



Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association (BNWLA)

*Fighting to create equal opportunities and equal rights for every women and children in the country
since 1979*

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

to

The United Nations Human Rights Council

A Joint Submission by

Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association & 100 members in Coalition focusing on the woman
and child rights issues

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I. Introduction

1. Rights of women and children are guaranteed by the Constitution of Bangladesh and also through various Law and policies. The Constitution of Bangladesh broadly guarantees equality and participation of women, in reality the women faces discrimination at personal life and also for patriarchal society. Though various Laws have been enacted to prevent and reduce violence against women, till violence against women is prevalentⁱ for which the Civil Society, NGOs and the State Organs are working side by side with different activities. Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association (BNWLA) as a Human Rights Organization has been working to promote the rights and status of women and children especially and also for access to justice mostly for disadvantaged and deprived women and children in Bangladesh. BNWLA along with Network members of Bangladesh regularly submit reports to the UN CEDAW Committee and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and also provide technical support to Government during submissions of various country reports related to women and children. At present BNWLA has undertaken initiatives to submit UPR second Cycle report with various Grass root level coalition members working with women and child rights issues.

II. Methodology

2. Following methodologies has been adopted for preparing this report:

- 1) Review of secondary data and literature: various NGOs & Government reports, Base line studies, Research papers, Journals have been examined.
- 2) Key Informant Interviews conducted with Government and NGOs representatives.
- 3) FGDs conducted with children and network members.
- 4) A series of workshop and consultations with relevant stakeholders held.

III. Report under Universal Periodic Review 2012

a) Legal reform and implementation of Laws to eliminate discrimination against women and children and ensure protection (Recommendation 13 and 15)

3. Initiatives undertaken by the Government in Legislative reform after the submission of UPR report 2008 are-the Rights to Information Act of 2009, the National Human Rights Act of 2009, the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2009, the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act of 2010, the Pornography Control Act of 2012, and the Human Trafficking Suppression and Prevention Act of 2012, Hindu Marriage Registration Act 2012. In 2011 the 15th amendment of the Constitution removed secularism by establishing Islam as State Religion.

4. Judicial Reform through Court interventions are Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh issued Ruleⁱⁱ to Prevent Violence against women due to unlawful decision imposed by members of so called Fatwas; Directives to Prevent Sexual Harassmentⁱⁱⁱ at workplace and Educational Institutions; Directives banning forced veils^{iv}; Directive on Stalking and introduction of definition of Stalking^v, Determination of guardianship declared based on welfare issues of the minors only.

Concerns:

5. The Citizenship Rules of 1978 states that the spouse of the women can only apply for Citizenship if he resides in the country for 5 years where as wife of a man requires only 2 years of staying in the country to get Bangladeshi citizenship.
6. The Hindu Marriage Registration Act does not make marriage registration mandatory.
7. Judgment on Fatwa not enforced properly in the society as a result incident of whipping, physical torture in traditional informal arbitration still conducted. Recent examples of such incidents are killing of Heena (15 years) by capital punishment (whipping, 101 times)^{vi}. In Jun 2011 Hafiza Begum and Kawsara Begum^{vii} were bitten badly by slandering them in traditional informal arbitration in a village in Rangpur.
8. No initiatives has been undertaken to enact the Directives on Sexual Harassment as Law.
9. No initiative has been undertaken to reform Laws relating to equal rights to Property for women in Muslim and Hindu Laws as well as introducing of divorce rights of Hindu women.
10. Non removal of reservation on Art. 2, Art. 16(1) (c) of CEDAW and Art. 10(c) of the optional protocol to the CEDAW creating discrimination against women in family life and public life also^{viii}. Although Government submission of 4th and 5th periodic report to the UN CEDAW committee cited accordingly that they are actively considering withdrawal of reservations but no steps have been taken yet. Bangladesh attended the review conducted by the UN Committee on CEDAW on 25th Jan. 2011, but did not make any specific commitment to withdraw reservations.

Recommendations

- The effective enforcement of the Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh's judgment on *fatwa* through exemplary punishment to those who issue illegal *fatwas*, and to develop a sustained media and awareness campaign. Furthermore the provision referred to Penal Code for punishment regarding *fatwa* need to be reviewed.
- Withdrawal of reservations to the CEDAW, its OP and other human rights treaties including the ICCPR and CRPD.
- Enact law to Prevent Sexual Harassment in compliance with the Honorable High Court directive in 2009.

IV. Positive efforts for the promotion and protection of the rights of women (Recommendation 14 and 8)

11. Maternity Leave increased from 4 months to 6 months for every women at workplace; inclusion of mothers name in all official documents related to child/children; introduction of Small, Medium Enterprise (SME) for women entrepreneurs with special bank loans; equal wages for male and female; Quota system to ensure women in Government jobs; National Education Policy 2010 recommends that the gender inequality and violence against women would be addressed through curriculum and text book reform starting from 2012.
12. Government has approved the National Women Advancement Policy in 2011.
13. Bangladesh government has formed the National Wages and Productivity Commission and the National Industrial Health and Safety Council formed in 2010. Women Technical Training Centers in 6 divisional headquarters, 1 Labor Appeal Tribunal, and 7 labor courts were also established since 2009 by the government. An amendment of Labor Law, 2006 is underway to

include agricultural work as “labor” (out of the total number of women in the labor force, 68.1% are engaged in agriculture).

14. Various Safety Network initiatives undertaken for the extreme poor and vulnerable women have been introduced.

Concerns:

15. Extension of Maternity Leave to 6 months to women workers is not recognized by different sectors especially by the Bangladesh Garments Manufacturing Employee Association. Equal wages are not ensured in different sectors.

16. Lack of monitoring by the Government Official to check the abuse of the non-implementation of the policies.

17. The National Women Advancement Policy of 2011 raised controversy for which no-action plan has been formulated till date. Girl child’s drop out in school still continuing and non implementation of Child Marriage Prevention Act is not enforced properly.

18. 68.1% of women engaged in informal sector do not come under any Legislation for protection of their rights in the work field.

19. Though various rule and regulations are formulated for women and children but still their security and rights are not protected.

20. Trade Union Rights are not recognized by the owners especially by the Garment sector for which the workers’ rights are abused and violated frequently.

21. Gender Discrimination in society, workplace and educational institutions still exists in various forms. The media continues to reinforce gender stereotypes and biases, by showing women as weak, vulnerable and as sex objects. Women rarely appear in the media in non-stereotypical roles. Most of the print and electronic media do not have a gender policy and very few women are involved in the planning or production of media content. Most importantly, there is no mechanism for monitoring and reviewing gender sensitivity in the media.

Recommendations

- The Ministry of Information needs to draft a gender policy and guidelines for itself, for all print and electronic media, and for advertisements in consultation with women's organizations. A mechanism for monitoring the media must be established. A media Ombudsman need to be established to ensure gender sensitivity in the media, to advance women's rights in the media, and to address gender stereotypes.
- Maternity leave need to cover both formal and informal sectors and especially in Ready Made Garments (RMG) sectors. Ensure that values of gender justice and attitudes are mainstreamed into curriculum and text books.
- Create an independent National Women's Commission that can safeguard, implement, and monitor the rights of women in Bangladesh. The powers and duties of the commission should include, but not be limited to fact finding, data collecting, and adjudicating women's rights.
- Conduct sensitization programmes and provide capacity building training to Law Enforcing Agency (LEA) members. For proper implementation of NWAP, Action Plan on this need to be finalized.

V. Violence against Women (VAW)-Recommendation 21

22. The Government of Bangladesh enacted the "Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010". The implementation of the Law is still a challenge. Rules and regulations are yet to be formulated which are necessary for judicial procedure. The definition of Domestic Violence in the law does not include marital rape.

23. Bangladesh Police has established a Women Investigation Division under Dhaka Metropolitan Police in 2011. This is a specialized unit to investigate the cases related to women's rights violations. Bangladesh Police plans to raise units across the country of this specialized unit member. Currently, there are roughly 2,000 women officers in Bangladesh Police - less than two percent of the total force and one-third of whom are deployed in the capital Dhaka. Bangladesh Police plan to train and hire 3,000 women officers to bolster the SWPC. An Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Dhaka SWPC leads a detective force of 24 women officers.

24. Cooperation and joint activities taken by GO and NGOs has been increased for example One-Stop Crisis Center (OSCC) and Victim Support Center (VSC). 2 VSC have already been established in Dhaka and Rangamati and establishment of another 6 VSCs are in process. Development works for increasing number of OSCC from 8 onward is also going on to meet the demand. Skill based training for police officers, judges, and lawyers are expanded. Community Policing Forum (CPF) includes 33% women in its membership. In 64 districts 3,332 CPFs are supported by the Police Reform Program in dealing with sexual harassment and domestic violence cases. Women's representation in CPF's has increased within the community. A Hotline Number under the Multi Sectoral Project on Violence against Women (MSPVAW) under Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA) providing support for combating VAW is introduced and available during office hours (9am-5pm) instead 24 hours undermining the full aims and goals of the hotline and the potential for addressing abuse against women.

25. The judicial system, such as prosecution process in court, treatment in police station, police custody, facilities in shelter are in words only as prescribed in Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and Police Regulations of Bengal.

26. Extra-judicial killing is still being reported and the social and economic consequence of such incident over family members especially of women and children is overlooked as they become the ultimate sufferers being dependent to the main bread earner of the family -the male.

Concerns:

27. There is also no common acceptance of a comprehensive definition of VAW as called for by international norms (CEDAW and the Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against Women), muddling laws and attempts at legislation. An action plan on VAW is yet to be established, and despite the aforementioned High Court directive, no law on sexual harassment is yet to be created.

28. Number of OSCC is not enough and procedures for accessing services are complicated. OSCC personnel lack understanding of the concept underlying OSCC and are not trained to provide friendly services to victims. There is also a lack of trained counselors in the OSCCs. Since these shelter homes are project-based they are dependent upon project funding and cannot support themselves independently.

29. Still now there is no comprehensive official data base on VAW, severely hindering combating VAW.

30. Attitude of Law Enforcing Agents in most of the cases is not only gender insensitive but sometimes become abusive towards the women and children. There is no effective access to justice for women and children. Recently the incidents of police violence on women in custody repeatedly reported in Kustia, Dhaka Court Premises, Madaripur Jail and Chittagong Hill Tracks.

31. No provision of compensation against state violence is available in the existing legal instrument in the country. Moreover the Government still continuing reservation on Article 14 of the UN Convention against Torture ratified by the Government in 1998.

Recommendations

- Rules under the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010 need to be formulated immediately for effectual implementation of the Act.
- Ensure strong monitoring of creation of complaints committees' at all educational institutions and all workplaces in compliance with High Court Division directives.
- A uniform, acceptable definition of VAW (definitions adopted by the UN can be followed as a standard for this purpose) need to be adopted. A comprehensive and uniform database on VAW from district level to national level need to be formulated.
- Stronger campaigns and awareness raising programs for improved usage of government resources e.g. legal aid fund, social welfare directorate, social safety nets, a National Helpline Centre for Violence against Women and children, etc. Partnership with line Ministries and NGOs, and number of properly trained counselors increased.

VI. Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation

32. The Government of Bangladesh adopted a new National Plan of Action from 2012 to 2014 to combat human trafficking. The Parliament has approved the Human Trafficking Deterrence & Suppression Act of 2012 which attempts to address all forms of trafficking (sexual exploitation, child labor, bonded labor, organ trade, etc.).

33. Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a separate website for information on trafficking. Different initiatives are being taken by Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) Taskforce under Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen cooperation among Government and NGOs sponsored initiatives to combat trafficking in person.

34. A unit in Police Head Quarter is established for monitoring cases of Human Trafficking country wide. Government formulated Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) into Union Parishad level to District Level for improving the situation in a coordinated way from grass root to national level.

Concerns:

35. The implementation of the new legislation is not till effective due to lack of professional capacity of Law Enforcing Agency members. The Rules of Procedure for implementation of the law is not yet developed.

36. The CTCs are not functional in most of the areas.

Recommendations

- Rules of Procedure for implementation of the Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression (HTDS) Act 2012 need to be formulated. For joint investigation against the crime of control under the new Act government need to take initiative to sign MoU with identified major destination countries for Mutual Legal Assistance.
- Capacity building training to the LEA members is needed to ensuring professionally sound investigation, woman and child friendly rescue, interview, testify and to ensure woman and child friendly prosecution system in a whole.

VII. Political Empowerment of Women- Recommendation 37

37. The Government increased the number of reserved seat for women in parliament from 45 to 50 by the 15th Amendment of the Constitution on 30 June, 2011. The majority party (and fourteen parties' alliance) manifesto commitments to ensure direct election of women to 1/3 reserved seats (100) in Parliament has not been implemented.

38. At local level in Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad 33% seats are reserved for women candidates and they are elected through direct election.

39. Women's participation has increased in the public and private spheres. For example, the first woman mayor was elected in Narayanganj City Corporation in 2011.

Concerns:

40. The demand for direct election from the women constituency was not fulfilled by the Government. Women's participation in politics lags behind the 30% called for by the Beijing Platform of Action. The unequal distribution of powers and portfolios has created conflict amongst members of Parliament, Local Government representatives and local administration.

41. The responsibilities and duties of women representatives in Local Government are not well defined. Budget allocation for women members of local Union Parishads is also inadequate. There is still no women member in the Election Commission.

42. Women's participation at Union Parishad and Pourashava elections increased in numbers but their participation in the decision making process is not established in reality.

VIII. Economic Empowerment of women

43. The Government in its election manifesto and the majority party in its Vision 2021 promised to mainstream gender issues into the micro-economic framework and create policies that would change the lives of women.

44. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) has been adopted by 25 line ministries in the current fiscal year. The Sixth Five Year Plan promotes implementation of NPAW 2011. Ministry of Youth & Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare and MOWCA are providing extensive training in line with SME Policy, Industrial Policy along with collateral free loan and credit facilities, etc. for skill development, creating job opportunities, ensuring participation in the labor market and providing support to small and medium women entrepreneurs.

Recommendations

- Review and amend discriminatory laws limiting women's ownership, control and usage of land. Formulate policies for development of women's entrepreneurship and monitor regularly the impact of social and economic policies on women. The Government must enact legislation to introduce direct election of women to 100 reserved seats in the National Parliament (100 reserved seats and 300 general seats) in the next elections due in 2014. At least one woman member should be incorporated in the Election Commission before the next election. Political parties should comply with Representation of People's (Amendment) Ordinance, 2008 to incorporate one third women into all party committees.
- Review and reform Child Marriages Restraint Act 1929 and discourage early marriage, provide more incentives to parents and girls who want to continue education.
- Ministry of education must introduce regular monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of the sexual harassment prevention procedure within the jurisdiction of the current government. Expedite revision of curricula and all text books of primary and secondary level education, and institutions of regular and scheduled review of curricula and class materials by gender experts.
- Living wages need to be fixed in accordance with living index and inflation and Trade Unions in garments factories must be set up in compliance with the Bangladesh Labor Law of 2006. The number of labor courts need to be increased. Moreover, Labor courts/tribunals should meet regularly and deliver timely decisions in response to workers' demands. Information on training facilities for women migrant workers should be disseminated widely through print and electronic media. All work in the informal sector should be included in the labor law or separate laws need to be enacted for informal sector workers. Likewise, all informal labor should be classified to ensure better services/opportunities and protection.

IX. Domestic worker and other informal sector worker

45. A draft policy has been developed on protection and welfare of domestic workers titled "Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2010". The trade union movement of Bangladesh proposed for inclusion of domestic workers in the Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 on amendment of the Labor Law. The High Court Division has given a judgment in February 2011 giving 10 directives for not employing children under 12 years old as domestic helper.

46. Minimum wage for garment workers has been raised from 1662 BDT to 3000 BDT.

Concerns:

47. Issues relating to informal sector worker are not addressed yet. Rights of Domestic Workers are not included into the present Labor Law of 2006.

48. The increase of the wage for the Garments workers is still inadequate to meet the rising cost of living, creating agitation and severe grievances amongst the Garments workers. As such alarming

demonstration is taking place making the whole sector vulnerable which need to be addressed and to ensure rights of the workers.

X. Rights of the Child- (Recommendation 16)

49. The Government of Bangladesh has approved the Children Policy (2011), the National Plan of Action (NPA), and the National Child Labor Policy. The Government has also enacted the Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act (2012) and the Pornography Control Act (2012). A children law following the minimum standard of care for children was formulated and approved by the cabinet on 30th December in 2010. The Government also adopted the Guideline to Prevent Sexual Harassment and banning Corporal Punishment in Educational Institutions. The Government has formed the Rescue, Release, Repatriation, and Integration (RRRI) task force. The Government has formed the National Children Council and inter-ministerial committee for ensuring child protection. Even a judgment passed by the Honorable High Court Division has fixed minimum twelve years for domestic workers.

50. The Government of Bangladesh is working to develop a strategy to stop violence against children. It has formulated the National Child Protection Policy. Also, the Government has begun monitoring the child labor situation, and has established the Child Labor Welfare Council. A review of the Labor Law of 2006 and the Disaster Management Act is in process. The Government is formulating a National HIV/AIDS prevention policy, which will include provisions for protecting children.

Concerns:

51. Nevertheless, in spite of these developments, the violation of children's rights is still extensive. The sexual exploitation of girl and street children is widespread. The age of children is not consistent with the CRC as well as it is not same in every national law. Birth registration rate is very low for which proof of age of children are difficult. Children are often forced to illegal drug transport by the drug dealers, and they are also forced to unsafe migration. There are no separate safe custody centers for endangering children at police stations. There is insufficient provisions of laws still exists for children involved in conflict and strictly the laws on Juvenile trial are not followed.

52. In practice the offenses committed by children are treated similar like the adult offenders for which imprisonment of children are more seen rather than addressing them through rehabilitation, reintegration, and development. There is insufficient number of counseling support and the defense prosecutors and the law enforcing agents also do not enter the real age of children due to their insensitivity and lack of awareness of the existing law.

Recommendations

- Withdrawal of Reservations of Articles 21 and 14(1) of CRC. Creation of a separate Ministry for Children, a separate directorate for children, and an Ombudsman for children will help to ensure the rights guaranteed for them in the Constitution of Bangladesh.
- Training mechanisms need to be developed to help proper implementation of laws and policies related to children. Duty bearers including political leaders and local government representatives need to be trained to be aware of children's right and advocates their rights. Children's rights issues need to be incorporated in the curriculum of Judicial Administrative Training Institute (JATI) and Detective Training School (DTS.). Children's rights in textbooks also need to expand and improve.
- The draft Children Rights Bill of 2010 need to be passed with necessary corrections suggested by different actors/organizations and others. Necessary legislation need to be passed in accordance with the CRC including protection of rights of street children. The Vagrancy Act also needs to be amended to protect rights of street children. Legal definition of juveniles and "age" need to be made uniform into all Laws relating to the rights of children.
- Develop monitoring mechanisms to reduce corporal punishment. Create Child Protection units in every police station. National campaign against child marriage need to be launched to reduce child marriage and the Government need to develop multi- programmes to end child marriage

XI. Conclusion

53. Despite enactment of various laws and formulation of positive policies, the Government and its relevant institutions are still struggling for implementation of the existing law and policies. Lack of coordination and capacity of the implementation bodies of Bangladesh Government is one of the major factors for this situation and thus implementation status of existing law and policies are not satisfactory as per the need of the people. As a result violence against women and children remains pervasive and not acknowledged as Human Rights violation in Bangladesh.

Annexure I

References:

1. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
2. Country Summary, Bangladesh, Human Rights Watch, January, 2011
3. Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association, Annual Report, 2011
4. Study on Violence Against Women in Bangladesh, BNWLA, 2008-2009
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6. Police Regulation of Bengal, 1943.
7. Combined Sixth and Seventh Alternative Report to the UN CEDAW Committee, 2010
8. General Economics Division, Planning Commission, GOB, Sixth 5 Year plan (2011-2015) Accelerating Growth and Reduction Poverty.
9. The Union Parishad Manual, Ministry of Local Government
10. Article on Elimination of Child Labor in Bangladesh: Miles to Go, The Financial Express, December 21, 2011
11. Assessing the Performance of GQAL in Challenging Gender Norms and Behavior, BRAC Development Institute (BDI) Research Report #01, September 2012.

Annexure II

100 Coalition's Members for UPR Report Preparation

- Association of Voluntary Action for Society (AVAS)
- Bangladesh Social Development Academy (BSDA)
- Barendrabhumi Social Development
- Center for Rights and Development (CRD)
- DarponSamajUnnayanSangstha
- Friends Association for Integrated Revolution (FAIR) Kushtia
- GanoKallanSangstha (GKS)
- GrameenUnnayanSangstha (GUS)
- JamunaSamajKallyanSangstha
- LUSTRE
- MaitreePalliUnnayanSangathon (MPUS)
- ManabKallyanParished (MKP)
- MohilaUnnayan Foundation (MUF)
- ManabkallyanSangstha (MKS)
- NariaUnnayanSamity (NUSA)
- Own Village Advancement (OVA)
- Progoti Samaz Kalyan Songstha (PSKS)
- Progoti Kendra, Dhamrai
- ProyasManobikUnnayan Society
- Sheba NariShishuKallayan Kendra
- Shaw-Unnayan

- Thanapara Swallows Development Society (TSDS)
- Women Development Organization (WDO)
- Welfare Efforts (WE)

Members of community based (civil society) network:

- Community based adult forum (32 forum of adults)
- Community based children forum (27 forum of children)
- Provati movement (5 forum of trafficked children)
- Community based youth forum (12 forum of youths)

Annexure: III

Summary of Three (03) workshops' Findings and Recommendations

Two preparatory and report dissemination workshop on July 17, 2012, July 26, 2012 and October 1, 2012 were organized by BNWLA to consult on the issues of Woman and Child Rights at national level in Dhaka. Representatives of Community based NGOs from Dhaka and out of Dhaka and also member Children Network, State Officials, Member of Human Rights Commission, Journalist and Lawyers attended the workshops. The recommendations of the workshops are in brief given below:

- Mass awareness need to be increased regarding laws and policies as well as various initiatives undertaken by the Government since there is a huge misconception prevails in the community level.
- Lack of implementation of the laws and policies and lack cooperation by the enforcement agencies make the women more vulnerable to get justice.
- Rigid perceptions of patriarchy increase the vulnerability of women and children.
- The disadvantage groups are deprived from the safety net program as most of the time it is subject of personal choice.
- The women representatives at Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad cannot perform their duties properly in absence of specific job description and inadequate budget allocation. They cannot play effective role due to social barriers and lack of cooperation of male members.
- Secondary school enrolment rate is below 60 %. The education facilities are still inadequate to address the situation.
- Street based child workers are currently involved mainly in day labour such as, shop keeper, vendor, restaurant helper and vagrants and their workinghour is not fixed.
- It is still uncertain how many children in total is a part of the floating population living from street to street. These children are particularly vulnerable to abuse, trafficking and being in contact with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.
- Child marriage continues to be a major problem for especially girl children in today's Bangladesh.
- Economic inequality has led to the inaccessibility of destitute children to communicate with policy makers.

Annexure: IV

Key Informant Interview (KII) – UPR

State officials from various sectors, NGO representatives, Human rights activists, Lawyer, representatives of Local Elected Body (LEB's), Teachers have been selected for Key Informant Interview. The outcome of the interviews shows as below:

- Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs gave veto at Children Act 2011 (Draft) and it is not goes in favor of children where the Ministry of Social Welfare has agreed as focal ministry.
- Threshold and root causes of being street children should be identified and cured
- GO initiatives are much better but process are in sloth motion and not covering the whole children citizen as they are the 45% of total population as an example; recently
 - GO-NGOs non-coordination is big concern while working together
 - Government is forming some updated laws and policies but implementation is not ensuring
 - Separate Ministry for children should be formed
 - Budget allocation should be increased along with increased child protection focused activities
 - Corporal punishment is banned at schools but still corporal punishment is socially accepted violence and treating as a 'tool' to teach own children social manners, disciplines.
 - Awareness increased against corporal punishment and any kind of verbal and mental abuses, bullying
 - Mindset should be changed. The changes should be practiced in attitude level
 - Child friendly juvenile justice system still has not ensured.
 - Quality of comprehensive support at child development center is very poor
 - Birth registration is not ensuring, some where children and families are facing noncooperation while go to registration and they have to pay
 - Children with convicted mother at jail should get in proper care.
 - There is no monitoring framework to monitor the NPA
 - People are still not aware about the guideline on prevent sexual harassment it educational institutions, workplaces, and others ordered by Honorable High court. These institutions are not obeying properly its guidelines
- Inter-Ministerial and GO- NGO coordination should be increased
- Good parenting is not ensured
- Children are depriving from child friendly infrastructures suppose: playgrounds, sustainable educational infrastructures, parks, good and friendly involvements with peers, child abuse and child violation are occurring and increasing day by day,
- Impact of satellite media, sky culture, adopting it and abolishing own cultures and heritage.

ⁱ 53% of women are subject to violence reported by the Baseline Survey conducted by ICRW-India and Plan Bangladesh, 2012.

ⁱⁱ Rule issued on 12 May, 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Writ Petition no 4916/2008.

^{iv} Writ petition no 4495/2009.

^v Writ Petition no. 5916/2008.

^{vi} 11th February 2011, the Daily ProthomAlo, the Daily Jugantor, the Daily Ittefaq.

^{vii} 7th July, 2011, the Daily Amardesh, 9th July 2011, the Daily Janakantho.

^{viii} Government submission of 4th and 5th periodic report to the UN CEDAW committee cited accordingly that they are actively considering withdrawal of reservations but no steps have been taken yet.