ANNEXES
INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME
EVALUATION - BANGLADESH

Contents

Annex 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducts "Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs)", previously known as "Assessments of Development Results (ADRs)," to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP's contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP's strategy in facilitating and leveraging national effort for achieving development results. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document

- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders

- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy. The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of the IEO is two-fold: (a) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (b) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function, and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership. Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ICPEs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

UNDP Bangladesh has been selected for an ICPE since its country programme will end in 2020. The ICPE will be conducted in 2018–19 to feed into the development of the new country programme. The ICPE will be conducted in close collaboration with the Bangladesh Government, UNDP Bangladesh country office, and UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific.

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

While Bangladesh is a poor country, but recent economic and social trends have been very positive. Bangladesh economy grew by an average of 6.5% annually in the last decade and by 7.9% in 2018 its best growth performance ever. On the back of this trend, Bangladesh attained lower middle-income status in 2015 (Figure 1), and met the three criteria for LDC graduation in the triennial review by the UN Committee for Development Policy in early 2018. Strong growth has been accompanied by macroeconomic stability. Bangladesh's debt to GDP ratio is lowest in South Asia and credit rating is favorable. This has generated higher aspirations among the policy makers to graduate the country to a developed country by 2024.

Figure 1. Bangladesh: GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$), 2001–2017
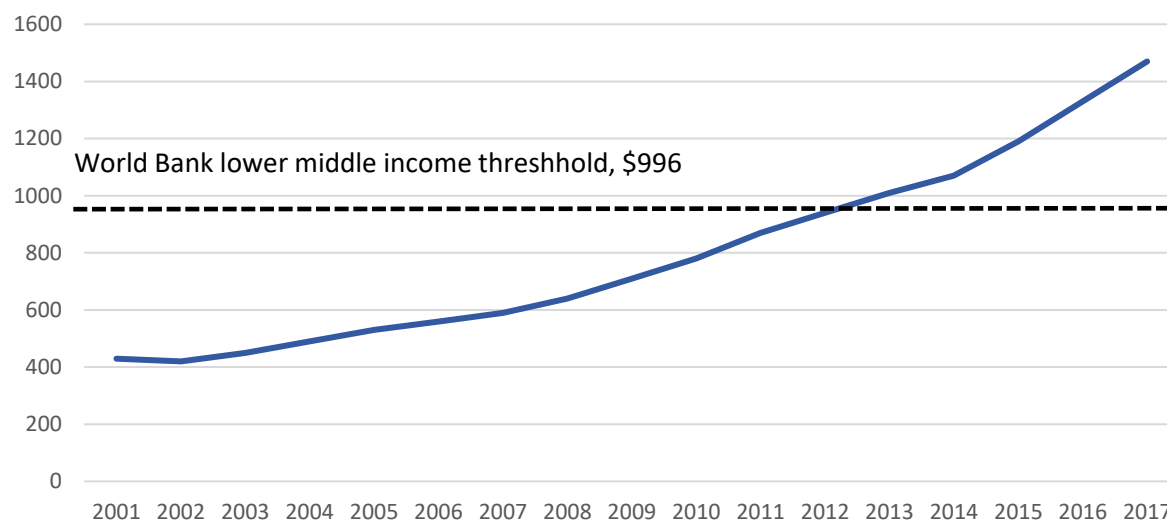
Source: World Bank

There has been a steady decline in numbers of people living below the poverty line and in extreme poverty. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line declined from 57 per cent in 1992, to 31.5 per cent in 2010 and 24.3 per cent in 2016[1]. Over a similar period, the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 34.3 per cent in 2000 to 12.9 per cent in 2016[2].

Notwithstanding these impressive strides, the number of poor and vulnerable remains high as about 30% people are just above the poverty line making them susceptible to internal and external shocks. The eight most populous country in the world, there are still some 40 million Bangladeshis that live below the national poverty line.[3]

Bangladesh positive economic results have translated into some encouraging trends in gender equality. The Human Development Index (HDI) for gender equality increased from 0.388 in 2000 to 0.567 in 2017. The Gender Development Index (GDI) has increased by 17 per cent moving from 0.753 in 2000 to 0.881 in 2017.[4]Women's share of parliamentary seats increased from 9.1 per cent in 2000 to 20.3 per cent in 2017. 44 per cent of Bangladeshi adult women have attained at least secondary schools compared to 48 percent of men. The World Economic Forum's annual Gender Gap Report identified Bangladesh as South Asia's best performer in curbing the gender gap.[5]

However, there are other trends that are concerning. For example, the female to male unemployment ratio rose on average from 0.85 to 2.12 between 2000 and 2017, meaning women in 2017 are twice likely

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[1] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (2017) and Bangladesh Country Programme Document (2017-2020). Assessed 14th November 2018

[2] Ibid

[3] Bangladesh Country Programme Document (2017-2020. Accessed 14th November 2018.

[4] Human Development Reports (2018). Accessed 14th January 2019

[5] World Economic Forum (2018), Global Gender Gap Report, Accessed 11 January 2019.

to be unemployed than men.[6] And while the share of women with accounts in financial institutions increased from 26 per cent to 35.8 per cent between 2011 to 2017 respectively, only eight percent of Bangladeshi entrepreneurs are women.[7] Men earn on average 2.6 times more than women in 2017[8]. Gender-based violence remains very high—87 percent of married women have reported that they have experienced domestic violence.

Bangladesh is a majority Muslim nation, with large Hindu and Christian minorities. While Bangladesh has strong secular origins and traditions, Bangladesh's political and social cohesion and security apparatus have become increasingly challenged by what some prominent commentators have described as an increase in religious extremism over the last decade.[9] Bangladesh's challenges with extremism attracted international attention with the July 2016 attack on a café in an affluent neighborhood in Dhaka which houses most of the diplomatic community. The attack resulted in the death of 20 hostages, mainly foreign nationals, and two police officers. There has also been a spate of murders of online activists, including secular bloggers and two members of the LGBTI community, the most recent of which occurred in June 2018. While the nature of the international links is contested, international groups including Daesh (formerly referred to as ISIL) and groups affiliated to Al Qaeda in the Indian sub-continent have claimed responsibility for several attacks.

Bangladesh also experienced an influx of about one million Rohingya refugees from Rakhine state of Myanmar. Bangladesh's humane response sheltering the refugees has been widely acknowledged, but this is placing severe stresses on local capacity and there is protracted uncertainty about the issue of refugee repatriation.

Bangladesh is highly exposed to cyclones and floods, particularly in the country's extensive coastal areas. Tens of millions of people whose incomes depend on the land and river systems of the Bengal Delta are threatened by rising sea levels, saline intrusion, waterlogging and riverbank erosion. An estimated 26,000 people per year lose land to flooding[10] and erosion. Bangladesh is also in a geologically active zone and is overdue for a large earthquake which would likely have devastating consequences. The capital Dhaka, with a population of 11 million, is especially vulnerable. The product of rapid, unplanned urbanization, Dhaka is one of the densest cities in the world and has very few earthquake-resistant buildings.

These factors explain Bangladesh's high ranking on all the major global risk indices. The World Risk Index ranks it the fifth most vulnerable country in the world to natural hazards. It comes in at 21 on the Notre

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[6] Human Development Reports (2018)

[7] Bangladesh Country Programme Document. Accessed 14th January 2019

[8] Ibid.

[9] Kugelman, M. & Ahmad, A. 2017) Why Extremism Is on the Rise in Bangladesh, in Foreign Affairs, 27 July 2017. Accessed 11 January 2019.

[10] "As noted in the final report for the Ministry of Environment and Forest (2005) of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, flooding in Bangladesh is a normal, frequently recurrent, phenomenon. Bangladesh experiences four types of floods: flash floods from the overflowing of hilly rivers; rain floods due to poor drainage; monsoon floods in the flood plains of major rivers; and coastal floods following storm surge. In a normal year, river spills and drainage congestions cause inundation of 20 to 25% of the country's area. Inundation areas for 10-, 50-, and 100-year floods constitute 37, 52, and 60% of the country's area, respectively. In 1987, 1988, and 1998, floods inundated more than 60% of the country. The 1998 flood alone led to 1,100 deaths, caused inundation of nearly 100,000 km2, left 30 million people homeless, and substantially damaged infrastructure."

Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Index, which considers indicators that reflect vulnerability to climate change. The INFORM index, which considers humanitarian crises caused by conflict as well as natural hazards ranks Bangladesh at 22 in the world.

In the face of these large-scale threats, Bangladesh has been very successful in reducing mortality from natural hazards, demonstrated that poor countries can make significant inroads in minimizing the consequences of the hazards they have to contend with. Improved disaster preparedness and response and relatively higher levels of household adaptive capacity have dramatically decreased the number of deaths from flooding. Moreover, a cyclone shelter program has helped the country dramatically reduce tropical cyclone mortality since the 1970s. Bangladesh's success in reducing mortality from tropical cyclones is supported not only by cyclone shelters but also by a slow but steady improvement in education, health and sanitation, and in the number of people living below the poverty line.

3. UNDP PROGRAMME STRATEGY IN BANGLADESH

UNDP's program in Bangladesh has halved in size over the last seven years, from over $80 million in 2012 and 2013, to less than $40 million in 2016 and 2017 and slightly over $40 million in 2018 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. UNDP expenditure, 2012-18, current prices, US$
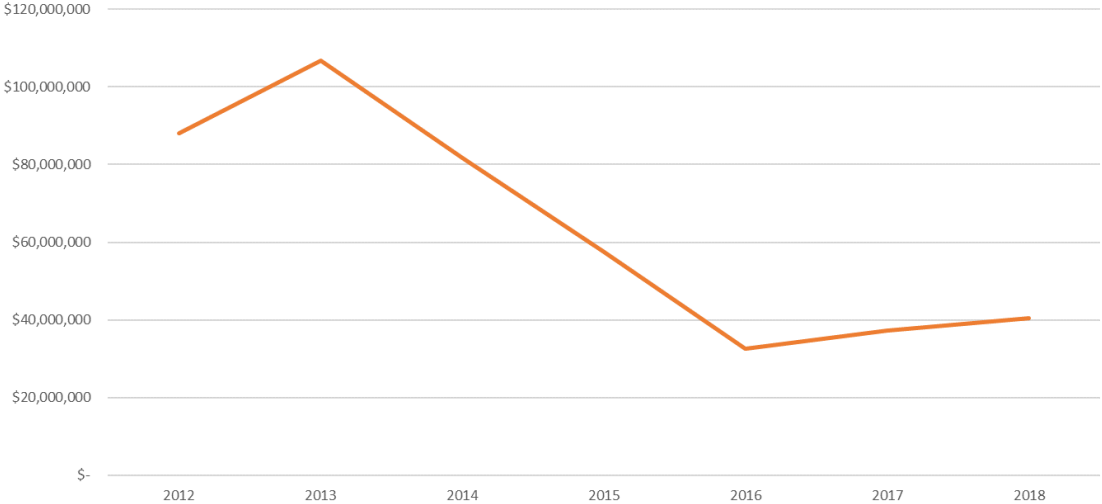
This trend reflects declines in both core and non-core funding, which are now roughly less than half what they were in 2013. This trend has occurred despite increases in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Bangladesh over the same period, although the composition of ODA has changed due to the increasing importance of concessional loans as a component of ODA (Figure 3).

Figure 3. ODA to Bangladesh, 2012–16, Current prices, $US
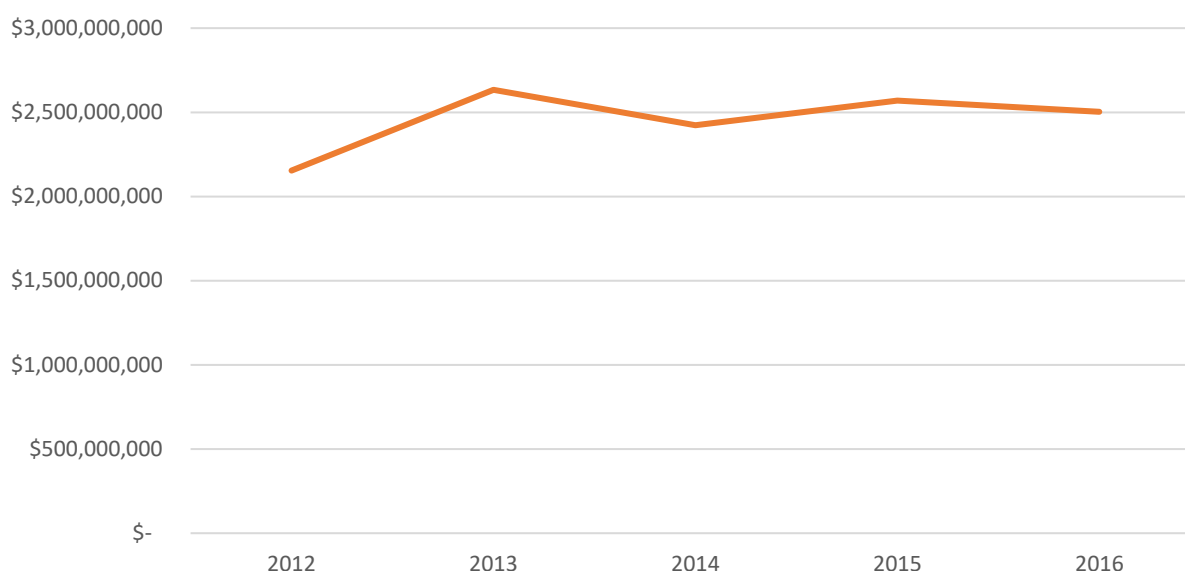
UNDP is a small donor to Bangladesh, providing less than one per cent of the country's ODA receipts in recent years. UNDP's aid contribution is even smaller as a proportion of Bangladesh Government resources, at less than one tenth of one per cent of the Bangladesh Government's budget.

Not reflected in the Figure above showing ODA to Bangladesh, China has become an important source of external finance. According to data compiled by the independent think-tank AidData, Chinese financial flows to Bangladesh amounted to close to $2 billion UDS in 2014, in current prices, although ODA like flows were only a small (<5 per cent) component.

UNDP's country program document for Bangladesh identified three priorities for the period (2017–2020) covered by the plan:

(a) Ensuring economic growth is inclusive and supports economic opportunities, particularly for women;

(b) Improving social policies and programmes, with a focus on good governance and structural inequalities; and

(c) Building resilience and improving environmental sustainability.

The CPD identified an indicative budget of just over $300 million. Spending as at mid-October 2018, almost half way through the CPD period, suggests actual resourcing will fall well short of this estimate, and roughly half of what was expected in the CPD.

Table 1: Country Programme outcomes and indicative resources (2017-2020)			
Country Programme Outcome		**Indicative resources (US$ million)**	**Expenditures to date (US$ million)**
	Inclusive and sustainable growth and development (also outcome 4, gender equality and women's empowerment)	Regular: 6.0 million Other: 79.3 million	7.4
	Stronger democratic governance to meet citizen expectations (secondary strategic plan outcome 3, institutions enabled to deliver universal access to basic services)	Regular: 6.3 million Other: 58.46 million	25.4
	Disaster prevention and risk reduction (also outcome 1, Inclusive and sustainable growth and development)	Regular: 10.8 million Other: 144.74 million	19.1
			6.5
Total		$305.6	$58.4

4. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme to feed into the development of new country programmes.

The IEO previously conducted an evaluation of the Bangladesh country programme in 2011. The ICPE will consider the recommendations of this evaluations to the extent that they remain relevant given the length of time that has elapsed since it was completed.

ICPEs focus on the UNDP country programmes approved by the Executive Board. The country programmes are defined – depending on the programme cycle and the country – in the Country Programme Document (CPD) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The scope of the ICPE includes the entirety of UNDP's activities in the country and therefore covers interventions funded by all sources, including core UNDP resources, donor funds, government funds. There will also be initiatives from the regional and global programmes that are included in the scope of the ICPE. It is important to note, however, that a UNDP county office may be involved in several activities that may not be included in a specific project. Some of these 'non-project' activities may be crucial for the political and social agenda of a country.

The scope of the evaluation, especially the short time available for fieldwork, will not allow systematic collection of beneficiary views and unintended consequences of the project on non-target groups. Where this information is not available it will be identified as a limitation. The extent to which the evaluation will be able to assess outcomes from different aspects of UNDP's work will also depend on the stage of completion of different components of the work. Where projects are in their early stages, the focus of the evaluation will be on whether there is evidence that their design reflects learning or builds on outcomes achieved from previous projects. The projects that are proposed as being in the scope of the evaluation are set out in the table 1 in Annex 1. These have been identified on the basis that:

A) they are or have been active in the current CPD period, or they are precursors to currently active projects;

B) they are evaluable, in the sense that they are doing work in their area that has been a focus for UNDP over a long enough period to be able to say something meaningful about their progress, likely or actual outcomes;

C) they are large enough to warrant specific attention.

The Bangladesh program consists of around 45 active projects, although many of these are very small and some have not been established. The evaluation will focus on the top 25 largest active projects in the country program[11]. Together, these account for around 93 per cent of UNDP's program expenditure over the past two years, and 96 per cent of its expenditure in the CPD period.

5. METHODOLOGY

The ICPE will address the three evaluation questions.[12] These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report.

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?

2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?

3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results?

The ICPEs are conducted at the outcome level. To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the program's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. Where data gaps are apparent, a qualitative approach will be taken to fill those gaps to aid in the evaluation process. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's progression, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will also be looked at. The effectiveness of UNDP's country programme will be analyzed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the achieved outcomes and the extent to which these outcomes have contributed to the intended CPD objectives. Both positive and negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes will also be identified.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that have influenced—both positively or negatively—UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined under evaluation question 3. They will be examined in alignment with the engagement principles, drivers of development and alignment parameters of the Strategic Plan, as well as the utilization of resources to deliver results and how managerial practices affected achievement of programme goals. Qualitative rating scales will be used to assess (i) the degree to which a factor was a significant constraint on effectiveness of program implementation and achievement of outcomes; and (ii) the degree to which the UNDP was successful in addressing/managing the constraint.

Special attention will be given to integrate a gender equality approach to data collection methods. To assess gender across the portfolio, the evaluation will use the gender marker and assess the extent to which the gender marker provides a reasonable indication of the effectiveness of the program in promoting gender equality.

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[11] A large project is a project whose expenditures exceed $ 300 000 between 2017 and 15 November 2018, the date at which expenditure data were extracted from PowerBi/Atlas.

[12] The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria.

6.   DATA COLLECTION

Assessment of data collection constraints and existing data. Beyond information collected in stakeholder interviews, the evaluation will not involve primary data collection. The rigor of the evaluation's outcome assessments will depend on the quality of the available documentation about the objectives and outcomes of UNDP's work, with interviews used to identify data sources and explore lines of inquiry. The evaluation will seek to tap into a diversity of data sources, including government data and documentation, project documentation reporting, media reporting and independent reviews and evaluations. The evaluation will assess whether there is valid and reliable information about the views of intended beneficiaries about UNDP projects and where this is available, will include this in reporting. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed, and interviews will include government representatives, civil-society organizations, private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and beneficiaries of the programme. Effort will be made to tap into a diversity of views about UNDP's work, to develop a fuller understanding of the political context.

Data collection methods. Specific evaluation questions and the data collection method will be further detailed and outlined in the outcome analysis, following consultation with program staff. The IEO and the country offices will identify an initial list of background and programme-related documents which is posted on an ICPE SharePoint website. Document reviews will include: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners and other UN agencies during the period under review; programmatic documents such as workplans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs); and evaluations conducted by the country office and partners, including the quality assurance reports. All information and data collected from multiple sources will be triangulated to ensure its validity. The evaluation matrix will be used to guide how each of the questions will be addressed organize the available evidence by key evaluation question. This will also facilitate the analysis process and will support the evaluation team in drawing well substantiated conclusions and recommendations.

Stakeholder involvement: a participatory and transparent process will be followed to engage with stakeholders at all stages of the evaluation process. During the initial phase, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country.

7.   MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the UNDP Bangladesh country office, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the Bangladesh Government. The IEO lead evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in Bangladesh: The country office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The CO will provide support in kind (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries; assistance for field site visits) and will manage the procurement and administration of the evaluation support officer contract. To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the

country office staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. The CO and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder meeting, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. Additionally, the CO will prepare a management response in consultation with RB and will support the use and dissemination of the final outputs of the ICPE process.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: The UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific will support the evaluation through information sharing and will also participate in discussions on emerging conclusions and recommendations.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO will seek to ensure gender balance in the team which will include the following members:

- Lead Evaluator (LE)*:* IEO staff member with overall responsibility for developing the evaluation design and terms of reference; managing the conduct of the ICPE, preparing/ finalizing the final report; and organizing the stakeholder debriefing, as appropriate, with the country office.
- International Consultant: An international specialist will be recruited to support the lead evaluator and will be responsible for completing a substantive component of the evaluation, with areas to be determined based on the specialists particular skills and experience (see ToR at Annex 2).
- National Consultant: A national consultant will be recruited to support the evaluation mission, and depending on skills and experience, to collect data and help assess the programme and/or the specific outcome areas (see ToR at Annex 3).
- Research Assistant (RA)*:* A research assistant based in the IEO will provide background research and analysis of data and documentation.

8. EVALUATION PROCESS

The ICPE will be conducted according to the approved IEO process[13]. The following represents a summary of the four key phases of the process, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. The IEO prepares the TOR and evaluation design and recruits evaluation team members. The IEO collects data first internally and then fill data gaps with help from the country offices, and external resources in various ways. Further data will be collected through interviews (via phone, Skype etc.) with key stakeholders, including country office staff. The evaluation team will conduct desk reviews of reference material, prepare a summary of context and other evaluative evidence, and identify the outcome theory of change, specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection.

Phase 2: Field data collection. During this phase, the evaluation team will undertake a one to two-week missions to Bangladesh. Data will be collected according to the approach outlined in Section 5 with responsibilities outlined in Section 6. The evaluation team will liaise with CO staff and management, key government stakeholders, other partners and beneficiaries. At the end of each mission, the evaluation team will hold a debrief presentation of the key preliminary findings at the country office.

Phase 3: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process to write the ICPE report. The first draft ("zero draft") of the ICPE will be subject to peer review by IEO and the International Evaluation Advisory Panel (IEAP). It will then be circulated to the country offices and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the

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[13] The evaluation will be conducted according to the ICPE Process Manual and the ICPE Methodology Manual

Pacific for factual corrections. The second draft, which incorporates any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made and the UNDP Bangladesh country office will prepare a management response, under the oversight of the regional bureau. The report will then be shared at final debriefings where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Taking into account the discussion at the stakeholder event, the final evaluation report will be published.

Phase 4: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report and the evaluation brief will be widely distributed in hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to UNDP Executive Board at the time of its approval of the new Country Programme Document. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Bangladesh country office and the Government of Bangladesh will disseminate the report to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website[14] as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The regional bureau will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.[15]

9. TIMEFRAME FOR THE ICPE

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively[16] as follows:

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[14] web.undp.org/evaluation
[15] erc.undp.org
[16] The timeframe, indicative of process and deadlines, does not imply full-time engagement of evaluation team during the period.

Table 3: Timeframe for the ICPE process		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR – approval by the Independent Evaluation Office	LE	November 2018
Selection of other evaluation team members	LE	December 2018
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	Evaluation team	Nov 2018 - Feb 2019
Phase 2: Data Collection		
Data collection and preliminary findings - Mission to Bangladesh	Evaluation team	18 – 28 March 2019
Phase 3: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis and Synthesis and report writing	Evaluation team	April – July 2019
Zero draft ICPE for clearance by IEO	LE	August 2019
First draft ICPE for CO/RB review	CO/RB	August 2019
Second draft ICPE shared with GOV	CO/GOV	September 2019
Draft management response	CO/RB	September 2019
Final debriefing with national stakeholders	CO/LE	October 2019
Phase 4: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	October 2019
Final report and Evaluation Brief	IEO	October 2019

Portfolio analysis

UNDP has seven major focus areas:

1. Address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, including projects targeting communities in the Chittagong Hill tracts and urban poverty, and working to improve the Bangladesh Government's social welfare policies, including the targeting of women;
2. Support for improved access to justice by working to strengthen the village courts system, and with human rights bodies;
3. Support for local government;
4. Support for disaster risk reduction, including by strengthening policies and procedures for responding to emergencies and coordinating external assistance
5. Climate change, including working with local governments to support community level adaptation, and supporting renewable energy generation
6. Environmental management, focusing on protected area management, and capacity development of the Ministry of the Environment; and
7. Innovation, with a focus on promoting the use of information technology in service delivery.

There are overlaps the work undertaken in these different areas. A detailed description of the projects is as follow.

Poverty reduction

UNDP has four projects that have a focus on addressing the needs of the poor. Firstly, UNDP has had a long-term program of work in the Chitaggong Hill tracts. "Strengthening Inclusive Development in the Chittagong Hill tracts" ($7 million from 2016 to 2018), is a continuation of a program titled "Development and Confidence Building in the Chittagong Hill tracts" ($59m 2012–2015).

Secondly, UNDP has also had a long-term focus on reducing urban poverty. The current vehicle for UNDP's work on urban poverty is the "IP-National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme" ($4.6m 2016–2018). This is an attempt to scale up a large urban poverty project "Urban Poverty Alleviation" ($64.9m from 2008 to 2015).

Thirdly, the $7m "Social Protection Policy Support" project, financed by the United Kingdom (DFID—3.3m), and Australia (DFAT—$1m) addresses problems with targeting of payments and resources, duplication of programs, and corruption in the Bangladesh's social welfare system.

Finally, Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities ($4.7m 2014–ongoing) aims to develop the capacity of local government to manage social safety net projects. Envisaged as a $104 million program, the project has a $73.5m unfunded component and close to 70% of its funding has come from UNDP regular resources, with most of the remaining resources coming from the multi-partner trust fund office's SDG fund. It is not clear from available documentation whether expected Government contributions ($26m) have met original expectations.[17]

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[17] An impact evaluation using a randomized control trial method was completed in end 2017 and found that the project had made a tangible direct contribution to women participants economic empowerment. However, due to

Justice

Another area where UNDP's support is long running. There are currently two areas where UNDP is supporting access to justice.

The first is "Activating Village Court Phase II" ($14m 2016–ongoing), which seeks with the support of the European Commission ($15.5m) to support Village Courts in Bangladesh as an effective local dispute resolution mechanism.

The second is the National Human Rights Programme ($3m 2015–). With support of Sweden ($2.6m) Denmark ($0.3m) and Switzerland (0.9m) the project aims to strengthen justice and human rights institutions to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups.

Previous work in the justice system included "Police Reform Programmme II" ($17.2m 2012–2016), and "Promoting Access to Justice & Human Rights in Bangladesh" ($25.9m 2012–2015).

Looking forward, growing concern about the threat of increasing radicalization has prompted UNDP to explore opportunities to work with the Bangladesh Government to better understand and prevent violence and extremism. This was not an area of work that was identified by the CPD when it was finalized in September 2016.

Local Governance

A $7.3m "Efficient and Accountable Local Governance (EALG)" project commenced in 2018 and will focus on strengthening decentralization in the country. Funded by the Danish and Swiss development agencies, it builds on the work of the much larger ($22m from 2012–2017) Local Government Support Program (also known as the Upazila Governance Project/Union parishad Governance Programme). While it will be too early to assess outcomes, the evaluation can assess implementation progress, and the extent to which it builds on outcomes achieved through the previous local government program.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Bangladesh program also has a long running history of work in disaster risk management. The main vehicle for this was the multi-donor Comprehensive Disaster Management program, which ran from 2010 (confirm) to 2016).

Support continues to be provided through the smaller but still substantial ($18 million from 2012–2018) "Early Recovery Facility." A new and smaller ($1.2m) "Disaster Response and Recovery Facility" (approved but not yet commenced) aims to strengthen response and recovery assistance including by providing a fund management facility for humanitarian and development agencies. It is financed by Germany, China, Sweden, and the International Organization for Migration.

There may be problems obtaining authoritative evidence about this work given that the last evaluations are dated. The Early Recovery Facility had a mid-term evaluation of it in 2014. There was a mid-term

the timing of the evaluation, it was unable to capture the sustainability of these impacts. Evaluative work does not appear to have captured key questions surrounding the value for money or scalability of the approach modelled by the project. Such work is important for understanding the feasibility of the model for the Government of Bangladesh, and if it is feasible, in promoting reforms required to adopt the model, or elements of it at scale.

review, but no final evaluation of the Comprehensive Disaster Management program. A mid-term review of work underpinning the country program's 2016–2020 climate change and disaster risk reduction outcome was completed in 2015.

Climate change

Local Government Initiatives on Climate change (2016–2020) is designed to promote local action on climate change adaptation at scale by providing support 200,000 most vulnerable households in 72 unions in seven districts. The project is financed by Sweden ($9.1m) and the EU ($10.2) implemented by UNDP and UNCDF and executed by the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C). Swedish funding is administered through the multi-partner trust fund office, while the EU has separate funding arrangements with UNDP and UNCDF. This concept evolves around six strands: (i) building capacity, awareness and empowerment of the vulnerable people to generate plans; (ii) development of capacity of the local government to integrate climate change into their local development plans; (iii) building capacity and engagement of local actors and government extension workers at local level to work as driver for accountability of climate action; (iv) provide grants to local government as additional resource to climate-proof their investment on community based adaptation work; (v) provide direct support to the vulnerable households to meet their adaptation needs; (vi). promote a local climate financing mechanism through evidence-based advocacy for delivering climate finance at scale.

Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation (GEF) 2013–2018, aimed to reduce the annual growth rate of GHG emissions from fossil fuel-fired power generation through the exploitation of Bangladesh's renewable energy resources for electricity generation. Funded through a $4m GEF grant, co-financing was initially targeted to be $49.6m, but expectations as of mid-term review are that co-financing will be $24.2m, the majority from the Bangladesh Government. The project has been challenging, assessed by the mid-term review as unsatisfactory on all criteria. The MTR observed that: *"While project expenditures as of Aug. 1, 2017 were only 15 percent of GEF funds, cost efficiency might still be ranked low as activities tend to veer off the main focus (solar boats and solar charging stations for vehicles) and there has been an overemphasis on study tours."* As at mid-2018, the project had still spent less than half the GEF grant amount.

Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes (2015–2019) is another GEF funded project (grant value $5.7m). It aims to reduce vulnerability of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change through participative design, community-based management and diversification of afforestation and reforestation programs. Approved in 2014, this project also had a slow start up, not recording significant expenditures until 2017. A mid-term review is currently planned for the project. While it is likely too early to assess outcomes, the context for this project can be presented in the form of the terminal evaluation of an earlier GEF project, which also focused on community based adaptation to climate change through afforestation of coastal areas. Completed in 2016, consideration of this project could help to shed light on likely sustainability of the current initiative, and could provide useful insights for the IEO's concurrent evaluation of the work UNDP does to address vulnerability to climate, and non-climate driven natural hazards.

Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience is a small ($1.5m) project implemented with the support of DFID ($0.45m) and GiZ ($0.35m). The project is designed to provide support for the Bangladesh

Government in developing a bankable project to access global climate funds, with a specific focus on addressing the vulnerability of remote offshore and riverine Islands (in Bengali "charland") in Bangladesh.

UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme is a local adaptation the forestry GHG emission mitigation mechanism adapted by the conference of the parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. With funding from UNDP ($1.15m) and the Food and Agriculture Organization ($1m) administered through the multi-partner trust fund office, the project is implemented by the Bangladesh Ministry of Environment and Forests to support the Support the Government of Bangladesh in initiating the implementation of its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (i.e., R-PP) by establishing necessary REDD+ management processes, identifying strategic readiness options for completing its National REDD+ strategy, and developing the capacities required to begin implementation of REDD+. It started on 2017 and was expected to be finalized by June 2019.

Looking forward, there continue to be significant resource mobilization opportunities in the climate change area through vertical funds, including the Green Climate Fund. There are a number of projects that are in this pipeline, including a $25m grant from the Green Climate Fund, to be executed by the Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), focused helping coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity. UNDP is also overseeing the GCF financed project to formulate Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) with a focus on long term adaptation investment and enhancing national capacity for integration of climate change.

Environment

Expanding the protected area system to incorporate aquatic ecosystems funded through a $1.6m GEF grant, which was designed to build capacity of government staff and local stakeholders for managing the existing protected areas established for dolphin conservation and expanding their operational coverage by creating new protected areas and buffer areas whilst still meeting the livelihood aspirations of local communities. While this project was approved for implementation in 2014, no expenditures were recorded in UNDP's systems until 2017.

Similarly, the National Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Convention funded by a $0.7m GEF grant was approved for implementation in 2014, but did not record significant expenditure until 2017. The project supplies national and international technical assistance to enhance the capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the three Rio Conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements.

Innovation

With a track record of experimental evaluation and efforts to improve service delivery using information technology, the Bangladesh program has a focus on innovation. UNDP's assistance in the area of ICT for development extends as far back as 2001, with the current vehicle for this being the Access to Information project (14.6 million from 2012–2018), which has been part funded by USAID ($4.5m to date) and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ($1.3m to date). The objective of the project has been to increase transparency, improve governance, and reduce the time, difficulty and costs of obtaining government services for underserved communities of Bangladesh. The Bangladesh program has also been an active participant in UNDP's global support for innovation in development, the Innovation Facility, with several aspects of the work this has funded highlighted in the review of the work funded by the facility in 2017–2018.

Other

While UNDP has had [a history of support for electoral systems in Bangladesh](#), its support for the 11th national parliamentary election in 2018 was relatively modest, at $1.3 million, with half of this financed by the Swiss development agency. The project was jointly implemented with UN Women.

Annex 2: PROJECT LIST

Source of funds	Project Title	Type of project	Implementation Period	Project Description	Grant amount	Implementation Modality	Expense 2017-2018	Expense 2012-2018
BGD_OUTCOME54: Increase opportunities, especially for women and disadvantaged groups to contribute to and benefit from economic progress								
UNDP; BSRM Steels Ltd; Marico Ltd	Strengthening Women's Ability	National	2014-2019	SWAPNO is a cash transfer project for women representing ultra-poor and vulnerable households. They will be engaged mainly in maintaining or rehabilitating important community assets but also in community service public works. Women will within the employment tenure receive life skills and livelihoods skills training to ensure that the project serves purposes of both protection and promotion, making use of the transformative potential of social protection in reversing social exclusion and economic marginalization. Beneficiaries' graduation from the project to gainful future employment with diversified climate change resilient livelihoods options is the cornerstone of the project's graduation strategy. Women will be intensively counselled and supported to invest their cash transfer savings and expand the household asset base. The project will also contribute to developing capacity of local government in managing social safety net projects and enhance good governance through pro-poor service delivery in support of livelihoods.	$7,055,747	NIM	$1,574,306	$4,833,616
DFID; UNDP	IP-National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme	National	2016-2022	The project is to provide support towards contributing to balanced, sustainable growth and reduction of urban poverty in Bangladesh. NUPRP will work nationwide and cover up to 6 million poor people living in cities and towns in Bangladesh and be open to all City Corporations and Class A Pourasshavas. NUPRP will initially focus on up to 36 cities/towns in two phases throughout 2016-2022; this project will contribute to ensure a sustainable	$9,138,599	DIM	$3,239,704	$4,729,399

Source of funds	Project Title	Type of project	Implementation Period	Project Description	Grant amount	Implementation Modality	Expense 2017-2018	Expense 2012-2018
				improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 6 million poor people living in urban areas which are detailed in five Outputs.				
UNDP; Gov of Australia; DFID	Social Protection Policy Support	National	2014-2018	Social Protection Policy Support - Project Aims to address the needs of the country's most vulnerable groups through re-thinking on the direction, scope and design of social protection	$4,637,866	NIM	$1,496,659	$3,833,431
DFID; UNOCHA/CERF; UNDP	UNDP Resilience and Inclusive Growth Integrated	National	2017-2018	UNDP Resilience and Inclusive Growth Integrated IP will innovate and promote solutions for current and future development challenges the country. This IP will produce four project documents for strengthening partnerships and mobilizing resources.	$444,950	DIM	$1,205,559	$1,205,559
OUTCOME 55: Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups								
ILO; Gov of Saudi Arabia; GAIN; ActionAid; Gov of Bangladesh; Gov of Bahamas; Gate Foundation; USAID; UNDP	Information & Communications Technology for Development	National	2012-2019	Information & Communications Technology for Development	$17,590,042	NIM	$4,718,734	$14,265,583
UNDP; EUCOMM	Activating Village Court Phase II	National	2016-2019	Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase II seeks to support Village Courts in Bangladesh as an effective local dispute resolution mechanism.	$16,047,880	NIM	$12,543,568	$14,467,678
IOM; Gov of Poland; Gov of Sweden; UNAIDS; UNIC; UNIDO; UNHCR; UNDG Member; UNFPA; Gov of Germany; WHO; UNCHS; ILO; Gov of United Kingdom; UNESCO; UNICEF; IFAD; WFP; UNOPS;	Support to UN & Donor Coordination	National	2012-2019	Support to UN Resident Coordinator's Office and Donor Coordination	$1,811,379	DIM	$723,549	$1,388,743

Source of funds	Project Title	Type of project	Implementation Period	Project Description	Grant amount	Implementation Modality	Expense 2017-2018	Expense 2012-2018
UN Women; DFID; UNCDF-CSA								
UNDP; SIDA; Gov of Denmark; DFC	National Human Rights Programme	National	2016-2020	National Human Rights Programme - Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups	$3,854,924	DIM	$2,628,759	$2,956,880
Facebook; Gov of Denmark; UNDP-FW; Gov of Netherlands; USAID; UNDP; Gov of Japan	Partnership for a Tolerant and Inclusive Bangladesh	National	2017-2018	Partnership for a Tolerant and Inclusive Bangladesh is a one year imitative to understand and prevent violence and extremism in Bangladesh	$1,231,242	DIM	$1,070,327	$1,070,327
SDO; Gov of Denmark; UNDP	Efficient and Accountable Local Governance (EALG)	National	2017-2022	The project will focus on strengthening decentralization in the country, and builds on the work of Upazila Governance Project/ Union parishad Governance Programme	$1,580,137	NIM	$871,842	$871,842
UNDP; SDC	Support to the 11th Parliamentary Election	National	2018-2019	Support to the 11th Parliamentary Election	$1,283,925	NIM	$447,357	$447,357
MPTFO AS AA FOR JP PASS THROUG (MPTF(JPAA)); UNDO; EUCOMM	Local Government Support Program	National	2011-2017	Strengthened capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to foster participatory local development service delivery for the MDGs	$19,312,916	NIM	$696,316	$8,337,539
UNDIESA; UNDP	Knowledge for Development Management	National	2014-2019	K4DM is UNDP BGD CO's Initiation Plan to scope out the possibility of providing support to the Government of Bangladesh and non-Government partners on various areas of operation and knowledge management to ensure greater impact	$3,000,000	OTHERS	$394,614	$615,217
Gov of Bangladesh; UNDP	National Governance Assessment Framework (NGAF)	National	2017-2018	The quality of governance has become an issue of increasing concern in countries around the world, both developed and developing. While the evidence suggests governance matters for development, there is less understanding issues.	$550,000	DIM	$849,102	$849,102
UNDP; EUCOMM	Engaging with Institutions (EI),	National	2017-2018	Engaging with Institutions (EI), Initiation Plan- IP. The project has Developed for improving social	$550,000	DIM	$874,612	$874,612

Source of funds	Project Title	Type of project	Implementation Period	Project Description	Grant amount	Implementation Modality	Expense 2017-2018	Expense 2012-2018
	Initiation Plan-IP			policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups.				
BGD_OUTCOME56: Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups								
UNFEM-CSA; CERF; UNDIESA; UNDP; Gov of Switzerland; SIDA; IOM; Gov of Bangladesh; DFID; SDC; UNHCR; UNDP-FW; UNICEF; WFP; AusAID	Early Recovery Facility	National	2011-2018	Early Recovery Facility - a way of financing and implementing emergency response and early recovery efforts to disasters in order to close the gap between the relief phase and long-term recovery.	$22,739,163	DIM	$7,102,574	$18,938,305
AsDB; USAID; Gov of Denmark; UNDP; SIDA; EUCOMM	Strengthening Inclusive Dev in the CHT	National	2016-2021	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts. The project will produce results on three interlinked levels strengthening the capacity of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives.	$7,209,328	NIM & DIM	$5,643,544	$6,471,260
GEF Trustee	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation	National	2014-2019	The project objective is to: "Reduce vulnerability of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change through participative design, community-based management and diversification of afforestation and reforestation programmes."	$2,817,000	NIM	$2,185,066	$2,247,945
GEF Trustee	Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation	National	2014-2019	By 2016, vulnerable populations benefit from better natural resource management and access to low carbon energy	$2,820,898	NIM	$1,046,200	$1,590,316
DFID; UNDP; GIZ	Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience	National	2014-2019	Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience - By 2016, populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disaster have become more resilient to adapt to risks	$1,308,569	NIM	$1,120,505	$1,241,361
MPTFO AS AA FOR JP PASS THROUG (MPTF(JPAA))	UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme	National	2015-2019	The conference of the parties (COP) to the UNFCCC has adapted a forestry GHG emission mitigation mechanism known as REDD+. This is defined as	$1,202,423	NIM	$650,588	$995,297

Source of funds	Project Title	Type of project	Implementation Period	Project Description	Grant amount	Implementation Modality	Expense 2017-2018	Expense 2012-2018
				Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating conservation,				
Gov of Bangladesh; UNDP; EUCOMM	Local Government Initiatives on Climate change (LoGIC)	National	2016-2020	LoGIC is to promote local action on climate change adaptation at scale. It will address climate change impact in Bangladesh. LoGIC is designed to support 200,000 most vulnerable households in 72 unions in seven districts. Project duration is 48 months.	$3,161,355	NIM	$902,032	$902,032
GEF Trustee	Expanding the protected area system to incorporate acqua	National	2015-2019	Expanding the protected area system to incorporate aquatic Eco System project is developed for the Sundarbans represents the rich tapestry of biodiversity of Bangladesh.	$662,393	NIM	$319,241	$319,241
Gov of Bangladesh; UNDP; Gov of Norway	Sustainable Environmental Governance Programme	National	2013-2017	Sustainable Environmental Governance Programme (SEGP) aims to support finalization of on-going UNDP programming efforts in the areas of natural resource management in Bangladesh	$2,739,000	DIM	$349,433	$2,955,871
UNDP; GEF Trustee	National Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Convention	National	2014-2018	National capacity development for implementing Rio Convention project is to strengthen Bangladesh's capacities to implement and manage Rio Convention obligations.	$1,320,000	NIM	$517,664	$561,151
Total					$134,069,736		$53,171,857	$96,969,665

Annex 3: CPD RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND STATUS OF INDICATORS

Indicator [18] [19] [20]	Status/Progress		UNDP influence on target indicator
	2017	2018	
BGD_OUTCOME54 - Increase opportunities, especially for women and disadvantaged groups to contribute to and benefit from economic progress			
Percentage of population in severe multidimensional poverty. Baseline (2013): 17,4%; Rural-19.5% Urban: 9.3% Target (2020): 11%; Rural-13.5%; Urban-6%	Type: Quantitative Data: 15.7%; Rural (NA); Urban-(NA) *"Some progress"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 16.2%; Rural-19.50%; Urban-7.40% Comment: Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI); 2018 progress data can be obtained through: https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_BGD-3.pdf *"Regression"*	High significance/marginal influence
Number of people above 15 years of age who report that they have been in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week. Baseline (2014):72,6m; women- 29m; men-42m Target (2020): 75m; women-30m; men-45m	Type: Quantitative Data: 72.6; Women-(NA); Men-(NA) *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 72.6 m; Women-29 m; Men-42 m Comment: International Labour Organization /2018 progress data is not available yet. *"No change"*	Moderate significance/ marginal influence
Gender Inequality Index (GII) Baseline (2014): 0.503 Target (2020): 0.43	Type: Quantitative Data: 0.503 Comment: Year of latest data-2016 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 0.503 Comment: Human Development Report-2018 progress data is not available. Data is available only every 5 year. *"No change"*	High Significance/ No influence

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[18] "Indicators," "Baseline," "Target," and "Status/Progress" info were extracted from the Cooperate Planning System.

[19] The "Indicators" on CCPD are different from those on Cooperate Planning System, in order to be able to track the status and progress, we decided to use those on the Cooperate Planning System

[20] NA stands for Not Available

Indicator [18] [19] [20]	Status/Progress		UNDP influence on target indicator
	2017	**2018**	
Percentage of people with an account at a formal financial institution Baseline (2015): 29.1%; women-25.2%; men-32.9% Target 2020:35%; women-30.5%; men-38%	Type: Quantitative Data: 29.1%; Women-(NA); Men-(NA) Comment: Year (of latest data): 2015 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 29.1%; Women-25.2%; Men-32.9% Comment: Global Financial Inclusion Database (FINDEX) 2018 progress data is not available yet. *"No change"*	Moderate significance/no influence
BGD_OUTCOME55 - Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups			
Proportion of people below the poverty line benefiting from social protection Baseline (2016): 36% Target (2020): 60%	Type: Quantitative Data: 36% Comment: Year of latest data-2016 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 36% Comment: Household and Income Expenditure Survey 2016 and 2020; 2018 progress data is not available yet due to the source survey not conducted yet. *"No change"*	High significance/marginal influence
Percentage of citizens satisfied with the services of Local Government Institutions Baseline (2016): Union Parishad (UP)-37.1%; Upazila Parishad (UZP)-26%. Target (2020): UP-50%; UZP-40%	Type: Quantitative Data: UP-37.1%; UZP-(NA) Comment: Year of latest data- 2016 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: UP-37.1%; UZP: 26% Comment: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (Frequency: 5 years) / 2018 progress data is not available. Data is available only every 5 year. *"No change"*	High significance/moderate influence
Access to justice services global composite index Baseline (2015): 0.42 Target (2020): 0.5	Type: Quantitative Data: 0.41 Comment: Year of latest data-2016 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 0.41 Comment: Rule of law index by the World Justice Project (WJP); 2018 progress data can be obtained through: https://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/documents/WJP-ROLI-2018-June-Online-Edition_0.pdf http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/ *"No change"*	Moderate significance/marginal influence
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 Baseline (2011): 65% Target (2020): 30%	Type: Quantitative Data: 65% Comment: Year of latest data-2011	Type: Quantitative Data: 65% Comment: Bangladesh demographic and health surveys (Frequency: 5 years)/ 2018 progress data is not available. Data is available only every 5 year.	High significance/marginal influence

Indicator [18] [19] [20]	Status/Progress		UNDP influence on target indicator
	2017	**2018**	
	"No change"	*"No change"*	

BGD_OUTCOME56 - Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups

Indicator	2017	2018	UNDP influence on target indicator
Environmental Performance Index Baseline (2016): 41.77 Target (2020): 43	Type: Quantitative Data: 41.77 Comment: Year of data collected-2016 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 29.56 Comment: EPI Global Metrics for the Environment/2018 progress data can be obtained through: https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline; *"Data not comparable to previous year because of change in methodology of estimation"*	Moderate significance/ negligible influence
World Risk Index – Lack of Adaptive capacities, Bangladesh Baseline (2015): 56.69% Target (2020): 53%	Type: Quantitative Data: 58.37% *"Regression"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 55.42% Comment: World Risk Index/2018 progress data can be obtained through: https://weltrisikobericht.de/download/1060/ *"Some progress"*	Moderate/significance/ moderate influence
Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product Baseline (2012): 1.80% Target (2020): 1.20%	Type: Quantitative Data:1.8% *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data: 1.8% Comment: EM-DAT database/2018 progress data is not available yet. kazuyoshi.hirohata@undp.org *"No change"*	High significance/moderate influence
Percentage of public budget expenditures for climate and disaster resilience purposes Baseline (20140: 6.50% Target (2020): 10%	Type: Quantitative Data: 7% Year (of latest data): 2017 *"Some progress"*	Type: Quantitative Data 7% Comment: CPEIR country database; 2018 progress data is not available yet. *"No change"*	High significance/moderate influence
Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets Baseline (2013): 18000 Target (2020): 25000	Type: Quantitative Data:18000 *"No change"*	Type: Quantitative Data 1800 Comments: 7th Five Year Plan reporting/2018 progress data is not available yet. *"No change"*	High significance/marginal influence

Annex 4: CPD RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND STATUS OF OUTPUT INDICATORS

Indicators	Progress		Status	Comment and source of data
	2017	2018		
BGD_OUTCOME54 - Increase opportunities, especially for women and disadvantaged groups to contribute to and benefit from economic progress				
Output 1.1: The Government has knowledge and skills to better target remaining pockets of poverty and expand opportunities for women to contribute to and benefit from economic progress				
Extent to which policies to promote women's economic empowerment show improved Baseline (2015): 1 (not adequately) Target (2020): 2 (very partially)	1 (Not adequately)	1 (Not adequately)	No progress	comment: 1 - Not adequately; 2 - Very partially ; 3 - Partially ; 4 - Largely Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel
Proportion of citizens using rural decentralized banking system, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2016): 10%; women-10%; men-10% Target (2020): 25%; women-25%; men-25%	10 % Male: 10% Female: 10%	12% Male: 12% Female: 12%	Some progress	Source of data: Access to Information Programme, Results Management Database and AOOR Report A2i
Output 1.2: National and local government have the capacity to implement urban and rural poverty policies and programmes				
Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created and livelihoods strengthened for women and youth 15+ years old as a direct result of UNDP interventions, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2016): 3.5m; women-1.4 m; men-2.1 m Target (2020): 5 million	NA Male: NA Female: NA	3,541,570 Male: 2,132,650 Female: 1,408,928	Achieved	Source of data: Management Information System NUPRP/SWAPNO/SID-CHT (IRRF 1.1.1.A.1.1.)
Number of urban women and men who are working 6 months after training or apprenticeship has ended. Baseline (2016): 207,25; women: 163,267; men: 43,984 Target (2020):432 251; women: 332 267; men: 96,984	NA Male: NA Female: NA	207,251 Male: 43,987 Female: 163,267	Achieved	Source of data: Follow-up sample surveys

Indicators	Progress		Status	Comment and source of data
	2017	2018		
Number of people benefiting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste. Baseline (2016): 30,268; women: 11,799; men: 18,469 Target (2020):110,000; women: 44,000; men: 66,000	NA Male: NA Female: NA	35,068 Male: 21,349 Female: 13,719	Achieved	Source of data: UNDP Management Information System SID-CHT; UNDP MIS (IRRF 1.3.2.A)
Output 1.3: Government has the capacity to create an enabling environment for pro-poor and green growth				
Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women . Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2020):5	NA	3	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP annual desk review (IRRF 1.5.1)
Number of people with improved access to renewable energy, disaggregated by sex Baseline (2016): 30,568 Target (2020):600000	NA	33,338	Some progress	Source of data: SREPGEN Management Information System SREPGEN; (IRRF 1.5.2.A)
Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, Baseline (2016): 5 Target (2020): 15	NA	5	No progress	Source of data: UNDP Management Information System; (IRRF 1.3.1.A.1.1)
BGD_OUTCOME55: Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups				
Output 2.1: Civil society interest groups relevant government agencies and political parties' have tools and knowledge to set agendas and to develop platforms for building consensus on national issues				
Extent to which there is a strengthened environment for civic engagement, including legal/regulatory framework for civil society organizations to function in the public sphere and contribute to development, and effective mechanisms/platforms to engage civil society (with a focus on women, youth or excluded groups) Baseline (2016): low (on 3 groups) Target (2020): medium (on 3 groups)	NA	NA	NA	Comment: 1 - Low; 2 - Medium; 3 - High Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel HRP/PTIB;

Indicators	Progress		Status	Comment and source of data
	2017	2018		
Output 2.2: The Government has the capacity to carry out formal or quasi-formal demand-driven and gender-sensitive reforms of the justice sector to provide more equal access to justice to women and men especially those from marginalized groups				
Percentage of village clusters (Union Parishads) with access to a local village court. Baseline (2015): 7.8% Target (2020): 30%	NA	24%	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP Activating Village Courts project Phase II AVCBII
Extent to which operational institutions have the capacity to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. Baseline (2016): 2 (very partially) Target (2020): 3 (partially)	NA	2	No progress	Comment: 1 - Not adequately 2 - Very partially 3 - Partially 4 - Largely Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel HRP
Number of cases resolved through legal aid services to the poor and disadvantaged groups. Baseline (2015): 12,417 Target (2020):72,046; disaggregation: by sex	NA	14,468	Some progress	Source of data: National Legal Aid Services Organization Justice IP/HRP
Number of victim cases of sexual and gender-based violence redressed through institutional responses Baseline (2016): 750 Target (2020): 10,890	NA	1,770	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP database, 'Strengthening response to gender-based violence' Justice IP/HRP
Output 2.3: The Government has the capacity to develop policies and carry out sectoral and geographical interventions in districts where inequality of progress is evident				
Level of capacity of subnational governments/ administrations for planning, budgeting and monitoring basic services delivery. Baseline (2016): 3 (Partial capacity in place) Target (2020):4 (Capacity largely in place)	NA	NA	NA	Comment: 1 - No capacity 2 - Very partial capacity 3 - Partial capacity 4 - Capacity largely in place Source of data: UNDP midterm evaluation of Union Parishad Governance Project and Upazila Governance Project, 2014; UNDP annual independent expert panel for 2016-2020 EALG

Indicators	Progress		Status	Comment and source of data
	2017	2018		
Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups. Baseline (2016): 3 Target (2020): 5	3	3	No progress	Comment: 1 - National policy dialogue has determined who is excluded from social protection schemes and why 2 - Policy/legislation reform has been planned to increase access and target women not previously covered, particularly from the poor and other at-risk groups 3 - Policy/legislative reform proposals have been tabled for approval that have clear measures to increase access and target women not previously covered, particularly from the poor and other at-risk groups 4 - Policy/legislative reforms have been approved and implemented with some evidence that these will lead to increased access and improved targeting for women 5 - Policy/legislative reforms have evidence of effectiveness and have adequate and predictable financing and institutional capacity Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel SPPS/A2i
Proportion of underserved citizens who received electronic payment for social safety-net services. Baseline (2016):0%; women: 0%; men:0% Target (2020: 20%; women: 20%; men:20%	NA Male: NA Female: NA	10% Male: 10% Female: 10%	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel SPPS/A2i; Access to Information Programme Report A2i
Number of times electronic public administrative services are accessed by members of underserved communities. Baseline (2016): 0.5 million Target (2020): 24 million	NA	78,000,000	Achieved	Source of data: Access to Information Programme Report A2i
BGD_OUTCOME56 - Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups				
Output 3.1: Government institutions have improved capacities and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes weather extremes and environmental emergencies				
Number of national/subnational development and key sectorial plans being implemented that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive Baseline (2015): 100 Target (2020): 250	NA	107	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP annual desk review NUPRP

Indicators	Progress		Status	Comment and source of data
	2017	2018		
Number of town development plans prepared and agreed that include climate resilience and adaptation Baseline (2016): 10 Target (2020): 30	NA	10	Some progress	Source of data: UNDP Management Information System
Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level. Disaggregation: by sex. Baseline 2016: 1.5m; women: 500,000; men: 1,000,000 Target 2020: 2.5m; women: 1.25 million; men: 1.25 million	NA Male: NA Female: NA	1,500,000 Male: 1,000,000 Female: 500,000	No progress	Source of data: Annual questionnaire-based surveys; UNDP Management Information System
. Number of most vulnerable households in coastal districts that are provided with climate and disaster resilient homes and adaptive livelihoods Baseline (2016): 1,500 Target (2020): 2,000	NA	3,600	Achieved	Source of data: UNDP Management Information System ICBAAR/LOGIC
Output 3.2: The Government has the capacity to set up regulatory and to implement a range of pro-poor resilience-focused green economic initiatives				
Number of UNDP-backed policy instruments that support low carbon climate resilient economy in Bangladesh Baseline (2016): 3 Target (2020): 6	NA	12	Achieved	Source of data: UNDP annual desk review of policy instruments SREPGEN/Dolphin/UN-REDD
Extent to which there is a strengthened system in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify climate finance Baseline (2016): 2 (very partially) Target (2020): 3 (largely)-(2021)	NA	2	No progress	Comment: 1 - Not adequately 2 - Very partially 3 - Partially 4 - Largely Source of data: UNDP annual independent expert panel IBFCR
Number of ecologically critical areas declared by Gov't for special protection Baseline (2016): 12 Target (2020): 15	NA	13	No progress	Source of data: DoE/MoEF
No. of rivers' water quality issues that are taken as investment priority by the National River Conservation Commission (NRCC) Baseline (2016): 0 Target (2020): 4	NA	0	No progress	Source of data: NRCC

Annex 5: PERSONS CONSULTED

Government

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