

# **Gender Budgeting Report**

## **(Ten Ministry/Division)**



**Ministry of Agriculture  
Disaster Management and Relief Division  
Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Environment and Forest  
Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Resources  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
Ministry of Land  
Rural Development and Co-operatives Division  
Ministry of Social Welfare  
Ministry of Water Resources**

**Finance Division  
Ministry of Finance  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

## Foreword

We strongly believe that people are at the centre of a comprehensive and sustainable social and economic development framework. At the end of the day all activities of the government must create positive impact for people. Since the people comprise heterogeneous groups which face different realities, obstacles, and opportunities, some of these groups show a greater lack of economic and social advancement. Poverty reduction strategies will need to take such differences into consideration to remove obstacles, address needs and expand opportunities for these groups. In this connection, it is essential to identify the excluded, disempowered and vulnerable members of the society. Some of them are women, children, indigenous people, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. Comprehensive, value-based, and sustainable social and economic development can be achieved only by eliminating discrimination at all levels. Therefore, we are cognizant of the fact that gender based disparities and discrimination have to be eliminated and efforts towards that end must form an integral part of development initiatives

This government is fully committed to deal with addressing the gender based inequalities and discriminations. It is our strong commitment to build and use women resource of the country, ensure creation of space for them to effectively contribute to the development of Bangladesh and also enjoy the fruits of development. The Constitution of Bangladesh ensures equal rights to all citizens and prohibits discrimination and inequality on the basis of sex and strives to promote social and economic equality. Specifically, with respect to women, Article 28 states "Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of state and public life."

In line with the spirit of the constitution we are committed to effectively introduce, implement and strengthen a gender budgeting process. This gender budgeting is expected to create more pro-people budgeting, and to create scope for greater transparency and accountability. This is going to be a long process and will require a change in the mindset of the people associated with making policies, plans, programmes and projects.

As a part of this process to introduce a gender sensitive budget we undertook an initiative last year to disaggregate the budgets and beneficiary data for some ministries on a gender basis. This year we have expanded the exercise and taken up ten ministries to carry out the disaggregation. This new initiative is a starting point for deeper understanding of the challenges to be faced in introducing gender budgeting. This will allow us to identify where and what actions need to be taken. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all the involved personnel for their unrelenting efforts in formulating this report.

We intend to continue to undertake this exercise for other ministries in the future.



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# Gender Budgeting Report 2010-11

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction

- 1.1 Bangladesh is a developing country with a per-capita GDP of US \$621 (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2009). In the 2009 Human Development Index (HDI), Bangladesh ranked 148 among 182 countries, and according to the Gender Development Index (GDI) it ranked 123 among 182 countries. Moreover, in the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) Bangladesh was ranked 108 among 109 countries (UNDP 2009). Hence, Bangladesh has further to go than even many least developed countries. These facts are no coincidences and they indicate a strong linkage between poverty and discrimination against women. The objective of attaining growth and reducing poverty is consistent with the objective of attaining equality between women and men.
- 1.2 Although women and men share many of the burdens of underdevelopment and poverty, they frequently experience these differently, have different development and poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by various interventions. These gender differences need to be adequately captured in poverty analyses, formulation and implementation of policies, projects, and monitoring systems. Addressing the gender dimensions of poverty and creating gender responsive interventions enhances the likelihood of success of poverty reduction strategy efforts.
- 1.3 The government's highest priority is to reduce poverty by promoting rapid job creating economic growth and by undertaking interventions that directly assist the poor. However these objectives are strongly related to ensuring women's advancements and rights. The government will not be able to fulfil its mission without reducing and eventually eliminating gender based disparity and discriminations. The government will address not only poverty reduction but will be going beyond and develop in such a way that vision of Bangladesh becoming a middle income country within a reasonably acceptable timeframe. Keeping these visions and goals in mind one can identify following four overarching development objectives to be achieved for Bangladesh:
  - Achieve high economic growth on a sustainable and continuous basis and to become a mid-income country within a reasonable timeframe.
  - Improve equity and distribution by eliminating absolute poverty particularly hard core poverty and also reducing wide income gaps between the rich and the poor.
  - Ensure more accountable and inclusive institutions and better governance for the poor and women.

- Promote decentralization for bringing economic, social and political power to the poor and women.
- 1.4 Long-term vision for economic growth, poverty reduction and social development embraces a comprehensive approach premised on a right-based framework that highlights the need for progressive realization of rights in the shortest possible time. Thus, the development goals of Bangladesh are: eliminating absolute poverty and reducing income inequality; achieving rapid economic growth; and ensuring social justice. These goals must be centered on achieving gender equality.
- 1.5 How well gender based discrimination and deprivation against women and women's poverty perspectives were incorporated in the formulation of national and sectoral policy remains a critical question. This question is particularly important given the fact that half of the population are women, a large number of the poor are women, and a large number of households below the poverty level are female headed. Further women face deeper and more complex obstacles in overcoming various aspects of poverty; have very little access to economic resources (like land and credit); and human resources (like health, education, training and information). Thus formulation of policies (national or sectoral) for Bangladesh will remain incomplete and ineffective in reducing poverty of different kinds without incorporating women's advancement issues in a comprehensive manner and in a cross-cutting framework.

### **Government's Commitment towards and progress in Women's Advancement**

- 1.6 Government's commitment to women in development is guided by the constitution of Bangladesh. The need for gender equality on human right ground is well recognized by the people of Bangladesh as reflected at the national level in the constitution of Bangladesh. The government from the very inception of Bangladesh showed commitment to women's issues and took actions accordingly.
- 1.7 This government strives to achieve comprehensive, value-based, and sustainable social and economic developments which can be achieved only by eliminating discrimination at all levels. The Constitution of Bangladesh ensures equal rights to all citizens and prohibits discrimination and inequality on the basis of sex and strives to promote social and economic equality. Article 10 of the constitution ensures participation of women in all spheres of national life. According to the Article 27 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. Article 28 (1) states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place. With respect to women,

Article 28 also states “Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of state and public life”. Article 28 further states that “nothing shall prevent the State from making special provision in favor of women or for the advancement of any backward groups of people”. This provision means that all rights mentioned in the Constitution, such as right to life, right to personal liberty, right to property, freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom to exercise a profession or occupation are equally applicable to women in Bangladesh. Article 19 (1) provides that the State shall endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens. Article 27 specifies that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law. Therefore, gender based disparities and discrimination has to be eliminated and efforts towards that end must form an integral part of development initiatives.

- 1.8 Government’s commitment and actions included three different strategies. These are mainly (i) inclusion of women’s concerns in the development plan, policies, projects and programs and improvement of gender governance; (ii) inclusion of women in the national level to local and grassroots levels in the politics and economic decision-making processes; and finally (iii) development of a gender management system to effectively deal with the women’s issues and concerns within the government and also in cooperation with NGOs and the civil society.
- 1.9 Efforts towards reducing gender gaps over the years through government’s policies and actions created some positive impact on the ground. Women’s reality has changed for the better in many areas. Women status improved in society, politics, in poverty and economic participation, in human capacity building. Progress also took place in areas of laws and institutional arrangements. In this respect one can conclude a first round progress has taken place in the area of women’s advancements and rights.
- 1.10 However, in spite of these commitments and progress made over time in women’s advancement and rights, in reality women enjoy fewer rights than men resulting in continuous disparity between women and men and discrimination against women. Gap between men and women continues to prevail in almost all areas of life still persists. Due to existing gaps women are subject to discrimination, injustice and inequality. Among all the inequalities in Bangladesh discrimination against women reflects the most blatant form of injustice. This injustice stems from pressure of a traditional patriarchal society resulting in lower participation of women in all spheres of life.
- 1.11 Women in Bangladesh face oppression, discrimination, depravation, vulnerability, and backwardness in all spheres of life. These can be divided into following areas

- i. social oppression
  - ii. work-life discriminations
  - iii. high vulnerability to insecurity and risks
  - iv. discrimination in the legal system
  - v. deprivation in terms of human capability, and
  - vi. backwardness in terms of women's participation in politics.
- 1.12 The Government of Bangladesh is up to the challenge to mainstream gender disparity issues into its work effectively. The government is committed to mainstream gender within the comprehensive development framework. Government's approach towards women issues and concerns has evolved over time. These issues and concerns have formed part of government development policies, program and projects however with different emphasis and approach.

### **Gender responsive budget**

- 1.13 The nation budget is a policy instrument through which government implements its fiscal policies. In a democratic system, budget is a major election campaign toll for public policies declarations by the political parties during their election champagne. Therefore budget is also a toll for ensuring government's accountability and transparency to its constituency. Through the budget government identifies the sources of its income and allocates its income for various expenditures. Every year the government formulate its budget and present it to the people and get it approved in the parliament. In the formulation and the presentation of the national budget there needs to be particular mention of women or men, poor or rich, in terms of how benefit from public expenditures. It is an important question to ask how government expenditures are benefiting women's advancement through the activities of all sectors/Ministries/ Divisions/Departments/Agencies thus unbundling the national budget from a gender perspective.
- 1.14 The government of Bangladesh is in the process of rolling out Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) in formulating the national budget. Under MTBF a government budget is to be prepared within a medium-term context and should include estimated projections of revenues, financing and expenditures for the next fiscal year and two subsequent years. Gender issues are embedded in rolling out MTBF process. In 2011 budget 33 ministries formulated their budget under MTBF.
- 1.15 Under the MTBF approach a strategic phase to budget planning is undertaken before the detailed annual budget estimate is prepared. The issuing of BC-1 (Budget Circular) every year in late September is the first step in that strategic phase. In the strategic phase of the budgeting cycle ministries

are required to set out their plans for the next three years. It is for the first time that poverty and gender have been incorporated into BC-1 as specific items. To assist ministries' reporting capacities, specific poverty and gender formats and guidelines have been developed by Finance Division. Section 3 (Part-A of BC-1) asks the MTBF ministries to consider how their strategies impact on poverty and gender. Form 4 (Part-B of BC-1) asks the ministries to consider the extent of poverty and gender impacts of their programs and projects. This enables the ministries to assess performance with respect to the delivery of the NSAPR poverty and gender objectives and highlight the linkages between policies, strategies and budgetary process. An expected outcome of the implementation of the formats and guidelines is to strengthen the quality of strategic reporting and to deepen the MTBF process.

- 1.16 As mentioned above there is no doubt in the claim that women in Bangladesh have made important first-round progress in terms of visibility and mobility, education, economic participation, political and social empowerment etc. Gains made by the female population in primary and secondary education, access to birth control measures and micro-credit compare favourably with those in other developing countries. Positive social attitudes towards women's economic participation too have become near universal. However, beyond these achievements of visibility and mobility lie new constraints and new strategic challenges. Women constitute about half of the population in Bangladesh, but they bear a disproportionately larger share of the country's poverty. Among all the inequities in Bangladesh, gender disparity reflects the most blatant form of inequality. This inequality stems from the traditional patriarchal society based on class and gender divisions resulting lower participation of women in all spheres of visible activities of life.
- 1.17 In this document we are reviewing how ten ministries have dealt with women's advancements and rights issues in their budget. These are
- i. Ministry of Agriculture;
  - ii. Disaster Management Division;
  - iii. Ministry of Education;
  - iv. Ministry of Environment and Forest;
  - v. Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources;
  - vi. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
  - vii. Ministry of Land;
  - viii. Rural development and cooperative Division;
  - ix. Ministry of Social Welfare;
  - x. Water Resources Division.

## Chapter 2

### Ministry of Agriculture

#### Introduction

- 2.1 "Food for all" is the prime commitment of the present Government. Thus the Government has given top most priority to agriculture sector to achieve self sufficiency in food again by 2013 through increased domestic production. So the Agriculture is regarded as the most important sector of the Bangladesh Economy. The overall contribution of the broad agriculture sector to GDP was around 20 percent in FY 2009-10. About 48.1 percent of the total labour forces of the country are engaged in this sector and remains a major supplier of raw materials for agro-based industries and various non-farm activities. Agriculture is also a social sector concerned with issues like food and nutritional security, income generation and poverty reduction. In order to achieve a GDP growth rate of 7.0 percent per year, agriculture must grow by at least 4 to 4.5 percent per annum. This is possible to achieve by increasing agricultural productivity by using modern agricultural technologies and establishing a supply chain linking farmers with consumers. Hence, improvement in agricultural sector performance and acceleration in its growth are crucial to reducing rural poverty and ensuring food security.
- 2.2 In Bangladesh, a common social perception exists according to which women in the farm households do not perform field and market oriented work and men do not undertake most of the productive activities carried out in the proximity of the homestead. But in reality among poor households, such clearly demarcated gender divisions of labour do not apply. The traditional gender relations with women's involvement in post-harvest work and men's in fieldwork have not remained static over time. Presently, due to extreme poverty and a food crisis, social norms and traditions are changing and women are appearing in the field as well. About 60-70 percent of women from landless and near-landless households work as agricultural wage labourers, whereas women from larger farms do not participate in field activities.
- 2.3 Women in rural Bangladesh are also responsible for most of the agricultural work in the homestead. They traditionally undertake home gardening. Farm activities in the homesteads, ranging from selection of seed to harvesting and storing of crops, are predominantly managed by women. Despite women's important role in agriculture, the traditional social norms and customary laws combined with the purdah system deprive Bangladeshi women of equitable economic opportunities; access to agricultural resources and services provided by the government to the farmers. For example women don't own land and has less access to agricultural subsidies and extension services. In attaining the objective of improving women's ability to undertake and perform economic activities and respond to market mechanism, the government recognizes that women's participation in income generating activities is vital not only for attaining gender equality goals but also for reducing poverty and achieving growth and development.

## **Pro women Policies and Major Activities of the Ministry**

- 2.4 In the socio-economic context of Bangladesh, involvement of women in agriculture is very important. The programmes like post harvest operations, seed preservation, nursery business, jute stripping, vegetable cultivation, homestead gardening, floriculture, production of horticulture seeds, establishment and management of cottage industries based on locally produced agriculture commodities are conducted largely by women in recent years. This is possible due to extensive training and capital support from the Government to encourage women's interest and improve skills. As women have potentials to contribute to agriculture growth, the Government make appropriate provisions for women in agriculture related income-generating activities and human resources development in upcoming years.
- 2.5 Women need to be mainstreamed in agricultural policy and recognized as producers in the agricultural sector. Therefore, they need access to women friendly agricultural extension and training services, literacy and numeracy, space and opportunities in market places, credit supports to women entrepreneurs, fair wages for production and processing labour and benefits of mechanization (i.e., mobile husking machine and power driven harvester) that reduce women's drudgery. Women's issues need to be mainstreamed in crop, livestock, fisheries, irrigation and water resource management especially in surface water. Women's role in crop production also needs to be enhanced and in this respect women access to land ownership need to increase through change in inheritance law and distribution of Khas land to the poor women.
- 2.6 Bangladesh has made significant progress in agriculture production in recent years. This is possible due to government has extended support to farmers in a number of ways, such as reducing prices of agricultural inputs; give possible support for fair prices of agriculture products; providing good seeds to the farmer; exempting duties and taxes; giving subsidy on diesel for irrigation and fertilizer; and lowering the rates of interest on agriculture credit etc. Besides this, the Ministry of Agriculture also implemented emergency agricultural rehabilitation programmes to recover crop losses due to any natural disaster. The goal of the government is to make the nation self-sufficient in food through increasing production of all crops including cereals.
- 2.7 The existing National Agricultural Policy was adopted in April 1999. With the passage of time some issues and concerns have emerged in agriculture, in some cases with new dimension. Therefore the ministry has taken necessary steps on the revision and updating the earlier policies to make it relevant to the present agro-economic context. The specific objectives of this draft national agricultural policy are as follows:-
- developing and harnessing improved technologies through research and training
  - increasing productivity and generating income and employment by transferring appropriate technologies and managing inputs
  - promoting competitiveness through commercialisation of agriculture and

- establishing a self reliant and sustainable agriculture adaptive to climate change and responsive to farmers' needs.

2.8 Main objectives and goals of women in proposed Agricultural policy are identified as follows:

- **Empowerment of Women:** Necessary support will be provided for capacity development of women in promoting household food and nutrition security. The government will facilitate to increase women participation in management decision making and their advancement in agriculture. Also efforts will be made to ensure women's equal access to agricultural inputs (seed, fertiliser, credit, education & training, information etc.)
- **Participation in Production and Marketing:** The government will encourage participation of the rural poor women in production of crops particularly in agro-processing and agri-business activities so that they can improve their economic well-being. Women's participation in agriculture production system will be facilitated by ensuring women's access to agriculture technology. Also the government will take steps to encourage women's participation in various extension programmes like training, farmers' rally and workshops.
- **Income Generation:** The government will provide credit support to women for agricultural activities such as homestead gardening, post harvest activities, seed production and preservation, nursery, bee-keeping, food processing etc. The government will also provide micro-credit support to women for small scale agro-processing, storage and preservation. Efforts will be made to ensure non-discrimination in wages.

2.9 The government has undertaken various measures to improve agricultural production involving women in this sector. Ministry of Agriculture has identified following priority activities which will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- **Research programmes to increase the production of different crops including paddy, wheat and sugarcane:** This will create opportunities for employment and increase income involving women at production level.
- **Production of standard quality seed and determination of right quality:** this will involve more women from agricultural families in seed production, processing, preservation and marketing.
- **Innovation, conservation and distribution of HYV of High Value and Economic crops - Jute, "Kenaf" and "Mesta," sugarcane, cotton etc and distribution among the farmers:** These opportunities will involve women in high value crop production activities on a priority basis. Income and employment opportunities will increase as a result of the participation of women in the production of high value crops
- **Innovations in HYV of potato, pulse and vegetables and distribution among farmers:** This will help women in building their capacity in promoting household food and nutrition.

- **Extension programme for farmers on improved crop production technology (training, demonstrations, field days, rallies, fairs and publicity through mass media):** This will encourage women's participation in various extension programmes like training, farmers' rally and workshop.
- **Agricultural land resource base management:** This will involve the women in preparation of organic and compost fertiliser and will open opportunities for their employment and increase in income.

### **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry of Agriculture**

- 2.10 A large proportion of women are directly and indirectly involved in the agricultural activities. Therefore, many of the activities of this ministry are pro-women oriented. To better understand women's status in this ministry we will look at three broad issues:<sup>1</sup>
- Women in decision making in the Ministry of Agriculture
  - Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Agriculture;
  - Gendered based disaggregating of government expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 2.11 **Women in decision making in the Ministry of Agriculture:** One of the relevant questions to ask is in the Ministry of Agriculture who are making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-2.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Agriculture across its various departments and agencies. From the table, one sees that in 2010 only 4.7 percent of total number of officials employed in agriculture ministries and its various agencies are women and an overwhelming 95.3 percent are male.
- 2.12 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 11.2 percent is women, which have decreased from 15.3 percent in year 2009. In the Department of Agricultural Marketing various department and agencies shows that women's participation is relatively higher than other agencies. In case of the agencies in Cash Crop Division-Tobacco and Jute 100 percent of the officials are male. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the Agriculture sector.
- 2.13 Gender disaggregated employment structure also reflects on the gender disaggregation of government's expenditure of pay and allowances. Women's lower participation in the Ministry of Agriculture activities has basically two implications: (i) women's share in government expenditure on pay and allowances and other benefits are lower than that of their male counterparts. And (ii) higher participation of women may influence undertaking of more pro-women activities in the formulation of policies, programmes and projects in the agricultural sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Women as service provider has not been discussed because of lack of relevant information

**Table-2.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Department/Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	88.8	11.2	86.0	14.0	84.7	15.3	85.0	15.0
<b>Agricultural Services</b>								
Department of Agricultural Extension	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	85.0	15.0	85.2	14.8
Field Services Division	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0
Plant Protection Department	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2	89.3	10.7	89.1	10.9
Cash Crop Division-Tobacco and Jute	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	88.7	11.3	81.0	19.0
Food Crops Division	98.6	1.4	98.4	1.6	96.6	3.4	96.5	3.5
Agricultural Education and Training	89.8	10.2	89.7	10.3	91.5	8.5	91.0	9.0
Upazilla Agricultural Offices	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9
Seed Certification Agency	84.0	16.0	84.6	15.4	94.4	5.6	91.9	8.1
Cotton Development Board	92.0	8.0	89.7	10.3	97.0	3.0	97.3	2.7
Agricultural Information Service	95.0	5.0	93.3	6.7	94.6	5.4	95.9	4.1
Department of Agricultural Marketing	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	86.5	13.5	81.5	18.5
Soil Research Development Institute	86.1	13.9	86.1	13.9	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>

Source: Finance Division

- 2.14 **Male female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Agriculture:** The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the agriculture sector. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. As men and women play different roles in this sector government's supports also reach them differently. For Agriculture Ministry, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, agriculture ministry has identified 5 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the ministry of agriculture for FY11 are indicated below in Table 2.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 2.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Areas/programs	Impact on women's development (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>1. Research programs targeted for increase in production of crops like paddy, wheat, sugarcane and others:</b> The area of total cultivable land of Bangladesh is diminishing by 1% per year</p>	Through 11 projects and 5 programs under Five Research Institutes, and research allocation under revenue budget, 15 varieties of rice, and 1 varieties of wheat have been developed suitable and tolerant to flood,

Priority Spending Areas/programs	Impact on women's development (Direct and Indirect)
<p>due to industrialization, urbanization and population growth. Since more people each year are adding to existing population, the demand for more production of foods is also increasing. In this context, agricultural research programs are given priority to increase the production of paddy, wheat, sugarcane.</p>	<p>draught and salinity. Along with that, 74 agriculture technologies and 8 agriculture machineries are invented. In the coming years, 15 more variety of rice, 2 more variety of wheat will be developed, and 71 agricultural technologies and 6 agricultural machineries will be invented. Under "Pulse and Oilseeds Research Project" 23 women will be given employed and 461 women will be given training. Besides, 800 women will be given training under Strengthening Researches for Invention of Technology for Post-crop Harvesting Project, and 4,095 women will be given training under the projects entitled Management and Control of Pests Harmful to Fruits and Vegetables; and Way-outs for Effective and Safe Use of Pesticides. Among training participants 40 percent are women and will constitute to remain so.</p>
<p><b>2. Production and standardization of quality seeds:</b> The availability of quality seeds is very important for increased production of crops. Keeping this in view, this sector is given priority for production and distribution/supply of quality seeds to the farmers.</p>	<p>Ensuring the supply of quality seeds it is possible to increase production by 20 percent. Through 6 projects and 7 programs targeted for production and standardization of quality seeds, 274,846 MT seeds will be produced in the coming years. Employment opportunities will be created for woman workers in the projects. For example 22,713 women will be given employment in Horticulture Development Project, 289,500 women in extension of seeds production farms program and 107,727 women in Jute Seeds Program. Besides, 1,000 women under Agro Service Centre Program; 20 women under National Vegetables Seeds Program; 225 women under Emergency Storage and Management of Seeds program; and 1,570 women under Horticulture Development Project will be given training.</p>
<p><b>3. Development, preservation and distribution of high value cash crops varieties, such as, Jute, Kenaf, Mesta, Sugarcane and Cotton:</b> Production of high value cash crops is needed for development of agro-based industry, fulfilment of national demand, and earning of foreign currencies through export. Keeping this in view, development of quality varieties of Jutes, Kenaf, Mesta, Sugarcane and cotton and their distribution among farmers are given priority.</p>	<p>In the coming years, 5 high yielding and high value varieties of cash crops such as Jute, Kennaf and Mesta will be developed. 7,650 farmers will be given training, 15 jute technologies will be invented, and 8,700 KG Jute seeds are targeted to be produced. Besides, research will be undertaken for development of 3 high variety Sugarcane, 11 supporting crops, production of 1,050 Ton Sugarcane seeds, development of 6 improved variety and 5 high breed variety cotton, production of 5 MT Foundation seeds, 65 MT breeder seeds and 280 MT certified</p>

Priority Spending Areas/programs	Impact on women's development (Direct and Indirect)
	seeds. Projects and programs under taken in these areas will create employment opportunities for project staff and training facilities for the farmers including the women. This will increase their income, enhance skills and knowledge. Women will be given opportunities in the training programs, research and project activities.
<p><b>4. Development of high yielding varieties of Potato, Pulse and vegetables, and distribution among farmers:</b></p> <p>Potato, Pulse and Vegetables constitute one of the major dietary consumptions of our daily foods. This sector is given priority considering the importance of development of high yielding varieties of potato, pulse and vegetables and its distribution to the farmers.</p>	Development and distribution of the high yielding varieties among the farmers will increase production of the crops. The availability of Potatoes, pulse and vegetables will fulfil nutritional need- particularly of women. This is expected to promote women's health, reduce the rate of maternal and child mortality.
<p><b>5. Dissemination of modern crop production technologies among the farmers (training, exhibition, demonstration, rally, fair, publicity through mass media):</b></p> <p>This sector is given priority to make aware and train the farmers in modern cultivation technology, and dissemination of research findings among the farmers.</p>	Dissemination of research findings through exhibition, demonstration and agriculture fair will make the farmers aware of the technologies and high yielding varieties of crops. Special attention will be given to include more women and address the needs of the women. This will improve their economic condition and social status.

2.15 Table 2-3 shows male and female disaggregation of some of the most important and high spending activities of the Ministry of Agriculture. Three of these programmes are listed below.

**Table-2.3**

**Female beneficiaries of income transfer/subsidy programmes of MoA FY11**

(Taka in Crore)

Different Income Transfer/Subsidy projects and programmes	Total Budget	Budget on Female Dev.	Female % of Total
Agriculture subsidy	4000	1200	30.0
Special Programme for Irrigation and Water Logging	204	81.6	40.0
Agriculture Rehabilitation	55	22.0	40.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

2.16 **Gender disaggregation of ADP expenditures and projected allocations:**  
In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this ministry, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 20.53 percent (Taka 1,376.20 crore) of total expenditure in

this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 26.53 percent (Taka 1,788.47 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

- 2.17 Table-2.4 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. Table-2.4 demonstrates that 26.53 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Agriculture is estimated to benefit girls and women and 29.35 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top ten allocation projects about 50.26 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-2.4**  
**Top ten highest spending projects (budget for FY 2010-11)**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Enhancement of crop Production through farm mechanization Project	119.25	40.00	47.70
2. High yielding varieties of rice, wheat and corn seeds project	91.36	100.00	91.36
3. Barind Intergraded Area Development Project	70.00	50.00	35.00
4. Activating Inoperable Deep Tubewells for Irrigation	55.00	40.00	22.00
5. Deep Tubewells Installation Project, Phase-II	50.00	40.00	20.00
6. National Agricultural Technology Project, Phase-I	47.00	40.00	18.80
7. Command Area Development and Training Project (Phase-II)	40.00	50.00	20.00
8. Construction of Rubber Dams in small and Medium Rivers for Increasing of Food Production	40.00	40.00	16.00
9. Establishment of Krishbid Institution, Bangladesh Complex	32.69	40.00	13.08
10. National Agricultural Technology Technology Project (DAE Component)	32.69	20.00	6.53
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>577.97</b>	<b>50.26</b>	<b>290.47</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>1,054.12</b>	<b>29.35</b>	<b>309.40</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>6,742.12</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>1,788.47</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Chapter 3

### Disaster Management and Relief Division

#### Introduction

- 3.1 Natural disaster is an integral part of life in Bangladesh. These disasters not only destroy resources, spread illness, increase misery and poverty but also destroy lives of many people every year. These natural disasters are one of the major obstacles in overcoming poverty and achieving development on a sustainable basis. People in Bangladesh are resilient and adopt their lives with these calamities and disaster. Government obviously wants to be supportive in peoples' effort to mitigate disaster and calamities. There the government is highly committed to deal with disasters and strengthen relief activities.
- 3.2 Bangladesh is a low-lying deltaic country formed by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna rivers. It is a land of about 150 million people within its 147.57 sq. km territory. The geographical location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate render Bangladesh highly vulnerable to natural hazards. The coastal morphology of Bangladesh influences the impact of natural hazards on those areas. Especially in the south western areas, natural hazards increase the vulnerability of the coastal dwellers and slow down the process of social and economic development.
- 3.3 Natural and human induced hazards such as floods, cyclones, droughts, tidal surges, tornadoes, earthquakes, river erosion, fire, infrastructure collapse, the high arsenic contents of ground water, water logging, water and soil salinity, epidemic and various forms of pollution are of frequent occurrences. Climate change adds a new dimension to communities' risks and vulnerabilities. Although the magnitude of these changes may appear to be small, they could substantially increase the frequency and intensity of existing climatic events.
- 3.4 Disaster Management and Relief Division is the core ministry to deal with issues related particularly to natural disasters. They have taken a holistic approach for disaster management where emphasis has been given to work together in cooperation with all stakeholders. They build strategic, scientific and implementable partnerships with all the relevant government departments and agencies, other key non-government players including NGOs, academic and technical institutions, the private sector and the donors to mitigate natural disasters. The role of Government is mainly to ensure that risk reduction and comprehensive disaster management is a focus of national policy and programmes. It is also the responsibilities of this ministry to supply relief goods and coordinate its distribution after a disaster takes place. To

undertake these activities also government also play and important role in bringing all stakeholders together.

3.5 Disaster Management and Relief Division of the Government has given due importance to safeguarding women/children/elderly/disabled from disaster in their medium-term plan. The strategies of medium-term plan are:

- Involving disaster management and disaster risk reduction activities with national policy, institutions and development process
- Employment for the ultra poor
- Easing food availability for the poor during food crisis and unemployment
- Strengthening disaster management and risk reduction capability
- Construction of physical infrastructure to face disaster

## **2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Disaster Management and Relief Division**

3.6 The Disaster Management and Relief Division prepared the 'National Plan for Disaster Management 2008-2015' in 2008 with overall objective of developing the disaster sector. The key focuses of the plan are:

- Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction and Hazard specific Multi-Sectoral plan in National Development plan
- Establish institutional accountability in preparing and implementing disaster management plans at different levels of the country

3.7 The National Plan for Disaster Management 2008-2015 identified the following issues for addressing women specific problems:

- less access to social, political and financial resources
- lack of life-saving skill (disadvantage due to social confinement)
- vulnerable to violence, personal injury, drowning and health hazards
- men created hazards like- break up marriage and desertion of wives, children and the elderly
- vulnerability and high risk of mortality among the aged persons especially aged women
- lack of appropriate medical facilities (illness during disaster and physical injury)

3.8 The government has undertaken various measures to improve the lives of disaster affected people. Disaster Management and Relief Division have identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- **Expansion of social safety net programme:** safety net programme will create employment and increases earnings of targeted poor and destitute women. The most targeted programme is VGF and it is women friendly with increases women access to public services. Generally during lean period, the implementation of VGF and instant GR programme usually give access to food for women and TR & FFW provides employment opportunity.
- **Disaster risk reduction programme in disaster prone areas:** In disaster prone areas the capability of women to face natural disaster will increase because their involvement in disaster awareness activities and its implementation will be ensured. Community empowerment, capacity building, strengthening response management programme are taken to reduce loss of lives and properties because of natural disaster. After disaster warning is declared women and children needs to be brought to safe shelter on priority basis and they need to have access to necessary medicine and oral saline during disaster. This will reduce the disaster risk of women which will increase their socio-economic security.
- **Construction, repair and maintenance of Flood and Disaster Centre:** The easy communication system helps rescue people especially the women, elderly persons and children during disaster. The shelters save life of women and children during flood, cyclone. The overall benefit from communication and transport facilities will accelerate development of women. Disaster shelters must be designed to address women special needs.
- **Procurement and maintenance of search and rescue vehicles and equipments:** This will play an important role in saving the lives and properties of disaster affected people especially women and children.
- **Ensure proper distribution of relief materials:** Relief activities must be timely and efficient. Women and women with children should get priority in receiving relief.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Disaster Management and Relief Division**

- 3.9 The activities of the Disaster Management and Relief Division are mainly with destitute and victims of natural disaster who are extremely vulnerable groups. A large proportion of people in these groups are women. Therefore, many of the activities of this ministry are expected to be pro-women oriented. To better understand women's status in this ministry we will look at three broad issues:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Women as service provider has not been discussed because of lack of information

- a) Women in decision making in the Disaster Management and Relief Division;
- b) Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Disaster Management and Relief Division;
- c) Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Disaster Management and Relief Division

3.10 **a. Women in decision making in the Disaster Management and Relief Division:** In the Disaster Management and Relief Division who are making decisions about policies, programmes and projects to be undertaken? Table-3.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Disaster Management and Relief Division across its various departments and agencies. In 2010 only 3.9 percent of total number of officials employed in Disaster Management and Relief Division are women and an overwhelming 96.1 percent are male. This was in fact slightly better than the previous year.

**Table-3.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	89.9	10.1	91.3	8.7	79.8	20.2	79.7	20.3
<b>Departmental Offices</b>								
Department of Relief and Rehabilitation	97.1	2.9	97.6	2.4	78.0	22.0	92.5	7.5
Upazilla Relief Offices	100.0	0.0	97.3	2.7	96.9	3.1	98.7	1.3
Disaster Management Bureau	92.9	7.1	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>

Source: Finance Division

3.11 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of Disaster Management and Relief Division:** The government provides various kinds of supports to ensure efficient disaster management and sufficient and proper relief distribution. From a gender perspective it is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Disaster Management and Relief Division, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, disaster management and relief division has identified 4 areas with highest spending priorities. In table 3.2 priority areas of activities are identified and analysis is also provided indicating how these activities are expected to benefit women directly and indirectly.

**Table 3.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Area/Activities	Impact on the Women Development (Direct & Indirect)
<p><b>1. Expansion of the social safety net program:</b> VGF is an important activity of to address the unemployment, scarcity of food because of disaster and basic food needs. Food for work and test relief ensures the employment for the poor.</p>	<p>Employment opportunities are being created for the rural poor and distressed women as they are 100 percent targeted in VGF program. Annually 2 lac poor women are given food assistance under VGF program. In addition to these, annually 3 lac rural women are experiencing enhanced income and social security through TR, FFW etc. income generating activities.</p>
<p><b>2. Employment generation in the disaster prone area:</b> Mitigate the vulnerability of the hard core poor and distressed women of the area that are disaster prone and affected with climatic change has given the second priority. This also focuses creating employment for the poor and particularly distress women.</p>	<p>Direct employment and income for the rural hardcore poor and particularly for the rural distressed women are creating during the lean seasons. This program is women friendly and targeted to poor women. As per the guidelines of the employment generation for the hardcore poor 30 percent women quota ensured their employment.</p>
<p><b>3. Construction, repair and maintenance of the flood and cyclone centre:</b> Construction of shelter centres and its maintenance is crucial to ensure the security of the mass and their assets after and during the disaster.</p>	<p>Construction of shelter centres and its maintenance ensure saving of lives of women and children during disaster and calamities in the affected area. In severe disaster situation women and children gets the priority at the time of rescue operation. As per the guideline of the repair and maintenance program inclusion of 50 percent women is made mandatory and this has made direct impact on their survival and rehabilitation</p>
<p><b>4. Procurement and maintenance of the rescue &amp; investigation vehicles &amp; machineries:</b> Rescue vehicle and equipments play a pivotal role for disaster operation and save life &amp; assets. Because of its immense importance procurement and maintenance of the rescue vehicle &amp; machineries is also given priority</p>	<p>Women and children are most vulnerable during the calamities and rescue vehicles and equipments have a direct impact on their lives and properties. As per the rescue guideline affected women and children have the priority to get the support of these vehicles and equipments.</p>

- 3.12 **c. Gender disaggregation of government allocation and expenditure in the Disaster Management and Relief Division:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY11 it was estimated that 65.83 percent (Taka 3,236.30 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised

for the benefit of women and for the FY11 77.83 percent (Taka 3,267.01 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

- 3.13 Table-3.3 shows the top six projects based on total budget allocation. Table-3.3 demonstrates that 77.83 percent of total allocation of the Disaster Management and Relief Division is estimated to benefit girls and women and 45.83 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top six allocation projects about 45.53 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-3.3**  
**Top six highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Construction of Bridge/Culvat on the Rural Road	91.43	40.00	36.57
2.	60.50	50.00	30.25
3. Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration : Disaster Ricks Mitigation and Reduction (DMB Oart)	28.00	50.00	14.00
4. Procument of Equipments for Search & Rescue Operations for earthquake & other disasters.	18.00	50.00	9.00
5. Construction of flood shelter in the flood prone and river irriation areas	6.23	50.00	3.12
6. Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration : Disaster Management Respond Rund/Facility Unit (DMB Oart)	0.42	50.00	0.21
<b>Total of the six projects</b>	<b>204.58</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>93.15</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>219.08</b>	<b>45.83</b>	<b>100.40</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>4,197.82</b>	<b>77.83</b>	<b>3,267.01</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Chapter 4

### Ministry of Education

#### Introduction

- 4.1 Human resource development is at the core of Bangladesh's development efforts and access to quality education is critical for poverty reduction and economic development. Bangladesh's commitment to education has been clearly stated in its Constitution and development plans with education being given the highest priority in the public sector expenditure. Maintaining this commitment to the education sector is imperative in order to achieve "Education for All" and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Through the activities in this ministry, it is also attempting to implement government "Vision 2021".
- 4.2 To effectively reduce poverty and achieve sustained long-term growth and development, it is essential to invest in improving the knowledge base of the people. It is expected that the whole sector of primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-formal education activities will establish a truly empowered knowledge-based society to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Lack of access to education itself is a key factor where poverty persists. Education is also a tool to help overcome income poverty. Government of Bangladesh makes highest investment in the education sector. It's spending in this sector is about 15 percent of its total expenditure, which is about 2.1 percent of GDP.
- 4.3 Government of Bangladesh had identified correctly that one of the most important interventions needed to reduce gender based discrimination and deprivation is to build human capacity by improving knowledge and skills of girls and women through education. Consequently, over the years the government have undertaken various pro-women activities to encourage girls and women's participation in acquiring education. Bangladesh has made significant progress, especially in regard to increasing access and gender equity, both at primary and secondary levels. Education is a cornerstone of women's empowerment because it enables them to respond to opportunities, to challenge their traditional roles and to change their lives. Educating women benefits the whole of society. It has a more significant impact on poverty and development than men's education. It is also the most influential factor in improving child health and reducing infant mortality. Women's education also has an effect on family size. The more years of education a woman has, the fewer children she tends to bear.
- 4.4 The goal of the government for the Ministry of Education with respect to girls and women is to achieve gender balance in secondary, higher secondary and in tertiary education. The strategic objectives are
- Improve the quality of secondary education
  - Expand access to secondary education

- Ensure gender parity in secondary education and increase participation of women in technical, vocational, higher and professional education
- Increase enrolment, attendance and completion rates of students from poor families
- Expand the scope of technical and vocational education for adolescents, youths, men and women and make arrangements for technical and vocational education for post VI and VII grades and equivalent.
- Creation of employment opportunities for degree holders in technical and vocational education through demand based and time-befitting education system
- Establish greater balance between humanities, social faculties and general science, applied and technical and business education by increasing the rate of admission of students in professional degree courses.
- Strengthen the role of the Universities in nurturing of meritorious students
- Strengthen education governance

## **2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry of Education**

4.5 The government has recently announced the draft Education Policy 2009. A 16-member committee headed by Prof. Kabir Chowdhury on April 8 was constituted to formulate a modern national education policy. The salient features of this new education policy:

- It will integrate Madras education and vocational education into the general education
- It will establish mandatory core subjects for primary-level education: Bangla, English, mathematics, Bangladesh Studies, social environment and climate change, and information technology and science.
- Every School will have a mandatory library equipped with necessary books
- More scholarships for the poor
- No physical punishments
- Education for indigenous students in their mother tongues
- Facilities for the disabled
- Standardization of teachers qualifications
- More training for the teachers and promotion will be connected with experience and training and many more

4.6 In this Education Policy the main objectives and goals of women's education have been identified as follows:

- to create awareness and confidence among the women and make them aware of equal rights

- to encourage and enhance the efficiency of women to participate in the decision making process of the country;
  - to ensure women's participation in socio-economic development and poverty reduction of the country;
  - to contribute in socio-economic development by engaging in different field of activities or self employment;
  - to create firm attitude and confidence among the women to eradicate dowry, violence against women and to ensure equal rights
- 4.7 A positive development in education has been the closing of the gender gap in secondary school enrolment. Stipends and exemption of tuition fees for girls in rural areas have made a difference. Female students benefit from stipend programmes in continuing their secondary education. From 2000 to 2008, about 26.3 million female students at secondary level received 17,367.1 million taka as stipend.
- 4.8 As part of the strategy to expand access to secondary education, every year about 27.50 lac female students are provided stipend/financial assistance and about 4.83 lac (non-Government) teachers at secondary level are awarded MPO. This will lead to reduction of poverty of beneficiary families. Expansion of opportunities to access Secondary Education will increase the rate of female education; male-female ratio will be 50:50. This will increase participation of women in the labour market and other income generating activities
- 4.9 The government has undertaken various measures to improve education for girls and women. Three women's Polytechnic Institutes were set up to attract girls into technical education. The establishment of an International University for Women is also underway to facilitate increased access to higher education. Initiatives have been taken to promote sports activities among young women and to provide computer-training programmes to women. Steps will also be taken to introduce special stipend programmes for women's education at the higher secondary and university levels in science and technical and vocational education. An awareness programme will also be introduced in the education system, to improve the appreciation and understanding of women's rights and men's family responsibilities.
- 4.10 Various projects to enhance the quality and to increase the participation in secondary education have been undertaken, including the Secondary Education Sector Developments Programmes (SESDP). All stipend projects have been extended and the coverage of students has expanded. A Non-government Teachers' Registration and Certification Agency (NTRCA) has been established and has started its activities. The aim is to have all teachers certified and registered as qualified for teaching by this authority. A similar authority will have the task of coordinating the in-service development of teacher's skills. School-based assessment (SBA) and Schools' Performance Based Management System (SPBMS) have been introduced.

- 4.11 Ministry of education has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:
- a. Appointment of suitable teachers at private educational institutions: this will create employment opportunity for qualified women at the grass root level;
  - b. Construction of new educational institutions in the under served areas: this will help girls' students who live in remote rural areas for enrolment and to attain basic education;
  - c. Stipend programme for boy and girl students at lower-secondary, secondary level and for female students at higher secondary level: Gender parity has already been achieved at the primary and secondary level. But at the higher secondary level disparity is still prevailing. This programme will help to reduce such disparity and will also help to sustain the parity that already achieved at the lower-secondary and secondary level.
  - d. Stipend programme for girl students at higher education has also been introduced.
  - e. Increase accommodation, sanitation, safe drinking water and common room facilities for female students at the public and private educational institutions: this will encourage female students to move from their families for higher education.
  - f. Provision for special stipend/financial assistance for student of poor families: this will enable access to education for the students from poor families who has an opportunity cost of sending their children to schools.
  - g. Ensure geographical parity in establishing public universities: this will mostly benefit women in the higher education as their mobility is some how restricted due to different social and economical reasons.

### 3. Women advancement and rights in the Ministry of Education

- 4.12 In order to assess how successful the activities of the ministry are in addressing women's advancement and rights issues let us look at the following in the Ministry of Education
- a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Education;
  - b. Women as service providers (female male teacher ratios)
  - c. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Education;
  - d. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Education
- 4.13 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Education:** From a gender perspective a pertinent question to ask is who in the Ministry of Education are making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-4.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Education across its various departments and agencies. Even with pro-women policies in teacher and other recruitments, one sees that women's participation in providing education service has increased but still is rather

low. In 2010 only 25.3 percent of total numbers of officials employed in education sector are women and 74.7 percent are male. This was in fact slightly worse than the previous year. In case of staff also the scenario is similar.

- 4.14 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 17.6 percent are women, which have increased from 10.6 percent in year 2009. In the Secondary and Higher Education various department and agencies shows that women's participation is relatively higher than other agencies. In case of the agencies in technical and madrasa education percent of the male officials are high. In the agencies of the higher education percentage of women officials are rather low both for year 2010 and 2009. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the education sector as a whole.

**Table-4.1**

**Male and Female Employment Structure by Department/Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	82.4	17.6	89.4	10.6	75.0	25.0	90.4	9.6
<b>Secondary and Higher Education</b>								
Department of Secondary and Higher Education	66.6	33.4	66.6	33.4	83.9	16.1	83.9	16.1
Teacher Training Colleges	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	87.5	12.5	87.2	12.8
Government Secondary Schools	49.5	50.5	51.8	48.2	68.2	31.8	70.3	29.7
Government Colleges	72.9	27.1	75.4	24.6	85.5	14.5	85.5	14.5
Government Madrasas	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	86.1	13.9	86.1	13.9
Commercial Institutes	73.7	26.3	73.7	26.3	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7
Non-Government Institutions	74.3	25.7	70.2	29.8	71.1	28.9	70.2	29.8
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institutes	69.8	30.2	69.8	30.2	85.1	14.9	85.1	14.9
Bangladesh Madrasa Teacher Training Institute	70.8	29.2	70.8	29.2	93.8	6.3	93.8	6.3
<b>Technical Education</b>								
Department of Technical Education	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	78.6	21.4	80.3	19.7
Technical Teachers Training Colleges	69.2	30.8	69.2	30.8	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8
Polytechnic Institutes	92.0	8.0	92.5	7.5	92.9	7.1	93.1	6.9
Technical School and College	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1
Other Technical Institutes	38.1	61.9	81.1	18.9	89.9	10.1	88.2	11.8
<b>University Education</b>								
University Grants Commission	85.6	14.4	85.1	14.9	91.6	8.4	91.2	8.8

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Other Educational Services</b>								
Education Engineering Department	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8	94.8	5.2	94.8	5.2
Directorate of Inspection and Audit	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9	87.3	12.7	87.9	12.1
National Academy for Education Management	71.9	28.1	67.6	32.4	88.1	11.9	86.9	13.1
Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics	82.6	17.4	87.0	13.0	88.6	11.4	89.1	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>

- 4.15 **b. Women as service providers (Teachers):** Who is actually delivering the service in education sector? The most important providers of education are teachers. Table-4.2 shows the gender disaggregation of teachers. It also shows that at all levels male teachers consist of about 80 percent of all teachers. Women teachers consist of about 20 percent of all teachers. In Madrasha education more than 91 percent of the teachers are male. As service providers dominance of male teachers in this stream of education is rather obvious.

**Table-4.2**  
**Male and Female Teachers by Categories of Education (2008)**

Level and Type of Education	Male		Female	
	Number of Teachers	Percent	Number of Teachers	Percent
Junior Secondary School	18625	75.7	5983	24.3
Secondary School	137729	78.5	37613	21.5
School and College (School section)	6354	66.6	3192	33.4
School Education	162708	77.7	46788	22.3
School and College Education (College section)	8090	74.4	2784	25.6
Higher Secondary College	16906	80.4	4126	19.6
Degree (Pass) College	35288	81.8	7832	18.2
Degree (Honours) College	4190	75.4	1368	24.6
Masters College	4968	69.7	2163	30.3
College Education	69442	79.2	18273	20.8
Dakhil	58207	89.9	6508	10.1
Alim	18142	91.3	1721	8.7
Fazil	15630	93.5	1085	6.5
Kamil	4030	94.8	222	5.2
Madrasah Education	96009	91.0	9536	9.0
Polytechnic Institute	2248	80.0	561	20.0
Technical School and College	1170	86.4	184	13.6
Commercial College	91	78.4	25	21.6
Glass and Ceramic Institute	13	86.7	2	13.3
Graphic Arts Institute	8	72.7	3	27.3

	Male		Female	
Survey Institute	14	93.3	1	6.7
Technical Training Centre	647	82.1	141	17.9
Textile Institute	242	85.5	41	14.5
Textile Vocational	283	79.5	73	20.5
Agriculture Training Institute	680	80.3	167	19.7
Marine Technology	46	92.0	4	8.0
S.S.C Vocational (Independent)	1649	80.9	389	19.1
S.S.C Vocational (Attached)	3973	76.3	1236	23.7
H.S.C Vocational/B. Management (Independent)	3653	83.1	745	16.9
H.S.C Vocational/B. Management (Attached)	1808	74.9	606	25.1
Technical and Vocational	16525	79.8	4178	20.2

Source: BANBEIS

- 4.16 **c. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Education:**  
Who is benefiting from the delivery of education? To look at this issue we looked at three variables: Enrolment rates; completion rates and finally dropout rates at various levels of education.
- 4.17 On a positive note gender parity has been achieved in education in terms of enrolment up to and including higher secondary level. In fact girl's enrolment rate is higher in all levels of secondary education. However Table-4.3 also clearly that enrolments of girls in entire secondary level is much higher than the boys. Women stipend program has made a significant contribution in this area.
- 4.18 In the case of higher education girls' enrolment is lower than that of boys in degree pass, honours and in master's level. In the case of technical and vocational education girls enrolment rate is significantly lower among the girls compare to the boys. This indicates low technical skill development among girls and women.

**Table-4.3**

**Girls and women as beneficiaries: Enrolment Rates (2008)**

Level and Type of Education	Boys		Girls	
	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent
Junior Secondary School	192098	38.8	303637	61.2
Secondary School	2779177	46.9	3150857	53.1
School and College (School section)	187016	47.5	206963	52.5
<b>School Education</b>	<b>3158291</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>3661457</b>	<b>53.7</b>
School and College Education (College section)	67716	48.4	72079	51.6
Higher Secondary College	103759	49.4	106267	50.6
Degree (Pass) College	391815	54.7	323897	45.3
Degree (Honours) College	133884	58.3	95633	41.7
Masters College	337649	60.2	222934	39.8
<b>College Education</b>	<b>1034823</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>820810</b>	<b>44.2</b>

	Boys		Girls	
Dakhil	465539	42.0	643123	58.0
Alim	167431	49.1	173844	50.9
Fazil	193234	58.7	136097	41.3
Kamil	91427	78.2	25416	21.8
<b>Madrasah Education</b>	<b>917631</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>978480</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Polytechnic Institute	70564	92.6	5638	7.4
Technical School and College	27447	86.8	4177	13.2
Commercial College	3713	77.1	1102	22.9
Glass and Ceramic Institute	826	93.0	62	7.0
Graphic Arts Institute	482	88.6	62	11.4
Survey Institute	680	95.2	34	4.8
Technical Training Centre	5130	76.8	1546	23.2
Textile Institute	9027	93.2	656	6.8
Textile Vocational	4893	87.6	695	12.4
Agriculture Training Institute	15970	79.9	4015	20.1
Marine Technology	666	91.2	64	8.8
S.S.C Vocational (Independent)	17627	91.8	1579	8.2
S.S.C Vocational (Attached)	89623	61.7	55745	38.3
H.S.C Vocational/B. Management (Independent)	54940	95.3	2730	4.7
H.S.C Vocational/B. Management (Attached)	44693	60.7	28989	39.3
<b>Technical and Vocational Education</b>	<b>346281</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>107094</b>	<b>23.6</b>

Source: BANBEIS

- 4.19 Both completion and dropout rates indicate that at the lower level of education, the completion rate is high and the dropout rate is low for girls. However a boy/girls comparison indicates that for all levels of education boys completion rate is higher than girls for all levels of education drop out rate is higher for girls compared to boys. This clearly indicates that attention must be given to address the problems causing these disparities

**Table 4.4**

**Girls and Women as Beneficiaries: Completion Rates (2007)**

Level and Type of Education	Both Sex	Boys	Girls
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Secondary Level (School)	37.55	41.71	33.82
Secondary Level (Dakhil)	42.94	50.11	36.31
Higher Secondary Level (College)	78.79	79.33	75.6
Higher Secondary Level (Alim)	79.96	84.18	73.37

**Table 4.5**  
**Girls and Women as Beneficiaries: Drop Out Rate (2007)**

Level and Type of Education	Both Sex	Boys	Girls
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Secondary Level (School)	62.45	58.29	66.18
Secondary Level (Dakhil)	57.06	49.89	63.69
Higher Secondary Level (College)	21.21	20.67	24.4
Higher Secondary Level (Alim)	79.96	84.18	73.37

4.20 Priority activities of the ministry of education for FY11 are indicated below in Table 4.6. Education Ministry has identified 6 areas of spending priority. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 4.6**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Area/Programs	Benefits for Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>1. Improving the quality of Secondary Education:</b> This activity has been given highest priority to ensure the quality of education along with expanding opportunities for education through conducting different studies, surveys on baseline indicators, curriculum development, decentralization of education management including some reforms programs, establishment of new schools, colleges, madrasas in under developed areas and the implementation of female student stipend program. (SESDP)</p>	<p>a) By establishing new schools, colleges and madrasas enrollment of both male and female students will be increased. It is assumed that of these enrollments female students' enrollment will increase by 50 percent.</p> <p>b) Around 2.75 million female students will come under stipend program will increase female enrollment rate, reduce drop-out rate, increase participation in labor market and in economic activities. These will ensure direct impact on Women's development.</p> <p>(c) In secondary education level among all MPO listed teachers 7,719 (20 percent) are women.</p>
<p><b>2. Modernization of existing Technical and Vocational institutions and establishing new ones:</b> It is important to reduce the unemployment problem through transforming the mass population to productive human resources by imparting work oriented technical and vocational education.</p>	<p>a) Almost 4,178 (20 percent) female teachers working in different technical institutions will directly impact women's development.</p> <p>b) About 107,094 (23.62 percent) female students are currently enrolled in different technical institutions. Their entry into technical oriented job markets will enhance their empowerment and development directly.</p> <p>c) Technical, vocational and higher level education will enhance women's dexterity and qualification. By participating in different productive and economic activities women's social status and dignity will be augmented. Women's participation will increase by 5 percent in each year and will finally become 20 percent by 2013 from the current situation.</p>

Priority Spending Area/Programs	Benefits for Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>3. Creating educational and training opportunities in different technologies/trades on the basis of demand:</b> To create a domestic and foreign market driven skilled workforce, education and training be given in emerging trades/technologies by updating existing curriculum</p>	<p>It is assumed that if more education and training opportunities are created 50% of the new enrollment will be for female students. Substantially, if skilled female workforce increases in number their entry in domestic and international job markets will result in women's direct development and empowerment.</p>
<p><b>4. Development of the physical facilities of government and non-government education institutions:</b> Expansion of educational facilities through establishing new buildings, maintenance and renovation of existing schools of different institutions i.e. schools, colleges and madrasas.</p>	<p>If the development of the physical facilities of government and non-government education institutions is expanded through establishing new buildings, maintenance and renovation of existing schools of different institutions (schools, colleges and madrasas) then it is assumed that female enrollment will be increased. Number of female teachers will increase as well.</p>
<p><b>5. Provision of female stipend at secondary and higher secondary levels :</b> Female stipend will increase enrollment rate of women , reduce drop out rate ,and ensure gender equalization</p>	<p>It is assumed that by providing stipends to 2.75 million female students will reduce drop out rate, increase enrollment rate, ensure gender equality and finally will positively impact women's development.</p>
<p><b>6. Building/expanding of the physical infrastructure and strengthening the activities of the of the existing Engineering and Technological Universities/New Engineering and Technological Universities:</b> Priority will be given to reduce unemployment of youth and to create productive human resource by providing more emphasis on profession oriented education</p>	<p>a) It is assumed that if the proposed Faridpur Engineering College, Mymensingh Engineering College etc. is established then female student's enrollment will increase. This will open up opportunities for women in technology oriented job market and will ensure women's development. More jobs for women will also be created in those institutions.</p>

4.21 **d. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Education:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this ministry, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated perspective. In the FY10 it was estimated that 18.29 percent (Taka 1,640.90 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 23.29 percent (Taka 2,302.41 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

4.22 Table-4.7 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation, and Table-7 shows the ten top projects which are estimated to provide the biggest budget share for women related activities. Table-6 demonstrates that 24.91 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Education is estimated to benefit girls and women and 43.45 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top ten

allocation projects about 46.68 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table 4.7**  
**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

<b>Name of Projects</b>	<b>Estimated (Taka in crore)</b>	<b>Share for Women Dev. (%)</b>	<b>Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)</b>
1. Secondary Education Stipend Project	316.02	100.00	316.02
2. Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project	288.28	40.00	115.31
3. Skills Development Project	140.23	30.00	42.07
4. Teaching Quality Improvement in Secondary Education Project	130.00	50.00	65.00
5. Secondary Education Sector Development Project	120.00	50.00	60.00
6. Higher Secondary Female Stipend Project-Phase-4	72.99	100.00	72.99
7. Umbrella Project for Improvement of Education Quality and Infrastructures of the Universities	65.00	25.00	16.25
8. Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project	65.00	25.00	16.25
9. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Reform in Bangladesh	50.00	45.00	22.50
10. Development of Public Universities	50.00	25.00	12.50
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>1,297.52</b>	<b>56.95</b>	<b>738.89</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>1,685.65</b>	<b>50.76</b>	<b>855.55</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>9,885.32</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>2,302.41</b>

Source: Finance Division

## Chapter 5

### Ministry of Environment and Forest

#### Introduction

5.1 Environment and human life are inextricably linked with each other. In fact, the existence of all living being depends upon a balance in the environment and eco-system. The global environment is facing many threats because of various human activities. Industrialisation, population growth and increasing number of automobiles and felling trees are the root causes of today's vulnerability of the global environment resulting in global warming. The adverse impacts of global warming are going to spread along the shoreline of countries like Bangladesh affecting their overall socio-economic conditions. The government is giving special emphasis on environmental issues to achieve a sustainable development.

5.2 In the midst of widespread poverty and natural resource depletion in the country, the government strives to produce a proper mix of pro-environment and pro-development policies. It is important to note that the challenges to attaining environmental sustainability (MDG Goal 7) are difficult to overcome. These challenges are in the forms of water and air pollution, land degradation, extreme degradation of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, unsustainable agricultural practices and unplanned urban growth. There is the further challenge of overcoming weak environmental governance. Climate change has compounded problems of environmental degradation and has led to serious deterioration of ecosystems, adding yet another dimension to poverty.

5.3 In Bangladesh frequencies of human made hazards are also on the increase. The human made environmental problems are also causes serious deterioration in the eco-system. Some of these are

- soil deterioration and degradation due to reckless overuse of agro-chemicals like fertilizers and pesticide
- unplanned and overuse of land
- encroachment of forest because of expansion of agriculture and settlements activities
- water pollution due unrestricted disposal of untreated wastes
- high level of arsenic contamination in the ground water
- diversion of upstream water in the dry season by India
- air pollution mainly because of vehicular and industrial emission
- depletion of bio-diversity because of the overuse of water bodies and other natural common areas

5.4 In recent years Bangladesh has made significant progress and development in Environment and Forest. However, there is much more progress to be made in area of environment, forest and climate change. The present government has undertaken integrated policy and plan to protect the country from environmental pollution, global warming and protect the water resources as per pledges made in the election manifesto which is also reflected in the “vision 2021” paper.

5.5 The forest management system also plays an important role in the development of physical, socio-economic development, maintenance of environmental balance and in the development of a sustainable land based production system. Forests are limited to 14 percent of the total land area in Bangladesh. In 1992-93, the country had a forest cover of only 1.89 million ha. Since early 1974, due to the conversion of forests into agricultural land and rapid urbanization, forests have declined markedly. Mangroves account for nearly half of the total forest cover. Timber, firewood, Golpata, bamboo, sun-grass, honey, wax, cane are derived from the forest. The present government has also taken up plan to attain self-sufficiency in forest resources and maintain ecological balance.

## **2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry of Environment and Forest**

5.6 The Ministry of Environment and Forest has prepared National Environment Policy and its implementation programme in 1992 with the overall objective of protecting the environment with a view to achieving a sustainable development through environment-friendly use of natural resources. The government has taken the following initiatives regarding policy to address environmental problems:

- adoption of National Land policy in 2001
- National Water policy
- Control of Air, Brick Kilns, Industrial and Noise pollution
- Conservation of Ecology and Bio-diversity
- NGO activities for conservation of Environment

5.7 The current national Forestry Policy also covers the areas-

- 20% land area will brought under afforestation programmes by 2015
- Bio-diversity of the existing degraded forests will be enriched by conserving remaining natural habitats of birds and animal
- Agriculture sector will be strengthen by land and water resources
- Various international efforts and government ratified agreements relating global warming, desertification, control of trade in wild birds and animals will be implemented

- Illegal occupation of the forest lands, free felling and hunting of wild animals will be prevented with the cooperation local people.

5.8 With the passage of time, as the global environmental situation is changing more new environmental situation is also changing for Bangladesh, particularly because of its geographical position. Old and recent issues and concerns have already emerged in Environment and Forest sector. The ministry has taken necessary steps towards revising and updating the earlier policies to make it more relevant and appropriate to the present environmental realities.

5.9 The National Plan for Environment and Forest identified the following specific areas of women:

- The government will encourage participation of the rural poor women in planting trees, prevention of tree cutting and agri-business activities so that they can improve their economic well-being
- Ensure women's equal access to inputs like fertiliser, credit, education & training, information, ownership of social forest and its profit sharing etc.)
- Encourage women's participation in various extension programmes like training, rally and workshop
- Provide credit support to women as entrepreneur in this sector.

5.10 In terms of the environment and pollution women are playing the role in further degradation and at the same time they are also victim of environmental degradation and pollution. Through wrong domestic or household waste disposal women add to pollution of the environment. They collect firewood for cooking and contribute to over utilization of common wood lands. Poor women particularly in the rural areas depend on resources which are extracted from the common natural water-bodies and they also tend to over extract. On the other hand depletion of natural common resources makes poor women more vulnerable, which add more misery to their lives.

5.11 Women use the forest products for food, fuel as well as for handicrafts. Women in rural Bangladesh are responsible for obtaining the household fuel supply. They collect firewood from the forests. A traditional role of Bangladeshi women is collecting dung for fuel from the forests where cattle graze. Cow dung is the largest source (6.6 million ton or 26% in 1992-93) of traditional fuels in the unorganized sector (BBS, 1995). Women also have a major role in homestead forestry. Women and children are also often victim of indoor air pollution caused by use of firewood and also dry cow dung.

5.12 Keeping women's perspectives in mind The Ministry of Environment and Forest has been assigned distinct programmes in their priority activities.

- **Face the adverse effects of climate changes:** Because of climate change water and agriculture will be worst affected. Consequently, women will be worst hit. Adaptation programme needs to address specific problems that women are going to face. In the climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes women are included in the training programmes.
- **Development and conservation of Bio-diversity of plants and animal:** In the existing bio-diversity plan there is a provision that of about 50 percent of the local extremely poor and/or destitute women must participation in community associations involved in maintaining. There is also provision for 30 percent female leadership in the committees involved in the preparation of local plans. These provisions will create opportunities to increase the income of these poor women and will also facilitate their social empowerment.
- **Conservation of existing forest and creation new forest:** Programs are being taken to encourage women's participation in awareness building and training activities particularly for those who are involved in social forestry, and also the planting of seedlings in homesteads. Women are going to be targeted in participating in distribution of seed activities and these will directly enable women to become involved in income generating activities.
- **Participation of the people in the common properties and increase of forest resources:** This involves both the creation and collection of forest resources in a sustainable way. This also involves creating awareness and ensuring participation of the women in tree plantation. Women benefits by profit share among those who involved as beneficiaries.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry of Environment and Forest**

5.13 In order to assess how successful the activities of the ministry are in addressing women's advancement and rights issues let us look at the following in the Ministry of Environment and Forest:<sup>1</sup>

- (a) Women in decision making in the Ministry of Environment and Forest;
- (b) Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Environment and Forest;
- (c) Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

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<sup>1</sup> Women as service provider has not been discussed because of lack of information

5.14 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Environment and Forest:** In the Environment and Forest who is making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-5.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Environment and Forest across its various departments and agencies. Women's participation in providing Environment and Forest service has increased but still is rather low. In 2010 only 6.0 percent of total number of officials employed in the Ministry of Environment and Forest is women and an overwhelming 94.0 percent is male. This was in fact slightly better than the previous year.

5.15 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 14.0 percent are women, which have decreased from 23.5 percent in year 2009. In the forestry subsector Bangladesh National Herbarium shows that women's participation is relatively higher (41.7 percent women) than other agencies. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the education sector as a whole.

**Table 5.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	86.0	14.0	76.5	23.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Forestry</b>								
Department of Forest	80.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	86.4	13.6	85.3	14.7
Regional Offices	98.7	1.3	95.4	4.6	98.8	1.2	98.8	1.2
Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	83.1	16.9	83.1	16.9	95.2	4.8	95.4	4.6
Bangladesh National Herbarium	58.3	41.7	57.1	42.9	87.5	12.5	87.5	12.5
<b>Environment</b>								
Department of Environment	94.3	5.7	93.9	6.1	86.9	13.1	87.3	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>

5.16 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Environment and Forest:** The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the in the area of **environment and forest**. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Agriculture ministry, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However Ministry of Environment and Forest has identified 5 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the Environment and Forest for FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 5.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 5.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority spending sector/programmes	Impact on women's development (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>1. Combating the adverse effect of climate change:</b></p> <p>Bangladesh is one of the countries most affected with the adverse effect of climate change. Increasing the people's awareness of the problems associated with climate change and adaptation to the changing situation are considered critically important to combat the situation. For this reason, this sector has been given the utmost priority.</p>	<p>Under training and awareness raising programme, 8 TV spots will be established and 512 women will be given training. The programme will create opportunities of income generating activities for the participants. Women will be involved in the implementation of CDM projects which are targeted to reduce the emission of carbon/methane gas from biological waste. Climate change will not only affect the agriculture and water bodies but also women's health and their livelihoods. Projects undertaken for pharmaceuticals industries will indirectly protect women's health and raise their awareness.</p>
<p><b>2. Improvement and preservation of biodiversity:</b></p> <p>Biodiversity is being affected through over population, climate change and livelihoods. Under this sector,, activities/projects considered important include: to increase and develop the protected endangered botanical and animal species, improve ecology and environment, survey and collect information on wild species, encourage ecotourism, balance of food-chain, ensure co-existence of different animal species and create alternative food sourcing.</p>	<p>Under Integrated Protected Area Co-management Project, 50% of the project beneficiaries will be selected from destitute women and given opportunity in participatory biodiversity preservation activities as well as 30% women's representation will be ensured in local committee for project planning. This will help increase their income, grow social awareness and promote empowerment.</p>
<p><b>3. Control of pollution:</b></p> <p>Implementation of Environment Protection Act 1995 will require implementation of projects on controlling environment pollution, improvement of waste management etc. Considering the importance of programme, this sector has been identified as a priority area.</p>	<p>No direct impact on women development. But the mitigation of environment pollution will have positive impact on women's reproductive and child's health. Reduction of the emission of toxic gases from vehicles and chimneys of brick field will promote environment and improve women's general reproductive health.</p>
<p><b>4. Preservation of existing forest and creation of new forest.</b></p> <p>Project/activities to be carried out</p>	<p>During 2010-2011 FY, 17000 hector block and 6128 kilometer stripe forest will be created. The program will create employment of 36, 47,100</p>

Priority spending sector/programmes	Impact on women's development (Direct and Indirect)
under this sector will reduce soil erosion, develop soil health, increase the longevity of newly created Char, protect biodiversity, increase forest area, reduce poverty and increase oxygen in the air.	people. In this programme, 30% of women's participation will be ensured. Women will be economically benefited from their participation in the afforestation programme. Women participation will also be encouraged in social afforestation and training programme. This will promote women's income and their empowerment.
<p><b>5. People's participation in management and maintenance of public properties and promotion of forest resources:</b></p> <p>This sector is given priority for creating sustainable forest resources and the sustainable extraction, increasing people's awareness and participation in plantation and distribution of dividend to the project beneficiaries.</p>	In co-management project, of the total participants, 30% will be from poor destitute women. This will create their awareness and make them self-reliant. This will promote women's participation in management of public resources and indirectly promote their empowerment.

5.17 **c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Ministry of Environment and Forest:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 35.72 percent (Taka 304.90 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 44.22 percent (Taka 529.90 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

5.18 Table-5.3 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. Table demonstrates that 44.22 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Environment and Forest is estimated to benefit girls and women and 44.22 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top ten allocation projects about 55.00 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-5.3**

**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Clean Air and Sustainable Environment (DCC Component)	60.14	50.00	30.07
2. Clean Air and Sustainable Environment (DoE)	22.00	90.00	19.80

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
Component)			
3. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Safari Park, Gazipur	20.00	30.00	6.00
4. Clean Air and Sustainable Environment (DTCEB Component)	18.08	50.00	9.04
5. Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh	11.77	30.00	3.53
6. Supporting the Implementation of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	10.00	50.00	5.00
7. Poverty Alleviation through Social Forestry	9.42	80.00	7.54
8. Afforestation of Naked Hills of Chittagong North Forest Division (2nd Phase)	8.24	90.00	7.42
9. Phase out of the CFC consumption in the Manufacture of Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) in Bangladesh	6.15	10.00	0.62
10. Bangladesh Environmental Institutional Strengthening Project	4.84	100.00	4.84
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>170.64</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>93.85</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>242.52</b>	<b>58.39</b>	<b>141.61</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>1,198.46</b>	<b>44.22</b>	<b>529.90</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Chapter 6

### Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources

#### Introduction

- 6.1 In recent years, the Fisheries and Livestock sector has been playing an increasingly important role in the economy development efforts of Bangladesh. These are labour-incentive and quick-yielding sectors, which can make substantial contribution in augmenting growth and alleviating poverty. In FY 2008-09 the estimated share of the fishery sub-sector in GDP at constant prices is 3.3 percent and live stock sub-sector is 2.73 percent. Though the share of the fisheries and livestock sector in GDP is small, but it has immense contributions in meeting the daily protein requirements, cultivations, productions and exports.
- 6.2 The Government is providing various incentives to this sector like offerings infrastructure, credit and research and extension facilities. Different NGOs are also undertaking programs to motivate and train concern farmers and thereby raise production in these activities. Hatcheries are being setup through private initiatives. In livestock, improvement of the genetic quality of existing stock is currently carried out through establishment of breeding stations and cattle raising units and wide net work of artificial insemination services and fodder cultivation. With the help of above mentioned initiatives, the present Government is committed to take necessary steps to achieve self sufficiency in fish, milk chicken and livestock production with a view to meet protein demand to the nation.
- 6.3 The Government's strategy is to harness the full potentials of the sub-sector through creating an enabling environment, opening up opportunities, and reducing risk and vulnerability. The private sector will remain the main actor, while the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI) will play supportive roles. The Government budgetary provision for the livestock sub-sector will be increased to ensure significant development in this sub-sector, and increased provision of trained manpower will be linked to expanded nationwide outfit of DLS. The Government has approved the National Livestock Policy which identifies ten critical policy areas. These areas are development of (i) dairy and meat production, (ii) poultry, (iii) veterinary services and animal health, (iv) feeds and animal management, (v) breeds, (vi) hides and skins, (vii) marketing of livestock products, (viii) international trade management in these activities, (ix) ensure access to credit and insurance and (x) institutional research and extension. The various activities that government is trying to achieve are as follows:-
- Cost-effective quality feed supply: Different brand off poultry feeds are available in the market with differing qualities and prices. High quality, balanced and cost-effective feeds would be channelised for future expansion in this venture.
  - Extension, support and close supervised services: Human resource development initiatives would be adopted through strengthening of

research, extension, training services to ensure exclusive monitoring and supervision and continuous technical support at village level.

- Women employment in livestock: Creation of women's employment opportunities through income generation activities like homestead livestock farming would reduce poverty and women empowerment would be accelerated. New venture of research and development activities aiming at women in development (WID) would be encouraged.

## 2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources

- 6.4 Women in Bangladesh have diversified roles in fisheries, with substantial participation in small-scale fisheries. In Barisal and Rajshahi districts, women catch fish. They, to a large extent, carry out the drying, curing, and marketing of fish as hawkers, stall keepers in permanent market places and weekly bazaars. The majority of the employees in shrimp processing plants in Chittagong and Khulna are women. Women are also predominantly involved in net-making, the main income generating occupation in many families, and freshwater fish farming. Women have traditionally participated primarily as family labour in preparing fish nets and, in some areas, in fish processing. In some NGOs and government programmes, women from landless households cultivate fish individually or jointly in leased ponds, either within or near the homestead.
- 6.5 Livestock is an important component of the farming systems in Bangladesh, and cattle, goat and poultry are the most commonly reared animals. Cattle are raised mostly for draft power. Goats and poultry are raised primarily as a source of cash income. In Bangladesh, women are in general responsible for livestock and poultry rearing. Poultry rearing is a traditional activity performed by women for income generation. Feeding livestock, cleaning sheds, securing them properly for the night, and health care are the activities performed by women. Men are involved in the heavy work with the animals such as taking them out of the compound. Owing to their crucial role in livestock care, women are generally consulted while buying and selling the livestock. Women take care of the farmyard manure collection thus reducing recycling, which has important consequences for soil fertility.
- 6.6 The production of fish, milk, meat (beef, mutton and chicken) and egg have been on the increase over the past several years. The involvement of women in this sector is very important as they can play an important role in these activities. The programmes like beef fattening, goat rearing, fish production and processing, poultry, establishment and management of poultry, dairy, and fish production business are conducted largely by women in recent years. This is possible due to extensive training and capital support from the government to encourage women's interest and improve skills. Therefore the government plans to make appropriate provisions in this sector related to income-generating activities and human resources development in the upcoming years.

6.7 A national fisheries policy has been adopted in 1998 to make the aquaculture and fisheries management activities environment friendly and sustainable. The policy has been formulated aiming at the primary objective of increasing fish production through optimum utilization of the available resources. Employment generation and poverty alleviation have also been given importance in fisheries policy.

6.8 The existing National Livestock Policy was adopted in 2005. There are two distinctive objectives

- Supplies of adequate livestock and livestock products for human consumption
- Supply of animal power animal wastes for crop production and product processing

Some recent issues and concerns have already emerged in Fisheries and Livestock sector. The ministry has taken necessary steps on the revision and updating the earlier policies to make it relevant to the present context.

6.9 In the budget and related plan document, the main objectives and goals of the women are as follows:-

- The government will encourage participation of the rural poor women in production of fish and livestock's particularly in agro-processing and agri-business activities so that they can improve their economic well-being;
- Ensure women's equal access to Fisheries and Livestock sector inputs (eg. fodder seed, fertiliser, credit, education & training, information etc.)
- Encourage women's participation in various extension programmes like training, farmers' rally and workshop.
- Provide credit support to women for fisheries and livestock activities such as rearing cows, goats, sheep and buffalo, poultry firm, beef fattening, fish processing and small scale agro-processing, storage and preservation; etc.

6.10 The government has undertaken various measures to improve fish and livestock production involving women in this sector. Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Resources has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- **Increase productivity and employment generation in the fisheries sector:** Women are taking lease of Government land, canal, beel (marsh water bodies) and ponds through NGOs and establishment of fisheries nurseries in groups. This is expected to enable about 10 lakh of women to participate in income generating activities in fish resources management and processing factories.
- **Increase the productivity in the livestock sector:** Milk and meat production will increase through the development of varieties and the national demand for protein will improve through transfer of technology. Department of Livestock will provide training to the farmer (of which 50

percent are expected to be women) in better livestock management. Participation of the women will increase their involvement in economic activities and elevate their social status including empowerment

- **Development of farm management:** Government will make effort to create female entrepreneurs and the income of women will increase.
- **Development of species of livestock and increase of the productivity:** Government effort in these areas will create opportunities for employment and increase income involving women in production level.
- **Quality control and proper management of fish and fish products:** Women are involved at all stages of production, supply, processing and marketing of shrimp and frozen food. Most of the workers at the fish processing industries in the county are women. By promoting activities to ensure the quality of fish and fish products in both the domestic and international markets, the women involved with these activities will benefit.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources**

6.11 A large proportion of women are directly and indirectly involved in the fishery and animal resources activities. Therefore, many of the activities of this ministry are pro-women oriented. To better understand women's status in this ministry we will look at three broad issues. In order to assess how successful the activities of the ministry are in addressing women's advancement and rights issues let us look at the following in the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources<sup>1</sup>

- a. Women in decision making in the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources;
- b. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources;
- c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources

6.12 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources:** Activities of this ministry can be pro-women and pro-poor. However, that may be influenced by the fact who are making decisions in the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources about policies, programmes and projects? Table-6.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry Fishery and Animal Resources across its various departments and agencies. In 2010 only 5.9 percent of total number of officials employed in fishery and animal resources ministry are women and an overwhelming 94.1 percent are male.

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<sup>1</sup> Women as service provider has not been discussed because of lack of relevant information

- 4.13 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 18.0 percent are women, which have increased from 14.0 percent in year 2009. In the Veterinary Education and research shows that women's participation is relatively higher than other agencies. In this agency about 25.2 percent of the officers are women. In case of the Zoological survey of Bangladesh and in Zoos 100 percent of the officials are male. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the education sector as a whole so that women's perspectives are more reflected in the activities of this ministry.

**Table 6.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	82.0	18.0	86.0	14.0	81.1	18.9	76.5	23.5
<b>Fisheries</b>								
Department of Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisheries Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upazilla Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Office	80.0	20.0	-	-	100.0	0.0	-	-
<b>Veterinary and Livestock</b>								
Department of Livestock	86.5	13.5	87.7	12.3	90.6	9.4	91.5	8.5
Divisional Offices	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	88.2	11.8	87.1	12.9
District Offices	92.4	7.6	96.7	3.3	95.9	4.1	95.1	4.9
Upazilla Offices	98.8	1.2	97.1	2.9	97.9	2.1	97.5	2.5
Veterinary Education and Research	74.8	25.2	76.5	23.5	89.3	10.7	88.3	11.7
Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	94.4	5.6	92.6	7.4	96.9	3.1	98.2	1.8
Government Dairy Farms	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	98.6	1.4	98.6	1.4
Government Poultry Farms	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2	95.7	4.3	95.7	4.3
Zoological Survey of Bangladesh	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
Zoos	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	97.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Source: Finance Division

- 6.14 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Fishery and Animal Resources:** The government provides various kinds of supports to ensure efficient service delivery and support system for development of fishery and animal recourses sector. From a gender perspective it is an important question to ask who benefits from these service deliveries and support activities. For Ministry of Fishery and Animal Resources, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, Ministry of Fishery and Animal Resources has identified 6 areas with highest spending priorities. In table 6.2

priority areas of activities are identified and analysis is also indicating how these activities are expected to benefit women directly and indirectly.

**Table 6.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women' Advancement**

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women development (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>1. Enhance productivity of Fisheries resources and generate employment opportunities:</b></p> <p>It might be possible to reduce the deficiency of animal protein, increase export earnings, generate employment opportunities and improve socio-economic conditions of the fishers and fish farmers through restoration of fish habitats, establishment of fish sanctuaries, community based fisheries management in the flood plains and stocking of fingerlings. For this reason, this particular sector has been given top priority.</p>	<p>There is a wide scope of women participation in fisheries resources development activities. Participation of women in the income generating activities like- aquaculture production will be given priority. As a result, women employment opportunity will increase remarkably.</p> <p>There is a scope of involvement of about 10 lac women in the income generating activities, like- community based nursery and fisheries management in the khas land, khal-beel, pond and other water bodies by taking lease from the government.</p> <p>The steps to involve women in the whole supply chain process of shrimp and fish, including shrimp/fish processing and marketing is continuing. Nearly 60 to 80 percent of the workers in the shrimp/fish processing factories are women. The socio-economic improvement of these women will be possible through ensuring the quality of fish and fishery product in the domestic as well as international markets.</p>
<p><b>2. Increases in productivity in Livestock:</b></p> <p>Technology transfer and breed up gradation will increase milk, meat production and fulfill the protein requirements. For this reason, this particular sector has been given 2<sup>nd</sup> priority.</p>	<p>It has direct impact on women development. Women were involved in cattle, goat, sheep and buffalo rearing since long time. 3 lac farmers will be trained on livestock rearing during 2011-2012 fiscal year. It is expected that among them 50 percent farmers (1.5 lac) will be women. Thus, women empowerment with social status and involvement in economic activities will be increased.</p>
<p><b>3. Development of Farm management system:</b></p> <p>It is very important to fulfill the demand of animal protein through development of government &amp; non-government livestock and poultry farms with a view of private entrepreneurship development for processing &amp; marketing of Livestock and poultry product and by-product. For this reason, this spending area is prioritized.</p>	<p>It has direct impact on women development. About 35 thousand farmers will be trained on duck-poultry rearing within the year of 2011-2012; among them 50 percent farmers (17 thousand) will be women. Thus women empowerment, education, training, government support, better services &amp; social status for women will be ensured.</p>

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women development (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>4. Breed up-gradation and productivity increase in Livestock:</b> Artificial insemination (AI) extension service, embryo transfer, breed up-gradation for breeding bull development, improvement of livestock nutrition, farm management system are taken with a view to increase productivity of livestock and development of upgrade breed of animal. For this reason, this spending area is prioritized.</p>	<p>This activity has an indirect impact on women development. More women participant will be ensured in training programs which will develop women entrepreneurship and thus it will increase income of women.</p>
<p><b>5. Implementation of fish act, Jatka protection program and alternative income generating activities (AIGAs) for the Jatka fishers:</b> Implementing these activities, hilsa production will be increased significantly in the country; it will protect the indigenous fishes and stop the catch of brood fishes and at the same time increase the fish production in the open water-bodies. As a result it will meet up the domestic demand for fish as well as play important role in export earnings. For this reason this sector has given priority.</p>	<p>Though it has no direct impact on women development but indirect impact would be considerable. Women will also enjoy some portion of incremental animal protein intake, which will meet up their nutritional demand.</p>
<p><b>6. Quality control and proper management of fish and fish products:</b> Quality control of fish and fish products and proper management will ensure the domestic demand of the buyers and production of safe fish products. It will increase the demand of fish products in the international markets.</p>	<p>Impact on women and be considerable. A lot of women working in fishery activities will benefit from better management and quality control initiatives. This is expected to increase women's employment in this activity.</p>

- 6.15 **c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 31.51 percent (Taka 228.80 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 32.61 percent (Taka 280.89 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.
- 6.16 Table 6.3 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. It demonstrates that 32.61 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Education is estimated to benefit girls and women and 57.47 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and

women. From the top ten allocation projects about 66.55 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-6.3**  
**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Avian Influenza Preparedness and Response Project (AIPRP)	40.00	70.00	28.00
2. National Agricultural Technology Project (DLS Component)	30.00	70.00	21.00
3. Greater Faridpur Fisheries Development Project	25.00	50.00	12.50
4. Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Project (Noakhali Component)	20.40	70.00	14.28
5. Establishment of Jhinedah Government Veterinary College Project	20.00	70.00	14.00
6. National Agriculture Technology Project	19.04	70.00	13.33
7. Regional Fisheries & Livestock Development Project (Barisal Component)	18.50	70.00	12.95
8. Modernization of Vaccine Production Technology and Extension of Laboratories Project	17.00	70.00	11.90
9. Second Participatory Livestock Development Project	12.89	70.00	9.02
10. Westland Biodiversity Rehabilitation	12.06	50.00	6.03
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>214.89</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>143.01</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>373.46</b>	<b>57.47</b>	<b>214.64</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>861.48</b>	<b>32.61</b>	<b>280.89</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## **Chapter 7**

### **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

#### **Introduction**

- 7.1 Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and merely not an absence of disease or infirmity. Health is universally regarded as an important index of human development. Ill health causes and contributes to poverty by destroying livelihoods, reducing workers productivity, lowering educational achievements and limiting opportunities. It is both a cause and consequence of poverty: sick people are more likely to become poor and poor are more vulnerable to disease and disability. Population is also the most basic parameter of health. Increase or decrease of population size and change in the age composition has direct bearing on socio-economic development.
- 7.2 The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh ensured that "Health is the basic right of every citizen of the Republic," as health is fundamental to human development. Since independence, the government has been pursuing a policy of health development that ensures provision of basic services to the entire population, particularly to the under-served population in rural areas and there has been a substantial improvement in the health status of the people. Life expectancy at birth has increased to 64.9 (2002), CDR has declined to 5.9 (2003), and TFR reduced from 6.34 (1975) to 3.0 (2004). The IMR was around 53 (2002). Despite these improvements, much remains still to be done. Mortalities rates, especially infant and maternal mortality, continue to be unacceptably high. The quality of life of the general population is still very low. Low calorie intake continues to result in malnutrition, particularly in women and children. Diarrhoeal disease continues to be a major killer. Communicable and poverty-related diseases that are preventable still dominate the top ten causes of morbidity.
- 7.3 Information on health care options and services is not well disseminated to women. Family planning and reproductive health services are targeted in a manner that assumes that women are marrying at the minimum legal marriage age of 18. However, the legal marriage age is weakly enforced and hence services do not reach adolescent girls who become mothers before they are 18 years. Moreover, there is lack of trained birth attendants. The lack of efficient service delivery results in high maternal mortality rates and high level of malnutrition among girls and women. Due to imbalance in responsibility for contraception, women have to bear the onerous burden of family planning, which injures women's health. Sex workers are becoming victims of HIV and AIDS and also becoming instrument of spreading the disease.
- 7.4 At the household level women and girls suffer from lack of access to sufficient food, appropriate household food distribution, proper utilization of food etc. Gender imbalances exist in health sector employment and seniority. Conditions of service do not take account of particular family responsibilities and women's special needs during pregnancy and breast-feeding. There is

poor physical working conditions and insecurity in rural postings in some health facilities. Moreover, absence of reflection of the needs of priority populations of HNPSP in Present Drug Policy; poor identification and utilization of gender disaggregated data; poor co-ordination and accountability across the sector; difficulties in procurement and distribution of essential drugs and equipments also affects women's access to health care.

## **2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

7.5 National health policy has been updated by the present government and yet to approval of the authority. As per the current Government's election manifesto out of 13,500 community clinics 10,723 have already been started its full operation. Maternal health voucher scheme has been installed in 35 Upazillas to provide health services to the poor, destitute and complex pregnant women at Upazilla level. A comprehensive Long Term Human Resource Master Plan (2010-2040) has been taken to increase efficiency at all levels of officers and staffs within all departments and agencies under the Ministry.

7.6 The main medium term strategies of this ministry that affect women are:

- *Improvement of mother and child health:* Maternal health services and the maternal health voucher scheme will result in improvements in women's health status especially for pregnant women and nutritional status of women those who are providing breast-feeding. As these activities are targeted for women, it will improve the women health also.
- *Population control and Improvement of reproductive health:* Family planning services, the supply of necessary contraceptives and drugs, home visits from field workers, and reproductive health care services will improve the health of women and adolescent girls. Through these activities awareness of timely pregnancy will be developed among poor females. Working girls and ladies will be more involved in economic activities. In addition, safer pregnancies will be ensured.
- *Provision of general health care services and improvement of health care services:* Improvement and expansion of general health services will increase the scope for rural women to access primary health care, nutrition and population control related services which will facilitate women's development. The health risks of females will be reduced and their involvement in income generating activities will be increased. Providing preference to aged women in accessing health related activities and taking activities to improve aged women's health, their health-safety will be protected.
- *Provision of specialized health care services:* The provision and expansion of a variety of specialised health care services will further enhance the opportunities for women to access health care.
- *Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases:* Opportunities for women for the control of communicable and other diseases will be increased and it will reduce health risks and possible

damage. Females will benefit comparatively more as they are more vulnerable to being affected by these diseases

- *Ensure nutrition status and safety of food:* Women will be better protected from malnutrition through the nutrition programme and as a result will be able to participate more in economic activities. As a result, both their working capacity and income will be increased. Safe and quality food will help to ensure women's health. They will be able to be involved in economic activities. More women and female children will benefit from the programme.
- *Increase the efficiency of the drug sector:* Efficiency in the drug sector will ensure the supply of quality drugs and reduce the problem of access to medicine for the masses including women. Quality drugs will help to improve women's health quickly, and as a result health risks will be reduced. Healthy women will be able to earn more.
- *Increase health awareness among the common people:* Reproductive health related programmes will reduce the mortality risk of women and adolescent girls. Awareness will secure the health of females and adolescent girls. As a result healthy women will be able to earn more and will enjoy greater social status and power.
- *Develop and promote alternative medical care:* Women will be able to access locally available alternative medical facilities at a lower cost. This will reduce health risks and build income generating women in the community.
- *Develop medical waste management:* A healthy environment is women friendly. A comfortable environment will enable women to remain healthy and will increase their participation in income generating activities.
- *Develop of manpower in the health sector:* Improved quality of health service through trained manpower will enable easy access to medical care for women. As a result they will suffer less and will get cured more quickly.

7.7 The government has undertaken various measures to improve health service involving women in this sector. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- **Provide Health and Family planning services to the poor rural people through community clinics and Union health and Family Welfare Centres:** To ensure the participation of the community in the provision of general health care services, nutrition and family planning activities at the grass-root level, existing community clinics will be revived and new community clinics will be constructed.
- **Conducting Family Planning Activities in order to improve Population Control and Reproductive Health Care:** One of the important targets of the Government is to control of population and

reduce child mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, TFR through family planning activities and keep population growth rate at an optimum level by using contraceptives. In order to develop the country, it is one of the important preconditions to control population and improve reproductive health and also important to implement the Government's development activities.

- **Hospital-based Health Care Service:** Further expansion of infrastructure and placement of required personnel of hospitals at the District and Upazila level will be made and by doing so an opportunity to access medical care services will be ensured for all classes of people of this locality. Better treatment will be provided through the development of a referral system. All classes of people will receive improved medical care through the introduction of the above services.
- **Specialised Health Care Service:** Specialised health care services will be expanded further for the benefit of the general public to provide modern health care facilities against complex and acute diseases through general and referral system. As a result people of these areas will receive specialised medical services like developed countries with reasonable costs. By doing this, people will get relief from physical, mental and financial losses and country will be able to save its hard-earn foreign currencies.
- **Medical Education and research programme:** A well trained and coordinated health workforce will be developed through appointment, education and training of doctors, nurses, paramedics and other relevant personnel. Improved health care service provision is depends on a trained workforce.
- **Production of quality medicine and export enhancement:** The drug policy will be revised to produce international standard drugs, to supply essential drugs to the people at a reasonable cost and to increases export. To achieve self sufficiency in this sector and to increase export of drugs after meeting country's demand are main target of the Government.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

7.8 In order to assess how successful the activities of the ministry are in addressing women's advancement and rights issues let us look at the following issues in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- b. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- 7.9 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** Women's health issues to be addressed effectively it is important to include women's health needs and perspectives must be included in health sector's activities. In the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who is making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-7.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Education across its various departments and agencies. Even with pro-women policies in general in the health sector one sees that women's participation in the top is rather low. In 2010 only 21.1 percent of total number of officials employed in health sector is women and 78.9 percent is male.

**Table 7.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	87.0	13.0	84.2	15.8	87.3	12.7	92.3	7.7
<b>Health</b>								
Department of Health services	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1
Divisional Establishments	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8
Civil Surgeons Office	91.3	8.7	91.3	8.7	96.1	3.9	96.1	3.9
Upazilla Health Offices	90.7	9.3	90.7	9.3	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Directorate of Drug Administration	92.9	7.1	91.8	8.2	93.9	6.1	89.7	10.3
Directorate of Nursing	7.9	92.1	7.9	92.1	84.7	15.3	84.7	15.3
<b>Medical Education</b>								
Medical Colleges	72.2	27.8	74.7	25.3	80.5	19.5	80.3	19.7
Paramedical Institutes	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	83.8	16.3	83.8	16.3
Medical Assistant Training Schools	90.2	9.8	90.2	9.8	86.1	13.9	82.4	17.6
Directorate of Nursing	36.8	63.2	36.8	63.2	83.7	16.3	83.7	16.3
Dental Colleges	64.1	35.9	61.4	38.6	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7
College of Nursing	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5
Sylhet Ayurved and Tibbia College	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	90.9	9.1	90.0	10.0
Govt. Unany and Ayurvedic Degree College and Hospital	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3
Govt. Homeopathy Degree College and Hospital, Dhaka	74.5	25.5	74.5	25.5	62.6	37.4	62.6	37.4
Centre for Medical Education	61.5	38.5	61.5	38.5	81.0	19.0	81.0	19.0
<b>Hospitals</b>								
Medical College Hospitals	73.4	26.6	78.8	21.2	50.2	49.8	52.6	47.4
District Hospitals	83.6	16.4	83.6	16.4	42.7	57.3	42.7	57.3
Other District Hospitals	78.4	21.6	84.3	15.7	49.2	50.8	48.3	51.7
Upazilla Health Complex and Sub Centres	86.1	13.9	87.7	12.3	72.8	27.2	72.6	27.4
Dental College Hospitals	65.0	35.0	68.4	31.6	67.0	33.0	68.2	31.8
<b>Specialised Hospitals and Institutions</b>								
Specialised Hospitals and Institutions	76.0	24.0	78.3	21.7	56.3	43.7	57.7	42.3
<b>Public Health</b>								
Epidemic Disease Control Centre	56.3	43.8	61.1	38.9	77.3	22.7	75.8	24.2
<b>Clinics, Health Centres and Other Facilities</b>								
TB Centres	77.4	22.6	77.4	22.6	78.5	21.5	78.5	21.5
School Health Centres	77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7	78.6	21.4	78.6	21.4
Other Facilities	49.2	50.8	50.8	49.2	71.5	28.5	72.0	28.0

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Family Welfare and Family Planning</b>								
Department of Family Planning	79.6	20.4	82.4	17.6	82.5	17.5	83.3	16.7
Divisional Offices	83.3	16.7	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
District Offices	80.6	19.4	70.9	29.1	74.5	25.5	83.2	16.8
Upazilla Offices	56.2	43.8	59.0	41.0	25.0	75.0	25.2	74.8
Hospitals and Dispensaries	38.7	61.3	47.1	52.9	17.6	82.4	19.6	80.4
Other Family Welfare Facilities	50.0	50.0	41.2	58.8	66.7	33.3	67.8	32.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

7.10 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 13.0 percent are women, which have decreased from 15.8 percent in year 2009. In the college of Nursing shows that women's participation is 100 percent. It is clear from the table above that in some of the agencies women's participation in decision making is relatively high. Some of these are College of Nursing in medical education (100 percent women); Directorate of Nursing (92.1 percent women) in Health Department; Upazilla Offices (43.8 percent women), Hospitals and Dispensaries (61.3 percent women) and Other Family Welfare Facilities (50.0 percent women) in Family in Welfare and Family Planning Department women participation is high relative to male counterparts. It shows that participations of women in some of the health sub-sectors are relatively high.

7.11 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the in the area of Health and Family Welfare. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Health and Family Welfare ministry, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified 6 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 7.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 7.2**

**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement
<p><b>1. Provide Health and Family Planning services to the poor rural people through Community Clinics and Union Health and Family Welfare Centres:</b></p> <p>To ensure the participation of the community in the provision of general health care services, nutrition and</p>	<p>Women are the main beneficiaries of the services provided by the community clinics and union health &amp; family welfare centres. Roughly 29 million women are on the demand side of health nutrition and family welfare services provided by the revitalized 9,525 community clinics. New construction and renovation of</p>

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement
<p>family planning activities at the grassroots level, existing community clinics will be revived and new community clinics will be constructed. To ensure the health, nutrition and family welfare services to the rural people, especially to the poor masses this sector has been given highest priority.</p>	<p>community clinics will create job facilities among the poor female construction workers. In recruitment of Health Assistant and Health Care Provider, women will be given top priority. Therefore, in community levels female work-force group will be formed and women's participant in social activities will be increased.</p> <p>Under the National Nutrition Programme, distribution of iron tablets will reduce the <i>anaemic</i> among the pregnant mothers. Through 3,719 Union Health and Welfare centres, family planning and reproductive health care services will be provided to 58 million women. Accordingly, the scope of access to health care delivery for the women will be increased.</p>
<p><b>2. Conducting Family Planning Activities:</b></p> <p>One of the important targets of the government is to improve reproductive health and to reduce TFR and keep population growth rate at an optimum level. In addition, emphasis will be given to low performing population control areas, As population control and reproductive health are the precondition for national development, these activities are marked as second highest priority.</p>	<p>Expansion of family planning services, adequate supply of birth control related materials, door step visits of field workers and providing acute reproductive health services will improve the health condition of women and adolescent girls. During these activities, awareness of timely pregnancy will be developed among poor women. In addition, safer pregnancies will be ensured.</p> <p>Reproductive health related knowledge will reduce the risk of unwanted pregnancy among the adolescent girls. It will also help to reduce the drop-out rate of using contraceptives among the women from 44.2 percent to 20 percent in 2011. Through providing an active family planning service, the total fertility rate (TFR) will be reduced from 2.5 percent to 2.4 percent.</p>
<p><b>3. Hospital-based Health Care Service:</b></p> <p>Infrastructure of hospitals at the District and Upazila level will be further expanded and an opportunity to access medical care services will be ensured for all classes of people. Better treatment will be provided through the development of a referral system. All</p>	<p>Besides male workers, opportunity will also be created for the female construction workers to work in constructed hospitals. In the post of technologist and physician, the eligible female candidates will be appointed. Moreover, better treatment proper diagnosis and proper treatment will be</p>

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement
<p>classes of people will receive improved medical care through the introduction of the above services. Therefore, this is considered as the third highest priority.</p>	<p>ensured. As a result, women's health will be more secured. As women will be given priority in nursing service, more job opportunity will be created for women. Expected doctor -nurse ratio will ensure more female staffing hospital and thus hospital will be more women friendly.</p> <p>In 46 Upazillas, under the maternal voucher scheme, voucher will be provided to 230,500 poor and complex pregnant mothers. By these vouchers their better treatment will be ensured in Upazila level hospitals. Throughout this activity, poor and destitute pregnant mothers will be secured from mal-treatment. Emergency Obstetric Care will be ensured in all Upazila health complexes and in Mother &amp; Child welfare Centres (MCWC). Through 125 MCWC, 666,208 pregnant mothers will get special services. As a result, it is expected that the rate of obstetric service will be increased from 31 percent to 39 percent. Moreover, provide services related to ante-natal will be increased from 54 percent to 60 percent and post natal will be increased to 35 percent from 30 percent. Therefore, the maternal mortality rate (per thousand live births) will be reduced from 2.75 to 2.56.</p>
<p><b>4. Specialised Health Care Service:</b> Specialised health care services will be expanded further for the benefit of the general public, and as a result the crude death rate will be reduced. Effective preventive health care services for communicable and non-communicable disease will be built up. As a result the prevalence of such diseases will be reduced. This area is regarded as fourth priority.</p>	<p>The expansion of a variety of specialized health care services will further enhance the opportunities for women to access health care. More women will be appointed as doctor, nurse and medical technicians. Accordingly, women's empowerment and income generating activities will be increased.</p>
<p><b>5. Medical Education programme:</b> A well trained and coordinated health workforce will be developed through appointment, education and training of doctors, nurses, paramedics and other</p>	<p>Trained doctor and nurse will ensure the better treatment to the female patients. Special training will be given to 2,500 Midwifery. As a consequent, delivery by skill birth attendant will be</p>

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement
relevant personnel. Improved health care service provision is dependent on a trained workforce and so it is observed as fifth priority.	increased from 30 percent to 38 percent. The services provided to pregnant mothers by trained personnel will reduce the maternal mortality rate. Thus, it will reduce the health risks among women.
<p><b>6. Production of quality medicine and export enhancement:</b></p> <p>The drug policy will be implemented to achieve self-sufficiency in quality drug production and increases in export. As health services can not be ensured without quality drugs and at the same time exports will not be possible without quality products.</p>	Employment opportunity will be created for the women in drug sector. The supply of quality drugs will reduce the problem of access to medicine for the masses including women. Quality drugs will help to improve women's health quickly and as a result, health risks will be reduced. Healthy women will be able to earn more.

**7.12 c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 32.83 percent (Taka 2,634.28) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 32.33 percent (Taka 2,634.28 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

7.13 Table-7.3 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. This table demonstrates that 32.33 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is estimated to benefit girls and women and 54.11 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top ten allocation projects about 58.88 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-7.3**

**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Physical Facilities Development	746.82	50.00	373.41
2. Essential Services Delivery	435.00	60.00	261.00
3. Family Planning Field Services Delivery	330.00	80.00	264.00
4. Improved Hospital Service Management	253.00	40.00	101.20
5. National Nutrition Program	225.00	50.00	112.50

<b>Name of Projects</b>	<b>Estimated (Taka in crore)</b>	<b>Share for Women Dev. (%)</b>	<b>Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)</b>
6. Clinical Contraception Services Delivery	219.65	50.00	109.83
7. Maternal Child and Reproductive Health Services Delivery	167.00	100.00	167.00
8. Communicable Disease Control	104.40	100.00	104.40
9. National AIDS/STD Program and Safe Blood Transmission	91.00	50.00	45.50
10. Tuberculosis and Leprosy Control	85.00	30.00	25.50
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>2,656.87</b>	<b>58.88</b>	<b>1,564.34</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>3,472.92</b>	<b>54.11</b>	<b>1,879.06</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>8,148.92</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>2,634.28</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance



## Chapter 8

### Ministry of Land

#### Introduction

- 8.1 In a densely populated country like Bangladesh; where agriculture is still the main way of life and land is scarce the importance of land can't be overemphasized. Also another important aspect of land is that, on the one hand, a lot of land is lost because of land erosion by rivers on the other hand a lot of new land also emerges in the form of islands and also along main land. Thus land plays a critical role in the lives of people of Bangladesh.
- 8.2 Given the pugnacity of land, its intense utilization and the predominance of small-holders, classical notion of land reform based on large-scale redistribution of private land do not represent meaningful policy option. However, there is no denying the fact that land remains important in numerous ways in the economic and social life of the country. Thus it is well understood that critical land issues are efficient land administration, rational land use including better access to 'Khas' land by poor, women and community groups. For better service delivery and transparency, land survey, land records and land registration should be brought under one authority and should be modernised.
- 8.3 The important aims and objectives of Ministry of Land are management and settlement of the Government owned lands (khas lands), sairat mahals (jalmahal, shirmp mahal etc.), vested properties and abandoned properties. Land survey and record keeping and updating is another important task of this ministry. Acquisition and requisition of land are also important responsibilities of this ministry. Redistribution of *Khas* lands among the landless people is also an important responsibility. Thus this ministry is in charge of land administration, management and development for the benefit of the people of the country.

#### **2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry of Land**

- 8.4 Activities of the Ministry of Land are guided by following policies:
- a. Chingri Mohal Management Policy;
  - b. Jalmohal Management Policy 2009;
  - c. Khas Land Settlement Revised Policy for Hotel-Motel;
  - d. Salt Mohal Management Policy; and
  - e. National Land Use Policy 2001.
- 8.5 The National Land Use Policy (NLUP) deals with land uses for several purposes including agriculture (crop production, fishery and livestock), housing, forestry, industrialization, railways and roads, tea and rubber plantation. The policy basically identifies land use constraints in all these sectors. Some of the major areas are: declining land productivity due to unplanned and improper uses of land and decreasing soil fertility, diminishing

water land and aquatic bio-diversity, dwindling natural forest and environment.

8.6 Ministry of Land has undertaken various activities to create employment opportunity and to improve socio-economic conditions of women. The Ministry has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- *Construction and transfer of houses:* The distribution of houses, flats, sanitary latrines, tube wells etc. will ensure the social security of rootless, landless, and those ultra poor families of the country made homeless by river erosion as well as the ultra poor slum dwelling families. The names of both husband and wife appear in the settlement deed of land and allotment of houses. This will ensure women's social rights and social security.
- *Identification of khas land for settlement, identification of individuals/organisations and award for settlement:* Employment opportunities will be created for women with the settlement of khas land for the establishment of agricultural farms, tea gardens/rubber gardens, industries and other activities.
- *Impart trainings on Land Management to different level of officers and staff members:* Various training will be provided to women officers/staff in land administration to improve their efficiency that will assist women's empowerment.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry of Land:**

8.7 The activities of the Ministry of Land are mainly with application of land laws, keeping proper records of land ownership, distributing "Khas" for various purposes. One of the important aspects with respect to land is that women hardly own any land. This is true mainly because of the two firstly in Bangladesh's inheritance law Muslim women gets half of what men get. In other religions also inheritance law are biased against women. Secondly, a lot of time women don't claim their rightful share because of social and cultural reasons. Women are expected not to claim what they inherit from their parental families. To better understand women's status in this ministry we will look at three broad issues:<sup>1</sup>

- a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Land;
- b. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Land;
- c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Land

8.8 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Land:** In the Ministry of Land who is making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Women's participation in decision making will help include women's

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<sup>1</sup> Women as service provider has not been discussed because of lack of information

perspectives and women's needs in the activities of the ministry. Table-8.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Land across its various departments and agencies. In 2010 only 5.3 percent of total number of officials employed in Ministry of Land is women and an overwhelming 94.7 percent is male. This was in fact slightly worse than the previous year.

- 8.9 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 7.5 percent are women, which was same in year 2009. In the Land Management office in training facility about 40 percent are women thus shows that women's participation is relatively higher than other agencies. However, these numbers shows that it is clear that more women's needs to be included in the decision making role in the activities of land ministry as a whole.

**Table-8.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Administration								
Secretariat	92.5	7.5	92.5	7.5	85.0	15.0	85.0	15.0
Controller of Accounts-Revenue	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	80.9	19.1	81.1	18.9
Land Reform Board	88.2	11.8	80.0	20.0	96.0	4.0	96.1	3.9
Board of Land Appeal	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	76.7	23.3	76.7	23.3
Land Commission	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	80.0	20.0
Land Management								
District Offices	95.4	4.6	96.4	3.6	91.0	9.0	91.6	8.4
Upazilla Offices	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3
Union Land Offices	-	-	-	-	96.6	3.4	96.7	3.3
Training Facility	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	80.0	20.0	80.0	20.0
Department of Land Record and Survey	99.1	0.9	98.6	1.4	93.7	6.3	94.0	6.0
Total	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4	94.9	5.1	95.1	4.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

- 8.10 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Land:** The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the in the area of land. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Ministry of Land, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. Ministry of Land has identified 6 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the Ministry of Land in FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 8.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 8.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women Advancement (direct and indirect)
<p><b>1. Computerisation of land records:</b> In order to remove the inconsistencies and complications in preparing and maintaining land records under the traditional system, the computerisations of land records has been given highest priority to modernise the land management system.</p>	<p>With the computerisation of land records, the women's name will be included in the records of land and their rights will be established on the ownership of the property. As a result, women will be benefited financially and will increase women's social and economic security.</p>
<p><b>2. Settlement of government Khas Land:</b> Khas land distribution to the poor families in different areas of the country on the basis of some qualifying criteria is one of the important tasks of the Ministry of Land.</p>	<p>In the settlement of government khas land, both men and women have been allocated to the land. As a result the women's ownership establishes on the land and she/they involve in the income generating activities by using this land which empower the women in the family and society.</p> <p>The khas land is allocated to the husband and the wife or the son and the mother of a family and the registration deed is done in both name. In 2008-09, the khas land was distributed to 12,754 families and the same numbers of women were benefited by involving in agricultural activities with their husband and children.</p>
<p><b>3. Record preparation:</b> Priority is given to updating the land ownership rights of land owners considering its importance.</p>	<p>Women's ownership will be ensured on the land and women will be empowered by updating records of rights.</p>
<p><b>4. Training:</b> To develop human resources, training is a priority in view of land administration reforms and modernisation.</p>	<p>The women working in land management participate in the training programme, which enhance their efficiency and empowerment. Among the participants, 25 no of women BCS officers has been trained who will play an important role in the policy making process of land management.</p>
<p><b>5. Allotment of Houses and Flats:</b> It is a priority considering the poverty reduction programme.</p>	<p>The name of both wife and husband of destitute, landless and slum dweller ultra poor families, includes in the registration deed of the distributed house, flats and sanitary that establish the rights of the women on the property and ensure her social security. Under Guchagram (CVRP) project, the registration deeds were made with both husband and wife. Under this project, in 2008-09, 330 women have been allocated the houses and the registration deeds were done accordingly.</p> <p>Under PPP initiative, for the destitute, homeless and low income citizen of Dhaka</p>

Priority Spending Areas/Programmes	Impact on Women Advancement (direct and indirect)
	city, 1,250 flats will be constructed for which 350 applicants of 650 valid applicants are women. More than 50 percent of the flats will be allocated to women.
<b>6. Enhancing revenue earning:</b> Priority has been given to fixing land revenue correctly in order to increase revenue earning	No direct and indirect impact on women's advancement

8.11 **c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Ministry of Land:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 13.40 percent (Taka 72.80 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 18.40 percent (Taka 102.43 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

8.12 Table-8.3 shows the top seven projects based on total budget allocation. Table demonstrates that 18.40 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Land is estimated to benefit girls and women and 29.02 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top seven allocation projects about 28.52 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women

**Table 8.3**

**Top seven highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Climate Victim Rehabilitation Project(CVRP)	46.16	45.00	20.77
2. Construction of Upazila and Union Land Officess Project	35.00	10.00	3.50
3. Land Administration Trining	7.50	10.00	0.75
4. Study of Detailed Coastal Land Zoning Including Two Pilot Districts Project	3.28	0.00	0.00
5. Char Development and Settlement Project	2.43	90.00	2.19
6. Capacity Development of the Department of Land Records and Survey and Modernisation of Cadstal Maps Strong Preservation and Retrieval System	2.00	10.00	0.20
7. Rehabilitation of slum dwellers of Dhaka city in multi storied building on Government owned land in Dhaka	0.36	50.00	0.18
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>96.73</b>	<b>28.52</b>	<b>27.59</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>99.05</b>	<b>29.02</b>	<b>28.75</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>556.62</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>102.43</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## Chapter 9

### Rural Development and Cooperative Division

#### Introduction

- 9.1 The Government has endeavoured to improve the quality of life of the people through planned development efforts. The constitution of the country provided for fulfilling the basic needs of the people, i.e. food, clothing, shelter, health and education. That is why, all strategic plans emphasized high priority to rural development and poverty alleviation. The Government also believes that the overall progress of the country is subject to development of rural areas. Different innovative approaches are being adopted to ensure resource mobilization, employment generation, empowerment of women, sustainable community development, rural infrastructure development which, in fact manifested the continuous commitments of the Government.
- 9.2 To improve the status of poor people living in the rural areas, the government of Bangladesh set up the Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RDCD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. RDCD encourages the development of the local government bodies with active representation of farmers, labourers and women as far as possible. Provision has been made for ensuring participation of women in all spheres of national life. Balanced development of all sectors and co-operative ownership has been recognized regarding the ownership of production machinery, production system and distribution system of the country.

#### 2. **Pro women policies and major activities of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division**

- 9.3 The main activities of this ministry which affect women are:

The National Rural Development Policy (NRDP) is formulated to develop human resources and bring about positive changes in the standard of living of the people who live in the rural areas and are dependent on the natural resources therein. Salient features of The NRDP are summarized below:

- a. **People's Participation:** All plans will be formulated, projects will be selected, implemented and monitored with active participation of the local people.
- b. **Poverty Alleviation:** Measures to remove economic and social barriers including discriminations in rural areas will be taken in a planned and concerted manner.
- c. **Rural Infrastructure Development:** By prior selection of the infrastructure development needs and outline for every area of the country, the village plan book, the union plan book and the Upazila plan book will be prepared and kept updated.
- d. **Education for Rural Areas:** Universal primary education programme will be expanded in all rural areas. Expansion of formal and non-formal education will be given priority.

- e. **Rural Health Services and Nutrition Development:** Both men and women will be ensured access to physical and mental health services, and their health and nutrition awareness will be raised through training to be imparted by relevant institutions and organizations.
  - f. **Rural Population Control:** In order to create awareness regarding population control, mosque, temple, church, all educational institutions as well as religious education institutions and other community organizations will be involved.
  - g. **Empowerment of Rural Women:** Social and institutional initiatives will be taken for orientation of both men and women on various rules and rights relating to interests of rural women e.g., the Muslim family law, dowry law, marriage and divorce law, law of inheritance, law of prevention of violence against women and children, law relating to equality and rights of men and women, health, nutrition and reproductive right, rights relating to sanitation and use of safe drinking water.
  - h. **Development of Disadvantaged Rural People:** Increased opportunity for development and share in available resources will be ensured for the disadvantaged and downtrodden sections of the rural community.
  - i. **Employment Generation for Self-reliance:** Rural people will be motivated to count on their inner strength in order that they can gain self-reliance through proper and optimal use of their own and local resources.
  - j. **Creation of Skilled Manpower in Rural Areas:** Development of human resources in rural areas will be given priority for the sake of speedy and effective development.
  - k. **Cooperatives for Rural Development:** The cooperative movement of the country will be further activated and made more meaningful by creating an appropriate institutional frame-work, organizing rural capital, arranging for necessary capital supply and taking measures for production, preservation, processing and marketing of agricultural and non-agricultural products through a demographic system.
  - l. **Supports to Elderly People:** Various supports would be provided for disadvantaged elderly people in the rural areas to help them enjoy a better life e.g. shelter for the homeless male and female, old age allowances, medical allowances, recreational facilities and social security.
- 9.4 Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RDCD) has undertaken various activities to create employment opportunity and to improve socio-economic conditions of women. RDCD has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:
- a. *Income generating training and provision of micro credit:* The provision of women-friendly micro-credit and training will enable women to be engaged in productive activities. This will improve their socio-economic development.

- b. *Ensure safe accommodation and safe water supply:* This will diminish the migration from rural areas to urban cities and will encourage rural women to stay within their native community and will also help to live a healthy and better life.
- c. *Organize rural people through village and profession based cooperatives:* The socio-economic condition of women will be improved through the formation of cooperative societies and their involvement in co-operative activities. Rural Development has been aiming at improving the quality of life of rural people, achieving economic prosperity including generation of employment, attaining comprehensive development of the villages and progressively removing the disparity in the standards of living of rural and urban areas.
- d. *Impart motivational and income generating training to members of the cooperatives:* The training for rural women on different income generating trades such as sewing, poultry raising and pisci-culture and organizing seminars and workshops on poverty reduction, agriculture and environment development, local government, social development, gender, rural education, health, nutrition, rural economy and management will assist in women's advancement.
- e. *Converting every home to a production unit:* 'One house one farm' program will create opportunities for self employment of approximately 20 lakh women through training, motivation and micro credit, which will increase their social safety.

### **3. Women's advancement and rights in the Rural Development and Cooperative Division**

- 9.5 In order to assess how successful the activities of the ministry are addressing women's advancement and rights issues let us look at the following in the Rural Development and Cooperative Division
- a. Women in decision making in the Rural Development and Cooperative Division;
  - b. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Rural Development and Cooperative Division;
  - c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division

- 9.6 **a. Women in decision making in the Rural Development and Cooperative Division:** In the Rural Development and Cooperative Division who are making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Are these policies, programmes and projects are designed to benefits women. This will to some extent will depend on women's participation in decision making. Table-9.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division. Although some of the activities are explicitly pro-women however, one sees that women's participation in providing rural development and cooperation division is rather low. In 2010 only 6.6 percent of total numbers of officials employed in this sector are

women and an overwhelming 93.4 percent are male. This was in fact slightly better than the previous year.

- 9.7 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 only 20.0 percent are women, which have increased from 12.9 percent in year 2009. In case of the agencies training and education facilities 100 percent of the officials are male. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the education sector as a whole.

**Table-9.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Administration								
Secretariat	80.0	20.0	87.1	12.9	84.1	15.9	82.1	17.9
Co-operatives								
Department of Cooperatives	85.9	14.1	92.7	7.3	69.9	30.1	84.7	15.3
District Offices	-	-	93.9	6.1	-	-	92.6	7.4
Upazilla Offices	95.8	4.3	94.7	5.3	89.5	10.5	90.5	9.5
Training and Education Facilities	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	93.7	6.3	93.7	6.3
Total	93.4	6.6	94.1	5.9	86.1	13.9	90.8	9.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

- 9.8 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division:** The government provides various kinds of support services for the improvement of rural life in development. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Rural Development and Cooperative Division, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, Rural Development and Cooperative Division has identified 6 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division for FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 9.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit. Priority activities of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for FY11 are indicated below in Table 9.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 9.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Priority Spending Areas/ Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
<p><b>1. Cooperative based marketing programme:</b> To ensure beneficiaries proper pricing and to encourage them to increase production by cooperative based marketing and management</p>	<p>"The One House One Farm" project of Rural Development and Cooperative Division is playing a vital role for the improvement of cooperative based marketing. Among the number of beneficiaries those who are going to be selected by a base line survey conducted by BIRD,</p>

Priority Spending Areas/ Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
<p>by way of improving the living standard of their rural poor, forming cooperatives, inducement and resource transfer along with trade-based training.</p>	<p>Comilla, from 5 villages, among 4 selected Union of each 482 Upazillas, of them 20 lac are women. Participation of women will be ensured by building each individual household as a centre of economic activity. The women can be ensured to have proper pricing for their products by trade-based training, supply of inputs and asset transfer and afterwards establishing the marketing network. This will reduce poverty and ensure social safety net of 20 lac women.</p> <p>The Department of Cooperatives is playing a very important role to increase agricultural production and marketing of products from the producers to the consumers by organizing agricultural production based cooperatives and supplying inputs. It is evident that 80 percent of 1.8 lac members of milk producing cooperatives are women that is contributing to improve the social condition of women.</p>
<p><b>2. Micro credit programme for the poor and the ultra poor people:</b> Micro credit is accepted as an effective strategy to combat poverty. The micro credit programme plays an effective role for socio- economic development of rural people by creating opportunities for self employment. Therefore, the micro credit programme has been given highest priority.</p>	<p>The provision of women-friendly micro credit and training will enable approximately 17 lac women to be engaged in productive activities that will expedite their socio economic development. As a part of the micro credit programme BRDB will ensure enrolment of 630,500 members in formal and informal groups of which 58 percent are women. BRDB will ensure women's participation in the micro-credit programme by the projects "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" and "Credit Programme of the Women's Development Wing". Other than that, the projects like "Productive, Employment and Awareness Building Project for Rural Women", "PRDP-2" and "Ensure Employment of Ultra Poor of Northern Region" can create employment opportunity for rural women through trade-based training at the local level. BRDB has a target to empower 35,000 women by creating employment opportunity in FY 2010-11.</p>
<p><b>3. Creation of skilled human resources and employment through training programmes:</b> The aim and objectives of the rural development policy is to create employment and productive human resources through different income generating training. It is possible to reduce poverty by creating employment opportunities in rural area through various income generation training activities. Therefore, creating skilled human resources and employment</p>	<p>The training for rural women on different income generating trades such as sewing, poultry raising and pisciculture and organizing seminars and workshops on poverty reduction, agriculture and environment development, local government, social development, gender, rural education, health, nutrition, rural economy and management will assist in woman's advancement.</p> <p>Department of Cooperatives will engage 6.5 lac women in cooperative activities providing technological knowledge and skill development training. Besides that, BARD, Comilla will set a target to increase income and create employment opportunity of 6,500 rural women by skill</p>

Priority Spending Areas/ Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
opportunities through training programmes have been given priority.	development training in FY 2010-11.
<p><b>4. Special programme for improving the standard of living of the poor in disadvantaged areas:</b></p> <p>To respond to the prevailing diversified socio-economic circumstances a special priority programme is being designed to improve the standard of living of the poor in comparatively disadvantaged areas.</p>	<p>Through the "Char Livelihoods Programme" (Char Jibikayon Prokalpa), 7.00 lac women in 150 unions of 28 upazillas under 5 districts of the Brahmaputra and Jamuna river belt will move above the poverty line. The economic empowerment of 4.00 lac women in char, haoar, water logging areas, cyclone prone coastal areas, monga affected and poverty ridden hilly areas will be achieved through the project entitled "Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh". "Ensure Employment of Ultra Poor of Northern Region" project has benefitted 1,200 women. "Livelihood Improvement of the Garo Community" project has total beneficiary of 2,400 of which 80 percent are women.</p> <p>Ensuring safe accommodation and safe water supply will have direct impact to improve the living standard of women. 58,804 houses will be built, 80 km road will be constructed, 44,385 slab latrine will be constructed and 4677 shallow/ platform tube well will be sunk by RDCD. RDCD has set the target for social and economic empowerment of 1.45 lac women in the FY 2010-11.</p>
<p><b>5. Conduct research and applied research on rural development:</b></p> <p>Priority has been given to research and applied research on rural development issues to identify the problems and their solution and through innovative ideas and expanding the results generate realistic solutions.</p>	<p>Research and applied research will help increase productivity levels and develop human resources which will in turn help to reduce poverty amongst rural poor women. BIRD, Comilla has taken actions to invent new strategy by initiating 22 pilot based projects on rural development. RDA, Bogra has taken 5 projects to ensure continuity of 7 applied research.</p>
<p><b>6. Create small entrepreneurs through creation of organization, capital formation and increasing savings:</b></p> <p>With a view to create employment opportunity small entrepreneurs are created by the formation of organizations, capital and increase in savings. It is possible to bring males and females of all ages, classes and occupations of every village under a comprehensive village development cooperative society with a view to develop their socio economic conditions and reduce poverty. Therefore, this has</p>	<p>The contribution of women will be increased by forming cooperative societies comprising of women. Through "One House One Farm" project and generating income earning employment and entrepreneur by cooperatives, women's participation will be given priority in case of training, motivation and micro-credit and 20 lac women will get the opportunity for self employment and their social safety net will be increased.</p>

Priority Spending Areas/ Programmes	Impact on Women's Advancement (Direct and Indirect)
been given priority.	

9.9 **c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 61.08 percent (Taka 285.3 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 62.28 percent (Taka 426.69 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

9.10 Table-9.3 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. Table-9.3 demonstrates that 62.28 percent of total allocation of the Rural Development and Cooperative Division is estimated to benefit girls and women and 84.56 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit women. From the top ten allocation projects about 84.40 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-9.3**

**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. One house one farm	269.77	90.00	242.79
2. Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh(EEP)	110.34	90.00	99.31
3. Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)	20.00	60.00	12.00
4. Small Farmers Development Foundation Assistance Project	10.00	20.00	2.00
5. Integrated Community Development Project in Burichang Upazila of Comilla District in Bangladesh.	9.05	30.00	2.72
6. Participatory Rural Development Project	8.26	90.00	7.43
7. Expansion, Renovation & Modernization of Bngabandhu Poverty Allivation Traning Complex, Kotalipara.	7.90	40.00	3.16
8. Stengtheing facilities of training, research and action research of RDA, Bogra through infrastructure development project.	7.32	30.00	2.20
9. Employment Guarantee scheme for Hard core poor of Northern region	7.15	100.00	7.15

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
10. Livelihood Improvement of the Garo Community	5.64	100.00	5.64
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>455.43</b>	<b>84.40</b>	<b>384.39</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>468.56</b>	<b>84.56</b>	<b>396.21</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>685.17</b>	<b>62.28</b>	<b>426.69</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance



## Chapter 10

### **Ministry of Social Welfare**

#### **Introduction**

- 10.1 In a comprehensive and inclusive development framework, which is the foundation of government's development strategy as spelled out in "Vision 2021" special attention is given to the needs of the extreme poor and the destitute of the society. The government is committed to ensure that nobody is left behind in their effort to reduce poverty and make development of the economy sustainable. Government undertakes various social security programmes by undertaking income transfer programmes.
- 10.2 Ministry of Social Welfare is dealing with human resource development, poverty alleviation, improvement and empowerment of the socially ignored groups, and disadvantaged segments of the population. The ministry is implementing programs like old age allowances, allowances for persons with disabilities, grants and aids to acid burnt victims etc. All the Programs are related towards achieving the targets of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In consistent with the commitment expressed in government "Vision 2021" paper the activities of this ministry are made pro-poor and pro-women.
- 10.3 In achieving faster poverty reduction, attention has been given to activities that are directly targeted to benefit the disadvantaged group especially women. To protect these marginalized and vulnerable women from falling into further misery the Ministry of Social Welfare undertakes various activities to include marginal groups, sometimes specifically targeting women to benefit from government activities.

#### **2. Pro-women policies and major activities of the Ministry of Social Welfare**

- 10.4 Ministry of Social Welfare undertakes social safety net oriented activities for the extreme poor, socially vulnerable people and also people with various disabilities. These activities/programmes are guided by the Social Welfare Policy 2005. Salient feature of the policy is summarized bellow:
- Programmes on socio economic development and improvement of life standard for the poor;
  - Programmes on child welfare;
  - Correction and rehabilitation of the delinquents and offenders;
  - Social Security;
  - Welfare and Services;
  - Welfare programmes for the persons with disabilities;
  - Programmes on the prevention of immoral activities;
  - Programmes on training and skill development;
  - Programmes on community empowerment; and

10.5 During the last two decades, the government has been pursuing a number of safety net programmes many of them are through the Ministry of Social Welfare. Some of the main projects are:

- *Old-Age allowance scheme:* 2.48 million old people are covered under the old age allowance programme, with the majority of these being women. Under this programme ward-basis beneficiary numbers are determined as percentage of total population of respective Union/Pourosava. Priority is given to senior most citizens living in each Ward who are aged 65 years and above, landless, live below poverty line and physically and mentally handicap persons. Every eligible beneficiary receives Taka 300 per month per person. Government has a plan to bring all the ultra poor in this age group under this scheme over a period of time.
- *Allowances for the Widowed, Deserted and Destitute Women:* At present 920 thousand women have been covered under this program. Under the current coverage address a maximum 40 percent of eligible. Under this programme priority is given to destitute and aged women; destitute women having two children below 16 years age; widow, deserted, disable and sick women and divorced women. Beneficiaries receive Taka 300 per month per person.
- *Allowance for distressed persons with disabilities:* At present 286 thousand persons with disability have been covered under this program. Person with disabilities who's yearly income less than taka 6,000, age is above 30 years, a permanent resident of the respected area are to be selected by a committee.
- *Maternity allowance programme for the Poor Lactating Mothers:* At present 80 thousand women have been covered under this program. All poor (as per national definition of poor calorie intake less then lower limit of poverty line) women in the rural area are covered under this programme. Under this programmes beneficiaries receives Taka 350 per month per person for two years.
- *Grants for residents in Government orphanage and other institutions:* There are government orphanages (*Sarkari Shishu Paribar*) and other private institutions who receives grants/capitation grant from the government. At present 64 thousand orphans have been covered under this program. Orphan children from poor family aged between 6 to 9 years receive a grant of Taka 1,500 per inmate per month.
- *Educational stipend for students with disabilities:* A Stipend programme for poor students with disabilities at all levels of education has been introduced. Under this programme the stipend for the primary level is Tk. 200; for the secondary level is Tk. 300, for the higher secondary level is Tk. 400, and for the university level it is Tk. 600. The total budget for the programme for FY10 was Tk. 8 crore and 19 thousand students have been covered under this program. Recipient must be a disabled person as per *Bangladesh Handicapped Welfare Act*, annual family income is less than taka 36,000, are Poor, landless and homeless autistic child will get priority, children studding at the specialized school for disabilities managed by the Department of Social Services/NGOs will get priority. It is necessary that 50 percent attendance is maintained

by the students and must be successful at the yearly exam and have to attend all examinations.

- 10.6 Most of these programmes targets benefiting the extreme poor, socially and physically handicapped destitute people. These programmes work both as safety net and safety ladder. These are programmes that protect people at the bottom from and provide supports so that they fall through the crack and suffer starvation. These programmes also include elements which are expected to push them out of extreme poverty and improve their socio economic realities. Given the fact that there are a large number of these socially, economically and physically vulnerable are women, all programmes of the ministry of social welfare pays especial attention to women. With this two-prong approach government intends to increase the coverage of the above mentioned programmes by 10 percent in the budget of FY11.

### 3. **Women's advancement and rights in the Ministry of Social Welfare**

- 10.7 The target groups for the activities of the ministry of social welfare are mainly the extreme poor, the destitute, people with disabilities, and socially vulnerable groups. As previously highlighted a large proportion of people in these groups are girls and women. Therefore, the activities of social welfare by their very nature are pro-women oriented. To better understand women's status in the Ministry of Social Welfare we will look at three broad issues:
- a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Social Welfare;
  - b. Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Social Welfare;
  - c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Social Welfare
- 10.8 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Social Welfare:** In the Ministry of Social Welfare who is making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-10.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Ministry of Social welfare across its various departments and agencies. One sees that women's participation in providing education service has increased but still is rather low. In 2010 only 23.2 percent of total number of officials employed in the Ministry of Social Welfare is women and an overwhelming 76.8 percent is male. This was in fact slightly worse than the previous year. In case of staff also the scenario is some what better.
- 10.9 In the secretariat at the officer's level for year 2010 about 31.6 percent are women, which have increased from 23.7 percent in year 2009. In the Department of Social services shows that women's participation is relatively higher than other agencies. In case of the Upazila offices 91.8 percent of the officials are male and it has increased from previous year. From these numbers it is clear that more women needs to included in the decision making role in the social welfare activities of the government as a whole.

**Table-10.1**  
**Male and Female Employment Structure by Department/Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	68.4	31.6	76.3	23.7	84.6	15.4	84.8	15.2
<b>Social Services</b>								
Department of Social Services	63.2	36.8	68.8	31.3	79.5	20.5	77.6	22.4
District Offices	67.9	32.1	68.3	31.7	64.5	35.5	68.3	31.7
Upazila Offices	91.8	8.2	82.6	17.4	65.0	35.0	57.6	42.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

- 10.10 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Social Welfare:** From a gender perspective, who are the main beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Social Welfare? To investigate this issue let us look at (Table-10.2) which contains the gender disaggregated estimates of beneficiaries of six important activities of the Ministry of Social Welfare based on the budget allocation. For two of the biggest programmes 60.0 percent of the beneficiaries are estimated to be female. And on average 59.0 percent of the total money of these five programmes is estimated to go to women. One of the largest programmes of the Ministry of Social Welfare (which used to belong to the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs) "Allowance for the Widowed, deserted and destitute women" with a budget of Tk. 331.20 crores are 100 percent targeted to women. This is a large programme with 9.20 lac beneficiary and is being implemented all over the country specifically for the women in the rural areas.

**Table-10.2**

**Female beneficiaries (of income transfer programmes of MoSW) FY11**

Different Income Transfer projects and programmes	Total Budget (in crore taka)	Budget on Male Dev. (in crore taka)	Budget on Female Dev. (in crore taka)	Female % of Total
Old-Age allowance scheme	891.0	338.6	552.4	62.0
Allowance for the Widowed, deserted and destitute women	331.2	--	331.2	100.0
Allowance for distressed people with disabilities	103.0	61.8	41.2	40.0
Grants for residents in Government Orphanage and other institutes	25.7	12.9	12.9	50.0
Educational stipends for students with disabilities	8.8	5.3	3.5	40.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1359.7</b>	<b>418.5</b>	<b>941.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

- 10.11 The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the in the area of Social Welfare. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Ministry of Social Welfare,

it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. Ministry of Social Welfare has identified 5 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of the Ministry of Social Welfare in FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 10.3. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 10.3**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

<b>Priority Spending Area/Activities</b>	<b>Impact on the Women Development (Direct &amp; Indirect)</b>
<p><b>1. Social Security:</b> Social security for the under privileged, and vulnerable old age people, widow, divorced, distressed women and disabled has given the top priority. It is generally expected that allowances and other supports to them may contribute to the country's overall social safety net.</p>	<p>Social safety for eleven (11) lac women are ensured by the allowances for widow, divorced and distressed women. Another 12.5 lac women has been covered under the old age &amp; disabled allowances. For these social dignity and empowerment of the women are increasing and poverty risk is declining.</p>
<p><b>2. Credit Programme:</b> Credit program has given priority considering that this will create efficient manpower and in turn alleviate poverty. Lower income people are organized in both urban and rural areas to give training and credit for economic activities.</p>	<p>50 percent of the beneficiaries of credit programme must be women in the rural social services, urban social services, acid-burn &amp; disabled rehabilitation programs. Having direct impact on women empowerment for 4 lac women annually these provisions created social security, self reliance, education, training, income generating activities and ensured access to the public property.</p>
<p><b>3. Government protection for the orphan and helpless children:</b> Rights of the orphan and helpless children has given the third priority as it is assumed that government intervention can make sure their house, food, cloth, education and medical services.</p>	<p>Girl children are focused in different programs like Govt. orphan home, chotomonmi nibash, day care centre, pre-stipend training program, distressed training &amp; rehabilitation centre and orphanage with capitation grants etc. Annually 5,000 girl children from government institutions and 7,000 girl children from the non-government institutions are provided with social security. Empowerment and employment is ensured for the disabled women as they are given education &amp; training which enabled them to be the trained human resource.</p>
<p><b>4. Ensure welfare, development and protect rights of the disabled population:</b> Disabled population is the part of underprivileged &amp; distressed society. They can be made skilled manpower by giving proper education and training. This will bring them in to the main stream of the national development.</p>	<p>Disabled women are focused in all the welfare activities designed for the disabled population. Through education, training and medical services social safety is increasing and probable risk is declining in the society. These are also decreasing violence against women and social dignity is increasing of the disabled women.</p>
<p><b>5. Prepare and implement the projects under public private initiatives:</b></p>	<p>Empowerment of the distressed women is ensured as 50 percent of beneficiaries are</p>

Priority Spending Area/Activities	Impact on the Women Development (Direct & Indirect)
Various projects are implementing and some other are being taken under the public private initiatives to rehabilitate the poor and distressed orphan & disabled children. As maternity health care, child health care, medical services for the helpless children & acid burn women are ensured this is given the fifth priority.	women. These programs are creating rehabilitation for the helpless and contributing to decrease the risk of the distressed women.

10.12 **c. Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Social Welfare:** This is basically a small ministry in terms of its budget allocation; however the impact of this ministry's work is very far reaching because it provides very essential services to the ultra poor and those who are extremely vulnerable in society.

10.13 In this section an analysis is made on how much of government expenditure is being spent in this sector and how these funds are being utilised and who benefits from this spend in a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY11 17.4 percent of total expenditure (Taka 208.80 crore ) was estimated to be made for the benefit of women and for the FY11 19.91 percent of total allocation (Taka 382.70 crore) is estimated to be made to benefit women.

10.14 Table-10.4 shows that 19.91 percent of the total allocation of the Ministry of Social Welfare is estimated to benefit girls and women and 50.05 percent of the total ADP budget is estimated to be allocated to benefit women. From the top ten projects, based on allocation, about 50.83 percent of total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table-10.4**

**Top ten highest spending projects (budget for FY 2010-11)**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Establishment of Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Specialised Hospital & Nursing College	85.00	50.00	42.50
2. Establishment of 6 Technical Training Centre in 6 Division for orphan & Disabled Children	33.00	50.00	16.50
3. Promotion of Services & Opportunity to the Disabled Persons in Bangladesh	28.51	50.00	14.26
4. Protection of Children at Risk	15.39	50.00	7.70
5. Services for Children at Risk	14.50	50.00	7.25
6. Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital	12.50	50.00	6.25

<b>Name of Projects</b>	<b>Estimated (Taka in crore)</b>	<b>Share for Women Dev. (%)</b>	<b>Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)</b>
7. Institute of Autistic & Blind Old Home TN Mother Child Hospital	7.12	100.00	7.12
8. Modernization of Existing 20 Sarkari Shishu Paribar	7.00	40.00	2.80
9. Dhaka Community Hospital	6.83	40.00	2.73
10. Integrated Health Services Project, Faridpur	3.96	40.00	1.58
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>213.81</b>	<b>50.83</b>	<b>108.69</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>234.66</b>	<b>50.05</b>	<b>117.44</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>1,922.34</b>	<b>19.91</b>	<b>382.70</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance



## Chapter 11

### Ministry of Water Resources

#### Introduction

- 11.1 The geographical location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate render Bangladesh with water all around it. Bangladesh is a low-lying deltaic country formed by the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna rivers. Bangladesh has about 800 rivers and a long coast line in the south. For centuries civilization developed in this area along these rivers where people's lives, living, business, communication etc. depended on these rivers. Thus one of Bangladesh's most important resources is water. However, like any other resource if it not properly managed it also can become a liability.
- 11.2 The flat topography, high intensity of rainfall and inadequate conveyance capacity of the rivers cause drainage congestion, resulting in extensive inundation during the monsoon. The country faces twin problems- abundance of water in the rainy season, often causing floods, and shortage of water in the dry season, often inflicting severe droughts. Besides, the country suffers from flash floods, rise of riverbeds, recurring cyclones, storm surges and saltwater intrusion. The water resources management thus identifies the major issues of concern because of frequent occurrences of floods, drainage congestion, droughts, cross-boundary flows, river erosion and accretion, cyclones, water quality and rights, surface water salinity, groundwater quality, climate change and environmental mis-management.
- 11.3 Because water is central to the way of life in Bangladesh and one of the most important resources for the well-being of its people government's development policy give strong emphasis on its development and management. Water sustains an extremely fragile natural environment and provides livelihood for millions of people. The Ministry of Water Resources is the apex body of the Government for development and management of the whole water resources of the country. Principal activities of the Ministry include expansion of irrigated areas, water conservation, management of surface and groundwater use, estuary control, anti-salinity measures and anti-desertification activities, re-excavation of canals and rehabilitation of embankments. Thus the Ministry of Water Resources is engaged in various programmes relating to water sector development. It continues to handle flood management, irrigation, drainage control, erosion protection, land reclamation, river flow augmentation, sharing of water from trans-boundary rivers, and wetland conservation through participation of local people and coordinated programmes of all the ministries dependent on water resources

## 2. Pro women policies and major activities of the Ministry Water Resources:

11.4 National Water Policy was formulated in 1999 to guide all water sector related activities. The salient features of the National Water Policy:

- exercise water allocation power in identified scarcity zones on the basis of specified priorities and determine the priority for allocating water during critical periods;
- sustain shallow groundwater aquifers, regulating the extraction of water in identified scarcity zones with full public knowledge;
- prepare specific drought monitoring and contingency plans for each region experiencing recurrent seasonal shortage of water;
- empower local government or any other body, to allocate water in scarcity zones during periods of severe drought, monitor the water regimes and enforce the regulations;
- confer water rights on private and community bodies to provide secure, defensible and enforceable rights to ground/surface water;
- ensure the minimum requirement of stream-flows for maintaining the conveyance of the channel.

11.5 The Ministry of Water Resources has undertaken various activities to create employment opportunity and to improve socio-economic conditions of women. The Ministry has identified following priority activities that will benefit women directly and indirectly:

- *Excavation/re-excavation of irrigation canals:* As per existing policy of the BWDB, women are given at least 25% quota in the earth works activities. This will create employment opportunity for rural poor women.
- *Construction of flood control barrage and repair and rehabilitation of flood control embankments:* this will lead to the protection of women's property which will in turn increase their social security. Implementation of these programmes will also create employment opportunities for women.
- *Formation of Water Management Groups and transfer of responsibility for the collection of cess/service charge:* women's participation in water resource management groups and training at local level will be ensured through this activity. There is provision to include 33 percent women members in the water management organisations as per the water management guidelines. As a result women's income will increase along with their empowerment.
- *Construction of cross dams in the coastal area in order to reclaim land from the sea:* this will facilitate protection of wet lands from salinity and reclaim land from the sea. Reclaimed Khas land will be distributed among the landless where widows and women abandoned by their husbands will have priority claim to ownership. Cluster villages will be established and distributed amongst destitute women through an associate implementation agency. Female social security will also be increased through the proper distribution of reclaimed land among

destitute women. Houses built in Char and wetland will also be distributed amongst destitute women.

### 3. Women's advancement and rights in the Water Resources Division

11.6 The target groups for the activities of the ministry of social welfare are mainly the extreme poor, the destitute, people with disabilities, and socially vulnerable groups. As previously highlighted a large proportion of people in these groups are girls and women. Therefore, the activities of social welfare by their very nature are pro-women oriented. To better understand women's status in the Ministry of Social Welfare we will look at three broad issues:

- a) Women in decision making in the Ministry of Social Welfare;
- b) Male-female beneficiaries of the activities of Ministry of Social Welfare;
- c) Gender disaggregation of government expenditures and projected allocations of the Ministry of Social Welfare

11.7 **a. Women in decision making in the Ministry of Water Resources:** In the Ministry of Water Resources it is a pertinent question to ask from gender perspectives is that who are making decisions about policies, programmes and projects? Table-11.1 summarises the male and female employment structure of the Water Resources Division across its various departments and agencies. The table indicates that women's participation in providing water resources services has increased but still is rather low. In 2010 only 14.0 percent of total number of officials employed in education sector is women and an overwhelming 86.0 percent is male. This was in fact slightly better than the previous year.

**Table 11.1**

#### **Male and Female Employment Structure by Agencies**

	Officers				Staff			
	2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Administration</b>								
Secretariat	86.0	14.0	87.8	12.2	83.3	16.7	85.7	14.3
<b>Total</b>	86.0	14.0	87.8	12.2	83.3	16.7	85.7	14.3

Source: Ministry of Finance

11.8 **b. Male female beneficiaries of the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources:** The government provides various kinds of supports to improve the performance of the in the area of water resources. It is an important question to ask who benefits from these support activities. For Water Resources Division, it is difficult to obtain gender disaggregated data to see who are receiving these supports in terms of man and women. However, Water Resources Division has identified 6 areas with highest spending priorities. Priority activities of this Division in FY11 budget are indicated below in Table 11.2. The table also indicates how from these activities women are going to benefit.

**Table 11.2**  
**Priority Spending Areas and Benefits for Women's Advancement**

Expenditure for Priority basis/Programs	Influence of Women Development (Direct/Indirect)
<p><b>1. Excavation/Re-excavation of Rivers and Khals, Construction of Structures and their Maintenance:</b> Irrigation water has been a major ingredient for crop production i.e. for agricultural development. Rivers and Khals are the primary sources of requisite water for providing irrigation facilities to agricultural land. But on the contrary, these rivers and khals are gradually being silted up and as such excavation/re-excavation of those have become indispensable. Top priority has therefore been given to excavation/re-excavation of rivers/khals, construction of structures and their maintenance for expansion of irrigation facilities that contribute to the agricultural development.</p>	<p>There is direct linkage to women development. Employment opportunities of about 0.74 crore person days for the rural women will be created with their direct participation in the irrigation activities of BWDB. Participation in the local Water Resources Management Groups and providing training to the rural women will be ensured under IPSWAM. Provision for inclusion of 33 percent women members in the Water Management Group has been made in the Guidelines for Participatory Water Management. As a result, besides empowerment of women, their income level will go up as well. Their economic solvency will further increase due to the fact that 25% of earth work will be carried out by the Landless Contracting Society (LCS) organized by the women themselves. Arrangement has also been made for execution of 45%-50% earthwork under IPSWAM.</p>
<p><b>2. Adopting information and data based appropriate programmes to combat apprehended disasters in the water sector due to climate change and programmes for repair/maintenance, remodeling, resection and development of existing coastal embankment/structures, construction of new embankment, maintenance and forestation :</b> The programmes for repair/maintenance, remodeling, resection and development of existing coastal embankment/structures, construction of new embankment, maintenance and afforestation have been included as 2<sup>nd</sup> priority programme to protect invaluable assets like human lives, forests, fishes, animals etc. from natural calamities like recurrent tidal surge, cyclone, flood and deluge and to duly utilize the coastal resources and create employment opportunities for the people.</p>	<p>There is direct linkage to women development. Protection of wetland/ Sundarban from salinity and land reclamation from sea will be made possible through implementation of programmes under BWDB projects. Participation of women in those programmes will be ensured. Reclaimed land will be distributed to the bereaved/divorced women under CDSP-III and distressed people will be settled in the cluster villages constructed by associating implementing agencies. Social security of the distressed women will be enhanced by proper distribution of reclaimed land among them. Provisions will be made to distribute houses to be built in the char and wetland areas among the destitute. Programmes to resettle 9586 families (about 61,000 persons) will be implemented in an area of 5550ha. land reclaimed from the sea. 50% of our population is women and we conceive that 50%, that is 30,500 women can be resettled in this way.</p>
<p><b>3. Construction and maintenance of Flood Control Embankment to protect economically important places, lives</b></p>	<p>Measure for improvement of flood control and drainage system and construction, repair and rehabilitation of flood control</p>

Expenditure for Priority basis/Programs	Influence of Women Development (Direct/Indirect)
<p><b>and properties of the people and crops of the agricultural land:</b></p> <p>The responsibility of protecting economically important places like hat/bazar, industries and factories, lives and properties of the people and agricultural land from the severity of flood eventually lie with the Ministry of water resources. In consideration of this responsibility and especially as an effort to keep up a normal economic trend in the inundated areas. Construction and maintenance of flood control embankments in considered as a priority program.</p>	<p>embankment and excavation or re-excavation of drainage channels and construction/repair of flood control structures (sluice/regulator) with a view to reducing damages, will protect properties and increase the social security of the woman as well. Implementation of the programmes will create employment opportunities for the women.</p>
<p><b>4. Protective works for protecting important towns and installations:</b></p> <p>Many important towns much as Chandpur, Sirajgonj etc. and installations (Valuable factories, commercial establishments) have been flashing away by river erosion causing substantial economic losses to effected areas i.e. to the nation as a whole. To get rid of a situation like this, due priority has been given to programmes of executing protective works and construction of flood embankments to protect of important town and installations.</p>	<p>There is no direct linkage but indirectly opportunities will be created for women with their participation in the implementation process of river bank protection works.</p>
<p><b>5. Studies for preparing Water Resources Plan:</b></p> <p>It is important to have the dependable information and data for proper planning, implementation and management of water resources related activities like flood control, drainage, embankment construction etc. To this effect, necessary studies on the various aspects of water resources are conducted. In this consideration, this programme deserves priority.</p>	<p>No direct impact on women development but indirect impact will be notable.</p>
<p><b>6. Due share of water of the border/common rivers:</b></p> <p>This programme has been included in the priority list considering the importance of taking bilateral/multilateral programme and conducting research for collecting information and data relating to climate change, morphological change, flood and drought etc. for the interest of having due share of border/common rivers.</p>	<p>No direct impact on women development but indirect impact will be notable.</p>

11.9 **c. Gender disaggregation of Government Expenditure of the Ministry of Water Resources:** In this section attention is given to how much of government expenditure is being spent for this sector, how this expenditure is being utilised and how funds are being spent from a gender disaggregated manner. In the FY10 it was estimated that 35.86 percent (Taka 700.20 crore) of total expenditure in this ministry was utilised for the benefit of women and for the FY11 39.16 percent (Taka 802.38 crore) of total allocation is to be used to benefit women.

11.10 Table-11.3 shows the top ten projects based on total budget allocation. Table demonstrates that 39.16 percent of total allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources is estimated to benefit girls and women and 53.39 percent of the total Annual Development Plan (ADP) budget is estimated to benefit girls and women. From the top ten allocation projects about 62.93 percent of the total allocation is expected to benefit the women.

**Table 11-3**  
**Top ten highest allocation projects in budget 2010-11**

Name of Projects	Estimated (Taka in crore)	Share for Women Dev. (%)	Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)
1. Water Management Development Project	190.00	70.00	133.00
2. Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project - Phase-2	117.00	70.00	81.90
3. Gorai River Restoration Project	90.44	50.00	45.22
4. Capital (pilot) dredging of River System in Bangladesh	80.00	50.00	40.00
5. Jamuna – Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project	80.00	50.00	40.00
6. Muhuri Kahua Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Project	70.70	70.00	49.49
7. South-West Integrated Water Management Project	70.00	70.00	49.00
8. Sujanagar Upazila in Pabna Jila connection River excavation and development of Irrigation and Fishery	70.00	70.00	49.00
9. Re-excavation of Connecting Rivers, development of Irrigation Facilities and Fish Culture project of Gazner Beel area under Sujanagar Upazila in Pabna district.	60.00	50.00	30.00

<b>Name of Projects</b>	<b>Estimated (Taka in crore)</b>	<b>Share for Women Dev. (%)</b>	<b>Budget for Women Dev. (Taka in crore)</b>
10. Urgent Rehabilitation of the Damages of Cyclone (Sidr) 2007 Project	50.00	70.00	35.00
<b>Total of the ten projects</b>	<b>878.14</b>	<b>62.93</b>	<b>552.61</b>
<b>Total Ministry ADP budget</b>	<b>1,406.73</b>	<b>53.39</b>	<b>751.08</b>
<b>Total Ministry budget</b>	<b>2,048.99</b>	<b>39.16</b>	<b>802.38</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

