

BANGLADESH

Policy Progress to End Violence against Children

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59%

of women between the ages of 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before the age of 18¹

82%

of girls and boys between the ages of 1 – 14 who experienced violent discipline.²



Introduction

As in all countries throughout the world, children living in Bangladesh experience situations of violence in their homes and within the communities where they live. Despite governments, citizens and children taking action to end this violence, the percentages of Bangladesh's young women who marry before the age of 18 and children reporting the use of violent discipline in their homes suggest that current efforts to end violence against children are not enough. World Vision believes that a world without violence against children is possible. It takes action from all members and institutions in society to end violence against children.

This report focuses on a government's duty to ensure that all actors can and will take action to end violence against children. To create an enabling environment, government must ensure a legal framework based on child rights and employ services and actors to protect those rights. An enabling environment also requires conditions favourable to implementing those services, such as funding and strategy.

This report reviews the government of Bangladesh's progress to create the minimum conditions in law and policy needed to end violence against children. These minimum conditions align with provisions stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and described in General Comment, General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child³ that clarify necessary government actions to protect children from violence. These minimum standards do not mean that governments cannot do more to end violence against children, but rather, without these critical, foundational steps, it cannot enable all actors, within government, in civil society and in communities, to work in unity towards this achievable goal.

¹ DHS, 2011

² MICS, 2012-2013.

³ Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 5 "General Measures of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 4 and 42 and paragraph 6 of Article 44)", CRC/GC/2003/5, November 27, 2003.

Report Methodology

World Vision bases the policy progress scores on 28 questions and sub-questions that review government's national policy, regulatory frameworks and other commitments targeting violence against children. These questions are in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and General Comment No. 5 on the Rights of the Child. The final section of this report provides a list of each of the 28 questions and sub-questions. Each sub-question received one of three answers: yes, no, or partial, scored 1, 0 or .5 respectively. The final score for each of the 28 questions is the average of its respective sub-points. Scores are noted by colour in the policy table annex (1 = green, .5 = yellow, 0 = red). In addition, the policy table provides legal and policy references that determined each score.

Bangladesh | Legal Progress 44%

The Sustainable Development Goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and regional commitments such as the ASEAN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Violence against Children enshrine national government commitments to protect children from violence. To fulfil these promises for children, it takes complex and coordinated actions; as a first step, it takes national laws and regulations to end violence against children.

Governments must establish national laws and regulations that forbid violence, prevent violence, create pathways to report violence and respond to violence. These four actions also create a clear approach to review and benchmark a government's progress to create and reform laws that adequately protect children from violence. They represent the minimum effort needed to end violence against children. According to these benchmarks, Bangladesh's legal and regulatory framework meets a 44 per cent total threshold of the four actions:

 <p>Forbid</p> <p>Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values.</p>	 <p>Prevent</p> <p>Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence.</p>
 <p>Report</p> <p>Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children to report violence and mandate communities and professionals to report violence; such pathways should be accessible and confidential.</p>	 <p>Respond</p> <p>Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violence act.</p>

Governments must forbid all forms of physical and mental violence, sexual violence, child labour, child marriage, and where applicable, female genital mutilation.

Forbid 48%

Governments must create laws that forbid all forms of violence against children. These laws help set community values; laws must ban violence against children in all its forms and punish actions that contradict those values. Bangladesh's legal framework does not forbid and sanction all types of violence against children. Broadly, the Constitution sets forth a general provision against torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishment or treatment against any person (Article 35). Specific to children, the Children's Act focuses on the relationship between caregiver and child, placing a duty of care that forbids an act of abuse, sex abuse, neglect, servitude and/or abandonment towards children in their care. The law excludes acts of violence against children performed by individuals without a duty of care. In addition, the law does not address the act of corporal punishment by caregivers or others.

Bangladesh's laws do address the use of corporal punishment in school settings; aligning with case law from *Blast and Ask vs. Bangladesh*, the Ministry of Education released an Education Circular in 2010 that forbids corporal punishment in classrooms and schools. This same ban does not extend to alternative care institutions, penitentiary settings or as punishment for specific criminal offenses.

Bangladesh's laws pertaining to sexual violence do not fully protect children. The Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act of 2000 (and 2003, as amended) protects girls 18 and younger from sexual abuse and violence but does not protect girls who are married under the age of 18. In cases of alleged sexual abuse and violence by a husband of an underage girl, the law protects girls 13 and under from statutory rape (Bangladesh Penal Code, S 375). Discrepancies exist between the Penal Code and the Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act that create confusion as to whether the law attaches criminal liability for this same act if a married girl is 14 or above. In other words, it is questionable whether the law forbids sex abuse and violence in cases of married girls over the age of 13.



Current laws pertaining to commercial sexual exploitation do not fully protect children. Bangladesh's Penal Code (1860L) forbids the buying and selling of minors with an intent to prostitute, but the Code does not establish a legal definition of "to prostitute" children and therefore, cannot provide sufficient protection against commercial sexual exploitation. In cases of child pornography, the Pornography Control Act (2012) criminalises the production and selling of child pornography, but does not define or criminalise virtual child pornography, the grooming of children for illicit means or the buying of such materials for consumption.

Bangladesh's laws against child labour do not fully protect children; policies do identify specific activities as hazardous and forbid all labour that interferes with a child's education until the age of 12 (and allows for light work that does not interfere with a child's education over the age of 12). The laws however do not forbid work that is harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This applies to the case of child domestic workers; given the prevalence of child domestic workers in Bangladesh, the laws do not yet protect this specific group of children from work that is harmful, considering long hours and the environment of work. Although Bangladesh's Children's Act prohibits child servitude or the sale of children, the ban is general in interpretation and limited in terms of scope. Current Labour Laws do not address this situation either. Finally, the laws do not fully protect children from participation in legally punishable criminal acts; the Children's Act protects children when they carry or transport illegal or banned items and further extends protection from trafficking, but the law attaches no specific definition of "child trafficking" in accordance with the Palermo Protocol.

Bangladesh has taken action to set 18 as the minimum age of marriage for women and the age of 21 for men through the Child Marriage Restraint Act (2017). However, Section 19 of the Act creates a legal exception to the minimum age that allows families to invoke special circumstances to override the law. A court decides whether special circumstances exist (weighing the interests of the girl). Such an exception provides a pathway to allow for child marriage.

Prevent 19%

Governments must create laws and regulations that prevent violence against children. Proactive policies can stem behaviours and actions that lead to violence. Prevention policies empower children, peers, parents, caregivers and professionals to identify risks, seek help and create solutions before violence takes shape.

Bangladesh has taken some initial first steps to create proactive prevention policies against violence. Although it does not mandate home visits by social workers to prevent violence, the Family Welfare and Health Assistant programme provides for home visits on maternal child health issues. Although they do not yet focus on child protection issues, this is a potential next step for training and development.

In schools, there are some prevention policies in place but they are local actions rather than national actions. The Local Government Act (2009) grants municipalities the right to establish and maintain educational institutions. These actions may also include teaching materials on the subjects of violence and violence prevention, violence free school policies and protocols to report and respond to violence. Next steps could include a review of local policies to help create national policies that also target these issues and provide standardised guidance for all.

The government has taken steps to secure structural safety to prevent violence in schools. Bangladesh's National Education Policy (2010) requires that all schools host separate and modernized lavatories for boys and girls. The policies do not require adequate lighting and schoolyard fencing, actions proven to prevent violence against children on school grounds.

Finally, Bangladesh has created life skills curriculum in its textbooks to foster discussions on informed decision-making and other essential skills. The curriculum should also include conversations about gender stereotyping and help children how to manage the risks of violence.

Report 48%

Governments must create laws and regulations that encourage children, communities and professionals to report violence; at each step, they must ensure accessibility and confidentiality. Once reported, professionals need guidelines and training to understand their roles and coordinate with other key actors.

Bangladesh has taken some important legal steps forward to establish reporting pathways for children and communities. To enable community level reporting, Bangladesh established Child Affairs Desks at police stations under the Children Act of 2013. Specially trained officers operate the desks and follow gender-sensitive and child-friendly protocols to receive reports of violence. The government has not established referral mechanisms and protocols to involve and work with other specialists to manage cases and respond to the specific needs of individual children. There is a draft Guidelines on the Minimum Standard of Care for Service Providers that needs attention to finalise and adopt the protocol.

Bangladesh has not set up child-friendly reporting mechanisms outside of police stations and inside spaces normally frequented by children: community centres, school, health clinics and within alternative care institutions. Such reporting mechanisms could expand help to children in circumstances where a visit to a police station is not possible.

At the national level, Bangladesh has set up a National Helpline Centre for Violence against Women and Children. The Helpline serves to provide information to those who call and intake reports for police follow-up. In a two year period, the Helpline received 61,000 calls from women and children in need of assistance.⁴

Bangladesh has not yet established reporting and referral mechanisms to assist professionals working with children; there is no legal mandate that requires professionals to report violence against children and there are no protocols to follow if health, education, social work or police witness or detect acts of violence against children. Without these protocols in place, natural advocates to protect children from violence, including health workers and educators, will not know what steps to take and what resources are available to help them.

Respond 100%

Governments must respond to violence in ways that protect a child from future violence and provide rehabilitation and justice to remedy the violent act. Without a clear course of action towards recovery, governments cannot end violence against children.

Bangladesh's Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Act) Law and the Children's Act provides a system of responses that integrate the services of health, justice and social protection. The laws stipulate actions to remove offenders from domiciles, provide free medical treatment, counselling and rehabilitation, witness protection and offer legal protection. As such, Bangladesh has met the minimum legal requirements to create response mechanisms, however, there are still limitations to be remedied. In addition, evidential laws need to expand to provide special testimony protocols to handle vulnerable witnesses in cases of sexual abuse and violence. Without such protocols, victims of sexual abuse and violence remain disadvantaged and potentially re-traumatised in the actual prosecution of the crimes against them.

Conclusion | Legal Progress

Bangladesh has made progress to forbid many forms of violence against children. The laws provide for general bans on most issues, but they also lack the specificity in definition or create exceptions that essentially limit the scope of protection. To make progress, Bangladesh must forbid sexual abuse and violence against girls already married; it must

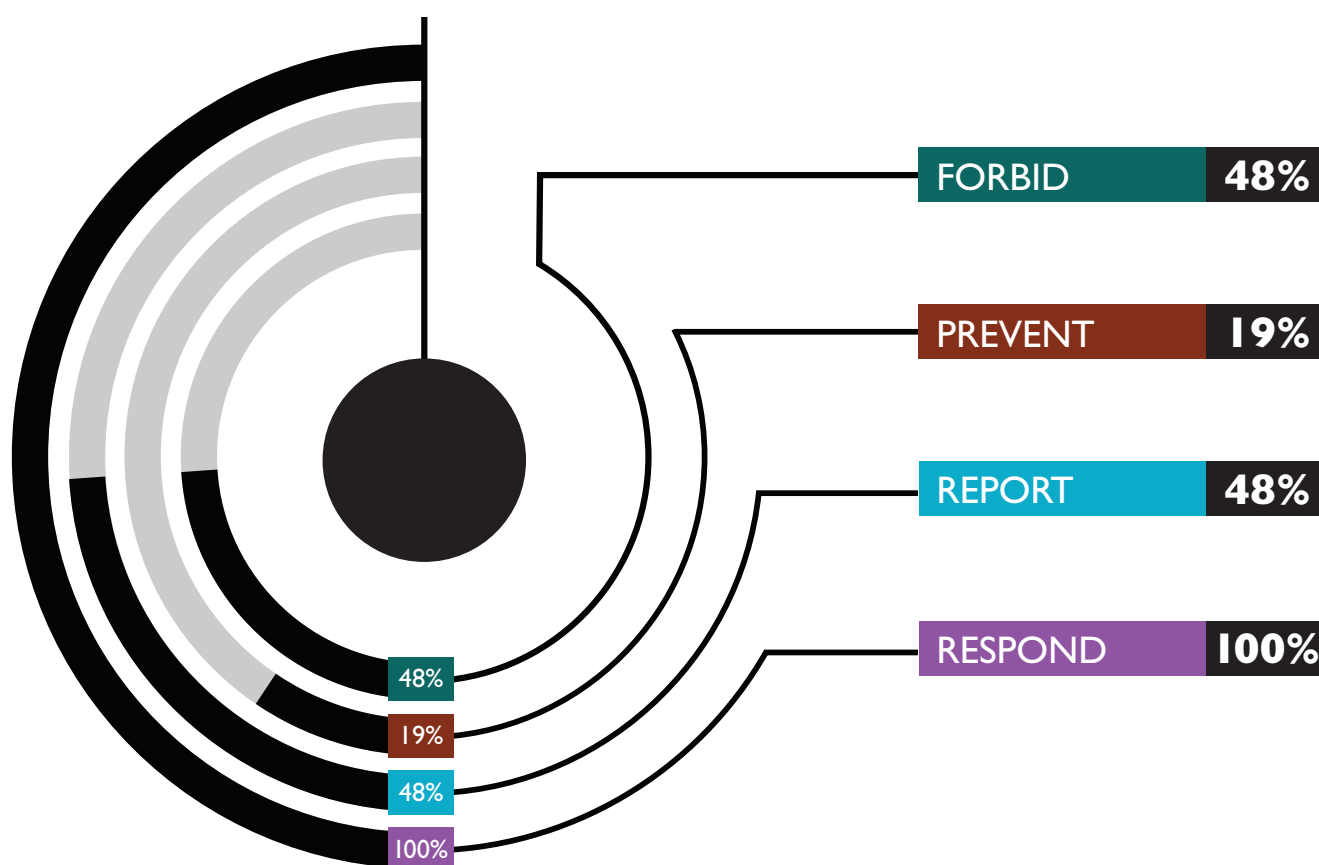
⁴ ECPAT 2017 Report to UPR.

do more to protect children from the worst forms of labour; and it must legally define child prostitution and child pornography online and offline. Finally, it must completely forbid child marriage without exception.

To prevent violence, Bangladesh has taken some first steps to create proactive policies for children. Next steps require a holistic strategy to prevent all forms of violence against children that employ educators to prevent violence, through anti-bullying policies, safe school policies, mechanisms in schools to report violence, clear measures in place to respond to violence and training to educators to implement these policies.

Bangladesh has taken some important legal steps forward to establish reporting pathways for children and communities; the national helpline and local, child friendly police desks are available to hear reports and respond accordingly. To scale reporting, children need more venues that are familiar to them: reporting mechanisms should be established in schools, health clinics, community centres and alternative care institutions. Finally, professionals do not have the protocols or training to report cases of abuse and refer cases accordingly to response services.

Bangladesh's Laws on Domestic Violence and the Children's Act provide for a system of responses that in law, integrate the services of health, justice and social protection. New evidence laws are needed in cases of sexual abuse and sexual violence so that victims receive special protections in testimony and cross-examination.



Bangladesh | Preparing to Implement **37%**

Once national governments adopt laws to end violence against children, they must also create policies to implement those laws. These policies provide for sufficient resourcing, coordination, awareness-raising and political momentum to equip the public sector workforce to implement laws and allow its citizens to rely on these laws at the community level.

There are four distinct policy actions that governments must take to ready their laws for implementation. According to these four benchmarks, Bangladesh's readiness to implement their current laws to end violence against children meets a 37 per cent total threshold:



Fund **13%**

To prepare for policy implementation, national governments must provide budgets to fund services, personnel and trainings to implement laws and policies to end violence against children. These resources are hard-won, given competing political and funding interests, however, funding from official development assistance budgets coupled with partnerships from civil society can amplify state budgets. Governments must create a detailed budget for national action plans and current laws and policies; budgets must identify activity-related costs and implementation.

Bangladesh has not yet taken steps to establish a budget and allocate resources to fulfil its national actions plans, including the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children (2018-2025). However, it has taken first steps to allocate a total budget towards the welfare of children (in 2018-2019, allocating 14% of its total budget). The funding amount should increase annually, given the government's commitment to introduce a child-friendly budget every year, with a goal to achieve 20% by 2020. It is also noted that Bangladesh has worked on gender-specific budgeting to address gaps in women's development and to plan towards increasing women as beneficiaries of government programmes. Within these processes, it is essential that the government set up monitoring and evaluation plans to ensure accountability and transparency of funding and allocation.

Manage Data **25%**

Governments must create centralised information systems or national databases that host information on children victims of all types of violence, abuse and neglect. The system must segregate data by type of violence, age, gender

and disability and assign responsibility to manage the database to a specific public sector workforce. Centralised information systems provide the tools for individual case management that propel referral and coordination between workforce experts. A national system also creates consistent prevalence data on violence against children that is necessary for evidence-based policymaking and budget allocation.

Bangladesh does not maintain a national level database that hosts information on children victims of all types. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has urged Bangladesh to improve its data collection on children with data disaggregated by sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background.⁵

Promote Accountability **63%**

Participation in accountability processes can provide national governments with new funding, political and technical support, citizen approval and, most importantly, oversight to strengthen policies and move towards the implementation of policies. There are global, regional and national level accountability mechanisms that governments can harness to seek new support and partnerships.

Bangladesh promotes and contributes to mechanisms of accountability to end violence against children at global and national levels. At the national level, the Citizen's Charter of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is an autonomous institution mandated to protect, among other rights, child rights. A new draft law on a Child Rights Commission is under deliberation; if the government adopts and funds the new entity, the Commission would act as an accountability mechanism for children.

To ensure adequate planning and to develop donor and civil society partnerships, Bangladesh maintains active national action plans on the following topics: child labour, child marriage, physical and sexual violence and exploitation, and trafficking. Although these plans are in place, the government does not provide regular reports on the activities and allocated funding generated to respond to these plans.

At the international level, Bangladesh regularly reports on its efforts to end violence against children through the Universal Periodic Review process and through engaging the Committee on the Rights of the Child. To this end, it has implemented at least one CRC recommendation in response to the Committee: to create a national helpline. It has also responded to other CRC recommendations; the government created new national child policies, adopted a new domestic violence law and mandated a new anti-trafficking provision.

Finally, Bangladesh has not taken adequate steps to create meaningful participation for children and adolescents in policy making and strategy development on the topic of ending violence.

Raise Public Awareness **0%**

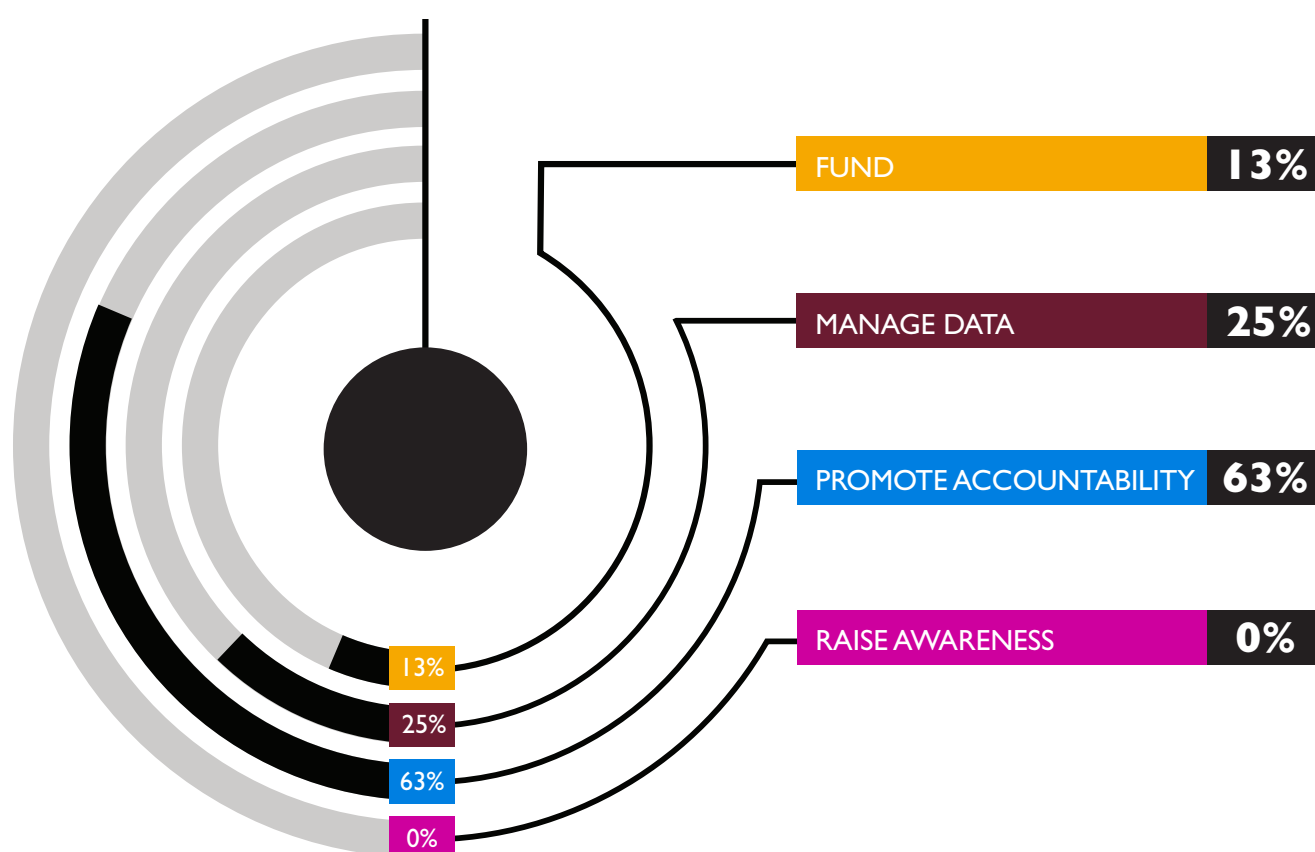
Governments must take steps to inform its citizens about issues of violence against children; public awareness builds momentum around behaviours to prevent, report and respond to violence and invites citizen responsibility. Although donors and civil society can be main partners in this process, governments must provide leadership and systematic actions (that assign responsibility to specific actors and ministries) to change ad hoc advertisements into well-managed and targeted campaigns.

Bangladesh's National Action on Ending Violence against Women and Children (Chapter 3) concentrates planned activities around social awareness and mental transformation. The government has not yet taken systematic actions to achieve these objectives, but rather there are signs that some actions are in play; for example, the government has broadcast television messages relaying the harms and legal consequences of child labour. Next step engagement must be systematised to introduce conversations at local and national levels on key attitudes and behaviour change.

⁵ CRC (2015), Recommendations to the State Party of Bangladesh

Conclusion | Preparing to Implement

Bangladesh has made strides to assign funding for child-focussed outcomes through the new child-friendly budget plan. It will be important to cost out and budget for its national action plans to end violence against children in order to create the right momentum in civil society and invite new donor engagement. The government has not yet taken steps to create a national database to track cases of violence against children and to fortify policy decisions with data on the prevalence of issues and impact of services. Bangladesh's independent ombudsman is acting on issues of child rights; the new child rights directorate could expand this work if the draft law on the Child Rights Commission passes. It will be important to take steps to welcome children and adolescents, especially from vulnerable communities, into policy making discussions and strategy processes. Finally, Bangladesh promotes the need for public awareness in its recent National Action Plan to End Violence; it will be essential to take systematic actions to organise a campaign that corresponds to these objectives.



Scoring National Progress

Main and Sub-Indicators	Legal/Policy Source	Score
1 Forbid in all settings all forms of physical and mental violence		
Corporal punishment at home	No specific provision	
Corporal punishment at school	Circular no. 37.031.004.02.00.134.2010-451 of 09.08.2010 regarding the ending of corporal punishment on students in educational institutions	
Corporal punishment in alternative care	No specific provision	
Corporal punishment in penal institutions	No specific provision Whipping Act 1909	
Any other form of cruel or degrading punishment or treatment	The Constitution of Bangladesh – Article 35(5)	
2 Forbid sexual violence		
Sexual abuse and violence	Bangladesh Penal Code (Section 375) The Prevention of Women & Children Repression Act 2000 (as amended in 2003)	

Commercial sexual exploitation	Children's Act (Act No. 24 of 2013) Bangladesh Penal Code (1860L) National laws do not provide a legal definition of exploitation of children in prostitution	
Child pornography, online and offline	The Pornography Control Act, 2012 Virtual child pornography is not defined and criminalised	
3 Forbid female genital mutilation		
Female genital mutilation	Not applicable in Bangladesh	
4 Forbid Child labour		
Child labour that is hazardous (identifying specific activities)	Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 Section 2 (63), Section 34, Section 39, Section 42. National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010	
Child labour that interferes with a child's education	Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 - Section 44	
Child labour that is harmful to a child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development	No provision	
Child labour that involves cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment	The Constitution of Bangladesh – Article 35(5) Children's Act (No. 24 of 2013) No specific provisions connected to child labor	
Child labour that involves the sale of a child or servitude	Children's Act (No. 24 of 2013) Bangladesh Penal Code 1860L	
Child labour that involves activities in which a child is used for legally punishable criminal acts	Children's Act (No. 24 of 2013) Bangladesh Penal Code 1860L Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000: Child Trafficking (Section 6) No legal provisions on drugs and prohibited goods	
5 Forbid Early Marriage		
Marriage under the age of 18 for men and women without exception	Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 (Section 19 introduces exceptions)	
6 Active National Action Plans to Forbid Violence		
National action plans are updated and in place to end child labour	Child Labour National Action Plan ended in 2016	
National action plans are updated and in place to end early marriage	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children, 2013-2025	
National action plans are updated and in place to end female genital mutilation	Not applicable for Bangladesh	
National action plans are updated and in place to end physical violence	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children, 2013-2025.	
National action plans are updated and in place to end sexual violence and exploitation	National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children, 2013-2025.	
National action plans are updated and in place to end trafficking	National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022	
7 Home visits to Prevent Violence		
Home visits by Social welfare specialists	No provisions	
Home visits by Health care workers	Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) and Health Assistant (HA) make home visits for maternal child health issues – no legal or regulatory framework provisions could be identified	
8 VAC Safe Policies and Measures in Schools to Prevent Violence		
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools anti-bullying and / or VAC safe policies	No provisions	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools mechanisms to report all forms of violence	No provisions	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools clear measures planned and in place to respond to violence	No provisions	
Laws or regulations that mandate in schools training and capacity building for teachers to recognize and respond to violence	No provisions	
9 School Safety/Environmental Standards to Prevent Violence		
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: separate toilets by gender	National Education Policy 2010, page 8	

Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: adequate lighting	No provisions	
Laws or regulations that mandate safety / environment standards in schools: school yard fencing	No provisions	
10 Life Skills Education for Children to Recognize and Prevent VAC		
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children manage the risks of violence	Not provided	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children equip them with informed decision making	Life skills education is included but does not cover the whole aspects of LSBE	
Official national education curriculum includes life skills education to help children addresses gender stereotyping	Not provided (although Grade 6 curriculum includes a separate section on "gender" the material does not create a life skills approach)	
11 Mandatory Reporting of all Cases of Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Exploitation against Children		
A mandatory reporting law for professionals who work with children	Not provided	
A mandatory reporting law for citizens	Not provided	
12 Reporting Protocols / Guidelines in place for Service Providers		
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for police	Not provided	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for health professionals	Not provided	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for educators	Not provided	
Reporting protocols and referral guidelines for social workers	Not provided	
13 Free and Publically Accessible Hotline to Report Violence		
Government-operated national helpline/hotline, free and publically accessible	A toll-free 24-hour operating helpline for children is established (ECPAT 2017 Report)	
14 Facilitate and Streamline VAC and GBV Reporting/Referrals		
Mandated units / desks at police or other community spaces that encourage reporting and streamline referrals	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013 (Section 54) Establishes the Child Affairs Desk at Police Stations and specifically a Child Affairs Police Officer	
15 Create Specialized Police Units / Individuals to Receive Reports		
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to receive reports on VAC	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 54)	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow gender-sensitive protocols	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow child friendly protocols	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013 (Section 54)	
Regulations require specialised police units / individuals trained to follow protocols to involve/ work with other specialists as needed	There is no referral mechanisms (ECPAT 2017 Report to UPR)	
16 Child-friendly Reporting Pathways Provided in Places Frequented by Children		
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in schools	Circular no. 37.031.004.02.00.134.2010-451 of 09.08.2010	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in health clinics	No provisions	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in alternative care	No provisions	
Regulations require child-friendly reporting pathways / mechanisms in community centres	No provisions	
17 Respond to Reports of Violence		
Removal of offender (in domestic violence cases)	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Act), 2010, Section 14, Section 15	
Protective placement (in alternative care)	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 84	
First aid and medical assistance in cases of violence	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Act), 2010, Section 4	
Long-term medical and mental health services	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Act), 2010, Section 4	
Psychological counselling and rehabilitation	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 84	
Access to legal support / aid	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 55(1)	

Access to legal protection	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 54	
Witness protection	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013, Section 54	
Judicial review (holding offenders criminally responsible)	Children's Act, No. 24 of 2013; Bangladesh Penal Code	
18 Fund National Action Plans on VAC		
National action plans on violence against children are costed out with identified sources of funding	Not provided	
19 Clear, Transparent Budgetary Commitments to End Violence against Children		
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the national level	Government of Bangladesh introduced child budget from FY2015-16 CRC Concluding Recommendations (2015) 12	
Data is available on government budgetary commitments for ending violence against children at the local level	No provisions	
20 Centralized Database with Disaggregated Data on VAC to Manage Cases and Analyse Policies		
Centralised database on child victims of violence by type of violence	Not provided - CRC Concluding Recommendations, 2015	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by age	Not provided	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by gender	Not provided	
Centralised database on child victims of violence by disability	Not provided	
21 Regular VAC Surveys Mandated by Law for Prevalence Data		
Law or regulatory framework requires a representative population survey that provides a baseline on prevalence data (including violence against children)	Not provided	
22 – 26 Accountability Mechanisms at the National and Global Level		
Mandated independent human rights institution operates a child rights unit	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) A law on a Child Rights Commission has been drafted and approved by government (2017)	
Government regularly reports on national action plan progress (regarding violence against children)	Not provided	
Government regularly reports on ending violence against children to global accountability processes, including UPR, VNR, CRC	2017 UPR 2015 CRC	
Children meaningfully participate at key stages of policy development for ending violence against children	Not provided - CRC Concluding Recommendations, 2015	
Government has compiled with a recommendation from the CRC process from the most recent reporting period or last 3-5 years	CRC/C/BGD/CO/5	
27 – 28 Raise Awareness on VAC to Citizens		
Government has funded a public awareness campaign to address violence against children in the last 3 years	Not provided - CRC Concluding Recommendations, 2015	
Government created public awareness activities by relevant professionals at the community level in the last 3 years	Not provided - CRC Concluding Recommendations, 2015	

WorldVision is a Christian humanitarian organisation dedicated to working with children, families and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, WorldVision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. WorldVision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

WorldVision Bangladesh
 Abedin Tower (2nd Floor) 35, Kemal Ataturk Avenue Banani, Dhaka 1213
 Bangladesh
 Phone: +88 02 9821004-11 Fax: +88 02 9821055
 Email: pnc.bgd@wvi.org