

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2012-2016**

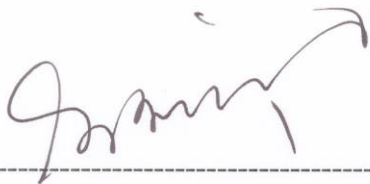
Bangladesh

ACTION PLAN

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I. Signatures



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Secretary, Economic Relations Division,
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Neal Walker
UN Resident Coordinator¹
and UNDP Resident Representative







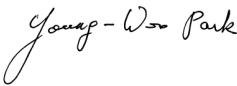




¹ As UN Resident Coordinator (RC), tasked with representing and ensuring the interests of the UN System in Bangladesh, the RC signs the UNDAF Action Plan on behalf of the UN System and all the Resident (FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) and Non-Resident UN Agencies (UNCDF, UNEP, UNIDO, UN Women, UNODC, UN-HABITAT, IAEA, IFAD, OHCHR, UNCTAD and UNOPS) sign on their own behalf.

UNCT Bangladesh

Resident Agencies

 Dominique Burgeon FAO Representative	 Andre Bogui ILO Country Director
 Anita Alero Davis IOM Officer-in-Charge	 Stefan Priesner UNDP Country Director
 Kiichi Oyasu UNESCO Officer-in-Charge	 Arthur Erken UNFPA Representative
 Craig Sanders UNHCR Representative	 Munir Ahmed UNAIDS Country Coordinator a.i.
 Pascal Villeneuve UNICEF Representative	 Christa Räder WFP Representative
 Arun Bhadra Thapa WHO Acting Representative	

UNCT Bangladesh
Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs)

 Dazhu Yang, Director Division for Asia and the Pacific Department of Technical Cooperation IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency	 Thomas Rath Country Programme Manager Asia and the Pacific Department IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
 Rory Mungoven Chief, Asia-Pacific Section, Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	 Sushma Kapoor Regional Programme Director a.i. UN Women
 David Morrison Executive Secretary UNCDF - UN Capital Development Fund	 Manuela Tortora Chief, Technical Cooperation Service Palais des Nations, UNCTAD - UN Conference on Trade and Development
 Young-Woo Park, Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific UNEP- UN Environment Programme	 Toshi Noda Director, ROAP UN-HABITAT - UN Human Settlements Programme
 Ayumi Fujino Representative in India and Regional Director for South Asia UNIDO - UN Industrial Development Organization	 Cristina Albertin, Representative UNODC - UN Office on Drugs and Crime
 Jaap van Hierden, Deputy Regional Director, APO UNOPS - UN Office for Project Services	

II. Executive Summary

In alignment with national development priorities, the Millennium Development Goals and the Millennium Declaration, the Bangladesh UNDAF Action Plan 2012-2016 addresses 12 broad Outcomes under seven strategic UNDAF Pillars:

UNDAF Pillar 1: Democratic Governance and Human Rights

UNDAF Pillar 2: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

UNDAF Pillar 3: Social Services for Human Development

UNDAF Pillar 4: Food Security and Nutrition

UNDAF Pillar 5: Climate Change, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction & Response

UNDAF Pillar 6: Pro-Poor Urban Development

UNDAF Pillar 7: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement

The main Implementing Partners for this Action Plan will be different Government Ministries and departments as well as national and international non-government organizations. The private sector and academic institutions will be engaged in specific initiatives. The coordination structure of this Action Plan involves an UNDAF Steering Committee, the UN Country Team, the Programme Management Team and Pillar Working Groups. To ensure alignment of UN-supported programmes with Government priorities, Pillar Working Groups will work closely with relevant and existing Working Groups of the Local Consultative Group.

The UNDAF will be funded by a combination of existing core and non-core resources of the UN System Agencies. All cash transfers to Implementing Partners will be based on the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN System Agencies. The UN System Agencies will be audited internally and separately for management of the resources and implementation of the activities under their responsibility, in line with their established rules and regulations. The indicative UNDAF Action Plan budget is nearly US\$1.8 billion, out of which an estimated US\$1 billion is yet to be mobilized.

Monitoring of the UNDAF Action Plan will be based on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar of the UNDAF. The Government and UN System Agencies will be responsible for ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation of the UN programme, with a view toward safeguarding efficient use of resources, achievement of results, accountability, transparency and integrity.

Internal and external communication on the UNDAF and this UNDAF Action Plan will be undertaken by the UN Communications Group.

III. Introduction

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 represents the UN System's collective response to national development priorities in Bangladesh, as stated in the Government's Outline Perspective Plan 2010-2021 (Making Vision 2021 a Reality) and the emerging Sixth Five-Year Plan 2011-2015. Relying on a unified approach where the UN System has a comparative advantage, the UNDAF also addresses gaps and other constraints to Bangladesh's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the 2015 deadline. This approach likewise is based on the outcome of the Bangladesh MDG Progress Report 2009 and the extensive consultative process that preceded that report's publication. Together, these documents represent the core of UN country analysis, replacing the need for a separate Common Country Assessment.

This UNDAF Action Plan, the country's first, builds on the UNDAF 2012-2016, including the Results Matrix and the related Outcomes/outputs, indicators, baselines and targets. Thus, it represents the UN System's common operational plan for implementing the UNDAF. It is an agreement between the Government and participating UN System Agencies, covering the UNDAF timeframe of 2012-2016 and identifying the commitments required of each party to ensure delivery of the UNDAF results. These are not only quantifiable commitments, such as indicative financial resources, but also those that are less quantifiable albeit equally important, such as coordination, governance, management, implementation, and monitoring arrangements. The UNDAF Action Plan also defines how UN System Agencies will collaborate with the Government, other national partners and each other to achieve the results identified in the UNDAF.

Specifically, the UNDAF Action Plan serves as:

- A programming document to ensure that the UNDAF is implemented and operationalized in a coherent and effective manner;
- A planning and monitoring tool guiding UNDAF implementation for UN System Agencies, the Government and development partners;
- An accountability framework setting out the specific actions of UN System Agencies, including key partnerships and collaborative actions; and
- A Common Budgetary Framework for UN System Agencies as well as the Government and its partners, and for information to development partners.

IV. Partnerships, Values and Principles

The signing of the UNDAF Action Plan 2012-2016 reaffirms the strength of the relationship between the UN System and the Government of Bangladesh, underscoring the commitment of the UN System to work together to 'deliver as one' so that development assistance results in greater impact and relevance to the people of Bangladesh. The Action Plan facilitates closer partnerships between UN System Agencies, which will work together, drawing on their comparative advantages, to better support national development priorities. It further

advances the UN System's long history of support to, and alignment with, these national development priorities and adds a stronger emphasis on coherence and coordination.

The overarching purpose of the UNDAF Action Plan is to help accelerate achievement of the MDGs and Millennium Declaration, with equity. The UNDAF will focus on the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized people, ensuring their effective access to civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Principles of gender equality will be promoted across all UN System Agency programmes.

The UNDAF Action Plan builds not only on the experience of previous UN programmes in the country, but also on the unique strengths and expertise of the UN System in Bangladesh. This includes: (1) overall high-level advocacy for, access to and leadership on international norms and standards, focusing on both rights holders and duty bearers;² (2) promotion of international best practices and lessons learned, while working to develop capacities of national institutions; (3) impartial, evidence-based programming toward achievement of international/national development goals; (4) piloting of innovative programmes, projects and social development models, with particular emphasis on the link between innovations and quality support and partnership with Government on scaled-up initiatives at district, regional and national levels; and (5) convening authority to mobilize national and international partners. The UN System Agencies will champion the promotion of the full spectrum of human rights in Bangladesh in the framework of country commitments under UN Conventions, Conferences and Summits signed and ratified by the Government.

The UNDAF Action Plan subscribes fully to the principles of UN reform, the 2003 Rome Declaration on Harmonization, the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and the Doha Financing for Development Review Conference outcome document and its implications at country level. UN Agencies will respond to national priorities, in the spirit of national ownership and leadership, and will promote harmonization and simplification of procedures and guidelines, increased use of national systems, and enhanced accountability of all parties. The Government and the UN System will work together on national capacity development at both central and local levels. All UN Agencies, including Non-Resident Agencies, will subscribe to the UNDAF Action Plan.

All this assures the highest degree of compliance possible with the UN Charter and Standards of Conduct of the International Civil Service, exemplifying fundamental qualities such as inclusiveness, integrity and ethics, transparency and accountability, trust, respect for diversity, non-discrimination, freedom from harassment, and creativity. In addition, the UN System values teamwork, participatory management, open communication, timely dissemination of

² In a human rights-based approach such as the UN System follows, human rights determine the relationship between individuals and groups with valid claims (rights holders) and State and non-State actors with obligations (duty bearers). A human rights based-approach identifies rights holders and their entitlements, and corresponding duty bearers and their obligations, and works toward strengthening the capacities of rights holders to make their claims and of duty bearers to meet their obligations. The international legal system sets the context for a rights-based approach to development, by placing human rights laws at the centre of development practice. Under this system, the population, or rights holders, have the right to demand from the duty bearer – often the State – that it meet its obligations under international law to respect, protect and fulfil people's rights. The duty bearer can also be a private entity such as a corporation, a family, or a local government.

information, quality performance and oversight, and results orientation. In line with this, the UN System in Bangladesh has adopted a compact delineating a specific set of values and principles to which it adheres. Under this compact, the UNCT agrees to:

- 1. Collaborate respectfully and constructively in upholding fundamental objectives, principles and standards of the UN System**
- 2. Ensure UNDAF Outcomes/outputs are clearly linked to national development priorities and that we deliver consistent and coherent messages of substantive quality around the issues driving the UNDAF**
- 3. Pursue a rights-based approach to development programming**
- 4. Proactively enhance UN System impact and coherence through effective coordination and harmonization of programmes and activities**
- 5. Proactively and reasonably promote the interests of the UN System in Bangladesh**
- 6. Consult each other fully before meeting with Government and development partners when pursuing any matter that relates to other UN Agencies' mandates or interests, particularly in the context of UNDAF, country programmes and UN joint programming or activities**
- 7. Make it a priority to assist one another when the reputation of the UN System at large or of specific UN Agencies is at stake**
- 8. Share information in a transparent spirit of cooperation and collegiality**
- 9. Invest time and effort to better understand and respect the mandates, activities and procedures of all UN agencies working in Bangladesh**
- 10. Endeavour to ensure internal coherence between our respective offices at country, regional and Headquarters levels**
- 11. Carefully weigh the costs and benefits of joint UN System activities, recognizing the real transaction costs associated with large partnerships, even while innovating more effective and streamlined coordination mechanisms whenever feasible**
- 12. Resolve disagreements and disputes respectfully and collegially and defer to UN Resident Coordinator guidance in the event of unresolved disputes**

The UNDAF Action Plan will be implemented in partnership with the Government, including relevant line Ministries, as well as with key civil society organizations, the private sector and the non-government sector. In particular, assistance will be provided to further fostering such partnerships. The UNCT also will coordinate with international development partners and the Bretton Woods Institutions to ensure that the UN System's support is harmonized with Bangladesh's Joint Cooperation Strategy for greater impact and effectiveness (see also Section X).

The UNDAF Action Plan, voluntarily adopted by the UN Country Team in Bangladesh (UNCT), replaces UN System Agency-specific Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and similar operational documents with a single document for coordinated UNDAF implementation. At the same time, country-level strategic planning documents will continue to guide UN System Agencies' country-level programmes. Signed by the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UNCT, the UNDAF Action Plan should be read, interpreted and implemented in

accordance with the basic agreements between the UN System and the Government of Bangladesh. The legal basis for the UNDAF Action Plan stems from these operational agreements, as noted below:

Whereas the Government of the **People's Republic of Bangladesh** (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as **UNDP**), have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement [SBAA]), which was signed by both parties on **25/11/86**. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules, and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation,' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this UNDAF Action Plan, together with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) (which shall form part of this UNDAF Action Plan, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder, constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), an Exchange of Letters dated **15/10/1998** to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on **25/11/1986** be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to UNFPA.
- c) With the United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) which was signed with the Government on **02/01/1996**.
- d) With the World Food Programme (**WFP**), a Basic Agreement of Assistance which was signed with the Government on **02/10/1974**.
- e) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (**FAO**), an Agreement which was signed with the Government on **16/02/1977**.
- f) With the International Labour Organization (**ILO**), an Agreement which was signed with the Government on **25/06/1973**.
- g) With the International Organization for Migration (**IOM**), a Cooperation Agreement which was signed with the Government on **02/02/1998**.
- h) With the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (**UNAIDS**), through the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on **25/11/1986**.
- i) With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**), an Agreement which was signed with the Government on **06/11/1995**.
- j) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**), a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed with the Government on **12/05/1993**.

k) With the World Health Organization (**WHO**), a Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Advisory Assistance which was signed with the Government on **29/06/1972**.

Other relevant legal documentation with regard to specific UN System Agencies is detailed in Annex A.

V. Programme Actions and Implementation Strategies

Programming Process

Bangladesh's UNDAF 2012-2016 was formulated following a highly participatory process that began in January 2010, which included an intensive assessment of the national status of the MDGs and Millennium Declaration. This assessment found that solid progress had been made, particularly on the poverty aspects of MDG1 (Eradicate extreme poverty), MDG4 (Reduce child mortality), MDG6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases), and democratic governance. However, major challenges remain, particularly with regard to the hunger/nutrition aspects of MDG1 (Eradicate extreme hunger), MDG5 (Improve maternal health),³ MDG7 (Ensure environmental sustainability), and tackling growing geographical, gender- and group-based inequalities. Gender equality, which is addressed specifically in MDG3 but also relates to all the MDGs, likewise remains a core challenge in Bangladesh.

After extensive and inclusive consultations between the UN System and the Government, the UNDAF was signed on 1 June 2011 and formulation of the UNDAF Action Plan began. The programme cycles of the UN Development Group Executive Committee (ExCom) Agencies – UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP – have been harmonized with the UNDAF and Sixth Five-Year Plan. Specialized Agencies (FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNESCO, UNEP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Women, UNODC and WHO) are committed to efforts to ensure consistency and alignment with the UNDAF through their relevant programme documents.

UN Agencies will implement their respective programmes and projects with the support of relevant line Ministries at national and sub-national levels, under the overall coordination of the Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). For nationally executed projects, the formal TAPP/DPP process, including ERD's sign-off, explicitly ensures ERD's engagement in and approval of UN project implementation.

Programme Components

Based on the MDG assessment results noted above and the priorities of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a set of UNDAF priority areas was selected, resulting in seven agreed multi-Agency UNDAF Pillars and convening UN System Agencies. With regard to gender equality, this principle will be mainstreamed throughout all UNDAF Pillars, in addition to being addressed under a separate Pillar (Pillar 7), given the depth and complexity of gender issues in the country.

The seven Pillars are:

1. Democratic Governance and Human Rights

³ More recent Maternal Mortality Ratio data show significant improvement.

- 2. Pro-Poor Growth with Equity**
- 3. Social Services for Human Development**
- 4. Food Security and Nutrition**
- 5. Climate Change, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Response**
- 6. Pro-Poor Urban Development**
- 7. Gender Equality and Women's Advancement**

Under Pillar 1, Democratic Governance and Human Rights, the UN System will continue to ensure representation and participation of the people through democratic processes by strengthening electoral management and enhancing capacity of Parliament to respond effectively to people's needs. It will complement this with efforts to deepen democracy through strengthened partnerships with civil society and the media to create democratic space for larger civic engagement. Public administration reform focusing on civil service reform, decentralization and local governance will be a key area to develop for effective service delivery, thereby contributing to local development based on the needs of people at local level. A renewed focus will be given to improved access to justice. Developing a national strategy for justice sector reform is the main strategy, to be adopted according to the decision of the Law and Justice Division, with the aim to create sectoral reform coordination and effective resource allocation to lead the required initiatives of the key institutions of the justice system. Main interventions will fall primarily within the category of institutional capacity building, legal and policy reforms, and advocacy and awareness campaigns to build adequate mechanisms and national capacity to implement reforms and create a demand of the people for such reforms. UNDP will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 2, Pro-Poor Growth with Equity, three frequently identified constraints relating to the extent and sustainability of pro-poor growth will be tackled: limited access to economic opportunities and productive assets by the poor; large spatial variations and the persistence of pockets of poverty; and the need for improved mainstreaming of poverty reduction in macro-level policymaking. Strategies emphasize four key drivers of poverty reduction: greater participation within the labour market on the basis of decent work; building capacity for higher overall productivity; mediation of risks facing micro, small and medium enterprises and farmers; and establishment of a functional social protection system. As such, the strategy aims to make growth more inclusive by targeting the localities, sectors and groups in which the poor predominate. UNDP will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 3, Social Services for Human Development, the central strategic thrust is to create linkages and synergies between health, education, water, sanitation, community care, and HIV/AIDS to achieve higher levels of social protection for the most deprived and vulnerable. The Pillar aims to achieve key results through geographical targeting and the convergence of basic social services to the most deprived geographic areas, with particular attention to women, children and other young people. Emphasis will be placed on demand creation, communication for development, social change, provision of services, and systems strengthening. UNICEF will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 4, Food Security and Nutrition, the Government will be supported to strengthen the food and nutrition security of the rural and urban poor. Priority will be given to activities

targeting pregnant and lactating women and young children in order to contribute to breaking the inter-generational cycle of under-nutrition. Support will be given to strengthen the Government's capacity to formulate, implement and monitor food security and nutrition policy and investment frameworks. Particular attention will be given to intensification and diversification of local food production and further integration of nutrition modules into agriculture extension programmes. Activities will focus on the treatment and prevention of under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; development of sustainable technical solutions for food and nutrition security issues; research and innovation through the development of new nutritionally enhanced food products; coordination to ensure greater complementarities of activities and to reduce duplication; and promotion of positive nutrition and hygiene practices. WFP will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 5, Climate Change, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Response, the UN System will promote a balanced approach to ensure that key climate change, disaster risk reduction and environmental issues are anchored in national plans and strategies; that interventions are integrated within disaster risk reduction frameworks; and that greater awareness is created on environment, climate and social sustainability issues. Avoiding a narrowly defined climate change agenda, strategies will focus on: systems strengthening and capacity development within Government institutions, while supporting community-based approaches; better coordination of UN System programmes and those of other development partners to mainstream environmental issues; and a strong public-private partnership component. Pro-poor, gender-responsive and innovative solutions will be emphasized while making efforts to promote low-emission "green" development. UNDP will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 6, Pro-Poor Urban Development, a key overriding theme is the need to secure equitable development within urban areas and to mitigate the worst effects of rapid urbanization. At the policy level, UN System Agencies will support development of national and municipal plans and budget allocations that support the rights of the urban poor and vulnerable populations, particularly with regard to land tenure security and access to affordable housing. Democratic and pro-urban-poor governance will be promoted, along with developing stakeholder capacities to plan and manage sustainable urban development. In particular, capacities of the urban poor to improve their socioeconomic conditions will be enhanced, along with increasing their access to basic services and social protection programmes. UNDP will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

Under Pillar 7, Gender Equality and Women's Advancement, the UN System will focus on improving women's economic empowerment and reducing vulnerabilities related to violence against women and girls and harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage. For economic empowerment, particular attention will be given to supporting the Government's priority actions, as expressed in the National Women's Advancement Policy of March 2011 and other documents. Focus will be given to addressing the practical needs of vulnerable women at community level and creating an enabling environment at sub-national and national levels. This will include: improving the knowledge base of the female population through increased access to higher education and technical, vocational and marketable skills development training; improving access to markets and finance for women entrepreneurs; enhancing awareness and advocacy on labour welfare issues; and, introducing women-friendly policies and strategies in the public and private sectors. Marginalized and disadvantaged women in 'model districts,' where comprehensive

interventions will be rolled out, will be prioritized. For addressing violence, the UN System will adopt both bottom-up and top-down approaches to sensitize and mobilize communities – involving men, boys, women, and girls – in order to change negative gender norms and attitudes. UNFPA will serve as lead Agency for this Pillar.

The seven UNDAF Pillars have been further delineated into 12 strategic Outcomes and 56 outputs. (See also Results Matrix in Section XII; for a detailed examination of UN comparative advantages, Government commitments and UN System commitments under each Pillar, see also Annex B.) The supporting activities presented in this UNDAF Action Plan are to complement or support the Government and other partners to achieve their priorities, goals and objectives. Targets identified in the UNDAF are aligned with national plans for which the Government still has primary responsibility and accountability, and these will not be met through assistance from the UN System alone.

Table 1 illustrates UNDAF Pillars' alignment with the MDGs and the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan. Critically, the UNDAF identifies the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities as the main catalyst for positive national development change in the coming years.

Some important UN System interventions may fall outside the parameters of the UNDAF Action Plan; these include standards for the treatment of refugees and stateless persons, as well as international norms governing public health, environmental protection, food and nutrition, labour and employment, and a range of other key areas.

Table 1.

UNDAF Alignment with the MDGs and the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan		
UNDAF Pillars	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	GoB Sixth Five-Year Plan
Pillar 1: Democratic Governance and Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Millennium Declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan adopts overarching strategy in 11 areas of good governance and human rights
Pillar 2: Pro-Poor Growth with Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income and poverty (core target) ▪ Reaching out to the poor and vulnerable populations ▪ Energy and development plan to support higher growth employment ▪ Boosting the knowledge economy for higher productivity ▪ Food Security and Nutrition
Pillar 3: Social Services for Human Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality ▪ Goal 5: Improve maternal health ▪ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases ▪ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability ▪ Millennium Declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resource development: education, health and population (core target) ▪ Water and sanitation (core target) ▪ Health, population, and nutrition sector development programmes ▪ Reaching out to the poor and vulnerable populations
Pillar 4: Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality ▪ Goal 5: Improve maternal health ▪ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health, population, and nutrition sector development programme ▪ Reaching out to the poor and vulnerable populations ▪ National Food Policy, Plan of Action and Country Investment Plan for agriculture, food security and nutrition

UNDAF Alignment with the MDGs and the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan		
UNDAF Pillars	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	GoB Sixth Five-Year Plan
Pillar 5: Climate Change, Environment, and Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment and sustainability (core target) ▪ Energy and infrastructure (core target) ▪ Environment, climate change, and Disaster Risk Management ▪ Energy and development plan to support higher growth employment
Pillar 6: Development of Urban Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ▪ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality ▪ Goal 5: Improve maternal health ▪ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases ▪ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managing the urban transition
Pillar 7: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ▪ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education ▪ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women ▪ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality ▪ Goal 5: Improve maternal health ▪ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases ▪ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability ▪ Millennium Declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender equality and empowerment (core target)

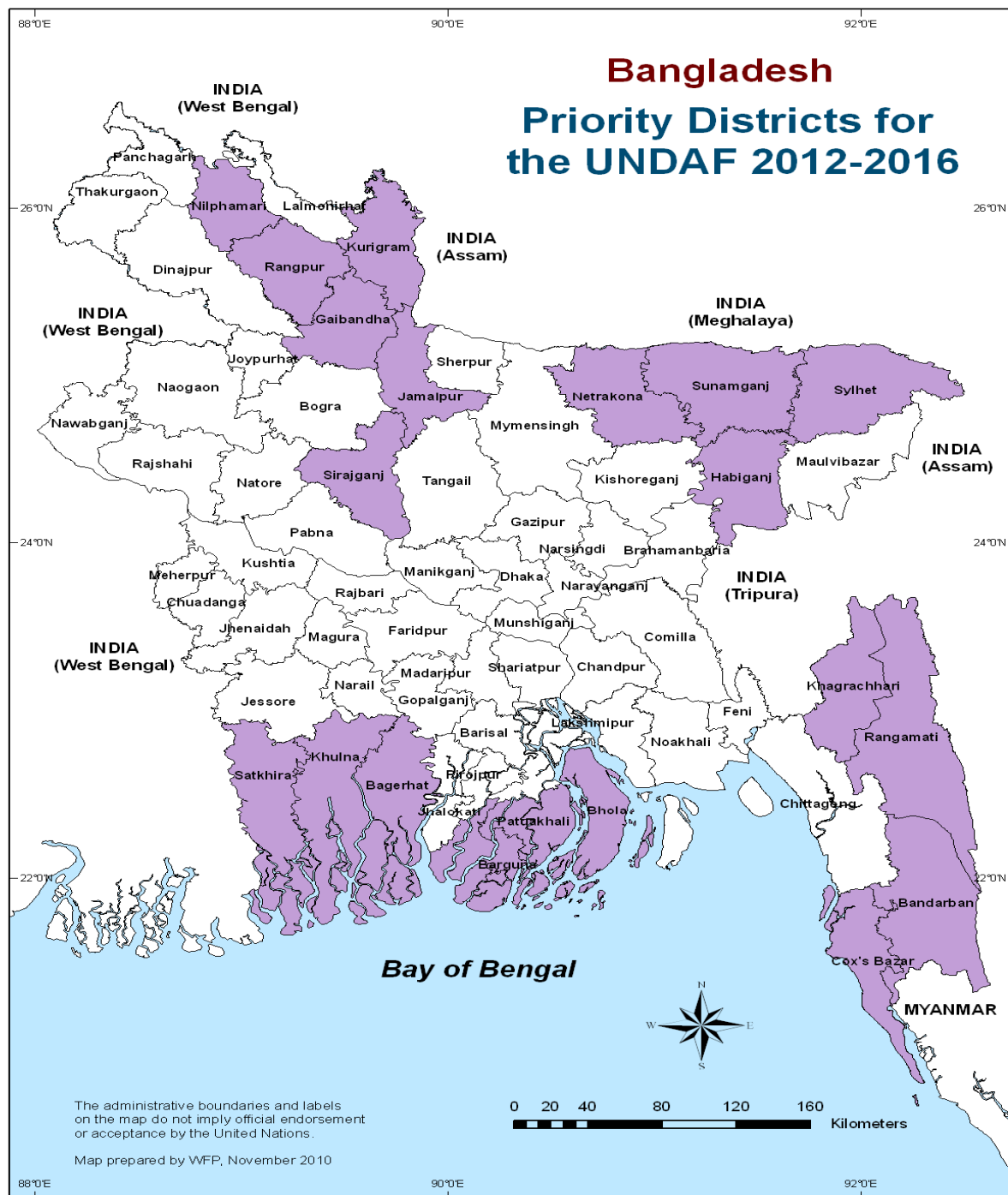
Programme Strategies and Implementation

The UNDAF Action Plan goal of strategic cooperation is to enhance the results orientation of development interventions. The UN System will continue to focus much of its work at national/central level to accelerate poverty reduction, stimulate innovative and strategic thinking, further anchor the development process in Bangladesh at this critical juncture, and achieve the MDGs.

Through a consultative and participatory process, the UN System agreed to five core programmatic strategies that underpin all interventions of this UNDAF Action Plan: (1) High-level advocacy for UN core values, used to influence the policy environment, strengthen legal frameworks and their enforcement, and increase budgetary allocations so that macroeconomic policies, laws and budgets target deprived populations and facilitate their access to income, services, markets and opportunities; (2) Capacity development at individual, institutional and societal levels, with a particular focus on development in humanitarian situations; (3) Systems strengthening actions, particularly for central-level policy and legal framework support; it will include improving public service delivery, supporting social protection programmes, and promoting better overall governance; (4) Strengthening the role of civil society and building partnerships, a long-time comparative advantage of the UN System in its role as an effective convenor; and (5) Geographical and group targeting of the most deprived populations and localities. Principles of gender equality will be mainstreamed across all strategies.

A total of 20 districts (see map below) will be prioritized on the basis of poor performance across the following MDG-based parameters: MDG-based ranking; indicators of poverty/extreme poverty, education, literacy, health and sanitation; nutrition and food insecurity; and risks associated with environmental degradation and climate change, including risks for salinity, flooding, cyclone, drought, waterlogging, chemical hazards, and riverbank erosion. A total of nine districts were shown to have strong convergence, faring worst on nearly all of these indicators; the districts include Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Barguna, Bhola, Kurigram, Satkhira, and Sirajganj. The UN System will make efforts to identify and deliver in areas of the priority districts that persistently lag behind.

Regional Targeting: 20 Priority Districts



In addition, 30 cities and towns will be targeted to address urgent issues of urban poverty for 3 million of the poorest people; these are selected according to population size, UN implementation capacity, geographic distribution and a host of socioeconomic criteria. (For a map illustrating the proposed geographical targeting of urban centres under the UNDAF, see also Annex C.) When there is no clear geographic dimension to programming functions, group-

based identification is used for interventions, focused on the most vulnerable and deprived groups, and with a specific focus on gender equality.

Critically, the selection of the 20 districts and 30 cities or towns does not imply that all UN programmes will be implemented in all of these districts or urban centres; however, priority will be given to focusing interventions in these areas.

Overall, a logical relationship exists between the UNDAF, the UNDAF Action Plan and work plans (such as Annual Work Plans, Country Programme Documents or project documents). These documents collectively maintain the results chain and clarify how the UN System is supporting the achievement of national development priorities. Work plans will set out specific tasks to be implemented in the short term, allocating resources and responsibilities associated with these tasks (see also Section V). These are the key tools in translating the UNDAF and the UNDAF Action Plan into results.

Bilateral and multilateral partnerships will be supported through the Local Consultative Group (LCG)/Development Partners Plenary (DPP) and existing coordination mechanisms (Sector-Wide Approaches). This will help to ensure that the UNDAF continues to respond to the LCG framework and the Joint Cooperation Strategy, while addressing UNDAF-related issues and achieving results.

For each UNDAF output linked to the achievement of a higher Outcome, stand-alone programmes, joint programmes or joint programming may be used to guide effective implementation and achievement of results. These will be tightly coordinated, and modalities will be selected based on the strategic nature of the intervention. Letters of Agreement also may be used to provide appropriate legal coverage for support services under national execution.

In joint programmes, two or more UN System Agencies share the same work plan contributing to a common UNDAF output, with the lead and joint programme modality decided on a collegial basis. An Agency monitors progress toward the output as part of Annual Work Plan reviews. Output-level monitoring informs progress against higher-level UNDAF Outcomes. Joint programmes entail joint planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress toward the same output.

All UN System Agencies involved in a joint programme will be collectively accountable for results.⁴ Although it will be a collective responsibility to mobilize resources, the Pillar Convener/Lead may coordinate approaches to donors for Outcome-level results. Three modalities exist for channelling funds: (1) pass-through; (2) parallel; and (3) pooled. The criteria for selecting an Administrative Agent for joint programmes hinges on the capacity to manage, disburse and report on financial operations/transactions.

The lead Government body designated in the joint programme document will have overall responsibility to ensure the smooth implementation of the joint programme and will chair a Steering Committee comprising other Implementing Partners, the lead managing UN System Agency, and other participating UN System Agencies. The Administrative Agent for the joint programme will be responsible for management of funds and consolidation of appropriate

⁴Joint programmes are defined through the United Nations Development Group (<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=237>)

reports. The relevant UNDAF Pillar Working Group will complement monitoring by individual UN Agencies for monitoring progress in implementation of the joint programme in relation to other programmes under the UNDAF Outcomes/outputs.

Joint programming is a looser arrangement based on coordination and collaboration around separate but related activities. Where various UN System Agencies have different strengths and capacities to deliver an output for which a joint programme is not the optimal modality with regard to results, UN Agencies may choose to jointly collaborate. Each participating Agency will be accountable for its own work plan contributing to the output. This will entail Agencies working together with a clear definition of their respective contribution and actions without having a common work plan. This does not preclude Agency-specific resource mobilization at output level or efforts by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to obtain un-earmarked funds for overall UNDAF implementation. Facilitators for this joint work will be the Programme Management Team and the Pillar Working Groups.

UNDAF Pillars will explore/identify potential areas both within and across Pillars for joint programmes, joint programming and other opportunities to work together toward common results, such as through Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAp)s).

In addition, several cross-Pillar linkages have been identified (see also Annex G) in the UNDAF Action Plan. These linkages include programme areas that are working toward similar results from a different angle, such as through a focus on different target populations, geographic areas or programmatic approaches. In areas where these linkages have been identified, Pillars are encouraged to explore joint programming, or to organize semi-regular reviews to share information, knowledge, lessons learned and results achieved.

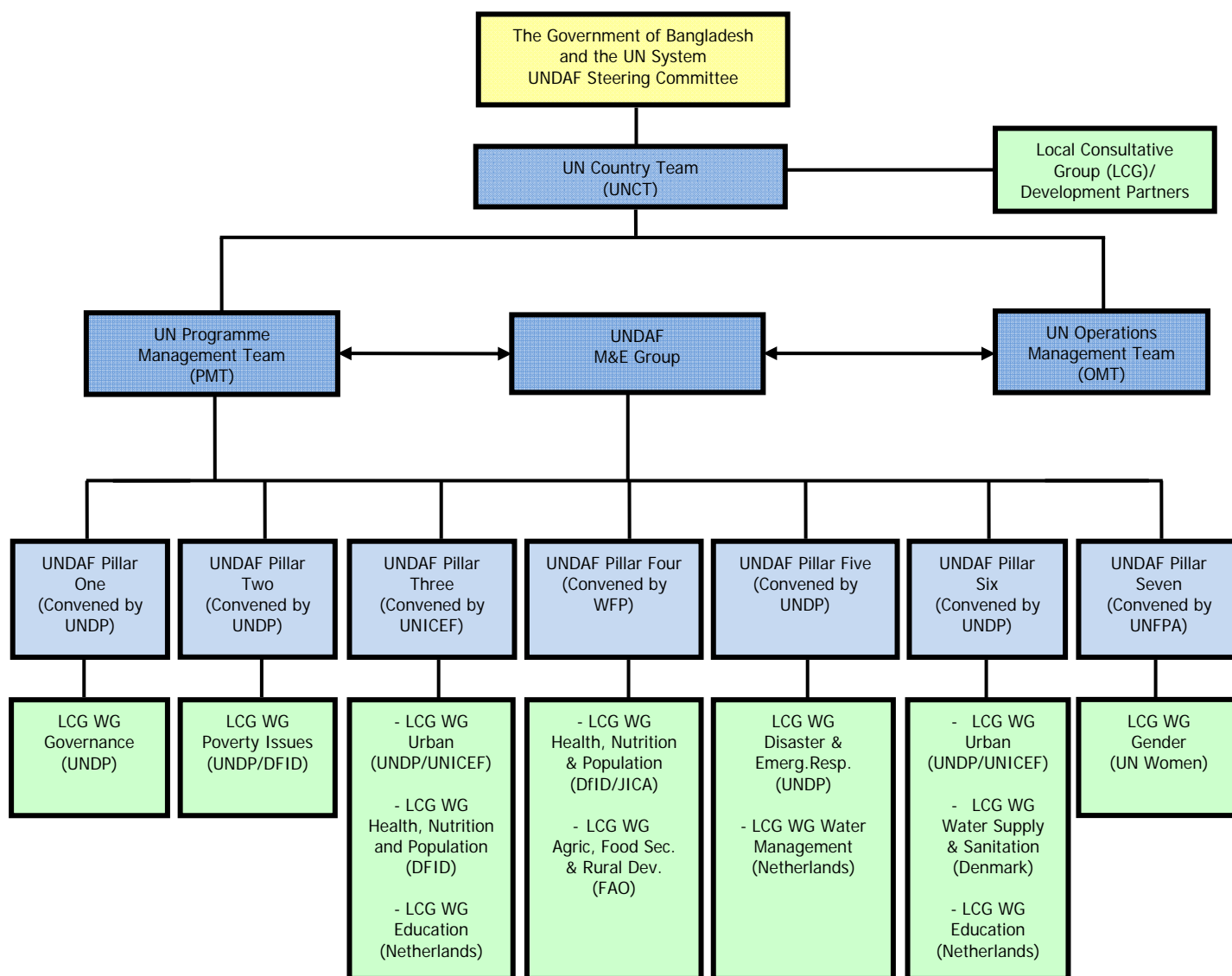
VI. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the **Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance**. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN System Agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF Action Plan will be made operational through the development of Annual Work Plans and/or project documents that describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN System Agencies and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN System Agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely, the signed UNDAF Action Plan and Annual Work Plan project documents, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, *inter alia*, the relevant text from the UNDAF Action Plan and Annual Work Plans project documents.

Heads of UN System Agencies will meet regularly to discuss various issues affecting, or that can potentially affect, the effective operation of the UN System in the country. In these meetings, both programmatic and strategic decisions will be collectively made and subsequently acted upon by the individual Agencies.

A number of coordination structures will be used to guide, deliver and monitor the implementation of the UNDAF Action Plan. Coordination will be carried out at two levels: (1) internal UN System coordination; and (2) UN System coordination with partners. Standing coordinating mechanisms not linked exclusively to the UNDAF will help to facilitate development and implementation of the

UNDAF as well. These mechanisms include: the RCO, UN Communications Group, UN Inter-Agency Disaster Group, and UN Team on HIV/AIDS. Figure 1 summarizes the range of additional coordinating mechanisms available under the seven UNDAF Pillars, which are then described in further detail below.



To ensure complementarity and coherence, the groups below, with the exception of the Government/UN UNDAF Steering Committee, will function under the UN Resident Coordinator's overall leadership. RCO support will be provided as required.

The **UNDAF Steering Committee** is responsible for providing effective oversight, guidance and monitoring of implementation at a strategic level. The Steering Committee is comprised of ERD, Ministry of Finance, GED, Planning Commission and the RC Office and is co-chaired by the Secretary, ERD and the UN Resident Coordinator. Given that the Resident Coordinator is the UNCT leader, he/she will therefore ensure that UNDAF Steering Committee's observations and feedback are addressed by the UNCT when necessary. The UNDAF Steering Committee will be responsible for

convening major UNDAF monitoring mechanisms, including Joint Annual Reviews, the Mid-Term Review and the Final Evaluation.

The **UN Country Team (UNCT)**, in its capacity as the inter-Agency coordination and decision making body, will plan and work together, through the Resident Coordinator, to ensure the effective delivery of tangible UNDAF results in support of the Government development agenda and the MDGs. The UNCT is responsible for overseeing the progress within the seven UNDAF Pillars, facilitating and harmonizing operational and programmatic modalities as required. The UNCT is responsible for providing oversight and guidance to the UN Programme Management Team and the UN Operations Management Team. High-level representation in public events will be coordinated by the UNCT to ensure that the UN speaks with one voice through the Resident Coordinator or through a Head of Agency on behalf of the UN System.

The **Local Consultative Group (LCG)** serves as the forum for coordination between the UN System and development partners, with a focus on reviewing progress on development issues, including national development strategies and achievement of the MDGs. The LCG comprises the Secretary of the ERD, Ministry of Finance, and 39 Bangladesh-based representatives of bilateral donors, the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and UN System Agencies. The UNCT is a signatory to Bangladesh's Joint Cooperation Strategy and a permanent member of the Executive Committee of the LCG. Through the LCG, the UN System will continue to enhance the linkage between the Joint Cooperation Strategy and the UNDAF to ensure that key development priorities are met. In addition, the UN System will work closely with Implementing Partners such as non-government and community-based organizations and donors to ensure effective delivery of interventions.

To facilitate more in-depth dialogue and collaboration on specific sectors or thematic areas, 18 joint Government-development partner LCG Working Groups are in operation, with seven co-chaired by the UN System.⁵ LCG Working Groups are designed to contribute toward effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes; nevertheless, each group has flexibility to adjust the overarching LCG Working Group Terms of Reference in line with sectoral needs and priorities. Effective linkages will be maintained between Pillar Working Groups and LCG Working Groups to further strengthen coordination and collaboration among development partners on behalf of common goals and objectives.

The **UN Programme Management Team (PMT)** is responsible for providing overall programme coordination and technical support to UNDAF implementation, ensuring linkages among the UNDAF Pillars and coordinating UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews through the UNDAF Pillar/LCG Working Group conveners. The PMT chair is responsible for informing the UNCT of any issues that require attention. For monitoring UNDAF implementation, the PMT will be supported by the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group. The PMT is comprised of UN Deputies and/or senior Programme Officers as appointed by the UNCT.

The **UN Operations Management Team (OMT)** is responsible for overseeing progress in the delivery of common services and systems, and facilitating operational support to areas in need of accelerated

⁵ The 18 LCG Working Groups address Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (co-chaired by UN); Poverty (co-chaired by UN); Governance (co-chaired by UN); Education; Health, Nutrition and Population; Macroeconomics; Private Sector Development and Trade; Climate Change and Environment; Energy; Gender (co-chaired by UN); Urban (co-chaired by UN); ICT – Digital Bangladesh; Aid Effectiveness; Disaster and Emergency Relief (co-chaired by UN); Transport and Communication; Water Management; Water Supply and Sanitation; and a region-specific group for addressing development issues in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (co-chaired by UN).

progress. For monitoring UNDAF implementation, the OMT will be supported by the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group. The OMT Chair is responsible for informing the UNCT of any issues requiring their attention and vice versa. The OMT is comprised of senior Operations Officers.

The **UNDAF Pillars**, through their Conveners/Leads, are responsible for undertaking periodic reviews of Outcomes and outputs through the UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews, as well as for organizing regular Pillar Working Group meetings to review technical issues and monitor progress toward achievement of outputs. The UNDAF Pillar Working Groups comprise Programme Officers assigned by the respective UN System Agencies. UNDAF Pillar Leads have flexibility in their approach to facilitate the Pillars in achieving results and ensure inclusiveness, and should operate under the UNCT Values and Principles. UNDAF Pillar Conveners/Leads facilitate the development, mobilization of resources and progress monitoring for the Pillar, and convene, coordinate, communicate, ensure strategic direction and provide technical support for the Pillar. UNDAF Pillar Conveners/Leads will decide on the need for, and designation of, Outcome and output Conveners, who will be accountable for convening discussions and decisions on a specific Outcome or output. Pillar Conveners/Leads may delegate some functions to the output level for concrete tasks, including tracking of different resource mobilization initiatives ongoing within the Pillar. The main criteria in the selection of these Conveners should be based on:

1. Agency capacity
2. Presence of Representative/Deputy
3. Ability to provide supporting technical expertise
4. Agreement within the respective Pillar/LCG Working Group

Pillar Working Groups will collaborate closely with relevant LCG Working Groups to achieve results. Inter- and intra-Pillar links and links to SWAPs will be identified and coordinated by individual Pillars. In addition, the Pillar Working Groups may re-shape their respective Terms of Reference to meet their own requirements, provided consultation has been undertaken via the RCO. (See also Annex D for a detailed set of responsibilities for Pillar Conveners/Leads.)

The **UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group** is responsible for tracking progress of the UNDAF and monitoring the validity of assumptions and risks made at the design stage. It identifies constraints to monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF and recommends adjustments and revisions of indicators and targets if necessary. The M&E Group has assigned M&E focal points to work with each Pillar Working Group, and will support planning and execution of inter-Agency UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews and other M&E activities as per an agreed UNDAF M&E Plan. Through the Chair, the UNDAF M&E Group reports to and supports the PMT and OMT by bringing to their attention any necessary issues. The UNDAF M&E Group is chaired by a UN System Agency Deputy and comprises M&E Officers and/or senior officers of the UN System Agencies. Task forces may be created in an ad hoc manner for a short period of time to tackle specific tasks. (See also Section IX for a further description of the UNDAF M&E arrangements and Annex D for a detailed ToR.)

The **UN Communications Group** is responsible for ensuring a cohesive and integrated approach to communications in the context of UN reform. It aims to strengthen cooperation and coordination of the UN System in Bangladesh through improved communications. It seeks to strengthen inter-Agency cooperation in the field of communications and to increase the media profile of the UN System at country level.

The **Resident Coordinator Office** will support the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in managing the implementation of the UNDAF Action Plan by coordinating with the Pillar Working Groups, Resident and Non-Resident Agencies, and ERD as the Government coordinating agency. It also will act as the Secretariat for the UNDAF Steering Committee.

As shown in Figure 1 above, the UN System will work collaboratively with its external partners to ensure strategic alignment and programme delivery. Technical counterparts within relevant line Ministries will work closely with the UNDAF Pillar Working Groups, as well as Implementing Partners, to ensure delivery of programmes and activities within the UNDAF Action Plan.

Funding and Administrative Arrangements

The UNDAF is funded by a combination of existing core and non-core resources of participating organizations. The financing of the unfunded portion of the UNDAF comes from resources mobilized by the UNCT and allocated under the Common Budgetary Framework. For the UN System Agencies committed to apply harmonized cash transfer procedures and coordinate monitoring and assurance activities with other UN System Agencies, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will apply.

It should be clarified that the UNDAF Action Plan is not a tool for approval or allocation of resources (both core/regular and non-core/other/extra-budgetary) by governing bodies for UN System Agencies' country programmes. Other documents such as work plans and country programme documents serve this purpose and will continue to do so. The UNDAF Action Plan may, however, serve as the basis for joint resource mobilization by the UNCT (see also Section VII) or for accessing specific funds that require coordinated operationalization of the UNDAF.

Each UN System Head of Agency or Representative for Bangladesh is accountable to his/her Executive Head/governing body for resources received by the UN System Agency from its own organization, and in line with the pertinent financial regulations and rules of the concerned Agency. These resources are subject to the external and internal audit procedures laid down in his/her own organizations. For UN System Agencies using HACT, these Agencies are subject to the standard HACT procedures, such as macro/micro-assessments.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN System Agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in Annual Work Plans can be made by the UN System Agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer); or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; and
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN System Agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN System Agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN System Agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN⁶ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN System Agencies, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

Reporting

UN System Agencies will be expected to follow their own policies and procedures for reporting and the UNDG-approved Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on UNDAF, as applicable. At the end of each year, UN System Agency reports will be synthesized by Pillar Working Groups and consolidated into one report that will be presented and discussed at the UNDAF Joint Annual Review with government and development partners. After the review meeting, the consolidated report will be finalized, taking into account inputs and recommendations of the meeting. The RCO will distribute the reports to relevant stakeholders.

VII. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The UN System Agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF Action Plan, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support.

As potential drivers of significant progress, unprecedented and substantive partnerships also must be at the heart of this new push for equitable development in Bangladesh. Clear, predictable and strategic partnerships to mobilize resources on behalf of the most disadvantaged will be built to complement the new strategic focus and ensure an effective response. As also noted in Section IV, the UN System will particularly expand innovative alliances with local non-government and civil society organizations; the private sector; the

⁶ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

media; national universities and regional centres of excellence; and, critically, the poorest and most vulnerable themselves. All will be instrumental for leveraging and influencing resources and dialogue. Thus, part of the UN System Agencies' support may be provided to non-government and civil society system agencies as agreed within the framework of the individual Annual Work Plan and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN Organization-managed global information systems; the network of the UN System Agencies' Country Offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services; and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes. The UN System Agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN System Agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAF Action Plan. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the Annual Work Plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN System Agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN System Agencies for specific activities may be reallocated to other programmatically worthwhile activities.

Common Budgetary Framework

The UNDAF Action Plan's Common Budgetary Framework is a comprehensive projection of financial resource requirements, which includes information on funded and unfunded portions of the UNDAF over the five-year period 2012-2016.

Each UN System Agency's core, regular or equivalent types of resources will remain within the control of the Agency, but programmed and disbursed in full alignment with the UNDAF Action Plan. The alignment of the core, regular or equivalent types of resources to the UNDAF will be monitored through the Annual Reports submitted to the UNCT by the UNDAF Pillar Working Groups. These groups will be responsible for maintaining an overall Pillar budget, tracking resource expenditures and updating the Common Budgetary Framework as part of the Joint Annual Review of the UNDAF.

As indicated below, the total estimated resources required to deliver the 56 outputs and 12 Outcomes in the UNDAF 2012-2016 is nearly US\$1.8 billion, of which US\$ 712 million is funded. The resource gap to be funded thus totals **US\$ 1,053.6 billion**. The Pillar-by-Pillar distribution of resources among the UN System for the UNDAF Action Plan includes:

	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	Pillar 6	Pillar 7	TOTAL Funded	TOTAL Unfunded	TOTAL
FAO	0	7.7	0	102.0	55.0	0	0	79.7	85.0	164.7
ILO	1.5	15.0	10.8	0	1.0	6.0	1.4	13.8	20.5	34.3
IAEA	0	0	1.9	1.4	0	0	0	2.6	0.7	3.3
IOM	0.3	5.2	2.6	1.0	3.5	0.1	1.9	3.1	10.6	13.7
UNAIDS	0.2	0	4.0	0	0	0	0.6	0.8	3.6	4.4
UNCDF	24.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.4	10.0	24.4
UNDP	158.0	145.0	3.0	0	143.5	100.0	7.4	248.5	301.4	549.9
UNEP	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	3.0	0.4	3.4
UNESCO	0.3	0.5	4.0	0	0.5	0	1.0	2.3	3.9	6.3
UNFPA	5.3	4.0	42.8	0	1.5	3.0	12.4	62.0	6.0	68.0
UNHCR	8.5	0	9.0	3.5	6.0	0	5.0	31.0	0	31.0
UNICEF	26.3	0	352.3	47.4	6.5	0	0.5	134.6	304.4	439.0
UNIDO	0	5.0	0	0	0.5	0	0	5.5	0	5.5
UN WOMEN	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0.6	2.1	2.7
UNODC	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	4.5
WFP	0	10.0	107.5	90.5	117.5	13.5	0	53.6	285.4	339.0
WHO	0	0	58.8	5.5	6.6	0	0.7	52.0	19.6	71.6
TOTAL	224.6	193.4	601.1	251.3	345.5	122.6	35.1	712.0	1,053.6	1,765.6

Resources cited in the table above are **indicative only**. The resource framework does not include funding received in response to emergency appeals. Actual amounts will depend on the availability of contributions from UN System Agencies' development partners. As noted in Section V, Representatives or Heads of Agencies at country level will be accountable to the Executive Head of his/her respective Agency for resources received from the Agency. These resources are subject to the external and internal audit procedures established by the respective UN System Agency.

Cash Transfers

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN System Agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN System Agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner..

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN System Agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN System Agencies shall proceed with the payment.

The UN System Agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where a UN System Agency and another UN System Agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN System Agencies.

Resource Mobilization

The resource gap indicated in the above Common Budgetary Framework reflects the resource mobilization targets for the UNDAF Action Plan. UN System Agencies are committed to a joint resource mobilization strategy employing the following guiding principles:

- Resource mobilization is the shared responsibility of all UN System Agencies;
- UN System Agencies commit to transparency and coordination with other relevant Agencies should they need to pursue individual, independent fundraising through donors at country level;
- Resource mobilization efforts will be guided by development partner priorities through updated development partner profiles;
- Humanitarian emergency/disaster response may be handled through appropriate mechanisms as required, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) or the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP);
- UN System Agencies may raise 'Other Resources' (OR) on an Agency basis. As noted above, OR and 'Regular Resources' remain under the control of the individual UN System Agencies but programmed and disbursed in alignment with the UNDAF Action Plan Outcomes and outputs; agencies will also help ensure proper reflection of RR and OR in government aid tracking system and
- UN System Agencies will keep the Resident Coordinator/UNCT updated on resources mobilized and planned allocations.

Potential UNDAF Funding Modalities

As indicated under the above principles, overall resource mobilization efforts will be guided by development partner priorities. However, a 'menu' of funding modalities may complement and facilitate development partner funding to the UNDAF:

1. Funding at UNDAF Level:

In using this modality, the investor works to maximize synergy and complementarity between UN System Agencies, themes and sectors in allocating resources among UNDAF Pillars but has far less control in achieving specific results.

2. Funding at UNDAF Pillar/Outcome/Output Level:

Resources channeled to the seven Pillars or 12 Outcomes will allow development partners to support a set of results at Pillar or Outcome level according to their respective priorities and thematic focus. UNDAF Pillar or Outcome Conveners/Leads will be responsible for the allocation of resources within the UNDAF Pillar, with inputs from Pillar participants. The investor still invests in maximizing synergy among UN Agencies, themes and sectors, while allowing for a more specific results focus. Resources channeled to the output level will allow development partners to focus on a particular result at this level according to their respective priorities and thematic focus. Where two or more UN System Agencies participate, the Output Convener/Lead will be responsible for the allocation of resources within the UNDAF Pillar, with inputs from output participants and the Pillar Convener/Lead. The investor has a much greater perspective of the actual results being contributed to, the tradeoff being that a smaller impact is achieved in terms of enhancing synergy and complementarity among different UN System Agencies and thematic or sectoral interventions.

3. Funding at Programme Level:

Given the realities of Bangladesh's donor environment, it is likely that a large share of resources will continue to be mobilized through individual Programmes, due to donor requirements to justify allocations against a very specific set of results.

VIII. Communications

For coherent and efficient communications, the UN System, through the inter-Agency UN Communications Group, will prepare and monitor a Joint UNDAF Communications Strategy 2012-2016. The Communications Group will comprise communications specialists and focal points of UNCT Agencies.

The communications strategy will include ways to better communicate that the UN System in Bangladesh is working to 'deliver as one,' thereby enhancing visibility of UN operations to stakeholders in and outside the country and increasing UN staff awareness of operations of different UN Agencies. In particular, it is envisioned that the communications strategy will revolve around a limited number of concrete joint programmes emanating from the UNDAF.

To plan for the most effective means to convey the key messages from the seven UNDAF Pillars, a comprehensive strategy specifically focused on engagement with the mass media will be developed and monitored by the UN Communications Group.

The Resident Coordinator will play a key role in the development and implementation of the Joint Communications Strategy to ensure the UN System in Bangladesh speaks with one voice. If necessary, the RCO will support the Resident Coordinator and UNCT in their communications needs and assist the UN Communications Group in managing implementation of the communications strategy.

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN System Agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN System Agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN System Agencies or their representatives;
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN System Agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring; and
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN Organization, in collaboration with other UN System Agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN System Agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening. The audits will be commissioned by the UN System Agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

This section outlines the arrangements for UNDAF monitoring and evaluation, both situation monitoring and performance monitoring and evaluation. While situation monitoring will assess the progress on the country's broad human development indicators, especially in areas where the UN is supporting national priorities, performance monitoring will concentrate on the commitments of the UN and Implementing Partners. It should be noted here that, while the UNDAF Action Plan is intended to bring about coherence, simplification and reduced transaction costs, UN Agencies and their partners remain accountable for performance of individual projects and programmes, and Agency-specific monitoring, evaluation and reporting obligations to governing bodies and donors still apply.

The UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group (M&E Group), with guidance from the Resident Coordinator/UNCT and working closely with UNDAF Pillars, serves as the inter-Agency mechanism providing oversight and support for the issues related to UNDAF monitoring and evaluation, and it will play an important role in bringing about coherence in UNDAF M&E processes and mechanisms (see Annex D for TOR of M&E Group). In order to provide timely and quality technical guidance and support to Pillar-level M&E activities, at least one member of the M&E Group will be designated to each Pillar Working Group.

Monitoring Mechanisms

The UNDAF Action Plan will be reviewed annually by the partners and stakeholders of the United Nations System in Bangladesh. UNDAF monitoring mechanisms will be linked to national monitoring mechanisms (i.e., monitoring for the national Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, national policies and strategies, and MDG monitoring), to the extent possible and where applicable, and will allow for dialogue between national partners and the UN System. As such, the Bangladesh Development Forum (BDF) and LCG plenary will potentially serve as a forum for UNDAF monitoring. As appropriate, LCG Working Groups and sector-wide mechanisms such as Health and Education SWAp Annual Reviews will be a platform for UNDAF Pillar or Outcome-level monitoring. Detailed mechanisms for each UNDAF Pillar and Outcome area are described in the UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix (see also Section XII).

Monitoring Processes

M&E processes are identified in the UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix and are summarized in the M&E Calendar (see Annex E). Major processes for data collection will include: review of available data from national statistics; generation of data specific to Outcomes/outputs (e.g., project-specific data); and undertaking of other special surveys, studies or assessments by an individual Agency or jointly with other Agencies to cover data needs across Agencies/Pillars. In addition, the following M&E activities will comprise the key monitoring processes at particular stages of UNDAF planning and implementation:

Baseline – Due to the absence of district- or sub-district-level data from national statistics, some of the UNDAF Outcome and output indicators lack baseline values. In the first six months of implementation, the necessary surveys or assessments will be conducted, as outlined in the UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix and M&E Calendar. This will provide the required information to establish the baseline statistics against which progress toward Outcomes/outputs can be measured throughout the UNDAF life cycle.

Annual Reviews – The UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews will be conducted under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator and the Secretary, ERD. The reviews will be an opportunity for the UNCT to engage with the Government and other partners to review overall progress toward results and take stock of lessons and good practices that will feed into the annual planning processes and commitments for the coming year. The UNDAF annual review process will take a three-step approach:

- 1) Agency-specific in-house annual reviews, which will be typically undertaken at the end of the year;
- 2) Pillar-level annual review process to assess the performance and contribution toward UNDAF Outcomes/outputs, which will be facilitated by each Pillar Lead/Group with support from the designated M&E Group members. Agency-specific annual reviews will feed into this process; and
- 3) UNDAF-wide annual review and consultation with the Government, which will be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator/UNCT. The M&E Group will support the RCO in reviewing and synchronizing M&E information from different Pillars, ensuring quality and coherence of data.

As mentioned under the monitoring mechanisms, existing national review mechanisms, such as the BDF and LCG, where appropriate, will be used as a platform for the annual reviews. If existing national mechanisms are not feasible to accommodate UNDAF annual reviews, the UNDAF Steering Committee will agree on a coordination mechanism with inter-Agency groups around national priorities reflected in the UNDAF to facilitate the UNDAF annual review process. The entire UNDAF review process is expected to be completed by March every year.

Mid Term Review – The third annual review (to be completed by March 2014) will be replaced by the UNDAF Mid Term Review. The Mid Term Review will allow the UNCT to take stock of achievement at midpoint, review the risks and assumptions, and to make any necessary adjustment to the remaining years' strategies. While the overall process of the UNDAF Mid Term Review will be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator/UNCT in consultation with ERD, Pillar Working Groups, with support from the M&E Group, will play an important role in providing performance and situation information at Outcome and output levels. As mentioned earlier, they will consult with Government stakeholders through existing mechanisms such as LCG Working Groups when appropriate, or through ad hoc coordination mechanisms.

Final Evaluation – The independent and external Final Evaluation will be conducted to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the UN System's contribution, as described in the UNDAF. The evaluation will be conducted in Q4 of 2015 to allow incorporation of the results and lessons learned into the UNCT's analytical contribution and the strategic planning of the subsequent UNDAF. The evaluation will be preceded by the necessary surveys or assessments comparable to the baseline, as outlined in the UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix and M&E Calendar. The evaluation results will be validated with national partners and stakeholders. Studies, surveys, and evaluations conducted by UN Agencies and by their partners during the cycle, as outlined in the UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix and M&E Calendar, will feed into the UNDAF Final Evaluation. The National MDG Final Progress Report, mentioned below, also will critical information for the UNDAF Final Evaluation.

MDG Monitoring – Given the UNDAF’s strong focus on MDGs, a set of priority UNDAF Outcome/output indicators linked to MDGs (see also Annex F) have been selected to allow the UNCT to closely monitor the progress toward achievement of MDGs. These indicators will be included in the UN database, which will be updated periodically with support from the M&E Group, and the status will be highlighted in UNDAF annual progress reports for the UNCT’s special attention. Moreover, the UN System will support national reporting on the MDG final analysis (2015), which will in turn contribute to the MDG global monitoring mechanism. Annual reviews and mid-term review results will feed into the MDG final analysis.

Annual Reporting

The UNDAF annual review process will conclude with the preparation of the UNDAF progress report. The report will be compiled by the RCO and shared with Government in order to enhance mutual accountability between the UN System and the Government. It will focus on reporting the UN’s contribution to results at the UNDAF Outcome level, and cover the issues outlined in the ‘Standard Operational Format and Guidance for Reporting Progress on the UNDAF.’

UNDAF M&E Database

To facilitate the monitoring processes described above, the UNDAF M&E database will be developed and maintained throughout the UNDAF cycle. It will capture all Outcome and output indicators included in the UNDAF. It will also include relevant elements of the national development framework (e.g., Sixth Five-Year Development Plan and the Country Investment Plan). The UNDAF M&E database will also house other essential statistics that will provide the development context. In this way, the database will help in situation and performance monitoring as well as contextual analysis of achieving the UNDAF targets. Given that the UNDAF’s core strategy is geographical targeting, DevInfo will be used to bring together all the information tailored to the UNDAF Outcomes, outputs, and focus areas and databases that will support monitoring of the UNDAF. Management and updating of the databases to be included in DevInfo for UNDAF monitoring will be done by a database coordinator under the oversight of the RCO. The DevInfo database coordinator will work in close collaboration and coordination with the M&E Group. M&E Group members will contribute to designing the database. Administrator access to the database will be open to Agencies contributing to the UNDAF so that some adaptations can be made by Agencies to suit their own monitoring and reporting needs. Viewing access to the Bangladesh UNDAF DevInfo will be open, to ensure transparency of information. The UNDAF DevInfo database will be managed separately from the national BDInfo hosted in the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; however, the necessary linkage will be established for development effectiveness.

X. Commitments of the Government

The focus of both the UNDAF and the UNDAF Action Plan is the achievement of national development priorities. The leadership of the Government of Bangladesh is paramount in this regard. While this section gives an overview of the Government of Bangladesh’s commitments with regard to the UNDAF, further legal details specific to individual Agencies are available in Annex A.

In addition to existing under the aegis of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, the UNDAF is being implemented in the broader context of the Joint Cooperation Strategy, initiated in 2008

to make aid in Bangladesh more effective by creating common platforms for national and sector dialogues and a national-owned change process for improving delivery of aid. In turn, this is expected to reduce project fragmentation and high transaction costs for all partners, while improving national capacities through improved human resource management.

Further, the UNDAF is being implemented within established Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs), which represent an integrated international development model that brings together Government, donors and other stakeholders within any sector and scales up development cooperation by shifting such traditional donor-led, project-dominated cooperation mechanisms toward formulation and implementation of genuine national strategies under the leadership of the Government itself. Intended to make sectoral development financing more predictable and flexible, a SWA is characterized by a set of operating principles where the development partners join efforts in terms of resource flow, technical assistance, results management, capacity building, application and strengthening of national systems, aid harmonization and alignment, mutual accountability, and effective donor coordination mechanisms. In Bangladesh, SWAs have long been in place in the health, nutrition and population sector and the education sector; both are supported by the UN System.

With regard to the UNDAF itself, a representative of the Ministry of Finance forms part of the UNDAF Steering Committee established to guide alignment of UNDAF initiatives with Government priorities. The Government commits to organize and participate in periodic programme reviews and planning meetings related to national priorities that the UN System Agencies are supporting. Where appropriate, the Government will facilitate the participation of Government/development partner coordination mechanisms, sector/Ministry coordination mechanisms, donors, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, and other development partners in these reviews and planning meetings.

The Government will support joint coordination structures relevant to this UNDAF Action Plan, including partnership fora and UNDAF Pillar Working Groups. It commits to support and lead the Government/UN joint governance structures, including but not limited to Steering Committees for joint programmes. Likewise, the Government commits to support or establish national/sub-national coordination structures, including through specific line Ministries, as appropriate.

The Government will budget for and make monetary or in-kind contributions to the UNDAF Outcomes as necessary for the programmes, except as provided by the UN System, multilateral or bilateral agencies, or NGOs. In-kind contributions may include counterpart Government staff, office space, infrastructure, vehicles and equipment required for execution of revised UNDAF key activities. Some of these contributions may remain to be budgeted/approved. In addition, the Government shall also consider direct in-cash contribution to UN-funded projects as a financing partner like other multilateral/bilateral development partners, similar to most countries where the UN operates. This would enhance national ownership and help to demonstrate the Government's long-term commitment to development objectives. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the UN System, as stated in International Civil Service Commission circulars.

The Government will support the UN System Agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF Action Plan and will cooperate with the UN System Agencies, including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN System

Agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN System Agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from the private sector, both internationally and in Bangladesh; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Bangladesh to support this programme which will be tax-exempt for the donor to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

As per the provision of basic agreements between the Government and UN System Agencies, the Government will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by UN System Agencies. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment or services furnished by UN System Agencies under this UNDAF Action Plan. UN System Agencies shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) with respect to local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of UN-assisted programmes.

Commitments on Cash Transfers

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UN Organizations will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designed official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the AWP only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular, ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN Organization] quarterly after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN System Agency financial and other related rules and System Agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular, ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN Organization] quarterly after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN Organization] will provide the UN System Agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN System Agencies, together with relevant documentation
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UN System Agency. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the [UN Organization] that provided cash so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN System Agency]
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN System Agencies, on a quarterly basis or as locally agreed

Simplification of Government of Bangladesh Project Approval Process

The UN System and the Government will work together to simplify and strengthen the project approval process in order to programme the present Action Plan to a Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TPP) under the broad UNDAF. This is in pursuance of earlier commitments from the Government for simplification of the project approval process to make project governance frameworks and procedures more flexible, streamlined and results-oriented.⁷ It also reflects the set of recommendations put forward to the Government by the UN System in Bangladesh vis-à-vis the present lengthy process.⁸ The Programme will follow the Management and Accountability mechanism elaborated in Section VI above.

The respective Government Implementation Partners shall then detail the design of specific interventions and agree with the respective UN Agency to conclude the programme approval process.

This streamlining should occur through, for example, (a) substantive changes in framework design (e.g., having multiple modules and allowing the Implementing Partner to start a project once it mobilizes enough resources to implement at least one module); (b) significant increases in Ministry approval limits; (c) shortening of consultation processes into one consultation instead of the current three, and allowing civil society representatives and project beneficiaries to participate; and (d) developing procedures for Government to directly contribute to UN-funded projects as a financing partner, as with other multilateral/bilateral development partners. Such participation also would enhance national ownership and help to demonstrate the Government's long-term commitment to development objectives.

⁷ Preliminary discussions with the Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, have yielded positive indications and a willingness on the part of the Government to move forward toward a project approval simplification process. This simplification will greatly enhance the UN System's UNDAF programming interventions and impact by streamlining and standardizing the project approval process.

⁸ The present process to define a project and prepare a project document (Technical Assistance Project Proposal/Development Project Proposal, or TPP/DPP) is elaborate and time consuming. Most proposals are screened three times – at agency/department, Ministry and Planning Commission levels – but generally involving many of the same officials. On average, four to six months is required for project approval; similarly, the project revision process needs multiple screening and can take an equally lengthy period of time. Rigid design requirements also require projects to precisely define all aspects in advance and mobilize all resources before the project is initiated, which is incompatible with the gradually evolving nature of most projects.

XI. Other Provisions

This UNDAF Action Plan supersedes any previously signed Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and any other operational documents that are specifically superseded.⁹

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Section IV above. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947 to the UN System Agencies' property, funds and assets and to their officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to the UN System Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the UN System Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the UN System Agencies and the Government.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims that may be brought by third parties against any of the UN System Agencies and their officials, advisors and agents. None of the UN System Agencies, nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf, will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by the Government and a particular UN System Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of the UN System Agency or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the UN System Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the UN System Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

The UNDAF Action Plan may be modified by mutual consent, in writing, and may be extended or terminated under certain conditions. In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in objectives or a need to extend the duration and scope of the planned programme components, the Government will make a formal request to the UN System Agencies through the Representatives of each of the UN System Agencies and an appropriate amendment to this UNDAF Action Plan will be negotiated.

⁹ Project documents of Specialized and Non-Resident Agencies/UN Organizations will not, in general, be superseded by this UNDAF Action Plan.

In the event of a failure by one party to fulfill any of its obligations under this UNDAF Action Plan:

- (a) Where the defaulting party is one of the UN System Agencies, the Government may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UNDAF Action Plan vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
- (b) Where the defaulting party is the Government, the UN System Agency as to which the Government has defaulted, either alone or together with all other UN System Agencies, may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UNDAF Action Plan by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.

Any dispute between the Government and a UN System Agency shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of that Organization's basic agreement with the Government, as referred to in Part IV of this UNDAF Action Plan. Any dispute among the UN System Agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the UN System Agencies through approaches identified in the UNDG-endorsed dispute resolution mechanism.

This UNDAF Action Plan will come into force upon signature by the Government and the UN System Agencies.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the above signed, being duly authorized, have signed this UNDAF Action Plan on this day **12 January, 2012** in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

XII. UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrix

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 1.1 Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner Lead : UNDP	UNDP	BEC Parliament CSO PMO MOPA LGD	\$108 M	\$16M	\$33.6M	\$58.4	A) Public trust in the credibility of elections ¹⁰ (Baseline 2008: 80%; Target 2014: above 80%) B) Civil Service Act Enactment and revised rules approved (Baseline 2011: no legal frames target 2014 Law passed) C) % of women in civil service in senior management positions (Joint/Secretary and above) (Baseline 2010: 8%; Target 2016: 20%)	Collection of data from: A) Public confidence survey on election (Media & UNDP 2014) B) Government gazette (UNDP 2012, 2014, 2016) C) Ministry of Public Admin' Statistics (MOPA & UNDP	Annual outcome and output progress meeting of Pillar One (UN agencies and implementing partners with UNDAF M&E subgroup) Annual UNDAF Action Plan Review, linked with the review of the national 6 th 5 th year plan.
	UNCDF	LGD	\$24.36M	\$2.5M	\$11.86M	\$10M			
	UNESCO	Mol, Journalism Institutions, Civil Society, Media, Community, NGOs	\$0.25M	\$0.09M		\$0.16M			
	UNFPA	Parliament. BBS, Planning Commission, MoHA, MoWCA	\$5.3M	\$5.3M					
	UNHCR	MFDM NGOs	\$2.5M	\$2.5M					
	UNICEF	LGD, Mo CHT, MOI	\$26.0M	\$20.5M		\$5.5M			

¹⁰ National: Election Working Group; International: European Union Observer Group

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		CSOs Media Mo Planning Cabinet Division CSO						annually)	
	IOM	MOHA Judicial Academy Training Institute (JATI)						Mid-term and final outcome evaluation (2014 and 2016)	
	ILO	Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Peoples	\$1M		\$0.3M	\$0.7M			
	UN Women	Parliament MoWCA MoLJPA CSOs	\$2.4M	\$1.2M		\$1.2M			
Output 1.1.1 The Election Commission has increased capacity to conduct credible elections Lead : UNDP	UNDP	BEC	\$28M	\$2M	\$12M	\$14M	No. of citizens registered at server stations (Baseline 2010: 4.7M; Target 2016: 14.7M)	A) UN annual project report (UNDP annually)	LCG Governance Task Force Team (TFT) on Political governance meeting (annually, LCG)

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								Parliamentary Election evaluation in 2014	Election Programme Midterm review in 2013
Output 1.1.2 The Bangladesh Parliament has improved capacity to exercise oversight and representation functions Lead : UNDP	UNDP	Parliament	\$9.7M	\$3M	\$3.3M	\$3.4M	Standing Committees rules of procedure revised to facilitate the oversight and public engagement responsibilities (Baseline 2010: no; Target 2012: yes)	Annual analysis of Parliament Rules of Procedure (UNDP, annual)	Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1 Bi-annual Meeting of Parliamentary Caucus Group on Children's Right
	UNFPA	Parliament	\$1M	\$1M					
	UN Women	Parliament,	\$0.2 M			\$0.2M			
	ILO	Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Peoples	\$1M		\$0.3M	\$0.7M			
	UNICEF	Parliament	\$1M	\$1M					
Output 1.1.3 Civil society and media are better able to promote participation of people in democratic processes and public dialogues	UNDP	CSO Media UNDP	\$6M	\$1M		\$5M	No. of articles and news stories in the media covering targeted issues (Baseline 2009 : 3% of media report on issues on children welfare. Target 2016 : 6% of media	Compilation of statistics on the number of articles and news stories (UN RCO, UNESCO)	UN Communication working group meeting (bi-annually) Annual meeting with Media & CSOs
	UNICEF	MOI CSOs Media	\$2.5M	\$2.0 M		\$0.5M			
	UNESCO	MOI Media NGOs,	\$0.25M	\$0.09M		\$0.16M			

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Lead : UNDP		Local Govts Community, Journalism Institutions and Associations, Media, Civil Society CBOs					report covers issues on children	annually)	
	UN WOMEN	LGRD	\$0.2 M	\$0.2M				Annual media survey on reporting on children's issues (UNICEF, annually)	
Output 1.1.4 The civil service has greater institutional capacity and better business processes Lead : UNDP	UNDP	MOPA	\$7M	\$3M		\$4M	No. of ministries (including related field offices) responsible for basic service delivery with performance indicators and a monitoring system (Baseline 2010: 0; Target 2016: 5)	Compilation of statistics from Ministry of Public Administration (MOPA & UNDP annually)	Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1
Output 1.1.5 Selected local government	UNDP	LGD UNDP	\$32.3M	\$4M	\$18.3M	\$10M	No. of Unions and Upazillas (sub-districts) in selected	Union/Upazilacoordination	Annual Output Progress Review
	UNCDF	LGD	\$24.36	\$2.5M	\$11.86M	\$10M			

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
mechanisms ¹¹ have improved capacity to deliver public services Lead : UNDP	UNICEF	LGD, Mo CHT, Mo Planning Cabinet Division CSO	\$22.5M	\$17.5M		\$5.0M	areas that have functional coordination forums, addressing communities' demands for quality services and promoting dialogue between service providers and community members (UNDP, UNCDF & UNICEF)	committee (e.g. UFHPC) meeting reports (LGD quarterly)	Meeting Pillar 1 Local governance progress review meeting annual (UNICEF, UNDP, ERD & LGRD)
	UNHCR	MFDM NGOs	\$2.5M	\$2.5M				List of endorsed micro plans of CCMC in annual programme progress report of DGHS/DGFP or programme reports (UNICEF)	
	UNFPA	Planning commission, BBS Universities Research institutions	\$4.3M	\$4.3M					
	UN WOMEN	LGRD Parliament MOEF PRIP Trust	\$2.0M	\$1.0M		\$1.0M			
Output 1.1.6 Authorities from the government and private sector make better use of technology to benefit under-served communities	UNDP	PMO	\$25M	\$3M		\$22M	No. of citizens with access to government e-solution services (Baseline 2010: 0.5M; Target 2016: 20M)	Prime Minister's Office annual report on Digital Bangladesh (PMO,	Annual output progress meeting of Pillar One (UN agencies and implementing partners with M&E subgroup

¹¹Union Parishad, UpazillaParishad and Hill District Councils

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Lead : UNDP								annually)	
OUTCOME 1.2 Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups Lead : UNDP	UNDP	MoLJPA Supreme Court BD Police NHRC LGD MOHA	\$50 M	\$9M	\$19M	\$22M	A) % of citizens who are satisfied with law and order service providers (Baseline 2009: 45%; Target: 2016: 55%)	Collection of data from: A) Policing Baseline Survey (BD Police and UNDP 2014 & 2016)	Annual outcome/output progress meeting of Pillar One (UN agencies and implementing partners with UNDAF M&E subgroup)
	UNFPA	MOHA	Reflected under pillar 7				B) No. of recommendations made by 2008 Universal Periodic Review implemented (Baseline 2010: 0; Target 2016: 15)	B) BRAC Institute of Governance Studies State of Governance (BRAC & UNDP annually)	Midterm and final outcome review by the LCG Governance WG (2014 and 2016)
	UNAIDS	NASP NHRC PLHIV Network; Sex Workers Network; STI/AIDS Network; NGOs; SHGs	\$0.15M	\$0.125	\$0.025		C) No. of case backlog reduced (Baseline 2010: 1.6 M; Target 2016: below 1M)	C) Justice sector statistics via integrated database of MOL and SC	Annual UNDAF Action Plan Review, linked with the review of the national 6 th 5 th year plan.
	UNHCR	MFD NHRC NGOs	\$6M	\$6M					
	IOM	Judicial Academy Training Institute (JATI)	\$0.25M	\$0.05M		\$0.2M			

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	ILO	NHRC	\$0.5M		\$0.2M	\$0.3M		(UNDP annually)	
	UNICEF	MoLJPA MoWomen and children affairs MOHA Mo SA LGD CSO	\$0.25M (+funder Pillar 3 output 3.2.2 \$1.7M)	\$0.05M (+funded under pillar 3 output 3.2.2. \$1.7 M)		\$0.2M		Midterm outcome evaluation in 2014	
								Final outcome review in 2016	
	UN WOMEN		\$0.25M			\$0.25M			
Output 1.2.1 Members of key justice sector institutions have increased capacity for sectoral planning, coordination and legal aid	UNDP	UNDP TBC	\$11M	\$3M	\$5M	\$3M	A) Coordination body for the National Strategy for the Justice Sector established (Baseline 2010: no; Target 2016: yes) B) % of utilization of legal aid budget per year (Baseline 2010: 25%; Target 2016: 50%)	Sectoral Reform Coordination Body meeting minutes (UNDP bi-annually) Justice sector support facility programe evaluation in 2015	Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 1.2.2 The rural poor and refugees benefit from strengthened local justice Mechanisms Lead : UNDP	UNDP	LGD	\$15 M	\$2M	\$4M	\$9M	A) No. of village courts providing justice (Baseline 2010: 224 village courts; Target 2016: 500)	Annual Report on Village Courts (LGRD annually)	Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1
	UNHCR	MFDM NGOs	\$1M	\$1M			B) % of cases resolved by refugees to camp management committee (Baseline 2009:64%; Target: 2016: 75%)	Project evaluation in 2013 (LGRD & EU)	

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 1.2.3 Authorities from key law enforcement agencies ¹² are more service oriented and more sensitive to gender and human rights, and equity issues Lead : UNDP	UNDP	BD Police MOHA	\$18 M	\$3M	\$7M	\$8M	A) No. of female victims of crime supported with improved victim support services (Baseline 2009: 500; Target 2016: 7,000) B) No of law enforcement officials trained on human trafficking (Baseline March 2011 – 440; Target 2016: 1000)	Compilation of statistics from: A) Victim Support Centre records (BD Police annually) B) Special Branch Training academy records and Police Training records. PRP Project Mid-term review in 2012 (UNDP, BD Police) PRP Project	Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1 Violence against women monitoring cell annual meeting
	IOM	MOHA	\$0.25M	\$ 0.05M		\$0.2M			
	UNICEF	BD Police MOHA Prison Border Guard	\$0.25M	\$0.05M		\$0.2M			
	UNHCR	MFDM NHRC NGOs	\$2M	\$2M					
	UNFPA	MOHA	Reflected under pillar 7						

¹² including Bangladesh Police, Border Guards, Ansar, Village Police, immigration and prison officials

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								final evaluation in 2014(UNDP, BD Police)	
Output 1.2.4 Members of key oversight institutions ¹³ and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity to better promote equity and protect human rights Lead : UNDP	UNDP	NHRC	\$6M	\$1M	\$3M	\$2M	No. of human rights investigations referred to government agencies from the National Human Rights Commission that were resolved (Baseline 2010: 70; Target 2016: 4000)	NHRC Annual Reports	UPR progress review in 2012 (NHRC & MOFA) Annual Output Progress Meeting
	UNAIDS	NASP; NHRC; PLHIV Network; Sex Workers Network; STI/AIDS Network; NGOs; SHGs	\$0.15M	\$0.125M	\$0.025M			UPR progress report (MOFA & NHRC,2012)	
	UNHCR	MFDM NHRC NGOs	\$1M	\$1M				Project midterm review in 2012 & Final evaluation in 2014 (UNDP &NHRC)	
	ILO	National Human Rights Commission	\$0.5M		\$0.2M	\$0.3M			
	UN Women	MoWCA MoLJPA CSOs (CIC,	\$.25 M			\$.25 M			

¹³ National Human Rights Commission, Right to Information Commission, Child Ombudsman/Commissioner

UNDAF Pillar One: Democratic Governance and Human Rights									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		Steps, BRAC)							
Output 1.2.5 Children who come into contact with the law as victims, witnesses and offenders benefit from improved justice and security systems that serve to end impunity for crimes against children Lead : UNICEF	UNICEF	MoLJPA M of WCA MOHA MoSW LGD CSO	Funded under pillar 3 output 3.2.2 (\$ 1.7M)	Funded under pillar 3 Output 3.2.2. (\$1.7M)			A) % of perpetrators of crimes against children sentenced by courts of law (2011: Baseline - Database "Victim" to be developed by IOM and Police HQ) B) Three child-friendly children acts in the country drafted ¹⁴ (Baseline 2010: no; Target 2015: yes)	DB "Victim" (to be developed by 2011 by Police and IOM) Annual Report of the Juvenile Justice Indicator Measurement (UNICEF)	National Task force team on Juvenile justice meetings (Annually, Cabinet Division &Unicef) Annual Output Progress Review Meeting Pillar 1
	UNHCR	MFDM NHRC NGOs	\$2M	\$2M					

¹⁴ a) Children Act 2010 drafted, b) Draft Vagrancy Act kept children out of its purview, c) Children policy 2010 drafted

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Outcome 2.1: Economic Growth is achieved in an inclusive manner, extending opportunities to the rural & urban poor & protecting the vulnerable from shocks Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoLGRD&C, PKSF, MoP, MoF, MoCHTA, UPs, UPZs, UNDP	145.0 M	10.0 M	25.0 M	110.0 M	(a) Per Capita GDP growth at constant prices (Baseline 2008/09: 4.55%; Target 2016: 6%)	Annual review by Pillar Lead of national statistics: (a) BBS SNA; (b) BBS Labour Force Survey; (c) HIES (d) Budget outturn data. Mid-term outcome evaluation in 2014 & final outcome evaluation in 2016.	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup LCG Poverty Working Group allied to the DRF of the Sixth Five Year Plan (2014, 2016)
	UNFPA	MoP	4.0 M		4.0 M		(b) Labour force participation rate, disaggregated by gender (Baseline: 2005/06 for men 86.8%, for women 29.2%, overall 58.5%; Target 2016: for men 87%, for women 43%, overall 65%)		
	UNICEF	MoPME, MoSW, MoWCA	N/A ¹⁵				(c) % of poorest quintile in national consumption (Baseline 2005: 5.3%; Target 2016: 6.4 %)		
	WFP	MoFDM, MoSW, MoWCA	10.0 M		2.2 M	7.8 M			
	FAO	MoA, MoFL, MoEF	7.7 M		1.1 M	6.6 M			
	ILO	MoE, MoLE, MOEW&OE, ILO	15.0 M		5.0 M	10.0 M			
	UNESCO	MoCA, MoE, MoA, MoP&ME,	0.5 M	0.1 M		0.4 M			
	UNIDO	MoI, MoT&J, MoFL	5.0 M	0.6M	4.4 M		(d) % of GDP accounted for by		

¹⁵ UNICEF's resources are consolidated within Pillar 3 & to avoid double counting are not shown within this Pillar.

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	IOM	MoEW&OE	5.2 M		1.0 M	4.2 M	public educational & health spending (Baseline 2007: 4.7%; Target 2016: to outperform South Asian regional value).		
	UNWOMEN	MoEW&OE, MoSW, MoWCA	1.0M	0.2M	0.4M	0.4M			
Output 2.1.1: The vulnerable & poor are provided with decent & productive employment opportunities in domestic & overseas markets Lead: ILO	ILO	MoE, MoLE, MoEW&OE, ILO	15.0 M		5.0 M	10 M	(a) The National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF) is formally approved by Government.	(a) Evidenced by publication in the official Government Gazette the ;	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	UNDP	MoCHTA, MoLGRD&C	5.0 M	3.0 M		2.0 M			
	UNESCO	MoCA, MoLE, MoA, MoP&ME	0.5 M	0.1 M		0.4 M	(b) Number of workers going overseas via official channels (Baseline 2010: 328,000 Estimate, Target 2016: 393,600 – i.e. base +20%)	(b) Annual Review by ILO of BBS Overseas Migration Survey	
	IOM	MoEW&OE	5.2 M		1.0 M	4.2 M			
	UNWOMEN	MoEW&OE, MoLE	0.8M	0.2M	0.4M	0.2M			
Output 2.1.2: Poor families are less vulnerable to external shocks through greater access	UNDP	MoLGRD&C, MoP, UNDP	31.0 M	5.0 M		26.0 M	(a) National strategy for social safety nets prepared (baseline 2010: No, Target 2013: Yes)	(a) UNDP to report in 2012 supported by documentary evidence	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	WFP	MoFDM, MoSW, MoWCA	10.0 M		2.2 M	7.8 M	(b) No. of		

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
to financial & insurance services, social safety nets with clear graduation strategies Leads: UNDP & WFP	UNICEF	MoPME, MoSW, MoWCA	N/A ²²				households benefitting from Social Safety Nets (Baseline 2010: 24.6%; target 2015: Equivalent to the Poverty Headcount ratio plus 5%)	(b) Pillar lead to compile HIES 2010 & 2015; Interim survey 2013 from GED	
	FAO	MoA, MoFL, MoEF	0.2 M		0.1 M	0.1 M			
Output 2.1.3: Vulnerable & disadvantaged populations gain better access to productive resources Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoCHTA, UPs, UZPs	10.0 M			10.0 M	National policy drafted that promotes community based management of productive common pool resources (Baseline 2010: No, Target 2015: Yes)	Project reports, with documentary evidence. To include annual progress reports.	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	FAO	MoA, MoFL	3.0 M			3.0 M			
Output 2.1.4: Government & non-government stakeholders have the capacity to improve aid effectiveness	UNDP	MoF, MoP, UNDP	6.5 M	0.5 M		6.0 M	GoB Joint Cooperation Strategy fully implemented (Baseline 2010: 5 milestones of 22 met ; Target 2013: 22 of 22 met)	Aid Effectiveness project report 2013 at year end, with documentary evidence. Prior annual	Annual Review at the LCG Plenary
	UNFPA	MoP	4.0 M		4.0 M				
	UNICEF	MoSW, MoWCA	N/A ¹⁵						

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
with a special focus on achieving the MDGs with equity, & pro-poor growth Lead: UNDP	UNWOMEN	MoF	0.2M			0.2M		progress reports in 2011 & 2012. MDG Progress Report	
Output 2.1.5: Government, civil society & the private sector are better able to plan for & augment geographically & sectorally balanced Foreign Direct investment & trade Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoP, Mol, MoC	7.5 M	1.5 M		6.0 M	Aid for Trade initiatives directly facilitated by the project in targeted districts or pro-poor sectors (Baseline 2010: 0; Target 2016: 3 additional schemes per year from 2012 – i.e. 15 by 2016)	UNDP/ UNIDO project reports & annual review by UNDP of OECD Aid For Trade (AFT) Database	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	UNIDO	Mol, MoT&J, MoFL	5.0 M	0.6 M	4.4 M				

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 2.1.6: Vulnerable groups engaged in farming, especially small producers in targeted Upazilas benefit from innovative services & community training to increase agricultural incomes & food security Lead:FAO	FAO	MoA, MoFL	4.5 M		1.0 M	3.5 M	Increase in the annual incomes of participating households (Baseline 2012: To be based on initial project survey ; Target 2016: 20% real terms increase on baseline)	FAO baseline & post project surveys. Annual progress reports to be provided based on FAO project assessments.	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
Output 2.1.7: Vulnerable groups benefit from area-based interventions that support local economic	UNDP	MoP, MoCHTA, MoC, Mol, UPs, UPZs, UNDP	85.0 M		25.0 M	60.0 M	(a) Change in poverty headcounts rates in the targeted areas at district level (Baseline 2010: To be identified using HIES data & 2011 poverty maps during 2012, Target 2015: a	(a) Poverty maps at district level produced by VAM unit for the respective districts in 2011 & 2016	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup

UNDAF Pillar Two: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources (in USD)				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
development & improve livelihoods Lead: UNDP							reduction greater than the average national rate) (b) No. of MSMEs in targeted lagging regions assisted to access markets, & financial & technological services (Baseline 2010: 0; Target 2015: >1,000 MSMEs assisted)	(Five yearly data, annual projections to be provided); (b) Annual project reports with documentary evidence. Baseline premised on no pre-project activity.	

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 3.1 Deprived populations in selected areas, particularly women, children and youth benefit from increased and more equitable utilization of quality health and population, education, water, sanitation and HIV services. Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoH&FW MoPMEMoCH TA MoWCAMoLG RD&CMoMPE MoE MoFDM NGOs	\$267.5 (including \$11.0M for M&E for P3, and other Pillars)	\$39.0M (including \$8.5M for M&E for P3 and other pillars)	\$28.8M	\$199.7M (including \$2.5M for M&E P3 and other Pillars)	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health providers disaggregated by wealth quintiles and residence (Baseline: 24%, Target: 50%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: national BMMS 2010; DHS 2011; <u>Monitoring/</u> Endline: SVRS 2012-2016; MICS 2012; CRM 2012, CRM 2013; CRM 2014; MICS 2014; CRM 2015, 	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup Midterm and Final Outcome Review by relevant LCG Working Groups; DRF of the Sixth Five Year Plan (2014, 2016)
	ILO	MoE MoLE NGOs DCC	\$1M	0	\$1M	0			
	UNAIDS	MoH&FW CSOs NGO	\$3.97M	\$0.37M	\$0.2M	\$0.4M	Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern method) disaggregated by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline : BDHS 2007; 	GOB-DP Annual Programme Review (APR) and Mid Term

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	UNDP	UNDP HDCs MoCHTA	\$3M	0	\$3M	0	wealth quintiles and residence (Baseline: 47.5%, BDHS 2007 Target: 63%)	BDHS 2012 ; ▪ Monitoring/Endline : SVRS 2013-2016 ;	Review (MTR) of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011-16.
	UNODC	MoHA	\$4.5M	\$4.5M	0	0			
	UNESCO	MoE MoPMEMoCHTA NGOs Research Institute	\$ 4M	\$1.9M	0	\$2.1M	% of boys and girls who enrolled in grade 1 reaching the last grade of primary education with reduced disparity between the high and low performing upazilas by 2015	▪ Baseline: EMIS ▪ Monitoring/Endline : EMIS, Annual School Progress report, MICS 2012, MICS 2014	PEDP3 Joint review meeting (twice yearly);
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$33.8M	\$20.8M	\$11M	\$2M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$5.5M	\$5.5M	0	0			
	WFP	MoPME CSOs NGOs	\$107.5 M	\$0M	\$29.5M	\$78M	% of population using an improved and safe water source and improved sanitation facility (Water: Baseline 2009:	▪ Baseline: MICS 2009 for W&S ▪ Monitorin	Annual Reviews by LCG Working Group allied to the DRF of the Sixth Five Year Plan (2014,

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$58.75 M	\$45.8M	\$2M	\$10.95	86; Target 2015: 100; Sanitation: Baseline 2010: 53, Target 2015: 59)	g/Endline : External monitoring Selected Districts; MICS09; External Monitoring; 2012 MICS; 2013 CRM; 2014 MICS;	2016)
	IOM	MoEWOE MoH&FW BMET	\$0.225 M	0	\$0.225M	0	1. % of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey receiving post natal care within 2 days of delivery. Baseline: 21% , CRM 2010; Target: 27%		GOB-DP Annual Programme Review (APR) and Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011-16.
	IAEA		\$1.9M	0	\$1.6M	\$0.3M			
Output 3.1.1 Communities, including the most	UNICEF	MoH&FW NGOs CSOs	\$46.5M	\$2.5M (20 Districts)	\$19.0M (20 Districts)	\$25M (Urban \$5M)	.		

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
vulnerable groups, benefit from increased availability and accessibility of quality Health MDG- related services in selected areas. Lead: UNFPA	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$44.5M	\$40.5M	0	\$4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of certified SDPs providing 24/7 midwifery services by certified professionals, EMONC services, IMCI, and at least three modern planning methods at any given time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: Facility survey 2012 ; HMIS Progress monitoring/ Endline: GOB HMIS, BDHS 2015, Facility Survey 	GOB-DP Annual Programme Review (APR) and Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011-16.
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$24.3M	\$16.3M	\$6M	\$2M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$2M	\$2M	0	0			
	IAEA		\$1.9M	0	\$1.6 M	\$0.3M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beds in radiotherapy centres increased to strengthen capacity of radiotherapy and nuclear medicine services by clinical oncology departments. (Baseline 2010: 500, Target 2015: 650) 	IAEA and Ministry of Health Reports	GOB-DP Annual Programme Review (APR) and Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011-16.

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 3.1.2 District and Sub-district authorities have capacity to plan, allocate and utilize resources for MDGs related health services delivery, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable. Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$16.5M	\$2.5M (20 Districts)	\$2.0M (20 Districts)	\$12M (20 Districts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of districts and upazilas that have utilized 75% of the funds allocated as per the MNCH, AH-FP plans developed according to the local level planning (LLP) guidelines (Baseline:<5%, Target: 50%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of endorsed district and upazila plans mentioned in annual programme progress report (APPR) Annual financial performance reports (DGHS and DGFP) Supervisory reports 	Annual Reviews of the National Steering Committee under Local Government Division (LGD) of MoLGRD&C for UNICEF WASH programme
	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$8M	\$3M	\$2M	\$3M			
	UNDP	UNDP HDCs MoCHTA	\$1.5M	0	\$1.5M	0			
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$4.5M	\$2M	\$2.5M	0			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$0.5M	\$0.5M					

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 3.1.3 Health authorities have updated, developed and approved equity-focused policies, strategies and guidelines using evidence and/or best practices. Lead: WHO	UNICEF	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$17M	\$3.0M (National)	0	\$14M (20 Districts)	No. of evidence-based strategies and guidelines developed and approved (Baseline: n/a, Target:5)	Annual Programme Review Report of MoHFW; Annual Programme Review Reports of DGHS and DGPP (WHO to indicate timeline for policies)	Annual Reviews in food , health, agriculture policy working group (IPHN/DGHS, DGFP, FPWG) GOB-DP Annual Programme Review (APR) and Mid Term Review (MTR) of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011-16.
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$4M	\$2M	\$2M	0			
	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$3.5M	\$2M	0	\$1.5M			
Output 3.1.4 Boys and girls, especially from marginalized and vulnerable communities and areas are enrolled in Pre-primary,	UNICEF	MoPMEMoCH TAMoCWA NGOs	\$80M	\$8.0M (Districts)	\$7.0M	\$ 65M (Urban:\$30 M; Districts:\$35 M)	% of girls and boys aged 5-14 from selected marginalized and vulnerable communities who are enrolled in formal or informal education	EMIS yearly; MICS 2012, CRM 2013, MICS	Annual PEDP3 review and Annual UNDAF review. ILO Project Advisory Committee
	UNESCO	MoE MoCWA NGOs CBOs	\$2.5M	\$1.5M	0	\$1M			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Primary schools or equivalent life skills based basic education programmes. Lead: UNICEF		Research Institutes Academia					(disaggregated by age group). (Baseline: TBD; Target: at par with national averages)	2014, CRM 2015, CRM 2016. ■ BANBEIS Annual Post-Primary Education Institution Survey (2012-2016) ■	
	ILO	MoE MoLE NGOs DCC	\$1M	0	\$1M	0			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$1M	\$1M	0	0			
	UNDP	UNDP HDCs MoCHTA	\$1.5M	0	\$1.5M	0			
	WFP	MoPME CSOs NGOs	\$107.5M	0	\$29.5M	\$78M			
Output 3.1.5 Marginalized children benefit from national education policies and strategies that have been approved and being implemented	UNICEF	MoPME NGOs HDCs	\$7.5M	\$2M National	0	\$5.5M (Districts)	■ % of girls and boys from ethnic minorities receiving formal pre-primary and lower primary education in their mother languages as per national education policy (Baseline: 0;	■ Census: baseline; data from EMIS as proxy for CHT, ■ 2012 MICS, 2013 CRM, 2014 MICS	Annual PEDP3 review and Annual UNDAF review.
	UNESCO	MoE MoPMEMoCH TAMoWCA NGOs Research Institute	\$1M	\$0.25M	0	\$0.75M			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
by government. Lead: UNESCO							Target: 50%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMIS data; Special survey in 2016. A special survey covering ethnic minorities in CHT as well as in the plain lands will be conducted in 2016 to determine the exact result. 	
Output 3.1.6 Deprived population in communities, schools and health facilities in hard-to-reach areas	UNICEF	MoLGRD&C MoPME MoEMoH&FW HDCs NGOs	\$56.0M	\$6.0M (Rural: \$3M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$2M for 21 City Corporation	\$0.8M (Urban: \$0.8M for Dhaka City and Bhaluka,	\$49.2 M (Rural: \$30M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$19.2M for 21 City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of hard-to-reach population, schools and health facilities in programme areas with access to integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: WinS Assessment 2011; Progress monitoring / end 	GOB HMIS, assessments and reports Annual Reviews of the National Steering Committee

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
(haor, char, flood, cyclone, and drought prone areas, arsenic and salinity affected areas, CHT) have increased availability of community-based integrated WASH package. Lead: UNICEF				s/ Pourashavas)		Corporations/ Pourashavas)	package of WASH interventions (Water: Baseline hard-to-reach population: 78% (MICS 2009); Target 2016: 90%. Sanitation: Baseline hard-to-reach population: 51% (MICS 2009); Target 2016: 70%).	line. Third party monitoring; Endline survey in selected districts MICS, 2012, 2015, DHS, DGHS Reports; DPE/DSHE Reports; EMIS yearly; Policy Support Unit (PSU) for WASH sector Information Management System, DPHE, Hardware and Water Quality	under Local Government Division (LGD) of MoLGRD&C for UNICEF WASH programme Annual Reviews by LCG thematic group on disaster (DER), environment and climate change
	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$1.3M	\$0.3M	0	\$1M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$1.5M	\$1.5M	0	0			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								(HAWQ) Information Management System	
Output 3.1.7 Authorities in LGIs have the technical and managerial capacity to implement WASH package to ensure safety and sustainability of drinking water, especially for the poor Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoLGRD&C CSOs NGOs	\$14M	\$2M (Rural: \$1M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$1M for 21 City Corporations/ Pourashavas)	0	\$12M (Rural: \$7M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$5M for 21 City Corporations/Pourashavas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of LGIs in project areas taking measures to ensure safety and sustainability of drinking water supply (Baseline 2011: to be established in 2011; Target 2015: 20% from baseline) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey to be conducted in 2012; 2014 Review/ institutional assessment 	Annual Reviews by National Steering Committee under Local Government Division (LGD) of MoLGRD&C for UNICEF WASH programme Midterm and Final Review by LCG Working Group
	WHO	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs	\$1.45M	0	0	\$1.45M		Progress monitoring / end line. Third party monitoring; Endline survey in selected districts Policy Support Unit (PSU) for	

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								WASH sector Information Management System.	
<p>Output 3.1.8 Authorities in sector institutions at all levels apply sector policies/guidelines on decentralized planning and financial management, including PME systems, in order to ensure sustainable, efficient and effective WASH service delivery</p> <p>Lead: UNICEF</p>	UNICEF	MoLGRD&CM oPME MoE MoPA NGOs CSOs	\$9M	\$1M (Rural: \$0.6M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$0.4M for 21 City Corporations/ Pourashavas		\$8M (Rural: \$6M for 23 Districts; Urban: \$2M for 21 City Corporations/ Pourashavas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of LGI initiatives complying with guidelines on decentralized management of WASH service delivery, including use of planning, monitoring and evaluation (Baseline: N/A; Target: 80%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey to be conducted in 2012; 2014 Review/ institutional assessment Progress monitoring / end line. Third party monitoring; Endline survey in selected districts Policy Support Unit 	<p>Annual Reviews by National Steering Committee under Local Government Division (LGD) of MoLGRD&C for UNICEF WASH programme</p> <p>Midterm and Final Review by LCG Working Group</p>

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								(PSU) for WASH sector Information Management System. ▪	
Output 3.1.9 Vulnerable people (MARPs, other Vulnerable groups as identified for NSP III and also the PLHIVs) benefit from increased availability of and access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Lead: UNAIDS	UNAIDS	MoH&FW	\$3.97M	\$0.37M	\$0.2M	\$3.4M	▪ % of MARPs, including Most at Risk Adolescents (MARA), young people 15-24, and international migrants, accessing prevention rehabilitation (OST) and harm reduction services. (MARA Baseline to be established by UNICEF supported mapping and size estimation	▪ <u>Baseline</u> : Behavioral survey 2007; 2011: MARA Mapping; ▪ <u>Progress monitoring / End line</u> : Behavior Surveillance Survey 2012,	Annual Reviews by National AIDS/STD Programme); UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS
	UNICEF	MoH&FW CSOs NGOs CBOs	\$10	\$3.5MM	0	\$6.5M			
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$1M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	0			
	IOM	MoEWOE MoH&FW MoEWOE MoHFW BMET	\$0.225M	0	\$0.225M	0			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
							of MARA in 2011. Target: 60%. Record of MARPs interventions/MIS. MARPs Baseline 7.2% (comprehensive prevention service); Target 60% (BSS 2006-7, Record of MARPs intervention, Universal Access and UNGASS Report)	2015; MBSS Universal Access Report 2011, 2013, 2015.	
	UNODC	MoHA	\$4.5M	\$4.5M	0	0			
	UNESCO	MoH&FW Academia NGOs CSOs Research Institute	\$ 0.5M	\$0.15M	0	\$0.35M			
	WFP								
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	0	0			
OUTCOME 3.2 Children, women and youth demand and benefit from effective social protection policies and improved	UNHCR	NHRC MoFDM NGOs	\$2.5M	\$2.5M	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of 6-14 year out of school children who are involved in child labor activities (2009 Baseline 2.3%, Target: 50% reduction of baseline -- however GoB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: MICS 2009 Progress monitoring / endline: MICS 	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup Annual Reviews by Child Protection Committees
	UNICEF	MoWCA MoHA MoSW MoLE MoLJPA MoEWOE	\$59.0M	\$9.5M	\$4.2M	\$45.3M			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
services aimed at eliminating abuse, neglect, exploitation, and trafficking. Lead: UNICEF		CSOs					policy target is 100% eradication by 2015) ▪ % of cases of all forms of trafficking prosecuted (Baseline: 47% - in august 2010, under trial cases 636, under investigation 35, pending 671, Target: 80% of cases prosecuted by 2016) ▪	2012, 2015, Police Monitoring Report	
	ILO	MoEWOEMoLE	\$9.8M	0	\$2.3M	\$7.5M			
	IOM	MoWCA MoHA MoSW MoEWOE	\$2.35M	0	\$1.6M	\$0.75M			
Output 3.2.1 Deprived and vulnerable families have improved access to social protection services to	UNICEF	MoWCA MoSW MoLE MoLJPA NGOs Universities	\$41.5M	\$6M	\$2.9M	\$32.6M (urban: 14 and 20 Districts: \$18.6M)	▪ % of children/adolescents/women who received social services through case management (Baseline: N/A - Mapping exercise to be completed by 2011, Target:	Baseline, Monitoring and End line: Child Protection Case Management Database, 2012-2016 (Annual Report)--	Annual reviews by Child Protection Committees
	IOM	MoWCA MoHA MoSW MoEWOE	\$1M		\$0.5M	\$0.5M			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
reduce their vulnerability to abuse, violence and exploitation especially children, youth and women Lead: UNICEF	ILO	MoLE	\$6M	0	\$1M	\$5M	30% increase)	System being currently developed by Department of social Services with support from UNICEF -- Inter-ministerial Committee for Child Protection Information Management System.	
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs Direct implementation	\$1M	\$1M	0	0			
Output 3.2.2 All social protection policies and legal frameworks harmonized with international	UNICEF	MoHA MoWCA MoEWOE MoSW MoLJPA NGOs	\$3.5M	\$1.5M (National)	\$0.5M	\$1.5M (National)\$	■ No. of key social protection laws and policies and strategies/operational plan ¹⁶ reviewed and harmonized with international standards	■ Draft laws, policies and strategies made available	Tripartite Technical Committee (Ad-hoc meetings, MoL, Employers' Associations) CRC report and
	IOM	MoEWOE MoHAMoWCA	\$0.75M	0	\$0.5M	\$0.25M			

¹⁶ Proxy indicators to indicate implementation of policy and legal framework (Number of children in detention & Children in pre-sentence detention)

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
human rights conventions and protocols Lead: ILO	ILO	MoLE MoSW	\$1M	0	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	(Baseline: 12)		concluding observations monitoring by MoWCA
	UNHCR	NHRC MoFDM NGOs	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	0	0			
Outputs 3.2.3 Communities practice positive social norms favourable to the prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoWCA MoSW MoLE MoLJPA NGOs Universities	\$14M	\$2M	\$0.8M	\$11.2M (Urban: \$4M and 20 district: \$7.2M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of surveillance system for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment (baseline: to be established MICS 2012 and Police Database is in the process of being established) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS 2012 Monitoring : Child Protection Case Management Database, 2012-2016 (Annual Report)-- System being currently developed by Department 	Community Based Child Protection Committee Child protection network upazila / district
	IOM	CSOs	\$0.6M	0	\$0.6M	0			
	ILO	MoLE MoWCA	\$2.8M	0	\$0.8M	\$2M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$1M	\$1M	0	0			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								ent of social Services with support from UNICEF— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Databas e annual Report— (Currently being develop e d with assistanc e from IOM and UNICEF) 	
OUTCOME 3.3 Deprived community members in selected areas practice key life-saving,	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$9.0M	\$2.5M	\$3.0M	\$3.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households with water and soap at specific place for hand washing (Baseline: Will be available from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline 2012 CRM, Progress monitorin g CRM 	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$1M	\$1M	0	0			

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
care and protective behaviours and raise their demand for quality social services Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoI MoH&FW MoWCA MoSW MoPME MoE MoLGRD&C MoRA MoF&LS MoEF MoFDM NGOs CBOs	\$25.8M	\$9.8M	0	\$16M	CRM 2010; Target: 60% increase from baseline) Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women (Baseline: 127, BDHS 2007 Target: 80)	2012, MICS 2012, 2014, CRM 2013, 2015, 2016	Annual Reviews by C4D coordination committees in respective line ministries/departments
Output 3.3.1 Deprived communities in selected areas have increased knowledge on key life-saving, care and protective	UNICEF	MoI MoH&FW MoWCA MoSW MoPME MoE MoLGRD&C	\$25.8M	\$9.8M	0	\$16M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of adolescents who have comprehensive knowledge on marriage and fertility (legal age of marriage, minimum age of first pregnancy, risk of early 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline: DHS 2007 Progress monitoring / end line: CRM 2012, 2013, 	Annual Reviews by C4D coordination committees in respective line ministries/departments

UNDAF Pillar Three: Social Services for Human Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
behaviours. Lead: UNICEF		MoRA MoF&LS MoEF MoFDM NGOs CBOs					pregnancy and knowledge on FP methods to delay pregnancy) (Baseline; will be available from CP baseline data. Target: 80% increase over baseline)	2014, 2015, 2016; BDHS 2012, 2015	
	UNFPA	MoH&FW	\$9.0M	\$2.5M	\$3.0M	\$3.5M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs	\$1M	\$1M	0	0			

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 4.1 The urban and rural poor have adequate food security and nutrition throughout the life cycle Lead: WFP	WFP	MoFDM, MoHFW, MoWCA, MLGRDC, IPHN, NGOs	\$90.5M		\$10.5M	\$80M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population able to meet minimum daily energy requirements of 2122kcal (Baseline: 60%, Target 2016: 73 %) ▪ % of underweight children under five years of age, sex (Baseline: 37.4 %, Target 2016: 33%) ▪ % of populations with poor or borderline diet diversity score by age group, sex of household head and socio-economic status ¹⁷(Baseline: 25%, Target 2016: 20 %) 	i) Desk review of national survey reports (HIES report for 2010/2015, MICS 2012/14, BDHS 2012/16, MN survey 2011, hh FS survey 2012) ii) NFPPOA monitoring report iii) Respective agencies	- Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - Review in food policy working group - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation (LCG sub-group to be involved) by
	FAO	MoFDM, MoA, MoFL	\$102		\$56.6M	\$45.4M			
	UNICEF	MoHFW, MoF, MoFDM, MoWCA, MoInd, MoA, MoFL, MLGRDC, Dhaka City Cooperation BBS	\$47.4M	\$9.4M	\$7M	\$25M			
	WHO	MoHFW	\$5.5M	\$2.2M		\$3.3M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs And direct	\$3.5M	\$3.5M					

¹⁷ By expenditure quintile

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		implementation					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anaemia prevalence of pregnant women¹⁸ (Baseline 46%, Target 2016: 25%) 	will jointly undertake baseline and post-intervention follow up survey iv) Common UN database using DevInfo will include these indicators and will provide regular updates on this (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group). v) MDG final analysis	pillar with support from M&E group - Bi-annual progress review meetings with LCGs(agriculture, food security & rural development , health, urban) - HPNSDP technical review committee - FPMC - REACH /SUN
	IOM	MoFDM, MoHFW	\$1M			\$1M			
	IAEA	BINA BAEC	\$1.4M		\$1M	\$0.4M			

¹⁸ Proxy indicator for micronutrient deficiencies in the population

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								report will be prepared in collaboration with GoB	
Output 4.1.1 Poor communities benefit from strengthened institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of food security, safety and nutrition policies and programs, effective at national and in targeted sub-national levels Lead: FAO	WFP	MoFDM, MoHFW	\$0.5M		\$0.5M		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policies, guidelines and tools on food security, food safety and nutrition are updated, disseminated and implemented in expected time frame 	i)Respective agencies will follow-up and review of annually the policy, guidelines tools and implementation reports from health and food and agriculture departments	- Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation (LCG sub-group to be involved) by pillar with support from M&E group
	WHO	MoHFW CSOs/ NGOs	\$0.8M	\$0.2M		\$0.6M			
	UNICEF	MoHFW, MoFDM , MoWCA, MLGRDC, Dhaka City Cooperation BBS NGOs	\$3M	\$1.5M	\$0M	\$1.5M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM NGOs And direct implementation	\$1M	\$1M					
	FAO	MoFDM, MoHFW	\$25.2M		\$15.5M	\$9.7M			

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
									- Review in food, health, agriculture policy working group (IPHN/DGHS, DGFP, FPWG)
Output 4.1.2 Communities, including the most vulnerable, benefit from services for the prevention and treatment of maternal and child malnutrition at Upazila and union levels Lead: UNICEF	WFP	MoHFW, MLGRDC, NGOs	\$70M		\$9M	\$61M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of targeted upazilas provide facility and community based quality nutrition services (Baseline:0) Recovery rates of severely and moderately malnourished children and pregnant & lactating women in respective treatment programs (Target 2016: 75%¹⁹) Proportion of target children and women taking micro nutrient supplements as 	i) Extract and summarise information from MIS of the MoHFW and ii) Through the reporting and monitoring arrangement of the programme, the agencies will regularly	- Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation (LCG sub-group to be involved) by pillar with support from
	WHO	MoHFW CSOs/ NGOs	\$1M	\$0.4M		\$0.6M			
	UNICEF	MoFDM, MoHFW, MoWCA NGOs	\$22.4M	\$5.9M	\$4M	\$12.5M			
	UNHCR	MoFDM, NGOs And direct implementation	\$2M	\$2M					

¹⁹ Services are not yet in place so baseline data yet need to be collected

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
							recommended (0 to 80% MNP, 95% Vit A, 15 ²⁰ % to 50% iron folate)	collect data on the performance of programme implementation and produce periodical reports.	M&E group Health LCG, REACH/SUN/ NWG
Output 4.1.3 Poor communities benefit from improved access to agricultural inputs, food technologies and fortified foods Lead: FAO	WHO	MoHFW CSOs/ NGOs	\$1.2M	\$0.5M		\$0.7M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of non-food grain crop (MT)** to food grain production (MT) –t) Composite indicator: Increase in major crops yields (MT/Ha) as a %); (Baseline 2010 rice:6 ton/hectare; Target 2015:6.5-7 ton/hectare); (Baseline 2010 ground nuts: 2-3 	i) Nat food policy monitoring report review	- Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation
	FAO	MoA, MoFL	\$46.6M		\$11.1M	\$35.5M		ii) DAE and DLS, DoF reports reviews	
	UNICEF	MoFDM, MoHFW, MoInd, MoFL, MoWCA	\$8M	0	\$2M	\$6M		iii) Household FS survey 2011/12	
	WFP	MoFDM, MoWCA NGOs		<i>Resources for this output are reflected in other</i>					

²⁰ HKI/IPHN 2006

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
				outputs of Pillar 4.			ton/hectare; Target 2015: 2.5-3.5)	(IFPRI) iv) Respective agencies will jointly undertake baseline and post-intervention follow up survey	(LCG sub-group to be involved) by pillar with support from M&E group
	IAEA	BINA BAEC	\$1.4M		\$1M	\$0.4M			
Output 4.1.4 Disaster- stricken, food insecure household's benefit from adequate and diversified food and agricultural rehabilitation support provided in a timely manner	WFP	MoFDM MoHFW NGOs	\$12.5M			\$12.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of disaster affected vulnerable households, including displaced households, receiving an adequate & appropriate food, nutrition and agriculture inputs assistance as part of emergency response (Baseline: 50%, Target: 2016: 100%) 	i) desk review and compilation of the reports submitted by implementing agencies to compare with disaster need assessment report and agreed in emergency coordinatio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation (LCG sub-group to be involved) by
	FAO	MoA, MoFL,	\$30 M		\$30 M				
	WHO	MoHFW CSOs/ NGOs	\$12M	\$0.5M		\$0.7M			
	UNICEF	MoFDM, MoHFW,MoWC A, NGOs	\$10M	\$1M	0	\$9M			
Lead: WFP	IOM	MoFDM, MoHFW	\$1M			\$1M			

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								n structures led by the Government	pillar with support from M&E group - Emergency coordination mechanisms
Output 4.1.5 The rural and urban poor have improved knowledge and practices on nutrition, e.g. gender, hygiene, IYCF and food safety Lead: WFP	WFP	MoFDM, MoHFW, MoWCA NGOs	\$7.5M		\$1M	\$6.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of targeted households following appropriate basic nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices* by beneficiary category (Target 2016: 80%²¹) (*foot note – this will be defined in a set of questions) % of children aged 6-23 months receiving complementary food with at least the minimum dietary diversity (Baseline: 33.5%, Target 2016: 50%) 	i) Respective agencies will undertake jointly baseline and post-intervention follow up survey to track the progress for the communities and population in the targeted districts	- Annual UNDAF progress review (pillar and M&E group) with implementing partners - UNDAF Mid-term review and final evaluation (LCG sub-group to be involved) by pillar with support from
	WHO	MoHFW CSOs/ NGOs	\$1.3M	\$0.6M		\$0.7M			
	FAO	MoLF, MoA, MoHFW	\$0.2M			\$0.2M			
	UNICEF	MoHFW, MoFDM, MoWCA NGOs	\$4.0M	\$1.0M	\$1.0M	\$2M			
	UNHCR	NGOs	\$0.5M	\$0.5M					

²¹ Baseline not available yet

UNDAF Pillar Four: Food Security and Nutrition

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring Mechanisms
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
									M&E group

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Outcome 5.1: By 2016, populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disaster have become more resilient to adapt with the risk. Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoFDM, MoEF,MoL, MoWR, MoA, MoF&L , NGOs, research Institutes	111.5 M	6.5 M	30.0 M	75.0 M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Environment, climate and disaster vulnerability index (Baseline 2012: TBD; Target 2016: 20 % vulnerability reduced in coastal districts)Community Asset Score for disaster risk and reduction. (Baseline 2010: 90; Target 2016:300)	Vulnerability Index will be developed through a study by pillar lead in partnership with other partners including government IPs and IMED as appropriate.	Annual review by pillar lead jointly with IPs, Linked with LCG thematic group on disaster (DER), environment and climate change and also on energy. Annual review meeting (Pillar Lead; M&E Subgroup)
	UNFPA	MoHFW MoWCA MoHA NGOs	1.5 M	1.0 M	-	0.5 M			
	UNICEF	MOWCA, DPE, MoFDM	6.5M	5.0M	0.5M	1M			
	WFP	MoLGRD&C, LGED MoFDM, MoEF DoF, BWBD NGOs	117.5 M		10.9M	106.6M			
	FAO	MOA, MOFL,DAE, DLS, DOF	40.0 M	0M	17.0M	23.0 M			
	UNEP	MoEF	0.12 M	0.02	-	\$ 0.1M			
	UNESCO	MOE, MOPME, MOFDM, MOST, MOI, MOCA,	0.3 M	-	-	0.3M			

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		Local govt., UGC, Academic Institutions, Clusters, NGOs, CBOs, Media , Media NGOs, Community, Media journalists						asset score will be developed and sampling of progress tracking to be undertaken annual basis by UNDP with WFP and other partners. Annualized target will be set based on baseline and will be monitored annually. Information will be available from IPs and as well as key national reports from sectoral ministries	
	UNHCR		1.0M	1.0M	-	-			
	IOM	MoFDM NGOs	3.5M	-	-	3.5M			
	WHO	DGHS of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NGOs	6.6 M	1.54 M	0 M	5.06 M			
	UN Women		4.77		1.77	3.0m			

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								and departments Outcome mid-term review (2014) and final Evaluation (2016);	
Output 5.1.1: Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction integrated into sectoral policies and plans Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoFDM, MoEF, MoL, MoWR, MoA, MoF&L, NGOs, research Institutes	28.5 M	1.5 M	15.0M	12.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of resources budgeted by the Government for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation against sectoral policies and plans (Baseline 2010: USD 100M; Target 2016:USD 500M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual budget document and ADP from planning commission. - Annual review of sectoral policies and plans - Annual reports of Agencies and their projects 	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup, IPs)
	UNICEF	MoWCA, DPE	Unicef ²²	-	-	Unicef ²³			
	UNESCO	MOE, DSHE, NCTB, MOPME, DPE, BNFE, MOFDM, DMRD, DMB, CDMP, MOST, MOI, MOCA, DOA, Clusters, NGOs,	0.2 M	-	-	\$ 0.2 M			

²² Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.1.4 \$1M and 3.1.8 \$1M

²³ Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.1.4 \$1M and 3.1.8- \$1M

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		CBOs, Media							
	FAO	MoA, DAE, MoEF, FD	3.0 M	-	-	3.0 M			
	WHO	DGHS of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NGOs	1.5 M	0.5 M	-	1 M			
	UN Women	MoEF, BRAC & BCAS	\$0.745M		\$0.745M				
	IOM	MoFDM	0.5 M	-	-	0.5 M			
Output 5.1.2: Community and Local Institutions have greater capacity on	UNDP	MoFDM, MoEF, MoL, MoWR, MoA, MoF&L, NGOs, research Institutes;	65.0M	2.0M	15.0M	48.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Unions in disaster prone areas with developed community based risk reduction & CC adaptation action 	Annual Progress Reports/ desk review of available data from	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup, IPs)

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation Lead: UNDP	UNICEF	MoFDM, Mol, Media, Clusters, NGO	Unicef ²⁴	Unicef ²⁵	0	\$ 1 M	plans (Baseline 2009: 500, Target 2016: 1500) • No. of rural communities with disaster/climate resilient habitats and community assets (Baseline 2010: 90, Target 2016: 300)	partner UN agencies and IPs. Operational definition of “Community ” and “climate resilient habitats” will be developed.	
	WFP	MoLGRD&C, LGED MoFDM, MoEF DoF, BWBD NGOs	105.0M		10.0M	95.0M			
	UNESCO	MOE, DSHE, NCTB, MOPME, DPE, BNFE, MOFDM, DMRD, DMB, CDMP, MOST, MOI, MOCA, DOA, Clusters, NGOs, CBOs, Media	-	-	-	-			

²⁴ Funded under Pillar 1 Output 1.1.5 for \$2M

²⁵ Funded under Pillar 1 Output 1.1.5 for \$2M

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	FAO	MOA, MOFL, DAE, DLS, DOF	18.0M	-	17.0M	7.0M			
	WHO	DGHS of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	3.5 M	0.5 M	-	3 M			
	UN Women	MoEF, BRAC & BCAS, Parliament Secretariat	\$2M		\$0.5M	\$1.5M			
Output 5.1.3: Communities, local and national governments have greater capacity to respond and to provide basic services in emergencies and early recovery Lead: UNRC/HC	UNDP	MoFDM, MoEF, MoL, MoWR, MoA, MoF&L, NGOs, research Institutes; UNDP	12.0M	2.0M	-	10.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of disaster rescue and evacuation volunteers (baseline 2011: 32000 , Target 2016: 62000) No of district DMCs with a resourced disaster response plan (2010:17 District DMCs, Target 2016: 40 District DMCs) 	Annual report from the IPs/ projects. Annual report from the IPs/ projects. Progress Reports of the DMRD.	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup, IPs) Behavioural Baseline developed for cyclone and Floods prone areas. Half yearly
	UNICEF	MoFDM, MoI, Media, Clusters, NGO	5.5M	5.0M	0.5M	-			
	WFP	MoLGRD&C, MoFDM, NGOs	12.5M		0.9	11.6M			
	UNFPA	MoHFW MoWCA MoHA NGOs	1.5M	1.0 M	-	0.5 M			

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	WHO	DGHS of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NGOs	1.5 M	0.5 M	-	1 M			and Annual review meeting reporting based on official-behavioural statistics
	IOM	MoFDM NGOs	1.0M	-	-	1.0M			No. of Unions have mainstreamed and annually updates Community Action Plans to mitigate, manage and respond to natural disaster and climate change.
	UNHCR		0.5M	0.5M	-	-			
	UNESCO	MOE, DSHE, NCTB, MOPME, DPE, BNFE, MOFDM, DMRD, DMB, CDMP, MOST, MOI, MOCA, DOA, Clusters, NGOs, CBOs, Media	-	-	-	-			
	FAO	MOA, MOFL, DAE, DLS, DOF	5.0 M	-	-	5.0 M			
Output 5.1.4: Communities, local and national authorities have better	UNDP	MoFDM, MoEF, MoL, MoWR, MoA, MoF&L, NGOs, Academics, research Institutes	6.0M	1.0M	-	5.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted communities, local and national authorities who are aware of the impact of climate change 	Baseline /end line survey on awareness and impact of climatic	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
access to knowledge on climate change impact for better decision making Lead: UNDP	IOM	MOFDM, MOEF	2.0M	-	-	2.0M	on their respective communities and/or sectors (Baseline 2010: 22; Target 2016: 50)	change will be done for the target groups. Number of issues discussed on annual basis in Solution Exchange on climate and disaster risk reduction community of practice. Annual report from the IPs/ projects. Communitie s to be defined and Indicator to be broken down for different categories. (What is the	subgroup, IPs)
	WHO	DGHS of MoHFW and NGOs	0.1 M	0.04 M	-	0.06 M			
	UNHCR		0.5M	0.5M	-	-			
	UNESCO	MOST, MOE, NCTB, MOFDM, MOI, Local govt., Academic Institutions, UGC, NGOs, Media journalists	0.1 M	-	-	\$ 0.1 M			
	FAO	MoA, MoFL, DAE, DLS, DoF	8.0M	-	-	8.0M			
	UNEP	MOEF	0.12M	0.02M		0.1M			
	UN Women	MoEF, BRAC & BCAS, Parliament secretariat	\$ 2.02 M		\$ 0.525	\$ 1.5 M			

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								denominr?)	
Outcome 5.2: By 2016, vulnerable populations benefit from natural resource management (NRM); environmental governance and low- emission green development. Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoEF, MoPEMR, MoI, MoA, MoLGRD&C, NGOs, Private sector	32.0M	4.0M	21.0M	7.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Government policies, strategies or plans approved in support of sustainable management of natural resources (Baseline 2010:2²⁶, Target 2016: 4) Energy generated from renewable sources (Baseline 2010: 42MW; Target 2016: 85MW) % reduction in ozone-depleting substances/greenhouse use gases 	Annual desk review of agency reports as well as of key national reports from sectoral ministries and departments (IPs jointly with pillar lead).	Annual review by pillar lead jointly with IPs, Linked with LCG thematic group on disaster (DER), environment and climate change and also on energy by sharing status on annual basis. Data from
	UNEP	MoEF	3.3M	1.6M	1.4	0.3M			
	FAO	MOEF, FD	15.0M	5.0M	-	10.0M			
	UNESCO	MOCA, MOEF, MOCAT, Academic Institutions, NGOs	0.2 M	-	-	\$ 0.2 M			

²⁶Already in draft in 2010: a) National Land Zoning Law, b) Village Improvement Act

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	UNHCR		5.0M	4.0M	1.0M	-		Baseline is to be decided and target will be set based on the baseline)	BBS & other official sources will be reviewed for reporting purpose. by Pillar. UNDAF annual review meeting (Pillar Lead; M&E Subgroup)
	UNIDO	MoEF-DoE, MoHFW-DG Health Services, Community Clinic, LGED, MoE-PDB, REB, NGOs, Private Sector	0.5M	0.3M	0.2 M	-			
	ILO	Bureau of Manpower and Employment (BMET), Grameen Shakti, Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)	1.00 M	-	-	1.00 M			
Output 5.2.1: Communities and local and national authorities are better able to conserve	UNDP	MoEF, MoPEMR, MoA, MoLGRD&C, NGOs, Private sector	11.0M	2.0M	7.0M	2.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of communities implementing a sustainable natural resource management plan (Baseline 2010: 8, Target 2016: 20) 	- Annual reports of Agencies and their projects progress reports	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup,
	UNEP	MoEF	1.6M		1.4m	0.2M			

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
biodiversity and manage natural resources in a pro-poor and sustainable manner Lead: UNDP	UNHCR		3.0M	2.0M	1.0M	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area covered under effective pollution abatement practices (Baseline 2010: 0 ha, Target 2016: 1000 ha). Annual Report of DoE. 		IPs)
	UNESCO	MOCA, MOEF, MOCAT, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, Academic Institutions	0.05 M	-	-	\$ 0.05 M			
	FAO	MOEF, FD, MOA, MOFL, DAE, DLS, DOF	10.0M	5.0M	-	5.0M			
<i>Output 5.2.2: Relevant institutions have greater capacity to implement existing environment policies, plans and budgets²⁷ for better environmental</i>	UNDP/ UNEP PEI	MoP, MoEF, MoPEMR, Mol, MoA, MoLGRD&C, NGOs, Private sector	5.0M	2.0M	3.0M	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Government investment projects incorporating Poverty Environment and Climate Change Indicators in the project design and implementation (Baseline 2010:5, target 2016:30) No. of Upazila administrations that 	Annual reports from IP/ Government ministries/ departments and IMED. PECM project monitoring report.	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup, IPs)
	UNESCO	MOCA, Bangladesh Shilpokala	0.15 M	-	-	\$ 0.15 M			

²⁷ Including surveillance, assessment and management plan

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
<i>governance integrating considerations of poverty-environment-climate change interfaces</i> Lead: UNDP		Academy, MOEF, MOCAT, Parjatan Corporation, Academic Institutions, NGOs					have a proper monitoring and regulatory mechanism (Baseline 2010: TBD, Target 2016: TBD). Baseline will be established by study and survey.	An assessment of uazilas is to be done to set the baseline. Annual reports from IP/ Government ministries/ departments and IMED by Upazilas Secondary information based tracking progress.	
	UNIDO	MoEF, MoHFW, MoE, NGOs	0.2 M	-	0.2 M	-			
<i>Output 5.2.3: Pro-poor Plans, strategies and partnership</i>	UNDP	MoEF, MoPEMR, MoI, NGOs, Private sector; UNDP	8.0M	-	5.5M	2.5M	■ No. of plans, strategies and policies drafted in favour of low	An initial review will be done to set the	Annual Pillar review (Pillar

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
<i>mechanism are in place to implement low emission green growth with better access to climate financing mechanisms</i> Lead: UNDP	ILO	BMET, Grameen Shakti, Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)	1.0M	-	-	1.0M	emission green growth (Baseline 2010:TBD, Target 2016: TBD). Study & survey will be conducted jointly by Pillar lead and IPs to establish baseline.	baseline and targets. Annual reports from IP/ Government ministries/ departments and IMED/ Planning commission.	members, M&E subgroup, IPs)
	FAO	MOA, DAE,	5.0M	-	-	5.0M			
<i>Output 5.2.4: On-grid and pro-poor off-grid²⁸clean energy technologies promoted</i> Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoEF, MoPEMR, Mol, NGOs, Private sector	8.0M	-	5.5M	2.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of rural households in targeted communities with access to renewable energy sources and technologies (Baseline 2010: TBD, Target 2016: 15% on baseline) Amount in national budget allocated to energy efficient 	Baseline and end line survey in targeted communities . Annual report from IPs. - Annual budget	Annual Pillar review (Pillar members, M&E subgroup, IPs)
	UNHCR		2.0M	2.0M	-	-			

²⁸Solar, wind, biomass/gas

UNDAF Pillar Five: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response									
	UN System Agency	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	UNIDO	LGED, MoHFW, Private sector	0.3 M	0.3 M			construction and appliances ²⁹ (Target 2016: 20% energy budget increased over baseline in 2011)	document and ADP from planning commission. -	
	UNEP	MoEF	1.7	1.6	-	0.1			

²⁹As proxy for the quality and quantity of UN's advocacy and support to energy efficient construction and appliances

UNDAF Pillar Six: Pro-Poor Urban Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 6.1 By 2016, at least three million urban poor have improved living conditions and livelihoods to realize their basic rights	UNDP	MoLGRDC; MoHPW; UN-HABITAT; CSOs	\$100.0M	\$10.0M	\$ 61.0M	\$29.0 M	A) Urban extreme ³⁰ poverty rate in 28 urban areas as measured by Direct Calorie Intake (Baseline 2005: 14.60%; Target 2015: 9.5%) B) % of targeted urban poor households who report that their living conditions have improved in the past 5 years (Baseline: n/a; Target 2016: 70%)	A) Analysis of HIES data (UNDP, annually) B) Annual project reports (APRs), supported by a living condition perception survey conducted by UNDP at mid-term and end. Outcome Mid-Term and final Evaluation (2014, 2016)	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup Midterm and Final Review by LCG Urban Working Group allied to the DRF of the Sixth Five Year Plan (2014, 2016)
	UNFPA	MoLGRDC	\$3.0M	\$3.0 M					
	UNICEF	MoLGRDC; DWASA; MoPME; CSOs	Allocated in Pillar 3 Outcome 3.1 (\$84.6M)	Allocated in Pillar 3 Outcome 3.1 (\$3.4M)	Allocated in Pillar 3 Outcome 3.1 (\$5M)	Allocated in Pillar 3 Outcome 3.1 (\$76.2M)			
	WFP	MoPME; MoHFW; MoFDM; MoLGRDC; CSOs	\$13.5 M	\$ 0.5 M		\$ 13.0 M			
	ILO	MoLE; MoLGRDC; Private Sector; CSOs	\$6.0M	\$5.0M		\$1.0M			
	IOM	BMET; MEW&OE; MSW	\$0.1M	\$0.1M					

³⁰ less than 2122 k cal

UNDAF Pillar Six: Pro-Poor Urban Development									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 6.1.1 Key stakeholders ³¹ are better able to provide the urban poor with secure tenure and affordable housing Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoLGRDC; UN-HABITAT; CSOs	\$17.0M	\$2.0M	\$10.0M	\$5.0M	# of programme towns where Government authorities clarify the tenure security status of low-income settlement dwellers (Baseline 2011: 0; Target 2016: 20)	Annual review of town development reports by UNDP Annual review of aggregated signed Town Poor Settlement Maps by UNDP	Mid-term review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
Output 6.1.2 Urban poor have improved access to financial services and decent employment	UNDP	MoLGRDC; UN-HABITAT; CSOs; Financial Institutions	\$26.0M		\$16.0M	\$10.0M	A) % of targeted urban poor who have regular, decent employment (Baseline 2009: 30%; Target 2016: 60%) B) # of targeted urban poor households saving and having access to credit through savings and	A) Analysis of UPPR Household Census (UNDP, annual) B) Participatory Identification of the Poor (PIP) survey (UNDP, annual)	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	ILO	MoLE; MoLGRDC; Private Sector; CSOs	\$5.0M	\$5.0M					
	IOM	BMET; MEW&OE; MSW	\$0.1M	\$0.1M					

³¹ Ministry of Housing, municipal authorities, key line ministries

UNDAF Pillar Six: Pro-Poor Urban Development

	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Lead: UNDP							credit groups (Baseline 2011: 125,000; Target 2016: 300,000)		
Output 6.1.3 Urban poor have better access to improved basic services ³² and social assistance programs Lead: UNICEF	UNICEF	MoLGRDC; DWASA; MoPME; MoHFW; MoWCA, MoFDM; CSOs	P3	P3	P3	P3	# of beneficiary households in supported low-income settlements provided with improved access to: water (tubewell & water reservoir) & sanitation facilities (latrines) (Baseline 2009: TW - 34,000; Res. - 40,000; Lat. - 35,000; Target 2016: TW - 330,000; Res. - 175,000; Lat. - 220,000)	Analysis of UPPR Annual project reports, supported by documentary evidence, including the community self-assessment (UNDP, annually)	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	UNDP	MoLGRDC; UN-HABITAT; CSOs; Private Sector	\$37.0M		\$30.0M	\$7.0M			
	ILO	MoLE; MoLGRDC; Private Sector; CSOs							
	WFP	MoPME; MoHFW; MoFDM; CSOs	\$13.5M	\$ 0.5M		\$ 13 M			
	UNFPA	MoLGRDC	\$ 3.0	\$ 3.0 M					

³² water, sanitation low cost housing, solid waste management, education, health and nutrition, etc.

UNDAF Pillar Six: Pro-Poor Urban Development									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative Resources				Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Process	Monitoring Mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Output 6.1.4 Municipalities ³³ and urban poor have a greater capacity for participatory and pro-poor urban governance Lead: UNDP	UNDP	MoLGRDC; UN-HABITAT	\$20.0M	\$8.0M	\$5.0M	\$7.0M	# of targeted urban poor communities ³⁴ that have presented their concerns to local authorities (Baseline 2011: 0; Target 2016: 3,000)	Analysis of UPPR Annual project reports, supported by documentary evidence, including the community self-assessment (UNDP, annually)	Annual review by the Pillar Group & the M&E Subgroup
	ILO	MoLE; MoLGRDC; Private Sector; CSOs	\$1.0M			\$1.0M			
	UNICEF	MoLGRDC; DWASA; MoPME; CSOs	P3	P3	P3	P3			

³³ including government line agencies and non-government institutions

³⁴ This includes CDCs and UNICEF's community groups

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 7.1 Marginalized and disadvantaged women in selected districts and urban slums increase their participation in wage employment and other income-generating activities Lead: UNDP & UN Women	UNAIDS	PLHIV Network, CBOs, NGOs	\$ 0.3M	0	\$ 0.1M	\$ 0.2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of marginalized and disadvantaged women in the total female labor force participation in the selected districts and urban slums. Baseline: TBD [29.2% , national, BBS 2008] Target: 35% [in selected area, 2016] (Operational definition of "marginalized and disadvantaged women" needed – widowed, divorced, female headed households, etc.)	Annual desk review of available data from Labour Force survey will be used to see the national trend. In addition, a baseline and end line survey will be conducted to have district level information among targeted population. Data will be analyzed by sex,	Linked with LCG-WAGE and MDG monitoring. Annual pillar review meeting. Common UN database using DevInfo will include all indicators and will provide regular updates on this (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group).
	UNDP	MoLG, MoEnv, MoFD, CSO	\$ 7M	\$ 0.5M		\$ 6.5M			
	UNFPA	MoWCA, BGMEA, MoLE	\$ 1M	\$ 1M					
	UNICEF	MoWCA, CBOs	Funded under Pillar 3 output 3.1.4 for \$4M And output 3.1.6 for \$1.6M	0	0	Funded under Pillar 3 output 3.1.4 for \$4M And output 3.1.6 for \$1.6M			
	UNESCO	MOE, MOPME, MOWCA, NGOs, CSOs, Research Institute	\$ 1M	\$ 0.25M		\$ 0.75M			
	UNHCR	MFDM, NGO's	\$ 1M	\$ 1M					
	UN WOMEN	MoWCA, Parliament	\$ 2.45M		\$ 1.4M	\$ 1.05M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		Secretariat, MoLJPA, MoLE, MoE, MoEWOE, Academic Institutions, CSOs						location and wealth quintile. Mid-term review and end of programme evaluation.	
	IOM	MoEWOE, NGOs	\$ 0.8M		\$ 0.2M	\$ 0.6M			
	ILO	MoLE, MCHTA, DTE, BTEB, BMET, NCCWE and NGOs	\$ 1.42M	\$ 0.02M	\$ 0.4M	\$ 1M			
Output 7.1.1 Marginalized and disadvantaged women in selected districts and urban slums have increased skills and knowledge leading to improved employability and entrepreneurship	UNAIDS	PLHIV Network, CBOs, NGOs	\$ 0.3M	0	\$ 0.1M	\$ 0.2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women & girls received vocational and entrepreneurial skills training in the selected areas who secured employment within six months of completion of the training <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: 10% increase from baseline status, 2016]</i> 	Annual desk review of available data from training institutions/ organisations. For this, set-up of MIS needs to be facilitated in the selected training institutions/ organization	Annual Pillar review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
	UNDP	MoLG, MoEnv, MoFD, CSO	\$ 6M			\$ 6M			
	IOM	MoEWOE, NGOs	\$ 0.5M		\$ 0.2M	\$ 0.3M			
	UN WOMEN	BMET (MoEWOE), CSOs (BRAC)	\$ 1.4M		\$ 1.4 M				
	ILO	MoLE, DTE, BTEB, BMET, BEF, NCCWE and NGOs	\$ 0.67M		\$ 0.17M	\$ 0.50M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Lead: UNDP & UNWomen								ns. In addition, a baseline and end line survey will be conducted to have district level information .	
Output 7.1.2 Girls in selected districts benefit from an enabling environment that facilitates their access to secondary and tertiary education	UNICEF	MoE, MoPME, BANBEIS, DSHE, DPE (for 6-8 grades), CBOs	Funded under Pillar 3 output 3.1.4 for \$4M And output 3.1.6 for \$1.6M	0	0	Funded under Pillar 3 output 3.1.4 for \$4M And output 3.1.6 for \$1.6M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of secondary and tertiary institutions in the selected areas which meet the gender-friendly environment criteria (including physical facilities separate washroom, crèche etc.) Baseline: TBD Target: At-least 40% have gender-friendly environment, 2016	A checklist for assessing gender friendly environment will be developed . Annual sample survey/rapid assessment will be done from	UN Agencies (pillar lead) jointly with IPs will conduct assessment and will follow up. This will be also integrated with CRM/UNICEF. Annual pillar review meeting.
Lead: UNICEF	UNESCO	MOE, DSHE, DTE/BTEB, NCTB, MOPME, DPE, BNFE, MOWCA, DWA, BSA,	\$ 1M	\$ 0.25M		\$ 0.75M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
		NGOs, CSOs, Research Institute						selected districts using the checklist	(Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
	UNHCR	MFDM, NGO's	\$ 1M	\$ 1M					
	UN Women	CSOs, MoE	\$ 0.3M			\$ 0.3M			
Output 7.1.3 Policy makers and implementers both in the public and private sectors apply increased knowledge to better support gender sensitive work environments. Lead: UNFPA	UNFPA	MoWCA DWA BGMEA MoLE	\$ 1M	\$ 1M			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women working in the selected organizations who perceive that they are working in safe and gender sensitive environment <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: At-least 20% increase from baseline</i> 	Baseline and endline surveys (interviewing women working in the selected organizations) will be conducted to monitor changes in their perceptions. "VAW at Work Place" survey supported by ILO in	Annual pillar review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
	UNDP	MoLG, MoEn, MoFD	\$ 0.5M	\$ 0.5M					
	IOM	MoWCA, MoEWOE, BMET, NGOs	\$ 0.2M			\$ 0.2M			
	ILO	MoLE, DTE, BTEB, BMET, BEF, NCCWE and NGOs	\$ 0.75M	\$ 0.02M	\$ 0.23M	\$ 0.5M			
	UN Women	MoLJPA, MoWCA, MoEWOE, MoLE	\$ 0.5M			\$ 0.5M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
								2011 will be used as baseline.	
Output 7.1.4 Marginalized and disadvantaged women in the poorest districts and urban slums have increased access to accurate, relevant information and credit. Lead: UNDP & UN Women	UNDP	MoLG, MoEn, MoFD, CSO	\$ 0.5M			\$ 0.5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of women applied for institutional credit who received it without collateral in the selected areas <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: 20% increase from baseline, 2016]</i> 	Annual review of reporting/data from bank/credit institutions/NGOs in the selected areas.	UN agencies contributing to this output jointly with relevant ministries will annually collect information from the institutions and will prepare a compiled annual report. Annual UNDAF review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
	IOM	MoWCA, NGOs	\$ 0.1M			\$ 0.1M			
	UN Women	MoEWOE	\$ 0.25M			\$ 0.25M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
OUTCOME 7.2 Social and institutional vulnerabilities of women including the marginalized and disadvantaged are reduced Lead: UNFPA	UNAIDS	Sex Workers Network of Bangladesh, CBOs	\$ 0.3 M	0	0.1 M	0.2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median age at marriage for girls of the last two wealth quintiles in the selected areas <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>[national level data – 15.8 yrs in urban area, 14.8 yrs in rural area, BDHS 2007]</i> <i>Target: 18 yrs in 2016</i> % of women/girls aged 15-49 in the selected areas who have experienced any forms of violence in the past 12 months <i>Baseline: 53% for ever-married women, BDHS 2007</i> <i>Target: Reduced by</i> 	Baseline and end-line survey. JP-VAW baseline and endline. In addition, annual desk review of national statistics from SVRS or DHS could be done to monitor the national trend.	Pillar lead will collect and report information on this in consultation with relevant ministries. Linked with, LCG-WAGE, JP-VAW monitoring mechanism as well as MDG reporting. Annual UNDAF review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
	UNFPA	MoWCA, MoLJPA, MoHFW, DGHS, DWA	\$ 11.4M	\$ 6.4M	\$ 5M				
	UNHCR	MFD, NGO's	\$ 4M	\$ 4M					
	UNICEF	MoWCA, MoHFW, CBOs	\$ 0.5M + Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.2.2 for \$ 0.25M	0	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.4M + Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.2.2 for \$ 0.25M			
	UN WOMEN	MoWCA, MoLJPA, Academic Institutions	\$ 1.7M			\$ 1.7M			
	WHO	MoWCA, MoHFW	\$ 0.7M	\$ 0.375M	\$ 0.075M	\$ 0.25M			
	IOM	MoWCA, MoHA, NGOs	\$ 1.10M		\$ 0.16M	\$ 0.94M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
	UNDP	BBS, BRAC	0.385M		0.385M		half by 2016 in selected areas		
Output 7.2.1 Boys, men, girls, and women have increased awareness and display positive attitudes towards reducing/eliminating GBV Lead: UNFPA	UNFPA	NGOs, CBOs MenEngage Network, DWA	\$ 2.5M	\$ 1.5M	\$ 1M		% of boys aged 10-19, men aged 20-60, girls aged 10-19 and women aged 20-49 in the selected areas who are aware of the negative effects of GBV. <i>Baseline: TBD Target: At-least 40% in 2016</i>	As above	As above Linked with JP-VAW monitoring mechanism.
	UN WOMEN	MoWCA, Academic Institutions, CSOs	\$ 0.5M			\$ 0.5M			
	UNHCR	MoWCA, MFDM, NGO's	\$ 1M	\$ 1M					
	IOM	MoWCA, MoHA, NGOs	\$ 0.5M		\$ 0.1M	\$ 0.4M			
Output 7.2.2 Decision-makers benefit from strengthened government systems to generate and validate new	UNFPA	BBS, Ministry of Planning MoWCA, DWA	\$ 2.9M	\$ 1.9M	\$ 1M		▪ National data base on VAW established and functional <i>Baseline: No Target: Yes</i>	Hosting institution of national database (BBS?), SGIB etc. Annual report	UN Agencies contributing to this output will collect and report information on this in consultation with relevant
	WHO	GNSP, HEU, MoHFW, MoWCA	\$ 0.5M	\$ 0.175M	\$ 0.075M	\$ 0.25M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
and existing data on GBV from different sources for planning, implementation and monitoring Lead: UNFPA	UNDP	BRAC, BBS	0.335M		0.335M			JP-VAW Baseline and Endline	ministries and Gender thematic group. Linked with JP-VAW monitoring mechanism. Annual pillar review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
Output 7.2.3 Policy makers and CSOs have increased capacity to align and implement the existing laws and policies with international	UNFPA	CSOs, Women Organizations, Planning Commission, MoWCA	\$ 2.5M	\$ 1.5M	\$ 1M		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of revised policies approved to align and comply with international frameworks on women's rights Baseline: 0 Target: 2 	Annual reporting from relevant ministries e.g. MLJPA, MOLE, MOWCA.	UN agencies contributing to this output will collect and report on this (not only the number but through consultative meeting to review the
	UN WOMEN	Parliament Secretariat	\$ 1M			\$ 1M			

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
frameworks on women's rights (e.g CEDAW, CRC and BPfA) Lead: UN Women	UNICEF	MoWCA	Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.2.2 for \$ 0.25M	0	0	Funded under Pillar 3 Output 3.2.2 for \$ 0.25M			progress) in consultation with relevant. Linked with JP-VAW monitoring mechanism. Annual UNDAF review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)
Output 7.2.4 Survivors of VAW have increased access to shelter, medical, psychological, legal support and vocational training	UNFPA	MoHFW, MoLJPA	\$ 3.5M	\$ 1.5M	\$ 2M		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women support centers or shelters which provide services for survivors of VAW established and functional in the selected districts. <i>Baseline: 7 [DWA, 2010]</i> <i>Target: 17 [2016]</i> 	Annual reporting from UN agencies contributing to this output and relevant ministries.	UN agencies contributing to this output will collect and report on this (not only the number but through consultative meeting to review the
	UNICEF	District Administration MoWCA, MoHFW, CBOs	\$ 0.5M	0	\$ 0.1M	\$ 0.4M			
	UNHCR	DWA, NGOs	\$ 3M	\$ 3M					
	WHO	Legal Aid organizations	\$ 0.2M	\$ 0.2M					

UNDAF Pillar Seven: Gender Equality and Women’s Advancement									
	UN system agency	Implementing partners	Indicative resources				Indicators	Monitoring process	Monitoring mechanism
			Total	Funded (RR)	Funded (OR)	Unfunded (OR)			
Lead: UNDP & UN Women	UN Women	MoWCA	\$ 0.2M			\$ 0.2M			progress) in consultation with relevant ministries.
	IOM	MoWCA, MoHA, NGOs	\$ 0.6M		\$ 0.06M	\$ 0.54M			
	UNDP	BRAC	0.05M		0.05M				
	UNAIDS	Sex Workers Network of Bangladesh, CBOs, PLHIVs	\$ 0.3 M	0	0.1 M	0.2M			Reporting should consider not only the indicator but also the broader aspects of the output. Linked with JP-VAW monitoring mechanism. Annual pillar review meeting. (Pillar lead and M&E Sub group)

XII. Annexes

Any additional Annex that deals with a UN System Agency's specific requirements is a bilateral agreement between that Agency and the Government.

Annex A: Legal Documentation for Specific UN System Agencies

UNDP:

Mandatory text on security:

Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this UNDAF Action Plan, consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) [the Supplemental Provisions], the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this UNDAF Action Plan, and its constituent AWP.

Each Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document ([UNDAF Action Plan] and AWP) are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to each Project Document."

The foregoing shall also apply to projects under this UNDAF Action Plan where the Implementing Partner is an Inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.

Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners, they shall (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system, and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a Project Document, are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must

be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under each Project Document.

Mandatory text on Government cost sharing:

In case of Government cost sharing under this UNDAF Action Plan:

- i. A schedule of payments shall be determined and UNDP bank account details provided.
- ii. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the UNDAF Action Plan may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- iii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of UNDAF Action Plan delivery.
- iv. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
- v. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
- vi. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.
- vii. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [vi] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the [UNDAF Action Plan] under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
- viii. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures
- ix. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 3%. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific project(s), all direct costs of

implementation, including the costs of executing entity or implementing partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.

- x. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
- xi. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP

Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- i. All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP; and
- ii. All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- i. Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
- ii. Provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the auditors and UNDP so that the auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP;
- iii. Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations; and
- iv. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UNDP on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

UNFPA:

Commitment of UNFPA

1. The UNFPA Executive Board approved a total commitment not to exceed the equivalent of the sum of US\$ 40 million from UNFPA Regular Resources (RR), subject to the availability of funds, for the period of 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016 to support the Country Programme for the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The country programme support is fully technical in nature. The Executive Board has also authorised UNFPA to seek additional funding to support the implementation of the Country Programme for Bangladesh, referred therein as Other Resources (OR), to a minimum amount equivalent to US\$ 30 million. However, UNFPA will try to mobilize more resources to support the country programme other than what is mentioned in the country programme document. The availability of these funds will be subject to donor awareness of, and interest in, the proposed programme. Guided by the Country Programme Resource Mobilisation Plan, UNFPA will make its best efforts to mobilise additional resources from the donor community. Therefore, the country programme approved by the UNFPA Executive Board, totals US\$ 70 million. Regular and other resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals. Multi-bi resources, when available, would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis as per UNFPA and GOB procedures.
2. UNFPA support for the development and implementation of activities included within the UNDAF Action Plan may include supplies and equipment; procurement services on behalf of the government; technical backstopping; funds for advocacy; research and studies; South-South initiatives; consultancies, programme development and management; improvement of facilities; monitoring and evaluation; information and programme communication; orientation and training activities. UNFPA shall appoint programme staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, and monitoring and evaluation activities. Part of UNFPA support may be directly provided to NGOs as implementing partners as agreed within the framework of the individual IPs Annual Work Plans.
3. Specific details on the allocation and annual ceiling of UNFPA's assistance in support of the Country Programme will be reviewed and further detailed through the preparation of the Annual Work Plans. UNFPA funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with this Action Plan and subject to availability of funds. During the review meetings, implementing partners will examine with UNFPA the financial status for each programme outputs as per the Annual Work Plans. Subject to the review meetings' conclusions, funds may be re-allocated by mutual consent between the implementing partners and UNFPA to other programme activities to ensure timely and quality achievement of programme outputs and outcomes.
4. UNFPA maintains the right to request the return of any cash, equipment or supplies furnished by it, which are not used for the purpose specified in the Annual Work Plans. Therefore, in consultation with the concerned implementing partners, UNFPA maintains the right to request a joint review of the use of commodities supplied, but not used for the purposes specified in this Action Plan or Annual Work Plans, for the purpose of reprogramming those commodities within the framework of the UNDAF Action Plan. UNFPA will

keep the Government informed about UNFPA Executive Board policies and any changes occurring during the programme period.

Commitment of the Government

5. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) undertakes to organise and conduct, in conjunction with the UNFPA, periodic reviews of programme implementation as well as planning meetings where appropriate strategies and approaches will be formulated and to facilitate participation of other development partners, including NGOs, UN agencies and development partners. The periodicity and mechanisms of reviews are described in the UNDAF Action Plan, result frameworks of UNFPA 8th Country programme and the UNDAF Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar, in conjunction with UNFPA Country Programme M&E Calendar.
6. The 8th Country Programme (2012-2016) will be implemented in line with the development priorities of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; the provisions as set forth in the UNDAF Action Plan. The Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance will be the formal coordinating agency and UNFPA's counterpart for resource mobilisation. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) will be responsible for providing all involved parties with information regarding its policies and any changes occurring during the programme period.
7. UNFPA implementing partners under the 8th Country Programme, including contracted, whether at national or district level, shall maintain proper accounts, records and documentation in respect of funds, supplies, equipment and other assistance provided under this Country Programme. Authorised officials of the UNFPA shall have access to all relevant accounts, records and documentation concerning the distribution of supplies, equipment and other materials, and the disbursement of funds. The Government shall also permit UNFPA officials, experts on mission, and persons performing services for UNFPA, to observe and monitor all phases of the programme of co-operation.
8. The Government is committed to support UNFPA in its efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of the Country Programme. In early 2012, the Government will inform UNFPA about its overall contribution (in kind and/or monetary) to the country programme.
9. The Government will provide all the logistical support and facilities to ensure smooth delivery and cost-effective utilization of equipment made available by UNFPA. UNFPA will enjoy tax exemptions and privileges granted to the UN system on the supplies, equipment and services for use in the UNFPA Country Office furnished by the Fund.
10. All supplies and equipment procured by UNFPA for the Government shall be handed over to the Government immediately upon arrival in the country. Government is responsible for payment of relevant VAT/Taxes for such supplies and equipment appropriate as per the law of the land. Supplies and equipment procured under a given project, but utilised by UNFPA, during the course of the project will be transferred to the Government at the end of the project. Final legal transfer shall be accomplished upon closure of the project and signing of the Letter of Transfer by UNFPA and the relevant implementing partners. Should any of the supplies and equipment be used for purposes other than for which

they were provided as outlined in Annual Work Plans and this UNDAF Action Plan, UNFPA may require the return of those items, and the Government will make such items freely available to UNFPA.

11. Regarding the use of programme funds, UNFPA and the heads of respective implementing partners as indicated in the AWP, will sign separate letters of understanding (LOU) and approval providing details on accountability, use of funds provided by UNFPA, banking arrangements, accounting and financial reports, audit and control mechanisms, and closing procedures. Implementing partners shall designate the names, titles and account details of the recipients authorised to receive such funds. AWP will reflect the GOB contribution (in kind or cash). Responsible officials will utilise such funds/assistance in accordance with UNFPA rules and regulations, in particular ensuring that funds are spent against prior approved AWP budgets and ensuring adequate reporting as specified below. Any balance of funds unutilised or which could not be used according to the original plan shall be reprogrammed by mutual consent between the implementing partners and UNFPA, or returned to UNFPA. Failure to do so will preclude UNFPA from providing further funds to the same recipient. Funds used for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations System, as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars.
12. Each of the implementing partners concerned – through its respective technical personnel at national, district levels or below – shall provide periodic status reports to UNFPA or UNFPA-assisted programmes. Key programme and financial indicators shall be developed for each activity, to monitor progress in each period. The pro forma to be used and the frequency of reporting will be in accordance with the procedures set out in Monitoring and Evaluation section, and the Results Framework, UNDAF/CP Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar, and the AWP Monitoring Tool.
13. An assessment of the impact of programmes on beneficiaries, including youth, women, men and target groups in selected districts, will be undertaken by the Government or designated institutions, in conjunction with UNFPA, at periodic intervals. The reports of these evaluations, and any other research study conducted in the context of the country programme, will be made available to UNFPA and will help guide further development of the co-operation between the Government and UNFPA.
14. The Government shall facilitate and co-operate in arranging periodic visits to programme sites and observations of programme activities for UNFPA personnel and officials for the purpose of monitoring the end use of programme assistance, assessing progress in programme implementation and collecting information for programme development, monitoring and evaluation.
15. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against UNFPA and its officials, advisors and agents. UNFPA and its officials, advisors and agents will not be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under this agreement, except where it is mutually agreed by the Government and UNFPA that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of UNFPA advisors, agents or employees. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall ensure or indemnify UNFPA from civil liability under the law of

the country in respect of programme vehicles under the control of or use by the Government.

16. The Government will support efforts by UNFPA to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme and beyond, including all components detailed in this Action Plan, and will co-operate with UNFPA by encouraging potential donor governments to make available to UNFPA the funds needed to implement the unfunded components of the programme.
17. The UNFPA is authorised to publish through various national and international media the results of the Country Programme, including all constituent activities, and experiences derived from them.

Other Provisions

18. This UNDAF Action Plan, including UNFPA Country Programme and its annexes supersede any previously signed Country Programme Action Plan, and become effective upon signature, but will be understood to cover programme activities to be implemented during the period 1 January 2012 through 31 December 2016.
19. The Country Programme and its action plans with the implementing partners may be modified by mutual consent of both parties, based on the outcome of annual reviews or compelling circumstances.
20. Upon completion of any project under the Country Programme or the Annual Work Plan, any supplies, equipment or vehicles furnished (and to which UNFPA has retained title) shall be disposed of by mutual agreement between the implementing partner and UNFPA, with due consideration to the sustainability of the programme.
21. Nothing of this UNDAF Action Plan shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNFPA accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, to which the Government is a signatory.

UNICEF

Commitments of UNICEF

1. The UNICEF Executive Board has approved a total commitment not exceeding the equivalent of \$112.41 million from UNICEF Regular Resources, subject to availability of funds, to support the activities detailed in this Action Plan, for the period beginning 1 January 2012 and ending 31 December 2016.
2. The UNICEF Executive Board has also authorised UNICEF to seek additional funding to support the programmes specified in this Action Plan, referred therein as Other Resources, to an amount equivalent to \$333 million. The availability of these funds will be subject to donor interest in proposed projects. To this end, UNICEF will undertake to advocate their support within the local and international donor community.
3. The above funding commitments and proposals are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by the Government or by the United Nations System in response to a Government request.
4. UNICEF support to the development and implementation of activities within the United Nation Development Assistance Framework Action Plan. may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of UNICEF support may be provided to Non Governmental and Civil Society Organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual programmes.
5. UNICEF shall appoint project staff and consultants for programme development, programme support and technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.
6. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, UNICEF funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the AWP. By mutual consent between the Government and UNICEF, if the rate of implementation in any project is substantially below the annual estimates, funds not earmarked by donors to UNICEF for specific projects may be re-allocated to other programmes with equally worthwhile projects that are expected to achieve faster rates of execution.

7. UNICEF will work with Implementing Partners on the timely planning and requisitioning of cash assistance, supplies and equipment, or services and implementation through NGOs. UNICEF will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution.
8. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNICEF shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNICEF and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within 6 working days of notification.
9. UNICEF maintains the right to request the return of any cash, equipment or supplies it has furnished which are not used for the purposes specified in the AWP. In consultation with the Government focal cooperation department, UNICEF maintains the right to request a joint review of the use of commodities supplied but not used for the purposes specified in this UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK ACTION PLAN. and AWP, for the purpose of reprogramming those commodities within the framework of the UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK ACTION PLAN. .
10. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNICEF in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNICEF shall proceed with the payment within 15 days.
11. UNICEF shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
12. UNICEF shares a commitment with other UN agencies to apply common resource transfer procedures and coordinate monitoring and assurance activities with the other UN agencies when they are using the same Implementing Partner as UNICEF. Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

Commitments of Government

13. When organising periodic programme review and planning meetings, including annual reviews, annual planning meetings and the Mid-Term Review, Government shall encourage and facilitate the participation of donors, United

Nations agencies, members of the UNICEF Executive Board, non-governmental organisation or civil society organisations, as appropriate.

14. The Government will provide all personnel, premises, supplies, technical assistance and funds, and recurring and non-recurring support necessary for the programme, except as provided by UNICEF and/or other United Nations agencies, international organisations or bilateral agencies, or non-governmental organisations. When possible, a description of the estimated capital and recurrent costs to government will be provided in the AWP, which are agreed upon jointly by the Government and UNICEF.
15. The Government will support UNICEF's efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Programme of Cooperation and will cooperate with UNICEF by: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to UNICEF the funds needed to implement the unfunded components of the programme; endorsing UNICEF's efforts to raise funds for the programme from the private sector both internationally and in Bangladesh; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Bangladesh to support this programme which will be tax exempt.
16. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the AWP, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds or to secure the agreement that UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.
17. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP only.
18. Cash resources received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies, and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.
19. In the case of international NGO and Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities

as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.

20. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNICEF will provide UNICEF or its representative with timely access to:
 - all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNICEF;
 - all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through the cash transfers have passed.
21. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore
 - Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
 - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNICEF that provided cash
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
 - Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).
22. In accordance with the BCA, the Government will be responsible for absorbing all expenses related to the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution, inland transportation and logistics, repair and maintenance and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by UNICEF. UNICEF supplies will be maintained and recorded separately. The concerned Government department/agencies shall make provision for payment of taxes, fees, tolls or duties levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by UNICEF under this
23. The equipment and supplies provided by UNICEF shall be consigned to the Government. UNICEF shall hand over shipping documents to the Government counterparts for clearance of the shipments.
24. In cases of vehicle procurement provided by UNICEF under this UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK Action Plan, the concerned government department/agencies shall make provision for payment of customs duties and taxes, as well as for the operational and maintenance costs, prior to requesting the procurement of such transport by UNICEF.
25. The Government will maintain separate accounts and statistical records on the clearance, receipt, warehousing, transportation, distribution, repair and maintenance of all UNICEF supplies and equipment in a mutually agreed upon

form. Such accounts and records will be made available to authorised officials from UNICEF upon request.

26. The Government and UNICEF will jointly review the quarterly reports prepared by the Government of cleared and uncleared, distributed and undistributed UNICEF consignments from port /customs warehouses/Government warehouses to improve on a continuous basis the existing procedures and practices in clearance, reception, storage and distribution of UNICEF-provided supplies.
27. As a basis for planning, the Government and UNICEF will jointly review the annual inventory of undistributed UNICEF supplies and equipment and will readjust future requirements of UNICEF supplies and equipment accordingly, contributing to a systematic approach of supply planning.
28. The Government/project authority will clear all the consignments imported by UNICEF for various projects from the port/customs warehouses within 14 days from the date of discharge/ arrival after payment of applicable customs duties, (sales tax, supplementary tax, advance income tax, development surcharge, import permission and other associated costs). No demurrage should be charged to UNICEF on such consignments at either seaports or airports. If there is any demurrage, it should be charged to the Government after the above 14 days of demurrage free time.
29. In the event of a Government request to UNICEF to provide imported emergency supplies, the request must be accompanied by a written assurance for UNICEF from the Government for payment of CD/VAT by concerned Government department/ agency.
30. The Government will delegate its authority to its appointed clearing and forwarding agents for the completion of Outturn Reports, stating the condition of the UNICEF consignments at the time of discharge, and will submit them to UNICEF within 14 days from the date of discharge. The Government will submit the Government Receipt, duly signed by the responsible official, to UNICEF within 45 days from the date of discharge.
31. The Government will be responsible for the speedy clearance of air-freighted vaccines and time/temperature sensitive and perishable supplies and equipment by accepting a "provisional" clearance procedure and will ensure that vaccines are kept in a cold room until finally cleared.

32. The Government will be responsible for completion, immediately upon arrival, of the "Vaccine Arrival Report" (VAR) for all vaccine shipments and submission to UNICEF of the VARS.
33. All direct taxes, VAT or duties levied on locally procured supplies, equipment, other materials, and Services intended for programmes of cooperation, in accordance with the United Nation Development Assistance Framework Action Plan. , shall be paid by UNICEF and reimbursed to UNICEF within 6 months upon submission of claims in full by the respective Line Ministries of the Government in accordance with the current VAT rules and regulations. In this connection the concerned Ministry/Directorate/Department will be responsible to make a provision for necessary budgetary allocation to cover reimbursement of VAT to UNICEF on such locally procured supplies, equipment and services for the different Projects.
34. In exceptional cases and when deemed appropriate by UNICEF, UNICEF may undertake on behalf of the GOB and implementing partners distribution of UNICEF provided supplies to project sites. Related costs will be charged to the project budget.
35. UNICEF will provide cash grants to the appropriate implementing agencies according to disbursement procedures mutually agreed upon with Government and in accordance with UNICEF financial rules and regulations. Financial assistance may be provided to both Government and NGOs, or through reimbursing actual expenditure. As far as possible, the Government will use its own resources which will be reimbursed by UNICEF upon receiving appropriate certification from respective Project Directors.
36. With respect to cash assistance from UNICEF, the Government shall designate the names, titles and account details of recipients authorised to receive such assistance. Responsible officials will utilise cash assistance in accordance with Government regulations and UNICEF regulations and rules, in particular ensuring that cash is expended against prior approved AWP budgets and ensuring that full financial and technical reports on proper utilisation of Cash Transfers submitted to UNICEF within three months after receipt of the funds. Any balance of funds unutilised or which could not be used according to the original plan shall be reprogrammed by mutual consent between the Government and UNICEF or returned to UNICEF. Failure to do so will preclude UNICEF from providing further cash assistance to the same recipient. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations System as stated in the ICSC circulars.

37. Each of the Government institutions concerned – through its respective technical personnel at national and local¹ levels – shall provide periodic status reports to UNICEF on UNICEF-assisted programmes and projects. Key indicators of physical and financial progress shall be developed for each activity, showing the targeted and achieved objectives in each period. The Government and UNICEF shall mutually agree on the proforma to be used and the frequency of reporting.
38. The Government will authorise the publication and dissemination (broadcasting/ airing) through various national, private and international media of the results and advocacy of the Programme of Cooperation, and experiences derived from it.
39. As per the provision of the BCA, the Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents. UNICEF and its officials, advisors and agents will not be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under this agreement, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and UNICEF that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of such advisors, agents or employees.
40. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify UNICEF from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of project vehicles under the control of or use by the Government.

Other Provisions

41. This UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK Action Plan shall supersede any previously signed Master Plan of Operations (MPO) or United Nation Development Assistance Framework Action Plan. and become effective upon signature, but will be understood to cover programme activities to be implemented during the period from 1 January 2012 through 31 December 2016.
42. Upon completion of any programme activity outlined in the Action Plan or the related Annual Work Plans any supplies, equipment or vehicles furnished (and to which UNICEF has retained title) shall be disposed of by mutual agreement between the Government and UNICEF, with due consideration to the sustainability of the project.
43. Nothing in this UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK Action Plan shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNICEF accorded

by the contents and substance of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946, to which the Government of Bangladesh is a signatory.

WFP:

Additional requirements for WFP-assisted programmes

1. Commitments of WFP

- 1.1. The WFP Executive Board has approved a total commitment not exceeding the equivalent of \$338.7 million from WFP Regular Resources, subject to availability of funds from donors and the Government of Bangladesh, to support the activities detailed in this Action Plan, for the period beginning 1 January 2012 and ending 31 December 2016.
- 1.2. The above funding commitments and proposals are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by the Government or by the United Nations System in response to a Government request.
- 1.3. WFP support to the development and implementation of activities within the United Nation Development Assistance Framework Action Plan may include technical support, food and cash assistance, supplies and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of WFP support may be provided to Non Governmental and Civil Society Organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual programmes.
- 1.4. WFP shall appoint project staff and consultants for programme development, programme support and technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.
- 1.5. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, WFP funds, subject to their availability, will be allocated amongst various activities in consultation with the relevant Line agencies. The detailed allocation will be in accordance with the National Allocation, issued by the Economic Relations Division and will follow the Government Fiscal Year.
- 1.6. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within Bangladesh. Should it not be possible to supply any of

the required commodities in the amount specified, WFP will attempt to replace it by an appropriate quantity of an alternative commodity.

- 1.7. WFP will make arrangements for appropriate insurance of all shipments of commodities to the port of Chittagong.
- 1.8. Subject to availability of resources, WFP may provide additional food resources to enlarge the scope of components and to support the achievement of immediate and long-term objectives. Further, as part of joint UN initiatives, food commodities available from other UN agencies to complement WFP Country Programme components will form an integral part of WFP Country Programme resources. All obligations outlined in this agreement will apply to such donations as well.
- 1.9. WFP commitments mentioned above are subject to the availability of funds. At no time WFP shall be liable for not being able to fulfill its commitments due to unavailability of adequate funds from donors. The in-kind Government contribution will be allocated for distribution once the twinning cash is available to meet all associated costs in compliance with the WFP corporate rules.
- 1.10. WFP maintains the right to request the return of any cash, equipment or commodities it has furnished which are not used for the purposes specified in the Country Programme.

2. Government contributions

- 2.1. The relevant Government agencies will maintain an office with dedicated Government staff members to ensure there are efficient measures in place for appropriate coordination, monitoring and reporting, and also to prevent any unauthorized utilization of resources by persons or institutions other than the intended and agreed target participants and partner agencies. The agencies will make necessary allocation of Government resources to cover the associated operational costs for this purpose.
- 2.2. In addition to the operational support, the Government, from its own resources or from other sources, will contribute the following:
 - The Government will endeavor to make an in-kind contribution, up to 20,000mt annually in support of WFP's School Feeding programme for the production of fortified biscuits. The in-kind contribution by Government will be confirmed on an annual basis and is subject to the availability of resources within the Government's approved budget. The budget will be

reflected in the National Allocation published by the Economics Relations Division, following necessary consultation with the Finance Division of Ministry of Finance.

- Cash contributions to support the participation of ultra poor households in Food and cash -for Assets/Training and livelihood support activities;
- Resources for the implementation of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme and the School Feeding (SF) Programme in the Poverty Prone Areas. WFP will provide all necessary technical enhancement supports to the relevant Government agencies and partner NGOs;
- Office spaces for the establishment of Support Units within the premises of the respective Government Departments for WFP staff members deployed to support the overall management of the VGD and SF programmes;
- Reallocation of the funds that remains unspent with the Government agencies under the ongoing WFP's Country Programme to the new Country Programme. Fund reallocation will be based on a mutually agreed plan made by the respective Government agencies and WFP;
- Contribute 50 percent of the costs related to the Landside Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) of the commodities that are transported in accordance with the WFP programme. WFP cover the remaining 50 percent of the costs.
- Share the detailed expenditures for various LTSH components; port operations, internal transport, storage, and handling but not losses in any form. These expenditures will be taken into account in calculating LTSH budget and its periodic review for the programme requirements by WFP.
- Submit periodic reports to WFP with a written request to settle the LTSH payments.

3. Receiving WFP commodities for the Country Programme

- 3.1. The Government as and when the commodities are landed onto the quay or, in the event of lighterage, upon discharging into the lighter, will take delivery of and title to commodities shipped by WFP on liner terms. However, when the lighterage is arranged by and/or is the responsibility of ship owners, the delivery will take place upon landing onto the quay from the lighter.
- 3.2. In the case of commodities shipped by WFP pursuant to a Charter Party entered into between WFP and Owners or Despondent Owners, delivery of and title to commodities shipped on such basis shall be taken by the Government in Chittagong in the hold of the ship, or in the case of lighterage in the hold of the ocean vessel, as the commodities are taken up in the discharging tackle or apparatus.
- 3.3. In the case of commodities imported by land transit, delivery of and title to the commodities will be taken by the Government at the agreed point(s) of delivery, in the case of transport by rail at any (local storage depot) LSD near Darshana border and in case of road transport at any LSD or (central

- storage depot) CSD nearest to the border crossing, to be specified by an exchange of letters.
- 3.4. The provisions above apply equally to the delivery of non-food resources supplied by WFP. However, in case those non-food items are imported by air, the Government will take the delivery and title in Dhaka.
 - 3.5. In all cases, the Government undertakes to ensure the expeditious unloading of the vessel, truck and other conveyance. If so required, the Government will lighter part of the cargo of mother vessels at outer anchorage and the remaining cargo at Chittagong Silo or jetty.
 - 3.6. From the agreed point of delivery, all expenses, including inter alia the cost of import duties, taxes, levies, as well as harbour, wharfage, warehousing, lighterage, landing, sorting, Terminal Handling Charge, documentation processing charges, shipping agents fees and another other charges as applicable for containerised shipments and similar dues, including specifically all formalities and expenses relating to legalisation of shipping documents and other certificates, will be paid or waived by the Government.
 - 3.7. In the case of discharge of commodities shipped pursuant to a charter-party between WFP and Owners or Despondent Owners, any demurrage caused by the Government failing to arrange prompt berthing and/or discharge ex-vessel or conveyance, will be for the account of the Government and refundable to WFP upon demand. On the other hand, any dispatch earned by a quick turn-around of the charter vessel will be allowed to the Government. Accounts for demurrage/dispatch will be settled on a yearly basis.
 - 3.8. For Chartered vessels, the discharge rate of 2,400 metric ton/day for vessels up to 40,000 MT bulk cargo and 5,200 MT/day for vessels carrying more than 40,000 metric ton bulk cargo will be implemented and be the basis for calculating the demurrage/dispatch. The basis for calculating the demurrage/dispatch set in this clause may be reviewed during the programme duration and be adjusted as /when required upon agreement by both parties.
 - 3.9. In all other contracts of carriage, damages for detention caused by the Government failing to take prompt delivery will be on the Government's account.
 - 3.10. If any of the above charges are paid by WFP in the first instance, it will subsequently be adjusted against LTSH subsidy payable to Government by WFP.
 - 3.11. The Government will arrange a joint survey along with WFP-appointed superintendents to survey the condition of commodities at the time of discharge or unloading at the agreed point of delivery, or as soon as possible thereafter to determine their condition and the extent of losses and/or damages so that an outturn certificate can be prepared and, if necessary, action can be taken against the carrier or insurance underwriter for such losses and/or damages.

- 3.12. Notwithstanding any other terms contained herein WFP shall have the sole right to pursue all claims against sea or land carrier in relation to loss of, or damage to, the goods which occurs prior to the passage of title and the pursue, abandon or settle such claims at its discretion and that, if and insofar as property and/or risk may have passed, WFP shall do so as agent on behalf of the Government, who shall lend its name to any legal proceedings if WFP so requires.
- 3.13. Without prejudice to the definition of "passage of title" described above, when physical delivery extends beyond the point of passage of title, WFP will have the right, at its discretion, to claim on behalf of the Government, for losses sustained between passage of title and physical delivery.
- 3.14. In any event, the time and place of passage of title, as stated above, shall not be affected by any endorsement or consignment of the bill of lading. Any such endorsement or consignment will be solely for the administrative convenience of WFP or the recipient authorities.
- 3.15. In respect of shipments in bulk on chartered vessels, the weights stated in the bill of lading or non-negotiable cargo receipt are to be considered as final between WFP and the recipient Government. On arrival of the vessel, WFP will arrange for a draft survey to ascertain, by close approximation, the quantity of cargo on board. Should the weight on board, as ascertained by the draft survey, indicate a substantial discrepancy between that weight and the Bill of Lading weight, WFP will investigate such discrepancy in full co-operation with the Government. Failing a mutually satisfactory resolution, the draft survey shall be the final deciding factor. The stevedores report as such cannot be considered to determine the quantity of cargo. On completion of discharge it is the responsibility of the recipient Government to ensure that no cargo is left on board the vessel. If the vessel carries cargo for more than one port (outside Bangladesh), it is the responsibility of the recipient Government to ensure that the correct quantities are discharged at Chittagong port. WFP will also arrange a light draft survey after completion of each discharge of vessel when necessary.
- 3.16. As regards shipments arriving in containers loaded and carried under Full Container Load (FCL) terms, the recipient Government is responsible for the unstuffing of the entire consignment including the damaged cargo if any. After proper identification/quantification of the damaged quantity in the presence of the WFP Cargo Superintendent, necessary arrangements will be made by the recipient authority for disposal/destruction of the damaged quantity following the standard Government and WFP guidelines in the presence of the WFP Cargo Superintendent. In the event of programme requirements, WFP will handle the commodities including port-clearance, storage and transportation arriving by sea/land through WFP appointed Cargo & Freight (C&F) agents.
- 3.17. The WFP superintendent should be present at the unstuffing of the containers in the discharge port, which should take place on unloading

from the vessel. Any damage or losses found at that time will be considered to have occurred during the period when WFP had title to the cargo. If the unstuffing of the containers is delayed and/or takes place without WFP superintendents being present, any damage or losses will be considered to have occurred after the time which WFP has passed title to the recipient Government. If the containers are transported from/to port at discharge, unopened, to the project site, for the convenience of the recipient Government, WFP superintendents will not be requested to travel to the place of unstuffing and any losses or damages will be for the account of the Government, who will have the right to claim for such losses from the carriers. It is advisable that cargo carried in FCL containers should not be unstuffed and delivered from inside the port. Container should be taken to the designated warehouse located outside port and damaged cargo found during unstuffing should be kept segregated from other cargo and destruction should be done according to standing Government procedure. In case when delivery is taken from inside the port, the damaged cargo should be taken out simultaneously and can be segregated in the designated warehouse and to be disposed off as per standard procedure.

- 3.18. Where food commodities are purchased locally in the country for the programme, the purchase will be undertaken by WFP in accordance with WFP rules and procedures. The Government will exempt such purchases from local taxes. WFP-appointed superintendents at the WFP designated point of delivery will verify the quality and quantities of commodities.
- 3.19. Relevant line agencies will be responsible for the issuance of Customs Duty and Sales Tax / Value Added Tax (CDST/VAT) exemption certificate for food commodities imported for WFP-assisted activities, including commodities imported by other UN agencies to complement WFP-assisted activities. Government shall exempt WFP from all duties, VAT, and taxes for the goods and services directly purchased and /or contracted by WFP for the programme.
- 3.20. The Government through the Ministry of Food Disaster Management will be responsible for overall management of cereals imported by WFP, including the tracking and delivery through the public food distribution system (PFDS) as required under this agreement. The Government shall ensure that all cereals received under the programme and merged with national stocks on arrival to Bangladesh and will make an equivalent quantity and quality of cereals available as requested by WFP from its depots at the nearest location to the programme implementation sites.

Annex B: Details of Programme Components

UNDAF Pillar 1: Democratic Governance and Human Rights

UN Comparative Advantage:

- Strong partnership between GoB and UN System
- Successful track record of effective interventions of UN in the area of electoral reform and civil service reform
- UN 's leadership in good governance among LCG
- Only trusted partner recognized by key institutions in justice sector
- Trusted and effective knowledge broker in introducing best practices and building long-term cooperation between governments
- Recognized special expertise owned by UN System Agencies: juvenile justice, human rights, refugee protection, justice sector reform

GoB Commitments:

The national budget allocated to BEC has exceeded the donor contribution through UNDP projects. The GoB is committed to allocate adequate budget to ensure the sustainability of reform initiated in upcoming years. LGRD also is carrying forward a discussion on the GoB contribution to match the initiatives made by the UN System and donor agencies. For increasing sustainability of all reform initiatives, various dialogues are going on with national partners in order to increase their financial and human resource contribution to programmes initiated by UN System Agencies.

UN System Commitments:

UNDP will serve as lead Agency, coordinating the comparative advantages of other UN System Agencies. UNDP and UNCDF will jointly support efforts to improve public service delivery and accountability. UNDP, UNAIDS, UNHCR, ILO, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF will support efforts to increase vulnerable groups' access to justice through institutional capacity building and advocacy. UNHCR will work specifically with refugees and asylum seekers on issues of access to justice.

UNDAF Pillar 2: Pro-Poor Economic Growth with Equity

UN's Comparative Advantages:

- Strong relationship between Government and UNCT at policy level
- Rich skills base of Specialized Agencies, chiefly FAO, ILO, UNIDO
- Operational and targeting capacity of major UN System ExCom Agencies
- Strong delivery inputs derived from UNCT's long-established operational presence in social protection (WFP, UNDP) and area-based development (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO)

GoB Commitments:

GoB is highly supportive and the Pillar's objectives closely mirror those given in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan. Efforts will be made to ensure M&E is aligned with the Sixth Plan framework. Government partners are keen to secure economic growth, which is both sustainable and pro-poor, maintaining the country's enviable record of poverty reduction. The emphasis on regional distribution echoes the emergent regional policy within the Plan. The Government has committed parallel resources in a number of cases (notably, in social protection alongside WFP and

UNDP programming) and has formulated the Country Investment Plan (CIP) 2010-2015 in partnership with FAO, on agricultural development, food security and nutrition.

UN System Commitments:

UNDP will work to boost labour market opportunities by building capacity for policy development and the expansion of area-based programming. FAO will work to strengthen capacity for policy development to enhance food security and accelerate agricultural development, with a focus on increased access to and participation in input and output markets of marginal farmers. ILO will work to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work. UNIDO will promote sustainable economic growth by supporting higher standards and quality management in line with international best practices. IOM will work to enhance the overseas employment sector in Bangladesh. UNESCO will support national capacity building for operationalization of the four main components of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sub-sector programme and to ensure improved coordination among ongoing TVET projects. UNICEF will focus on vulnerable children, women and young people's access to basic social services and support them in taking lead roles in forums at all levels. WFP will support strengthening of Government capacities to design and implement efficient and effective promotional safety net programmes.

UNDAF Pillar 3: Social Services for Human Development

UN Comparative Advantages:

- Strong technical expertise
- Trusted by GoB, development partners, civil society, NGOs and communities
- Extensive experience in facilitating coordination, evidence generation, experience sharing and enforcement of standards at national and regional levels
- Ability to attract resources
- Separate C4D section and strong communication expertise
- Larger scope for public-private partnerships

GoB Commitments:

In health, proposed strategies have been incorporated in the next Health Sector Programme (HPNSDP), PIP and have been endorsed. This provides the framework for implementation. Moreover, all these will be reflected in the OP. With regard to water and sanitation, in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR II), GoB committed to safe water supply for all by 2011 and sanitation for all by 2013. At the same time, estimated budget gaps total 47 percent, or about US\$1.4 billion, for water supply and sanitation sector between 2010 and 2015 (about \$2 per capita annually). Sub-sector and sector-wide SWAPs will be initiated in 2016 and 2021 respectively, and will require substantial strengthening of institutional capacity.

In education, all related international Conventions, Declarations and Frameworks, and the new Education Policy, Children policy, Preschool framework, GO-NGO collaboration guidelines, and Primary Education Development Programme – PEDPIII will constitute the framework of the activities to be developed for Pre-Primary and Primary Education. This also includes a component of “second chance” education

and alternative education under BNFE leadership. From 2014 “School Feeding in Poverty Prone Areas” is also planned to be part of PEDPIII. With regard to HIV/AIDS, the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP) will provide the framework for the implementation of the UN HIV/AIDS response. Supply of HIV prevention commodities (condom, needle, syringe, etc.) will be provided and the continued prioritization of interventions for most-at-risk population ensured. Periodic NSP implementation review will factor in the progress/outcome of UN input.

With regard to Outcome 2, the Government has committed to joint planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring, human resources and progress review at sub-district to national-level structures, as well as allocation of revenue for scaling up for recognized models with strong impact in line with policies.

With regard to Outcome 3, The Government commits to support planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring, and progress reviews at sub-district to national levels.

UN System Commitments:

UNICEF will contribute to strengthening Government capacities for delivery of water supply, sanitation, primary health care, pre-primary primary, non-formal education and secondary education, child protection and HIV prevention services, particularly for children and women in the 20 priority districts. UNDP will provide assistance for strengthening social service systems and provision in the three CHT districts, focused on community-based provision and stronger coordination by Hill District Councils. WFP will continue to support the Government in scaling up its “School Feeding Program in Poverty Prone Areas” while still managing part of this school feeding programme with a gradual reduction in overall volume.

UNAIDS will ensure a coordination UN System response to AIDS and focus on generating strategic information, advocating policy reforms, and facilitating the formulation of national strategies. UNHCR will work to enhance refugees’ and host community access to basic services. IOM will promote gender equality and support the empowerment of women migrants, as well as examine migrants’ health risks. UNESCO will contribute to mapping and policy/strategy/guideline development in the areas of early childhood care and education, non-formal education, multilingual education, HIV/AIDS education, and the effective use of ICT for increasing access and quality in education.

WHO will assist the development or updating of policies and strategies and support development of operational guidelines for safe and universal access to quality health and population services. UNFPA will strengthen Government and community capacities to increase availability of and access to quality family planning and maternal and adolescent health services in selected districts. WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF will contribute toward strengthening national and sub-national health systems and their capacity to provide quality family planning, maternal and neonatal health services, and adolescent reproductive health services. ILO will assist Government through technical and vocational training and institutional support to informal apprenticeships, as well as the economic empowerment of families of child labourers and workplace improvement. UNODC will contribute to the scaling up of oral drug substitution therapy for harm reduction and prevention of HIV transmission

through injecting drug use. IAEA will focus on strengthening and expanding national capacity in nuclear medicine and related human resource development.

In addition, UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNFPA and UNHCR commit to scale up and strengthen the minimum package of social protection services ensuring continuum of care. These UN System Agencies will provide systems strengthening, capacity building and high-level advocacy with regard to issues of child rights, child protection child labour, and adolescent empowerment and participation.

UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR will support an increased proportion of households with water and soap for hand washing, as well as increased comprehensive knowledge for adolescents on marriage and fertility, risk of early pregnancy, and family planning methods to delay pregnancy.

UNDAF Pillar 4: Food Security and Nutrition

UN Comparative Advantages:

- Strong expertise in food security, agriculture and nutrition, including access to global best practices in reducing hunger and under-nutrition
- Analytical proficiency and capacity to link knowledge generation with policy processes
- Strong capabilities to support effective and efficient implementation and scaling up of appropriate and sustainable nutrition solutions, including international and local links to private sector, research institutions, non-Government organizations and multilateral institutions
- Robust and independent M&E expertise, enabling implementation of results-based management and regular feedback to assess and address performance

GoB Commitments:

The Government will assign and deploy officials and cover the related associated costs to ensure proper coordination and management of food and nutrition security programmes. The Government is committed to increasing investments in food security as stipulated in the CIP and in line with the National Food Policy (NFP) and its Plan of Action. The Government also is committed to reinforcing the monitoring of the CIP and the NFP Plan of Action consistent with the monitoring of MDG1 and the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan.

UN System Commitments:

WFP will contribute toward strengthening capacities to increase poor people's access to community-based treatment services for children and women with moderate acute malnutrition and, in collaboration with FAO, will explore sustainable food-based strategies and solutions to address under-nutrition. If an emergency response is required, WFP will ensure the food security of the affected population by providing a nutritious and balanced food basket that corresponds to their needs. FAO will deliver complementary interventions to restore livelihoods and food production capacity. WHO will focus on normative and research activities. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening capacities for implementing minimum nutrition standards for women and children. IOM will provide assistance to vulnerable

households, especially those displaced and affected by natural disasters and/or climate change, and help support rehabilitation of food-insecure people.

FAO will lead technical assistance for enhancing institutional coordination and monitoring of food security, safety and nutrition policies and investments. FAO will also continue to work towards: supporting knowledge generation to inform policy processes; preventing and control of animal diseases; improving food safety and control mechanisms; and diversifying homestead food production and processing. UNHCR will complement efforts of the Government and of other UN System Agencies in ensuring that refugees and host communities have better access to food security and improved nutrition. UNICEF, WHO, FAO and WFP will continue to strengthen Government inter-agency food security and nutrition coordination mechanisms. IAEA and FAO will work to strengthen the national capability for improving agricultural productivity and reducing losses, including the implementation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards of food.

UNDAF Pillar 5: Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response

UN Comparative Advantages:

- Strong technical expertise in the area of Disaster Risk Management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, environment and natural resource management
- Trusted by GoB, development partners, civil society, NGOs and communities
- Considerable experience in facilitating coordination, evidence generation, experience sharing and enforcement of standards at national and regional level
- Ability to attract resources for needs-based programme aligned to national priorities

GoB Commitments:

Pillar 5 in general has been incorporated in the Perspective Plan and Sixth Five-Year Development Plan and endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh. Climate change adaptation and mitigation are aligned to the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Disaster Risk Reduction and Response are developed in line with the National Plan for Disaster Management 2007-2015 and will follow nationally standardized methodologies for Community Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Action Planning of the DMRD/MoFDM.

With regard to Outcome 2, the GoB will help to align UN-supported results with those planned under climate change trusts funds. MOEF has already provided around US\$28 million to scale up UN-supported pilot initiatives in the areas of coastal biodiversity and afforestation programmes.

UN System Commitments:

UNDP will undertake extensive and substantial interventions given its particular comparative advantages in this area, including technical assistance to meet the commitment of the GoB in response to all related international Conventions, protocols, declarations and frameworks. UNHCR will support Government efforts to enhance climate change adaptability around refugee camps and ensure that refugees and host communities have the capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. FAO will support adaptation to climate change through the

development of resilient plant varieties and adaptation practices. Consumption and agricultural practices that are environmentally sustainable will be promoted to improve long-term food security.

UNICEF will contribute to strengthening the national climate change policy framework to integrate health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, child protection and HIV plans. UNESCO will support improvement of science education at all levels, promoting indigenous knowledge and local practices to empower adolescent girls and young women. UNEP will support preparing and using scientific data in reporting on climate change to strengthen planning.

IOM will provide assistance to vulnerable households, especially those displaced and affected by natural disasters and/or climate change, and support rehabilitation of food-insecure households. WFP will support the increased resilience of communities and individuals most affected by, or at risk from, natural disasters and/or climate change and ensure rapid provision of food assistance to victims of crises. UNFPA will contribute to strengthening national capacity on emergency preparedness and response.

In addition, UNDP is uniquely positioned to leverage and scale up successful pilots currently on the ground (CWBMP, coastal afforestation, brick kiln, BRESL, ODS phase out, Montreal Protocol projects, PEI). UNDP will lead and support the national REDD preparedness activities, in partnership with FAO and UNEP. It will continue to support, with UNIDO, ongoing programmes in the areas of introducing clean technologies and environmentally sound industrial practices. FAO will support sustainable natural resources management in agriculture and social forestry. UNEP will support Government efforts to mainstream poverty and environment into national and local plans. UNESCO will safeguard tangible and intangible world heritages.

UNIDO will support the Government to develop rural energy services for the purpose of providing reliable energy for health centres and for productive purposes in rural communities. IAEA will focus on characterization and source identification of particulate air pollution, establishing a benchmark for assessing radiological impact of nuclear power activities on the marine environment, application of isotope techniques for planning and management of water resources in coastal areas, assessment of trends in freshwater quality, and determination of radionuclide and trace elements in the sediment and seawater of the southeastern coast of Bangladesh.

UNDAF Pillar 6: Pro-Poor Urban Development

UN Comparative Advantages:

- Strong technical expertise
- Global experience
- Close relationships with Government and development partners;
- Ability to attract resources

GoB Commitments:

The GoB will allocate resources in the ADP, mostly for implementing hardware intervention, and depute officials for monitoring of project activities. As indicated in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, the Government will allocate resources

toward urban sector development, particularly in constructing facilities for and building capacities of municipalities, city corporations, PWD, NHA, RAJUK, CDA, HBRI and UDD. The draft urban sector policy, when adopted, will provide improved coordination and policy guidelines. LGED and DPHE execute several urban development projects, focusing on infrastructure, livelihoods and basic service delivery, which have established monitoring and oversight mechanisms that can be used to review progress.

UN System Commitments:

UNDP will support institutional capacity and good governance practices and offer evidence-based policy advocacy. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening governance capacity in city corporations and municipalities to deliver basic services to the urban poor. WFP will support the Government in achieving its education goals, support the school feeding programme and improve maternal and child nutrition. ILO will contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the urban informal economy and boost employment creation and poverty alleviation through local economic development approaches. IOM will provide technical support both in policy reform and implementation. UNFPA will contribute to strengthening capacity of local governments and partner NGOs to provide primary and reproductive health care services to the urban population, especially the urban poor.

UNDAF Pillar 7: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement

UN Comparative Advantages:

- Technical expertise
- On-the-ground practical experience
- LCG Group on Gender co-chaired by UN System
- Strong relationship with Government, NGOs, donors and civil society organizations
- Ability to attract resources

GoB Commitments:

GoB commitments exist as planned interventions, particularly in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II and the recently approved National Women's Advancement Policy. Expected Outcomes and outputs are fully aligned with Government priorities. With regard to Outcome 2, GoB commitments exist as the planned interventions and expected outputs and outcome are fully aligned with the Government priorities, as expressed in the recently approved National Women's Advancement Policy. Adoption of a number of laws to prevent and protect women from gender-based violence, such as Prevention of Dowry, Early Marriage, Suppression of Violence Against Women and Children Act 2000, Citizenship Act 2009, and the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act 2010, along with the Mobile Panel Court Act to prevent sexual harassment in public places, also indicate the GoB commitment in this area. The focal Ministry (MoWCA) is in the process of strengthening its own capacity to implement existing policies and laws.

UN System Commitments:

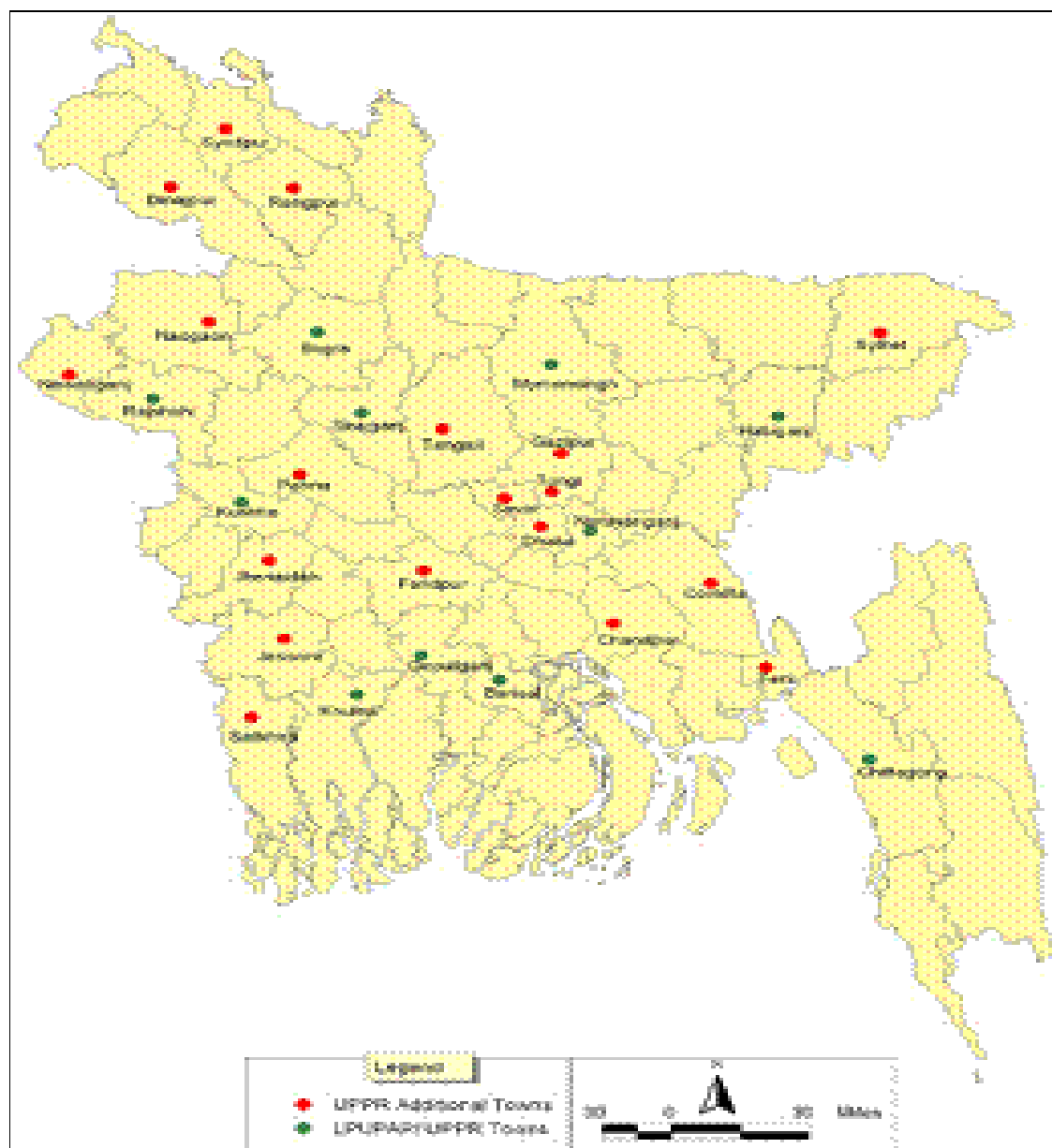
UNFPA will focus on promotion of social change toward gender equality and women's empowerment and in the area of capacity strengthening. UNDP will promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment within all its interventions, including engendering policies, strategies and legislation;

strengthening women's political and social empowerment; and creating economic uplift for women. UN Women will support inter-Governmental bodies in the formulation of policies, global standards and norms and help Bangladesh to implement these standards with suitable technical and financial support. UNICEF will support gender equality in accessing services as well as changing social norms, with particular attention to violence against women and child marriage. UNHCR will work to strengthen women's empowerment and prevent and respond to gender-based violence in and around refugee camps.

UNESCO will work to contribute to technical education, advocate for policy changes, and strengthen national political commitment to improve the status of girls' education. ILO will support promoting gender mainstreaming in the workplace. IOM will collaborate to ensure that all activities implemented are gender-sensitive and cater to the needs of both men and women. UNAIDS will work on female trafficking issues in collaboration with UN Women and other Agencies, advocate for acknowledgement of women's leadership and support coordination among key stakeholders to strengthen gender-based programmes in the national strategic planning process. WHO will provide advocacy, research and policy support to reduced inequalities in accessing modern health care and will work on mainstreaming gender and health issues.

Annex C: Geographical Targeting

Urban Targeting(30 priority cities)



Annex D: Terms of Reference/Responsibilities

I. UNDAF Pillar Conveners/Leads
<p>Criteria and Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operates under the UNCT Values and Principles (see Annex A) ▪ Brings technical and/or normative expertise in the Pillar focus areas ▪ Possesses established, ongoing working relationship with GoB and relevant Implementing Partners ▪ Able to inclusively convene and coordinate implementation of the UNDAF at Pillar level ▪ Facilitates joint resource mobilization and acts as an Administrative Agent (as agreed) ▪ Empowers delegated Agency participants to represent their Agency views <p>Responsibilities:</p> <p><u>Direct responsibilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maximize the value of the UN System, as a whole, in the respective substantive area of the Pillar ▪ Effectively coordinate Pillar achievement of results, including planning, monitoring and reporting, as well as coordination between outputs within and across the seven UNDAF Pillars. ▪ Convene regular Pillar meetings, ensuring key decisions are taken and disseminated with all Pillar members ▪ Ensure the full participation of all relevant UN System Agencies ▪ Ensure the Pillar's consistent use of a results-based and human-rights based approach to programming and logic of work plan design ▪ Actively coordinate the identification and development of joint programme/joint programming opportunities ▪ Lead effective joint resource mobilization for the Pillar, working closely with all participating agencies in Pillar, potentially delegating some functions to the output level for concrete tasks. This includes also the tracking of the different resource mobilization initiatives within a Pillar <p><u>With support from the UN M&E Group and RCO:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead rigorous monitoring through the UNDAF M&E Calendar and Framework, following up with participating Agencies for inputs as required ▪ Convene periodic meetings to review technical issues and to monitor progress toward achievement of UNDAF Outcomes/outputs ▪ Review and consolidate substantive and financial inputs from participating Agencies and compile pillar reports to the PMT Chair for submission to the RC/UNCT as required ▪ Lead and coordinate the Pillar's preparation for and participation in the UNDAF Annual Reviews

II. Leadership of Working Groups at Outcome, Output and Joint Initiative Level

Criteria and Principles:

- Formed under the overall leadership of and in coordination with, the Pillar lead
- Operates under the UNCT Values and Principles (see Annex A)
- Brings supporting technical expertise
- Able to inclusively convene and coordinate at Outcome/output level
- Empowers delegated Agency participants to represent their Agency views

Responsibilities:

Direct responsibilities:

- Convene technical expertise at Outcome, output and joint initiative level as necessary or agreed
- Ensure full participation of all relevant UN Agencies
- Facilitate and coordinate the identification of potential areas for collaboration at Outcome/output level
- Support effective resource mobilization, working closely with Pillar Convener/Lead

With support from the UN M&E Group and RCO:

- Support timely implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities for the specified Outcome/output as indicated in the UNDAF M&E Plan. Support the Pillar's monitoring and results reporting of the designated Outcome/output and pass on this information to the Pillar Convener/Lead for consolidation

ToR for the UNDAF Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Group

The establishment and functioning of an active M&E group is critical to achieving the ambitious results reflected in the UNDAF 2012-2016. As has been agreed already, the group's **principles and primary areas of responsibility** are as follows:

1. Operates under the UNCT Values and Principles (see Annex A)
2. Provides technical assistance/guidance on M&E issues at both design and implementation phases of the UNDAF and UNDAF Action Plan
3. Provides support and, where necessary, develops M&E components of the UNDAF Action Plan, working closely with all UNDAF Pillars
4. Regularly monitors and updates the UNCT on progress toward achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes and outputs, including issues related to resource mobilization and expenditure
5. Develops, manages and maintains an UNDAF M&E database. Ensures that data collection activities are undertaken as planned by the UNDAF Pillars and that quality data (primary and secondary) are entered into the UNDAF M&E database
6. Supports planning and execution of inter-Agency UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews, working closely with UNDAF Pillars and the RCO; whenever possible,

ensures alignment of UN M&E processes with those of Government and other development partners (LCG and GED/ERD)

7. Prepares input for the annual UNDAF Progress Report for the UNCT
8. Identifies constraints to UNDAF monitoring and evaluation and recommends to UNCT any necessary adjustments and revisions to the indicators and targets
9. Provides updates and reports to the UNCT on all of the above as requested
10. Provides assistance to planned surveys over the 2012-2016 periods as per the M&E Calendar or the surveys conducted by UN Agencies/Pillars and ensures that necessary indicators are covered
11. Carefully monitors a manageable set of Outcome indicators (20 to 30) closely linked to MDGs, and explores ways to invest, complement and capitalize upon surveys and other monitoring instruments to obtain relevant data/information to monitor progress against this set of UNDAF indicators

Annex E: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
Surveys/studies			Public confidence survey on election			UNDP/Media	1
	Media survey on children's issues	Media survey on children's issues	Media survey on children's issues	Media survey on children's issues	Media survey on children's issues	UNICEF	1
			Policing Survey		Policing Survey		1
	Survey on State of Governance	IGS State of Governance	IGS State of Governance	IGS State of Governance	IGS State of Governance	UNDP/BRAC	1
	Baseline survey of Juvenile Justice		Follow-up survey of Juvenile Justice		Endline survey of Juvenile Justice	UNICEF	1
		Estimate of Poverty based on SIMSIP simulation	Estimate of Poverty based on SIMSIP simulation	Estimate of Poverty based on SIMSIP simulation		Pillar Lead (UNDP)	2
	Baseline survey on income of participating rural households				Survey on income of participating rural households	FAO	2
	MICS		MICS		MICS	UNICEF	3,4
	Child Risk Measure (CRM)	Child Risk Measure (CRM)	Child Risk Measure (CRM)	Child Risk Measure (CRM)	Child Risk Measure (CRM)	UNICEF	3,4
	Baseline survey on maternal and young child nutrition security	Follow up survey on maternal and young child nutrition security	Evaluation /Review of maternal and young child nutrition security			UNICEF, WFP	3,4
	Nationwid					UNICEF,	3,4

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	e nutrition survey on micronutrient status					WFP	
	JP-MNHI baseline survey				JP-MNHI endline survey		3
	Media and behaviour surveys for UNDAF C4D outcomes and outputs			Media and behaviour surveys for UNDAF C4D outcomes and outputs		UNICEF	3
	Children's Opinion Poll		Children's Opinion Poll			UNICEF	3
	Baseline on Child Participation in media			Evaluation on Child Participation in Media		UNICEF	3
	Baseline survey of JP-nutrition (under development)			Follow up survey of JP-nutrition (under development)		WFP, UNICEF, and other participating agencies	4
	Study to develop vulnerability index					Pillar lead (5) and members	5
	Study to develop community asset score					UNDP, WFP	5
	Baseline survey on awareness of climate impact			Baseline survey on awareness of climate impact		Pillar lead (5) and members	5
	Baseline			Final		Pillar lead	5

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	assessment of upazila monitoring system			assessment of upazila monitoring system		(5) and members	
	Baseline survey on access to renewable energy			Final survey on access to renewable energy		Pillar lead (5) and members	5
		Living condition perception survey			Living condition perception survey	UNDP	6
	UPPR Household Census	UPPR Household Census	UPPR Household Census	UPPR Household Census	UPPR Household Census	UNDP	6
	Participatory Identification of the Poor survey	Participatory Identification of the Poor survey	Participatory Identification of the Poor survey	Participatory Identification of the Poor survey	Participatory Identification of the Poor survey	UNDP	6
	Community self-assessment	Community self-assessment	Community self-assessment	Community self-assessment	Community self-assessment	UNDP	6
	Baseline survey on the female labour force participation in focused districts and urban slums by disadvantage group			End line survey on the female labour force participation in focused districts and urban slums by disadvantage group		UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, IOM	7
	Annual sample survey on gender friendly environment	Annual sample survey on gender friendly environment	Annual sample survey on gender friendly	Annual sample survey on gender friendly environment	Annual sample survey on gender friendly environment	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UN Women	7

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	ent in educational institutions (Secondary & Tertiary).	ent in educational institutions (Secondary & Tertiary).	environment in educational institutions (Secondary & Tertiary).	ent in educational institutions (Secondary & Tertiary).	ent in educational institutions (Secondary & Tertiary).		
				End line survey on gender sensitive work environment		UNFPA, UNDP, IOM ILO , UN Women	7
	JP-VAW baseline survey	JP-VAW End line survey				UNFPA	7
				UNDAF Outcome (7.2) survey on VAW		Pillar lead (UNFPA)	
Monitoring systems	Integrated database of MoL and SC						1
	Justice sector statistics in MoL/SC database	Justice sector statistics in MoL/SC database	Justice sector statistics in MoL/SC database	Justice sector statistics in MoL/SC database	Justice sector statistics in MoL/SC database		1
	"Victim" Database	"Victim" Database	"Victim" Database	"Victim" Database	"Victim" Database		1
	OECD Aid for Trade Database	OECD Aid for Trade Database	OECD Aid for Trade Database	OECD Aid for Trade Database	OECD Aid for Trade Database		2
	Women/Victim Support CenterRecords	Women/Victim Support CenterRecords	Women/Victim Support CenterRecords	Women/Victim Support CenterRecords	Women/Victim Support CenterRecords		1,7
	BDInfo	BDInfo	BDInfo	BDInfo	BDInfo		1-7
	HMS	HMS	HMS (GoB)	HMS	HMS (GoB)		3,4

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	(GoB)	(GoB)		(GoB)			
	Education MIS (GoB)	Education MIS (GoB)	Education MIS (GoB)	Education MIS (GoB)	Education MIS (GoB)		3
	Child Protection MIS	Child Protection MIS	Child Protection MIS	Child Protection MIS	Child Protection MIS		3
	BMET Databank (GoB)	BMET Databank (GoB)	BMET Databank (GoB)	BMET Databank (GoB)	BMET Databank (GoB)		3
	Nutrition MIS	Nutrition MIS	Nutrition MIS	Nutrition MIS	Nutrition MIS		4
	Training institutions MIS	Training institutions MIS	Training institutions MIS	Training institutions MIS	Training institutions MIS		7
Reviews³⁵	UNDAF Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review	UNDAF Mid-Term Review	UNDAF Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review	All agencies	1-7
			MDG Final Review			All agencies	1-7
Evaluations³⁶				UNDAF Final Evaluation		All agencies / UNCT	1-7
		Project evaluation (LGRD & EU)				UNDP	1
			Justice sector support facility programme evaluation			UNDP	1
			PRP project final evaluation			UNDP	1

³⁵ Project-specific reviews are not included

³⁶ Project-specific evaluations are not included

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
			NHRC project final evaluation			UNDP	1
			Parliamentary election evaluation			UNDP	1
				Evaluation of C4D behaviours and practices in UNDAF outcomes and outputs		UNICEF	1-7
		JP-Nutrition (MDGF) Final Evaluation				WFP	4
		JP-VAW (MDGF) Final Evaluation				UNFPA	7
UNDAF Evaluation Milestones	Update UNDAF results framework and indicators	Update UNDAF results framework and indicators	Update UNDAF results framework and indicators	Update UNDAF results framework and indicators		UNCT	1-7
				Develop TOR and engage consultants		UNCT	
				Conduct UNDAF Final Evaluation		UNCT	

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
M&E Capacity Development	MDG Annual Reporting	MDG Annual Reporting	MDG Annual Reporting	MDG Annual Reporting		UNDP	2
		Social Protection M&E Reporting & Event		Social Protection M&E Reporting & Event		UNDP	2
	Training on DevInfo for UN and partner agencies	Training on DevInfo for UN and partner agencies	Training on DevInfo for UN and partner agencies	Training on DevInfo for UN and partner agencies	Training on DevInfo for UN and partner agencies	UN RC with support from M&E Working Group	
	Training on M&E for IPs and UN staff	Training on M&E for IPs and UN staff	Training on M&E for IPs and UN staff	Training on M&E for IPs and UN staff		All agencies	
	Engendering national statistical system, including GBV database/MIS	Engendering national statistical system, including GBV database/MIS	Engendering national statistical system, including GBV database/MIS	Engendering national statistical system, including GBV database/MIS		UNDP, UNWomen, UNFPA, WHO	7
Use of information	LCG & its WGs annual reviews	LCG & its WGs annual reviews	LCG & its WGs annual reviews	LCG & its WGs annual reviews	LCG & its WGs annual reviews	Pillar leads & UNCT	1-7
	MDG Progress Report (GoB)		MDG Progress Report (GoB)	MDG Final Analysis Report (GoB)			1-7
	EFA GMR	EFA GMR	EFA GMR	EFA GMR	EFA GMR		3

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	UNGASS		UNGASS		UNGASS		3
	CRC Country Report				CRC Country Report	UNICEF	3
	Child Poverty Study		Child Poverty Study		Child Poverty Study		3
	EFA Assessment						3
					CEDAW Country Report		7
			PEDP3 Mid-term Review				3
	HPNSDP annual review	HPNSDP annual review	HPNSDP annual review	HPNSDP annual review			3
	Bangladesh Urban Forum	Bangladesh Urban Forum	Bangladesh Urban Forum	Bangladesh Urban Forum	Bangladesh Urban Forum	UNDP	6
					Develop next cycle of UNDAF	UNCT/All agencies	
Other situation monitoring sources / partner activities	Census 2011						1-7
	ADP and budget documents	ADP and budget documents	ADP and budget documents	ADP and budget documents	ADP and budget documents		1-7
	Sectoral policies and plans	Sectoral policies and plans	Sectoral policies and plans	Sectoral policies and plans	Sectoral policies and plans		1-7
	National reports from sectoral Ministries	National reports from sectoral Ministries	National reports from sectoral Ministries	National reports from sectoral Ministries	National reports from sectoral Ministries		1-7
	Government Gazette	Government Gazette	Government Gazette	Government Gazette	Government Gazette		1,2
	Parliament	Parliament	Parliament	Parliament	Parliament		1

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	Rules of Procedure	Rules of Procedure	Rules of Procedure	Rules of Procedure	Rules of Procedure		
	Articles and news stories	Articles and news stories	Articles and news stories	Articles and news stories	Articles and news stories		1
	MoPA Statistics	MoPA Statistics	MoPA Statistics	MoPA Statistics	MoPA Statistics		1
	Special Branch training academy records	Special Branch training academy records	Special Branch training academy records	Special Branch training academy records	Special Branch training academy records		1
	BBS SNA on growth data	BBS SNA on growth data	BBS SNA on growth data	BBS SNA on growth data	BBS SNA on growth data		2
	BBS Labour Force Survey (2010)				BBS Labour Force Survey (2015)		2,6,7
	HIES (2010)			HIES (2014)			2,3,4,6
	BBS Overseas Migration Survey	BBS Overseas Migration Survey	BBS Overseas Migration Survey	BBS Overseas Migration Survey	BBS Overseas Migration Survey		2
	VAM Poverty Maps (2010)				VAM Poverty Maps	WFP in collaboration with BBS and WB	2
	Budget outturn data	Budget outturn data	Budget outturn data	Budget outturn data	Budget outturn data		2
		GED survey					2
	DHS				DHS		3,4
	SVRS	SVRS	SVRS	SVRS	SVRS		3
	Police Database annual Report	Police Database annual Report	Police Database annual Report	Police Database annual Report	Police Database annual Report		3,7
	BANBEIS Annual Post-Primary Education				BANBEIS Annual Post-Primary Education		3

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Agency (ies)	Pillar
	n Institution Survey				n Institution Survey		
	NFPPOA monitoring report	NFPPOA monitoring report	NFPPOA monitoring report	NFPPOA monitoring report	NFPPOA monitoring report		4
	BIHS by IFPRI						4
	HH Food Security Assessment					IFPRI	4
	Poverty maps	Poverty maps	Poverty maps	Poverty maps	Poverty maps		6
	Town development reports	Town development reports	Town development reports	Town development reports	Town development reports		6
	Signed Town Poor Settlement Maps	Signed Town Poor Settlement Maps	Signed Town Poor Settlement Maps	Signed Town Poor Settlement Maps	Signed Town Poor Settlement Maps		6
	Urban Health Survey						6

XIII. Annex F: 25 Priority Indicators With MDG Links

(1) Outcome-Level Indicators:

Pillar/Outcome	Indicators	Notes
Pillar 1 Outcome 1	% of women in civil service in senior management positions (Joint/Secretary and above) (Baseline 2010: 8%; Target 2016: 20%)	Proxy to MDG indicator 3.3 (women's political participation)
Pillar 1 Outcome 2	% of citizens who are satisfied with law-and-order service providers (Baseline 2009: 45%; Target: 2016: 55%)	Not linked with specific MDG, but this can be added to the list as: Proxy indicator to measure good governance, which is a precondition for achievement of all MDGs. This indicator also provides context (security situation, etc.) for MDG analysis.
Pillar 2 Outcome 1	Labour force participation rate, disaggregated by gender (Baseline: 2005-2006 for men 86.8%, for women 29.2%, overall 58.5%; Target 2016: for men 87%, for women 43%, overall 65%)	MDG indicator 1.5 MDG indicator 3.2
	% of poorest quintile in national consumption (Baseline 2005: 5.3%; target 2016: 6.4 %)	MDG indicator 1.3
	% of GDP accounted for by public educational and health spending (Baseline 2007: 4.7%; target 2016: to outperform South Asian regional value)	Not linked with specific MDG, but this could serve as important source of info for MDG analysis
Pillar 3 Outcome 1	Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health providers, disaggregated by wealth quintiles and residence (Baseline: 24%, target: 50%)	MDG indicator 5.2
	Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern method), disaggregated by wealth quintiles and residence (Baseline: 47.5%, BDHS 2007%; target: 63%)	MDG indicator 5.3
	% of boys and girls who enrolled in Grade 1 reaching the last grade of primary education, with reduced disparity between the high- and low-performing upazilas by 2015	MDG indicator 2.2
	% of population using an improved and safe water source and improved sanitation facility (Water: Baseline 2009: 86; target 2015: 89; Sanitation: Baseline 2010: 53, target 2015: 59)	MDG indicators 7.8 & 7.9
Pillar 3 Outcome 3	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women (Baseline: 127 ,BDHS 2007; target: 80)	MDG indicator 5.4
Pillar 4 Outcome 1	% of population able to meet minimum daily energy requirements of 2122kcal (Baseline: 60%;target 2016: 73 %)	MDG indicator 1.9
	% of underweight children under 5 years of age, sex (Baseline: 37.4	MDG indicator 1.8

Pillar/Outcome	Indicators	Notes
	%;target 2016: 33%)	
Pillar 5 Outcome 2	No. of Government policies, strategies or plans approved in support of sustainable management of natural resources (Baseline 2010:2 ³⁷ , target 2016: 4)	This is useful to track MDG 7B indicators , if qualitative analysis of policies, strategies and plans are conducted as part of UNDAF monitoring, instead of just counting the number.
	% reduction in ozone-depleting substances/greenhouse gases	MDG indicator 7.3
Pillar 6 Outcome 1	Urban extreme ³⁸ poverty rate in 28 urban areas, as measured by Direct Calorie Intake (Baseline 2005: 14.60%;target 2015: 9.5%)	Proxy to MDG 1.1 This indicator is important to be reviewed at national level as well (not only in urban area).
	% of households in low- income urban areas who report that their living conditions have improved in the past 5 years (Baseline: n/a; target: 2016: 70%)	Proxy to MDG indicator 7.10
Pillar 7 Outcome 1	Proportion of marginalized and disadvantaged women in the total female labour force participation, in selected districts and urban slums. Baseline: TBD [29.2% , national, BBS 2008]; target: 35% [in selected area, 2016]	Proxy to MDG indicator 3.2 (cross-reference to Pillar 2 Outcome 1 indicator)
Pillar 7 Outcome 2	% of women/girls aged 15-49 in the selected areas who have experienced any forms of violence in the past 12 months. Baseline: 53% for ever-married women, BDHS 2007; target: Reduced by half by 2016 in selected areas	Not directly linked with MDG indicators, but this is an important indicator to measure women's empowerment (MDG 3)

Total – 17 (Pillar 2 Outcome 1 and Pillar 7 Outcome 1 indicators are counted as one)

(2) Output-Level Indicators:

Pillar/Outcome	Indicators	Notes
Pillar 1 Output 1.6	No. of citizens with access to government e-solution services (Baseline 2010: 0.5M; target 2016: 20M)	Indirectly linked with MDG 8 (no Outcome-level indicators linked to MDG 8 exist)
Pillar 2 Output 1.4	GOB Joint Cooperative Strategy fully implemented (Baseline 2010: No; target 2015: Yes)	Indirectly linked with MDG 8 (no Outcome-level indicators linked to MDG 8 exist)
Pillar 2 Output 1.7	Change in poverty headcounts rates in the targeted areas at district level (Baseline 2010: To be identified using HIES data & 2011 poverty maps during 2012, Target 2015: a reduction greater than the average national rate)	MDG 1 – specifically to look at UN contribution, especially in the context of geographical targeting
Pillar 3	% of girls and boys aged 5-14 from	MDG indicator 2.2

³⁷ Already in draft in 2010: a) National Land Zoning Law, b) Village Improvement Act

³⁸ Less than 2122 k cal

Pillar/Outcome	Indicators	Notes
Output 1.4	selected marginalized and vulnerable communities who are enrolled in formal or informal education (disaggregated by age group). (Baseline: 0;target- 50%)	
Pillar 4 Output 1.5	% of children aged 6-23 months receiving complementary food with at least the minimum dietary diversity (Baseline: 33.5%;target 2016: 50%)	Linked with MDG 1.C (food security) and MDG 4 (IYCF- Infant/child mortality)
Pillar 5 Output 1.1	Amount of resources budgeted by the Government for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation against sectoral policies and plans (Baseline 2010: USD 100M; target 2016:USD 500M)	Linked with MDG 7
Pillar 5 Output 2.4	% of rural households in targeted communities with access to renewable energy sources and technologies (Baseline 2010: TBD;target 2016: 15% on baseline)	Linked with MDG 7
Pillar 6 Output 1.1	# of programme towns where Government authorities clarify the tenure security status of low-income settlement dwellers (Baseline 2011: 0; Target 2016: 20)	Linked with MDG 7D

Total – 8

Annex G: Key UNDAF Action Plan Linkages

A. Public Service Delivery:

- a. Local public service delivery: 1.1.5 + 3.1 (outputs 2, 4, 7 and 8) + 4.1 + 5.1 + 6.1 + 7.1
- b. Health-related services: 3.1.1-3 + 4.1.2-5 + 5.1.3 + 6.1.3
- c. Education services: 3.1.4-6 + 4.1 + 5.1.3 + 6.1.3 + 7.1.2
- d. Water and sanitation services: 3.1.7-8 + 5.1.3 + 6.1.3

B. Socioeconomic Improvement of Vulnerable Populations:

- a. Through skills improvement/training: 2.1.1 + 2.1.6 + 3.1.4 + 3.2.1/3 + 4.1.2 + 6.1.2 + 7.1.1
- b. Through social protection/safety nets: 2.1.2 + 4.1.1-4 + 5.1.3 + 6.1.2
- c. Through market linkages, access to credit and other services: 2.1.2 + 5.1.3 + 6.1.2 + 7.1.4
- d. Through enforcement of labour laws and policies: 2.1.1 + 3.2.1 + 7.1.3

C. Protection and Safeguarding the Rights of Vulnerable Groups Through the Justice Sector: 1.2.5 + 3.2.2 + 7.2

D. Victim Support Services: 1.2.4 + 3.1.1 + 7.2.4 and Norm Changes to Prevent Violence, Abuse and Exploitation: 3.2.3 + 7.2.1

E. Improving Communities' Access to Productive Natural Resources: 2.1.3 + 5.2.1

F. Access to Agricultural Inputs, Food Technologies and Fortified Foods: 2.1.6 + 4.1.3

G. HIV Prevention, Treatment and Support: 1.2.2-3 + 2.1.1 + 3.1.9 + 3.3 + 5.1.3 + 7.2.1/4

H. Protective Behaviours: 3.3.1 + 4.1.5

I. Developing Capacities on CEDAW: 1.2.3 + 7.2.3

XIV. Glossary/Acronyms

ACF - [Action Contre La Faim](#)

APPR - Annual Programme Progress Report

ARH - [Adolescent Reproductive Health](#)

ASF - [Acid Survivors Foundation](#)

BAB - Bangladesh Accreditation Board

BAIRA - Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies

BANBEIS - Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics

BBS - Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

BEF - Bangladesh Employers' Federation

BGMEA - Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association

BMET - Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training

BNFE - Bureau of Non-Formal Education

BNWLA - [Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association](#)

BPFA - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

BRAC - Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

BSA - [Bangladesh Students Association](#)

BSS - Behavioral Surveillance Survey

BSTI - Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute

BTEB - [Bangladesh Technical Education Board](#)

CAMPE - [Campaign for Popular Education](#)

CCA - Common Country Assessment

CDI – Composite Deprivation Index

CDMP - Comprehensive Disaster management Programme

CDST – Customs Duty and Sales Tax

CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CHT - Chittagong Hill Tracts

CHTDB - Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board

CIP - Country Investment Plan

CMES - Centre for Mass Education in Science

CODEC – Community Development Center

CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child

CSD – Central Storage Depot (PFDS)
CSOs – Civil Society Organizations
CWBMP – Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Plan
DGFP – Directorate General of Family Planning
DGHS - Directorate General of Health Services
DHS – Demographic and Health Survey
DNC - Department of Drug and Narcotics Control
DoE - Department of Environment
DoF – Department of Forest
DPE - Department of Primary Education
DPHE - Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP - Development Project Proposal
DPs – Development Partners
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction
DSHE - Directorate of Secondary & Higher Education
DSK - Dushtha Shasthya Kendra
DTE - Directorate of Technical Education
DYD - Department of Youth Development
EFA - Education For All
EMIS –Education Management Information System
EmONC - Emergency Obstetric and New born Care
EPI - Expanded Programme of Immunization
ERD - Economic Relations Division
ExCom – Executive Committee
FANTA - [Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance](#)
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI – Foreign Direct Investment
FFS - Farmer Field Schools
FP – Family Planning
FPMC – Food Planning and Monitoring Committee
FPMU- Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FPWG – Food Policy Working Group
GASP - Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GED - General Economics Division

GoB - Government of Bangladesh
HDCs - Hill District Councils
HIES - Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV/AIDS - Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HKI - Helen Keller International
HMIS - Health Management Information System
IAEA - [International Atomic Energy Agency](#)
IAF - International Accreditation forum
IASC – Inter Agency Steering Committee
ICDDR, B - International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
ICT - Information Communications Technology
IDCOL - Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGO – Inter-governmental Organization
ILO - International Labour Organization
IOM - International Organization for Migration
IPHN - Institute of Public Health and Nutrition
IRA- Insurance Regulatory Authority
ISO - International Organization for Standardization
JCS – Joint Cooperation Strategy
LCG - Local Consultative Group
LED- Local Economic Development
LETI - Legal Education and Training Institute
LFS- Labour Force Survey
LGED - Local Government Engineering Division
LGIs – Local Government Institutions
LLP - Local Level Planning
LTSH – Landside Transport, Storage and Handling
LSD – Local Storage Depot (PFDS)
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
MARA - Most at Risk Adolescents
MARPs – Most at Risk Populations
MCWC – Maternal and Child Welfare Center

MDG - Millennium Development Goal(s)
MFIs – Micro Finance Institutions
MICS - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MJT – Ministry of Jute and Textile
MNCH - Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MoA - Ministry of Agriculture
MoCA - Ministry of Cultural Affairs
MoCHTA - [Ministry of Chittagong Hills Tracts Affairs](#)
MoE - Ministry of Education
MoEF - [Ministry of Environment and Forests](#)
MoEWOE - [Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment](#)
MoFA- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFDM - Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
MoFL - Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
MoHPW - [Ministry of Housing and Public Works](#)
MoHA – Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Mol- Ministry of Information
MoJT - [Ministry of Textiles and Jute](#)
MoL - Ministry of Land
MoLE - [Ministry of Labour and Employment](#)
MoLGRD&C - Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoLJPA - Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPME - Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoRA - Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoSW - Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA - Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoYS - Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP – Member of Parliament
MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières
MSMEs - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NASP - National AIDS and STD Programme
NDSC - National Disease Surveillance Centre
NFPCSP - National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme

NFPPOA - National Food Policy Plan of Action
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
NILG - National Institute of Local Government
NSAPR-II - The National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction-2
NSP III - Nutrition Surveillance Project 3
OHCHR - [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights](#)
OMT – Operations Managers Team
OR – Other Resources
OST - Oral Drug Substitution Therapy
PFDS – Public Food Distribution System
PKSF - [Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation](#)
PLHIVs – People Living with HIV
PMT – Programme Management Team
RCO – Resident Coordinators Office
REDD - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REOPA - Rural Employment Opportunities for Public Assets
RR – Regular Resources
SDPs – Service Delivery Points
SF – School Feeding
SGBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
SME - Small Micro and Medium Enterprise
SVRS - Sample Vital Registration System
SWAPs - Sector-Wide Approach
TPP – Technical Project Performance
TUs – Trade Unions
TVET - [Technical and Vocational Education and Training](#)
UGC - [University Grants Commission](#)
UN - United Nations
UNAIDS - United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF - United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT - UN Country Team
UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS - United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHABITAT - United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHCR - United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNJT – UN Joint Team
UNODC - [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#)
UNOHCHR - United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services
UPHC - Urban Primary Health Care
UPPR - [Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project](#)
UZP – Upazila Parishad
VAT - Value Added Tax
VAW - Violence Against Women
VAM – Vulnerability Analysis Mapping
VGD – Vulnerable Group Development
WASH - Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WFP - World Food Programme
WHO - World Health Organization