

# UNDP Country Programme for Bangladesh

(2006-2010)

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## Introduction

1. Bangladesh has achieved a stable and growing economy and rapid gains in human development. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged about 5 per cent annually over the past decade, and the Human Development Index (HDI) now places Bangladesh among countries at medium levels of human development. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will require Bangladesh to build upon these successes, and the development challenges it faces are many. Bangladesh has the world's third largest population of poor people—about 40% of its population of 144 million. Women, minority ethnic groups, and people living in ecologically marginal areas are disproportionately affected by poverty, illiteracy, disasters, and related problems of ill health, malnutrition, poor access to basic services, and work overload. The pace of poverty reduction—about one percentage point annually—will have to accelerate if Bangladesh is to halve the poverty rate by 2015, and rising inequality threatens to dampen or even reverse that process.

## I. Situation analysis

2. Weaknesses in governance are persistent constraints to development. The draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) finds that “governance has justifiably emerged as the most critical of issues at the interface of democracy and development.” A polarized political environment has rendered the Parliament largely dysfunctional, and political violence and general strikes have become common. Elections have been relatively free and fair since 1991, but the central government appoints most local government officials. Public service delivery is weak, with civil society filling this gap to a large extent. Access to justice and knowledge of human rights are inadequate, especially for the poor.

3. Bangladesh faces myriad environmental constraints to human development, including air pollution in urban cities, industrial water pollution, solid waste disposal problems, arsenic contamination of drinking water (especially in rural areas), deforestation, and soil erosion and degradation. Low per capita electricity consumption impedes development, and the country lacks a renewable energy policy. Climate change—causing rising sea levels, frequent and unpredictable weather events, and rainfall changes—are expected to increase the vulnerability of poor communities, particularly in coastal areas. The country is

among the world's most disaster-prone, with the magnitude and frequency of natural disasters increasing over time. Although the HIV/AIDS incidence is reportedly low, it is rising silently among some pockets of the population—fuelled by poverty, migration, and gender inequalities—and is prevalent in neighbouring countries.

4. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the common country assessment (CCA), draft PRSP, and Government/United Nations MDG Progress Report observe these development issues and provide supporting data. In early 2005 UNDP convened meetings of government and civil society representatives to prepare the country programme and validate its linkage to these other country-level analyses and plans. The country programme evolved from the broad consultation process that led to them.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

5. Under the country cooperation framework (CCF), 2001-2005, UNDP and its partners achieved key results in the areas of decentralized governance for poverty reduction, sustainable environment, disaster risk reduction, elections, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

6. A pilot UNDP-United Nations Capital Development Fund initiative for good governance in the Sirajganj district strengthened the capacity of the locally elected Union Parishads (UPs) (Local Councils) to design and manage local development initiatives in a participatory manner. This demonstrated to policy makers the feasibility and desirability of fiscal decentralization and performance-based incentives, thereby contributing to the Government's decisions to allocate block grants to all UPs, to adopt performance-based funding for all its grant allocations, and to streamline tax assessments. Also, in 11 urban areas the Government, UNDP, and UN-Habitat have mobilized poor communities to improve their own economic, social, and political standing. These communities now lead participatory planning processes and operate funds for use in accordance with community plans. Anchored with the city corporations and municipalities, this initiative has strengthened linkages between urban poor communities and their local governments while enabling capacity development of both.

7. After development assistance retreated from the volatile Chittagong Hill Tracts in 2001, UNDP initiated a programme of development and confidence-building in the

parts of the region that were sufficiently secure. The Assessment of Development Results (ADR) found that UNDP had helped to preserve a fragile peace in this poverty-stricken, post-conflict area and had paved the way for other donors to return.

8. UNDP played a vital role among the Government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the media in promoting environmental policy changes that, according to the ADR, have changed people's lives. The environment in Dhaka has improved as a result of two policies that UNDP supported: a ban on plastic bags and the conversion of motorized rickshaws and buses to operation with compressed natural gas. The Government is now replicating a successful public-private partnership in community-based solid waste management that UNDP supported. UNDP also played a key role in policy development for water resources, forestry, pest management, land use, and mangrove conservation.

9. With support from UNDP and its partners, communities and the Government have built the capacity to cope with disasters of small and medium intensity. UNDP successfully advocated a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response practices to comprehensive risk reduction. UNDP played a pivotal role in supporting free and fair elections through capacity development of the Electoral Commission and election officials, coordinating donor support, and organizing international observers. Finally, UNDP has helped to prevent a major HIV/AIDS epidemic by supporting blood screening capacity in 97 blood transfusion centres. Those centres are now able to screen blood for HIV and other diseases.

10. UNDP-Bangladesh has learned four major lessons during the current programme cycle. First, partnerships with civil society and donors offer opportunities for strengthening development effectiveness at all programming stages. In the selection of initiatives, tapping into partners' experience can help UNDP to enter areas where it has a comparative advantage. At the design stage, the UNDP disaster management and crisis prevention team has benefited from the advice of an expert panel, a practice that UNDP intends to mainstream. During implementation, partnerships with NGOs, the media, and donors have enhanced effectiveness, particularly in environment and disaster risk reduction. In monitoring and evaluation, UNDP can benefit from exchanging information with many well established NGOs and donors.

11. Second, interventions have better prospects for impact, sustainability, and micro-macro linkage when delivery is channelled through existing government structures using clear and consistent procedures. UNDP strengthened its national execution modality (NEX) procedures by providing NEX training to government counterparts, recruiting accountancy firms to confirm NEX compliance, and producing a NEX manual. Efficiency, accountability, and government ownership improved as a result. Current initiatives generally anchor projects within government bodies, avoiding the management conflicts that sometimes arose from dual structures in the past. The rate of implementation in NEX projects increased from 60 per cent of approved budgets in 2001 to 76 per cent in 2004.

12. Third, upstream policy advocacy can provide the vision for strategic interventions at the downstream level. For example, a UNDP publication on human security drew policy attention to abuses in the criminal justice system, problems of access to justice, and violence against women. This enabled the Government and UNDP to engage in participatory consultations leading to other initiatives, such as police reform.

13. Finally, interventions to improve the environment can change people's lives directly while linking with other sectors in the development process. The successful support by UNDP for environmental management, policy, and public awareness opens opportunities to mainstream environmental and energy considerations into policy and programme development in other sectors, particularly poverty reduction, income generation, natural resource management, health, education, disaster management, rural and urban development, and gender equality.

### III. Proposed programme

14. The country programme will contribute to development results in areas where national priorities and UNDAF outcomes coincide with the UNDP mandate and comparative advantage. Issues of democratic governance will receive priority attention. UNDP's strategy will focus on capacity development, linkages between participatory planning and local development, and policy reform. UNDP has a distinctive role vis-à-vis other development partners in consolidating action among multiple parties. Its neutrality and trusting relationship with the Government enable donor coordination and resource mobilization in

critical but sensitive areas. UNDP's interventions in the programme areas will place emphasis in infusing an MDG perspective in support of the PRSP monitoring and reporting processes, and in promoting greater public participation and awareness in PRSP performance.

### **Democratic governance and human rights**

15. In promoting democratic governance and human rights, UNDP will contribute to the goals of the Millennium Declaration, PRSP goals for good governance and ICT development, and UNDAF Outcome 1: *the human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance*. UNDP will help to strengthen the foundations of democratic governance through support for the electoral system and the Parliament. The polarized political environment makes elections support vital. Building on the trust and confidence UNDP has earned in coordinating electoral assistance, UNDP will support the legal, policy, and institutional framework for elections, capacity development of election officials, public awareness raising, and expanded civil society involvement. To help improve the functioning of the Parliament, UNDP will support the establishment of a parliamentary budget analysis unit, bolster the research and technical capacity of the parliamentary committee system, and generate informed dialogue among policy makers on issues of responsive governance.

16. To help improve public administration, UNDP will support efforts to modernize the human resource policies and financial management practices of the civil service and will promote the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Successful local governance interventions that give women and the poor greater voice and improve their access to public services will be replicated. Policy advocacy, especially for fiscal decentralization, will follow from lessons learned. The governing councils of Chittagong Hill Tracts will acquire knowledge and infrastructure appropriate to governance in a post-conflict environment. With regard to information and communications technology (ICT) for development, UNDP will help the Government to introduce e-citizen services—reaching rural communities and benefiting both genders—and to streamline the business processes of key agencies. Support for information and management systems for regulating telecommunications is expected to attract private investment and make communications more accessible and affordable.

17. UNDP will support human security and access to justice through strategically chosen avenues where UNDP has comparative advantage and best complements the work of other development partners. UNDP will promote policies and laws to enhance public access to information and the participation of citizens—especially vulnerable groups—in policy dialogue. Police reform is expected to expand access to police services among women and the poor by improving the gender ratio among police officers and strengthening police capacity. National human rights reporting will benefit from partnerships among the Government, NGOs, and the international community, in which UNDP will serve as a catalyst. UNDP will also support efforts to bring national institutions and laws into compliance with international human rights instruments.

### **Sustainable environmental and energy management**

18 UNDP will strive to enhance the carrying capacity of the environment and natural-resource base in line with Millennium Development Goal 7, PRSP goals for environment and agriculture, and UNDAF Outcome 2: *survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework*. In particular, UNDP will support institutional arrangements for the Ministry of Environment and Forest to cooperate with other ministries, agencies, and CSOs in building a sound framework for sustainable environmental management. UNDP will contribute to the development of initiatives and policies to address the impact of climate change, land and water management, biotechnology use for safe food production, sustainable energy, and management of ecologically critical areas. Strengthened information services will facilitate environmental advocacy, monitoring, and information sharing nationally and globally. The need to raise public awareness regarding specific environmental concerns, sustainable energy options, and global conventions will also receive attention. Finally, UNDP will promote the mainstreaming of energy and environmental priorities into policies and programmes in other sectors.

### **Economic growth and poverty alleviation**

19. Interventions to promote pro-poor growth will contribute to the achievement of poverty-related MDGs, PRSP goals for economic growth, trade promotion, private sector development, rural non-farm activities, and women's advancement and rights, and UNDAF Outcome 3: *the most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities*.

UNDP will expand its contribution to national debates on growth and inequality. The development of trade policies for diversified export markets will receive attention as UNDP cooperates in efforts to keep the ready-made garment industry competitive while the global market adjusts to Multi-Fiber Arrangement phase-out, which will potentially affect large numbers of ready-made garment industry employees, most of whom are poor women. UNDP will support participatory MDG and PRSP reporting and will mobilize the removal of barriers to women's employment and entrepreneurship. Recognizing livelihood concerns throughout the urban-rural continuum, UNDP will support efforts to build urban-rural linkages and to draw investment to secondary cities and towns, and it will seek opportunities for expanding the rural non-farm sector. New initiatives to promote corporate social responsibility will also receive attention. Community empowerment interventions will seek to replace conflict with development in Chittagong Hill Tracts, to alleviate poverty among the urban poor, and to develop local government capacity to respond to local needs and priorities. UN-Habitat and UNCDF are important partners in community empowerment.

#### **Reduction of social and economic vulnerability**

20. To reduce social and economic vulnerability and promote human security, UNDP will strengthen national capacities to respond to disasters, reduce disaster risk, address problems of vulnerable groups, and promote HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Accordingly, it will contribute to achievement of MDGs 1, 2, 3, and 6, PRSP goals for disaster management, and UNDAF Outcomes 4: *human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic, and natural risks are reduced*; and 6: *the country gains increased ability to understand and respond to the HIV epidemic*.

21. Despite gains in disaster management capacity, the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters in Bangladesh leave communities and national institutions with an urgent need for risk reduction and coordinated emergency support. UNDP will support the national disaster management system, strengthen communities' institutional mechanisms for disaster management, and promote the mainstreaming of risk reduction in development planning. The strategy will be reinforced through wider engagement with development partners in promoting the disaster risk reduction approach in the PRSP and through concerted advocacy and

communication activities. Management of climate change risks will also receive attention. While maintaining its partnership with United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), UNDP envisions mobilizing resources from a range of donors for a flexible mechanism to provide rapid relief and recovery assistance in disaster events (with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO)).

22. The programme will provide targeted support to vulnerable groups such as street children, commercial sex workers, and ship recyclers. Interventions supported collaboratively by UNDP and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) will give community-level ICT access to youth, women, and the poor. UNDP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) will help to expand market-oriented options for poor rural women in non-conventional trades. Partnership with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is envisioned in combating human trafficking. UNDP also aims to help keep the HIV/AIDS prevalence low and provide care for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Support to the multi-party parliamentary caucus on HIV/AIDS is intended to raise awareness, encourage capacity development of national statistical bodies, and stimulate policy changes.

#### **Gender equality and the advancement of women**

23. UNDP will advocate women's social and political rights in line with MDG 3, PRSP goals for women's advancement and rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and UNDAF Outcome 5: *societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls*. The enforcement of gender-related policies and laws, such as those concerning dowry practices and violence against women, will receive attention. Efforts will be made to sensitize politicians to gender-equality issues and to provide female politicians with networking and capacity development opportunities. National capacity for research on gender issues and for mainstreaming gender in development assistance will be enhanced, and initiatives to raise public awareness of gender issues will be undertaken. UNDP will engage the Government and other partners in a coordinated and harmonized programme for gender equality. Non-

medical HIV/AIDS interventions will focus on gender issues and will engage elected representatives.

24. Estimated total country programme resources are \$110 million, \$46.7 million of which are core. The resource mobilization strategy is to build on existing donor partnerships (e.g., with DfID), to seek partnerships with other bilateral and multilateral agencies, to expand UNDAF-related programming integration among agencies, and to carefully target the use of regular resources.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

25. UNDP will embrace United Nations reform principles of simplification and harmonization by operating in line with the UNDAF and pursuing results-based management. Results will be measured at the UNDAF, country programme, and project levels. Monitoring and evaluation practices will track the alignment of outputs to outcomes and PRSP goals. Experiences will be analyzed, and best practices will be documented for application to future activities. Atlas will contribute to efficient financial monitoring and programme delivery. Inter-agency cooperation will strengthen in line with the United Nations Development Group's joint programme guidelines. To enhance effectiveness and the culture of assessment, UNDP will strengthen synergies among programme teams and expand the use of the regional knowledge centres. To deepen national processes of MDG and poverty monitoring, UNDP will support monitoring and evaluation capacity development, expansion of gender- and regionally disaggregated data, projections of the poverty impacts of economic shocks and policy options, the localizing of MDGs, and official development assistance (ODA) and public finance tracking. UNDP will ensure national ownership of the country programme through consultation with national partners at all programming stages. NEX will remain the predominant execution modality, and capacity development support will be offered to the Government's aid coordination authority. Regular thematic meetings will replace event-driven, project-based consultations, and UNDP will provide a forum for communication between the Government and civil society. Towards international aid harmonization, Bangladesh has endorsed the Rome Declaration, participates in the Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor

Practices, and has launched assessments of aid accountability. UNDP envisions helping the Government to prepare and implement a National Aid Harmonization Action Plan.

**Annex. Results and resources framework for Bangladesh (2006-2010) \***

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Outcome baselines/indicators	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines, targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in thousands of \$)
<b>National priority: Democratic governance and human rights</b>						
<b>UNDAF outcome 1: The human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance</b>						
<b>MYFF 2:</b> Fostering democratic governance	1.1 Functioning parliamentary oversight and accountability mechanisms 1.2 Electoral assistance coordinated and electorate informed of voting rights and responsibilities 1.3 Human rights/security promoted and protected 1.4 Informed participation of vulnerable groups in policy dialogue 1.5 Local governance capacities enhanced in policy formulation, partnerships 1.6 Public administration reforms made efficient, transparent, accountable, effective, responsive, gender-sensitive	<b>Baseline:</b> Local government share of total public expenditure: 2%; average annual revenue transfer under ADP block grant to UPs: \$10,000; annual UP revenue: Tk. 100,000  <b>Indicators:</b> Representation capacities of MPs strengthened; Parliamentary Committees provide credible oversight; CSOs involved in elections; capacity of Electoral Commission strengthened; elections held that civil society, media and independent observers consider efficient/transparent; Human Rights Commission or similar institution	1.1.1 Strengthened capacity of elections system, Parliament, civil service, justice system, and Chittagong Hill Tracts councils to ensure democratic governance and protect human rights and securities, and improved participation in governance and access to public services and information among poor communities	Parliamentary budget analysis unit established; number of MPs engaged in budget analysis; number of debates on policy/MDG issues; number of committee consultations with CSOs; number of MPs and committee staff trained; number of seats held by women; legal reform re: Election Commission; number of updates of electoral rolls; number of CSOs involved in monitoring; media coverage of debates and voter info; number of complaints registered with police (total + women); number of women in core policing and management; number of police trained; number of court/mediation cases and human rights complaints; number of citizens accessing e-citizen services; number of Government of Bangladesh agencies with public information disclosure policies; BTRC regulatory information system established and linked to consumers' forum; interconnection of telecom operators; number of UPs allocated performance-based bonuses; number of and size of block grants transferred; number of schemes implemented via to community plans; communication facilities provided to Chittagong Hill Tracts councils; integrated aid coordination system established; United Nations Convention against Corruption ratified and implemented; number of Anti-Corruption Commission complaints registered and resolved	PC, PMO, ERD, IMED, BTRC, private and public telecom operators, CAAB, LGD, RDCD, MOWCA, MOF, District Administration, NNGOs, JICA, EU, SIDA, SDC, DFID, BPATC, MOLJPA, MOHA	<b>Regular:</b> 8 677  <b>Other:</b> 19 571
<b>National priority or goals: Health, nutrition and sustainable population</b>						
<b>UNDAF outcome 2: Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework</b>						
<b>MYFF 3:</b> Energy and environment for sustainable development	2.1 Enhanced carrying capacity of the environment and natural resource base	<b>Baseline:</b> Traditional fuel consumption (2001): 63.6 %; electricity consumption per capita (2001): 115 kWh; GDP per energy use (2001): 1995 PPP US\$ 9.7 per kg oil equivalent; CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (2000): 0.2 metric tons per capita; environmental treaties ratified: 4  <b>Indicators:</b> Improved policies,	2.1.1 National capacity enhanced through institutionalization and mainstreaming of sustainable environmental management and governance; policy and programme support for sustainable food security and natural resource management, improved management of ecologically critical areas and biodiversity, POPs and ODS	Plans developed and adopted; steps taken to implement; POPs regulatory framework in place; number of POPs-related advocacy events; use of SDN Internet services; SDN database established; size of database; number of sustainable energy advocacy events; number of pilot schemes; subnational environmental action plans established and implemented; biotechnology framework and safe practices in place	MOEF, DOE, BIDS/SDWB, MOA, MOSICT, PMO	<b>Regular:</b> 6 323  <b>Other:</b> 13 308

\* For ease of reference, acronyms and abbreviations have been listed below.

**UNDP Country Programme for Bangladesh (2006-2010)**

		plans, institutions, management systems, knowledge and skills	phase-out by 2010, adaptation to climate change			
<b>National priority or goals: Education and pro-poor growth</b>						
<b>UNDAF outcome 3: The most vulnerable groups have improved life conditions, skills, services, and decent job opportunities</b>						
<b>MYFF 3:</b> Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty	3.1 Statistical capacities and analytical processes for regular MDG reporting established 3.2 Expanded employment and poverty alleviation opportunities for women, slum-dwellers, Chittagong Hill Tracts residents, and the poor/vulnerable	<b>Baseline:</b> Institutional arrangements for monitoring established in statistics authorities; existing monitoring mechanisms dispersed; 2 million employed in ready-made garment sector; ready-made garment sector contributes 75% total exports; no CDSs or UPDTFs in place <b>Indicators:</b> Decision support mechanisms in place to plan, monitor, and cost MDGs and PRSP; number of CDSs and UPDTFs in place	3.1.1 Government of Bangladesh MDG/PRSP monitoring cell established, results published; consumer protection law/regulations drafted; local employment strategies introduced, employment opportunities expanded for the poor 3.2.1 Poverty implications of free trade agreements assessed, CDSs and UPDTFs adopted, barriers to women removed	Budget increase; gender/regional data disaggregation; ODA/public finance data enhanced; # financial data analyses used to inform policy; number of MDG Reports (baseline 1; target 5) & other MDG/PRSP analyses; number of economic analyses on poverty impacts of economic shocks/policies; distribution of MDG/PRSP/poverty analyses; laws & regulations incorporating consumer protection principles; number of CDSs adopted; UPDTFs established (target 4); number of community poverty alleviation plans developed; income generated & infrastructure improved in Chittagong Hill Tracts and urban areas; policy advocacy forum on women's employment and entrepreneurship initiated; employment and entrepreneurship of graduates	PC, MOF, NGOs, MOWCA, JMS, MOLE, MIDAS, WCC, FBCCI, MOC	<b>Regular:</b> 5 663 <b>Other:</b> 13 308
<b>National priorities: Social protection and disaster risk reduction; prevention and protection against HIV/AIDS</b>						
<b>UNDAF outcomes 4 and 6: Human security is strengthened and vulnerability to social, economic and natural risks is reduced; increased ability of the country to understand and respond to the HIV epidemic</b>						
<b>MYFF 4:</b> Crisis prevention and recovery	4.1 Disaster risk reduction integrated into development planning	<b>Baseline:</b> Almost 200 disasters since 1971 causing 500,000 deaths <b>Indicators:</b> Risk management integrated into development; skills and institutional capacity strengthened for risk reduction; comprehensive risk management program adopted	4.1.1 National and community institutions and mechanisms for disaster management strengthened and oriented towards risk reduction, and a more efficient mechanism is in place for coordinated disaster response	Number of local disaster management committees; number of local action plans formulated and operational; response mechanisms coordinated; risk reduction incorporated in recovery and development planning; number of development programmes based on impact and risk assessments; risk reduction incorporated in PRSPs; United Nations contingency plan in place	NDP, OCHA, UNOPS, UNICEF, WFP, MOFDM, MOWCA, DMB, DRR, DOE, BMD, MOFA, DFID, AUS Aid, Denmark, ECHO	<b>Regular:</b> 5 074 <b>Other:</b> 11 743
<b>MYFF 1:</b> Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty	4.2 Replicable local poverty initiative(s) linked to policy change, undertaken	<b>Baseline:</b> 25 million households borderline non-poor; no affordable national insurance or safety nets; poor rely on informal networks and NGOs <b>Indicators:</b> Policy reforms and institutional capacity benefiting poor and vulnerable; community social safety nets	4.2.1 Increased social protection services and information provided to specific vulnerable groups including youth, women, the poor, commercial sex workers and their children, street children, and workers in the ship-recycling industry	Number of street children, CSWs, & children of CSWs receiving education, training, HIV/AIDS info/services, counselling and health services; number of CSWs placed in alternative jobs; number of ship-recycling safety inspections; number of community ICT centers; center hours and number of users (total+rural women); ICT course materials (English & Bangla)	MOSW, INGOs, WFP, UNICEF, MOLE, SBA, MOSICT, BRAC, BBC, communities	<b>Regular:</b> 4 262 <b>Other:</b> 7 828
<b>MYFF 5:</b> Responding to HIV/AIDS	4.3 Increased national capacity for an effective HIV/AIDS response	<b>Baseline:</b> HIV/AIDS initiatives mainly medically and narrowly targeted; low official HIV rate inhibits response <b>Indicators:</b> HIV/AIDS data; development impact analysis conducted	4.3.1 Public awareness of HIV/AIDS raised and HIV/AIDS-related data management established	Number of HIV/AIDS events held and number of involving MPs; information materials distributed; number of non-medical sectors with HIV/AIDS info; HIV/AIDS data available	Parliamentary caucus, MOWCA, MOSW, BBS, MOP	<b>Regular:</b> 1 177 <b>Other:</b> 3 131

National priority: Gender equity and advancement of women						
UNDAF outcome 5: Societal changes are realized to reduce discriminatory practices and to pursue equity and empowerment for women and girls						
<p><b>MYFF 1:</b> Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty</p>	<p>5.1 Strengthened policies, institutional capacity, and knowledge management for gender equality and advancement</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> GDI (2004): 110; GEM 76 <b>Indicators:</b> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reviewed/advocated; programme-based approach; gender disaggregated data</p>	<p>5.1.1 Gender sensitivity of MPs improved, gender-disaggregated data collection, harmonized programme for gender equality established</p>	<p>Number of events related to gender equality; programme-based approach formulated; gender-disaggregated data available; gender-related research published by national statistical bodies; number of political representatives sensitized</p>	<p>MOWCA, LCG, WAGE, BBS, UPs, ward commissioners, media</p>	<p><b>Regular</b> 4 851 <b>Other:</b> 9 394</p>
						<p><b>Total regular:</b> 36 027 <b>Total other:</b> 78 283</p>

## Acronyms and abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
ADR	Assessment of Development Results	MFA	Multi-Fiber Arrangement
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	MIDAS	Micro Industries Development Assistance and Services
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	MoC	Ministry of Commerce
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department	MoE	Ministry of Education
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training	MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
BPATC	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Center	MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	MoF	Ministry of Finance
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunications Regulatory Commission	MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BWI	Bretton Woods institutions	MoFDM	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
CAAB	Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
CDS	Community Development Strategy	MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MoP	Ministry of Planning
CNG	Compressed natural gas	MoPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
CP	Country Programme	MoSICT	Ministry of Science and Information and Communications Technology
CSR	Corporate social responsibility	MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
CSW	Commercial sex worker	MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
DfID	United Kingdom Department for International Development	MP	Member of Parliament
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau	MSM	Men who have sex with men
DoE	Department of Environment	NDP	National Development Programme
DRR	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation	NEX	National execution
ECA	Ecologically critical area	NGO	Non-government organization
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission	NNGO	National non-government organization
ERD	Economic Relations Division (GoB)	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EU	European Union	PC	Planning Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
FBCCI	Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry	PMO	Prime Minister's Office
GDI	Gender Development Index	POP(s)	Persistent organic pollutant(s)
GED	General Economics Division	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure	RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	RMG	Ready-made garments
HDI	Human Development Index	SBA	Ship Breakers' Association
HDR	Human Development Report	SDC	Swiss Development Corporation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	SDN	Sustainable Development Network
ICT	Information and communications technology	SHD	Sustainable human development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SME	Small, micro and medium enterprise
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNCDF	UN Capital Development Fund
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
INGO	International non-government organization	UP	Union Parishad (Local Council)
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	UPDTF	Urban Poor Development Trust Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	WAGE	Women's Advancement and Gender Equality LCG Sub-group
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency	WCC	Women's Chamber of Commerce
JMS	Jatiya Mahila Sangstha (women's NNGO)		
LCG	Local Consultative Group		
LGD	Local Government Division		
LGED	Local Government Engineering Division		