

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Labour & Employment
Planning Section (Labour-4)

Subject: U.S. Department of Labor Request for Information on Child Labor and Forced Labor.

SECTION 1: WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

A: INFORMATION TO BE CONSIDERED IN PREPARATION OF TDA 2014 ASSESSMENT

1. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1.	In what sectors or activities were children involved in worst forms of child labor? Examples include hazardous work in broad sectors such as agriculture or construction; street work or domestic service in third party homes; commercial sexual exploitation of children; and use of children in illicit activities such as forced begging or drug trafficking.	Government of Bangladesh has adopted a list of 38 hazardous works. In informal sector child labor are existed. In RMG sector there is no child labor. Government of Bangladesh has taken substantive initiatives to eliminate worst form of child labour from Bangladesh. In line with this, we have Bangladesh Labor Act-2006 where children are protected from hazardous work. The Government of Bangladesh has formulated "National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010" and its Plan of Action which is being implemented. Bangladesh has also ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Form of Child Labour).
2.	Did the government collect or publish data on exploitive child labor during the period? If so, is the government willing to share the raw data ("data set") with USDOL for further analysis?	Government through DIFE collect data on exploitive child labour but the data is not published. DIFE has already established a web site and data base on 31 March, 2014. In future all data related to child labour will be published in DIFE web site as well as in the web site of Ministry of Labour and Employment. After publication of this data, it will be possible to share with USDOL for further analysis.

2. LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1.	What, if any, new laws or regulations were enacted during the reporting period in regard to the worst forms of child labor? Relevant laws would include those	During the reporting period no new laws or regulations were enacted. In the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 minimum age for hazardous work, prohibition of hazardous activities for children is clearly



Questions	Replies/Information
<p>that pertain to the minimum age for employment, minimum age for hazardous work, prohibition of hazardous work activities to children (including a list of prohibited occupations/activities), age to which education is compulsory, guarantee of free education, minimum age for military recruitment, and laws prohibiting engagement of a child in forced labor, trafficking, prostitution, pornography, or use of a child for illegal activities (including drug trafficking). Please name each law and list date enacted, and if available, provide a copy of the legal text.</p>	<p>spelt. Compulsory education, Guaranty of free education and guarantee of education is provided in other law. Minimum age for military recruitment is provided in the defence regulation. Prohibiting engagement of child in forced labour, trafficking, prostitution, pornography, or use of child for illegal activities (including drug trafficking) are strictly prohibited according to the law of the land. The Ministry of Labor and Employment has drafted “National CSR Policy for Children”. This will obviously help to protect the rights of children from the worst form of Child Labor.</p>

3. ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS REGARDING CHILD LABOR AND HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1.	<p>Has the government created and implemented a mechanism for filing and responding expeditiously to complaints about child labour? If so, please describe.</p>	<p>There is provision to laws complain against any violation of labour law including child labour. Recently a mechanism through hot line has already developed for any complain including child labour. This HOT line is now operable.</p>
2.	<p>What agency or agencies was/were responsible for the enforcement of laws relating to hazardous child labor?</p>	<p>The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) of the Ministry of Labor and Employment is the main agency responsible for enforcement of laws relating to all forms of Labor including hazardous or worst forms of child Labor.</p>
3.	<p>If multiple agencies were responsible for enforcement, were there mechanisms for coordinating enforcement actions? If yes, please describe the coordination mechanism.</p>	<p>There is no other authority except DIFE to enforce laws relating to hazardous child labour.</p>
4.	<p>How many inspectors did the government employ to enforce laws against child labor?</p>	<p>Following the up-gradation of the (DIFE) to a department with manpower of 993, out of which 575 are inspectors. Now 295 inspectors are working. There are no fixed inspectors to inspect the child labour issues. The inspectors</p>

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		whenever visit a place they inspect total things including child labour issues.
5.	What amount of funding and other resources (office facilities, vehicles, etc.) were provided to agencies responsible for inspections?	<p>The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) is a Government organization. It receives annual budget allocation from the Government. Total annual budget allocation has been increased. In 2013-14 the budget was 6.29 crore taka. In 2014-15 it is increased by 23.30 crore taka. In next financial year, 2015-16 the proposed budget will be 36.97 crore taka.</p> <p>Besides this budget allocation, the number of offices is also increased. There were only 4 offices of DIFE. Now 23 DIG offices are existed in 23 districts.</p> <p>To improve their inspection capability necessary equipment and logistics (including vehicles) are very essential. Previously, provision of 30 vehicles was allowed. Now there are additional provisions of 335 vehicles for the inspectors. On the other hand, computers and other equipment are provided for the inspectors. In ensuring these facilities this Department will be benefited from any sort of technical assistance.</p>
6.	Did inspectors receive training on hazardous child labor? Please describe.	For improving inspection capability, training is very essential. After up-gradation of DIFE, with the support of ILO, the inspectors have received training on labour law & inspection techniques. This training also includes child labour issues.
7.	How many inspections involving child labor were carried out? Were inspections carried out in sectors in which children work? How many child labor violations were found?	Inspectors of DIFE regularly inspect different industries. All the inspections focus on labour law. No specific inspection is carried out specifying on child labour but according to the provision of labour law all the inspection included child labour issues. Six cases of child labor violations were found in 2014.
8.	Are there systems for referring children found during inspections to appropriate social services? How many children were removed and/or assisted as a result of inspections?	There is no such system to refer children during inspection to social service.

9.	How many penalties or citations for child labor violations were issued?	In 2014, 6 cases were filed in the labour court for child labour violation issues.
10.	In cases in which penalties were applied, such as fines, were the fines collected? How are the fines utilized by the Government?	The fines were collected by the court. All the fines collected were deposited in the government treasury. Government from in its annual development plan take different initiatives for the welfare of the children.

4. ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAWS ON CHILD FORCED LABOR/ TRAFFICKING, COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND USE OF CHILDREN IN ILLICIT ACTIVITIES:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1)	What agencies were responsible for enforcement of criminal laws against child forced labor/trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and/or use of children in illicit activities? (Please provide separate responses per type of offense as needed.)	Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), specially the Police, RAB, BGB other than LEAa Counter trafficking Committees (CTCs) spraded all over the country comprising of the member of Administration, LEAs, Prosecutors and NGOs.
2)	If multiple agencies were responsible, do they coordinate activities? If yes, please describe the coordination mechanism.	Generally the District and Upazilla (Subdistrict) level Law & Order Committees look after the Child Forced Labour/Trafficking issues. The district, Upazilla & Union level CTCs (Counter Trafficking Committees) also takes care and Coordinate the activities as per their respective Jurisdiction. In the district level: CTCs coordinate the activities in national level. In National level a task force namely RRRRI (Rescue, Recovery, and Repatriation & Integration) active in Ministry of Home Affairs. Members from Police, BGB, other concerned ministries and some related NGOs have representation in this task force.
3)	How many investigators did the government employ to enforce laws against the worst forms of child labor mentioned above?	Normally, a case is investigated by one investigator. Besides there are supervising officers in different stages. Yes, the number of investigators is adequate.
4)	What amount of funding and other resources (office facilities, vehicles, etc.)	The fund & other resources provided to the concern authority (e.g. Police) on aggregate basis. As there is no separate designated agency for this

	Questions	Replies/Information
	were provided to agencies responsible for investigations?	purpose, the amount of funding and other resources could not be determined.
5)	Did investigators receive training on the relevant worst forms of child labor named above? Please describe.	Yes, there are set training programs for the investigators. In general, the training curriculum in different training institutes also covers topics on Trafficking in person. Besides investigators of TIP cases time to time attend many training courses/seminars/workshops conducted by IOM/Police reform Program (PRP) and other organizations.
6)	How many investigations or prosecutions involving any of these worst forms were carried out? Were investigations/prosecutions carried out in areas where such crimes occur? How many violations involving any of the worst forms of child labor were found?	Please see Annex-A for detail.
7)	Are there systems for referring children found during investigations to appropriate social services? How many children were removed and/or assisted as a result of investigations?	Bangladesh police or honorable courts refer the victims to Support Centres, established in eight different cities. There is a legislation titled "Probation of Offenders Act". Under this act convicted persons including child are given on probation instead of Punishment. Since 2011, some 343 TIP victims were recovered. Among them 326 were handed over to their parents and remaining 17 were at Govt. and NGO operated safe homes.
8)	How many convictions were reached?	Since 2011 in 14 TIP cases 19 accused were convicted by the learned courts.
9)	In cases in which convictions were reached, such as jail sentences, were the sentences carried out?	Since 2011 in 14 TIP cases 16 accused were punished with life term imprisonment, while other 3 were punished with different terms of imprisonment as well as monetary fine.

5. GOVERNMENT TASK FORCES OR COMMISSIONS ON CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1.	Has the government established any task forces or commissions to coordinate government efforts on issues of worst forms	The Government of Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to prevent, protect and eliminate all forms of child Labor, particularly hazardous and worst forms of child Labor.

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	Questions	Replies/Information
	<p>of child labor overall? Has the government established any such bodies to focus on a particular worst form of child labor, such as child trafficking or begging? If any of the above bodies exist, please describe their composition and any activities undertaken in 2014.</p>	<p>The government's commitment is reflected in the "National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010". The primary objective of this Policy is to provide guidance and direction in initiating concrete interventions to "make meaningful changes in the lives of the children by withdrawing them from all forms of child Labor including the hazardous work and worst forms of child Labor." Withdrawing working children from hazardous and worst forms of child Labor.</p> <p>To coordinate all promotional activities carried out in the country to eliminate child Labor by government organizations, non government organizations as well international organizations, the Government has initiated establishment of a National Child Labor Welfare Council. Divisional, district and upazilla level committees to monitor child labor situation in the country have also been existed. There is a task force for trafficking of children named RRRI (Rescue, Recovery, and Repatriation & Integration) active in Ministry of Home Affairs. Members from Police, BGB, other concerned ministries and some related NGOs have representation in this task force.</p>

6) GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1)	<p>Did the government have any policies or plans that specifically address child labor or any of its forms? Please describe</p>	<p>In March, 2010 the Government of Bangladesh has formulated National Child Labor Elimination Policy, 2010. In line with this policy a National Plan of Action has been adopted.</p> <p>In line with the 'Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act-2012' the Government has adopted a National Plan of Action 2012-2014 to combat human trafficking in Bangladesh.</p>
2	<p>If there are such policies or plans, please describe any agencies designated to implement each plan, actions identified within the plan, timelines for</p>	<p>The designated main agencies to implement the polices or plan in relation to child labor are given below:</p> <p>(1) National Plan of Action to Implement National Child Labor Elimination Policy, 2010. The main</p>

	Questions	Replies/Information
	implementation, and any other concrete measures. Please provide a copy of such plan(s) if possible.	<p>implementing agency is the Ministry of Labor and Employment.</p> <p>(2) National Plan of Action 2012-2014 to combat human trafficking in Bangladesh. The main implementing agency is the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>
3	Please describe actions taken under the plan(s) during 2014.	<p>The Ministry of Labor and Employment has implemented 3rd phase of the project "Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh" & withdraw 50,000 children working in hazardous sectors through non-formal education and skill development training during three years. The project was funded by the Government through Annual Development Program (ADP).</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Employment is also going to implement a project named "Country Level Engagement & Assistance to Reduce Child Labor" to eliminate child labor in particular from hazardous job in different sectors.</p>
4	Did the government have poverty reduction, development, educational or other social policies, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, etc., that did not explicitly address the worst forms of child labor or any one of the worst forms of child labor, but that might have had an impact on them or it? If so, have any studies been conducted to assess the impact of such a policy on the worst forms of child labor?	<p>The Government has Poverty Reduction Strategy-PRS and Sixth Five Year Plan which indirectly help eliminating child Labor. In line with these strategy or plan different Ministries/Departments implement various types of development project/programs for the wellbeing of child Labor through reducing discrimination, economic empowerment, livelihood improvement.</p> <p><u>The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education:</u> The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education has adopted National Plan of Action (NPA II, 2003-2015) for Education For All (EFA) to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and identifies Quality Education (particularly in primary, secondary and vocational levels with strong emphasis on girls' education). It has emphasized the critical importance of education and learning for empowering people with knowledge and skills as key elements of human development and poverty reduction. Commensurate with PRS framework and EFA priorities, National Plan of Action (NPA II, 2003-2015) gives pre-eminence to improving the quality of education, gender equity for both girls and boys, making education accessible, inclusive and provided for all. NPA II has set targets on</p>

	Questions	Replies/Information
		<p>enrolment, dropout, completion, and literacy rate for achievement of EFA goals by 2015. It proposes programs for specific groups covering pre-school, and school age children, adolescents, young adults, adults, literacy and NFE leading to lifelong learning. It emphasizes the high value of livelihood skills as part of literacy and NFE to make the learning meaningful and ensure learners have access to wage or self-employment and micro-finance as needed to improve the quality of their lives.</p> <p>Ministry of Education: Ministry of Education formulated National Education Policy, 2010 which aims to ensure compulsory and free primary education for every child up to grade eight (average age 14 years).</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Welfare: The Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW) has drafted Children Act 2010 where the age of a child has been set 18 years.</p> <p>Ministry of Women & Children Affairs: The National Children Policy 2011 was formulated by the Ministry of Women & Children Affairs through updating the former children policy with the objective of overall development of the children. Ministry of Women & Children Affairs provides financial support for the rehabilitation of the street children, children engaged in risky work through the Enabling Environment for Child Rights project funded by UNICEF.</p>
5	<p>If there are such policies/plans described in question 4, please describe actions taken under the plan(s) during 2014 and provide a copy of such plan(s) if possible.</p>	<p>National Helpline Centre: National Helpline Centre for Violence Against Women and Children operates toll free helpline 10921. This remains open for 24/7 days Women & Children victims of violence, their relatives, other stakeholders and children at hazardous situation can get necessary supports and guidance from this helpline. This helpline takes effective steps to prevent child marriage, sexual harassment and rescue the women and child victims of violence.</p> <p>Shelter project: Nine shelters provide services to women and children, who have experienced violence, including trafficking. Eight one-stop crisis</p>

	Questions	Replies/Information
		<p>centres at public medical college hospital provide all required services to the women and children victims of violence.</p> <p>Services For Children At Risk (SCAR) Project: The Ministry of Social welfare of the Government of Bangladesh, with support of the World Bank, has been implementing Services For Children At Risk (SCAR) Project through Department of Social Services. The project has been providing Integrated Child Protection Services for the children-at-risk through its Sheikh Russel Training and rehabilitation Centre. A total no of 384 children are engaged in different works including worst form of child labour as per definition of ILO Convention 182 have been registered in these centres.</p> <p>Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh (CSPB) Project: The Department of Social Services has been implementing Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh (CSPB) Project under the Ministry of Social welfare from January 2012 to December 2016. UNICEF Bangladesh is providing all necessary technical & financial support to implement the project. the major objective of this project is to improve poor and vulnerable families access to a continuum of social protection services to reduce their vulnerability to abuse, violence and exploitation especially children, youth and women and to support policy and legal framework harmonization with legislative improvement and law enactment.</p>

7) SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ELIMINATE OR PREVENT CHILD LABOR:

	Questions	Replies/Information
1)	Did the government participate in or implement any programs specifically to address child labor in 2014? Please describe types of services provided and number of children served if applicable.	The social sectors programs are indirectly contributing elimination of child Labor. The areas of support include: Children in the Urban Informal Economy, Street Children, Stipend for Primary students, School Feeding, Dropout Students, Stipend for Female Students, Stipend for Poor boys, Maternal health voucher scheme, Rural Employment, Community Nutrition Program, Poor lactating

		mother, Stipend for the students for Government and Non-Government Orphanages, Stipend and grants for disable students, Cash/Food for Work, Housing Support, VGD, VGF, TR, Food Assistance in Hill tracks, Employment Generation for Hard-core Poor in SIDR Area, Micro-Credit for Women Self-Employment, Micro-Credit for Self-Employment of Youth, Micro-Credit in Social Sector Services, Welfare of Acid Burnt and Disables, Garments Workers Training and Support, Small and Poultry Farming, Small Entrepreneurship, Housing for Homeless, Agro-based industries (Please see Annex B)
2	Did the government address child labor through poverty reduction, development, educational or other social programs, such as conditional cash transfer programs or eligibility for school meals, etc? Please describe. If available, provide information on the impact of such programs on child labor.	The government implements various programs for the welfare of the children which directly or indirectly help eliminating child Labor. The priority areas of the programs are mentioned in the previous section. There is no comprehensive study on the impacts of these programs on child Labor. To boost up these programs and to carry out a comprehensive study on the impact of these programs on child Labor, technical assistance may play a vital role.
3	Were the programs targeted to the children at greatest risk of involvement in child labor? Which children?	The priority areas of the programs are mentioned in the previous section.
4	Did the government provide funding to the programs described above? If so, please provide the amount and duration of funding. Or, if the government provided in-kind support, please describe the nature of the support.	The programs targeting children or child Labor receive both cash and in-kind support from the Government.

8) RESPONSE TO “SUGGESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION” IN THE 2013 PROFILE

Area	Suggested Actions	Actions Taken
Law and Regulations	Enact legislation to provide protections for children working	The Ministry of Labor & Employment has drafted “Domestic Workers’ Protection and Welfare Policy”. This obviously helps to

	in domestic service, on the streets, in small-scale agriculture and family enterprises	protect the rights of domestic worker from the worst form of child labor. This policy will be placed for approval by Tripartite Consultative Council in due course of time.
	Ratify the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	Palermo Convention has ratified in 2013. The ratification of the Palermo Protocol on trafficking in persons is in under process.
	Amend the law to reflect the policy that education is compulsory through grade eight and to match the minimum age for work	Ministry of Education formulated National Education Policy, 2010 which aims to ensure compulsory and free primary education for every child up to grade eight (average age 14 years) which is also matched with the minimum age for work.
Enforcement	Publish statistics, disaggregated by age, on the number of child labor and trafficking inspections conducted and the prosecutions and convictions that ensued	The Government of Bangladesh through the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) collects and publishes data on child labor. Ministry of Home Affairs also collects data disaggregated by age & publishes data of child trafficking.
	Develop and implement a labor inspection strategy that targets child labor in the informal sector and that conducts inspections with sufficient frequency	There are no fixed inspectors to inspect the child labour issues. The inspectors whenever visit a place they inspect total things including child labour issue.
	Create a service referral mechanism for all trafficked children	National Helpline Centre for Violence Against Women and Children operates toll free helpline 10921. This remains open for 24/7 days Women & Children victims of violence, their relatives, other stakeholders and children at hazardous situation can get necessary supports and guidance from this helpline. This helpline takes effective steps to prevent child marriage, sexual harassment and rescue the women and child victims of violence.
Coordination	Approve MOLE's	To coordinate all promotional activities

	proposal for a permanent child labor coordinating mechanism to combat child labor	carried out in the country to eliminate child Labor by government organizations, non government organizations as well international organizations the Government has initiated establishment of a National Child Labor Welfare Council . Divisional, district and upazilla level committees to monitor child Labor situation in the country have also been finalized. Ministry of Labor & Employment has a section relating women & child for coordinating all activities of child labor.
Government Policies	Finalize and enact the Domestic Workers protection and Welfare Policy draft	The Ministry of Labor & Employment has drafted "Domestic Workers' Protection and Welfare Policy". This policy will be placed for approval by Tripartite Consultative Council in due course of time.
	Assess the impact that existing education policies may have on reducing child labor	The government implements various programs for the welfare of the children which directly or indirectly help eliminating child Labor. National Education Policy, 2010 aims to ensure compulsory and free primary education for every child up to grade eight which also have an impact on reducing child labor.
Social Programs	Implement programs to overcome the prohibitive fees associated with education and to specifically address the worst forms of child labor in the informal sector	According to our National Education Policy, 2010 compulsory and primary education for every child up to grade eight is free. This helps to overcome the prohibitive fees associated with education.
	Assess the impact that existing social protection programs may have on reducing child labor	The social sectors programs are indirectly contributing elimination of child Labor. The programs targeting children or child Labor receive both cash and in-kind support from the Government.



Number of cases instituted relating to human trafficking, specially children

S L N o.	period	No. of Cases instituted Concerning Trafficking.	No. of Victims Trafficked	No. of Victims Recovered	No. of Traffickers involved (Accused persons)	No. of Traffickers Arrested By police and surrendered in the Court	Manner of Rehabilitation of Recovered Victims.			
							Parents	NGO	Govt. Safe Home	total
1.	01.01.09 to 31.12.10	39	68	59	92	30	57	0	2	59
2	01.01.11 to 31.12.11	38	65	32	113	28	32	0	0	32
3.	01.01.12 to 31.12.12	70	87	57	212	71	50	3	4	57
4.	01.01.13 to 30.04.13	87	118	78	261	56	68	0	10	78
5.	01.01.14 to 30.04.14	120	225	176	431	108	176	0	0	176
Total		354	563	402	1109	293	383	3	16	402

Description of disposal of under trial cases relating to human trafficking, specially children trafficking only

SL No.	Period	Total No. of Cases ended in conviction.	Total No. of accused convicted	Total No. of Cases ended in acquittal	Total No. of accused acquitted	Total No. of Cases disposed	Nature of Conviction		
							Death	Life Term	Other Terms & Fine
1.	01.01.10 to 31.12.10	15	24	22	43	37	0	17	7
2.	01.01.11 to 31.12.11	2	2	13	29	15	0	0	2
3	01.01.12 to 31.12.12	5	7	14	35	19	0	7	0
4.	01.01.13 to 30.04.13	3	4	7	24	10	0	4	0
5.	01.01.14 to 30.04.14	4	6	14	23	18	0	5	1
Total		29	43	70	154	99	0	33	10

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Annex B: Usual Social Safety Net Programs of the Government of Bangladesh

Non-Development Total Budget:
A.1: Cash Transfer (Allowances) Program
A.1.i: Social Protection
1 Old Age Allowance (MOSW)
2 Allowances for the Widowed, Deserted and Destitute Women (MOWCA)
3 Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled (MOWSW)
4 Maternity allowance program for the Poor Lactating Mothers (MOWCA)
5 Honorarium for Insolvent Freedom Fighters (MOFWA)
6 Honorarium for Injured Freedom Fighters (MOFWA)
7 Grants for Residents in Government Orphanages and other institutions (MOSW)
8 Capitation Grants for Orphan Students in non-government orphanages (MOSW)
9 Gratuitous Relief (Cash) (MOFDM)
10 General Relief Activities (MOFDM)
11 Block Allocation for Disaster Management
12 Non-Bengali Rehabilitation (MOFDM)
13 Allowances for Distressed Cultural Personalities/Activists (MOCA)
14 Allowances for beneficiaries in Ctg. Hill Tract area.
15 Pension for Retired Government Employees or their Families
ii) Social Empowerment
1 Stipend for Disabled Students (MOSW)
2 Grants for the Schools for the Disabled (MOSW)
(A.2) Cash Transfer (Special) Program
(A.2.i) Social Protection
1 Cash For Work (MOFDM)
(A.2.ii) Social Empowerment
1 Housing Support (MOFDM)
2 Agriculture Rehabilitation (MOA)
(B) Food Security Programs: Social Protection
1 Subsidy for Open Market Sales (OMS) (MOFDM)
2 Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) (MOWCA)
3 Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) (MOFDM)
4 Test Relief (TR) Food (MOFDM)
5 Gratuitous Relief (GR)- Food (MOFDM)
6 Food Assistance in CTG-Hill tracts Area
7 Food For Work (FFW)
(C.1) Micro-Credit Programs: Social Empowerment

1 Fund through PKSf
2 Special fund for Employment Generation for Hard-core Poor in SIDR Area (PKSF)
3 Social Development Foundation
4 NGO Foundation
5 Micro-credit for Women Self-employment (MOWCA)
6 Fund for Development of Fisheries and Livestock sector (MOFL)
7 Freedom Fighters' Self Employment Support (MOFWA)
8 Micro Credit for Self Employment of Youth (MOYS)
9 Micro-Credit in Social sector Service (RSS, RMC, UCD) (MOSW)
10 Micro-credit by BRDB (RDCD)
11 Infrastructure Development Company
12 Infrastructure Inversement Facilitation Centre (IIFC)
13 Municipal Development Fund
(C.2) Miscellaneous Funds: Social Empowerment
1 Fund for the Welfare of Acid Burnt and Disables (MOSW)
2 Fund for Garment workers Training and support (MOC)
3 Fund for Assistance to the Small Farmer and Poultry Farms (FD)
4 Employment Generation for Hard-core Poor (PKSF)
5 Support to Small Entrepreneurship (PKSF)
6 Mitigation of Risk of Natural Disaster (pre and post) (MOFDM)
7 Housing Loan for Homeless (BB)
8 Swanirvar Training Program
9 Jatio Pratibandhi Unnayan Foundation (JPUF) (MOSW)
10 Shamaj Kallyan Parishad
11 Renewable Fuel Development Assistance
12 Assistance for Agro-based Industries
13 Equity Development Fund-Agriculture (BB)
14 Equity Development Fund-IT (BB)
15 SME Foundation
16 Agriculture Research Assistance
17 Special Fund for Training & re-employment for the retired or dismissed employees/workers
(C.3) New Fund: Social Protection
1 100 days Employment Scheme (MOFDM)
2 Fund for Climate Change (MOEF)
3 Fund for Women Laborer
Under Development Budget:
(D) Development Sector Programs: Social Empowerment
(D.1) Running Development Programs
1 Stipend for Primary Students (MOPMED)
2 School Feeding Program (MOPMED)
3 Stipend for Dropout Students (MOPMED)
4 Stipend for Secondary and Higher Secondary/Female Student (MOE)
5 Stipend for Poor Boys in secondary school
6 Maternal Health Voucher Scheme (MOHFP)

7 Rural Employment Opportunities for Protection of Public Property (REOPA) (LGD)
8 Community Nutrition Program (MOHFA)
9 Shouhardo Program
10 Accommodation (Poverty Alleviation & Rehabilitation) Project (Prime Minister's Office)
11 School Children
(D.2) New Programs
1 Rural Employment and Rural Maintenance Program (LGD)
2 VGD-UP (8 District on Monga Area) (MOWCA)

