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**Country programme document for Bangladesh (2022–2026)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Bangladesh has made significant progress in human development, poverty reduction and economic growth, which makes it eligible to graduate from least developed country (LDC) status by 2026. Food production tripled between 1973 and 2019 and from 2009 to 2019, annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 7 per cent and per capita income rose from \$754 to \$1,909. This in turn has resulted in the reduction of poverty from 35 to 20 per cent in the same period. Gains in educational attainment, lower fertility rates, agricultural growth, disaster resilience and remittance inflows all contributed to this reduction. As the service and industry sectors account for the bulk of GDP, investments in training and upskilling in sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing will help deliver better human development outcomes.

2. Despite a positive macroeconomic outlook, Bangladesh continues to face unprecedented development challenges due to its vulnerability to shocks, some of which are transboundary in nature. The magnitude of people affected by climate-induced disasters remains a concern with an estimate that one of every seven Bangladeshis will experience displacement by 2050. Bangladesh faces considerable policy challenges which need to be addressed to achieve sustainable growth. The overdependence on ready-made garment exports and remittance inflows has amplified external vulnerabilities in the economy. Job creation and poverty reduction rates have slowed since 2010, hurting youth and women most. Rapid and largely unplanned urbanization has severely undermined liveability. Simultaneously, inequalities have widened and progress remains geographically uneven. As of 2019, 24.6 per cent of the population were multidimensionally poor and another 18.2 per cent were vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.<sup>1</sup> Religious and ethnic minorities and various vulnerable communities, such as the urban poor and those in remote areas, are disproportionately disadvantaged. Pre-existing inequalities have been further exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, resulting in millions of people being pushed below the poverty line. The impact also includes a decline in exports, lower private investment and subsequent job losses. A continued focus on digital transformation throughout the economy and governance structure, making Internet and mobile devices affordable and accessible, is critical and will have a strong impact on reducing poverty and inequality.

3. While there have been improvements in outcomes such as maternal mortality and educational enrolment rates, challenges around women's empowerment persist due to discriminatory social norms and practices and violence against women. Although Bangladesh is the best performer in South Asia in closing the gender gap,<sup>2</sup> child marriage rates are high. These vulnerabilities have been amplified by COVID-19, where loss of livelihoods, increase in unpaid care work, child marriage and domestic violence have disproportionately affected women.

4. UNDP is widely recognized as a trusted development partner. It has an established convening role and works with public, private and civil society stakeholders to facilitate more inclusive solutions as the integrator across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP works at both national and local levels on evidence-based policymaking and strengthening capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring.

5. During the preceding programme cycle, UNDP work was aligned to the Government's agenda as evidenced by the 2019 independent country programme evaluation. UNDP has helped to address complex development challenges by focusing on the needs of the poorest and the most vulnerable, including the urban poor and those in lagging regions such as Chattogram Hill Tracts. The UNDP comparative advantage lies in its proven track record of ably supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation, environmental and disaster risk management, access to justice, e-service delivery, accelerating digitization and social protection. It has contributed to improvements in civic engagement, more effective local governments, revenue collection, budget execution and allocation of resources to advance gender equality. Initial climate change mitigation interventions

<sup>1</sup> Human Development Report 2020: Briefing note for Bangladesh. [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/BGD.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BGD.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>

were successful in laying the foundations for future emission reductions. UNDP has played a useful role in the response to the Rohingya<sup>3</sup> crisis, focusing on the longer-term development implications of the crisis and its impact on host communities.

6. At the same time, shortfalls and challenges of the country programme 2016-2021 provide lessons for the proposed programme. While UNDP support to local governance has brought incremental improvements, inadequate decentralization has limited the impact. Additionally, advocacy for green growth and climate change mitigation has had limited result; transformation at the grass-roots level did not translate into commensurate progress at the policy level; and implementation of the Chattogram Hill Tracts Peace Accord remains incomplete, making this region vulnerable to demographic, religious and regional cross-currents, including the recent influx of Rohingyas. However, the Government of Bangladesh remains committed to ensure the full implementation of the Peace Accord. UNDP also faced challenges in mobilizing resources for democratic governance and justice sector reform. There was uneven policy-level progress on achieving gender parity and the increasing number of development challenges require transboundary solutions. Unanticipated developments such as the Rohingya influx, COVID-19 pandemic and accelerated LDC graduation underscored the need for agility and adaptability to remain relevant. The pandemic also revealed that: (a) investments by Digital Bangladesh have helped business continuity, but there is now an urgent need to narrow the digital divide; and (b) more focus on mitigating disruption of supply chains is required as part of disaster risk reduction. While increasing government co-financing is key to locking in project gains and ensuring sustainability, there is clearly untapped potential of the private sector for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Delayed project approvals have constrained timely project delivery and resource mobilization. Addressing these challenges is a prerequisite for a successful delivery of the proposed country programme.

7. During the consultations on the new country programme, UNDP, together with stakeholders including the Government, development partners, civil society, the private sector and other United Nations agencies, identified a series of strategies that will entail a new way of working. This country programme is firmly anchored in the development aspirations and priorities enshrined in the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, is an integral part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2022-2026 and is aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan.

8. Considering that the overall focus of national development during this programme period will be on LDC graduation, it will also be the principal priority for the UNDP country programme. The overall theory of change is that if sustainable economic growth is accelerated with increased equitable opportunities for decent income opportunities, if institutions, ecosystems and people are more resilient to disasters and climate change, and if a more accountable and inclusive governance system is in place, then people in Bangladesh – especially the most vulnerable – benefit from inclusive and equitable socioeconomic opportunities and services, increased transparency and civic participation in public affairs and a sustainable graduation from LDC status.

9. This theory of change will require the country programme both to build on existing work and to adopt new and innovative development solutions, including:

- (a) Addressing spatial poverty traps through localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in lagging regions and environmentally critical areas. This will also help to inform future decentralization efforts;
- (b) Building alliances for advocacy for green growth and climate change mitigation, nature-based solutions and universal coverage of the social safety net;
- (c) Identifying transboundary solutions for common development challenges;
- (d) Intensifying strategic engagement with the private sector for achieving the Goals;
- (e) Advancing the culture of innovation for new-generation governance, citizen-centric public service delivery and digital solutions to ensure last-mile connectivity;
- (f) Supporting Bangladesh in its global positioning and branding.

<sup>3</sup> This country programme does not include programming related to the Rohingya crisis. The Government of Bangladesh refers to the Rohingya as “Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals.” The United Nations system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the international framework.

10. Gender equality and women's empowerment is a cross-cutting priority. Overall, this country programme will have an elevated investment in social transformation for gender equality and empowerment of women, youth and other vulnerable groups, and in increasing awareness and engagement on civil rights and responsibilities. UNDP will promote leadership and participation of women in decision-making, in promoting sustainable development and sustaining social cohesion. It will advocate for increased employment and economic opportunities for women so that they can act as change agents to further reduce the gender gap. UNDP will mobilize its global knowledge and expertise to remove structural barriers; raise awareness of and prevent harmful social norms and practices such as gender-based violence; and build institutional and individual capacities for equal participation in social, economic and political activities.

11. To this end, UNDP will play three specific interconnected roles:

- (a) Designing future-proof policies to ensure the relevance of the Government's planning;
- (b) Policy advocacy through cutting-edge research to ensure that risks and opportunities are debated and integrated into policy planning;
- (c) Acting as a facilitator to bring together traditional and non-traditional stakeholders. UNDP is well positioned to facilitate a stronger engagement between the United Nations and the private sector and to leverage the wealth of human capital in the country. One of the priorities is to deploy innovative development financing options through public-private partnerships.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. This country programme envisions that the people of Bangladesh – especially the most vulnerable – contribute to and benefit equitably from the integrated social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable and inclusive development. To that end, this country programme will support three strategic priorities of the UNSDCF: (a) inclusive and sustainable economic development; (b) a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment; and (c) transformative, participatory and inclusive governance.

13. Outcome 1 (also UNSCDF Outcome 1), pathway to inclusive and sustainable economic development, envisions that by 2026, more people in Bangladesh, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized from all gender and social groups and those from lagging districts, benefit from sustainable livelihood and decent work opportunities resulting from responsible, inclusive, sustainable, green and equitable economic development. It will focus on achieving the following key results:

- (a) The Government is supported to design and implement conducive policies, regulatory frameworks and a governance mechanism for Sustainable Development Goal financing to attract investment from diversified sources in labour-intensive, responsible and green economic sectors;
- (b) Women and youth, especially those who own cottage, small and medium-sized enterprises, benefit from market-driven skills development, from access to financial and non-financial services to adopt appropriate technologies, and from innovative business models driving improved productivity, competitiveness, resilience and sustainability of enterprises and jobs;
- (c) Policy and regulatory frameworks enabling greater access to and utilization of inclusive, gender-responsive and resilient basic social and protection services are strengthened.

14. Efforts will be directed towards a sustainable LDC graduation through: (a) catalysing and institutionalizing innovative financing solutions, especially support for an integrated national financing framework and public-private partnerships; (b) supporting the transition to climate-smart, green and digital technologies through policy, legal and fiscal reforms; (c) strengthening the resilience of and access to the entire business supply chain and market system with a focus on cottage, small and medium-sized enterprises; (d) boosting entrepreneurship with a focus on women; (e) the development of a future-proof labour market with a focus on responsive skill enhancement; (f) accelerating social protection system reforms for a nationally appropriate universal approach; (g) supporting the business sector to be human rights-compliant; and (h) promoting risk protection through insurance and risk finance for government, individuals and

enterprises. Business associations will be assisted to develop responsible business conduct guidelines; promote awareness among the member businesses; and implement integrated digital solutions to achieve more productive, commercialized and climate-resilient businesses. Integrated support to the informal economy will be provided through a series of interventions and existing platforms such as measures to safeguard the urban poor and new poor, social protection/cash transfer and strengthening supply chains in rural and in urban settings.

15. Outcome 2, pathway to a sustainable, healthy and resilient environment (UNSDCF outcome 3), envisions that by 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender-responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base and low-carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters. It will focus on achieving the following key results:

- (a) More people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased capacities, knowledge and skills to adopt sustainable consumption behaviours and lead in climate action;
- (b) Institutions have strengthened capacities to develop and deliver policies, strategies and legal instruments to improve and restore ecosystem health and manage risks, such as climate change, disaster, pandemics and humanitarian crises;
- (c) Government, the private sector and civil society demonstrate enhanced commitment and capacities to provide efficient oversight for environmental policies and legal frameworks, identifying financing solutions and prioritizing green investments.

16. UNDP will continue assisting the Government to mainstream environmental conservation and sustainability into national and regional development processes with due consideration to obligations under multilateral environment agreements.

17. UNDP interventions will focus on identifying, piloting and scaling up data-driven and tech-based smart policies and solutions that are environmentally friendly, circular and risk-informed. UNDP will work on: (a) improving the institutional and regulatory frameworks governing the environmental sector; (b) providing technical and financial support, including through small grants instruments, for promotion of community engagement in co-management and monitoring of natural resources to increase local ownership, improve livelihoods and reduce poverty; and (c) mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions into policymaking, community development and landscape restoration. UNDP will advocate for an inclusive and participatory institutional ecosystem that will enable women and youth to act as change agents. This will require an all-of-society engagement, including volunteers and local community groups for environmental awareness, including consumption behaviour changes. UNDP will address sustainable energy for all and insecurity by unlocking retrofit markets for energy-efficient, renewable and cleaner sources and facilitate access to international climate financing mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation. UNDP will ensure intersectoral coordination across its nature, climate, disaster and environment portfolio.

18. In the COVID-19 context, UNDP will pay significant attention to minimizing the negative fallout of the Anthropocene. UNDP will support science- and data-based investment and policymaking capacities to address the environment-health nexus. A green and resilient recovery will be boosted by promoting sustainable settlements through low-emission and circular-economy models, and integrating climate adaptation and mitigation into sectoral strategies and action plans in line with the Sendai Framework and the Paris Climate Agreement. UNDP will provide policy and technical support for biodiversity management, resilient livelihoods and strengthen national capacity for disaster risk management.

19. Outcome 3, pathway to transformative, participatory and inclusive governance, envisions that by 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from more equitable, non-discriminatory, gender-responsive, participatory and accountable governance and justice, in a peaceful and tolerant society governed by the rule of law. It will focus on achieving the following results:

- (a) The Government and other duty bearers, along with all rights holders, are better able to uphold standards, practices and norms that promote social cohesion, human rights, non-discrimination and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups;
- (b) Public institutions and other quasi-formal institutions and normative and policy frameworks have enhanced capacities and frameworks to ensure accountable and gender-responsive governance according to the rule of law;
- (c) Civil society organizations (CSOs), especially district CSO networks, oversight bodies and the private sector, are better able to participate meaningfully in decision-making and to promote, protect and respect human rights and to fight against discrimination.

20. UNDP will continue supporting the Government, Parliament, judiciary and oversight institutions towards improved accountability and transparency at multiple levels, focusing on quality service delivery. Key lines of action include improving the availability of quality data on the Sustainable Development Goals and enhancing national management of disaggregated data, including the statistical capacity for monitoring progress towards the Goals; and strengthening local government capacities in planning and public finance management, along with advocacy and capacity-building for mainstreaming social audits and implementation of the national integrity strategy.

21. UNDP will continue strengthening the institutional capacity of the National Human Rights Commission to fulfil its mandate. Intensified efforts will be made to strengthen the reporting capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to follow up on the Universal Periodic Review and monitor its implementation. As peace consolidation remains fragile in the Chattogram Hill Tracts, UNDP will continue its support for democratization and strengthening of decentralized governance institutions. In the area of access to justice, UNDP will strengthen capacities for judicial case management and ease of access to judicial services through digitalization and legal aid. UNDP will continue to support village courts for alternate dispute resolution and other redressal mechanisms, particularly for disadvantaged groups. Continued strengthening of the capacities of the police, in particular the Bangladesh Women's Police Network and Prisons Directorate, will help ensure gender-responsive justice in line with United Nations standards. Considering the strategic importance of the Economic Relations Division (ERD) as a custodian of improving development effectiveness, UNDP will continue to provide technical support to strengthen evidence-based policymaking through the national knowledge repository ("ERDPEDIA") and mobilize external resources with increased focus on broadening and deepening the contributions of non-resident Bangladeshis to the economy and society.

22. UNDP will continue supporting strategic dialogue platforms aimed at broadening the civic and political space for youth and marginalized groups and providing information on human rights, legal aid and public services. Capitalizing on the country's short window of demographic dividend, UNDP will work with youth to help them achieve their potential and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will provide skills training; promote digital literacy to improve decent income opportunities for youth, the spread of misinformation and hate speech; and advance social cohesion through promotion of cultural activities. UNDP will also promote ecotourism that will help environmental conservation while also creating sustainable livelihood opportunities.

23. UNDP will apply a cross-portfolio approach to programming and ensure a dynamic linkage and interaction between the three outcomes both programmatically and operationally. Internal mechanisms are already in place to facilitate cross-fertilization, implementation, joint monitoring, information sharing, and joint learning. This will help address programme fragmentation and enhance synergy and promote both the "One UNDP" and the "One UN" spirit.

24. UNDP will strive to strengthen partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors, international financial institutions, international organizations and other emerging partners. UNDP will continue its leading role in its areas of comparative advantage, e.g., scaling up key development accelerators related to regional and urban development, localizing the Sustainable Development Goals in lagging districts including Cox's Bazar, Kurigram and Satkhira with emphasis on coordinated programming nexus, climate actions and social protection. The other key priorities are advancing partnerships with the private sector, civil society, philanthropic

foundations and associations of non-resident Bangladeshis to design innovative solutions that are catalysed on blended development financing. The Adaptation Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Green Climate Fund and other multilateral funds will remain critical partners, with a vision to scale up existing programming areas and introduce new ones in line with government priorities.

25. In line with the United Nations reform agenda, UNDP will expand its portfolio of inter-agency partnerships, especially around issue-based coalitions with relevant agencies on transboundary issues, youth employment, women's economic empowerment, urbanization, financial inclusion, anti-corruption, the impact of climate change on women and environmental sustainability, and data and Sustainable Development Goal monitoring, with a focus on supporting cohesive and integrated United Nations action and leveraging volunteerism in programme implementation. Through its well-established platforms and networks, e.g., a2i ("Aspire to Innovate"), specializing in introducing innovation to simplify public service delivery, UNDP will continue championing South-South and triangular cooperation; and facilitate sharing of knowledge and experience on topics such as climate change, disaster risk reduction, digitization, innovation and private sector development.

### III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme document serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

27. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

28. This country programme faces the following risks: (a) the collateral impacts of COVID-19 have yet to fully unfold and be understood, making the operating context even more volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous; (b) a protracted COVID-19 pandemic can make LDC graduation unsustainable for Bangladesh and undermine the ability of UNDP to deliver planned results; (c) shortfalls in official development assistance, as a consequence of both LDC graduation and the possibility of economic recession in donor countries caused by the pandemic; and (d) catastrophic events could cause massive loss of lives and assets and compromise long-term development objectives.

29. UNDP will strengthen its risk management procedures for risk identification, mitigation and diversification. This will include applying a portfolio approach to programming, focusing on fostering a linkage between humanitarian response, development and peace. Systems thinking will underpin this work, ensuring holistic approaches to complex problems including predicting and responding to future emerging trends and unforeseen requests for support from the Government.

30. The LDC graduation will have several implications for funding, including a reduction in the regular resources allocation for the country programme. UNDP will adopt a diversification approach to resource mobilization through renewed partnerships at country and regional levels, increased private sector engagement, fostering new partnerships and increased government financing as a catalyst to attract more resources from development partners. UNDP will ensure that its business processes are efficient and cost-effective.

31. Disasters may reduce the ability of communities and stakeholders to stay engaged in development initiatives. Mitigating actions will include disaster preparedness and a business continuity plan which UNDP will update to strengthen programme resilience for uninterrupted delivery. Risk management will include the systematic and portfolio-wide use of these registers and reprogramming if required.

32. Frequent monitoring of the political economy and operating context will inform modifications in the theory of change and planned programmes. UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for early warning, risk management, risk mitigation and decision-making in line with the UNDP [social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms](#).

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

33. The programme will be aligned to corporate monitoring and evaluation requirements including United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards and a dedicated budget allocation to improve internal capacities in monitoring and evaluation. UNDP will capitalize on initiatives such as the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency programme on environment and climate change to strengthen country office capacities for integrated programming, social and environmental standards, gender mainstreaming, data and knowledge management including linking research work to advocacy, and collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners.

34. UNDP will adopt innovative approaches to monitoring and evaluation e.g., third-party monitoring, to help ensure transparency in documenting achievements, progress and lessons learned. Improved quality of project monitoring through collection of aggregated data will help measure the success of the programme and contribute to learning of lessons and decision-making. Results-oriented monitoring will enhance accountability, and robust evaluations with strengthened gender aspects will generate evidence for results achieved.

35. UNDP will apply a cross-portfolio approach for three evaluations to inform course correction responding to evolving national contexts; identify opportunities for synergies across the country programme; scale up solutions; enhance portfolio development; and promote joint learning and innovation, both internally and with partners.

36. UNDP will partner with United Nations organizations and data-generating entities (e.g., Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) to strengthen national capacities for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals through nationally owned sources of data, and to enhance data quality and availability. Reliable disaggregated data are essential to ensuring universal access to development outcomes.



## Annex. Results and resources framework for Bangladesh (2022-2026)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> SDGs 1, 5, 8 and 10 National Priority: Inclusive Economic Growth through Macroeconomic Stability (SDG 8), Reducing Poverty and Inequality (SDGs 1 & 10), Employment (SDG 8), and Gender (SDG 5) and Inequality (SDG 10)				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1:</b> By 2026, more people in Bangladesh, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized from all gender and social groups and those from lagging districts, benefit from sustainable livelihoods and decent work opportunities resulting from responsible, inclusive, sustainable, green and equitable economic development.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<b>Indicator:</b> Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person <b>Baseline:</b> 5.85% (2018-2019) <b>Target:</b> 5.5% (2026)  <b>Indicator:</b> Growth rates of (a) household expenditure or (b) income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population <b>Baseline:</b> (a) 7.7); (b) 9.1 (2016) <b>Target:</b> (a) 9.5; (b) 9.3 (2026)  <b>Indicator:</b> Proportion of population covered by social protection <b>Baseline:</b> 27.8% (2016) <b>Target:</b> 35.0% (2026)	Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Frequency: Annual Responsible Institutions: BBS	<b>Output 1.1:</b> The Government is supported to design and implement conducive policies, regulatory framework and SDG financing governance mechanism to attract investment from diversified sources in labour-intensive, responsible and green economic sectors.  <b>Indicative Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Amount leveraged and materialized for financing prioritized SDG and/or climate action from public budget gradually increased. Baseline: TBD, Target: 20% increase (2026); Source: Project review reports, Frequency: Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Division</li> <li>• Finance Division</li> <li>• Bangladesh Bank</li> <li>• General Economics Division</li> <li>• Local Government Division</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Welfare</li> <li>• Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Employment</li> <li>• Public-Private Partnership Authorities</li> <li>• National Skills Development Agency</li> <li>• United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office</li> </ul>	<b>Regular</b> 4,170,000
	Source: BBS Frequency: Triennial Responsible Institutions: BBS, General Economics Division	<b>Output 1.2:</b> Women and youth, especially those who own cottage, small and medium-sized enterprises, benefit from market-driven skills development, access to financial and non-financial services to adopt appropriate technologies, innovative business models driving to improved productivity, competitiveness, resilience and sustainability of enterprises and jobs.  <b>Indicative Indicator 1.2.1.</b> Number of people accessing financial services as a direct result of UNDP interventions. Baseline (2020): women: 2,462,492, men: 3,650,000, Target (2026): women: 8 million; men: 12 million; Source: Project survey reports, Frequency: Annual		<b>Other</b> 56,670,000
	Source: BBS Frequency: Annual Responsible Institutions: Cabinet Division, General Economics Division, BBS	<b>Indicative Indicator 1.2.2.</b> Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created, and livelihoods strengthened for youth 15+ years old as a direct result of UNDP interventions. Baseline (2020): women: 41,160, men: 4,165, Target (2026): women: 81,356, men: 8,600; Source: Project survey reports, Frequency: Annual		

<p><b>Indicator:</b> Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Upper poverty line (UPL): 20.5%; Lower poverty line (LPL): 10.5% (2019)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> UPL: 15.6%, LPL: 7.4% (2026)</p>		<p><b>Indicative Indicator 1.2.3.</b> Number of districts that develop the mechanism for effective funding allocations to facilitate women's economic empowerment. Baseline (2020): 0, Target (2026): 5; Source: Official documentation of local government institutions / Project review reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Policy and regulatory frameworks enabling greater access to and utilization of inclusive, gender-responsive and resilient basic social and protection services are strengthened.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 1.3.1.</b> Number of people accessing basic services as a direct result of UNDP interventions. Baseline (2020): poor: 4,620,983; women: 4,420,492; persons with a disability (PWDs): 812,460; Youth: 2,867,376 Target (2026): poor: 6,662,398; women: 6,381,199; PWDs: 1,173,368; Youth: 4,129,608; Source: Project impact assessment reports/project survey reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 1.3.2.</b> Number of underserved citizens receiving digital Government to People (G2P) payments.<sup>4</sup> Baseline (2020): 3.72 million, Men: 1.75 million, Women: 1.97 million, Target (2026): 8.75 million, Men: 4.11 million, women: 4.64 million; Source: Annual Project Review Reports/Project Dashboard, Frequency: Annual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</li> <li>• Government of Canada</li> <li>• Danish International Development Agency</li> <li>• Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</li> <li>• ILO</li> <li>• UNCDF</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• UN-Women</li> </ul>	
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> SDGs 7, 9, 11-15</p> <p>National Priority: Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (SDG 7), Transport and Communication (SDG 9), Urban Development (SDG 11), and Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management (SDGs 13-15)</p>				
<p><b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2:</b> By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low-carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters.</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</p>				
<p><b>Indicator:</b> (a) Number of deaths and (b) directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> (a) Deaths: 0.2045 (2016), (b) Affected persons:</p>	<p>Data Source: DDM</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsible Institutions: DDM, MODMR,</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> More people in Bangladesh, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased capacities, knowledge, and skills to adopt sustainable consumption behaviours and lead in climate action.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.1.1.</b> Number of people adopted diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options. Baseline (2020): women: TBD; men: TBD, Target (2026): women: 56,159; men: 55,711; Source: Project assessment reports,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Government Division</li> <li>• Department of Environment (DoE)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular</b> 11,260,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> 119,040,000</p>

<sup>4</sup> Gender-disaggregated targets will be set.

<p>12,881 (2015)  <b>Target:</b> Deaths: TBD (2026),  Affected Persons: 2,000</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes per capita)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0.91 (2011)  <b>Target:</b> 1.38 (2026)</p>	<p>MOCHTA, MOEFCC</p> <p>Data Source: DoE, DPHE</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsible Institutions: DoE, DPHE</p>	<p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.1.2.</b> Number of people with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water. Baseline (2020): women: 34,527; men: 34,758 Target (2026): women: 104,026; men:106,459; Source: Water option database, Water quality monitoring report, Operations and Maintenance survey results. Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.1.3.</b> Number of disaster-resilient houses that are community assets. Baseline (2020): 70,000; Target (2026): 380,000, Source: Documents of Department of Disaster Management (DDM)</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.1.4.</b> Number of people with secured jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings. Baseline (2020): women: 36,335; men: 39,300, Target (2026): women: 75,000; men: 80,000, Source: Annual project reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Institutions have strengthened capacities to develop, manage and deliver policies, strategies, and actions to improve ecosystem health and manage dynamic risks, such as climate change, disasters, pandemics, and humanitarian crises.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.2.2.</b> Number of vulnerable households (women, poor and marginalized people) who benefit from climate change adaptation finance. Baseline (2020): 2,717, Target (2026): 15,000, Source: Annual progress review reports/ Upazila Parishad performance assessment report, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.2.3.</b> Number of cities with subnational mechanisms being implemented for mitigating risks to urban centres. Baseline (2020): 17 cities, Target (2026): 20 cities, Source: Project impact assessment, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Government actors, the private sector and civil society demonstrate enhanced commitment and capacities to provide efficient oversight functions for environmental policies and legal frameworks, identifying financing solutions, and prioritizing green investments.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 2.3.1.</b> Degree of integration of climate finance for both adaptation and mitigation in medium-term budget framework (MTBF) and medium-term macroeconomic policy statement (MTMPS). Baseline (2020):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Disaster Management (DDM)</li> <li>• Bangladesh Forest Department</li> <li>• Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)</li> <li>• Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC)</li> <li>• Directorate General of Health Services</li> <li>• Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)</li> <li>• Planning Commission</li> <li>• District councils</li> <li>• Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>• Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MOCHTA)</li> <li>• GCF</li> <li>• GEF</li> <li>• United States Agency for International Development</li> <li>• Sida</li> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• FCDO</li> <li>• Unilever</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• UNCDF</li> </ul>	
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<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> SDGs 5, 10, 16 National Priority: Governance (SDG 16), gender (SDG 5) and inequality (SDG-10)				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3:</b> by 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from more equitable, non-discriminatory, gender-responsive, participatory, accountable governance and justice, in a peaceful and tolerant society governed by the rule of law.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services  <b>Baseline:</b> 39.69% (2018)  <b>Target:</b> 60% (2026)</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of queries attended to by government institutions under right to information act  <b>Baseline:</b> 12,852 (2019)  <b>Target:</b> 12,500 (2026)</p>	<p>Data Source: BBS</p> <p>Frequency: Triennial</p> <p>Responsible Institutions: Cabinet Division Ministry of Public Affairs</p> <p>Dara Source: Information Commission</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsible Institutions: Information Commission</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> The Government and other duty bearers, along with all rights holders, are better able to uphold standards, practices and norms that promote social cohesion, human rights, non-discrimination and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.1.1.</b> Number of people who have access to informal justice. Baseline (2020): women: 88,849, men: 216,126, Target (2026): women: 200,000, men: 450,000; Source: Project management information system (MIS), Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.1.2.</b> Percentage of citizens (disaggregated by women/men, poor, marginalized groups) who are satisfied with the services of Upazila Parishads. Baseline (2020): women: 58.3%, men: 72.4%, poor: 41.7%, marginalized groups: 50.0%, Target (2026): women: 70%, men: 75%, poor: 78%, marginalized groups: 55%; Source: Project evaluation reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.1.3.</b> Number of victim cases of sexual and gender-based violence redressed through institutional responses from NHRC and NLASO. Baseline (2020): 0, Target (2026): 50, Source: Documents/Reports of NHRC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Division</li> <li>• Law and Justice Division</li> <li>• Local Government Division</li> <li>• Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>• Information Commission</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regular</b> 7,080,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> 95,000,000</p>

<sup>5</sup> Moderately integrated: Chapter 1 of MTMPS reflects climate dimension; Fully integrated: All chapters of MTMPS reflect climate dimension

		and NLASO, Frequency: Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)</li> <li>• National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO)</li> <li>• Parliament</li> <li>• DANIDA</li> <li>• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</li> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• UNV</li> <li>• UN-Women</li> </ul>	
		<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Public institutions and other quasi-formal institutions and normative and policy frameworks have enhanced capacities and frameworks to ensure accountable and gender-responsive governance according to the rule of law.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.2.1.</b> Increased rate of complaints and settlements cognizance by the NHRC. Baseline (2015): 46%, Target (2026): 60%; Source: NHRC, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.2.2.</b> Percentage of Union Parishads with access to a local village court. Baseline (2020): 32%, Target (2026): 76%; Source: Project MIS, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.2.3.</b> National and subnational governments have capacities to formulate gender-responsive policies, plans and budgets. Baseline (2020): No, Target (2026): Yes; Source: Project evaluation reports, Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> CSOs, especially district CSO networks, oversight bodies and the private sector are better able to participate meaningfully in decision-making and to promote, protect and respect human rights and to fight against discriminations.</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.3.1.</b> Number of CSOs, community-based organizations, religious and youth organizations participating in citizen engagement activities. Baseline (2020): 24,<sup>6</sup> Target (2025): total: 100, women's organizations: 30, youth organizations: 50, Source: Project progress reports, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.3.2.</b> Number of CSO coalitions formed to advance human rights actions at grass-roots level. Baseline (2020): 0, Target (2026): 50, Source: Project report, Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicative Indicator 3.3.3.</b> Number of government decisions and measures on promotion of tolerance and inclusivity with inputs from CSOs supported by UNDP. Baseline (2020): 2, Target (2026): 7, Source: Project Progress reports, Frequency: Annual</p>		

<sup>6</sup> Disaggregated baseline data will be collected later in 2021 once the new phase of the “Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh” project starts.