

Bangladesh

**Child Protection
Thematic Report**

January - December 2018



**Prepared by:
UNICEF Bangladesh
March 2019**

unicef  | **for every child**

A. Table of Contents

A.	Table of Contents.....	2
B.	Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	3
C.	Executive Summary.....	4
D.	Strategic Context of 2018	5
i.	Country trends in the situation of children vis-a-vis Child Protection.....	5
ii.	What changes have been observed within the past year?.....	7
iii.	What are the key challenges and changes that are happening in the country narrative, partnerships, resources	8
iv.	How is UNICEF positioned to engage or address these?	8
v.	What are specific challenges?.....	9
E.	Results Achieved in the Sector.....	10
F.	Financial Analysis	18
G.	Future Work Plan	21
H.	Expression of Thanks	23
I.	Annex: Human Interest Story.....	24
J.	Annex: Donor Feedback Form	25

B. Abbreviations and Acronyms

APC	Accelerating Protection for Children
BRIS	Birth Registration Information System
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
CBCPC	Community Based Child Protection committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWB	Child Welfare Board
ECM	Ending Child Marriage
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGD	Local Government Division
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoRES	Monitoring Results for Equity System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NPA	National Plan of Action
ORG	Office of Registrar General for Birth and Death Registration
ORE	Other Resources Emergency
ORR	Other Resources Regular
RR	Regular Resources
SAEP	Standardized Adolescent Empowerment Package
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

C. Executive Summary

In 2018, the UNICEF Bangladesh Country Office completed the second year of implementation of the 2017-2020 Country Programme. Efforts focused on the establishment of new partnerships with the private sector and research institutions to introduce new initiatives to address emerging issues, such as child online safety, as well as to generate evidence and inform policy and existing government interventions. At the same time, collaboration with other United Nations organizations was strengthened to improve complementarity and joint advocacy with the government. Key priority areas included: universal birth registration within 45 days of birth; child protection mechanisms to protect vulnerable children; adolescent programming; and implementation of Children Act 2013.

UNICEF Bangladesh partnered with Grameenphone in 2018 on a child online protection initiative, which directly trained 400,270 students (63 per cent girls) in urban and rural areas and took the internet safety message to more than 7 million people. Additionally, with Grameenphone, UNICEF also launched U-Report a mobile-phone based, social engagement tool for young people to increase access to information, speak out on issues that matter to them and promote positive change in society. U-report is a global initiative which has over 5.5 million users in more than 50 countries, and Bangladesh is the newest addition.

A knowledge management study on Adolescent interventions in Bangladesh was conducted in partnership with Mannheim University to identify good practices and lessons learned that could inform future programming. UNICEF in partnership with Oxford Policy Management also supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to initiate the development of a comprehensive National Adolescent Strategy that will support the Government of Bangladesh to deliver on its commitment to “turn the country’s youth group into a well-organized, orderly and productive force.”

In 2018, joint advocacy efforts by UNICEF, UNHCR and Child Protection Sector partners resulted in the government’s announcement in December 2018 to resume birth registration in Cox’s Bazar which had been halted since the new influx of Rohingya refugees in 2017. At the same time, UNICEF and UNFPA established a joint task force and workplan for effective collaboration that minimises overlapping and duplication of efforts in the areas of Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) and Gender Based Violence (GBV). More than 150 frontline volunteers in four priority districts were trained on CPiE and GBV response by both agencies.

Throughout 2018, UNICEF continued support to enhance identification and assistance mechanisms to vulnerable children through capacity building of social workers, and Child Welfare Boards. Through these mechanisms, 1,291 vulnerable children were identified and provided with necessary assistance based on needs in protective environments. Children in conflict with the law have now access to 15 court rooms – at district and metropolitan courts – that have been designed and renovated to be child friendly.

In 2019, UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection programme will continue to focus on strengthening the child protection system in Bangladesh through advocacy and technical support to enhance policy and legislative frameworks, provision of services and capacity building, and foster social changes bringing more integration into sectoral interventions in the office and within government mechanisms.

D. Strategic Context of 2018

i. Country trends in the situation of children vis-a-vis Child Protection

In the last two decades, Bangladesh has achieved remarkable development progress and is well-positioned in the era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nonetheless, the agenda for ensuring the full realization of the rights of all children and their mothers in Bangladesh is still unfulfilled. The significant reduction in poverty from 48.9 (2000) to 24.3 (2016) per cent,¹ has been hampered by unequal distribution of progress among income groups and geographical areas. In the struggle faced by many families in Bangladesh to survive poverty and overcome their vulnerabilities, children often are deprived of their basic human rights and become victims of violence and exploitation, such as child labour and early marriage. Among the factors shaping this situation are structural gender and socio-cultural inequalities that persist in the country, as well as lack of knowledge and recognition of children's rights and the absence of recourse mechanisms to redress violations.

In Bangladesh, the Birth Registration Act 2004 provides a legal basis for mandatory birth registration and the use of birth certificate as a proof of age to access services including, admission into school and marriage registration. Moreover, an online birth registration Information System (BRIS) is in place since 2010 and the Registrar General for Birth and Death Registration (ORG) under the Local Government Division (LGD) was established in 2016. To enhance government efforts towards universal birth registration, in 2017 the Act and its Rules were updated following consultations with civil society organizations (CSOs) and local registrars of LGD to lower the penalty fees for registration after 45 days of birth and the fees to correct information (except birth-dates). Despite these initiatives, coverage of birth registration under 5 years has only increased from 10 to 37 per cent between 2006 and 2017.² A large proportion of Bangladeshis continue to only register their births when it becomes necessary for them to possess a certificate, such as for official business.

Violence against children (VAC), including corporal punishment as an “educational” and disciplinary measure, remains widespread. The 2012-13 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), reveals that 82.3 per cent of children 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members. Suicide remains the ultimate form of VAC, particularly adolescent girls, among whom more than 1 in 5 deaths are due to suicide.³

Likewise, violence against women (VAW) remains the most extreme form of the prevalent low status of women and girls in the country. The Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) noted that many forms of VAW remain prevalent, including domestic violence, rape, acid throwing, dowry-related violence, fatwa-instigated violence, and sexual harassment in the workplace.⁴ A nationwide VAW survey in 2011 identified that some 87 per cent of

¹ Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). World Development Indicators 2018: World Bank (WB) and OECD National Accounts data files.

² Report of Birth Registration Information System (BRIS), 2017.

³ Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Bangladesh. UNICEF, December 2015.

⁴ Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women: Bangladesh. New York, February 2011 (hereafter CEDAW 2011).

married women had experienced some type of violence by their current husband, with 77 per cent reporting facing violence during the 12 months prior to the survey. Nearly 1 in 10 women subjected to violence as an adult also had experienced violence as a child.⁵ Importantly, young girls on the way to school are also often subjected to sexual harassment and abuse, known as “eve teasing.” Levels of reporting are very low compared to the extremely widespread incidence of violence unofficially reported.

Bangladesh is witnessing phenomenal growth in terms of internet users. According to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), the total number of internet subscribers⁶ in Bangladesh is about 91.42 million which represents around 57 per cent of the total population (January 2019). Most of these users are using the internet via mobile phones. Children are a significant and growing consumer group in terms of users of the internet with approximately 3.3 per cent of 15-19-year olds advising that they use the internet regularly.⁷ Whilst the internet can be a positive force for empowerment and education of children and youth, the internet also increases children’s vulnerability to risks and harms, including misuse of their private information, access to harmful content, and cyberbullying. Despite various efforts by government and non-government organizations, children are not safe and facing increasing threats due to unregulated access to the internet.

Although child marriage has been slowly declining, it continues to be prevalent in Bangladesh. The 2012-13 MICS reveal that among women age 15-49 years, close to one in four (23.8 per cent) were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, about six in ten (62.8 per cent) women were married before age 18. At the same time, sexual abuse of both girls and boys represents a largely neglected issue and requires urgent attention, affecting up to 16 per cent of girls and 7 per cent of boys. Girls who suffer rape and girls who consent to non-marital sexual relationships are considered permanently “stained.” Critically, rape taken to mean loss of “purity” and “honour” applies only to girls and is an important factor behind the prevalence of child marriage.

Meanwhile, despite the ban on child labour, children continue to work and are exploited under hazardous and inadequate work conditions with low pay. The 2013 national Child Labour Survey revealed that in Bangladesh there are an estimated 3.45 million working children between the ages 5-17 years, of which 1.28 million are engaged in a hazardous form of child labour. The proportion of real child workers (10-14 years old) who are out of school and employed in Bangladesh, as per the Equity Atlas 2013, was at 6 per cent in 2011, a drop of a little over 4 percentage points in the last decade when the proportion of child workers was 10.5 per cent (2001). The proportion of workers is higher among boys (9.1 per cent) than girls (2.6 per cent).⁸

Children with disabilities face widespread barriers in accessing healthcare services, education, and social services, including transportation. They are also likely to experience social stigma, discrimination, inequality and disrespect, among many other hardships in their daily lives. Although there is no exact figure, an estimated 16 million people with disabilities live in Bangladesh or 10 per

⁵ Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Bangladesh 2015. Op.cit.

⁶ Internet Subscriber means subscribers/subscriptions who have accessed the internet at least once in the preceding 90 days.

⁷ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012-2013

⁸ Real Child Workers: Equity Atlas refers to children aged (10 to 14 years) who are employed to produce market and non-market goods.

cent of the country's population.⁹ Exact estimates of the proportion of children with disabilities are also not available, ranging from less than 1.4 per cent¹⁰ up to 17.5 per cent.¹¹

Bangladesh is a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labour and forced prostitution. It is estimated that 10,000 to 20,000 women and children in Bangladesh are trafficked each year, either to be exploited within the country or in other countries and regions such as India, Pakistan, or the Middle East.¹² Since 2017, with the number of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar soaring to almost a million, more desperate families are sending their children, particularly girls, off into dangerous work situations because most household have no other way to earn money in the camps. Out of 99 cases of trafficked and exploited refugees identified under the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s counter trafficking programme in Cox's Bazar in 2018, 35 were girls, 31 women, 25 men and eight boys. Of those, 31 girls and 26 women ended up in forced labour situations, while five women and four girls ended up in situations of sexual exploitation.¹³

ii. What changes have been observed within the past year?

In keeping with the Prime Minister's pledge to end child marriage in Bangladesh, the government enacted the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 and has undertaken a number of initiatives to prevent child marriage. In 2018, the National Plan of Action (NPA) to End Child Marriage (2018-2030) was launched to realise the government commitments. The goal of the NPA is to end the marriage of girls below the age of 15 years and to reduce by one third the rate of marriage for girls aged 18 years in 2021, and to eliminate child marriage by 2041. The plan includes multisectoral actions with specific budget allocations and responsibilities of relevant ministries including Education, Health, Youth and Sports, etc. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) is the lead ministry to implement the NPA.

Following recommendations from judges, police and Probation Officers to clarify certain provisions of the Children Act 2013 the government decided to amend the law. In 2018, the Amendment to the Act was passed in parliament, with the provisions to set up one or more children courts in each district. The existing Women and Children Repression Prevention tribunals have been given the responsibility to act as Children Courts and hold trials of offences committed by children. In case of crimes committed jointly by adults and children, law enforcers have to submit investigation reports separately for the children. The children case will then be dealt as per the Children Act with special provisions/procedure, while the adult will go through the regular criminal procedure.

While the Amendment to the Children Act 2013 specifies now which court will have jurisdiction to hear cases of offences against children, it failed to incorporate all recommendations submitted by UNICEF. A few provisions still need further clarification or interpretation to avoid confusion, ensuring the best interest of the child. Additionally, a new tier to take cognizance (primary consideration and

⁹ Centre for Disability and Development. Disability Information: The evolution of disability. 2011; Available from: <http://www.cdd.org.bd/about-disability/disability-information>

¹⁰ Hossain, M., et al., Disability in Bangladesh: A systematic review. 2018

¹¹ MICS 2006

¹² Asian Development Bank (ADB). Bangladesh; Gender, Poverty, and the MDGs. 2005

¹³ Girls Sold into Forced Labour Largest Group of Trafficking Victims Identified by IOM in Bangladesh Refugee Camps. October 2018 <<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/girls-sold-forced-labour-largest-group-trafficking-victims-identified-iom>>

preparation for investigation) of cases by the magistrate court has been incorporated in the Amendment. This increases the risk of delays in completing the cases as there is no time bar and it also does not specify the child friendly procedures to be followed. Discussions, between UNICEF, the Supreme Court, relevant ministries, judges and other actors are ongoing to identify options to rectify the remaining ambiguities and effectively implement the Act.

In 2018, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) officially launched the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022. Unlike the previous plans that were for three years only, the new plan has been extended for five years based on findings from an evaluation conducted by MoHA. The new Plan of Action has also been aligned to relevant SDGs and the government's 7th Five Year Plan.

iii. What are the key challenges and changes that are happening in the country narrative, partnerships, resources

Bangladesh has taken steps to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which is linked to the country's aspiration to achieve upper middle-income status by 2021. The country has incorporated the SDGs and their targets into the 7th National Five-Year Plan 2016-20. The Plan aims at bringing greater and shared prosperity with a higher growth trajectory of 7.4 per cent a year during the next five years. Importantly, the Plan acknowledges the barriers that are preventing children from reaching their full potential and considers the enhancement of systems to provide children and their families' access to improved services in health, education and other sectors. Child marriage has also been highlighted as a priority issue for the government.

Greater support is required particularly in the areas of capacity development and technical assistance for policy and advocacy, management, and data and knowledge generation. Central to this imperative, is to prepare Bangladesh at national and sub-national levels to take on greater ownership and responsibility for its own development.

iv. How is UNICEF positioned to engage or address these?

UNICEF Bangladesh Country Programme 2017-2020 follows a life cycle approach and its outcomes reflect the stages of the life cycle (0-5 years, 6-10 years, adolescence), highlighting the need for coordinated multi-sectoral programming to holistically address children's needs. Within this structure, UNICEF will continue support to strengthening Bangladesh's child protection system through advocacy and technical assistance to address issues of neglect, abuse, exploitation and all other forms of violence against children, establishing project models emerging challenges like child online safety, children with disabilities, issues of urban and peri-urban settings and unsafe movement of children.

The programme will focus on supporting effective decentralized child-focused social and judicial services, reinforcing cooperation mechanisms and partnerships and promoting awareness and behaviour and norm change, in regular and humanitarian contexts. Furthermore, data collection and research will be undertaken on key child protection issues such as conditional cash transfers and alternative care provisions to assist the Government of Bangladesh to design effective strategies and interventions, as well as set measurable targets to both monitor and report on progresses in the realization of child rights in the country.

UNICEF Child Protection will ensure a strong inter-sectoral coordination with other sections to promote approaches coherent to a life-cycle programming. The Central Office in Dhaka will focus on programme design, management and technical oversight, with functional accountabilities for upstream policy work, direct implementation in urban slums and peri-urban activities in the capital. The seven divisional offices will support the planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions at sub-national and community levels. Based on lessons learned from the previous country programme, UNICEF Child Protection will also strengthen its engagement on emerging issues, including climate change and urban programming.

It is important to mention that with regard to the situation of Rohingyas in Bangladesh, in line with the UN strategy as well as with UNICEF engagement in Myanmar for this particular population, UNICEF Bangladesh is providing support to new arrivals in makeshift settlements and host communities as well as refugees in official camps, based on priority needs and in consideration to level of vulnerabilities, in a way as to strengthen community level resilience and link up with development activities. As living in camps is not an ideal solution in the long term, UNICEF continued to advocate and work collaboratively with relevant stakeholders to find durable solutions.

The main programme counterpart is MoWCA, with durable partnerships with Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, MoHA, ORG, Bangladesh Supreme Court and City Corporations. Continued cooperation with UN agencies, international and national NGOs, research and training institutions as well as Universities will be key to a successful programme implementation.

v. What are specific challenges?

The status of children remains deeply rooted in social norms, attitudes and practices: individuals younger than age 18 are not always considered children, which affects the realisation of children's rights. Social perceptions and expectations of childhood continue to vary according to age, gender, social class, wealth, disability and other factors. For instance, child labour is perceived as an acceptable coping strategy for families facing daily challenges. Child marriage is justified by the willingness of parents to protect their daughter against sexual abuse or loss of honour due to sexual relations outside marriage, and to ensure their capacity to pay the dowry that increases with the age of their daughter. Corporal punishment is justified as an educative measure to ensure obedience and respect for adults.

Recently enacted laws such as the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 and the Amendment to the Children Act 2013, fail to fully protect the rights of all children. For instance, the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 has a special provision allowing for marriage under 18 years under special circumstances. Similarly, the Children Act 2013 (Amended in 2018) does not reflect all the suggestions and clarification proposed by UNICEF through several technical consultations. Therefore, the primary objective of the Law, which is to protect the children in conflict with the law from the adverse effect of the criminal justice system, is jeopardised.

In practice, the birth registration of refugee children into the Bangladesh's digitized civil registry, the BRIS, started in 2015. However not all children's births have been registered as some were excluded based on the legal status or origin of their parents. In addition, birth registration into BRIS was suspended in Cox's Bazar since August 2017 following the renewed influx of Rohingya refugees into Bangladesh. As a result, none of the new born children both from the refugee and host community

have been registered. The “invisibility” of non-registered children in Cox's Bazar (both Rohingya and non-Rohingya) increases their vulnerability and the risk that violations of their rights will go unnoticed. In December 2018, the Registrar General formally announced the government’s readiness to resume birth registration in the district.

Discussions at National level between the Office of Registrar General for Birth and Death and the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics has led to a delay in forming an agreed upon birth registration strategy.

Lack of skilled human resources, in particular social workers and probation officers restricts the capacity to implement online case management and follow up on children during the post-reintegration stage.

E. Results Achieved in the Sector

This Thematic Report covers results achieved in 2018 and reflects UNICEF’s contribution towards ensuring the protection of the rights of all children in Bangladesh. As mentioned above, the country programme adopts a life cycle approach through which all programmatic areas contribute to three outcomes related to the three major stages of the life cycle – new-borns and infants (0-6 years but for education, pre-primary), primary school age (6-10 years), and adolescence (11-18 years). Each programmatic area, such as child protection, contributes one or two outputs to each outcome. The information in this section is organized according to the three outcomes and the related child protection outputs under the 2017-2020 Country Programme.

Outcome 1: By 2020, women, infants and young children in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged (with disabilities or living in urban, remote and disaster-prone areas), access and utilize high-quality social services in a safe environment, and their families are empowered to practise positive behaviour.

Output 1.5: By 2020, the quality of integrated service delivery and effective coverage have been strengthened in national and subnational child protection systems to support the well-being of children under 5 years and their mothers, in emergency and non-emergency situations, including urban.

In 2018, UNICEF continued support to the LGD to fully establish a free and universal birth registration service within the Civil Registration system in accordance with national legal requirements. As such, UNICEF provided technical support to ORG by providing skilled human resources (two Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Experts) to maintain the database system and building capacity of the local registrars at the lowest tier of the administration at sub-national level to continue birth and death registration service smoothly. The experts appointed by UNICEF (per the Rolling Work Plan with the LGD and UNICEF) helped address the ORG under-staffing and improved technical capacity.

UNICEF also provided technical support to ORG to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders to enforce birth and death registration within 45 days of the event. From January to June 2018, a total of 2,000 health assistants, family welfare assistants, health inspectors, family welfare inspectors, Upazila Nirbahi Officers/Upazila Chief Executive Officer, and local government representatives in 15 upazilas and one city corporation were oriented on their roles and responsibilities as per the Birth and Death Registration Act 2004 and the Government Order in 2014 for birth registration within 45 days of birth. Six thousand modules on roles and procedures for birth and death registration work by health assistants and family welfare assistants were printed and distributed among the participants in the

areas where the orientations were completed. In addition to being resource tools, the modules will also support strengthening the accountability system for birth registration among health professionals.

A total of 20,000 people increased their knowledge about Birth Registration within 45 days of birth through Interactive Popular Theatre shows, community dialogues and Information, Education and Communication materials organized and distributed by local government institutions (e.g., Union Parishad, City Corporations, etc.) and CSO partners with support from UNICEF.

Throughout 2018, UNICEF and partners in Cox's Bazar, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), advocated with the government to resume birth registration without charge of the late registration fee (as delays happened because the system was unavailable) for both host community and Rohingyas. As a result, in December 2018 the Registrar General formally announced that the government is ready to resume birth registration in the district. It has been agreed that UNHCR will support birth registration for Rohingya refugees in the camps while UNICEF will collaborate with the Union Parishad's Office to accelerate the registration process in the host community.

Outcome 2: By 2020, boys and girls of primary school age, especially from hard-to-reach and vulnerable areas, are learning equitably in an inclusive, healthy, safe and resilient environment.

Output 2.3: By 2020, national and subnational child protection systems have the technical, management and financial capacities to provide high-quality services and protection against violence to girls and boys, including children with disabilities and children in hard-to-reach areas, urban and in emergency and non-emergency situations.

In 2018, UNICEF supported the establishment and orientation of Child Welfare Boards (CWBs), which are responsible for coordinating Social Protection services and monitoring the child rights situation at the upazila and municipal level, in 26 districts and 52 upazilas under UNDAF priority locations. The CWBs verified and nominated 1,291 children at risk of child labour, child marriage and school dropout for conditional cash transfer support.

Thirty social workers and probation officers under Department of Social Services received six months of basic social service and professional social service training and 137 social workers received training on Children's Act 2013 and case management. A total of 80,291 calls through Child Help Line 1098 were attended by 13 call centre agents working in rotation. Social workers in 26 districts and 52 upazilas conducted case management for 12,485 children, formulated intervention plans for 3,374 children and conducted follow up for 55 per cent of cases who were provided with social protection services. A total of 5,752 slum and street children received basic literacy, psychosocial and recreational support, and 3,400 children were enrolled in formal education. Around 400,270 children in schools and 73,000 parents and teachers from seven divisions were oriented on child online safety measures in partnership with Grameenphone.

Approximately 700 key government stakeholders from Judiciary, Executive, Police, Jail Authority and officials from the Department of Social Services were sensitized to take action in implementing the Children Act 2013. Renovation of 15 Children Courts was completed to transform courtrooms into child friendly spaces. Sixty-nine courts were equipped to administer trials of children in conflict with the law through video conference. Three Child Development Centres and three Safe Homes (government) were also renovated to have exclusive space for conducting courts proceeding for

children. A total of 1,700 child affairs police officers were trained on Children Act 2013, child-friendly procedure and child rights perspective. Sixty-two child victims of trafficking were repatriated and integrated with families from India following the 2015 bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration between Bangladesh and India.

Outcome 3: By 2020, adolescent girls and boys in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged, utilise quality basic social services in a safe and protected environment, and are resilient and empowered as active agents of change.

Output 3.5: By 2020, the Government and stakeholders in the child protection sector, at national and subnational level, have increased capacity to expand and deliver a package of quality services for adolescent boys and girls, aged 10 to under 18, including during disasters and emergencies, and exposed to the risk of HIV, in emergency and non-emergency situations, and urban settings.

UNICEF provided support to MoWCA and co-led the national Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) Cluster. A national CPiE cluster coordinator was deployed and MoWCA appointed a focal point to lead the cluster. UNICEF contributed to emergency preparedness, including development of emergency contingency plans for each of its Field Offices to address emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters.

A joint task force with the Gender Based Violence (GBV) cluster led by the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) has been formed and a joint plan for capacity building has been formulated to initiate a concerted and cost-effective programme with an integrated approach that minimises overlapping and duplication. Training of trainers on CPiE and GBV by UNICEF, UNFPA and MoWCA was organised for 31 master trainers among member NGOs and government officials to develop a pool of trainers to cascade the training in selected disaster-prone districts to build capacity of community actors on addressing child protection and GBV issues during emergency preparedness and response. Additionally, more than 150 frontline volunteers in four priority districts were trained on CPiE and GBV response and rapid assessment by UNICEF and UNFPA.

UNICEF supported 142,000 boys and girls in refugee and host communities, providing access to psychosocial support through child friendly spaces. A total of 40,000 adolescent boys and girls in refugee camps and host communities in Cox's Bazar received life skills and resilience programming through adolescent clubs and groups. Two hundred community-based Child Protection Committees were established to strengthen the protective environment for children and address and monitor protection risks in the Rohingya camps and host communities, including identification and referral of children in need of protection to required services. A total of 14,665 at-risk girls and boys, including 6,185 Unaccompanied and Separated Children, received case management services. To date, 1,208 identified Unaccompanied and Separated girls and boys have been reunified with their primary caregivers or placed in a long-term family based alternative care arrangements.

Output 3.7: By 2020, adolescent boys and girls from selected communities are engaged to develop capacities as agents of change and facilitate action to eliminate harmful social norms and practices with a focus on ending child marriage.

With support from UNICEF, in 2018 the project “Accelerating Protection for Children” (APC) was launched by MoWCA. Under this project, 2,100 Adolescent Clubs have been established by UNICEF through its implementing partners to empower approximately 80,000 adolescents out of the total target of 500,000 by 2021. Through the Standardized Adolescent Empowerment Package (SAEP), a

one-year (200 Hours) certification course offered at the clubs, adolescents are empowered to act as change agents through Life Skills Based Education including capacity development on basic adolescent issues (i.e. health, pre-parenting education, food and nutrition, ICT, gender, emergency, livelihood skills training, child protection, human diversity/disability, ethics/morality). This course was developed in consultation with relevant ministries, the National Curriculum and Text Book Board, development practitioners, I/NGOs, and a large group of youth and adolescents.

In 2018, UNICEF provided technical support to the APC project through a software agency to conduct GIS mapping of all 848 Adolescent Clubs in Bhola. Thirty local data collectors (youths – 50 per cent girls/young women) were selected and trained to gather basic information about the Adolescent Clubs and their participants. A total of 18,000 adolescent profiles were collected. A training of trainers will be organized in 2019 for MoWCA field officials on the use of the software. Additionally, the software will also be submitted to MoWCA to conduct the same exercise in other parts of the country and monitor the Adolescent Clubs online.

In 2018, UNICEF partnered with Manheim University to conduct a knowledge management study on Adolescent interventions in Bangladesh. The main objective of this study was to document evidence, lessons learned, and good practices supported by UNICEF and partners in Bangladesh that have worked. Particularly, the study focused on the assessment of a few elements, including: gender-responsiveness, effectiveness to address social and other norms, capacity to reinforce peer learning and empower adolescents. Findings suggest that Adolescent interventions supported by UNICEF in Bangladesh have been effective in the areas of knowledge and awareness on child rights, social norms, gender, and behavior change; participation and engagement to address different social and community issues like stopping child marriage; and adolescent life and livelihood skills.

In 2018, 40 underprivileged adolescents from the Rohingya and host community were trained on photography by UNICEF in partnership with the multimedia organization, Drik Gallery. The objective of the training was to empower adolescents to express themselves and share their stories and those of the people in their communities through images. Approximately 800 photos were taken by the trained adolescents, of which 50 photos were selected and published in a photo book prepared by UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia.

A new partnership was established in 2018 with Grameenphone and Banglalink to launch the U-Report programme in Bangladesh. U-Report is designed to empower youth in Bangladesh to speak out on issues that they care about in their communities, encourage citizen-led development and create positive change. Since April 2018, a total of 63,830 subscribers (55 per cent men and 45 per cent women) are contributing to U-report.

UNICEF in partnership with Oxford Policy Management supported MoWCA to initiate the development of a comprehensive National Adolescent Strategy. The strategy will articulate priorities and plans for adolescent responsive interventions in the following areas: emergency situations, disability, ethnicity, gender, reproductive health, nutrition HIV/AIDS, geographic context including urban. It will also support evidence generation efforts to monitor Bangladesh progress towards the achievement of its international and national commitments. The strategy will be linked with the National Adolescent Health and Nutrition Strategy developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection Results Framework

Outcome 1: By 2020, women, infants and young children in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged (with disabilities or living in urban, remote and disaster-prone areas), access and utilize high quality social services in a safe environment, and their families are empowered to practise positive behaviour.			
Output 1.5: By 2020, the quality of integrated service delivery and effective coverage have been strengthened in national and subnational child protection systems to support the well-being of children under 5 years and their mothers, in emergency and non-emergency situations, including urban.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (2017) (% and/or #)	Target (2020) (% and/or #)	Progress (% and/or #)
Existence of free and universal birth registration services within the civil registration in accordance with national legal requirements.	No	Yes	Birth Registration is compulsory and accessible for all, however increased advocacy required to make it free up to three years and remove late fee/penalty for late registration or registration after 45 days of birth. Ongoing advocacy with LGD for fund allocation at local level to carry administrative cost for birth registration. Additionally, in 2018 UNICEF advocated with Prime Minister's Office and Registrar General's Office to ensure registration of all births irrespective of nationality in the country.
Outcome 2: By 2020, boys and girls of primary school age, especially the most disadvantaged, live and are learning equitably in an inclusive, healthy, safe and resilient environment.			

Output 2.3: By 2020, national and subnational child protection systems have the technical, management and financial capacities to provide high-quality services and protection against violence to girls and boys, including children with disabilities and children in hard-to-reach areas, urban and in emergency and non-emergency situations.

Indicators	Baseline (% and/or #)	Target (2020) (% and/or #)	Progress (% and/or #)
Number of District and Upazila Child Welfare Boards with Action Plans and clear monitoring guidelines of implementation.	0	20D/160U	20D/52U (UNICEF strategically decided to establish CWBs in 52 upazilas only because other Child Protection programme interventions are not functioning beyond these upazilas)
Proportion of children under case management system in upazila social service in UNICEF selected districts whose case are followed up according to the intervention plan.	8% (L2)	40%	Social Workers in 26 districts and 52 upazilas conducted case management for 12,485 children, formulated intervention plans for 3,374 children and among them conducted follow up for 55% of cases who have been provided with social protection services.
Proportion of reported cases of children in conflict with the law that go through the diversion system and are referred to appropriate community services in selected police stations/probation services	NA%	50%	20% achieved. Under the MoU with Supreme Court special committee on child rights all divisional level consultation with multi sectoral duty bearers are informed about their roles. A total of 1,200 district and upazila level stake holders have been reached out in 2018 to be sensitized about their role in the implementation of the Children Act 2013. This contributed to achieve 20% of reported cases of

			children in conflict with the law to go through the diversion system.
Number of social service workforce including, Union and Urban social workers skilfully conducting early identification and case management of vulnerable and affected children	432	1,500	775
Outcome 3: By 2020, adolescent girls and boys in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged, utilise quality basic social services in a safe and protected environment, and are resilient and empowered as active agents of change.			
Output 3.5: By 2020, the Government and stakeholders in the child protection sector, at national and subnational level, have increased capacity to expand and deliver a package of quality services for adolescent boys and girls, aged 10 to under 18, including during disasters and emergencies, and exposed to the risk of HIV, in emergency and non-emergency situations, and urban settings.			
Indicators	Baseline (2017) (% and/or #)	Target (2020) (% and/or #)	Progress (% and/or #)
Proportion of adolescents (10-19y) who completed life skills-based education in targeted areas disaggregated by sex	4.2% of girls and boys aged 15-19 years in UNICEF districts	70% in target areas	124% Country Programme target to be reviewed at the Mid-term Review 2019, as the target of 70% by 2020 was estimated before the Technical Assistance Project Proposal was developed with MoWCA.
Number of cases of children who are victims of any form of violence, referred to Social Workers by Community Based Child Protection Committees disaggregated by age and sex	900 (online)	7,500	Total of 1,900 cases were registered online in the case management system by the Social Workers and the cases have been identified by Social Workers through visiting communities and consulting with CBCPC members. Due to

			problems in the online system, manual cases are yet to be registered.
Output 3.7: By 2020, adolescent boys and girls from selected communities are engaged to develop capacities as agents of change and facilitate action to eliminate harmful social norms and practices with a focus on ending child marriage.			
Indicators	Baseline (2017) (% and/or #)	Target (2020) (% and/or #)	Progress (% and/or #)
Targeted parents/primary caregivers reached by programmes addressing child-rearing practices (Child Development-Child Rights Perspective)	38,000	70,000	45,020 CBCPC member-12,500 Parents-32,520
Proportion of adolescent boys and girls having knowledge on identified set of adolescent behaviours and norms with UNICEF direct support	0	35%	55% Country Programme target to be reviewed at the Mid-term Review 2019, as the target of 35% by 2020 was estimated before the Technical Assistance Project Proposal was developed with MoWCA.
Percentage of adolescents who have been involved in or led civic engagement initiatives in the field of preventing child marriage in the past 12 months in the target districts	0	40%	55% Same as above.

F. Financial Analysis

In 2018, the UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection Programme had a planned budget of USD 7,654,486 million for its regular programme and USD 16,366,908 to respond to the L3 Rohingya Emergency as detailed in Table 1. Actual funding received was USD 25,796,453 or 107 per cent of the required amount. Funds available included Regular Resources (RR) of USD 3,879,170; Other Resources-Regular (ORR) of USD 2,279,242; and Other Resources Emergency (ORE) of USD 19,638,041. Non-humanitarian thematic contributions, including global and country specific, represent 14 per cent of the total funded amount of the regular programme (Table 2). These funds were critical to the UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection programme for realizing the results reported above.

Table 1: Planned budget by Outcome/Output

Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection Bangladesh Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)				
Outputs	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²	Funded ²	Shortfall
005 - 1.5 CP-YOUNG CHILDREN & MOTHERS	RR	783,766	588,519	195,247
	ORR	303,179	211,315	91,864
003 - 2.3 CP-B&G OF PR-SCHOOL AGE	RR	670,340	1,267,118	0
	ORR	753,393	882,537	0
005 - 3.5 CP-ADOLESCENTS AGENTS OF CHANGE	RR	1,760,920	1,364,875	396,045
	ORR	1,330,830	89,948	1,240,882
007 - 3.7 CP-ADOLESCENT PARTICIPATION	RR	865,378	658,658	206,720
	ORR	1,186,680	1,095,442	91,238
HAC 2018-Rohingya Response	ORE	16,366,908	19,638,041 ³	0
Sub-total RR		4,080,404	3,879,170	201,234
Sub-total ORR		3,574,082	2,279,242	1,294,840
Sub-total ORE		16,366,908	19,638,041	0
Total Budget		24,021,394	25,796,453	0

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular, ORE: Other Resources - Emergency

² ORR and ORE planned/funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts). RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration.

³ HAC funded 2018 includes USD 3.9M carry-over from 2017.

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions received in 2018

Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection

Thematic Contributions Received for Thematic Pool 5 by UNICEF Bangladesh in 2018 (In US Dollars)

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Allocation from global Thematic Child Protection funds	SC149906	760,725	717,537
Iceland National Committee for UNICEF	SC1499060128	100,000	95,238
UNICEF-Bangladesh	SC1899050033	10,210	9,724
TOTAL Thematic Contributions		870,935	822,499

The various contributions to UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection Programme enabled the organization to provide financial and technical support to the Government of Bangladesh and other partners. Thematic funds allowed for strong implementation of activities which are core to the UNICEF mandate but might not receive funding from other sources or where donors require counterpart funding from UNICEF.

Financial Implementation

In 2018, UNICEF Bangladesh spent a total of USD 21,436,018 to achieve the planned results of its Child Protection Programme, of which around 56 percent was from ORE, 14 per cent was from RR and 30 per cent from ORR. The available resources were spent in six key result areas for Child Protection. Tables 3 to 5 provide information on expenditures by Key-Results and Programme Areas as well as by Specific Intervention Code. It is important to note that 91 per cent of the thematic expenses by Key-Results are from humanitarian thematic contributions (ORE), while 9 per cent are from non-humanitarian contributions (ORR) (Table 4). Thematic funds were fundamental for the achievement of results in the areas of prevention and response services for violence against children and access to justice.

Table 3: Expenditure in the Thematic Area

Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection

Bangladesh

2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (In US Dollars)

Key-Results Areas	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	11,795,000	1,480,083	3,665,663	16,940,746
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	27	30,097	2	30,126
23-03 Access to justice	2,736	906,747	1,989,078	2,898,560
25-01 Child Poverty / Public finance for children	51,101	63,847	584,730	699,678
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	75,254	511,040	194,224	780,518
25-05 Children with disabilities	68	8	86,313	86,389
TOTAL	11,924,186	2,991,821	6,520,011	21,436,018

Table 4: Thematic Expenses by Key-Results Area**Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection****Bangladesh****Thematic Expenses by Key-Results Areas in 2018**

Key-Results Areas	Expenses (USD)
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	3,745,288
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	7
23-03 Access to justice	136,857
25-01 Child Poverty / Public finance for children	63,929
25-03 Adolescent empowerment	59,228
25-05 Children with disabilities	17
Grand Total	4,005,326

Table 5: Expenses by specific intervention Codes**Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection****Bangladesh****Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes in 2018**

Specific Intervention Code	Expense (USD)
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	1,778,652
23-01-04 Psycho-social support in emergencies	930,071
23-01-05 Social welfare workforce systems strengthening (accreditation, staffing and supervision)	348,644
23-01-06 Public finance management for child protection	223,565
23-01-18 Child protection focused on care and support for children with disabilities	2,295
23-01-19 Violence, exploitation, and abuse - surveys (e.g. KAP, VACS), data analysis/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	315,291
23-01-23 Child Protection humanitarian AoR/humanitarian sector coordination	6,683,832
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	1,284,398
23-02-02 Legal and policy framework related to child marriage	18,245
23-03-01 Promoting diversion and alternatives to deprivation of liberty	230,529
23-03-03 Access to child-friendly police and justice sector services	304,951
23-03-04 Birth Registration/Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems	87,379
23-03-05 Alternative care reform and service provision	603,424
23-03-99 Technical assistance - Access to justice	639,643
25-01-01 Child poverty measurement: support to routine national measurement of monetary and multidimensional child poverty	123,516
25-01-05 PF4C - improving Budget allocation	220,987
25-01-06 PF4C: Improving public expenditure effectiveness / efficiency	33,809
25-01-99 Technical assistance - Child poverty	27,019

25-03-01 System strengthening for adolescent participation and civic engagement (including in humanitarian settings)	101,420
25-03-02 Adolescents participating in or leading civic engagement initiatives (including in humanitarian settings)	80,650
25-03-99 Technical assistance - Adolescent empowerment	357,732
25-05-01 Construction/remodelling/retrofitting of infrastructure that is disability friendly/ accessible - schools, WASH, Health, UNICEF premises, and others	46,447
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	23,975
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	17,518
26-02-02 MICS - General	309,226
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	113,551
26-02-09 Field monitoring	12,877
26-03-01 Advocacy and partnership-building for social behaviour change	300
26-03-02 Capacity and skills development for social behaviour change	148,746
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	282,250
26-03-05 Innovation, multi-media content production and dissemination	253,906
26-03-06 Research, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management for C4D	11,960
26-03-07 Strengthening C4D in Government systems including preparedness for humanitarian action	126,533
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	381,042
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	433,453
26-05-01 Building evaluation capacity in UNICEF and the UN system	369,683
26-05-10 Research innovation learning, uptake and partnerships for research	17,375
26-06-01 Parliamentary engagement for policy advocacy	103
26-06-02 Innovation activities	53,332
26-06-04 Leading advocate	83,493
26-06-05 Leading voice	11,684
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	434,935
26-06-07 Leading brand	4,664
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	2,406,309
26-06-10 CRC, CEDAW or CRPD - follow up on concluding observations	8,838
26-06-12 Learning	6,688
26-06-13 Joint programmes/pooled funding/inter-agency agreements	26,363
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	1,379,227
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	14,748
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	60,740
Grand Total	21,436,018

G. Future Work Plan

In 2019, UNICEF Bangladesh Child Protection programme will continue to focus on strengthening the child protection system in Bangladesh through advocacy and technical support to enhance policy and legislative frameworks, provision of services and capacity building, and foster social changes bringing more integration into sectoral interventions in the office and within government mechanisms.

Key priorities in 2019 include:

- Continued advocacy for the establishment of a Department of Children under MoWCA and technical assistance to MoWCA for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child by line ministries particularly health, education, social welfare, law and justice, finance and local government.
- Technical support for the development of the National Adolescent Strategy.
- Continued support to the government for ending child marriage through campaigns and capacity development of relevant stakeholders to implement the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 and the NPA to End Child Marriage (2018-2030).
- Technical and financial support to implement the Children Act 2013 and its 2018 Amendment and develop a costed plan for implementation of the Act and its Rules.
- Multidisciplinary and sectoral capacity building on the Children Act 2013 for key professionals in key priority districts, and increased efforts to incorporate the Children Act 2013 into the existing pre-service and in-service curriculum of professional training institutions.
- Continuation of Basis Social Service and Professional Social Service Training under National Social Service Academy and regional academies.
- Technical and financial support for redevelopment of online case management system and integration of the system with Child Help Line 1098 database, while strengthening the capacity of probation officers and social workers through on-the-job training particularly through monthly case conferences.
- Awareness campaigns on Child Helpline 1098 while strengthening responses through network and capacity building of probation officers and upazila social services officers and NGO partners.
- Sustain continuum of care and services developed under the Child Protection System Modelling and continued Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) to improve monitoring, quality insurance and evidence building, including on demonstrating results.
- Enhanced participation of adolescents in monitoring and reporting on child rights.
- Improving Birth Registration System, linking the system with Citizen Registration Vital Statistics and other systems relevant for protection of children.
- Technical support to Office of Registrar General for increasing birth registration within 45 days of birth through capacity development of Health and Family Welfare Assistants and awareness raising of key stakeholders.

Table 6: Planned budget for 2019**Thematic Pool 5: Child Protection****Bangladesh****Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2018**

Outputs	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²	Funded	Shortfall
005 - 1.5 CP-YOUNG CHILDREN & MOTHERS	RR	118,000	118,000	0
	ORR	230,000	94,000	136,000
003 - 2.3 CP-B&G OF PR-SCHOOL AGE	RR	683,000	683,000	0

	ORR	1,270,000	403,000	867,000
005 - 3.5 CP-ADOLESCENTS AGENTS OF CHANGE	RR	586,000	586,000	0
	ORR	362,000	347,000	15,000
007 - 3.7 CP-ADOLESCENT PARTICIPATION	RR	613,000	613,000	0
	ORR	508,000	386,000	122,000
HAC 2018-Rohingya Response	ORE	18,835,658	14,966,668 ³	3,868,990
Sub-total RR		2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Sub-total ORR		2,370,000	1,230,000	1,140,000
Sub-total ORE		18,835,658	14,966,668	3,868,990
Total Budget		23,205,658	18,196,668	5,008,990

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular, ORE: Other Resources - Emergency

² ORR and ORE planned/funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts). RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration.

³ HAC funded 2019 includes USD 4.8M carry-over from 2018.

H. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Bangladesh would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable contributions from donors which are critically important to implement UNICEF programmes on the ground, to create a safe and enabling environment for the children of Bangladesh so that they are able to realise their full potential and enjoy an active and productive life with dignity.

We are grateful to our donors and partners for their continued and generous support without which we could not achieve the desired results for children. Particularly, flexible support in the form of thematic funds gives unique advantage to support the much-needed work, like advocacy for legal reforms and other relevant initiatives, along with the provision of basic services like education and immediate protection.

We sincerely thank bilateral donors, National Committees, NGOs and other UN agencies for extending their support and collaboration to work in partnership for the adequate and optimal implementation of our programmes.

I. Annex: Human Interest Story

A faint ray of light for Raihan

by Raffat Binte Rashid, UNICEF Consultant

Walking along the dirty alleys of Duaripara's KHA block in Pallabi slum, Dhaka, going around the piles of garbage and construction materials, you reach the one-room home of Mohammad Raihan, a skinny and sweet boy age 11.

Raihan, a student of grade I at the Islamic Foundation School, run by an NGO in Pallabi slum, came back from school at 11 in the morning and was getting ready for his first meal of the day—steamed rice with chilli paste and boiled lentils. “Sometimes I can feed the children two square meals a day, but there are days when this is all Raihan gets to eat,” says his mother Mosammat Kohinoor, 29 years



Mohammad Raihan, 11 years old, smiling to the camera. ©Drik Gallery/2018

old, who has difficulty to speak, and is herself very thin after three child births.

Raihan's family of five manages their day to day life with support from the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) stipend of BDT 36,000 (approximately USD 142) that he receives from the Ministry of Social Welfare in three instalments. “With the first instalment, his father bought a rickshaw. This is now our only source of income. When his father, who is also skinny, feels well enough to go out for rides, we make BDT 400 to 500 per day,” sighs his mother, adding that with the second instalment, she took her three kids to the doctor, bought some household utensils, and a goat, which she will rear, and hopefully sell for profit.

Raihan finds it difficult to cope with school work but loves playing football with his mates. The money helped his parents to rent a single room for BDT 2,500 (approximately USD 30) for the family. The small room is not a well-lit one, with only a bed and a plastic shelf to keep their limited belongings. “I can never give breakfast to my kids as it takes such an effort to gather the monthly rent, and my husband, who is the only bread earner of the house, is not well enough to work seven days a week. However, we are slowly trying to gain grounds in this overcrowded, competitive slum of Dhaka, and hope that my eldest son Raihan can help us further improve the lives of his siblings”, says Mosammat Kohinoor.

The Conditional Cash Transfer intervention under the Child Sensitive Social Protection Programme implemented by the Ministry of Social Welfare and funded by UNICEF, helps to improve the lives of children who are vulnerable to child labour, school drop outs, at risk of child marriage and any form of violence, including abuse. Three conditions need to be met by parents for the cash payment: to keep their children at school, withdraw them from child labour and protect them from marriage before the age of 18. The transfer is provided in three instalments of BDT 12,000 with six months' intervals. Each child is selected through a case management process and after receiving cash transfer, s/he is followed-up by a trained Social Worker to ensure conditionalities are met.

J. Annex: Donor Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions in the form following [this link](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=IQFBd-EUuE-QS6sYkgI2Z1EJsLcYAJBHh2bCnwnIhtZUOEY3NTBQVUIFMU9TTzVCQ1A4MDNNTERHSy4u)¹⁴ for the above-mentioned report.

Thank you!

¹⁴ <https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=IQFBd-EUuE-QS6sYkgI2Z1EJsLcYAJBHh2bCnwnIhtZUOEY3NTBQVUIFMU9TTzVCQ1A4MDNNTERHSy4u>