

Conference on  
**VNR of Bangladesh: Positioning Non-State Actors**

Venue: La Vita Hall, Lakeshore Hotel, Dhaka

**Positioning Non-State Actors in Bangladesh in view of VNR 2020  
Through capacity building, input preparation and policy outreach**

*by*

***Debapriya Bhattacharya***

**Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)**

**March 11, 2020**

## **1. VNR and Bangladesh**

1.1 Definition

1.2 Bangladesh in 2017

1.3 Bangladesh in 2020

1.4 Contribution to VNR 2020 of Bangladesh

## **2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings**

2.1 Disaggregated Composition

A. By age – child, youth

B. By gender- women, men

C. By ethnic identity- Dalit, Indigenous

2.2 Sectoral issues

A. Employment

B. Reproductive rights

C. Water and Sanitation

D. Employment

E. Extremism

F. Climate

## **3. Recommendations**

### 3.1 Disaggregated Composition

- A. By age – child, youth
- B. By gender- women, men
- C. By ethnic identity- Dalit, Indigenous

### 3.2 Sectoral issues

- A. Employment
- B. Reproductive rights
- C. Water and Sanitation
- D. Extremism
- E. Climate

# 1. VNR and Bangladesh

## 1.1 Definition

- Voluntary national reviews (VNRs) are part of the **follow-up and review** of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The voluntary national reviews (VNRs) aim to **facilitate the sharing of experiences**, including *successes, challenges and lessons learned*, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The VNRs also seek to **strengthen policies and institutions of governments** and **to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships** for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

## 1.2 Bangladesh in 2017

- In June 2017, Bangladesh submitted its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the United Nations
- Bangladesh's VNR report shares updates on the country's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) efforts during the first two years of the goals.
- It reviewed SDG **1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14** and **17**
- Key updates the report provided include
  1. The importance of sharing SDG-related adoption and integration experiences,
  2. Implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting progress,
  3. Opportunities and challenges with execution, and
  4. Policy strategies and mechanisms the country is employing to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda

# 1. VNR and Bangladesh

The SDGs goal based discussion in High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)			
Goals	2017	2018	2019
Goal 1	✓		
Goal 2	✓		
Goal 3	✓		
Goal 4			✓
Goal 5	✓		
Goal 6		✓	
Goal 7		✓	
Goal 8			✓
Goal 9	✓		
Goal 10			✓
Goal 11		✓	
Goal 12		✓	
Goal 13			✓
Goal 14	✓		
Goal 15		✓	
Goal 16			✓
Goal 17	✓	✓	✓

The concept of LNOB was discussed in HLPF 2016 meeting

# 1. VNR and Bangladesh

## 1.3 Bangladesh in 2020

- Bangladesh has advanced on achieving SDG health indicators, with significant progresses on **under-five mortality** that **persistently declined from 36 per 1,000 live births** in 2015 to 29 in 2018 and **the neo-natal mortality rate** that **decreased to 16 per 1,000 live births** in 2018 from 20 in 2015.
- Both these achievements represent achievements of the SDG targets of 2025

## 1.4 Contribution to VNR 2020 of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh is preparing the VNR to report to the HLPF 2020 in July
- This year's VNR will review all the 17 SDGs
- It is not possible to achieve the SDGs in Bangladesh without adequate participation and contribution of the youth in the national development and SDG implementation process
- This is because, more than 33 per cent of the total population represents youth aged between 18-35 years.
- This “demographic dividend” may turn into “demographic disaster” if not properly utilised

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>2.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>1. By age (child and youth)</b>	<p>Education facilities (Goal 4 target 4.a)</p> <p>Decent work and economic growth (Goal 8)</p>	<p>a. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2017-18 revealed that 60% of girls get married before 18 in Bangladesh and the situation remained unchanged since 2014 (59 per cent).</p> <p>b. Children continue to be subjected to various forms of violence, including killings, torture and rapes in their homes, within their communities, schools, and work environments.</p> <p>c. In spite of National Action Plan (2013- 2025), children continue to face physical and harmful punishment (PHP), child marriage and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).</p> <p>d. There is an emerging trend of online sexual harassment experienced, particularly by young girls</p> <p>e. Children of sex workers face discrimination due to the stigma associated by the mainstream society.</p> <p>f. The youth are substantially affected by social and economic issues in Bangladesh. For instance, lack of employment opportunity, discrimination, violence, access to water, sanitation and hygiene service and many more.</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>1. By age (child and youth)</b>	<p>Education facilities (Goal 4 target 4.a)</p> <p>Decent work and economic growth (Goal 8)</p>	<p>g. The National Youth Policy 2017 has identified 16 different categories of youth. In terms of vulnerability, youth population could be further differentiated into 12 categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly, female youth are in vulnerable state as only 25.9 per cent of them participated in the labour market compared to 54.7 per cent their male peers despite of being same state in terms of academic qualification.</li> <li>• Secondly, marginalised youth including Dalit and plain land and hill tracts ethnic minority, slum dwellers, physically challenged, madrasah educated, char dwellers and LGBTQ, has confronted deeper social and economic challenges. For instance, challenges related to enter in job market such as livelihood, education training and employment related challenges.</li> <li>• Thirdly, youth in different districts are not equally accessed to jobs - youth unemployment is the highest in several districts including Chandpur, Jhinedah, Kurigram, Magura, Patuakhali, Pabna and Thakurgaon.</li> </ul>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>2. By gender (men and women)</b>	Gender equality (Goal 5)	<p>a. Women's representation in various trade bodies is poor and less than 2% of entrepreneurs are female. The presence of women in top management is not enough to impact the economic and social development of women in general.</p> <p>b. However, According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019, one of the most positive developments was a sharp decline in chronic malnutrition as measured by stunting levels, which fell from 42% in 2013 to 28% in 2019.</p> <p>c. Violent disciplining of girls' and young people also remains alarmingly high. Violence against women in different ways (physical, sexual and mental/psychological), has been widespread both at home (82 per cent) and outside (18 per cent) in Bangladesh while women empowerment is also progressing.</p> <p>d. More rapid progress is required on issues such as the quality of education, the battle against child marriage and violence against girls &amp; young women, safe and equitable workplace continue to be highly prevalent protection issues.</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>3. By ethnic identity: Dalit, indigenous</b>	Reduced inequalities  (Goal 10)	<p>a. Traditional practice of untouchability is liable for Dalits' poor access to education. In many places school authorities still do not allow admission of Dalits.</p> <p>b. Government's flagship programme for achieving the goals of primary and elementary education does not have any specific programmes for Dalit children.</p> <p>c. Though GoB has addressed the goal of ending poverty in all its form in 7FYP, no specific mention made in favor Dalit community whereas, National Strategic Paper for Social Safety Net recognized the pattern of discrimination against occupational groups related to caste systems.</p> <p>d. National Youth Policy 2017 defines 16 categories of youth but did not mention Dalit and socially excluded community.</p> <p>e. Governments budget allocation has been generalised as "underprivileged" which was previously focused on Dalit, Bede and Harijan community. This generalisation would deprive Dalits and Harijans and their entitlements if they are treated with others.</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>3. By ethnic identity: Dalit, indigenous</b>	Reduced inequalities (Goal 10)	<p>f. Lack of proper identification of the Adibashi has left out their community rights in development planning. Recognition is only possible if government can reduce discrimination and establish human rights and equality. This is because;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 78% Adibashi household live below the lower poverty line, with a monthly income of 6972 taka only.</li> <li>• Only 2.63% of the Adibashi population considered as skilled workers while over 80% have either no or very limited levels of skills training.</li> <li>• There is round about 116 Social Safety Net Projects in Bangladesh but hardly any of the projects specialized for the Adibashi communities</li> </ul> <p>g. In spite of the promise to promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms to all, there is no initiative to engage the Adibashi peoples particularly the youth in the implementation process of SDGs.</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>1. Employment</b>	Decent work and economic growth (Goal 8)	<p>a. The participation of both male and female youth workers is much lower (54.7 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively) compared to that of the adult work force (about 94.0 per cent and 39.0 per cent respectively).</p> <p>b. Youth unemployment is considerably high (13.0 per cent) compared to the national average (4.0 per cent). As high as 27 per cent of youth population is not in education, employment and training (NEET).</p> <p>c. With labor force participation of female 25.9 per cent and male 54.7 per cent with large at same state in terms of academic qualification compared to male their share in NEET is significantly higher than that of male. Moreover, female youth are more prone to informal jobs because of their limited skill, lack of mobility and limited level of aspirations etc.</p> <p>d. A total of 17 plans, policies, acts and rules have been identified which address concerns of youths. Among those, the issue of youth employment has been addressed in many national plan including the National Youth Policy 2017,</p> <p>e. The draft 'National Jobs Strategy for Bangladesh' acknowledges the above-mentioned issues and proposes some new measures such as introduction of employment exchange scheme for the youth. However, youth related policies and measures could be further targeted and streamlined by amending/introducing new measures different policies</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>2. Reproductive rights</b>	Good health and well-being (Goal 3: target 3.7)	<p>a. Bangladeshi adolescents lack access to information and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services (particularly unmarried adolescents), restrictive social norms, inadequate education and social discrimination</p> <p>b. Limited knowledge on reproductive health issues by both the local health care providers and the community</p> <p>c. Poor clinical organization</p> <p>d. Reporting and less community and co management committees' support.</p> <p>e. Not all the local authorities admit that child marriage is still happening in their area. Not all the local authorities provide positive response when the youth group reports a child marriage case.</p> <p>f. In some of the cases, people are practicing what they think as the best solutions for the local people</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
2.2 Sectoral issues		
2. Reproductive rights	Good health and well- being (Goal 3: target 3.7)	<p>g. Not all local authorities are really aware about this child marriage restraint act (CMRA).Gap between national and local level in understanding CMRA. In some area, there is no strict law enforcement for those who legalized the child marriage</p> <p>h. NGOs have take some steps regarding this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed community based youth advocates, peer educators, peer mentors, peer monitors and peer researchers.</li> <li>• Also arranged courtyard, community and health facility Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (AYSRHR) sessions.</li> <li>• Ensuring local leadership engagement to enforce laws prohibiting harmful traditional practices</li> <li>• Successfully increased the number of early marriage prevention committees</li> <li>• Increased awareness about and advocacy against harmful traditional practices using e.g. theatre, sport and film</li> </ul>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>3. Water and sanitation</b>	Clean water and sanitation (Goal 6)	<p>a. The National Hygiene Survey (NHS) 2018 finds that between 2014 and 2018, the proportion of schools with functional improved latrines increased from 84% to 99%. Despite this near universal coverage, actual access is likely to be lower as many toilets remain locked for teachers' use only. The ratio also drops to 85% when water and soap availability is considered.</p> <p>b. A circular of The Ministry of Education in 2019 validated the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring an enabling learning environment in schools, which entailed the provision of separate water and sanitation (WASH) blocks for students.</li> <li>• Continued advocacy efforts of INGOs/NGOs operating in this sector. These organizations have also been instrumental in building or renovating WASH blocks along with other interventions which contribute to an enabling learning environment</li> </ul> <p>c. The youth suffer from limited opportunities related to water and sanitation that transform their untapped potential into action. This underlines the need to enhance the capacity of the youth, equipping them with the right knowledge and skills that would enable them to initiate change ultimately leading to improved WASH outcomes at all levels</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings (Cont.)
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>3. Water and sanitation</b>	Clean water and sanitation (Goal 6)	<p>d. One of the major factors that inhibit progress in WASH outcomes is the low level of overall awareness at various levels of the society.</p> <p>e. By and large, people remain unaware of a multitude of important WASH issues. In this context, the role of youth in addressing these challenges is crucial.</p> <p>f. One initiative to mentor youth to act on critical WASH issues and equip them with the skills, capacity, and knowledge to become change agents and leaders in their communities</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>4. Extremism</b>	Peace justice and strong institutions (Goal 16)	<p>a. Country's different communities are not ready for extremism or radicalization related discussions.</p> <p>b. Lack of coordination among the different government departments concerning youth and extremism issue still persists. For example, Department of Youth Development and Islamic Foundation are not well aware about the intervention of counter terrorism and transnational crime unit (CTTCU).</p> <p>c. The youth feel they might be labelled as extremist, if they join activities of advocacy and campaign programmes.</p> <p>d. Conservative mind-set and political influence in few geographic locations hampered CSOs' project interventions.</p> <p>e. Education institutions hesitate to allow preventing violent extremism (PVE) related interventions as the issue is sensitive.</p> <p>f. Lack of understanding on the basic difference between violence and violent extremism.</p>

## 2. Focus of the Contribution: Young People: Findings

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>2.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>4. Extremism</b>	Peace justice and strong institutions (Goal 16)	<p>g. Gap in the relationship with youths' parents and high expectation of parents on academic performance.</p> <p>h. Isolated feeling of youth due to lack of interaction with teacher, government authority and local influencers.</p> <p>i. Limited scope to participate in social platform, sports and extra-curricular options.</p>
<b>5. Climate</b>	Climate action (Goal 13)	<p>a. Climate change potentially represents a major threat to the health and socio-economic stability of youth, particularly in developing countries, where majority of young people live.</p> <p>b. The capacities of youth to inform decision-making processes, communicate risks to their communities and take direct action to reduce risks have been neglected.</p> <p>c. In recent years, young people and their agencies started engaging in taking climate action in Bangladesh. These actions are focused on few different categories such as green entrepreneurship, youth activism, young people in jobs that promotes climate action and research and development</p>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendation
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>1. By age (child and youth)</b>	Good health and well being (Goal 3)	a. Local authorities to be made aware on child marriage restraint act (CMRA) and special circumstances (in upazila level). The gap between national and local level in understanding CMRA to be filled. In some areas, there is no strict law enforcement for those who legalized the child marriage  b. Age specific comprehensive sexuality education, safety and self-defense from grade 6 to 8 to be included in General Science book
	Gender Equality (Goal 5)	c. Establish rigorous monitoring of the ban on corporal punishment in educational institutions at all levels d. Establish a National Child Rights Commission (NCRC) as stipulated in the Children Policy
	Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)	e. Undertake public awareness campaign led by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs through media Define and include the new forms of cyber-crimes in existing Acts e.g., The Digital Security Act 2018, Pornography Control Act 2012, The Information and Communication Technology Act 2006, The Children Act 2013 to combat online sexual exploitation f. Develop a National Plan of Action for mainstreaming children from marginalized groups including children of minorities and hard to reach area groups.
	Peace, Justice and strong Institutions (Goal 16)	g. Monitor the implementation of the Children Act especially section- 13 to form child help desk and placement of dedicated police officer for the children in every police station and Probation Officer to take care of the children in contact with law. h. A national level platform should be formed with government agencies, donors, civil society organizations, think-tanks, academicians and youth representatives.

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Findings
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>1. By age (child and youth)</b>	<p>Good health and well being (Goal 3)</p> <p>Gender Equality (Goal 5)</p> <p>Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)</p> <p>Peace, Justice and strong Institutions (Goal 16)</p>	<p>h. To promote positive social norms which address age and gender based discrimination and violence, including child marriage by engaging and influencing policy makers and key stakeholders</p> <p>i. More Investment is required on data collection and research for data to be disaggregated by age</p> <p>j. Strengthen Children’s Welfare Board and district-based monitoring and supervision system to implement the Child Marriage Restraint Rules 2018 and Children Act 2013 effectively.</p> <p>k. Birth registration system should be strengthened and digitalized so that law against child marriage can be enforced, and underage marriage can be identified and halted easily.</p> <p>l. Youth in all districts to have equal access to jobs</p> <p>m. Stop threats from parents or other community members when they try to stop child marriage. Stop Kaji and marriage registers legalizing child marriage for financial benefits</p> <p>n. An integrated SDG frame led by goal 8 to implement decent employment for the youth</p> <p>o. Formulating National Strategy for Youth Employment</p> <p>p. Effective collaboration between State and Non-state Actors in Ensuring Decent Employment for Youth</p> <p>q. Collaboration between the government, academia, private sector, and CSOs on increasing youth engagement should be enhanced.</p> <p>r. Efforts to onboard youth in the national development process may be considered in line with the UN Youth Strategy, prioritizing their health, education, and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>s. Integrating youth actions (which mentioned on National Youth Policy) in the upcoming 5 years plan and resource mobilisaiton.</p>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>2. By gender (men and women)</b>	Good health and wellbeing (Goal 3;Target 3.7)	a. Rapid progress is required on the quality of education and violence against girls & young women and safe and equitable workplace. b. Safe political and civic spaces for young women should be created to encourage young women & girls' agency building and active participation in leadership role
	Quality Education (Goal 4)	c. All government orders, policies, directives and referral pathways concerning prevention and response on gender-based discrimination should be widely disseminated at the grass-root level
	Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)	d. Recognize, reduce and redistribute women's Unpaid Care Work in regional frameworks and National policies. e. Improve financing to recognize and redistribute of Unpaid Care Work. Introduce universal pension scheme and other safety net program interventions.
	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16)	f. Invest in developing cooperative models where women can launch entrepreneurship models g. To empower adolescents, especially adolescent girls, by providing them with life skills to stand up for their rights

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>2. By gender (men and women)</b>		<p>h. Strengthen existing sexual violence legislation implementation and costing, including implementation of the high court directive on sexual harassment.</p> <p>i. Advocate for the amendment of discriminatory laws that discourage rape survivors to report and hamper women's access to justice.</p> <p>j. Invest more in research and data collection on physical, sexual or psychological violence; the data should at minimum be disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and location and work towards a national level statistics database accessible to all;</p>
	Good health and wellbeing (Goal 3;Target 3.7)	k. Enhance effectiveness and accountability of institutions, especially law enforcement agencies, administration and judiciary, speedy trial to ensure rule of law and justice for violence survivors
	Quality Education (Goal 4)	l. Incorporate these programmes and sexuality training in the national curriculum and encourage parents to stop treating sex as a taboo
	Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)	m. Increase male engagement to create separate platform/program for boys on sexual and reproductive health
	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16)	<p>n. Establish sexual and reproductive health rights corner at every school, college, industry, office etc. with proper monitoring</p> <p>o. Male engagement to create separate platform/program for boys on sexual and reproductive health</p> <p>p. Increase investments and budgetary allocation to ensure access to WASH services, particularly in hard-to-reach and climate vulnerable areas, so that girls do not miss school in order to collect water.</p>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>3. By ethnic identity: Dalit, indigenous</b>	<p>Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)</p> <p>Reduced Inequality (Goal 10)</p>	<p>a. Take special measures to create employment, education and capacity building opportunities and reserve five percent quota for the Adibashi youth</p> <p>b. Ensure education and health facilities for the Adibashi children, women and youth</p> <p>c. Commence a special survey to collect and make disaggregated data by ethnicity</p> <p>d. Ensure policy intervention through placing separate chapter for Adibashi youth in the 8th Fifth year Planning,</p> <p>e. Allocate adequate budget for social safety net and Annual Development Project (ADP)</p> <p>f. Ensure education in mother language, provide training and eligible teachers for Adibashi students</p> <p>g. Online based easily accessible Land and essential service allocation database.</p> <p>h. Ensure education and health facilities for the Adibashi children, women and youth.</p> <p>i. Ensure loan and skilled development facilities to promote Dalit youth entrepreneurs</p>

## 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.1 Disaggregated composition</b>		
<b>3. By ethnic identity: Dalit, indigenous</b>	<p>Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)</p> <p>Reduced Inequality (Goal 10)</p>	<p>j. Recognize Dalit ‘Special’ community; produce disaggregated data on Dalit people especially on young people, identify inequality and take intervention to bring this population under development process</p> <p>k. Enact the draft ‘Anti-discrimination Act’ as soon as possible to address discriminatory customs on Dalit professional sweepers.</p> <p>l. Inclusion of the issue of Dalit youth in the National Youth Policy.</p> <p>m. Revive special budgetary allocation for Dalits, increase coverage of social safety net program for Dalit youth on education stipend and skill development training.</p> <p>n. Ensure constitutional measures and specific legislation to protect Dalits from discrimination in educational institutions.</p> <p>o. Produce guidelines on non-discrimination in education in all schools, and train teachers and school management on it.</p> <p>p. Ensure both enrolment and regular attendance of Dalit children in primary education with all facilities provided by the government.</p>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/group s	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>1. Employment</b>	Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. An integrated SDG frame led by goal 8 to implement decent employment for the youth</li> <li>b. Formulating National Strategy for Youth Employment</li> <li>c. Effective collaboration between State and Non-state Actors in Ensuring Decent Employment for Youth</li> </ul>
<b>2. Reproductive rights</b>	Good health and well-being (Goal 3: target 3.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase male engagement to create separate platform/program for boys on sexual and reproductive health</li> <li>b. Establish sexual and reproductive health rights corner at every school, college, industry, office etc. with proper monitoring</li> <li>c. Male engagement to create separate platform/program for boys on sexual and reproductive health</li> </ul>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>3. Climate</b>	<p>Quality Education (Goal 4 target 4.a)</p> <p>Youth and climate actions (Goal 13)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integrating youth actions (which mentioned on National Youth Policy) in the upcoming 5 years plan and resource mobilisaiton.</li> <li>b. Finalise concrete action plan to implementation of Planetary Emergency Declaration</li> <li>c. Adopt Policy to address climate refugees and set up mechanism to ensure rehabilitation of the refugees and migrant people.</li> <li>d. Stopping new project based on fossil fuel</li> <li>e. Mainstreaming climate literacy and basic science into the curriculum.</li> <li>f. Banning all single use plastic on the government and non-government hosted programme.</li> </ol>
<b>4. Water and Sanitation</b>	<p>Good health and well-being (Goal 3: target 3.7)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increase investments and budgetary allocation to ensure access to WASH services, particularly in hard-to-reach and climate vulnerable areas, so that girls do not miss school in order to collect water.</li> <li>b. An accountability framework for WASH in schools for duty bearers and stakeholders needs to be developed.</li> <li>c. Collaboration between the government, academia, private sector, and CSOs on increasing youth engagement should be enhanced.</li> <li>d. Efforts to onboard youth in the national development process may be considered in line with the UN Youth Strategy, prioritizing their health, education, and livelihood opportunities.</li> </ol>

# 3. Recommendations

Issues/groups	Goals/targets	Recommendations
<b>3.2 Sectoral issues</b>		
<b>5. Extremism</b>	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (goal 16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Critical need for a comprehensive programme initiative on preventing violent extremism (PVE).</li> <li>b. The institutions relevant to preventing violent extremism should be more responsive to people when they are approached for help.</li> <li>c. A national level platform should be formed with government agencies, donors, civil society organizations, think-tanks, academicians and youth representatives.</li> <li>d. Gateway monitoring should be strengthened in response to the continuous radical content through social media.</li> <li>e. In addressing violent extremism, the institutions relevant to preventing it should be more responsive to people when they are approached for help.</li> <li>f. Government should articulate clearly its specific strategy of institutional mechanism under SDG Goal-16 in its next VNR.</li> <li>g. The government should develop policy to increase budgetary allocation for social protection, education, health, vocational skills development and poverty reduction.</li> <li>h. International cooperation has to be sought from countries that are facing similar situation an development of pool of information, its updating and collaboration of effort is important as it is a global issue.</li> </ul>



**Thank You**