



Government of
Bangladesh



United Nations

United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Bangladesh

2006-2010



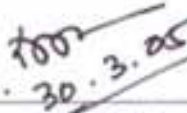

March 2005

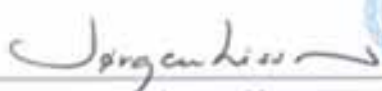
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Signature Page


We, the undersigned, pledge our joint efforts in cooperating to solve the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems in Bangladesh; in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; in promoting human security; and in fostering good relations amongst the diverse people of Bangladesh.

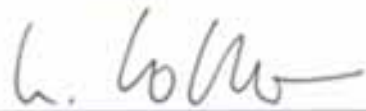

 30.3.05 
 Ismail Zabihullah
 Secretary, Economic Relations Division
 Government of Bangladesh (GoB)

 
 Jørgen Lissner
 United Nations Resident Coordinator
 and UNDP Resident Representative

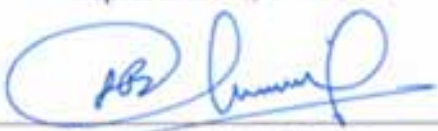

 Bui Thi Lan
 Representative, FAO


 Gopal K. Bhattacharya
 Director, ILO



 Md. Shahidul Haque
 Regional Representative, IOM

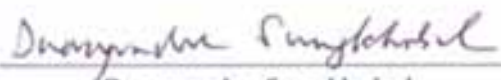

 Wolfgang Vollmann
 Representative, UNESCO


 Suneeta Mukherjee
 Representative, UNFPA


 Christopher Beng Cha Lee
 Representative, UNHCR


 Morten Giersing
 Representative, UNICEF


 Douglas Casson Coutts
 Representative, WFP


 Duangvadee Sungkhobol
 Representative, WHO



Executive Summary

Over the last decade, Bangladesh has made dramatic improvements in a range of social indicators and was classified as a medium human development country in the UNDP Human Development Report 2004. Nonetheless, with over 63 million people still below the poverty line, the constant threat of sudden shocks, the uncertain impact of globalisation and an increasingly competitive international trade environment, Bangladesh faces considerable challenges in order to sustain and build on these achievements and to remain on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

To effectively address these challenges through implementing the CCA/UNDAF process at the country level, the UNCT undertook an independent UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) in Bangladesh. The assessment used a rights-based approach clustered around the four groups of right to survival, to livelihoods, to protection and to participation. The crosscutting themes of gender, disaster management and HIV/AIDS helped to identify the key shortfalls in the fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups.

Based on the gaps and challenges highlighted in the CCA, in the first Bangladesh MDG Progress Report 2005, and in the PRSP, the GoB and the UNCT identified six national priority areas to be addressed under the UNDAF 2006-2010.¹

Reflecting the depth and breadth of UN country programmes in Bangladesh, the results matrix groups the UNDAF outcomes and the country programme outputs into four broad areas - (i) policy change and reform, (ii) institutional capacity strengthening, (iii) advocacy and partnerships, and (iv) knowledge management. The expected UNDAF outcomes through addressing the six national priorities are given below.

National Priority	UNDAF Outcome
Democratic Governance and Human Rights	The human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance.
Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population	Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework.
Education and Pro-Poor Growth	The most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities.
Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction	Human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic and natural risks is reduced.
Gender Equity and Advancement of Women	Societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls.
Prevention and Protection against HIV/AIDS	Current low prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is sustained through preventive measures and the needs of the affected and infected people are met.

¹ Some UN agencies follow shorter programme cycles. The periodical UNDAF monitoring and evaluation exercise will enable any necessary revisions needed to reflect new needs/programmes/challenges.

1. Introduction

The CCA/UNDAF process is one component of the UN Reforms being implemented at the country level in Bangladesh. The process represents part of the on-going UN commitments to enhance collaboration and harmonization among the different UN agencies working in Bangladesh. It builds on the achievements and progress made over the years and attempts to leverage the UN's position as a trusted and neutral partner of the GoB and the civil society, a partnership that extends several decades.

UN agencies, in consultation with GoB, completed a Common Country Assessment, (CCA) 2004-05 of the state of development in Bangladesh. The CCA used a rights-based approach clustered around the four groups of rights -- survival, livelihoods, protection and participation. This analytical approach distinguishes the CCA from the more quantitative/target driven focus of the Bangladesh MDG Progress Report and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The CCA indicates that over the last decade or so, Bangladesh has made impressive gains in key human development indicators. The most recent UNDP Human Development Report ranked Bangladesh 138 among 177 countries with a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.509, which is consistent with medium human development. This implies that the country enjoys improved macroeconomic stability, lower population growth, greater women's empowerment, reduced aid dependency, increased food security, more effective disaster management capacity, more active non-governmental organisations (NGOs), free and fair parliamentary elections, a vibrant and pluralist civil society marked by cultural activism and developmental debates, and an active and free press.

However, over 63 million people still live below the poverty line, the constant threat of sudden shocks, natural and manmade, the uncertain impact of globalisation, and an increasingly competitive international trade environment impede higher growth rates. In addition, structural changes in rural Bangladesh have spurred rapid economic migration with the related complexities of rising urban poverty, lack of decent work and adequate shelter. Bangladesh thus faces considerable challenges in order to sustain and build on the achievements of the last decade and to remain on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The mandate of the United Nations is derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Social, Economic and Cultural Rights and provides the context for the UNCT's adoption of a rights based approach (RBA) in Bangladesh. The RBA uses international human rights standards as the basis for all development activities and integrates the principles of equality and equity, accountability, empowerment and participation into all plans, policies and processes. It focuses on raising levels of accountability in the development process by identifying claim-holders (and their entitlements) and corresponding duty-bearers (and their obligations). It looks both at the positive obligations of duty-bearers (to protect, promote and provide) and at negative obligations (to abstain from violations). It takes into account the duties of the full range of relevant actors, including individuals, states, local organisations and authorities, private companies, aid donors and international institutions. The protection of rights is also embodied in the mandates of individual UN agencies through the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Thus, the focus of UN agencies is to identify those groups whose rights are not being met and to provide support to the GoB and other stakeholders in their efforts to ensure the gradual and progressive fulfilment of the rights of all citizens. This approach addresses the "need to identify, isolate and analyse factors that impact on the development of human potential and to develop strategies that enable key duty bearers to fulfil their responsibilities. The conceptual framework is seen as a tool to analyse the causes of the problems encountered, establish linkages between them and as a consequence to place greater focus on root causes".

Box 1: The Rights Based Approach

These gaps and challenges therefore need to be addressed under the UNDAF 2006 - 2010 to ensure that the rights to survival, livelihoods, participation and protection are fully met for the people of Bangladesh.

1.1 The UNDAF Process

The UNDAF 2006-2010 was developed under close coordination and collaboration with GoB. An UNDAF Prioritisation Retreat was held in Dhaka, 22-24 August 2004. The participants included ERD, GED, and other GoB counterparts of UN agencies, including relevant line ministries, government departments and divisions. Based on the gaps and challenges highlighted in the CCA, the trends in the MDG Progress Report, and the poverty reduction strategies in the first Bangladesh PRSP, the GoB and UN jointly identified six national priorities to be addressed under the Bangladesh UNDAF 2006-2010.

Joint GoB/UN consultations were held on 26 January 2005 on the first draft of the UNDAF document. The revised document was then shared with the GoB and UN regional networks to ensure feedback from non-resident and regional UN agencies. The draft UNDAF was also discussed at the Local Consultative Group (LCG), the main donor coordination mechanism, and was shared with relevant LCG thematic subgroups. Individual agencies dialogued with NGOs and CSOs on the country programmes and their linkage to the draft UNDAF. The final document was presented at the Joint Strategy Meeting with GoB, UN agencies, CSOs and donors held on 9 March 2005. The UNDAF 2006-2010 was formally signed by the Government of Bangladesh on 30 March 2005.

1.2 The UNDAF-CCA-MDGs-PRSP Link

Over the years, with support from UN agencies in Bangladesh, there has been notable strengthening of national capacity and an appreciable decrease in the reliance on international assistance to meet key developmental challenges. The Bangladesh PRSP, entitled *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerating Poverty Reduction*, outlines a roadmap for meeting the MDGs and other development challenges based on four strategic blocks and an additional four supporting strategies. The Strategic Blocks comprise (1) Macroeconomic Environment for Pro-Poor Economic Growth; (2) Critical Sectors for Pro-Poor Economic Growth; (3) Effective Safety Nets and Targeted Programmes; and (4) Social Development. The supporting strategies are: (i) ensuring participation, social inclusion and empowerment; (ii) promoting good governance; (iii) service delivery; (iv) caring for the environment and sustainable development.

The GoB, in collaboration with UN agencies in Bangladesh, prepared the first MDG Progress Report 2005, which notes encouraging progress against a number of global targets such as universal primary education (Goal 2) and reductions in infant and maternal mortality rates (Goals 4 and 5). Nonetheless, demographic pressures, institutional weaknesses, political instability and corruption remain serious challenges that hamper the pace required to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

Table 1 highlights the close linkages between the CCA/UNDAF and the PRSP within the framework of the MDGs.

Table 1: The UNDAF-CCA-MDGs-PRSP Link

UNDAF National Priorities	CCA Rights Clusters	MDGs	PRSP Strategic Blocks
Democratic Governance and Human Rights	Participation and Protection	Millennium Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Participation, Social Inclusion and Empowerment • Promoting Good Governance • Service Delivery
Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population	Survival	MDG 1, 4, 5, 6,7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development • Service Delivery • Caring for Environment and Sustainable Development
Education and Pro-Poor Growth	Livelihoods	Millennium Declaration MDG 1, 2 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic Environment for Pro-Poor Economic Growth • Human Development: Investing in People - Education
Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction	Participation and Protection	Millennium Declaration MDG 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Participation, Social Inclusion and Empowerment • Critical Sectors for Pro-poor Growth • Effective Safety Nets and Targeted Programmes
Gender Equity and Advancement of Women	Participation and Protection	MDG 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Participation, Social Inclusion and Empowerment
Protection and Prevention against HIV/AIDS	Survival	MDG 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Sectors for Pro-Poor Economic Growth • Human Development: Investing in People - Health

1.3 The Comparative Advantage of the UN

The selection of the six national priorities reflects the UN System's comparative advantage of technical expertise and "on the ground" practical experience supported by knowledge on best practices gleaned from a network of offices and projects around the world. The UN agencies also enjoy a position of neutrality and trust that has been built up over the years through a wide variety of partnerships with different bodies of national and local government as well as a broad range of civil society stakeholders. This empowers the UN System with a unique comparative advantage that cannot be matched by other development agencies. Furthermore, the importance of the MDGs and the crucial role being played by different UN agencies, individually and collectively, suggest that these six national priorities are the most pertinent and relevant areas for UN support.

2. UNDAF Results

The national priorities to be addressed and the development outcomes to be achieved through the UN country programmes under the Bangladesh UNDAF 2006-2010 are briefly described below. The Result Matrix is given in Annex 1.

2.1 National Priority One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights

Prior to the 1990s, Bangladesh had a mixed record in democratic governance. With the exception of a brief period following independence, Bangladesh was governed by a series of military or one-party rules and it could be argued that no formal democracy existed for the better part of 45 years.² The absence of an elected and representative government severely limited the scope for the country to develop traditions of democratic governance based on accountability, transparency and the promotion of human rights.³ The restoration of democracy in 1990/91 was a watershed moment in Bangladesh history and while the emergence of a vibrant civil society and innovations, such as the concept of a caretaker government to oversee national elections, suggest that considerable progress has been made towards ensuring democratic governance, it nonetheless remains an area of significant concern. Despite vigorously contested elections, for the vast majority of people a genuine and representative government upon which they can make claims remains an abstract concept at both national and local levels. The high degree of politicisation of the bureaucracy and within certain sections of civil society, has also promoted scepticism and a lowering of expectations about the roles and responsibilities of state institutions.

Although the Bangladesh Constitution provides a strong foundation and commitment to the equality of all citizens, there still remain significant sections of the population who are unable to realise their right to development. A commitment to the promotion of human rights on the part of both GoB and the UN agencies in Bangladesh ensures that the most marginalized and vulnerable groups are properly included in the development process. It is critically important to promote accountability and inclusiveness and to ensure that people have ownership over the development process. As acknowledged in the PRSP, good governance is a crosscutting issue and is an essential precondition to ensure the achievement of the MDGs and other national development objectives.

UNDAF Outcome One:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing democratic governance and human rights is that the ***human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance.***

Good governance is central to the concept of a rights-based approach and respect for human rights and is an essential precondition for the achievement of the MDGs, implementation of the strategies of the PRSP and the realization of UN country programme outcomes.

To achieve UNDAF Outcome One, the UNCT will work with relevant ministries to ensure that all relevant laws (new and old) reflect international standards and that international conventions, including the Convention against Corruption and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, are ratified.⁴ The UNCT will devote attention and resources to ensure that policies and laws that perpetuate discrimination against women are revised and amended, and that the policy environment promotes reproductive health and reproductive rights.⁵ Other areas of focus include food

² This includes the 24 years when Bangladesh was part of Pakistan (1947-1970).

³ It is worth noting that the Bangladesh Constitution contains explicit statements on the rights of citizens to certain basic rights.

⁴ Policy reform measures are only as effective as the systems in place to oversee implementation. In the case of human rights treaties, this will involve increased investment to establish baselines against which to measure progress and strengthening the capacity of GoB to track progress. Ideally, these measures should take place within the context of overall institutional strengthening.

⁵ Vide also UNDAF Outcome Five, which explicitly seeks to promote gender equity and the advancement of women.

security, urbanisation, migration, the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, trafficking in women and children, and the enactment of (compulsory) birth registration legislation as a necessary precursor to the fulfilment of other rights.

The legislative and representation capacities of the Parliament will be strengthened and Parliamentary Committees will be supported to enable them to perform credible oversight functions in an unbiased and non-partisan atmosphere. Support will also be provided to GoB for reorienting their focus on client services and the development of business processes for increased efficiency and improved coordination of development assistance. This will require integrating accountability, transparency, and principles of gender equity and human rights in human resource policies, training curricula and ultimately in performance and promotion evaluations. It will also be important to sustain and accelerate progress towards decentralisation, the expansion of participatory planning processes, and improved rural public service delivery.

To promote increased public accountability, long term partnerships between CSOs and government bodies will be promoted to ensure broader cooperation such as the involvement of CSOs in the elections process through voter education programmes. Other initiatives will include greater (formalised) participation of citizens -- especially women and vulnerable groups -- in policy dialogue, through enhanced public access to information on policies, laws, and regulations. International and UN Days will be one of the means of providing neutral fora for promoting partnerships and national commitments to inclusive governance systems. The development of knowledge based networks on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) and child trafficking will also be a priority.

The consolidated outcomes of UNCT country programmes that will contribute to UNDAF Outcome One are given below:

- Country programmes of ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO will ensure that policies and laws that progressively fulfil human rights are established, streamlined and implemented.
- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP will ensure that institutional capacity and mechanisms to promote and implement human rights and democratic governance are established and strengthened.
- Country programmes of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP will ensure that advocacy; communications and partnerships with government bodies and NGOs are strengthened.
- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP will ensure that knowledge management systems are in place and are functional to consolidate research and information on children, women and vulnerable groups.

2.2 National Priority Two: Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population

Although significant improvements have been made in the health sector, yet less than 40 percent of the population have access to modern and affordable primary health care. Total fertility rate had plateaued for almost a decade to 3.3, but has now slightly declined to 3.0. Even where available, the quality of services, especially to the poor, and in areas such as fertility and contraceptive prevalence, needs improvement.

Rapid urbanisation has led to lack of access to safe water and sanitation and significant regional and gender differences persist. Biases in nutrition and health care in childhood, early marriage and pregnancies, large family size and the poor state of pre-natal and maternal health care services intensify women's and adolescents' reproductive health problems.

There is therefore an urgent need to identify and appropriately target responses to pockets of deprivation. Also needed is greater focus on improved public health services through better

planning. This includes the reallocation of existing resources towards interventions that are genuinely pro-poor and the introduction of better management practices that draw on the experiences of NGO-Government collaboration in EPI and family planning. Underpinning many health outcomes is the need to look at sustainable use of natural resources, environmentally sustainable production methods, and the carrying capacity of the environment to support a growing population.

UNDAF Outcome Two:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing the national priority of health, nutrition and sustainable population is that ***survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework.***

To achieve this outcome UN agencies will assist GoB to develop monitoring systems to track overall health trends such as disease prevalence, maternal mortality and contraceptive prevalence rates, delivery by skilled birth attendants, and immunisation rates. Outreach campaigns will be supported to ensure that rural, marginalized and excluded communities who face the double burden of poverty and limited access to quality services are properly integrated into and covered by the public health care system.

UN agencies will address the high rates of malnutrition that induce other negative outcomes such as susceptibility to disease, infant and maternal mortality, low educational achievement, and low productivity of both white and blue collar workers. Moreover, malnourishment among adolescent girls (many of whom initiate child-bearing at an early age) is directly tied to low birth weight of infants and higher rates of morbidity and mortality of mothers. In addition, specific efforts will be made to increase knowledge and awareness on STDs and HIV/AIDS prevention in line with national priority six.

Underlying many health outcomes is the continued reliance on natural resources and the lack of policies designed to expand the livelihood options of the poor within a framework of environmental sustainability. To fill the policy gap, support will be given to GoB to develop and implement integrated plans for the management of ecologically critical areas such as the coastal areas and wetlands, and to ensure overall environmentally friendly land and water management systems. In the area of water and sanitation, communities at risk from arsenic poisoning will be provided with access to safe water and effective plans for solid waste management will be developed. Support will also be provided for strengthening the Sustainable Development Network for monitoring and advocating for the achievement of environment-related MDG targets.

The consolidated outcomes of the UN country programmes which will contribute to UNDAF Outcome Two are given below.

- Country programmes of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and WFP will support the strengthening of institutional systems for supporting and monitoring health, nutrition, and population facilities and services.
- Country programmes of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO will ensure that quality of human resources is enhanced.
- Country programmes of FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO will support enhanced community-based response for improved nutritional status of vulnerable people, especially women, children, and the disabled.
- Country programmes of FAO, UNDP and UNICEF will ensure that the carrying capacity of the environment and natural resources base is enhanced.
- Country programmes of FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO will promote enhanced knowledge and awareness of health, nutrition and sustainable population.

2.3 National Priority Three: Education and Pro-Poor Growth

Education is a pre-requisite for promoting accelerated pro-poor growth. The acquisition of knowledge is the key catalytic agent for increased efficiency in productivity and for the fulfilment of human rights, including the right to work. Moreover, the impact of education in enhancing intergenerational benefits is universally recognized, as for example, educated mothers not only ensure educated children but also healthy families and living environments.

Bangladesh experienced dramatic improvement in school enrolment rates and achieved gender parity in primary education, but it is estimated that only one third of all children leave school with a useful and relevant education. Furthermore, the quality of education needs improvement and interventions for promoting enrolment at secondary and tertiary levels, especially for girls, need to be supported. Population education needs to be incorporated into the curricula.

The uneven performance in education is reflected in the economy as a whole, with under- and unemployment continuing to need greater attention. In addition, the end of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) threatens possible job losses among the 1.8 million, mostly women, workers in the RMG sector. Also, macroeconomic stability needs to be balanced by policies that specifically encourage active participation in the globalisation process through Bangladesh membership in the WTO, investment in labour intensive industries, at the same time ensuring compliance with the norms of decent work.

UNDAF Outcome Three:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing the national priority of education and pro-poor growth is ***that the most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities.***

As part of its commitment to the MDGs, GoB has indicated that all public sector projects will be evaluated on the basis of its impact on poverty reduction. However, policy makers and national researchers still have limited analytical skills and tools necessary to monitor the impact of different policies on poverty reduction. In order to achieve this outcome, UN country programmes will strengthen national capacity for monitoring, especially in relation to the MDGs and PRSP goals. The ability to track progress will also facilitate greater decentralised planning and budgeting through linkages to the block grant system. NGOs, CBOs, and the civil society will be empowered to collect and use disaggregated data to identify gaps at the local level and facilitate the development of community-based poverty alleviation plans.

Furthermore, the overall quality and relevance of education must be raised as significant improvement in the quality of human capital will be needed to sustain economic growth and keep Bangladesh competitive in the global and regional free markets. Developing literacy, numeracy and life skills is an important poverty reduction strategy as is expanding vocational and skills training opportunities, especially for youth and migrant workers and their families and women heading poor households. It should be ensured that adolescents, in particular girls, are provided with livelihood skills. This will involve working closely with employers to develop apprenticeship schemes and to better align training programmes to concrete employment prospects.

Short-term measures will be taken to ensure that the RMG sector remains competitive in the post-MFA era on the basis of sound labour relations and increasing productivity. Industrial and fiscal policies will be reoriented to create incentives for the private sector to invest in labour-absorbing industries and workers including women, will be trained and provided with access to alternative livelihood options. Policy support will also be given to develop national capacity to negotiate global and regional trade agreements through mechanisms such as the Bangladesh membership of WTO, diversify the export base, and increase employment through

various measures, including fostering SMEs and micro enterprise development. This will include developing the capacity to track market flows and provide investment advice and information to investors on the basis of dynamic market conditions.

Economic and environmental distress has seen huge population growth in urban areas that lack both the infrastructure and economic opportunities to absorb new migrants. Country programmes will therefore support healthy cities initiatives through the creation of community-led city development strategies.

The UNCT remains committed to providing support to the most marginalized, disadvantaged and excluded communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts that have not had access to development assistance for the last 25 years. Key priority areas of focus will include food security, basic education, primary health care and income generation activities. Specific interventions will provide education and early learning opportunities at the community level. In keeping with priorities identified in the CCA, adolescents will be provided with livelihood skills, psychosocial care and other forms of support to enable them to lead productive and fulfilling lives as adults.

The consolidated outcomes of the UN country programmes, which will contribute to UNDAF Outcome Three, are given below:

- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP will ensure that national policies and budgets are in place and will support human development imperatives.
- Country programmes of ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and WFP will ensure that quality of human capital is enhanced.
- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and WFP will promote improved access to quality services for the population in CHT.
- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and WHO will support an integrated response to meet the needs of the urban poor and of slum dwellers.
- Country programmes of FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP will ensure that income and asset creation/preservation opportunities are enhanced under safe conditions, especially for youth, vulnerable groups, and the ultra poor.

2.4 National Priority Four: Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction

The issue of social protection, human security, and disaster risk reduction lies at the heart of a rights-based approach and by extension, in the work of UN agencies. Social protection goes beyond health and education services and aims at building a more inclusive society where discriminatory practices against vulnerable groups are eliminated.

Bangladesh has a long history of social safety net programmes such as Food for Work (FFW) and Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), which have been found to be effective in dealing with emergencies and routine crises. Concerns however, have been voiced over the forms of transfers and the extent of avoidable leakages. Moreover, the ability to reach poor communities has often been limited, and there have been persistent pockets of seasonal distress where developmental concerns have remained unaddressed.

Another aspect of social protection is disaster risk reduction. Significant investments in disaster preparedness, including the development of early warning systems and the creation of a wide network of flood and cyclone shelters, have successfully reduced loss of lives each year. However, natural disasters are still responsible for significant property losses with major consequences for the poor. There is therefore scope for continued improvement in terms of disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery especially targeting the most vulnerable populations.

UNDAF Outcome Four:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing the national priority of social protection and disaster risk reduction is that ***human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic and natural risks is reduced.***

While Bangladesh has made remarkable progress towards expanding opportunities and building an inclusive society, demographic factors dilute the impact of these successes. Thus, while there is a significant drop in poverty rates, 25 million households remain borderline non-poor and highly vulnerable to sudden shocks. For them, falling below the poverty line is a daily reality.

The GoB has begun to take steps to eradicate gender discrimination, but there continues to be a lack of capacity and weak enforcement of existing laws that undermine commitments to gender equity. Within the judicial system, specific awareness building and training exercises will ensure that the special circumstances and needs of women, and especially children, are understood and acted upon. Cases of children in conflict with the law will no longer be dealt in adult courts and the perspective of the “best interests of the child” will be taken into consideration. Cases involving women and children will be disposed of in a timely fashion and the specific rights and duties pertaining to women and children will be taken into account. Periodic reviews under the CRC and CEDAW will provide recommendations and obligations that will become important milestones for further action by state parties. UN country programmes will thus support institutional capacity building to monitor the implementation of these recommendations and to make policy and other adjustments on the basis of good research and empirical analysis.

Policy reforms in favour of vulnerable groups will be matched by strengthened institutional capacity to ensure that they benefit from improved services and opportunities. Bangladesh has yet to develop national insurance or safety nets that are affordable and effective. The poor rely on informal kinship-based social networks and more recently, on the efforts of local NGOs to meet unexpected expenses rising from illness or death of an earning member of the household or from loss of crop, livestock, and other sources of income. To fill this lacuna, the UN country programmes will focus on the development of community level social safety nets and other appropriate mechanisms to protect the poor and vulnerable. Community ICT centres, accessible to the poor and the vulnerable, will be established. The planning and implementation capacity of NGOs and CBOs will be strengthened and enhanced to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable. Direct assistance/benefits in the form of nutritional support will be made available to selected vulnerable groups through FFW initiatives. This will be matched by training to service providers and local authorities to deal with the specific needs of the most vulnerable, including street children, institutionalised children, vagrant children and women, IDPs, and survivors of trafficking. Laws governing workers rights and safety remain weak and largely un-enforced. Support will be provided for the development of policy frameworks and regulations on worker safety and the safe disposal of hazardous material in the ship-breaking industry.

Drawing upon a wealth of experience from other post-conflict situations, the UN country programmes will continue to support relevant confidence building initiatives to help resolve long-standing issues in an equitable and participatory manner and to build a foundation of sustainable development in the CHT. Particular attention will be given to the promotion of dialogue among all concerned stakeholders with an emphasis on promoting diversity, peaceful co-existence and respect for the basic rights of all citizens. Efforts will be made to raise awareness among institutions and communities in the CHT about existing legal frameworks and human rights instruments and the implications for indigenous communities. Specific interventions to reduce the vulnerability of communities living in the CHT, especially focussing on women and children, will be implemented.

The GoB has a comprehensive and increasingly sophisticated national disaster management system that requires further strengthening and refinement as the emphasis shifts from disaster management, i.e. capacity to respond, towards risk reduction, i.e. capacity to anticipate and prevent. This requires measures to mainstream disaster risk reduction into national development planning processes and strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity. Measures should be taken to ensure quality reproductive health services for populations affected by disasters. UN country programmes will provide policy guidance and advice to key ministries involved in disaster management. Within the framework of risk reduction, attention will be given to the promotion and institutionalisation of community-based mechanism for disaster management. This will entail the development of community level contingency plans and the provision of training and coordination assistance to local organisations to build quick response capacity. This will strengthen community-based institutional mechanisms for disaster management and provide training to vulnerable communities on prevention and mitigation of disasters.

The consolidated outcomes of the country programmes which will contribute to UNDAF Outcome Four, are given below:

- Country programmes of ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP will ensure that legal reforms and laws are implemented for the protection of the most vulnerable.
- Country programmes of FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF will ensure that institutional capacities are strengthened and that mechanisms are in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups.
- Country programmes of ILO, FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP will ensure that community based safety nets and mechanisms are strengthened.
- Country programmes of UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and WFP will ensure that the rights of the population in CHT are progressively recognized and fulfilled.
- Country programmes of FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, and UNICEF will provide assistance for reduced vulnerability to natural disasters and emergencies.

2.5 National Priority Five: Gender Equity and Advancement of Women

Although the UNDP Gender Development Index (GDI) for 2004 ranked Bangladesh 110 among 144 countries, an increase of 13 positions since 1999, a Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) ranking of 76 indicates that female representation in government, in decision-making positions and in ownership of economic assets continues to be low. Gender disparity persists in both income and human poverty, especially at the lower income deciles. The female disadvantage in child mortality remains persistent, with the female-male gap in acute malnutrition increasing over the past decade. On average, the incidence of severe malnutrition among girls under five is 2-4 percent higher than among boys. Violence against women continues to demand especial focus.

Overall performance with regard to achieving gender equity and women's empowerment (MDG 3) remains mixed. There has been a narrowing of the gender gap in most social MDG indicators in general, and in the education sector in particular, where, as a result of targeted interventions, female enrolment rates in primary and secondary schools exceed those of males. However, in other areas such as economic and political participation and adult literacy, much still remains to be done to ensure that women's rights to survival, livelihood and participation are fulfilled.

UNDAF Outcome Five:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing the national priority of gender equity and the advancement of women is that ***societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls.***

Gender discrimination still undermines many developmental interventions in Bangladesh. Over and above commitments made under CEDAW, specific interventions have been devised that aim to reverse the impact of generations of discriminatory practices that go beyond simple commitments to “gender mainstreaming”. At all levels of Government and society, there is a need to promote specific programmes and policies that safeguard the rights of women. This requires further action at the policy level where some notable successes, such as stipend programmes to increase female enrolment in schools, have been recorded. Legislative reforms will be complemented by policy support and technical advice on the development of national and sub-national plans to prevent harmful practices such as early marriage, dowry, and gender-based violence. Women and girls should be supported and empowered to make decisions about their reproductive health and reproductive rights. This will involve bringing together all relevant stakeholders to better understand the obstacles and constraints that limit women’s full participation in economic and social life. Though change will take time, it is expected that the explicit will result in significant and measurable changes and will provide the backdrop for the achievement of MDG 3.

The commitment to mainstreaming gender is however weakened by the lack of institutional capacity to oversee policy reforms. Increased investment in training and awareness building activities is therefore required, coupled with explicit performance and promotion incentives to meet gender equity targets and principles. Local NGOs have already taken the lead in developing mechanisms and interventions that target female empowerment both within and outside the organisation. Partnerships have been formed between Government, NGOs and civil society to promote reproductive rights and to end gender-based violence, but these tend to be the exception rather than the norm. Overall and across all sectors, there is a need to further integrate women into management/decision-making positions. Country programmes will provide support to ensure the active and meaningful participation of women in financial management and implementation committees. Periodic reviews will be carried out through independent committees responsible for monitoring and supporting gender mainstreaming in field interventions.

While legal and policy reform and institutional capacity building represent actionable short and medium term interventions, gender equity and the advancement of women will only become a sustainable reality when it is accompanied by changes in societal attitudes and behaviour. However, the ability of local NGOs to successfully target women, and to empower them both economically and socially, has created the basis for a re-examination of traditional gender roles in Bangladesh. The UNCT will support networking and capacity building opportunities that empower women leaders at all levels of decision-making with the information and tools to enable them to become advocates for changed attitudes and behaviour. In addition, political leaders will be the focus of advocacy campaigns that will result in political support for gender equity being translated into specific financial and goal-orientated commitments to the public.

The consolidated outcomes of the country programmes which will contribute to the UNDAF Outcome Five, are given below:

- Country programmes of ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF will ensure that policies promoting gender equity are adopted and implemented.
- Country programmes of FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and WFP will ensure that institutional capacity for promoting gender equity and the advancement of women and girls is enhanced.
- Country programmes of IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and FAO will promote societal change to reduce discriminatory practices (e.g. dowry; violence; trafficking and abuse) and will pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls.
- Country programmes of ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO will ensure that effective advocacy and knowledge management systems are in place and functional to consolidate research and information on children, women and vulnerable groups.

2.6 National Priority Six: Prevention and Protection against HIV/AIDS

Bangladesh recognized the threat of HIV/AIDS as far back as the mid 1980s and put in place the National AIDS Committee (NAC) to support policy and promote multi-sectoral effort on HIV/AIDS. With support from the UN, development partners and NGOs, a number of initiatives on HIV/AIDS have been undertaken mainly focusing on vulnerable groups (sex workers, injecting drug users, men having sex with men). However, the response to date has largely been health centred with limited involvement of other sectors. The insufficient response to the epidemic can also be partly attributed to the relatively low HIV prevalence rate. However, according to available information, Bangladesh faces a considerable challenge from HIV/AIDS mainly because of the existence of numerous vulnerability and risk factors to the epidemic. It is, therefore, imperative that comprehensive and sustained action that combines prevention, care and treatment be adopted and implemented before HIV/AIDS becomes overwhelming with far reaching impact. It is for these reasons that GOB in collaboration with other partners has come up with the National Strategic Plan (NSP, 2004-2010) that details priorities to address HIV for the next six years. The key issue now is to operationalise this plan and mobilize adequate resources for its support.

UNDAF Outcome Six:

The expected UNDAF outcome through addressing the national priority of the prevention and protection against HIV/AIDS is ***increased ability of the country to understand and respond to the HIV epidemic.***

To achieve the above UNDAF outcome, UN agencies in Bangladesh will support the priority areas of the NSP where they have comparative advantage and bring added value. The priority areas of NSP are provision of support and services to priority groups of people, prevention of vulnerability to HIV infection in Bangladesh society, promotion of safe practices in the health care system, provision of care and support services to people living with HIV/AIDS, and minimizing the impact of the HIV epidemic.

The UN will contribute to build capacity in the nation for HIV research and better understanding of the epidemic as well as scaling up action to deal with HIV/AIDS. The UN will support leadership at different levels to be actively involved in the national response and advocate for adoption of Three Ones principle (one agreed National AIDS action framework, one National AIDS coordinating authority and one agreed country level M&E system). In addition, efforts will be undertaken to enhance a learning culture in the UN system supported by research, monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS issues.

Key interventions that include care, support and treatment will be facilitated through a rights based approach.

The consolidated country programme outcomes, which will contribute to the UNDAF Outcome Six, are:

- A comprehensive national response is in place;
- Increased capacity throughout the nation for an effective response;
- People are able to protect themselves from HIV infection;
- People who are infected and affected have taken their place in the national response.

3. Resource Requirements

Aid flows currently constitute less than two percent of the Bangladesh GDP with foreign resources underwriting about half the Annual Development Plan (ADP), the balance coming from domestic sources. With closer economic integration, Bangladesh will increasingly be looking for trade preferences and market access in lieu of additional development assistance. Nonetheless, the absolute scale of the challenges faced will require significant resources that will most likely be beyond the collective reach of UN agencies despite Bangladesh being one of the largest recipients of UN resources. Reflecting the increased commitment of the GoB, UN country programmes will be directed specifically towards meeting MDG targets. Resources will be channelled through the country programmes according to the approved mechanisms of each organisation.

4. Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

UN agencies work closely together through several mechanisms. (i) The UN Country Team⁶ which meets regularly on a monthly basis and annually at UNCT retreats. (ii) The Security Management Team⁷ which has the mandate for ensuring security for all UN staff and premises. (iii) The UN Disaster Management Team that coordinates relief operations in the event of disasters.⁸ There is a wider group, the Disaster and Emergency Response Group comprising GoB, UN agencies, bilateral donors, and NGOs that is activated in the case of sudden and major disasters. (iv) The UNAIDS, the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS.⁹

At a broader level, the Local Consultative Group provides the main mechanism for dialogue on aid coordination.¹⁰ Loosely linked to the LCG, there are 23 LCG thematic subgroups the members of which include bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, IFIs, UN agencies, government and sometimes NGOs and the private sector. The subgroups are chaired by various donors, multilateral and UN agencies. These subgroups are often used as conduits for providing feedback on GoB initiatives such as the PRSP and donor activities including country programmes and projects.

On the programme and project implementation side, UN agencies in Bangladesh have a strong tradition of working in successful partnership with the GoB, local NGOs/CSOs, the private sector, and with other bilateral and international donors. An important feature of the UNDAF is therefore to strengthen national capacity to improve data gathering and analysis. This is reflected under each UNDAF Outcome where poor MIS systems have been highlighted as key institutional constraint. The need for the establishment of standardised gender sensitive and agreed upon baselines and indicators was particularly noted during various consultations leading to the preparation of the MDG report. The need to significantly strengthen national capacities in this regard was also highlighted in the CCA, and the UNCT will continue to support data collection, research, and monitoring functions of the GoB throughout the UNDAF period. This support will enable effective national monitoring of progress toward the MDGs and toward the targets of the PRSP and subsequent national poverty reduction strategies. In addition, tied to the attention in democratic governance, strengthened data collection will also promote accountability and transparency leading to improved development effectiveness.

⁶ The UN Country Team comprises, FAO, ILO, IMF, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, World Bank, WFP, WHO.

⁷ The UN Security Management Team comprises the UNCT and some additional members.

⁸ The Disaster Management Team comprises UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, IOM and UNFPA.

⁹ The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), operates through the UN Theme Group (TG) that comprises UNAIDS Cosponsors and other UN agencies. In addition there is the Expanded Theme Group (ETG) that brings together the UN, government, development partners, NGOs and civil society in order to strengthen coordination among different partners and to enhance support for the national response to HIV/AIDS.

¹⁰ The LCG is the highest level donor coordination mechanism in the country. The members include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, IFAD, and bilateral donors in addition to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, FAO and WHO. The World Bank chairs the meetings and functions as the secretariat. To enable greater participation, an Executive Committee provides feedback and input to the process. The ExCom comprises five members. The three permanent members are the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the UN Resident Coordinator, while two bilateral donors participate on a rotational basis.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluating the UNDAF will be conducted jointly by the Government and the UNCT. To guide and oversee the process an UNDAF M&E Steering Committee, jointly chaired by the GoB and UNCT, will be set up. The members of the Steering Committee will be senior representatives from ERD, GED, UN Resident Coordinator's Office, and the four UN ExCom agencies.¹¹ The Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee are in the Annex 2.

There will have a mid-term evaluation in 2008, and a final evaluation in the first quarter of 2011. The mid-term evaluation will enable any adjustments that need to be made to ensure that the country programmes are moving towards the six stated UNDAF Outcomes and are aligned to the PRSP and the GoB three-year rolling plan.

The evaluations will depend heavily on the mid-term and final evaluation of the UNCT country programmes and secondary sources such as the Bangladesh MDG Progress reports, relevant UNCT project reports, BBS surveys such as the HIES, LFS, the census report due on 2011, and other monitoring reports such as the Human Development Report, the World Health Report, the Word Bank Annual Report, and Bangladesh specific reports such as those of the Asian Development Bank economic reports and the Economics Intelligence Reports. Other sources will include relevant reports from national and international NGOs and research institutions such as BIDS and CPD.

The monitoring and evaluation will address the broad UNDAF Outcomes through indicators as proposed below. These indicators may be reviewed at the time of monitoring and evaluation and new indicators may be included that will better reflect the objective of the evaluation and monitoring.

Table 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

National Priority	UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators
Democratic Governance and Human Rights	Human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance	Accessibility of the poor to the justice system
		Compliance of policies and legislation to international human rights standards
		Quality of people's participation in existing governance processes and mechanisms
		Patterns of resource allocation and utilization addressing citizens' needs and rights
Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population	Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework	Increased investment in basic social services
		Infant Mortality Rate
		Maternal Mortality Rate
		Environment indicators for MDG 7

¹¹ The four UN ExCom agencies are UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

National Priority	UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators
Education and Pro Poor Growth	The most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities.	Poverty Indices
		Unemployment and under-employment rates
		Percentage of ultra-poor with access to training on life skills, income earning, micro-credit services
Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction	Human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic and natural risks are reduced	Proportion of ultra-poor households that have access to emergency food assistance
		Percentage of ultra-poor households that have access to nutritional food support
		Net enrolment ratio in primary education
Gender Equity and the Advancement of Women	Societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls	Percentage of ultra-poor, female beneficiaries
		Literacy rate differential
		Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment
		Violence against women indicators
Prevention and Protection against HIV/AIDS	Increased ability of the country to understand and respond to the HIV epidemic	National Multisectoral Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS in place and operationalized
		Knowledge about HIV prevention (Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission)
		Condom use rate among vulnerable groups (sex workers, truck drivers, rickshaw pullers, IDUs)
		HIV prevalence among vulnerable groups

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

National Priority One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights		
UNDAF Outcome Human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance [The Millennium Declaration]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. Policies and laws to ensure progressive fulfilment of human rights established, streamlined and implemented. [FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	1.1 National laws are compliant with international human rights instruments, and national reporting on human rights treaties is improved.	MOLEJPA will be the lead GoB counterpart and MOWCA will lead the process in relation to the CRC and CEDAW. Human rights NGOs will play a key supportive role with regard to monitoring and reporting.
	1.2 The UN Convention against Corruption and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families are ratified and concrete steps are taken towards compliance.	Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) may provide oversight and enforcement. MOEWOE in conjunction with the MOLJPA will ensure that principles of safe migration are reflected in the Overseas Employment Policy and in subsequent acts, laws, rules and regulations. Local NGOs will raise awareness and support safe migration at the community level.
	1.3 Policies and laws that perpetuate discriminating practices against women are revised and amended.	MOLJPA and MOWCA will be the GoB focal points but all ministries will be responsible for promoting gender equity. Women's groups and CSOs will network to raise awareness about discriminatory practices.
	1.4 Birth registration laws implemented, enforced and used as a mechanism to guarantee other rights.	MOHFW, MLGRD&C Local Govt. Divisions, NGOs and other bodies will work together to ensure all births are recorded in a timely manner.
	1.5 National food security, agricultural and livestock policies are established and action plans implemented. Agriculture Sector Review ensures pro-poor growth and a transparent, effective and efficient national food management and delivery system is in operation.	MOFDM is the lead GoB partner responsible for ensuring adequate food stocks and delivery mechanisms are in place, and will work with relevant ministries (MOA, MOFL, MOLGRD, MOLE), INGOs, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector to ensure quick response.
	1.6 Policies are adopted that reflect the rights and aspirations of slum dwellers and their children and public service delivery to the urban poor is improved.	City Corporations and LGRD will lead on the drafting of policies and city development strategies (CDS) with a particular focus on slum dwellers. NGOs and local communities will provide recommendations for "pro-poor" interventions. Technical Support will be provided by UN-HABITAT and Cities Alliance.

2. Institutional capacity and mechanisms to promote and implement human rights and democratic governance established and strengthened. [ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	1.7 Police and related criminal justice sector reforms improve the status of human security and the realization of human rights.	MOHA and the Police will be the key counterparts and main beneficiaries of the reforms. MOLJPA, NGOs and the media will play critical roles for highlighting the importance of human security.
	1.8 National Plan of Action for the elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) is implemented.	A number of government agencies and NGOs under the leadership of MOLE will be involved in implementation.
	2.1 The legal, policy, and institutional framework for free and fair elections at national and local levels is enhanced.	The Bangladesh Election Commission will be strengthened/empowered to ensure that elections meet international standards for probity. Local election-monitoring bodies (NGOs and CSOs) will provide independent oversight.
	2.2 Legislative and representation capacities of the Parliament are strengthened and the Parliamentary Committee system provides meaningful and credible oversight.	The Secretariat and the senior leadership of the Bangladesh Parliament will be empowered to become key change agents. Senior MPs from all political parties will also be important stakeholders.
	2.3 Policy dialogue is active, well informed, and includes all stakeholders, among them women and children.	Policymakers will promote dialogue especially in rural areas with NGOs and CSOs facilitating outreach and PRA with communities.
	2.4 Institutions and systems of justice and human rights address obstacles faced by the poor, disadvantaged, and vulnerable groups.	MOLJPA will be the lead GoB partner and will work with the MOSW, MOWCA, MOLGRD, MOHFW, MOE, and NGOs including the Save the Children Alliance on access to justice initiatives.
	2.5 The Independent Child Rights Commission addresses children's grievances effectively.	The Child Rights Commission will work together with MOWCA and MOLJPA to advocate for children's rights.
	2.6 NGOs are strengthened and become active partners with the Government and international organizations in human rights reporting and monitoring.	CSO and NGO networks will conduct research and analysis on the human rights situation in Bangladesh.
	2.7 Civil service practices [human resource policies, training curricula, and financial management] integrate accountability, transparency, and principles of gender equity and human rights. Key government agencies adopt business processes that strengthen their efficiency, communication with the public and coordination of development assistance.	MOWCA, MOE, MOP, MOF and the PMO will promote a more accountable public administration. NGOs, research institutions and women's organisations will also provide inputs and monitor changes in the quality and efficiency of public service delivery.

	2.8 Progress towards decentralization is sustained and accelerated, local participatory planning processes expand, and rural public service deliveries improve.	<p>MOSW, MOWCA, MOLGD, MOHFW, MOE, MOLPA, and Save the Children Alliance will be the key partners.</p> <p>Planning Commission, Upazila Parishads, UPs and NGOs will lead the participatory planning processes. UPs and line ministries (MOLGRD, MOA, MOWCA, MOHFW) will be involved in the improvement of local service delivery.</p> <p>Central and local government will develop partnerships with CBOs to dialogue on common issues, involve the local private sector and promote their membership in local forums.</p> <p>The GoB and bilateral donors will support mainstreaming the fiscal decentralization model into LG programming.</p>
	2.9 The CHT Regional Council and Hill District Councils gain knowledge and infrastructure needed to function effectively and equitably.	CHT Regional Council and Hill District Council will be the main focal points and will be supported by donors and NGOs.
3. Advocacy, communication and partnerships with governmental bodies and NGOs strengthened. [UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF]	Civil society's role in elections process is institutionalized, and campaigns become more focused and issue-based.	CSOs will be empowered to provide an independent assessment of elections and support voter education campaigns.
	E-governance services that enjoy public confidence are strengthened, government response is enhanced, and service delivery and affordable access to a well-regulated Internet is improved.	PMO, MOF, MOSICT, MOPT, BTRC, ITU NGOs, the private sector and consumer associations will promote increased use of ICT for development services.
4. Knowledge management systems in place and functional to consolidate research and information on children, women and vulnerable groups. [ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	Public access to information on policies, laws, and regulations is enhanced. Regional best practices are identified and networks to promote and develop concepts on governance and reproductive rights are in place.	MOI, MOHFW, MOWCA, MOF and MOLE and children's groups other line ministries, development partners, NGOs, research institutions and the media will be involved
	Effective and targeted partnerships are established with government and NGOs on democratic governance and human rights.	Relevant ministries will be encouraged to set up working groups with NGOs to identify opportunities for strengthened GO-NGO partnership.
	A knowledge base on Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), child trafficking, and violence against children is in place and accessible.	Documentation of information on all aspects related to child labour and trafficking will be conducted in collaboration with GoB and NGOs.

National Priority Two: Health, Nutrition and Sustainable Population		
UNDAF Outcome Survival and Development Rights of Vulnerable Groups are Ensured within an Environmentally Sustainable Framework [MDG(s) 1, 4, 5, 6, 7]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. Strengthened institutional systems for supporting and monitoring health, nutrition, and population facilities and services [UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	1.1 Population, nutrition, and health related strategies are effectively implemented.	MOHFW will be the lead GoB partner. The Health Consortium will coordinate activities within the framework of the HNPS. NGOs/CSOs will assume a prominent role in direct implementation.
	1.2 The capacity of national statistical bodies to collect, analyse and utilize data disaggregated by sex, age and location is enhanced.	BBS will be the main GoB counterpart. Other relevant ministries (MOP, MOPME MOHFW), NGOs and research institutions will also collaborate on the development and refinement of data collection methodologies and tools.
	1.3 Monitoring and evaluation framework is strengthened and implemented to monitor service performance and progress towards MDGs and PRSP.	IMED, MOP, MOHFW and MOE will be the main implementation partners.
	1.4 Biotechnology policies that promote safe food production and processing are adopted and implemented.	MOA, MOSICT, MOFL, MOEF, MOC, MOHFW, MOI, and MOLJPA will provide policy guidance and support. NGOs, the private sector and universities will research and pilot the use of biotechnology.
2. Institutional capacity and quality of human resources enhanced [UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO]	2.1 Reproductive health, ARH and EmOC services in particularly selected low performing districts, poor urban areas and slums are functional and are able to respond to demand.	MOHFW, MOWCA, and other ministries will be responsible for the promotion and funding of RH research. Local government bodies, NGOs, CSOs, the private sector and communities will be mobilised to ensure demand and access.
	2.2 Capacity of service providers at institutional and local levels (GO and NGO) is enhanced.	
	2.3 Capacity of communities and CBOs is enhanced.	
3. Enhanced government and community-based response for improved nutritional status of vulnerable people, especially women, children, and the disabled [FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	3.1 Integrated package of community-based nutrition interventions is implemented and linked with other interventions to improve household food security and prevent and manage infectious diseases.	MOHFW will lead the process with the involvement of MOFDM, MOA, MOFL, NGOs and CBOs.
	3.2 Food based nutrition strategies are promoted and implemented to meet the needs of micronutrient deficiencies and dietary diversification.	National Research Institutes (INFR), NGOs (HKI) and the private sector will conduct research and technological innovation.

4. Carrying capacity of the environment and natural resources base is enhanced [FAO, UNICEF, UNDP]	4.1 Integrated plan for the management of coastal areas and wetlands (ecologically critical areas) is developed and implemented.	Policy and programme guidance will be provided by MOEF, MOFL, IUCN, and USAID. The private sector and NGOs/CBOs working in the coastal areas will be key implementing partners.
	4.2 Environmentally friendly land and water management systems and practices are in place.	The MOA, MOSICT, MOFL, MOEF, MOC, MOHFW, MOI, and MOLJA will provide policy guidance.
	4.3 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are progressively removed from the food chain.	MOEF (DOE), MOEMR and MOA (DAE) will take the lead in policy, planning and advocacy.
	4.4 Strategy for achieving 100% sanitation coverage by 2010 is in place and implemented.	Local Govt. Division, DPHE, local bodies, and NGOs work together to ensure that all communities are covered.
	4.5 All households have access to arsenic-free water for drinking and cooking purposes.	LGRD, DPHE and NGOs, World Bank, other development partners will provide policy and implementation support.
	4.6 Solid waste management strategy for urban environments is in place and under implementation.	MOEF is responsible for policy coordination. NGOs (e.g. Waste Concern) are responsible for implementation with support from City Corporations.
5. Enhanced knowledge and awareness of HNRP [FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	5.1 Access of the community to information on health, nutrition and sustainable population is increased.	MOHFW, MOWCA, MOE, MOYS and MOI will develop systems to ensure that information is accessible. NGOs/CSOs will work directly with communities. Development partners will support the process.
	5.2 Behaviour change communication strategies on health, sustainable population and nutrition are developed and implemented.	MOHFW, MOI, MOE, MOPME, MOA, national research institutions will develop strategies. The local media will be integrated as a key partner.
	5.3 Sustainable Development Network (SDN) is promoted to advocate for and monitor environment-related MDG targets.	Monitoring and reporting will take place through the MOEF, Dept. of Forestry, DOE, BIDS, SDN and local NGOs
	5.4 Public awareness on environmental issues such as sustainable energy alternatives and the impact of POPs on health and nutrition is increased.	MOEMR and LGED provide policy guidance and programme formulation. NGOs/CSOs will promote environmental awareness at the community level and local media will help publicise BCC campaigns.

National Priority Three: Education and Pro-Poor Growth		
UNDAF Outcome The most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities [MDG 1, 2, 8]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. National policies and budgets are in place and ensure human development imperatives [UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNESCO, WHO]	1.1 Policy makers and national researchers have and use the tools necessary to assess the effectiveness and impact of poverty reduction strategies.	Planning Commission will coordinate with relevant ministries to enhance data collection capacity. NGOs and academic institutions will use data in research and the development of pro-poor programmes.
	1.2 National monitoring of MDG and PRSP targets improve and reports are widely disseminated among the public and policy makers.	GED will coordinate all PRSP and MDG monitoring in liaison with concerned ministries.
	1.3 Implementation capacity of communities for advocacy and further decentralized planning and budgeting is enhanced.	MOF and MOLGRD and key line ministries will support and facilitate the process. Elected representatives (UPs), NGOs / CBOs will be involved in the design and implementation of local level activities.
	1.4 NGOs, CBOs, and civil societies are strengthened to develop and implement local level poverty alleviation measures and interventions.	City Corporations / District Administration / NGOs and CBOs will work with communities to improve understanding of dimensions of poverty.
	1.5 National Plan of Action for promoting Decent Work is implemented in identified sectors.	MOLE will take the lead on the development of policies to promote decent work. Employers, Federations, and trade unions will play a key role in implementation.
	1.6 Advocacy and support is in place to ensure that all children and the ultra poor have access to both formal and non-formal "quality" education.	MOE will be the lead GoB partner with support from MOPME. NGOs will play a central role in the provision of non-formal education. Development partner support will be provided within the context of PEDP II. MOSW, NGOs, media / research institutions city corporations will develop schemes to increase access to quality education.
	1.7 Advocacy and support are in place to reduce child labour, to eliminate hazardous practices, and to ensure that working children have access to and time for quality education.	MOLE, MOE, MOLJPA, MOI and MOA will be responsible for addressing the special needs of working children with support from ADB and the World Bank.

2. Institutional capacity and quality of human capital enhanced [FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	2.1 Young children are provided with early learning opportunities through their homes and community child development and pre-school centres.	MOPME, MOWCA, MOSW will develop policies with regard to ECD. NGOs and CBOs will take the lead on the establishment of local level centres.
	2.2 All primary school age children (girls and boys) are provided with basic education and are equipped with literacy, numeracy and life skills in an equitable and child friendly environment.	MOPME will take the lead supported by local NGOs with the involvement of relevant ministries (MOLE, MOE, MOI, MOA, MOLJA). School management committees, PTAs, children and communities will be mobilized to ensure that all children receive quality education.
	2.3 Capacity of institutional service providers, NGOs and CBOs is enhanced to offer quality education.	MOPME and MOE will work with NGOs, CBOs and local communities for the provision of quality education.
	2.4 Working children are provided with quality education, vocational training and livelihood skills.	MOE will provide oversight along with City Corporation(s). NGOs will be the main implementing partners.
	2.5 Adolescents, in particular girls, are provided with training in life skills.	MOYS, NGOs, City Corporations, Chamber(s) of Commerce and Industry and civil society will work together with communities to raise awareness about the specific needs of adolescents and to provide "space" to allow them to obtain the knowledge and ideas to lead productive lives.
	2.6 Migrant workers receive training and orientation to enable them to secure decent work overseas.	MOEWE will lead on policy development supported by the MOLE, BMET, local NGOs and training bodies. MOFA will monitor the situation of Bangladeshi migrant workers.
3. Improved access to quality services for the population in CHT [FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	3.1 Action Plans are implemented for the promotion of development and confidence building in CHT.	Under the guidance of the MOCHTA, Regional Council, and Hill District Councils will be responsible for coordination and ensuring that other functions and mechanisms are in place.
	3.2 CHT communities of all backgrounds are provided with support for self-reliant development through Quick Impact Fund projects (QIF).	
	3.3 Children in the CHT are provided with education and early learning opportunities at the community level. Adolescents are provided with livelihood skills and support.	CHT Development Board, Hill District Council and NGOs/CBOs will be key implementing partners.
	3.4 Communities are provided with information, services, skills and supplies to reduce vulnerability to endemic malaria.	NGOs / CBOs and local service providers are trained and equipped to respond to malaria epidemic.
	3.5 Communities have access to safe motherhood through SBAs for deliveries at home along with functional referral systems and access to EmOC services, and a favourable cost sharing policy is in place.	With MOHFW oversight, the Regional and District Councils and service providers (NGOs/CBOs) will conduct outreach education to ensure that an effective system is in place.
	3.6 The CHT decentralized institutions have increased community outreach capacity.	Regional and District Councils and service providers will work directly with local communities.

4. Integrated response to meet the needs of urban poor and slum dwellers [ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	4.1 Healthy cities and towns programme are effectively implemented.	City Corporation, NGOs and Urban Development Centres will work in close cooperation.
	4.2 Urban slum dwellers in selected areas are provided with basic services including pre-school, quality non-formal education, health and hygiene education, nutritional support, and referral to EmOC through NGOs and City Corporations.	International agencies (ADB, USAID) working in urban areas will be consulted and involved. Local NGOs and other service providers working with City Corporations will be empowered to work with poor communities.
	4.3 Working children from slums and poor urban areas are provided with education, vocational training and livelihood skills.	Local NGOs/CSOs will be responsible for the provision of services. Local employers will also be targeted as key stakeholders.
5. Income and asset creation and preservation opportunities enhanced under safe conditions, especially for youth, vulnerable groups, & the ultra poor [FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	5.1 SME employment and productivity are expanded in both urban and rural areas.	MOLE, MOWCA, JMS, MOC, MOLE, LGRD, UN-HABITAT, LGED, BSIC and City Corporations will coordinate with relevant departments, ministries, private sector and apex bodies to create an enabling environment for SME growth focused on capacity building and employment generation.
	5.2 The RMG sector remains competitive in post-MFA era and workers in small enterprises have access to alternative livelihood options.	MOC will take the lead in policy formulation to increase efficiency of RMG enterprises. BGMEA/BKMEA will undertake market research and analysis and will ensure compliance with international labour standards in partnership with labour unions.
	5.3 Bangladesh uses regional trade agreements (RTAs) to diversify export markets.	MOC will identify potential new opportunities from participation in RTAs with support from policy think tanks and research bodies.
	5.4 Improved access, as well as decent and safe working conditions for overseas employment for both women and men are ensured.	MOEWOE, MOFA, MOLE and Bangladesh Embassies will strengthen linkages to identify and ensure safe work overseas.
	5.5 Vulnerable groups, in particular women, have access to food, livelihood/life skills, microfinance and agricultural extension services.	GoB line ministries, NGOs and the private sector will execute projects. MOLE will be the lead GoB counterpart working along with MoWCA and NGOs. MOWCA, MOSW, MOLE, NGOs, and training organisations will collaborate.
	5.6 Adolescents -- in particular girls -- are provided with livelihood skills.	MOYS, NGOs, City Corporations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and civil society will work together.
	5.7 Women under the VGD programme are provided with food, assets and cash through development package services.	

National Priority Four: Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction		
UNDAF Outcome Human Security is Strengthened and Vulnerability to Social, Economic and Natural Risks is Reduced [Millennium Declaration and MDG 7]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. Legal reforms and laws implemented for the protection of the most vulnerable. [ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	1.1 Advocacy ensures the protection and human rights of specific groups (refugees, internally displaced and stranded, vulnerable groups etc.) and promotes appropriate legal frameworks consistent with international conventions.	MOLJPA will be the lead GoB counterpart and will liaise with all relevant government ministries. NGOs and CSOs will take the lead raising awareness on the rights of vulnerable groups.
	1.2 National Policy Framework and regulations for workers' safety in the ship recycling industry is in place.	MOLE, MOI, MOLJPA will work with trade unions and other umbrella bodies to strengthen Bangladesh's capacity to continue improve labour standards and working conditions.
	1.3 National Plan of Action for preventing children from being trafficked is supported strongly.	MOWCA, MOHA and MOLE will develop policies and provide oversight. Local NGOs will take the lead in implementation and on rescue, rehabilitation and return in partnership with INGOs.
	1.4 Children and women are protected through safe and effective measures and their cases are processed without delay. Children benefit from non-denial freedom measures.	MOLJPA and MOSW, judicial bodies will develop capacity and skills to handle the special needs of women and children.
2. Institutional capacities strengthened and mechanisms in place to respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups [FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO]	2.1 Capacity of responsible institutions is strengthened to report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and to monitor implementation of Recommendations and Concluding Observations (CRC, CEDAW etc.)	MOWCA, MOSW, Bangladesh Shishu Academy, and NGOs build capacity, awareness, monitor and report regularly.
	2.2 Capacity and sensitisation of institutions is increased at all levels to address and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.	
	2.3 Legal awareness is strengthened in institutional staff as well as communities and civil society organizations with emphasis on women and adolescents.	
	2.4 Rehabilitation and reintegration mechanisms are available for vulnerable individuals, particularly children and women, who have been victimised or have undergone trauma.	MOWCA, MOLJPA, and development partners will support the work of NGOs/CSOs to develop schemes and to implement services.

3. Community based safety nets and mechanisms are strengthened [FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	3.1 Peer life skills and community interventions reduce the rates of injuries and accidents.	MOHFW, NGOs and community educate and build realistic interventions.
	3.2 Community based ICT centres facilitating social change and protection and improved quality of life are established and are accessible to the poor and the vulnerable.	PMO, BTRC, MOSICT, MOPT, ITU, BRAC, BBC
	3.3 Capacities of NGOs and CBOs for planning and implementation are strengthened and enhanced to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable.	MOFDM, DMB, DRR, Disaster Management Committees will coordinate and participate in training programmes. NGOs and CBOs will work directly with communities affected by riverbank erosion.
	3.4 Selected vulnerable groups, including costal fishing communities, are strengthened through the provision of health, education, food and nutritional support.	NGOs and CBOs will ensure that fishing communities have access to the common water bodies and canals.
4. Population in CHT have their rights progressively recognised and fulfilled [UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP]	4.1 Institutions and communities in the CHT are provided with knowledge on existing legal frameworks and human rights instruments.	NGOs and CBOs will be at the forefront of working with communities in the CHT to educate them about their rights and duties.
	4.2 Specific interventions are implemented to reduce vulnerability of CHT children, women and communities.	
	4.3 Support is provided for the implementation of the CHT Peace Accord and to maintain dialogue among all relevant stakeholders as per requests of the GoB.	MOCHTA and other relevant government bodies, including PMO, MOH MOENF, LGRD, MO Establishment, extend their support.
5. Vulnerability to natural disasters and emergencies reduced [FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP, WHO, UNICEF]	5.1 Joint immediate response is in place to meet the needs of people affected by natural disasters and emergencies.	MOFDM, MOHFW, UPs, local bodies, NGOs and CBOs
	5.2 The national disaster management system is strengthened and disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed in national development planning.	MOFDM, DMB, DRR, DER, UNDMT, DFID and UNDP will take a prominent role in policy advice and in the drive to mainstream risk reduction.
	5.3 Preparedness and response capacities are strengthened in vulnerable communities through training on prevention and mitigation of natural disasters and emergencies.	Under the oversight of MOFDM, DER, and UN-DMT agencies, NGOs will be empowered to deliver targeted programmes funded by DFID, SIDA.
		MOFDM, DER, and UN-DMT agencies will coordinate and formulate contingency plans for disaster- affected population.
	5.3 Relief workers are sensitive to children's and women's rights during their distribution of goods and services.	MOHFW, LGRD, local bodies and NGOs are appropriately trained and sensitized to the needs of children.
	5.5 Increased availability is ensured of quality RH services for population affected by disaster (e.g. floods)	
	5.6 Psychosocial support to affected children and populations is in place at times of disasters.	

National Priority Five: Gender Equity and Advancement of Women		
UNDAF Outcome Societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls [MDG 3]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. Policies promoting gender equity adopted and implemented. [FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO]	1.1 Bangladesh implements CEDAW and other international conventions, and enforces national policies and laws regarding gender equity and the advancement of women.	MOLJPA, MOHFW, MOWCA, and other relevant ministries will be empowered to ensure compliance with CEDAW etc. NGOs, other CSOs (especially women's organization) and media will also promote the issue of gender equity.
	1.2 National institutions are supported to update and enforce legal frameworks to reduce discriminatory practices against women and girls (e.g. dowry, early marriage, acid throwing, VAW and trafficking).	MPWCA, MOLJPA, Police, Directorate of Prisons working under the auspices of the MOHA, and local bodies will be empowered to take stands against VAW.
	1.3 Political parties commit to work toward equal representation and participation of women in politics.	Political parties will be approached (jointly) under the overall guidance of the MOWCA, MOLJPA and relevant line ministries. Women's organizations and NGOs will also be involved in conducting outreach / training for political leaders.
	1.4 Gender disparity at all levels of education is eliminated with the aim of empowering girls.	MOPME and the MOE will be the lead agencies. MOWCA and NGOs will be closely involved in a supportive role.
	1.5 Socio-economic, legal and cultural barriers to women's employment and entrepreneurship are removed and regulatory reforms are in place.	MOWCA, MOC, MOF, MOESTB, MOLGRD, Chambers of Commerce, FBCCI will be involved along with NGOs, women's organizations and the media.
	1.6 National and sub-national action plans are developed to prevent harmful practices such as early marriage, dowry, and gender-based violence aimed at achieving gender equity.	MOHA, MOWCA, MOLPA, MOI, NGOs development partners, local communities, women's organisations and private sector develop plans and monitor implementation.
	1.7 Action plans are implemented for increased employment and income opportunities for poor women in rural areas.	MOLE is the lead agency and will work with MOWCA, MFIs, the private sector, and local NGOs.

2. Institutional capacity for promoting gender equity and the advancement of women enhanced [FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	2.1 The institutional capacity of government and non-government institutions is strengthened to design, implement and monitor gender-sensitive interventions.	MOWCA and DWA will be the main government counterparts along with MOLGRD. NGOs, CSOs and research institutions will be included both as partners and technical advisors.
	2.2 Women political leaders at all levels are empowered through networking and capacity building opportunities.	MOWCA, MOLGRD, MOLJPA will provide institutional support to work with women leaders. NGOs, women's organisations will follow up especially with local (UP) leaders.
	2.3 Institutional capacity is enhanced to promote reproductive rights and to end gender based violence.	MOHFW and MOWCA will take the lead especially with regard to RH. Other relevant ministries (MOLJPA) will be involved on GBV. Development partners, NGOs and CSOs will support campaigns and other projects.
	2.4 The capacity of women migrants associations is strengthened to ensure better job opportunities and to prevent trafficking.	NGOs will work with (district) women's associations to raise awareness about the risks of trafficking and on safe migration.
	2.5 Representation and decision-making capacity of women in the implementation committees and partner NGOs are increased and equally shared with male members.	Partner NGOs, CBOs and groups will work to ensure that women are included in all key decision making functions.
	2.6 Capacity of institutions and NGOs to work with adolescent girls to become agents of change in the society is enhanced.	Experienced NGOs like BRAC will build capacities of new NGOs.
	2.7 Institutions and NGOs are able to conduct community interventions involving boys and men to analyse gender discriminatory practices and to promote behavioural changes.	MOYS, MOWCA and other relevant ministries will be involved. NGOs / CSOs and men's groups will be engaged through relevant media outlets.
3. Societal change enhanced to reduce discriminatory practices (e.g. dowry, early marriage, violence against women and trafficking) and pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls [FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP]	3.1 Women and girls are supported and empowered to make decisions about their reproductive health and rights.	MOHFW, MOWCA, MOPME will be the lead partners. NGOs and civil society will also be crucial for implementation purposes.
	3.2 Adolescent boys and girls receive life skills education in developing self-esteem and non-violent approaches.	
	3.3 Community and male involvement is strengthened to promote and protect the rights of women and girls and to advance gender equity.	NGOs and civil society are encouraged to reach out to men and to create and support gender sensitive initiatives.
	3.4 Adolescent girls and women are provided with livelihood skills and are involved in productive activities.	MOWCA, MOLE, and NGOs will play the role of motivators.

4. Effective advocacy and knowledge management systems in place and functional to consolidate research and information on children, women and vulnerable groups. [ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	4.1 Increased percentage of women are sensitized and advocate on gender rights, issues and discriminatory practices.	MOWCA, MOLE, NGOs will coordinate activities and will deliver training as required.
	4.2 Political leaders (men and women) and other influential agents are sensitized on gender-equity issues.	MOWCA, MOLGD, MOLPA, NGOs, women's organisations promote roundtable discussions on gender equity.
	4.3 National statistical bodies collect, assemble and analyze sex-disaggregated data from a gender perspective.	MOWCA, MPP, BBS and other development partners will work to develop capacity to conduct gender-disaggregated research.
	4.4 Public awareness of gender-equity issues is increased through sharing of information on gender gaps.	MOWCA, MOI, NGOs, women's organisations will be responsible for identification of issues.
	4.5 Research on gender issues is conducted to fill information gaps.	BBS, MOWCA and other agencies undertake necessary research and implementing agencies use the findings to improve information dissemination.

National Priority Six: Prevention and Protection against HIV/AIDS		
UNDAF Outcome		
Increased ability of the country to understand and respond to the HIV epidemic [MDG 6]		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners
1. A comprehensive national response in place [ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	1.1 The nature of the epidemic and its consequences are well researched, understood and discussed.	MOHFW in conjunction with Technical Committee of National AIDS Committee and other key stakeholders will strengthen the capacity for HIV/AIDS programme research.
	1.2 Leadership is catalyzed throughout society to play a key role in the response.	Leadership at all levels make commitment and become actively involved in support of the national response to HIV/AIDS.
	1.3 Supportive policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks are adopted.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MOLJPA) in collaboration with other relevant bodies, including the Ministry of Labour and Employment, ensure that supportive laws and policy frameworks for an effective response to HIV/AIDS are in place and being applied.
	1.4 Strategic expansion is made of the response into critical sectors of society and the economy.	Ministry of Planning (MOP) will play a leading role to ensure that HIV is mainstreamed into critical sectors of society and economy.
	1.5 National HIV programme to oversee, coordinate and evaluate the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) is strengthened.	GoB establishes and supports appropriate institutional arrangements. Development partners work collaboratively to support strong national management of the response. NASP ensures effective National Strategic Plan implementation. NASP puts in place a national monitoring and evaluation framework including independent auditing of the national response.
2. Increased capacity throughout the nation for an effective response [IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, WFP, FAO]	2.1 Capacity exists in the UN system to learn and lead in support of national response.	Development partners and other stakeholders are supportive of the UN role.
	2.2 Implementing agencies effectively design, manage and evaluate programmes.	GoB in collaboration with development partners and NGOs build the capacity of implementing agencies as well as exchange experiences and lessons learnt.
	2.3 Communities are able to discuss and develop norms, values and practices supportive of an effective response.	Partners will work closely to facilitate mechanisms to encourage and support community led initiatives in response to HIV/AIDS.
	2.4 Civil society is organized and is in partnership with government and others.	GoB develops an appropriate framework for the HIV NGO sector. The organizations of civil society act to organize themselves. GoB and HIV civil society enter into partnerships based on mutual accountability.

3. People are able to protect themselves from HIV infection [ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	3.1 Effective programmes for harm reduction from drug use are in place.	Department of Narcotics and MOHFW implement and enforce the harm reduction policy. Law enforcement agencies adopt supportive practices. Relevant NGOs and other agencies with experience and expertise assist in the development of more effective approaches. MOHFW ensures uninterrupted supply of harm reduction equipment and supplies.
	3.2 Appropriate (and accurate) information, skills, and services are in place to reduce HIV risk and vulnerability, including safer sex practices.	MOED, MOYS, MOWCA address life skills based education and masculinity into their programme. MOHFW ensures uninterrupted supply of condoms and other protective technologies.
	3.3 Supportive networks for people working away from home are in place.	Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment- Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training establishes a supportive policy and regulatory framework. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS) and others undertake relevant research.
	3.4 Safe practices are in place in the health care sector and are being implemented.	MOHFW ensures safety of all blood supply. BMA, nurses associations and other professional bodies adopt policies for standard precautions for infection control.
	3.5 Improved STI/HIV/AIDS knowledge and prevention is assured among young people and other groups particularly at risk.	MOHFW and related ministries place high priority on interventions addressing increased knowledge of HIV/STI transmission and prevention among young people and high risk groups. NGOs/CBOs will be involved.
4. People who are infected and affected have taken their place in the national response [ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO]	4.1 People infected and affected are empowered and are organised to act on their own behalf.	Organizations and networks act to achieve their ends. Organizations enter into working partnerships. GoB enforces its existing policies on non-discrimination.
	4.2 Essential support services are available.	Government, NGOs and other organizations act to ensure access to critical support services. MOHFW and partners develop family and community based counselling protocols and integrate them into training.
	4.3 Protocols and guidelines for care and treatment are adopted.	MOHFW develops needed guidelines and protocols. Bangladesh Medical Association (BMA), nurses associations and other professional bodies support their development and application.
	4.4 HIV care teams are trained and motivated.	MOHFW in conjunction with other partners identify and support selected health care facilities to adopt a team-based approach for training and HIV care.
	4.5 Comprehensive care and treatment, including equitable access to ART are provided.	MOHFW adopts a policy of comprehensive care and treatment. Development partners support equitable access to treatment. Pharmaceutical sector produces appropriate quality drugs. Health sector training programmes including Continuing Medical Education (CME) adopt a comprehensive approach to HIV care.

Annex 2: UNDAF M&E Steering Committee Terms of Reference

The Government and the UNCT will jointly monitor and evaluate the UNDAF. To guide and oversee the process, an UNDAF M&E Steering Committee, jointly chaired by the GoB and UNCT, will be set up. The members of the Steering Committee will be senior representatives from ERD, GED, UN Resident Coordinator's Office, and the four UN ExCom agencies, namely UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

The main function of the Steering Committee will be to oversee the implementation of the UNDAF and in particular the monitoring and evaluation framework outlined in section 5 of this document.

Specific responsibilities of the Steering Committee will include:

- Developing the UNDAF M&E Action Plans.
- Regularly reviewing progress of the UNDAF Outcomes.
- Recommending, if necessary, adjustments and revisions of indicators and targets based on changing circumstances, such as the three-year national rolling plan based on the PRSP.
- Providing oversight and guidance on strategic plans, implementation modalities and coordination mechanisms of the UNDAF.
- Supporting partnerships and enhanced cooperation to build a base for programme sustainability.

Annex 3: Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	LCG	Local Consultative Group
ADP	Annual Development Plan	LDC	Less Developed Country
ARV	Anti-Retroviral (Drugs)	LFS	Labour Force Survey
BAIRA	Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies	LGED	Local Government Engineering Division
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
BCC	Behavioural Change & Communication	MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association	MFA	Multi-Fibre Arrangement
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	MOE	Ministry of Education
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training	MOEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission	MOF	Ministry of Finance
BWI	Bretton Woods Institutions	MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MOLPA	Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs
CDS	City Development Strategy	MOP	Ministry of Planning
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	MOPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	MOSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
CP	Country Programme	MOWCA	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
CPR	Contraception Prevalence Rate	MP	Member of Parliament
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	NAP	National Agricultural Policy
DEMO(s)	District Employment and Manpower Offices	NAC	National AIDS Committee
ERD	Economic Relations Division (GoB)	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	PMED	Primary and Mass Education Division
FFW	Food for Work	POP(s)	Persistent Organic Pollutant(s)
GDI	Gender Development Index	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
GED	General Economics Division	QIF	Quick Investment Fund
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure	RBA	Rights-Based Approach
GOB	Government of Bangladesh	RH	Reproductive Health
HDI	Human Development Index	RMG	Ready-Made Garments
HDR	Human Development Report	SHD	Sustainable Human Development
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey	SME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprise
HIV	Human-Immune Deficiency	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HNPSP	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
HPI	Human Poverty Index	UN	United Nations
ICT	Information Communications Technology	UNCT	UN Country Team
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
		UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
		VAW	Violence Against Women
		VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
		WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation
		WTO	World Trade Organisation



Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator
GPO Box 224
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

e-mail: rc.bd@undp.org

www.un-bd.org
www.LCGbangladesh.org