

Child Health

1. Implement and monitor the National Strategy for Adolescent Health 2017–2030.
2. Raise awareness among community members, including parents, teachers, SMCs, and religious leaders, regarding the importance of SRHR for children and adolescents.
3. Appoint adequate psychosocial counsellors at health centres and education institutions.
4. Develop a strategic plan for creating playgrounds and swimming pools with appropriate facilities in urban and rural settings to ensure physical and mental growth among children.

Right to Education

1. Allocate sufficient budget for quality education, inclusive infrastructure, and teacher and management committees' capacity building.
2. Increase investment in ICT education, prioritising remote areas and marginalised children, i.e., ethnic minorities, Dalits, street children, and children with disabilities.
3. Enact the Education Act, aligning with the National Education Policy 2010.

Child Rights Governance

1. Reintroduce publishing Child Focused Budget (CFB)
2. Finalise a time-bound action plan to establish a separate department/directorate for children.
3. Establish an independent National Commission for Children's Rights (NCRC).
4. Adopt the Rules of the Children Act 2013.

CRAC, B & JFB's Recommendations for the 4th cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on Bangladesh

Rohingya Children

1. Strengthening diplomatic ties to secure international funding for Rohingya children's education, health, and essential services, upholding their basic rights.

Child Marriage

1. Amend the CMRA Rules to specify the 'Special Provision' and a minimum age below which a court cannot grant marriage permission in any circumstances.
2. Establish a monitoring mechanism to regularly review the status of child marriage in the country and assess the role of the Child Marriage Prevention Committees.

Violence Against Children

1. Ensure proper implementation and monitoring of the NAP on VAWC 2013–2025 and enforcement of existing laws addressing VAC.
2. Prohibit corporal punishment in every sphere, and take appropriate actions against the perpetrators.
3. Address the new forms of cybercrime to combat the online sexual abuse and exploitation of children while ensuring the rights to privacy, information, expression and association.

Child Labour

1. Allocate a specific budget provision and adopt a national implementation plan reflecting expert opinion and recommendations from CSOs for eliminating all forms of child labour by 2025.
2. Ratify ILO Convention No. 189 (Convention on Domestic Workers) and enact the Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Act.
3. Strengthen monitoring of hazardous work for children as per the list and take a multi-sectoral approach to tackle hazardous child labour by developing a rehabilitation strategy.
4. Amend labour law to include the informal sector.