

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Bangladesh - UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2016

Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Millennium Declaration; MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger; MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education; MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality; MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health; MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership; CRC Articles 6, 24, 28, 29;

National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): The Health Sector Development Programme (2012-2016) and the National Population Policy; The Education Sector Development Programme (2012-2016) and the National Education Policy ; National Perspective Plan -Bangladesh VISION 2021- and the Sixth five year plan (2011-2016)- being prepared-

Boosting Production, Income & reducing Poverty ; Securing Human Resource Development; Improving Water and Sanitation; Building better Energy & other Infrastructures; Realizing Gender Equality; Promoting Environmental Sustainability; Better Governance to Defend Rights and tenets of Justice

UNDAF Outcome:

Pillar 1 (Democratic Governance and Human Rights), Outcome 1: Government institutions at the national and subnational levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner

Pillar 3 (Social Services for Human Development), Outcome 1: Deprived populations in selected areas, particularly women, children and youth benefit from increased and more equitable utilization of quality health and population, education, water, sanitation and HIV services.

Pillar 3 (Social Services for Human Development), Outcome 2; Children, women and youth demand and benefit from effective social protection policies and improved services aimed at eliminating abuse, neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.

Pillar 3 (Social Services for Human Development), Outcome 3: Vulnerable community members practice key life-saving, care and protective behaviors and raise their demand for quality social services

Pillar 4 (Food security and Nutrition), Outcome 1: The urban and rural poor have adequate food security and nutrition throughout the life cycle;

Pillar 5 (Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Response), Outcome 1: Populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disaster have become more resilient to adapt with the risk.

Pillar 6 (Pro-poor Urban Development), Outcome 1: By 2016, at least three million urban poor have improved living conditions and livelihoods to realize their basic rights;

Pillar 7: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement): Outcome: Marginalized and disadvantaged women in selected districts and urban slums increase their participation in wage employment and other income-generating activities.

Pillar 7: Gender Equality and Women's Advancement): Outcome 2: Social and institutional vulnerabilities of women including the marginalized and disadvantaged are reduced

| Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP) | Programme Component Result(s) | Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR) | Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes |
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| <p>Young Child Survival and Development (FA 1); Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2); HIV/AIDS and children (FA 3); Child Protection (FA 4)</p> | <p>PCR 1: By the end of 2016, women, children and youth in 20 selected districts, demand and benefit from increased and more equitable utilization of quality health, nutrition, population, education, water, sanitation and HIV services.</p> | <p>Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health providers disaggregated by wealth quintiles (Baseline: 24%, Target: 50% by 2016)</p> <p>% of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey receiving post natal care within 2 days of delivery. (Baseline: Will be available from CRM 2010 Target: 30% increase from baseline)</p> <p>Proportion of stunted children under 2 years of age, disaggregated by sex and wealth quintile (Baseline: 43% (2007), Target 35%)</p> <p>% of boys and girls who enrolled in grade 1 reaching the last grade of primary education with reduced disparity between the high and low performing upazillas by 2016 (Baseline: 60%, Target: 85%)</p> <p>% of MARPs including Most at Risk Adolescents (MARA) accessing prevention rehabilitation (OST) and harm reduction services. (Baseline (MARA) to be established by UNICEF supported mapping and size estimation of MARA in 2011. End Line Survey, UNICEF) Baseline (MARPs) 7.2% (comprehensive prevention service); Target 60% (BSS 2006-7, Record of MARPs intervention, Universal Access and UNGASS Report)</p> <p>Proportion of population using an improved and safe water source (Baseline 2009: 86; Target 2015: 89)</p> <p>Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility Rural- Baseline: 53%; Target: 75% by 2016, Urban: Baseline:8.5% (slums); Target: 14% (slums) by 2016</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA), Ministry of Labour And Employment, Ministry of Chittagong Hills Tracts Affairs, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWOCA), Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Youth & Sports, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives. - International and local NGO partners such as the Population Council, ICDDRB, BRAC, Grameen, CAMPE, Save the Children Alliance, Alive and Thrive, FANTA, HKI, ACF, MSF, OXFAM, Water AID, Action Aid, Concern Worldwide and others in line with the procedures for engaging NGOs. - UN agencies e.g. WFP, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, UNHCR, - International Development Partners, e.g. World Bank, DFID (UKAid), USAID, EU, AusAid, CIDA, SIDA, GTZ, KOICA, Asian |

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| | | (all indicators disaggregated by sex, age and wealth quintile as may apply) | Development Bank, |
| | <p>PCR 2: By the end of 2016, children, women and youth, especially those from the 20 selected districts, demand and benefit from effective social protection policies and improved services aimed at eliminating abuse, neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.</p> | <p>% increase in social safety net budget allocated to vulnerable children [Urban working children, street children and orphans, among the most vulnerable) (2009 Baseline 0.66%;, Target 1% by 2016)</p> <p>Existence of legal and policy framework for formal care (2010 Baseline: None; Target legal and policy framework elaborated by 2016)</p> <p>% of 6-14 year out of school children who are involved in child labor activities (2009 Baseline 2.3%; Target: 50% reduction from baseline; however GoB policy target is 100% eradication by 2015)</p> <p>% of cases of trafficking prosecuted (2010 Baseline 47% ; under trial cases 636, under investigation 35, pending 671; Target: 80% of cases prosecuted by 2016)</p> <p>Proportion of women aged 15 to 19 who were married by age 15 (2007 Baseline 21.1%; Target 10% reduction of baseline)</p> | <p>Ministry of Information; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Primary and Mass Education; ; ILO, UNFPA, GBV, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, BRAC, Grameen, Save the Children and other relevant INGO and Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>-</p> |
| | <p>PCR 3: By the end of 2016, deprived community members in 20 selected districts practice key life-saving, care and protective behaviors, raise their demand for quality social</p> | <p>% of households with water and soap at specific place for hand washing (Baseline: Will be available from CRM 2010; Target: 60% increase from baseline)</p> <p>Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women</p> | <p>Ministry of Information; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Primary and Mass Education; Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; National</p> |

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| | services, and promote social change with equity | <p>(Baseline: 60% Target: 45%).</p> <p>% of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey seeking post natal care within 2 days of delivery. (2010 Baseline: 21%, CRM; Target: 27%)</p> <p>% of communities who are aware of the impact of climate change on their respective communities and/or sectors (Baseline 2010: 22; Target 2016: 50)</p> | AIDS and STD Programme (NASP); Ministry of Labour and Employment; National and International NGOs and the Media. |
| | <p>PCR 4: By 2016 Local Government Institutions and Civil Society Organizations, in particular those in 20 selected districts, are more effective in ensuring the realization of the rights of children and women with equity.</p> | <p>Number of districts with Integrated Annual Work Plans (developed with all key sectors involved with children and women)</p> <p>Number of districts with functional participatory planning and coordination mechanisms for effective utilization of investments for children and vulnerable groups (Baseline: Districts coordination mechanisms exist but not functional at the moment; Target: Districts coordination mechanisms established and functional in each of the 20 districts with clear terms of reference)</p> <p>Proportion of district budget contributed through local leveraging</p> <p>Number of upazillas in disaster prone districts that developed community-based risk reduction and climate change adaptation action plans (2009 Baseline: tbd; Target 2016: 50% increase from baseline)</p> <p>% of disaster affected vulnerable households receiving an adequate & appropriate food and nutrition assistance as part of emergency response</p> | <p>Deputy Commissioner's Office and Line Departments</p> <p>Chittagong Hill Tract Development Board</p> <p>Regional and Hill District Councils</p> <p>Action Aid Bangladesh, BRAC and other National and International NGOs</p> |

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| | | (Baseline: 50%, Target: 2016: 100%) | |

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| National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): Human development; economic growth and corruption free governance (National Perspective Plan (VISION 2021, PRSP II, Sixth Five Year Plan -being prepared) | | | |
| UNDAF Outcome: Pillars 1 to 7 | | | |
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| Policy Research and Advocacy for Children's Rights (FA 5) | PCR 5: Knowledge on the situation and rights of children among stakeholders and duty –bearers generated to guide implementation of CRC, policy formulation, social sectors' strategies and budget allocations for increased social spending on national programmes that improve realization of the rights of children within the lowest wealth quintile. | Research, studies/policy papers on the situation and rights of the children prepared and disseminated. (Target: 3 Studies/research/policy paper per year) Evaluations/reviews prepared and disseminated on budget allocations, disbursements and effectiveness of interventions targeting children from households in the lowest wealth quintile. (Target: 2 high quality evaluation/review per year) | Ministries of Planning/Finance/ Women and Children Affairs/Economic Relations Division, General Economic Division, Statistics Division, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Bangladesh Bureau Of Statistics, Bangladesh Shishu Academy, UNDP, ILO, World Bank, and relevant Civil Society Organizations and International Organizations |
| Policy Research and Advocacy for Children's Rights (FA 5) | PCR 6. Increased capacity of Local, regional and national media to advocate for realization of child rights, and the enhancement of investment in children with special focus on equity | Number of reports/articles published in print media on children and women's issues (Baseline: 3 per cent of the reports in print and electronic media are focusing on children related issues in 2009; Target: 4% by 2016) | Ministry of Information agencies, Media houses and professional groups and agencies, Civil society organizations |
| Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Millennium Declaration, MDGs, CRC | | | |
| National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): Human development; economic growth and corruption free governance (National Perspective Plan (VISION 2021, PRSP II, Sixth Five Year Plan -being prepared) | | | |
| UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 1 to 7 | | | |
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| Area of the MTSP) | | | |
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| CS: Cross-Sectoral/Operational | PC 7: Effective and efficient programme management and operational support to achieve an optimum level of programme delivery | <p><u>Human Resources</u>: % of total staff costs spent on learning and staff development. (Baseline: 1.50 % in 2010. Target: 3% by 2016)</p> <p><u>Finance</u>: % SB expenditure at the end of the year. Baseline: 97.90% in 2010. (Target: At least 98% for each year.)</p> <p><u>ICT</u>: % Service Level Agreement targets are met or exceeded (Baseline: 90% in 2010. Target: At least 95% by 2016)</p> <p><u>Supply</u>: % orders delivered to Government counterpart at or within target arrival date. (Baseline: 80% in 2010. Target: 95% by 2016)</p> <p><u>Security</u>: % MOSS compliance for Dhaka Office and zone offices. (Baseline: 93-100% in 2010. Target: 95-100% for each year)</p> | <p>Relevant Government counterparts</p> <p>UNDSSS</p> |

31 March 2011