|  | 7th FYP Goal/Target/Strategy | Actions taken | Proposed Action | Proposed Action | Proposed Action | Proposed Action | Responsibility |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-2020 |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **2.2 SEVENTH PLAN CORE TARGETS IN THE CONTEXT OF VISION 2021** |
|  | Total flow of Remittances ($ billions) will be increased from USD 15.6 billion (6th FYP period) to in FYP period to USD 25.4 billion in 7th FYP period. *(FYP Page 26 and 62)* | Target:17.26 | Target: 19.071. Initiatives will be taken to increase the share of skilled migrant workers will be increased.
2. Initiatives will be taken to create mass awareness on formal channel remittance.
3. Initiatives will be taken to advocate to reduce the remittance transaction cost.
 | Target:20.98 | Target:23.08 | Target:25.39 | Leading Ministry MoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoFBB |
|  | **3.4 THE SEVENTH PLAN STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE SERVICES SECTOR** |
|  | **3.4.1 Targets for Service Sector in 7 FYP** |
|  | Maintain the growth of overseas employment *(FYP Page 244)* |  | 1. New trades will be explored in existing destinations.
2. New labour market will be explored.
3. Overseas employment related services will be decentralized.
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | The share of skilled migrant workers will be increased from 36.69% in 2014 to 38% in 2020. |  | 1. Skill training will be expanded.
2. Quality of skill development training will be improved.
3. Market driven training manual will be developed and updated and used for training.
4. Trainer’s capacity will be improved.
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | The share of semi-skilled migrant workers will be increased from 17.10% in 2014 to 22% in 2020. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The share of female migrant workers will be increased from 17.86% in 2014 to 30% in 2020. |  | 1. Skill development training for female migrant workers will be improved.
2. New categories of jobs will be explored.
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.4.6 Strengthen Prudential Regulations** |
|  | Strict monitoring and enforcement of the recruitment process of overseas employment. *(FYP Page 248)* |  | 1. The monitoring and enforcement activities will be strengthened.
2. The capacity of the monitoring and enforcement wing will be strengthened.
 |  |  |  | Leading Ministry MoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoHA |
|  | Enforcement of laws and regulations related to overseas employment. *(FYP Page 248)* |  | 1. Mass awareness on act and rules will be taken place.
 |  |  |  | Leading Ministry MoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoHA |
|  | **2.6 NEW STRATEGIES FOR DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPORT-LED GROWTH** |
|  | **2.6.4 Export of factor services and Remittance Boom** |
| ***Institutional Reform*** |
|  | The existing set up of the MoEWOE should be strengthened by taking into consideration the changing aspects and condition of international migration. The purview of expatriate welfare must include Bangladeshi diaspora, policy research and migration supported diplomacy which are not systematically developed and monitored. Expatriate and overseas employment is managed by a collaborative effort from different ministries. The MEWOE has to coordinate whole gamut of affairs as a leading ministry. *(FYP Page 211)* |  | 1. Both revenue and development budget for MoEWOE should be increased.
2. Initiatives will be taken to strengthen capacity of MoEWOE by taking specific development projects.
 |  |  |  | Leading MinistryMoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoFMoPDevelopment Partners  |
|  | To accomplish the goals of Perspective Plan at least 50 new Labour Wings are need to open immediately to strengthen welfare services of expatriates’ and expand overseas market. *(FYP Page 211)* |  | 1. Initiatives will be taken to increase 10 new LWs and expand 10 existing LWs.
2. Sufficient resource should be allocated for existing LWs to expand their welfare activities.
 |  |  |  | Leading MinistryMoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoPAMoF |
|  | There are almost 9 million migrant workers in 160 countries. By taking consideration of ever increasing Bangladeshi expatriates’ throughout the world along with proliferation of welfare issue, a separate full-fledged department named ‘Department of Expatriates’ Welfare’ is very much needed to ensure welfare services and marker expansion of Bangladeshi workers. *(FYP Page 211)* |  | 1. Initiatives will be taken to establish ‘Department of Expatriates’ Welfare’.
 |  |  |  | Leading MinistryMoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoFMoPA |
|  | The numbers of Technical Training Centre (TTC) and Institutes of Marine Technology (IMTs) have also increased significantly with a need for effective monitoring, recognition of certification.As a result, a separate body named Department for Skill Development Training is very much needed for overall management of skill training programmes. *(FYP Page 211)* |  | 1. Initiatives will be taken to establish ‘Department for Skill Development Training’.
 |  |  |  | Leading MinistryMoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoFMoPA |
|  | Take initiatives for specific expansion measures of the District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) at the grass-root level. Collaboration of local bodies with the DEMOs is to be strengthened. *(FYP Page 211)* |  | 1. Initiatives will be taken to take development projects to strengthen DEMOs.
 |  |  |  | Leading MinistryMoEWOEAssociate Ministry/DivisionMoFMoP |
|  | Establishment of 68 (including 4 divisional offices) District Employment and Manpower Offices (DEMO) is on the agenda. This will help Expand overseas employment opportunities in lagging regions by enhancing logistic support and technical advice. Costs of migration and remittance transfer will be reduced to facilitate the process. *(FYP Page 552)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Skill Development*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | To earn the maximum benefit of overseas employment, the existing skills of outbound workers need to be improved a lot. Market driven skill development programmes with international standardization and recognition should be pursued by the MoEWOE. The diplomacy regarding mutual skill recognition should also be promoted. *(FYP Page 211)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A ‘Catering Institute’ will provide market oriented skill training to address demand for new skills and knowledge. *(FYP Page 552)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Completion of 40 upazila level TTCs and 1 IMT to ensure skill training programme at grass root level including lagging regions. *(FYP Page 552)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The quality component of training and skill development will be further enhanced. This will be done through capacity building of trainers by setting up a permanent training institute for trainers. *(FYP Page 552)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Existing training of domestic workers will be extended, and about 50,000 potential female migrant workers will be trained per year. The Government has set a target to increase the share of female migrant workers from 17.86 percent in 2014 to 30 percent in 2020. *(FYP Page 552)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **4.6 STRATEGY FOR LAGGING REGIONS IN THE SEVENTH PLAN** |
|  | **(e) Creating Opportunities for International Migration** |
|  | Number of migrants working abroad should be increased from the lagging districts which receive meagre share of foreign remittances. *(FYP Page 97)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Technical and vocational training institutions would be established in the lagging districts to create opportunities for the people to be semi-skilled and get employment by internal migration to industrial districts of Bangladesh. *(FYP Page 97)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Special financing scheme should be directed towards prospective migrants form lagging districts. *(FYP Page 97)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Diaspora involvement**  |
|  | The contribution of Bangladeshi Diaspora should be further strengthened by incorporating them in various development activities through effective measures including facilitation of different socioeconomic activities, promotion of financial and investment incentives through popular financial instruments, revenue gain through tourism and utilization of their knowledge networks by recognizing and acknowledging their contributions. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Labour Migration Diplomacy** |
|  | Negotiation capacity with effective migration supported diplomacy should be strengthened through continues training and interface with a view to develop research and survey-based professional expertise to support initiatives to explore new markets and destinations, strengthen associations in destination countries, periodic review of bilateral and multilateral employment agreement and generate greater oversight of working conditions and breaches of contract to ensure protection of expatriate workers including special emphasis on female migrant workers, eliminate fraudulent recruitment activities and ensure standard and ethical practices. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Labour Migration Governance** |
|  | Comprehensive digitization of the migration process is also required for the effort to demonstrate results related to sound planning and management of labour migration as well as for the social protection of the workers and recruitment agent regulation. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Safe Migration** |
|  | Widespread campaigns with purposive information kit, explained in simple language, on the costs and benefits of jobs abroad, migrant’s rights and responsibilities, choice of placements abroad, the public and private support systems that are available to them can minimize risks associated with migration. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Reintegration**  |
|  | Probashi Kallayan Bank is currently providing ‘rehabilitation loan’ to those returned migrants who are destitute, marooned and victim of unexpected circumstances. Such initiative need to be enhanced after proper scrutiny of individual cases. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Resource Allocation** |
|  | Sufficient resource allocation should be ensured for the MoEWOE and its subordinate bodies to fulfill the development priorities and promises given by the Government. *(FYP Page 212)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.5 MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT** |
|  | **3.5.1. A robust evidence base of migration and development mutual effects in Bangladesh** |
|  | A full-fledged situation analysis could be a starting point for such a comprehensive examination and data collection endeavour. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.5.2. Economic growth and equity** |
|  | ***Remittances and financial inclusion*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Remittance senders and beneficiaries receive accurate and transparent information on remittance prices. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Financial and non-financial institutions in the remittance market provide inclusive services and are publicly accountable. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | South-South cooperation, especially with countries of destination, lays the ground for agreements between central banks to facilitate remittances including through the management of exchange rates. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Regulatory frameworks allow for the development of partnerships between financial and non-financial institutions to expand service provision, including by diversifying the offer of transfer options. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Fostering Diaspora Investments*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Investment and skills development Policies to attract direct foreign investment will also encourage investment resources from the diaspora. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | More targeted financial, training and social protection policies and measures could support migrant-led SMEs development. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Entrepreneurs should also be offered information and opportunities for training and protection against risks e.g. insurance, to prevent them from failing or falling into unsustainable debt. *(FYP Page 250)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.5.3. Skills and overseas labour market development & protection** |
|  | The consolidation of the National Skill Database, including data on migrant workers, and of labour market information systems to assess the demand for different categories of workers in overseas markets. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In line with the recommendations of the Colombo Process, another priority should be the enhancement of the National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework (NTVQF), matched with the strengthening of technical and vocational education institutions. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Besides continued support to potential and actual migrants through the dissemination of information and post-arrival assistance, the capacities of consular networks could be strengthened so to enable them to provide effective referral services. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The ability of the Wage Earners Welfare Fund Board to support the needs of migrant workers and its transparency need to be enhanced through multi-stakeholder participation within the Board. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In order to support the reintegration of returning migrants, an endowment fund could be established. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The Government’s Vigilance Task Force can be further strengthened to combat irregular migration, in accordance with the Overseas Employment and Migrants Act, 2013. Finally, joining the existing relevant international instruments relating to the protection of migrants’ human and labour rights, smuggling and trafficking in persons should be pursued and followed by the harmonization of national policies and laws with those standards. *(FYP Page 251)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.5.4. Human development and migration** |
|  | ***Education and migration*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Training should also be accredited at national and international level. In addition, a comprehensive skills development policy should also consider the TVET needs of internal and returning migrants. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Education and migration policies should further consider the potential contributions of Bangladeshi international students and professionals to raise the skills base of the country. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Attracting qualified workers to Bangladesh requires not only flexible admission policies but also provisions to facilitate the socioeconomic participation and the integration of professionals, including Bangladeshi professionals abroad, and the members of their families in the receiving society. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Health and migration*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Review existing policies to promote migrant-sensitive health policies and public health strategies. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consider migrants’ health in the national health information system. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Collect, standardize and analyse qualitative and quantitative information in relation to migrants’ health for policymaking. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gather, document and share information and best practices for meeting migrants’ health needs in countries of origin or return, transit and destination. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ensure equitable access to health, disease prevention and care for migrants and their families without discrimination. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Build capacity, guidance and set standards for service providers and professionals promoting cultural and gender sensitivity to deal with migrants’ health issues. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation on migrants’ health among countries involved in the whole process of migration. *(FYP Page 252)* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ***Gender equity and migration*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | Measures to ensure international and internal migrants’ access to legal and social protection; strict contract monitoring; and adequate outreach, follow-up and support (shelter, legal and psychosocial support) need to be put in place. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **3.5.5. Enabling frameworks for migration and development: governance and South–South****cooperation** |
|  | There is an urgent need to sensitize the population and build the capacity of government, civil society and private sector actors to implement the existing legal provisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The Programme on Mainstreaming Migration seeks not only to support the establishment and consolidation of intra-governmental mechanisms for coordination on migration and development but also to continue assisting governments in building capacities to design, implement and monitor the national migration and development policies and strategies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **4.2 PROGRESS WITH POVERTY REDUCTION** |
|  | **4.2.6 Poverty Reduction Strategy** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Continued emphasis on worker service exports in order to increase the inflow of remittances with efforts to expand the opportunities to less served areas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | To increase the positive impact of international migration on socio-economic development of Bangladesh, participations of youth living in lagging regions can be promoted, providing quality skill trainings at minimum cost, ensure further reduction of migration and remittance transfer cost and facilitate remittances into productive investments. (FYP Page 212) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ADP allocation for Sectors**

(Taka billion; Current Prices)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sector** | **ADP in Current Prices** |
|  |  | **FY16** | **FY17** | **FY18** | **FY19** | **FY20** |
|  | General Public Services | **41.8** | **32.8** | **39.0** | **45.8** | **53.7** |
|  | Local Government and Rural Development | 181.8 | 225.3 | 268.2 | 314.4 | 368.9 |
|  | Defence | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
|  | Public Order and Safety | 15.3 | 19.1 | 22.7 | 26.6 | 31.2 |
|  | Education and Technology | 121.1 | 184.1 | 231.7 | 272.4 | 320.0 |
|  | Health  | 53.3 | 67.9 | 80.9 | 96.3 | 115.0 |
|  | Social Protection | 37.5 | 50.0 | 59.7 | 70.1 | 82.5 |
|  | Housing & Community Amenities | 18.9 | 17.9 | 20.9 | 24.5 | 28.8 |
|  | Recreation, Culture and Religion | 8.3 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 17.1 |
|  | Power and Energy | 184.8 | 203.0 | 212.6 | 249.2 | 292.5 |
|  | Agriculture | 59.0 | 79.7 | 94.9 | 111.3 | 130.8 |
|  | Industrial and Economic Services | 21.0 | 31.7 | 39.5 | 48.5 | 59.0 |
|  | Transport and Communication | 234.3 | 294.9 | 347.6 | 405.4 | 477.5 |
|  | Environment and Climate Change | 4.8 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 11.9 |
|  | **Total ADP Expenditure Projection** | **970.4** | **1210.1** | **1441.5** | **1689.9** | **1983.0** |

|  |
| --- |
| (Taka billion; Current Prices) |
| **Ministry** | **FY16** | **FY17** | **FY18** | **FY19** | **FY20** |
| Ministry of Industries | 12.3 | 18.4 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 30.2 |
| Ministry of Textiles and Jute | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Ministry of Commerce | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Ministry of Labour and Employment | 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 11.9 |
| Ministry of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment | 2.5 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 10.1 |
| **Sector Total** | **21.0** | **31.7** | **39.5** | **48.5** | **59.0** |