drug sector and to ensure the production, import-export, preservation, distribution and marketing of quality drugs</p> <p>Ensure quality in traditional medicine including Homeopathy, Ayurvedic and Unani</p> | |
| 4. Ministry of Home Affairs | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal security and law and order maintained 2. Border security and protection of country's economic and commercial interests 3. Protect youth from the curse of drugs 4. Easing lawful movement of people in and out of the country 5. Safe custody and rehabilitation of prisoners | <p>Strengthen patrols, identification of criminals, and ensure their arrests</p> <p>Control of terrorism and militancy</p> <p>Updating investigation activities</p> <p>Community policing</p> <p>Introduction of efforts to address web-based crime, a data management system and online General Diary</p> <p>Police clearance and verification activities</p> <p>Maintain a role in UN peace-keeping</p> <p>Maintain close liaison with Interpol</p> <p>Rescue women and children from traffickers</p> | <p>Total = Development + Recurrent (revenue)</p> |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Strengthen activities of victim-support centres</p> <p>Collection of intelligence information and policing in industrial belt</p> <p>Maintain highway security</p> <p>Maintain railway security and control crimes</p> <p>Fire prevention and extinguishing</p> <p>Conduct disaster and post-disaster rescue operation</p> <p>Maintain security of Key Project Installations (KPIs)</p> <p>Impart basic/professional training</p> <p>Border patrolling and security strengthening activities</p> <p>Prevention of illegal fishing and smuggling of forest resources and conduct operations against robbery, piracy and hostage-taking</p> <p>Conduct public awareness activities</p> <p>Conduct anti-drug activities</p> <p>Treatment and rehabilitation of drug addict</p> <p>Issuance of MRP and MRV acceptable worldwide</p> <p>Establishment of help desk in every passport office</p> <p>Provide passport and visa related information in the web site</p> <p>Increasing facilities for prisoners</p> <p>Impart basic/professional training to prisoners</p> <p>Development of infrastructure of prisons</p> | |
| 5. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To extend universal access to primary education 2. To improve the quality of primary education 3. To increase the literacy rate and infuse dynamism in the post-literacy programme | <p>Establishment of primary schools in villages without schools</p> <p>Construction, reconstruction and extension of classrooms and routine repair and maintenance of schools</p> <p>Construction of toilets and installation of tube wells</p> <p>Stipend programme for poor students</p> | <p>Total = Development + Recurrent (revenue)</p> |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>School tiffin programme in poverty- stricken areas</p> <p>Establishment of child-friendly learning centres in all inaccessible areas including char, haor, tea-estates and hill areas</p> <p>Making all classrooms child friendly (including for children with disabilities)</p> <p>Implementation of School Level Improvement Plan (SLIP)</p> <p>Extension of primary education up to class eight</p> <p>Providing basic education for 10-14 year-old urban working children in six divisional cities</p> | |
| 6. Ministry of Religious Affairs | | |
| <p>1. Establishment of moral and ethical society</p> <p>2. Efficient and effective management of Hajj activities</p> <p>3. Development and management of efficient and effective trusts and religious institutions</p> <p>4. Socioeconomic development of the destitute and religious persons</p> | <p>Providing basic training to the teachers and persons concerned</p> <p>Life cycle education programme through providing library facilities</p> <p>Teaching of the Holy Quran to boys and girls</p> <p>Providing training to religious personalities on socioeconomic issues</p> <p>Arranging inter-religion dialogues, workshops, seminars and consultation meetings</p> <p>Research and publication of religious books</p> <p>Formulation of Hajj policy, improvement of Hajj and Umrah managements and sending of Hajj representatives with medical team</p> <p>Providing training to Hajj guides and issuance of licenses to Hajj and Umrah agencies.</p> <p>Identification of Waqf estates and Debouttar properties, their maintenance and preparation of database</p> <p>Digitization of the activities of the Islamic Foundation</p> <p>Digitization of the Holy Quran and its publicity</p> <p>Auditing of the activities of Waqf estates</p> | |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|--|---|--|
| | Providing grants-in-aid to religious institutions (Masjid/Madrasah, Temple, Moth/Ashram, Pagoda/Buddhist Temple) Collection of Zakath and providing grants-in-aid to the poor and the destitute for self-reliance Providing medical services in far-flung areas through Islamic Mission | |
| 7. Ministry of Social Welfare | | |
| 1. Equitable socio-economic development 2. Social protection for the disadvantaged people 3. Social justice and social inclusion | Providing interest free micro-credit Providing vocational and skills-development training Building social awareness through literacy movement and family planning programmes, etc. Rehabilitation, training and education for distressed children Capitation grants to non-government orphanages Special education and training for persons with disabilities Old-age allowance Allowance for widows, deserted wives and distressed women Allowance for insolvent persons with disabilities Educational stipends to students with disabilities Providing assistances to destitute in-patients in hospitals Construction of specialized hospital for the destitute, persons with disabilities and autistic children Printing/publishing and distributing textbooks free of cost through Braille Press Registration, supervision and assistance to voluntary organizations | Total = Development + Recurrent (revenue) |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Providing therapy and health services to persons with disabilities</p> <p>Advisory services through the Autism Resource Centre</p> <p>Providing assisting devices to persons with disabilities</p> <p>Capacity-building of persons working with voluntary organizations</p> <p>Training and inclusion of adolescents who come into contact with the legal system and into conflict with the law</p> <p>Probation and after-care services</p> <p>Rehabilitation and training of vagrants</p> <p>Rehabilitation and training of socially-disabled girls</p> <p>Safe homes for children, adolescents and women</p> <p>Alternative employment and rehabilitation for people involved in begging</p> | |
| 8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal opportunity for women in social and economic activities 2. Social protection and justice for vulnerable women and children 3. Social and political empowerment of women 4. Development of children and adolescents into good citizens | <p>Provide technical, vocational and income-generating training, equipment/materials and micro-credit for the self-employment of women</p> <p>Form and register voluntary social organizations, and provide assistance to these</p> <p>Provide assistance for the empowerment of, and to enhance the efficiency of, women entrepreneurs</p> <p>Create opportunities for women and children to access modern information technology</p> <p>Provide allowances to working lactating mothers to reduce poverty</p> <p>Provide food assistance to vulnerable women under the Vulnerable Group Development Programme and provide cash assistance and production inputs, instead of food, under the Food and Livelihood Security (FLS) Programme</p> | <p>Total = Development + Recurrent (revenue)</p> |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>Provide maternity allowances for the ultra-poor and pregnant mothers</p> <p>Provide medical services and financial assistance to abused/distressed women and children</p> <p>Provide hostel facilities for working women and day-care facilities for the children of working women</p> <p>Provide medical treatment, legal assistance and counseling to abused women and children</p> <p>Arrange training for elected female representatives and implement awareness raising programmes to increase women's participation in the electoral process</p> <p>Operate Children Growth Centres and the Sisimpur Programme to provide early-childhood education for children aged 0-5 years</p> <p>Publication of books, periodicals and dictionaries suitable for children in order to develop respect towards the mother tongue</p> <p>Programmes to support the mental, intellectual and cultural development of children</p> <p>Empowerment of adolescents towards positive social behaviours by forming clubs</p> | |
| 9. Ministry of Youth and Sports | | |
| <p>1. Skilled and productive youth force capable of contributing to nation building</p> <p>2. Bangladesh being built as a sporting nation</p> | <p>Provide micro-credit to trained youth to encourage self-employment</p> <p>Imparting training to unemployed educated youth and create temporary employment opportunities under the National Service Programme</p> <p>Build awareness among youth through exchange programmes with other countries under the auspices of various regional and international organizations</p> <p>Provide recognition to talented youth</p> | |

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects |
|---|--|---|
| | Identifying talented sportspersons from the grass-roots level and impart short- and long-term training | |
| | Construction, renovation and maintenance of sports infrastructure including stadia, sports complexes and playgrounds | |
| | Improvement of quality of health care services | |
| | Development of tourist facilities | |
| | Poverty alleviation, women’s advancement and socioeconomic development | |
| | Providing technical education and training to young men and women | |
| | Construction and development of agricultural infrastructure | |
| | Construction and development of rural infrastructure | |
| | Development and expansion of educational institutions | |
| | Distribution of different agricultural inputs among the farmers of the hill regions | |
| | Establishment of small-scale industries, cottage industries, etc. to reduce unemployment, and rearing of live-stock | |
| | Providing financial assistance to different tribes for celebration of special days and festivals | |
| | Creation and development of social-welfare institutions | |
| | Construction of sports, cultural and physical infrastructure | |
| | Construction and maintenance of religious institutions | |

Column 1: Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget and in line with national and sector policies: In formulating budget under the MTBF process, each ministry needs to identify the strategic objectives it aims to reach with its allocation of resources. These strategic objectives are to be taken from nation development policy documents such as the Five-year-Plan, Perspective Plan or from sector policies. The second column should list all the strategic objectives of the ministries that are relevant for meeting children’s needs and rights. These strategic objectives should also be spelled out in the Ministry Budget Framework (MBF) documents.

Column 2: Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve strategic goals: Under the MTFB process, MBF documents spell out the activities and projects each of the ministries are going to undertake to attain their stated strategic objectives. Accordingly, column 2 lists all the activities that the ministries are undertaking to achieve children’s needs and rights-focused strategic objectives.

Column 3: Budget allocations for all activities and projects: This column indicates the amount of funding allocated to undertake these activities and projects. If we total the budgetary allocations or expenditure amounts it is possible to determine how much each of these ministries/agencies are allocating and/or spending to address children’s needs and rights. In this process, it would also be possible to calculate how much is being spent by the Government of Bangladesh to attain the targets for meeting children’s needs and rights.

Annex 2

Child-focused budgeting approach and criteria for identifying child focused activities

Child-focused budgeting approach

Step 1: Identifying which agencies are relevant for children’s well-being

- Collect a complete list of government agencies (ministries and divisions) that are included in the formulation of the national budget.
- Evaluate the activities of these agencies, preferably by referring to the agencies’ allocation of business.
- Identify the agencies that are relevant for children’s well-being. Well-being includes ensuring their survival, developing their human capacity and ability, protecting them from hazards and violence and ensuring a platform for their participation in voicing their opinion.

Step 2: Identifying activity-related budget allocation for all relevant agencies

- Identify various operational and other departmental units within each ministry and the stated strategic objectives mentioned in the medium-term budget framework that are prioritized by the ministry in the current budget.
- Identify the associated activities (projects and programmes) to achieve these objectives. Cluster projects and programmes against relevant strategic objectives. Please note that there might be projects and programmes that are not associated with any strategic objectives. In such cases, keep these in a separate cluster.
- Identify budget allocation for each and every activity for the current year and for the previous years (if looking at trends over time) using revised budget numbers or actual expenditure numbers following the table below.

| Child-specific strategic goals, as spelled out in the budget in line with national and sector policies | Activities and projects undertaken in the budget to achieve these goals | Budget allocations for child-focused activities and projects for a specific year |
|---|--|---|
|---|--|---|

It is also noteworthy that: In Bangladesh, the budget is separated into two parts – the development budget and the recurrent (non-development) budget. Steps 1 and 2 are carried out separately for the development and recurrent (non-development) budgets.

Step 3: Identifying child-focused allocation and expenditure

- Categorize all activity expenditure items (projects and programmes) into three categories: (1) 100 per cent of the expenditure of the activities benefits children (totally child focused); (2) a portion of the expenditure of the activities benefits children (partially child-focused) and (3) 0 per cent of the expenditure of the activities benefits children.
- Apportion the percentage of the allocation or expenditure that may benefit children for those categories of activities.

Step 4: Apportionment of partially child-focused activities

- For various expenditure items, government officials were consulted and provided guidance on the percentage of expenditure/allocation that benefits children.
- There are activities of the various ministries that benefit mothers' incomes directly, or services that are provided directly to the households. Again in consultation with the relevant government officials, it was determined that 40 per cent of such expenditure/allocation was assigned to children, given that children comprise 40 per cent of the population of Bangladesh.
- The child-related apportionment of development expenditure of an agency of a ministry was applied to apportion the recurrent expenditure of the same agency.
- Beneficiary assessment reports were consulted and, on the basis of the ratio of children beneficiaries as a proportion of total beneficiaries, the apportionment of expenditure/allocation was assigned to children.

For each ministry, individual line items were disaggregated from the perspective of how much of the total expenditure/allocation benefits children. By aggregating these numbers, a total was calculated for each of the ministries. After calculating the amount of child-focused expenditure/allocation for all nine ministries, the total child-focused allocation was calculated.

Criteria for identifying child-focused activities

The following criteria were used to identify and classify child-focused activities:

1. Protecting children's safety and their rights within the home and in public spaces
2. Protecting them from the debilitating effects of poverty such as begging and undertaking unsafe work, including child prostitution
3. Improving children's health and nutrition status
4. Building their human capacity through education, training and awareness-building
5. Improving access to clean water and sanitation and other basic facilities
6. Creating scope for entertainment, sports and culture
7. Creating an environment for expressing their voice and opinions
8. Ensuring safe mobility for them in public spaces
9. Creating economic, social and legal institutions and environment where children do not have to earn a living for the family
10. Creating a congenial attitude among adults so that children do not fall victim to physical and mental abuse and violence.

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