



Workshop on 'SDGs Action Plan' Ministry of Youth and Sports

15 June y 2017, Shilpokola Academy, Shegunbagicha, Dhaka – 1000

A workshop on sharing Action Plan in light of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh

Workshop on “SDGs Action Plan”

Ministry of Youth & Sports

Venue: Bangladesh Shilpokola Academy, Dhaka.

Date: 15 June 2017

A Workshop on “SDGs Action Plan” for the Ministry of Youth and Sports was held on 15 June 2017 at Bangladesh Shilpokola Academy, Dhaka. Dr. Sri Biren Sikder, MP, Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Youth and Sports attended the workshop as Chief Guest. Mr. Arif Khan Joy, MP, Honorable Deputy Minister, Ministry of Youth and Sports; Mr. Md. Zahid Ahsan Russel, MP, Honorable Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Youth and Sports and Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Principal Coordinator, SDG Affairs, Prime Minister’s Office were present as special guests on the occasion. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports.

In addition, Mr. Nahim Razzaq, MP, Honorable Member, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Youth and Sports; Mr. Anwarul Karim, Director General, Department of Youth Development; Brigadier General Md. Shamsur Rahman, Director General, BKSP; Mr. Kawsar Hossain, UNICEF and Mr. Aghor Mondol, Sports Journalist along with other participants delivered their speeches and shared valuable opinion.

Two presentations were made in the workshop; one on “SDGs Action Plan on Youth Development” by Mr. Atiqur Raman, Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development and another on “SDGs Action Plan on Sports Development” by Dr. Md. Aminul Islam, Director, Directorate of Sports. After presentation, panel discussion commenced. Afterward participants took part in open discussion. The workshop was wrapped-up by Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary-in-Charge, Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Mr. Md. Faizul Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports in his welcome address said that the Ministry has developed Action Plan for SDG Target 8.6¹, and 8.b² under Goal 8³. This workshop is to share the Action Plan with other stakeholders including co-lead ministries and, thus, to further improve the Action Plan. Youth development and SDG is interrelated. It is especially important for us because one third of our population is youth and more than 23% people are below the age of 24 years in our country. The Ministry of Youth and Sports deals with youths who are not in education, training or employment (NEET). Our Ministry’s goal is to reduce the number of unemployed youths and making this goal aligned with SDGs and 7th Five Year Plan. *Sport activities are pertaining to achieving this target.* A physically and mentally sound population specially its youth can only lead a country towards achieving its cherished goals through overcoming the hurdles. As per the mandates, the Ministry of Youth and Sports is working for creating an enabling environment for youth and sports development. Leaving the youth section of the country comprising two-third of population unattended, the country

¹ By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

² By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

³ Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

cannot make progress. Secondly, a healthy, active and productive youth group requires facilities for proper sports and physical development. *Therefore, we have to include sport development in Action Plan for achieving SDG targets.*

Giving a warm welcome to the participants of the workshop, Mr. Md. Faizul Kabir expected their active participation in improving the Action Plan of SDG targets 8.6 and 8.b.

Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Principal Coordinator, SDG Affairs, Prime Minister's Office, commented that though there is no sport specific SDG's target, but sports as a multi-disciplinary activity are related to 17 goals of SDG in some ways or other. He referred to a recently held seminar on tourism where it was shown that tourism is linked, directly and indirectly, to all 17 SDGs. Likewise, sports related to personal and social well-being can facilitate achieving SDG set targets. Sport is now a profession and indirectly contributes to job creation, industrialization, trade, tourism, entertainment, skill development, education all leading to peace and stability. For example, coaching in different sports disciplines is now a highly paid profession. A large number of people are directly or indirectly related to sports activities either as sportsmen/women, organizers, technicians, physicians, journalists or financiers and sponsors. Therefore, we cannot move forward leaving these realities behind. Moreover, investment in sport development has huge direct impact on health budget. We all know that SDGs mainly aim at raising our living standard. For developing effective SDGs, all countries were asked to identify their individual development goals. In Bangladesh, committees were formed comprising members of government officers, economists, political activists and civil society representatives to identify our development agenda. With few revisions, all of our development goals were included in SDGs by the global committee. Our success in achieving MDGs has been globally acclaimed and now we are working towards implementing SDGs. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had the opportunity to attend the signing ceremony of MDGs in 2000 and SDGs in 2015 at the United Nations General Assembly. SDG implementation is important for countries like us who are most vulnerable in terms of high population growth, recurrent global economic recession, rising income inequality and climate change. A total of 230 indicators of SDGs were earmarked in 2016, but not all the parameters could be set. However, important agenda were incorporated. Absence of global data on development agenda is prevalent. Data is available on education and health that we have gathered while working with MDG. So, a data gap analysis was done with respect to every ministry. Resource mapping was also conducted to identify resources available for implementation of SDGs. We have adopted our national 7th Five Year Plan (2015-2020) aligning the same with the global development agenda i.e., SDGs. This followed aligning the 8th Five Year (2020-2025) and 9th FY Plan (2025-2030) with the SDGs. All Ministries of the Government of Bangladesh are now working to develop action plan for achieving SDG targets. Ministry of Youth and Sports will implement the Action Plan as the lead ministry for SDG targets 8.1 and 8.b

Mr. Md. Zahid Ahsan Russel, MP, Honorable Chairman, Standing Committee on Ministry of Youth & Sports Affairs, Bangladesh Parliament highlighted Bangladesh's successes in implementing MDGs compared to many LDCs. SDG Goal 1 aims at poverty eradication by 2030, ensuring full employment of youth and 100 percent health care facilities; but it is not easy to achieve these goals. Tasks of the Ministry of Youth and Sports are to ensure enabling environment for the youth so that they can enjoy quality living including sound mental health. He hopes that the ministry will be able to achieve SDGs which are targeting the youth population through combining our best efforts and resources. Therefore, the exercise of making a prudent action plan with support and cooperation of all concerned is important. So, better planning is essential for the successful implementation of SDGs which would

ultimately accelerate the process of transforming Bangladesh into a 'developed country'. Along with SDG Coordinator, he also mentioned that youths and sports are directly or indirectly related with all 17 SDGs. If young people have good health, better education, full employment, right skill and more importantly enabling environment, then they can shoulder the responsibility to implement SDGs. They will be able to contribute not only to Bangladesh but also to the world. Youth should receive urgent attention in terms of resource allocation for the sake of achieving SDGs. Leaving one-third population i.e., the youth behind, we cannot plan for SDGs. Second, planning must include the young people living in remote areas and belongs to disadvantaged groups. By assimilating recommendations emerged in different meetings on SDGs, we will be able to develop better Action Plan to achieve SDGs. SDG Coordinator has already mentioned that not only the targets 8.6 and 8.b of SDG but all other goals are related with youth and sports development. He is confident that Ministry of Youth and Sports is capable of developing a better Action Plan as the lead Ministry with respect to SDGs targets 8.6 and 8.b.

Mr. Arif Khan Joy, MP, Honorable Deputy Minister, Ministry of Youth and Sports mentioned that we will make our country free from poverty and hunger by 2030 through implementing SDGs under the able leadership of Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. We are now working to develop skilled manpower through providing skill training to the youths who are instrumental to any type of development. In this effort we have to make sure not to exclude anyone. Our commitment to our country and people will take us to every milestone as set by us in the Action Plan as an aid to our national target to be a middle income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. We have to work together in a planned manner with strong determination which we showed in achieving our independence in 1971 under the leadership of Father of the Nation. He intoned with all others that youth development is mandatory to achieving SDGs.

Dr. Sri Biren Sikder, MP, Honorable Minister of State, Ministry of Youth and Sports commented that this workshop has been organized to finalize the Action Plan of Ministry of Youth and Sports. Bangladesh had achieved MDGs before the timeline. Now we are on the way of planning Action Plan for SDGs implementation. To implement SDGs, an Action Plan is required and we are now finalizing the draft. Ministry of Youth and Sports will take lead in achieving targets 8.1 and 8.b as set by GED (General Economic Division) which is responsible for steering the whole process. Secretary-in-Charge, Ministry of Youth and Sports has taken necessary steps for developing the Action Plan in consultation with associate ministries. National Sports Council, Directorate of Sports, Bangabandhu Krirashebi Kalyan Foundation and Bangladesh Kira Shikkha Protisthan (BKSP) - all those associated agencies of the Ministry of Youth and Sports worked together to develop draft action plan. In this regard, he expressed his gratitude and thanks to all officials of the Ministry especially Secretary Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam for organizing this workshop to finalize Action Plan of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Unlike SDGs, the preparation of MDGs was not participatory and inclusive. Globally SDGs are regarded as a set of visionary development goals to make the world free from many ills like poverty and hunger which humankind has been struggling to overcome for long. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's vision is to turn Bangladesh into a middle income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. First, Bangabandhu presented us the vision of 'Liberation of Bangladesh' that helped country towards attaining independence. One third of our population belongs to the age group 18-35 years. In all the struggles beginning from

language movement to our liberation war, the youth always took the lead role. Ministry of Youth and Sports is responsible for the overall youth development. Like other countries of South East Asia, Bangladesh has the rare opportunity of ensuring demographic dividend by utilizing our relatively young population to nation building. But it will not happen automatically. Only a well-trained skilled youth population can transform the country's socio-economic condition. This situation will not persist in the future when we will have more ageing population than the young due to people getting better health service and living longer. So, this is high time to equip our youth with right skills for an all-encompassing development. Ministry of Youth and Sports is working relentlessly to preparing our youths by providing necessary training and skills which will ultimately contribute to achieving SDGs. He expects participants would contribute to fine tuning the draft Action Plan on youth and sports development for achieving the targets assigned.

Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary-in-Charge, Ministry of Youth and Sports informed that we have already developed an Action Plan with active participation of co-lead ministries. Recommendations of the workshop will be incorporated to further improving the draft Action Plan. Ministry of Youth and Sports is the lead ministry for targets 8.6 and 8.b under SDG-8, which is, "To promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all". Target 8.6 is 'By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training'. Our target is that we will reduce the number of youths not in employment, education and training down to a portion of 3% of their total size by 2030. Age bracket of youth is 15 - 24 years as stated in the SDGs, but according to our youth policy, the age group within 18 to 35 years is termed as youth. A sport is not directly related to SDGs, but indirectly with a number of SDGs. For example, Goal 3 on sustainable cities, without creating adequate sport facility, sustainable city is not possible; and sport is also related to Goal 5: Gender Equality. Thus, it is apparent that sports are in many ways related with every SDGs.

Business Session – 1

Mr. Atiqur Rahman, Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development presented 'SDGs Action Plan on Youth Development'. He explained the targets set in our 7th National Five Year Plan (FY 2015-FY 2020) in alignment with targets 8.6 and 8.b under SDG 8 and challenges to face in implementing those targets. Youth development and sustainable development are inextricably connected with one another. Without involving the youth in the mainstream development activities, sustainable development will be a far cry. Leaders across the world are now convinced that achievement of sustainable development largely depends on the spirit of work of the youth. Hard-working, self-employed and skilled youths are the key to converting demographic transition into demographic dividend for Bangladesh. Youth being the most energetic segment of the country's population can contribute in a broader way towards socio-economic advancement and environmental conservation than people of other age groups. As a signatory to SDGs, Bangladesh has formulated the 7th Five Year Plan aligning it with the features of SDGs. Likewise, different national policies including National Youth Policy 2017 and sports are much more in line with SDGs. Goal 8.6 of SDGs is stated as "By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training" while 8.b states "By 2020, develop and operationalize a global

strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization”.

According to the QLFS (Quarterly Labor Force Survey) of BBS, total population within age bracket of 15 to 24 years is 27,712,149 and out of this, population with NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) number 80,04,653 (28.88%) where the base year is 2015 - 2016. Keeping this huge NEET youth population in view, our target is to reduce NEET youth to 21.88% by 2020, to 11.88% by 2025 and finally to 3% by 2030 involving other co-lead and associate Ministries/Divisions.

As the co-leads or associates, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Overseas Employment and Expatriate' Welfare, Ministry of Information, ICT Division, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism, Ministry of Cultural Affairs - all have been requested to undertake projects and programs to help achieve these targets.

It may be mentioned that Ministry of Youth and Sports works for empowering young people living in Bangladesh who are 18 - 35 years old as targeted by our National Youth Policy. But the figures presented in the paragraph preceding the previous one relate to the population belonging to the age group 15 - 24 as adopted by the UN. Hence, if we consider the youths who are 15 to 35 years old as a whole (instead of 15 to 24 age group alone) then, the figure of youths Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) would be way beyond the figures shown in the said paragraph. That means a lot of actions and perspiration will be required to achieve the targets within the stipulated time as stated in the SDGs.

Keeping in view the gigantic task ahead, the 7th Five Year Plan (2015 -2020) has set the target of 19,25,150 youths for giving training during the plan period to align the same with the SDGs. Target for self-employment of youths has been fixed at 5,96,000 during the same period. At present, DYD's yearly training capacity is about 2,72,000 (youths) and quite understandably, by 2020, DYD will be able to provide training to 13,60,000 youths considering its present capacity. So, there is a clear deficit of 5,65,000 seats between DYD's training capacity and the targets of the 7th FYP (19,25,150 -13,60,000) = 5,65,000. Therefore, it has become more than an imperative that DYD boosts its training capacity to the level beyond the targets to cope with future needs. Only 0.27% of national budget is allocated for youth development.

Implementation status of National Service Program under Revenue Budget:

In fulfillment of the pledge made in the Election Manifesto of Bangladesh Awami League in 2008 to create employment opportunities for the college leavers unemployed youths, the Government, under the leadership of Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, launched *National Service Program* in 2010 with the aim to provide employment to unemployed educated youths who have higher secondary level education (twelfth class) and are aged between 24 to 35 years. DYD as the concerned department is implementing the program. What makes the program unique is, it does not provide long term employment to the youths. Rather, on selection, the youths are provided training on different modules for three months and upon completion they are attached with different nation building departments for a term of two years to gain practical experience. During training as well as the period of attachment they

get daily and monthly allowances @ Tk. 100/- and Tk. 6,000/- respectively. At the end of their two-year attachment, each of them gets back 48,000/- taka (savings from their monthly allowances) to launch projects/income generating activities of their choice. The underlying philosophy of this program is to instill confidence, drive, and initiative and work appetite in the unemployed educated youths so that they can take the risk of doing something on their own to be self-employed, or can enhance their employability through job placement at different government office/agencies. This program has proved to be an effective tool for curbing poverty through youth empowerment. Until now NSP (National Service Program) has been implemented in 64 upazilas under 28 districts in four phases. A total of 1,14,034 youths have received training, while 1,11,699 of them have been attached with different offices for a two-year term as temporary employment. Till date, 70,521 youths have been paid back their saved money @Tk. 48,000/- each (Tk. 338.50 crore in total) on completion of their two-year term in attachment.

It is a flagship project of the present democratic government aimed at reducing poverty in the course of the nation's journey towards attaining the status of a middle-income country by 2021. Since its inception about 1,500 crores of taka has been spent in this program. The Cabinet has okayed another three phases (5th, 6th and 7th) to be started in 64 new upazilas from the FY 2017-18.

Efforts are underway to integrate the trained youths under this program with youth development activities of the Government. To that end formation of co-operatives, joint-venture entrepreneurs, IGA facilitation, social campaigning against extremism and drug/human trafficking with active participation of the beneficiary youths are being taken as probable options at the moment. It is expected that if the youths are continuously engaged in IGAs as well as in social/youth works, the incidence of poverty will automatically go down, and this will, in turn, help curb extremism and drug abuse in the society.

Scope of the Ministry of Youth and Sports for further contribution to SDGs:

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for taking on primary education.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including, through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Business Session - 2

Dr. Md. Aminul Islam, Director, Directorate of Sports presented 'Action Plan on Sports Development'. Besides targets 8.6 and 8.b, there are other SDGs that relate to youth and sports development. Four sports institutes as Directorate of Sports, National Sports Council, BKSP and Bangabandhu Krira Sebi Foundation all are working under the Ministry of Youth and Sports for promoting sport, creating and maintenance of sport facilities and welfare of sports community. National Sports Policy, which is under process of up-gradation, would emphasize on modern sport facilities, sport management and governance, healthy competition, inclusivity, gender equality and prevention of corruption in sport including anti-doping. Importance of sport is highlighted in other national and international policy and charter. For example, article 6.6 of National Children Policy requires creating sport facilities for children. Article 2.2 of Women Development Policy also stresses the facilitation of sports for women. Section 5 of article 9 of SAARC Youth Development Charter emphasizes on recreation and sport facilities for youth in South Asia. Under article 31 of UNCRC, we are committed to ensure facilitation of sports and recreational activities for children. Sport is the most effective tool to showcase cultural heritage and build peace and harmony. Altogether 49 sport federations and associations are affiliated by the National Sports Council (NSC). Alongside the core games (e.g. football, cricket, hockey, athletics, swimming, shooting) local country games such as Lathikhela, Kabadi, Boat Rowing, Boli Khela (wrestling) etc. need to be promoted to allow rural people have fun and entertainment opportunity. Honorable Prime Minister has declared to build 'Upazila Mini Stadium' in 490 Upazilas in order to make sport facilities more accessible at the grass root level. Already the first phase of the project is being implemented in 131 upazilas. Existing sport training facilities in BKSP and 6 physical education colleges urgently need to be upgraded with modern physical infrastructure, training equipment, curricula and trained personnel. Introducing courses in sport science, technology and medicine in existing physical education colleges and BKSP may be seriously considered as these are the areas where we have huge dearth of skilled people. Budget allocated for different sport federation/association can hardly meet their yearly needs. Therefore, enhanced public resource allocation for sport is a must. Alongside, private sector and philanthropist organizations can be encouraged to invest in sport.

**5 Years Budget for Ministry of Youth and Sports
(In Crore Taka)**

Fiscal Year	Ministry of Youth & Sports	Total National Budget	% of Budget allocation for M/O Y&S
2017-18	1387.15	400,266.00	0.34655704
2016-17	922.48	340,605.00	0.270835719
2015-16	834.7	295,100.00	0.28285327
2014-15	795	250,506.00	0.317357668
2013-14	709.59	222,491.00	0.318929754

Total national budget in FY 2017-2018 is Tk. four hundred thousand and two hundred sixty six crores and total allocation for Ministry of Youth and Sports is Tk. 1,387.15 crore which is 0.346% of national budget as per above table. In 2016-2017 FY total national budget was Tk. 3,40,605 crore and allocation for Ministry of Youth and Sports was Tk. 322.48 crore which was 0.27 % of national budget. Last five year's allocation does not support steady increase of budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. In some years' allocation went up due to especial allocation for organizing or participating in any specific sport event. Ministry's budgets and sports budgets of last 5 years are shown below. Sport has health, educational, social and financial benefits. Considering these benefits, there is strong rational to enhance sport budget for creating new stadiums and improving ole ones along with the playgrounds and creating new sport facilities. All these are needed at the earliest. Sport also contributes to eliminating gender discrimination and increase solidarity among mass people.

Sports budget is only 0.16% of the National Budget. To build a healthy and sporty nation, there is strong need of sport activities round the year.

Mr. Nahim Razzaq MP, Honorable Member of Standing Committee on Ministry of Youth and Sport commented that National Youth Policy was adopted in March 2017. Various skill development projects/program including national service are being implemented by the Department of Youth Department. Beneficiaries enrolled in the programs sometimes feel being abandoned by the DYD at the end of the programmes. These programs need continuous nurturing even after completion of the training program. So, follow-ups of youth development programs are required to make sure that trained youths are not getting lost, but they are on track. Robust project monitoring system is essential for ensuring proper implementation; and there should be separate allocation for monitoring purposes. National Service Program (NSP) is an effective program. Presently, about 1,11,100 youths are enrolled in NSP. While exchanging views with the beneficiaries of NSP in Goshair Hat Upazila of Shariatpur district, deep frustration was noticed among the beneficiaries though the program was at the phase-out stage. Beneficiaries were given placements in different government and semi-government institutions for gathering work experience, acquiring life skills and thus being able to manage a job or initiate own business. During job placement period each trainee earns taka 3,000/- per month under a support structure, and after graduating a total of Tk. 48,000 is given to each candidate as her/his saving deducted from every month's salary in two years program period. This savings work as a kind of seed money for initiating a business or productive activities based on their earned skills or experience. The

enrolled youth workers might get frustrated if they find themselves without any steady income at the end of two years program. So, it is essential to make sure they are being properly trained or skilled on different trades, office management, business and productive activities. Introducing counseling service for start-up businesses or entrepreneurship or life skills can enhance their employability. Unfortunately, there is no initiative for career counseling for prospective sportsmen or linking them with potential employers. Follow-up of national service either in the form of career counseling or linking them with job market/employers is essential to address the issue of sustainability of national service. National Service Program may be revisited for aligning with SDGs. Public-Private Partnership for youth development may also be explored. Likewise, private entrepreneurs would be interested in sports development as sport has potential to generate revenue. Mindsets of our policymakers who tend to attach less priority to sports need to be changed as they fail to see the multiple benefits of sports. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is a great fan of sports. Ignoring sport, we would not be able to achieve our set targets.

Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Vice-President, Bangladesh Olympic Association (BOA) mentioned that today's youth is tomorrow's leader. Youth and sport are inseparable. Sport must get proper attention for the successful implementation of SDGs. IOC has undertaken programs to facilitate the achievement of SDGs targets. BOA is a part of IOC, and would remain very supportive for achieving SDGs.

Mr. Anwarul Karim, DG, Department of Youth Development highlighted SDG targets 8.6 and 8.b are very much pertinent to the activities performed by the Department of Youth Development in relation to eradication of youth poverty by transforming the masses of unemployed youths into skilled human resources. Skill development training and small credit programs are the two core activities of the DYD. As we understand, reducing the number of NEET youths, as per the targets set under SDG 8, has become a daunting task which speaks loud for some sort of concerted efforts of all concerned, departments and agencies involved in youth development activities and will require commitment of adequate financial resources to carry out the activities directed towards the achievement of the targets. The present training capacity of DYD is 2,72,000 youths per year the major share of which comes from development projects, since the department's capacity under revenue budget is a little over 100,000 per year. Therefore, a lot will depend on how we address the capacity building of the department which depends on revenue budget of the government rather than those based on project based activities. In view of that, a two-pronged approach is necessary: first, revamping the institutional capacity of the department; secondly, proper planning of resources upfront to carry forward the journey towards attaining the SDGs. It is an admitted fact that we lack miserably in our institutional capacity for imparting quality training at the Upazila level where the vast majority of the unemployed youth live. We need to create institutional facilities at the Upazila level to impart quality technical and vocational trainings to the unemployed masses of rural youth. We also need to revisit the training curricula of the Department at regular intervals to tailor the courses to adapt to the changing demands at home and abroad. At the same time we need to try to launch new avenues of work to encourage and develop entrepreneurship including eco-entrepreneurship. On the other hand, proper planning of resources is a must to ensure availability of required resources at the right points of time. Given the availability of limited domestic resources, what we need now is a proper need assessment and a correct planning of resources. These must be

done keeping in view the available resources at the domestic, regional and global levels in order for us to be able to carry out the gigantic tasks essential for the actualization of SDG targets.

Sports Journalist Mr. Aghor Mondol informed that sports appear not directly related to 17 SDGs though indirectly sports can contribute towards achieving many of SDGs. Personal well-being, gender discrimination, sustainable cities, child development, productivity, inequality, international cooperation/partnership, employment, skill development etc. can be well addressed through promotion of sports activities.

Youths must be involved with income generating activities for mainstreaming. Number of youths who are 'Not in Education, Employment or in Training' must be reduced significantly. It is required to review our education system giving sports appropriate space. Physical education must be embedded in the national curricula. We must consider sports in a reasonable manner rather than emotionally. Young children should have more opportunity of sports which would help them be stronger, resilient, competitive and moral. Present setting of physical education, training and resource allocation are not good enough to reach to our growing number of youngsters and make them interested for sports activities - indoor and outdoor. Therefore, they tend to be apathy of sports and involved in immoral and dangerous anti-social activities including terrorism. Sports can help prevent extremism, and thus maintain peace and social harmony.

National budget allocates a very meager budget for youth and sport development. A separate Ministry for Sports might be a solution to this end. We are only willing to develop new infrastructure but not consider proper utilization or maintenance of the same. So striking a balance between building maintenance and proper utilization of existing sports infrastructure is important. Sport can facilitate achievement of SDGs. For example, Goal 11.4 is, "Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage". Sport is one of the important expressions and bearer of culture. When Bangladesh organizes or participates in international sport events national culture is showcased or presented before the global audience. Sport has positive role in promoting gender equality and building strong institutions which are enshrined in SDGs. Creating equal opportunity for all sport loving people regardless of their gender and location, can lead to positive development. Our women football teams (ref: *Kolshindhur*) was praised by the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for their successes in international football tournaments. Finally, drawing attention of the SDG Chief Coordinator Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad of Prime Minister's Office the urgency of promoting sports in the interest of SDGs was highlighted. All 17 SDGs are important as they include the development needs of every nations of this planet. Civil society must come forward to implement SDGs with the government.

Mr. Aminul Islam Khan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education mentioned that youths as the most productive part of the population are considered as the resource of a country. Youths can be capacitated by developing their skills and mainstreaming them into development process. Enabling environment and engaging with them are instrumental for their empowerment.

Now sport is recognized as science, technology, industry, trade, employment, means of communication and most importantly peace building tool. Targets 8.6 and 8.b of SDGs are directly related to the Ministry of Youth and Sports. SDG 1 i.e., alleviating poverty, SDG 3 deals with healthy life and promoting well-being and 3.7 sexual health educations- these all may be explored in the light of developing the

programs. SDG 4 relates to education that may be linked to skill development leading to developing youth entrepreneurship. Other SDGs like literacy and sustainable economic goal for entrepreneurship development are very pertinent to have been included in the Action Plan. Goal 16 is to promote peaceful and inclusive society where technical education and ethical training is mentioned. Financial education and social education is portrayed in SDG 11. Budget for child development should have equal emphasis with youth development. We need to map youth budget and then it will help to explore how other ministries may be involved with this goal. We think, 4 components are important for youth empowerment; 1. Policy; 2. Projects and programs, and those must be evaluated to ensure fulfilling objectives in absences of tracer study or impact evaluation. For example, after receiving training, youths are capable to perform as expected; 3. Partnership which is discussed by Honorable Member of Parliament who is mentor of these affairs, Public-Private Partnership is required to be explored; 4. Networking is already being used by different countries. Civil society and private organization of our country may come forward to engage their effort in this regard. Youth entrepreneurship must cover programs instead of projects for sustainability. We have to convince the youth that job seeking is not the final goal but entrepreneurship development is the ultimate goal. It is not so important to expand DYD office at upazila level but effective programs and activities are important for development of youth. DYD could have developed training module with the support of youth organization and civil society organizations contribute to youth development. DYD will only facilitate the program where different development partner and private organization can provide fund for implementation. Resource mapping is the last component; if we want to succeed then other related Ministries such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health etc. are required to work together. Moral education, health, ethics and values are important for implementation of SDGs.

Brigadier General Md. Shamsur Rahman, DG, BKSP mentioned that Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had initiated NSC in post war-torn country in 1972 with vision and long term plan for development of sports. Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Protisthan was established to facilitate sports industry. The last sports summit was held in 1996. Now 20 years have gone but no further sport summit like this was organized. To develop sports leadership, we need to focus on integration of national leadership with regional and sub-regional sports leadership, maintain linkage with international sports organization. To win international level sports competition, awareness raising program or advocacy etc. is related with development of national sports leadership. To establish national sports leadership for overall development of sports which will ease the next steps for further progress. Our national budget allocates only 0.31% for sports which is quite inadequate. So, we have to utilize existing facilities properly to achieve our goal with limited resources.

Mr. Kawsar Hossain, UNICEF Representative informed that there is a linkage between sports and education related SDG target 4.2. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education may take initiatives to develop such linkages. If we take few activities by including 65% primary education institutions with sports where Ministry of Youth and Sports lead training and organize event.

Challenges:

i) Resource constraints, ii) Weak Infrastructure, iii) No MIS on Youth & Sports, iv) Lack of trained manpower, v) Mismatch between demand and supply, vi) Non-involvement of client in policy formulation, vii) project design and implementation, viii) Limited coordination among relevant Ministries/Agencies, ix) Slow moving motivation, x) Shortage of official staffs at Upazilla level under Department of Youth Development, xi) Existing human resources are not upto the mark, xii) Inadequate training facilities.

Way Forward:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening Organizational Capacity• Player hunting for different sport disciplines through organizing tournaments beginning from grassroots to national level• Enhancement of allocation of resources at different levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proper training/coaching of players before participation of national, regional and international competition• Activation of clubs at different levels
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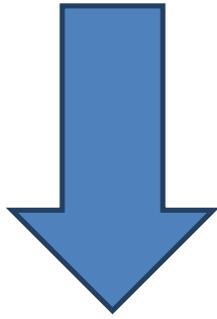
Open Discussion/Recommendations:

- Building adequate play ground and training institute to create more opportunities for training, games and recreation.
- Introducing Incentives for sports person and volunteers.
- Incising budget for sports and youth development.
- Accurate resource mapping for youth and sport development is required.
- Follow- up and monitoring are required for every program.
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is needed to encourage youth development and undertake required projects/programs.
- Private investments in sports need to be raised.
- Trainers/Coaches are required to develop for facilitation of sports.
- Proper maintenance is required for existing infrastructures.
- Database is required for youth & sports person and may be included in the Action Plan.

- Age group of youth from 15 to 35 years must be considered in developing Action Plan for Youth Development. Youths who are not covered by government initiatives can be provided training by youths organization registered in DYD and by private enterprises.
- To consider detailed SDGs plan while developing 8th and 9th Five Year Plan.
- Identifying, developing and evaluating of projects must be in the light of SDGs.
- Unemployment issues must be given proper attention.
- To increase number of Self-reliant youth.
- Import tax on sports instruments must be reduced to facilitate sports.
- Every sport federation should publish yearly sport calendar including their detail activities like sport competitions, training activities etc.
- Renowned sportspersons may visit local level sport event as Brand Ambassadors to encourage youth.
- Gender equality must be maintained in youth development and sports.
- Local level sports genius must be discovered.
- Training or coaching on different sport discipline at district level is required to be increased.
- Employment quotas must be reserved for sportsperson.

Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports in his concluding remarks mentioned that we have developed Action Plan in time and there are still scope for fine tuning it. Now we need to properly visualize the outline of the Action Plan. We need to align SDGs with the next 5 Year Plan and make resource allocation for the same. He added that SDGs could not be achieved by only creating employment opportunity or organizes training. So, it is difficult to address the gap. For SDGs' quantification and indicator setting are difficult; ways of setting indicators and measuring tools also need to be developed. Our Ministry is associated with 17 goals, of which there are 2 lead goals where youths are involved. He expressed gratitude and thanks to all guests and participants for providing valuable recommendations and comments on the Action Plan. He further said that we got important guidelines and valuable opinions to develop our Action Plan from this workshop. It is also a huge challenge to make a link between sports and employment generation. He concludes with comments that we would share our final report with participants for valuable opinions and comments by e-mail.

**SDGs Action Plan (National) through Mid-Term and
Long-Term Development**



SDGs Action Plan through (National) Mid-Term and Long-Term Development

SDG Targets	Global Indicator for SDG Targets	On-going Project/ Program to achieve 7 th FYP Goals/ Targets	Requirement of New Project/ Program up to 2020	Actions/Projects beyond 7 th FYP Period (2021-2030)
		Project Title and Period	Project Title and Period	
1	2	6.1	7.1	5
<p>8.6 By 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth Not in Employment, Education and Training.</p> <p>8.b By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the global jobs pact of the International Labor Organization.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of the youth (aged 15 - 24 years) Not in Education, Employment and Training.</p> <p>2. Total government spending on social protection and employment program a proportion of the national budgets and GDP.</p>	<p>1. Establishment of New 11 Youth Training Centre in the remaining Districts (timeline: 01.07.2010 - 30.06.2018).</p> <p>2. Strengthening Training Programmes at Upazila level for Creation of Employment and Self-employment Opportunities (timeline: 01.01.2012 – 31.12.2017).</p> <p>3. Integrated management of Resources for Poverty Alleviation through Comprehensive Technology (IMPACT) 2nd Phase (timeline: 01.01.2014 - 30.06.2018).</p> <p>4. Strengthening and Modernization of Sheikh</p>	<p>1. Project for Training in Automobile Driving and Repair (timeline: 01.07.2016 -30.06.2018).</p> <p>2. Training on Information Technology to Upazila Level (TIT) (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>3. Project for Capacity Building and Enhancing Training Facilities of the Department of Youth Development. (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>4. Transforming Youth into Human Resources through Technical Training. (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>Training for Capacity Building of Unemployed</p>	<p>1. Project for Training in Automobile Driving and Repair (1st & 2nd Phase). Training Targets - 15,000 Persons.</p> <p>2. Training on Information Technology to Upazila Level (TIT) (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target 134,640 Persons.</p> <p>3. Transforming Youth into Human Resources through Technical Training (1st and 2nd Phase) Training Target - 69,120 Persons.</p> <p>4. Construction of Juba Bhaban.</p> <p>5. Construction of Infrastructure of Remaining Existing ones.</p> <p>7 Youth Training Centers.</p> <p>6. Making Employability of Unemployed Youths for Employment and Self-Employment Opportunity (2nd & 3rd Phase) Training Target - 1,041,600 Persons.</p> <p>9. Inculcating the spirit of Democracy, Accountability and Transparency among the Youths of Bangladesh.</p>

		<p>Hasina National Youth Centre. (timeline: 01.03.2015 -31.12.2019).</p> <p>5. Technology Empowerment Centre on Wheels for Underprivileged Rural Young People of Bangladesh. (timeline: 01.01.2015 - 31.12.2015).</p> <p>6. Enhancing Capacity of the Department of Youth Development for Training in information Technology in 64 Districts. (01.07.2015 – 30.06.2019)</p>	<p>Youth (CAB) (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>6. Construction of Juba Bhaban. (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>7. Construction of Infrastructures of Remaining Existing 7 Youth Training Centre (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2022).</p> <p>8. Creation of Employment and Self-Employment opportunities for Unemployed Youths of 07 Districts of North Bengal (Phase-2) (01.07.2016 - 30.06.2019).</p> <p>9. Strengthening Works of Youth Organizations for Awareness Building of Youths (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2022).</p> <p>10. Strengthening Training Programmes at Upazila level for Creation of Employment and Self-</p>	<p>Training Target - 30,000 Persons.</p> <p>10. Capacity Building of Small Ethnic Youths for Sustainable Livelihood. Training Target - 15,000 Persons.</p> <p>11. Establishment of Divisional Offices of DYD.</p> <p>12. Project of Beautification, Hair Cutting and Housekeeping Training of Young Women (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target - 30,000 Persons.</p> <p>13. Construction of Office-cum-Youth Training Centre at Upazila Level.</p> <p>14. Project for Tour Guide, Tour Management, and English Language Training (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target - 33,000 Persons.</p> <p>15. Technical Training for Youths of Overseas Jobs (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target - 90,000 Persons</p> <p>16. Project for Entrepreneurship Development (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target - 32,000 Persons</p> <p>17. Strengthening Credit and Self-Employment Programmes of DYD to achieve SDG Goals.</p> <p>18. Creation of Self-Employment Opportunities for Rural Unemployed Youths (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Targets - 720,000</p>
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			<p>Employment Opportunities (Phase 2) (01.01.2018 - 31.12.2020).</p> <p>11. Construction of International Hostel including Conference Room at Cox's Bazar (01.01.2017 - 30.06.2019).</p> <p>12. Strengthening and Modernization of Central Human Resources Development Centre (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p> <p>13. Project for Entrepreneurship Development. (01.07.2017 - 30.06.2020).</p>	<p>Persons</p> <p>19. Empowering Women by Providing Entrepreneurship Training and Support (1st & 2nd Phase) Training Target - 35,000 Persons.</p>
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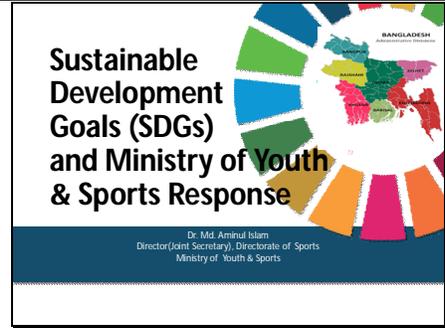
Schedule

Workshop on 'SDGs Action Plan' for the Ministry of Youth and Sports

15 June 2017, Bangladesh Shilpokola Academy, Shegunbagicha, Dhaka - 1000

02.00 pm to 2.30 pm	Registration
Inaugural Session	
02.30pm to 03.00pm	<p>Welcome Address: Mr. Md. Faizul Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p> <p>Special Guests: Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Principal Coordinator, SDG Affairs, Prime Minister's Office; Mr. Md. Zahid Ahsan Russel, MP, Honorable Chairman, Standing Committee on Ministry of Youth & Sports Affairs, Bangladesh Parliament; Mr. Arif Khan Joy, MP, Honorable Deputy Minister, Ministry of Youth and Sports</p> <p>Chief Guest: Dr. Sri Biren Shikder, MP, Honorable Minister of State, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p>
03.00 pm to 03.30 pm	<p>Business Session: 01 Presentation of SDGS Action Plan on Youth Development by Mr. Mr. Atiqur Rahman, Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development</p>
03.00 pm to 04.00 pm	<p>Business Session: 02 Presentation of SDG's Action Plan on Sports Development by Dr. Md. Aminul Islam, Director, Directorate of Sports</p>
04.00 pm to 04.45 pm	Panel Discussion
05.30 pm to 06.00 pm	Open Discussion
06.00 pm to 07.00 pm	Iftar

Presentations:

 <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Ministry of Youth & Sports Response</p> <p>Dr. Md. Aminul Islam Director (Joint Secretary), Directorate of Sports Ministry of Youth & Sports</p>	1	 <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</p>	2
<p>Goals, Lead & Co-Lead Ministries/ Divisions</p> <p>8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>❖ Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>✓ Target : 8.6- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>➤ Lead : MoYS ❑ Co-Lead : MoLE ❑ Associate : MoE, MoEWOE, SID, MoInd, MoPME, ICTD</p>	3	<p>Goals, Lead & Co-Lead Ministries/ Divisions</p> <p>4</p> <p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Target: 4.1-By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>➤ Lead : MoPME ❑ Co-Lead : MoE ❑ Associate : MoWCA, MoInf, MoSW, MoRA, MoHPW, LGD, MoIS, SID</p>	4
<p>Goals, Lead & Co-Lead Ministries/ Divisions</p> <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>❖ Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>✓ Target : 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>➤ Lead : MoCA ❑ Associate : MoE, MoPME, MoRA, MoYS, MoFA, MoCAT</p>	5	<p>8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Goals and Targets related to Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>➤ Goal : 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training ❑ Indicator : 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> <p>➤ Goal : 8. b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization ❑ Indicator : 8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the budgets and GDP</p>	6
<p>8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Related Laws, Policies, 7th FYP Goals/ Targets and International Commitments</p> <p>➤ Articles 14, 15, 17 & 20 of part-II of Bangladesh constitution ensures basic needs, emancipation of peasants and workers, Right to work, guaranteed employment, rest, recreation etc.</p> <p>➤ National Youth Policy 2017 gives the policy guidelines for youth development through youth empowerment, employment opportunity, sports, culture and other activities</p> <p>➤ Sports Policy 1998 provides policy guidelines for physical education, sports, productive and healthy youth and other related issues</p>	7	<p>8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Related Laws, Policies, 7th FYP Goals/ Targets and International Commitments</p> <p>➤ National Children policy 2011, section 6.6 provides policy guidelines for recreation, sports and cultural programs for children</p> <p>➤ National Women Development Policy 2011, Section 16.6 States to bring up women as educated and skilled human resources and Section 22 ensures greater participation of women in sports and culture</p> <p>➤ In 7th FYP In order to engage the youth in the national development process, government is focusing on training for transforming them as skilled workforce and providing credit facilities for making them self-dependent. More importantly, youth's participation in sports has got special attention for their physical and mental development as well as building strong leadership in them.</p> <p>➤ SAARC Youth Charter, article 5, section 9 state parties, agreed to encourage of participation of all young men and women in sports, culture and recreation activities as part of their holistic development and as a career option</p> <p>➤ UNCRC article 31 ensures children's right to play and enjoy cultural and art in safety</p>	8

<h3>Vision, Mission & Goal of MoYS</h3> <p>❖ Vision : Capable youth with employment for nation-building activities; dynamic sports for recreation and health of the nation.</p> <p>❖ Mission : Is to transform the youth into efficient human resources through training and loan to ensure their participation in socio-economic development and other nation-building activities.</p> <p>❖ Goal: Is to attain world-class standard in sports through development of sports infrastructure as well as fostering of real talents with all sorts of facilities home and abroad.</p>	9	<h3>Departments/ Organizations under MoYS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Department of Youth Development(DYD) ➤ Directorate of Sports(DS) ➤ National Sports Council(NSC) ➤ Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Prothisthan(BKSP) ➤ Bangabandhu Krira Shabby Foundation 	10
<h3>Main Activities of Departments/ Organizations under MoYS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directorate of Sports(DS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talent hunting from grassroots level • Training • Physical Education • Distribution of sports goods to school & club • Distribution of grants to school & club for sports development • Development of Traditional Bangladeshi Games • Sports for Autistic & Physically Challenged children & youth 	11	<h3>Main Activities of Departments/ Organizations under MoYS</h3> <p>National Sports Council (NSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulation and co-ordination of sports activities, Grant to sports organization institution and execution of training and coaching schemes for international sports events; ➤ Arrangement for participation of sports teams in sports events abroad; ➤ Grants to sports organizations for sports activities and providing facilities as construction and maintenance of stadiums, swimming pools and gymnasium; play grounds, training and coaching centers ➤ To provide for relief and assistance to needy and distinguished sportsmen after their retirement ➤ Ensure discipline in all sports organizations ➤ Publication of books, magazine, brochure and other literature on sports and sportsmen; 	12
<h3>Main Activities of Departments/ Organizations under MoYS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Prothisthan(BKSP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to selected sports potentials of different age groups. • To ensure development of their wholesome personality by providing sports and general education up to graduation level. • Produce educated sportspersons, coaches, organizers and sports intellectuals of the future generation. • Talent hunting among young boys and girls and provide them scientific & modern systematic training • Organize National & International training meets. • Organize training camps outside BKSP. • Provide support of sports science departments. • Organize Diploma and Certificate courses on sports science. • Publish books, periodicals etc. on games and sports. 	13	<h3>Main Activities of Departments/ Organizations under MoYS</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bangabandhu Krira Shabby Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of grants/aid for financially insolvent sportspersons/organizers. 	14
 <h3>Present Scenario</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sports are a part of Bangladesh culture and source of amusement. ➤ Many types of games are played in Bangladesh locally and internationally. ➤ The most popular sports of Bangladesh are Cricket, Football, Kabaddi, hockey, Chess, Carrom Swimming, Athletics and Badminton. ➤ Some traditional sports in rural areas are rowing, Lathi Khela, boli Khela, bull fight etc. ➤ National sport of Bangladesh is Kabaddi. 	15	<p>Study included 112 estimates for 96 countries on past-year prevalence of violence against children.</p> <p>* No representative household surveys existed which could be included in the study from Oceania for the 2 to 14 years old age group, thus this number represents an underestimation of violence against children in that region</p> <p>15</p>	

Present Scenario

- Under NSC
 - 35 Federations and 14 Associations.
 - Divisional, District and Upazilla Sports Associations.
 - 8 Cricket, 5 Divisional, 62 District, 7 Indoor, 2 Football Stadiums, 20 Swimming Pools, 6 Women Sports Complexes etc.
 - 490 Upazilla Stadiums are under processes of construction.
 - Distributes 9-10 crore tk. to Federations/ Associations annually
 - Received tk. 15 crore 10 lakh in 2015-16 for selection and training of players on 31 events through which 1580 under 16 talented players were trained.

16

Present Scenario

- Under Directorate of Sports
 - 64 District Sports Offices
 - 6 Physical Education Colleges
 - 1000 Students of B.P.Ed. Course
 - 100 Students of M.P.Ed. Course
 - District Sports Office arranges Training and Competitions for children and young people of educational institutions, Sports clubs and sports organizations at grass root level.
 - Through Development Cup Football for last 4 years 152 players came out success.
 - Of them - 6 in senior division, 3 in premier league, 12 in championship league, 40 in pioneer league, 16 under 16 age group.

17

Present Scenario

- Under BKSP
 - Main center in Savar- sports education up to graduation level.
 - 5 Regional Centers- Chittagong, Sylhet, Khulna, Barishal & Dinajpur.
 - 17 games taught- Archery, Basketball, Boxing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, JUDO, Karate, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Tennis, Volleyball and Wushu.
 - Sports Science, Sports Medicine and General education.
 - Close Collaboration with federations/ associations/District Sports Offices for training and nurturing of national teams.
 - Produces most national players of different games such as Football, Cricket, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting etc.

18

Present Scenario

- Under Bangabandhu Krira Shabby Foundation
 - Seed money tk. 7.25 crore.
 - Distributes grants/aid for financially insolvent sports person/organizer from interest of seed money
 - 638 persons received grants/aid in 2016-17
 - 630 persons received grants/aid in 2015-16
 - 613 persons received grants/aid in 2014-15
 - 533 persons received grants/aid in 2013-14

19

Present Scenario

- Under Bangladesh Olympic Association(BOA)
 - Promote fundamental principles and values of Olympics in Bangladesh.
 - Encourages creation of institutions dedicated to Olympic education, such as National Olympic Academy, Olympic Museum and other programs, including cultural, related to the Olympic Movement.

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Budget for Sports

Total Budget of Ministry of youth & Sports in last 5 year (In thousand tk.)		
Fiscal Year	Total Budget for Ministry	Budget For Sports
2012-13	7922517	2532334
2013-14	8303237	3679290
2014-15	7618132	1967734
2015-16	8078764	3569686
2016-17	9828699	3063568

21

Budget for Sports

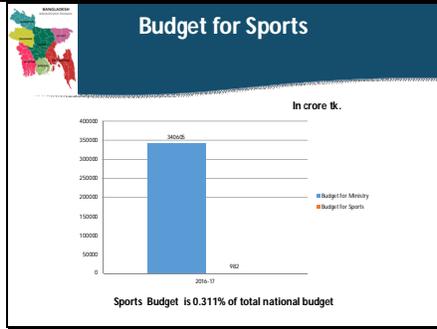
5 years Sports Budget

Fiscal Year	Ministry of Youth & Sports	Total National Budget
(In crore tk.)		
2017-18	1387.15	4,00,266
2016-17	922.48	3,40,605
2015-16	834.70	2,95,100
2014-15	795.00	2,50,506
2013-14	709.59	2,22,491

22

Budget for Sports

Fiscal Year	Budget for Ministry	Budget for Sports
2012-13	7922517	2532334
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2014-15	7618132	1967734
2015-16	8078764	3569686
2016-17	9828699	3063568



23

Benefits of Sports

- **Health Benefits**
 - Regular physical activities have psychological benefits:
 - Study shows that the association between regular sport or recreational activity and emotional wellbeing is positively associated with extent of participation in sport of Persons With Disabilities (PWD).
 - 4th leading risk factor for global mortality.

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Benefits of Sports

- **Health Benefits**
 - ❖ Regular physical activities benefits health in many ways, including helping build and maintain healthy bones, muscles, and joints; helping control weight and reduce fat; and preventing or delaying the development of high blood pressure.
 - ❖ Reduces coronary heart disease, hypertension, stroke, type 2 diabetes mellitus, certain cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and obesity.
 - ❖ Physical fitness:
 - Adolescents who play sports are eight times as likely to be active at age 24 as adolescents who do not play sports
 - Three-in-four (77%) of adults aged 30+ who play sports today played sports as school-aged children.
 - Only 3% of adults who play sports currently did not play when they were young (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard University/NPR, 2015).

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Benefits of Sports

- **Educational Benefits**
 - Sports activity helps children develop and improve **cognitive skills**. Physical activity in general is associated with improved academic achievement can affect **attitudes and academic behavior** (GAO, 2012).

High school athletes are more likely than non-athletes to **attend college and get degrees**; The benefits extend to the **workplace**.

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Benefits of Sports

- **Social/Psychological Benefits**
 - ❖ Physical activity, and sports in particular, can positively affect aspects of personal development among young people, such as self-esteem, goal-setting, and leadership. (GAO, 2012).
 - ❖ High school athletes are less like to use drugs, suffer from depression, associated with eve teasing, unsocial activities compared to non-athlete peers .

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Benefits of Sports

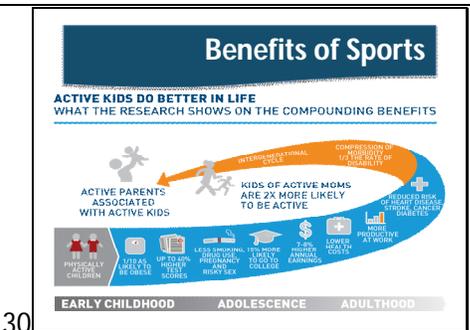
- **Financial Benefits**
 - ❖ Getting people active could save the the global economy costs nearly \$68 billion annually in medical costs and productivity.
 - ❖ Individuals could find \$2,500 or more in their pocket if they move for 30 minutes five times per week (*The Lancet Physical Activity Series*).
 - ❖ **3,20,000 Crore tk. Can be saved annually** in medical costs and productivity in Bangladesh.

28

Benefits of Sports

- **Social/Psychological Benefits**
 - ❖ Positive effects of playing sports :
 - physical health (88%),
 - child something to do (83%),
 - teaching discipline or dedication (81%),
 - teaching how to get along with others (78%),
 - mental health (73%),
 - social life (65%),
 - skills to help in future schooling (56%),
 - and skills to help in a future career (55%),

29



30

31	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Opportunities of Sports</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduction of High obesity and overweight rates • Childhood obesity rates have nearly tripled. ➤ Opportunities for progress • Research supports the role of sport in health promotion • Intellectual growth through mental games like chess. ➤ Recreation spaces ➤ Invest in adolescents accelerates fight against the intergenerational cycle of poverty and exclusion 	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Population Demography</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Total Population - 160 Million • 0-14 years - 28% • 15-24 years - 19% • 25-54 years - 40% • 55-64 years - 7% • 65 and above - 6% • Under 18 years - 45% • 18-35 years - 33% • Adolescents(10-19 years)- % of population i.e 40 million 																																																																
33	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Major Achievements through Sports</h3> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th rowspan="2">Games</th> <th rowspan="2">Country</th> <th colspan="4">Result</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Gold</th> <th>Silver</th> <th>Bronze</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>South Asian Football</td> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Champion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4th Asia Pacific Bocce Games</td> <td>Brunei</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Champion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>Winter World Games (Floor Hockey)</td> <td>Korea.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Champion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>Asia Pacific Games</td> <td>Australia</td> <td>35</td> <td>14</td> <td>7</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>Special Olympic Summer World Games</td> <td>USA</td> <td>18</td> <td>22</td> <td>14</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>S O 2nd South Asian Unified Cricket</td> <td>Bangladesh</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Champion</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2017</td> <td rowspan="2">Winter World Games Unified Floor Hockey</td> <td rowspan="2">Austria</td> <td colspan="2">Women Team</td> <td>Champion</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Male Team</td> <td>Runner Up</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Games	Country	Result				Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	2012	South Asian Football	Bangladesh				Champion	2012	4 th Asia Pacific Bocce Games	Brunei				Champion	2013	Winter World Games (Floor Hockey)	Korea.				Champion	2013	Asia Pacific Games	Australia	35	14	7	56	2015	Special Olympic Summer World Games	USA	18	22	14	54	2016	S O 2 nd South Asian Unified Cricket	Bangladesh				Champion	2017	Winter World Games Unified Floor Hockey	Austria	Women Team		Champion		Male Team		Runner Up		<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Scope of Sports to contribute other SDG Goals</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>➤ Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  <p>➤ Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> </div> </div>
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37	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Way forward</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthening Department of Sports ➤ Strengthening Regional BKSP ➤ Continuation of Development Cup Football Tournament ➤ Player hunting for deferent event through arranging tournament from grassroots level to national level ➤ Updating of syllabus & curriculum of training institute ➤ Infrastructure development ➤ Enhancement of Allocation of resources at different level 	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Way forward</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure International standard training of Coaches ➤ Enhancement of Residential accommodation for players ➤ Training before national & international competition ➤ Annual Sports Calendar ➤ Adequate budget ➤ Activation of clubs at different levels 																																																																
39	<h3 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px;">Remarks</h3> <p>Copenhagen Consensus Center director Dr. Bjorn Lomborg said:</p> <p><i>“Over five years, spending just 1% of the Bangladeshi budget on smarter policies could make Bangladesh Tk 3.7 trillion better off. And development agencies could achieve US\$4 billion more, if just 1% of their spending was better allocated.”</i></p>	<h2 style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">Conclusion</h2> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">Let's work together for betterment of sports</p> 																																																																
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