- Prevention
- Identification & Intervention
- Early Intervention
- Assistive Devices
- Education
- Rehabilitation
- Human Resources Development
- Employment
- Research
- Accessibility & Communication
- Information
- Recreation
- Self-help Movement
- Implementation & Coordination

Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW), (b) the National Executive Committee, chaired by the Secretary of MOSW, and (c) a District Committee at each of the 64 administrative districts, chaired by respective Deputy Commissioners.

The law emphasised the necessity to identify all persons with disabilities and provide them with identity cards by the District Committees, which would help them in accessing public and private amenities/utilities, which the GOB stressed in a set of 10 schedules. These are as follows:

Bangladesh was the 91st UN Member State to sign the UNCRPD on May 9, 2007, and the 8th UN Member State to ratify it on November 30, 2007. The UNCRPD is a human rights instrument with an explicit, social development dimension reaffirming that all persons with all types of disabilities must enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It clarifies how all categories of rights apply to persons with disabilities and identifies areas where adaptations have to be made for persons with disabilities to effectively exercise their rights and where protection of rights must be reinforced.The next year, on May 12, Bangladesh

- Prevention of Disabilities
- Identification of Disability
- Curative Treatment of Disability
- Education
- Health Care Services
- Rehabilitation and Employment
- Transport Facilities
- Culture
- Social Security
- Organizations of the People with Disabilities

was the 16th UN Member State to accede (ratify without signing) to the Optional Protocol of the UNCRPD. By following this step, Bangladesh expressed its commitment and allegiance to the International Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as the optional protocol addresses the ability of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to receive and respond to complaints from individuals and groups about violations of the Convention.

According to Article 4-1 (a) and (b) of the UNCRPD, Bangladesh now should amend, update and/or modify its national laws and policies (including its disability related legislation and policies) in the spirit of its content. To this end, a Bangladesh Parliamentarians caucus has been formed with the remit of moving forward the National Forum of Organizations Working with the Disabled (NFOWD) supported review and revision of the Disability Welfare Act 2001, to reflect a rights-based approach and the values and principles outlined in the UNCRPD. To supplement the GoB initiatives for establishing the rights of people with disabilities, many national and international organisations are working to achieve the objectives of the UNCRPD in Bangladesh. Failing to include people with disabilities into development reduces the socio-economic status of many households, increases dependency on social safety nets which are not widely available, perpetuates misconceptions and stigmatisation that people with disabilities are not able to work and contribute to their families and communities, and will hamper Bangladesh in its pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). GoB, donors, NGOs and INGOs are required to ensure that their actions and practices are disability inclusive: "Ensuring international cooperation, including international development programmes, are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities" (UNCRPD Article 27).

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