

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh

#### Semester: 2-12

Country	Bangladesh
Thematic Window	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* ILO</li><li>* IOM</li><li>* UNAIDS</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNESCO</li><li>* UNFPA</li><li>* UNICEF</li><li>* UN Women</li><li>* WHO</li></ul>

#### Implementing Partners

- \* Ministry of Education (MOE)
- \* Local Govt. & Rural Development (LGRD)
- \* Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)
- \* Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW)
- \* Ministry of Information (MoI)
- \* Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE)
- \* Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs (MOLJPA)
- \* Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA)
- \* Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)
- \* Ministry of Women & Children Affairs (MoWCA)
- \* Ministry of Youth & Sports (MoYS)

### Budget Summary

#### Total Approved Budget

UNFPA	\$4,889,867.00
UNDP	\$385,200.00
UN Women	\$590,212.00
IOM	\$569,899.00
ILO	\$470,800.00
UNAIDS	\$337,050.00
WHO	\$171,200.00
UNESCO	\$262,150.00
UNICEF	\$321,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,997,378.00</b>

#### Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNFPA  
 UNDP  
 UN Women  
 IOM  
 ILO

UNAIDS	
WHO	
UNESCO	
UNICEF	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

UNFPA	\$4,180,777.00
UNDP	\$360,200.00
UN Women	\$577,418.00
IOM	\$388,705.00
ILO	\$404,674.96
UNAIDS	\$278,562.00
WHO	\$124,270.00
UNESCO	\$262,150.00
UNICEF	\$300,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,876,756.96</b>

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

UNFPA	\$3,429,926.00
UNDP	\$248,630.00
UN Women	\$534,768.00
IOM	\$343,165.00
ILO	\$398,824.18
UNAIDS	\$222,240.00
WHO	\$82,088.00
UNESCO	\$245,150.00
UNICEF	\$300,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,804,791.18</b>

## Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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## DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Men	1,505,290	1,232,790	Citizens/Men	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Men from ethnic groups	354	454	Citizens/Men	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Women	1,147,759	1,023,722	Citizens/Women	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Women from ethnic groups	400	475	Citizens/Women	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Boys	143,542	129,542	Boys	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Girls	141,762	115,682	Girls	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
National institutions	18	18	National Institutions (number of institution, not persons)	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization
Local institutions	5,740	4,587	Local Institutions (number of institutions, not persons)	Awareness Raising/Media/Sensitization

## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

#### **Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)**

1. For the first time UN agencies, ministries and partners jointly organized the 16 days activism campaign to end violence against women. Due to joint efforts and overview, duplication in input was limited, and impact increased in terms of synergies, efficiency and effectiveness.
2. Decent work placements were ensured for under-aged ex-sex workers as part of the IGA training provided by the shelter homes.
3. Seven intergeneration policy dialogues were organized in 6 divisions and Dhaka on VAW which recommended actions for ERAW with the involvement of GOB, civil society, media and other stakeholders.

#### **Progress in outcomes**

##### Outcome I: Policies and Legal frame work

The review and update of the existing guidelines and tools on how to cope with battered women and handling victims of VAW in local clinics and hospitals will contribute to the implementation by the GNSPU of its own national operational plan which is linked to the MOHFW's overall 5 year national strategic plan. It is also envisioned that the results of the research study on help seeking behavior of victims of violence will further contribute to enhancing the development of policies for addressing VAW.

To enhance the legal framework, field level orientation on CEDAW was organized for GoB officials, a Bangla easy version of CEDAW was drafted and training on CEDAW was organized for judicial officers. Support was also provided to the drafting of rules and procedures for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 2010. Seven intergeneration policy dialogues were organized on the VAW situation and steps were undertaken to address it at all levels. Students (youth) were also engaged during the 16 days of activism to prevent VAW, protect and support survivors.

UN WOMEN completed a study on sexual harassment at tertiary level educational institutions and disseminated the findings.

The ILO code of practice was reviewed based on the context of Bangladesh, and is expected to contribute as a guiding document for policy, plan formulation and revision of the Labour Act 2006.

##### Outcome II: Social attitudes and behavior changes effected to reduce VAW and discriminatory practices

Parliamentarians developed common understanding of emergent socio-medical-legal issues of marginalized women and now have improved knowledge and skills about their role to address issues related to rights of female PLHIVs and sex workers.

The JP is moving forward towards bringing about change in the understanding of masculinity and how it relates with gender discrimination and VAW. Action research is in process

and ToT was completed with an overall aim to develop effective strategies to mobilize men through community dialogues. As an underlying cause of VAW, sensitization through masculinity trainings were also conducted for 1,290 Union Parishad (UP) male elected leaders and officials to change the mindset towards women's rights and dignity. During the UNiTE campaign, 50 batches of training were ensured at union level where 873 male UP members were present. To further mobilize men, a human chain, speech competition and cultural program was organized in 12 dormitories of Dhaka University and the same took place in 4 other districts. In the same line, and to create social awareness on VAW with emphasis on involving men and boys to combat GBV, 58 school level debate competitions were conducted in 7 districts, and a countrywide essay competition among young men on ending VAW was successfully accomplished.

Due to training, the Women Crew Group (WCG) members are now aware of VAW issues and thus ready to fight against it. Participants received a smart card (who-to-call) with contact numbers of BRAC staff, who will help them in getting services if they are tortured, harassed or humiliated. These women now know the basic information and process of getting support from different service providers. A result is also enhanced understanding of the Union Facilitation Team members including the youth group of the communities which are motivated to cooperate on these issues.

As important strategic and influential groups of the rural communities, the elected members of the Union Parishads are now active both within their Union Parishad and in their community towards providing support to victims and the community. It is found that now the UP members are conducting grassroots based arbitrations, and 86% of the WDF members (the grassroots level elected women leaders) show confidence in acting as whistle blowers in their locality through their participation in combating VAW by assisting the victims with getting legal, medical, and counseling support for survival when needed. 23,000 participants received basic awareness and information in 388 unions under 6 districts.

6 District Legal Aid Committees under the leadership of district judges conduct regular meetings and support victims referred by the JP VAW project. UP's Standing Committees on Family Conflict Resolution, Women and Children's Welfare, hold regular meetings and the majority of elected leaders are capable of conducting local arbitration (Shalishi) in a proper manner.

Local artists performed 39 interactive drama shows on VAW issues with 13,000 community people watching. Popular theatre is an effective tool for information dissemination, awareness building and increasing the knowledge base of the rural population on various socio economic issues that affect their lives, and it is a way of mobilizing them against social ills and injustices.

As a result of capacity strengthening and sensitizing initiatives of local government and communities in the targeted areas of 6 districts (Feni, Habiganj, Narsingdi, Barguna, Shatkira and Shiraganj) 100% of marriages are registered (total 13,182), 9 dowry cases were solved, 25 cases of sexual harassment was uncovered and stopped, 65 child marriages were prevented, 209 victims received legal, medical and counseling services from BRAC and the District Legal Aid Committees, 262 family conflicts were dissolved through local arbitration and counseling by WDF and BRAC staffs was documented.

The network of women migrant workers chalked out capacity building needs, and students of 5 universities were involved in issues related to women migrant workers. Furthermore, a radio program was arranged to reduce violence against women migrant workers. Awareness raising on the risks of VAW for potential and current female migrants was completed through print, electronic and outdoor media. In addition, a tele film highlighting the risks of irregular migration was developed, launched and aired on national TV. 109 judges were trained on VAW, and a manual on VAW for labour attaches was developed and shared with relevant stakeholders for finalization. A study tour of GoB officials to Hong Kong was completed. The setting up of housekeeping facilities at four TTCs was completed, and so was the development of a pre-departure orientation manual and subsequent ToT.

Different initiatives were taken under the JP VAW to rethink implementation of policy issues, sensitize the grassroots and change the mindset of boys and men to advocate for a

stop to VAW. Support services was provided to survivors of violence in the areas of legal aid, medical and counseling, shelter and income generating activities through the Women Support Centers, and the capacity of people was strengthened to achieve women and girls rights and to empower them, so that they can take decisions for establishing their own reproductive rights and health.

To sensitize the journalists on VAW, 128 orientations for journalists at 64 districts was conducted. 840 film shows and community meetings were carried out. A media forum was established.

UNESCO completed an impact evaluation of its interventions. The UNESCO/ NCTB project concluded in June 2012, and NCTB has followed the set recommendations and reviewed the textbooks which are already delivered to all the secondary schools on 1 January 2013 like the previous year. This will continue unless further curriculum and textbook revision and up gradation is made. This is a wonderful example of sustainability.

Outcome III: Conducive environment created, and capacities enhanced

HIV infected and affected women members of the Network of PLHIVs (NOP+) in Chittagong and Sylhet division were empowered with entrepreneurial skills through IGA training and small grant support. Those small businesses help them to improve their economic condition, thereby supporting their nutritional needs and social condition. Knowledge and understanding of members about leadership skills and the importance of networking and organizational excellence was enhanced through orientation facilitated by a noted international HIV/AIDS activist from the PLHIV community. The outcome is strengthened leadership, progress towards organizational excellence through a reconfiguration of the system, governance processes, financial management system and staff capacity, and trust building among the PLHIV groups.

In terms of service providers, the Women Support Centers (WSC) were strengthened during this period with 293 officials of the Department of Women Affairs (DWA), MoWCA, orientated on workplace, sexual harassment and high court rules, and 26 WSC staff receiving refresher training on VAW. The WSCs in 9 districts have provided services to a total number of 685 women and 635 children so far.

The shelter homes saw good coordination among agencies and partners in providing training and alternative livelihood opportunities for underage sex workers. This has influenced the psycho-social counseling, IGA training, and creation of decent job opportunities in addition to the provision of medical treatment, food, bedding, clothing and accommodation. Survivors were provided training on homemade food and beverage, beautification, traditional and industrial sewing, and vegetable gardening by the MoSW and partners. Training of project staff and GOB was also organized to strengthen support towards survivors. Following the IGA training, decent job placements were created, and 12 survivors were employed in a renowned NGO, 3 got jobs in a beauty parlour, one opened own business with vegetable and fish, and one started to work with her father in a grocery shop. 2 survivors were appointed as cooks in the centre following a competitive process. A number of social communication meetings were held, and people from different levels were sensitized to address violence happening to women and girls involved in sex work which included targeting the major causes that pulled them into sex work. Advocating for people to enhance their support from their respective working areas towards the survivors is ultimately facilitating their socio-economic integration into the mainstream society. Furthermore, 143 potential women migrant workers received skill training and they became aware about their rights and protection issues. A facility assessment and orientation on the Women Friendly Hospital Initiative (WFHI) was carried out in Magura district hospital. WFHI, gender and development training was provided to 40 government national level managers and five NGO officials that contributed in capacity building for better planning and monitoring of WFHI at the sub national level.

In the Women Friendly Hospitals legal aid assistance was provided to 582 victims of violence with support from local partners and 4,257 female survivors of violence received treatment and counseling through linkages established with 12 legal aid agencies. In this regard, female lawyers were included as stakeholder committee members.

Local stakeholders had raised their voice, shared their observation and provided suggestion to improve the availability of women friendly services through 28 stakeholders meetings and the 16 days activism campaign. Training of 45 managers on WFHI, gender and development, enhanced their conceptual understanding for better planning and

monitoring of WFHI at the sub national level. A holistic approach to women's reproductive rights, access to services, protection and prevention is seen with more women receiving medical care in the hospitals. 378,016 women received medical care from outpatient departments from the JP supported facilities. 44,314 pregnant women received ante natal care services, 7,372 women had normal deliveries and 3,898 women delivered their babies by caesarian section.

### **Progress in outputs**

Outcome (OC) I Output (OP) I:

- A capacity building plan for women migrant workers was developed.

OC I OP II:

- Training on CEDAW was organized for 140 judicial officers.
- Field level orientation on CEDAW was organized for 160 government officials.

OC I OP III:

- 7,000 students participated in the 16 days campaign.
- An easy version of CEDAW was developed in Bangla.

OC II OP I:

- A Media Forum at divisional levels was established in order to review the periodic status of VAW.
- A TOR for the divisional and central level Media Forum has been finalized.
- 840 film shows and community meetings were carried out.
- 128 journalist workshops in 64 districts were conducted involving 3,840 journalists.
- The ILO code of practice was formally submitted to the constituents, and 25 sensitization training programs were organized by BEF, 6 by MoLE and 12 by NCCWE. A situation analysis of female migrants and domestic workers was completed and study findings were disseminated among key stakeholders.
- 3 working group meetings, 2 project steering committees and a departmental special evaluation committee meeting for revision of the TPP were held.
- Sensitization training programs was organized for employers, managers, supervisors, trade union leaders and workers, civil society member and government officials.
- 54 awareness sessions were held among female job seekers to create awareness.
- A training toolkit on Community Dialogue Facilitation tools to address men, masculinity and VAW issues, a poster about legal aid support, a special souvenir on the eve of Begum Rokeya Dibosh (9 December), a supplementary poster, and a booklet to support the training toolkit were produced.
- A comprehensive Pre-departure Orientation Manual was developed and subsequent ToT was completed. The GoB is in the process of making this training mandatory for all women migrants to take prior to their departure. An information campaign was launched and implemented in selected areas reaching approximately 14,400 households through door to door campaigning (D2D) and approximately 30,870 people through the mobile film units (MFU). A comprehensive manual on psychosocial counseling of shelter home staff members was developed and a subsequent ToT for 15 counselors was completed.
- A month long TV and radio campaign on VAW was completed with a private channel and community based radio. One tele film on risks of irregular migration for women migrants was developed, launched and aired on national TV.

OC II OP II:

- 3 interactive orientation sessions for members of parliament were organized to enhance understanding of country laws that could protect marginalized women including PLHIV and sex workers.
- 336 community awareness meetings were held with 11,800 male and females orientated on gender and VAW /women rights issues focusing on domestic violence, sexual



harassment, child marriage, dowry, and RH.

- 58 school level debate competitions were organized in 7 districts (Bhola, Comilla, Noakhali, Mymensing, Gopalganj, Rangpur and Kurigram) to create social awareness on gender and VAW issues and to emphasize on the importance of involving boys and men to combat GBV.
- 293 GoB officials, representatives from NGOs, students and media people were sensitized and orientated through meetings, seminars, workshops, and other programs through the 16 days activism program and celebration of Rokeya Dibosh.
- The secretariat of the MenEngage Network organized a human chain, speech competition and a cultural program in 12 male dormitories of Dhaka University and conducted 4 similar programs in Sirajganj, Rajshahi, Natore and Pabna.
- A total of 685 women and 635 children were supported so far through the Women Support Centres in 9 districts by MoWCA.
- The DWA of MoWCA facilitated a Good Practice Competition Contest 2012 as an innovative approach to bring forward and recognize NGOs and individuals contributing to stopping VAW. A booklet was published, audio visual documentaries on the three best practices were produced and shown in the award giving ceremony and closing of the 16 days of activism campaign.
- The local administration, other stakeholders, and DWA officials of six divisional cities and Dhaka organized discussions, rallies and cultural programs to sensitize audiences about harmful traditional practices which support VAW.
- 293 DWA officials were orientated on work place, sexual harassment and high court rules, whereas 26 WSC staff members received refreshers training on gender and VAW issues.
- The standard operating procedure for the WSCs was translated from English to Bengla to run the centres smoothly by GOB and other institutions.
- The Centre for Men and Masculinities Studies (CMMS) and the Department of Women and Gender Studies (DWGS) Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur conducted an action research and TOT was provided to 16 NGO workers, 14 community mobilizers, 30 teachers and 14 DWA officials.
- 4 GoB officials attended a training course on 'Implementing and Monitoring Programs on Gender Based Violence' from 12-17 November, 2012 in Bangkok, organized by Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- A number of social communication meetings have been organized in the support centres, and local people committed to give support from their end to stop any kind of violence against women and girls involved in sex work.
- 109 judges were trained on issues related to VAW, international and national instruments in order to ensure proper dispensation of justice in cases of VAW.
- A web based database for BMET and TTCs was developed to provide information on training and employment opportunities abroad.
- Manual on VAW for labor attachés was developed and shared with relevant stakeholders for finalization. This training will assist the labor attachés to ensure protection to the migrant workers especially the women migrant workers.
- Initiated setting up of two helpdesks at Amman (Jordan) and Dubai (UAE) for providing support to women migrant workers in need. The majority of women migrant workers are going to these two countries.

OC II OP III:

- Consultation workshops and sensitization training was conducted to enhance the capacity of GoB officials and civil society. The adapted ILO code of practice was submitted to MoLE, Bangladesh Employers Federation and NCCWE, and recommendations for reviewing the Labour Act 2006 was given to the technical review committee for their consideration.

OC III OP I:

- A manual on psychosocial care and support for victims of shelter home staff was completed. A three days Training of Trainers has been completed.
- 38 women, infected and affected by HIV, in Chittagong and Sylhet division have been empowered with entrepreneurial skills through IGA training and small grant support. One day orientation for members of NOP+ was organized with 20 members from 5 PLHIV groups participating.
- UNAIDS produced a theme song based on violence against women PLHIVs on the occasion of the World AIDS Day. The song was sung by a parliamentarian.

- Legal aid assistance was provided to 582 victims of violence. 4,257 female survivors of violence received treatment and counseling from hospitals. Linkages are established with 12 legal aid agencies, and female lawyers are included as members of the stakeholder committee.
- Health fair, rally and advocacy meetings on maternal health and VAW issues have been carried out in project supported areas as a part of 16 days activism during November 25 to December 10, 2012.
- 40 government national level managers and five NGO officials received training on WFHI, gender and development. 28 stakeholder committee meeting and 9 meeting with local stakeholders were held. 3 zonal review and planning workshops and a national level dissemination of WFHI was organized.

### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme**

- Beneficiaries such as WCG members have been taken under other activities and services of BRAC, which will sustain beyond the JP VAW project period. In addition, these members were introduced with government and non-government service providers on VAW. It is also expected that the smart cards which the WCG members received are not only providing services but will also give them confidence in tackling VAW issues.
- Many project learning will be internalized within the programmes or institutional systems of BRAC, the government and other service providers. One project named Stop Violence Initiative was started by BRAC in six districts based on the learning from the JP VAW.
- The Bangla version of CEDAW will be used by the Government and non-government stakeholders, and training and orientation for judicial officers are expected to be continued by the MoLJPA. The CEDAW Bench Book will be used by judges and lawyers even after the project ends. As for the WMW Network, BMET will take care of the network after the JP ends, and UN WOMEN will also support from other sources. BMET will continue the discussion program with WMW on reducing violence.
- Ensured that gender activities are included in work programmes in both WHO and GNPSU, and advocate for HR strengthening for gender activities at national level.
- MOLE decided, through the project steering committee, to incorporate prevention of VAW issues in the existing training curriculum of the Technical Training Centres (TTCs). A proposal was submitted to MoLE by the project with a clear guideline. As an effect of capacity building some of the employers took positive initiatives such as establishing a complain box, formation of women headed committees, and policy measures to address workplace violence. Trade union organizations and NCCWE also incorporated gender equality and VAW in their existing leadership development training program for women. All the organizers of the training and management recognized that this kind of training is really important for them. As a result some from the private sector reformed and restructured their HR policy. Different projects under the ILO decent work country program (TVET, IP, Migration) also incorporated gender equality and VAW issues as cross cutting. The implementing partner BRAC has already incorporated female migrants and domestic workers rights issues in their safe migration program, and based on the project experience, BRAC has designed a long term project to address internal migration issues as well as domestic workers rights.
- Currently the GOB officials are involved in managing the Women Support Centres and the process to take over full responsibility is underway.
- Trained survivors (on food and bakery items) from the DSS safe home will be engaged in café run by IOM.
- Government's ownership of manuals in their institutions create scope for sustainability of the JP.
- Integration into the Government operation plan of MOHFW.
- Capacity building effort of local community members, Community Based Organizations and NGOs is an integral part of this project which will contribute to sustain the project beyond the JP VAW tenure.
- Journalist workshops as well as advocacy and campaign on IPC method, i.e. film shows and community meetings, will reduce VAW and discriminatory practices. With the Media Forum in place more focus on VAW is expected, and the government will continue these types of programs.
- 13 health facilities under JP VAW are part of the ongoing maternal and neonatal health project of UNICEF to leverage resources and ensure sustainability. WFHI has been incorporated in the operational plan of the Line Director-Hospital, DGHS under the current Health Sector Plan (HPNSDP). That will ensure the sustainability of the project.

### **Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

Administrative / Financial

**What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

Other. Please specify

- *Due to change in UNAIDS financial management system, funds could not be transferred to the Sex Workers Network as it does not have NGO bureau registration to receive foreign funds.*

- *Delay in finalizing documents with input from different partners within the given timeframe.*

- *Changes in senior management at national level caused delay in fund disbursement and other decisions at sub-national level.*

**Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

Within a short period the program has to achieve outcome level result. Addressing VAW issues needs a longer time frame especially in developing a comprehensive and credible database on VAW.

**Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

- Deep rooted patriarchal mentality among the duty bearers at all levels.

- Turbulent political situation with frequent 'hartals' (strikes) caused delay/shift of activities.

**Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties**

- Funds will be transferred to the Sex Workers Network through a UNAIDS partner organization which has NGO bureau registration and a good financial management system.

- More dialogue and meetings with the concerned agencies/ ministries to take appropriate measures, review work plan on a regular basis, assist new govt. counterpart persons for smooth operation, maintain regular contact and updates. Follow-up will be undertaken by the Project management and concerned agencies.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

**Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?**

Yes true

No false

**If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?**

Yes

No

**What types of coordination mechanisms**

Regular and need based meetings in the National Steering Committee (NSC), Programme Management Committee (PMC), Joint Programme management Office (JPMO), UNDAF Pillar 7 (Gender Equality and Women's Advancement) and Gender Thematic Group (GTG) sharing progress of the JP in coordination workshops, formation and periodic meetings of outcome groups, exchange knowledge and experiences, resource sharing among agencies, outcome based joint field trip monitoring etc.

**Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below**

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs		1	Coordination workshop	Report
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		1	Finalized and disseminated the JP VAW Baseline Study	Report
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		5	Joint outcome based field visits	Report

### 3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

**Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not Involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      false  
 Fully involved      true

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?**

Policy/decision making  
 Management: budget  
 Management: procurement  
 Management: service provision  
 Management: other, specify

*Preparation and submission of project/ activity proposals*

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC?**

The PMC meeting is co-chaired by the Additional Secretary, ERD and the UNFPA Representative. A Representative from the Spanish Embassy of Bangladesh is also invited.

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

Two PMC meetings were held during this reporting period i.e. July - December 2012.

**Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      false

Fully involved true

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?**

Policy/decision making

Management: budget

Management: service provision

**Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved false

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved false

Fully involved true

**In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?**

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

Management: other, specify

*Community mobilization and advocacy*

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

UN Agency

**Current situation**

The JPMO holds a well equipped office with the Joint Programme Manager, M&E Officer (has just resigned), Finance Officer, Communication Officer and Secretary.

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

**Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?**

Yes true

No false

**Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy**

The overall objective of the strategy is to disseminate information among the GOB officials, civil society, development partners, other stakeholders as well as the donor and citizens of Spain on the joint contribution undertaken by the Government, the MDG-F and the UN towards the elimination of violence against women in Bangladesh. A website will be set up to centralize VAW related issues and information, and in a manner that remains sustainable beyond the JP VAW as a mechanism in response to the need for access.

The communication strategy is ensuring coherence and focus of all ongoing and planned advocacy and awareness raising campaigns. Focus on previously selected areas mainly

dowry, child marriage, VAW in the workplace, maternal health and harassment in schools is maintained with materials stemming from other programs only being used if consistent with the JP's messages. Key messages are identified and utilized by all the agencies. In addition, programmatic visibility of the joint programme efforts and donor acknowledge is ensured through the branding of the agreed three tier logo holding the Government of Bangladesh, the MDG-F and the UN which are included in all JP VAW funded materials. The target audience is the GoB officials, shelter homes, religious leaders, youth clubs, teachers and students, trade union leaders, employers, UP members, health service providers, journalists, migrant workers, people living with HIV, different networks and community people.

**What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?**

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments  
 Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice  
 New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals  
 Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals  
 Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues  
 Media outreach and advocacy

**What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?**

Faith-based organizations	1
Social networks/coalitions	40
Local citizen groups	11
Private sector	11
Academic institutions	12
Media groups and journalist	4
Other	11

**What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?**

Focus groups discussions  
 Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers  
 Open forum meetings  
 Capacity building/trainings



## **Section III: Millenium Development Goals**

### **Millenium Development Goals**

#### **Additional Narrative Comments**

**Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level**

Of importance to reach and document changes through monitoring of national data on VAW, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is expected to publish the first Gender Based Violence Survey in 2013. As a crucial instrument for now and the future, this is supported by UNFPA although not under the JP Framework.

**Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat**

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

### 1 Mainstreaming gender in policy making and improving the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women

#### 1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Policies**  
No. National 3  
No. Local

**Laws**  
No. National 8  
No. Local

**Plans**  
No. National 2  
No. Local

#### 1.2 Are they in line with international commitments adopted by the country (particularly CEDAW)? Please, specify:

Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where is going to be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy)

The ILO code of practice to address violence has been reviewed. As guiding document this international code would be used by the public and private sectors. Besides this, most of the policies, laws and plans supported by the JP VAW for their formulation, adoption and implementation, are in line with CEDAW, and include: The National Women Development Policy, the National Child Policy and the National Labor Policy. To ensure support to the victims of VAW, the JP also supported sensitization activities toward enforcement of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Domestic Violence Act 2010, the Suppression of VAW and Children Act 2003, the High Court Directives on Sexual Harassment, and the Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act 2012.. To ensure the rights of laborers and to stop VAW at workplaces, the project supported the implementation of the Labor Act 2006 and the National Action Plan on VAW. For the economic empowerment of women, the project supported advocacy activities around the National Skills Development Policy and Strategic Plan on Gender Mainstreaming in TVET system.



### **1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan focuses:**

Health  
Labour rights  
National Development plan / gender equality plan  
Gender based violence  
Gender responsive budgets

#### **Comments**

### **1.4 Government Budget allocated to gender equality policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme**

#### **National Budget**

Total

#### **Local Budget**

Total

### **1.5 % variation in the Government's budget devoted to gender equality policies or programmes from the beginning of the joint programme to present time**

#### **National Budget**

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

#### **Local Budget**

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

### **1.6 Number of citizens and/or institutions the law policy or plan directly affect**

Citizens	23,606	
National Public Institutions		18
Local Public Institutions	339	
Private Institutions	12	

## 1.7 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained with the support of the Joint Programme to take informed decisions on gender related issues

### Public institutions

Total 357

### Private Sector Institutions

Total 12

### Civil Servants

Total 888

Women 398

Men 490

### Citizens

Total 58,606

Women 29,986

Men 28,620

## 2 Improving participation of women in economic life and public decision making of their community and/or country

### Budget

National budget

Total Local budget

### Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights

No. women

No. urban  
 % Ethnic group  
 Specify

**Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income**

**Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation**

**2.1 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights**

Women	2,789	
Urban	1,309	
Ethnic group		30
Rural	1,450	

**2.2 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income**

Women	2,789	
Urban	1,309	
Ethnic Group		30
Rural	1,450	

**2.3 Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation**

Health and/or sexual and reproductive health  
 Food security and nutrition  
 Reduce vulnerability

Other, specify

*Housekeeping training*

**Comments**

## **2.4 Number of women who, gained access to public decision making with the support of the joint programme**

Total number	1,026
Urban	613
% Ethnic group	7
National	100
% Local	306

## **3 Decreasing the level of violence against women/girls and improving support provided to victims of violence**

### **3.1 Number of women/girls with access to prevention and protection services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care through the support of the joint programme**

Total	397,389
Women	388,899
Girls	8,490
Urban	95,327
Rural/indigenous	302,062

### **3.2 Number of women/girls who have used anti-violence services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care with the support of the joint programme**

Total	4,665
Women	4,425
Girls	240
Urban	1,166
Rural/Indigenous	3,499

### **3.3 Variation (%) of gender based violence cases reported to the police from the beginning of the Joint Programme to present time**

## **4 Awareness rising on gender equality issues and enabling an environment for women exercising their rights**

### **4.1 Number and type of partners targeted sensitized on gender related issues**

Civil servants	662
Private institutions	455
Community organizations	156
Religious leaders	1920
Other, specify	

No. National Level

No. Local Level

### **4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used**

Newspapers and written media  
 Radio  
 Television  
 Community based activities



Schools  
Peer to peer initiatives  
Other, specify

*Theater for development, promotional materials (poster, leaflet, calendar, docu-drama, telefilm), training and development of advocacy materials, door to door campaigning, film show by mobile film units, community level awareness meetings, courtyard meetings, dissemination and consultation workshops etc.*

**b. Joint Programme M&E framework**

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

**Indicators:**

1. No. of (revised) policies/laws approved to align and comply with internal framework on women's rights and VAW/G-related issues
2. Level of accountability and awareness within gov't offices for compliance with legal/policy frameworks addressing SGBV and VAW/G
3. Level of awareness of government officials (national, district and local) and police on CEDAW/Gender/VAW policies and laws
4. Status of gender inclusive budgeting in eleven (11) partner ministries
5. Percentage of civil society, public servants, law makers have an understanding on CEDAW Bench Book (developed under JP activities), and women rights (looking at some specific areas e.g./incl. migrant and workers/work-related issues).
6. No. of work places that have adapted ILO Code of Practice
7. Status of information system on VAW
8. Pre/post-screening survey of individuals viewing TV series on general level of awareness of VAW. Progression/development of viewership of TV series over broadcasting period (26, weeks) through regular pre/post-screening surveys
9. Pre/post-training survey of migrant workers level of awareness of VAW and rights when traveling abroad
10. Network and training participants' attitudes, behaviors and awareness of VAW (UNCT, 11 Ministries, Religious Leaders, Journalists, Men and Boys of Sports Clubs, Teachers/Students Receiving Secondary Curricula, Judiciary, Shelter Home Staff, Migrant Workers)
11. Capacity of service/support providers to offer support to VAW victims/survivors (related to outreach, services and practices)
12. Level of institutional capacities to deliver support/services to victims of VAW and/or address VAW-related issues (e.g. medical/health and legal issues addressed; effectiveness of monitoring and reporting systems; effectiveness of procedural/operational guidelines; accountability measures for delivering services to victims; confidentiality, screening, conflict resolution; capacity for outreach services, counseling, referral and post-services support/continuing/ongoing support aimed at prevention of VAW/G)—for Shelter Homes, Hospitals, NGOs, etc.

<b>Expected Results (Outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Overall JP expected target</b>	<b>Achievement of Target to date</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1)	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result
<b>JP Outcome I:</b> Policies and legal framework aimed at preventing violence against women (VAW), protecting and supporting survivors adopted, implemented and monitored	1. No. of (revised) policies/laws approved to align and comply with internal framework on women's rights and VAW/G-related issues	16			JP VAW baseline and end line study	Baseline and end of the project	UN WOMEN, UNFPA	
	6. No. of work places that have adapted ILO Code of Practice	-			ILO baseline and end line	Baseline and end of the project	ILO	



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
Outcome I Outputs (ILO/UNFPA/ <b>UN WOMEN</b> /WHO)								
<b>OC1, OP1</b> Enhanced capacity of GoB officials and civil society to implement CEDAW	3. Percentage of govt officials (national, district and local) aware on CEDAW/ Gender/VAW policies and laws	67.9%			JP VAW baseline and end line study	Baseline and end of the project	UNFPA	
	5. Percentage of civil society, public servants, law makers have understanding of CEDAW Bench Book (dev under JP act), and women rights	CEDAW Bench Book: 17% Women's rights: 96.5%			JP VAW baseline and end line study	Baseline and end of the project	UN WOMEN, UNFPA	
<b>OC1, OP2</b> Capacity strengthened for the formulation, adoption and implementation of laws and policies aimed at preventing VAW and protecting the survivors	3. Status of gender inclusive budgeting in 11 partner ministries	MOE: 29.88% for women MOHFW: 45.36% MOSW: 42.57% MOWCA: 85.43% MOI: 9.52% MOYS: 13.41% MOLE: 29.86% MOEWOE: 28.38% MOLGRD: 47.41% MORA: Data not available MOLJPA: Data not available			Annual Report	Annual	UN WOMEN	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
<b>OC1, OP3</b> Information systems on VAW improved	6. Status of information system on VAW	Information on VAW/G related incidents is compiled and maintained. The database system is maintained by a Cell of MOWCA titled "Cell for Prevention of VAW"			Annual Report	Annual	JP VAW UN agencies	
<b>JP Outcome II:</b> Social attitudes and behavioural changes effected to reduce violence against women VAW and discriminatory practices	1. Level of accountability and awareness within gov't offices for compliance with legal/policy frameworks addressing SGBV and VAW/G	<p><b>Knowledge of policies/laws on women's rights and VAW/G related issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All of the offices were more or less aware</li> <li>- Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) is more aware</li> </ul> <p><b>Bringing VAW/G related cases at public level from individual levels:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through information office, papers, journalists</li> <li>- Arranging <i>Shalish</i></li> <li>- Administration</li> <li>- NGOs, Civil society, and</li> <li>- Public representatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Kinds of mechanism followed to deal the VAW/G cases:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mediation services socially, like arranging <i>Shalish</i></li> <li>- Through court</li> </ul>			JP VAW Baseline and end line study	Baseline and end of the project	UNFPA	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
<b>Outcome II outputs (ILO/IOM/UNAIDS/UNESCO/UNDP/UNFPA/UN WOMEN)</b>								
<b>OC2, OP1</b>  Strengthened advocacy and public awareness on VAW	10. Network and training participants' attitudes, behaviors and awareness of VAW and SGBV (UNCT, 11 ministries, religious leaders, journalists, men and boys of sports clubs, teachers/students receiving secondary curricula, Judiciary, shelter home staff, migrant workers)	Attitude towards equal rights to men and women: 40%  <b>Attitude towards the incidents of VAW/G:</b> - Extreme abuse of women: 66.7% - Extreme threat towards women's life: 16.7% - Threat towards peace of the society: 46.7% - Not acceptable: 6.7%  <b>Attitude of society towards the VAW/G affected women:</b> - Negatively treated: 46.7% - Supportive attitude: 10% - Neglected: 43.3% - Awareness on enforcement of women by religious views: 50% - Awareness on the assurance of women's security and rights by the religious views: 60.05% -Opinion that VAW/G should be stopped: 96.7%			Annual Report	Annual	All UN agencies	
<b>OC2, OP2</b>  Established a national network	8. Pre/post screening survey of individuals viewing TV series	-			JP VAW Baseline and end line	Baseline and end of the project	UNFPA	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
of gatekeepers and stakeholders to prevent VAW and protect the survivors of VAW established	on general level of awareness of VAW. Progression/development of viewership of TV series over broadcasting period (26, weeks) through regular pre/post-screening surveys				study			
<b>OC2, OP3</b> Developed capacity of gatekeepers and stakeholders for preventing VAW	9. Pre/ post-training survey of migrant workers level of awareness of VAW and rights when traveling abroad	-			Training reports	Annual	IOM	
<b>JP Outcome III:</b> Conductive environment created, and capacities enhanced for providing support and care	10. Capacity of service/support providers to offer support to VAW victims/survivors (related to outreach, services and practices)	<b>Services provided, opening hours, referral linkage</b> <b>Hospitals</b> - All the hospitals are open 24 hours for emergency services including VAW/G services - OSCC at DMCH is especially providing psychological counselling, referral services,			Assessment report	Annual	UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM	Risk of bias Reported by service providers themselves  Better to conduct observation

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
for women and girls who are vulnerable to, and/or have survived, violence		<p>related legal and police services during their official hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District hospitals are not very active in providing VAW/G services</li> <li>- Most of the hospitals have referral linkages with other hospitals and legal service providers</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Legal services</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All the legal services to VAW/G victims are provided by specially trained providers</li> <li>- Most legal service providers have referral linkages with hospitals and shelter homes</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Shelter homes</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the shelter homes provide basic services to support VAW/G victims</li> <li>- Barisal reported some special initiatives such as rehabilitation, vocational training, etc.</li> <li>- Some have referral linkages with psychological counselors, legal service providers, NGOs or micro credit providers</li> <li>- Some shelter homes are lagging behind in maintaining a homely environment inside</li> </ul>						and interview of VAW victims

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
		<p>On observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of them provide basic services for supporting VAW/G victims</li> <li>- Only a few of the shelter homes are effective in support to VAW/G victims with: Rehabilitation, financial assistance, educational support, supply of clothes, maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, refreshment services, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Referral services</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of them have active referral linkages with health and legal service providers</li> <li>- Social problems and weaknesses of VAW/G victims is the main barrier for getting services</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Physical facility, satisfactory security and safety system</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Hospitals</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the hospitals claimed that they are fulfilling their requirements in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical facility</li> <li>- Satisfactory security and safety system, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
		<p>- Maintaining official referral linkage with other hospitals and legal services</p> <p>- There is an insufficient number of specially trained providers for VAW/G victims</p> <p>- No district hospital maintains MIS sheet of VAW victims</p> <p>From the clients' experiences:</p> <p>- All hospitals are fulfilling emergency health and referral service demands of VAW/G victims</p> <p>- Most of them are lagging behind in terms of physical facilities, promptness and quality of health services, psychological consulting, security, etc.</p> <p><b>Legal services</b></p> <p>-Almost all are facilitating VAW/G victims with providing supportive legal procedures</p> <p>- Some are lagging behind in terms of referral management with other services</p> <p>Except for Dhaka, the organizations do not have:</p> <p>- Sufficient numbers of trained</p>						

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
		<p>legal service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Satisfactory physical facilities</li> <li>- Satisfactory privacy maintenance</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Shelter homes</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional heads/officials of most districts claimed that they have basic service provisions to support VAW/G victims</li> </ul> <p>Most of the shelter homes are at dissatisfactory level in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training and space</li> <li>- Institutional steps towards mitigation of VAW/G cases</li> <li>- Arrangement of skill based employment to support VAW/G victims</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Referral services</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Referral linkages with health service providers and all aspects related to referral services are not at a satisfactory level</li> </ul>						



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
<b>Outcome III output (IOM/UNAIDS/UNFPA/UNICEF)</b>								
<b>OC3, OP1</b>  Increased availability of and access for survivors of VAW to shelter, medical, psychological, legal support and vocational training	10. Level of institutional capacities to deliver support/services to victims of VAW and/or address VAW-related issues (e.g. medical/health and legal issues addressed; effectiveness of monitoring and reporting systems; effectiveness of procedural/operational guidelines; accountability measures for delivering services to victims; confidentiality, screening,	<b>Hospitals claimed that:</b> - They are active at indoor and outdoor services - Fulfilling other basic requirements of VAW victims - However, all hospitals are not maintaining MIS sheets for VAW victims  According to clients: -All hospitals are fulfilling emergency health and referral service demands of VAW/G victims -Most of the hospitals are lagging behind in terms of physical facilities, quality of services, psychological consulting, security  <b>Legal services</b> providing organizations have: - Insufficient numbers of trained legal service providers - Lack of physical facilities - Lack of facilities for privacy maintenance for VAW/G			Assessment of facilities	Annual	UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	<p>conflict resolution; capacity for outreach services, counseling, referral and post-services support/continuing/ongoing support aimed at prevention of VAW/G) for shelter homes, hospitals, NGOs, etc.</p>	<p>services</p> <p>Institutional heads/ officials of most of the <b>shelter homes</b> claimed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have basic service provisions to support VAW/G victims</li> </ul> <p>On observation most of the shelter homes was found at dissatisfactory level in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and space</li> <li>- Educational support</li> <li>- Supply of clothes</li> <li>- Maintenance of cleanliness of clothes</li> <li>- Arrangement of skill- based employment to VAW/G victims</li> </ul> <p><b>Referral service providers</b> claimed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They have referral linkages with legal service providers and shelter homes</li> <li>- However, their referral linkages are not at a satisfactory level except for Dhaka.</li> </ul>						

## JP-VAW Biannual Report

### Financial Information

#### b. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories:

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
1.1 Enhanced capacity of civil society and GOB officials to implement CEDAW for prevention of violence and discrimination	Activity 1.1.1: Organize training/orientation workshops for MoLJPA officials on Gender sensitivity into courts through CEDAW		X	X	UN Women	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	\$40,929	\$40,929	\$30,529	74.59%
	Activity 1.1.2: Orientation on CEDAW for the field level		X	X	UN Women	MoLJPA	\$26,633	\$26,633	\$26,633	100%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	officers and Develop Easier Bangla version of CEDAW									
	Activity 1.1.3: Mobilize NGOs/CSOs to address VAW through small projects	X	X	X	UN Women	MoLJPA	\$153,905	\$145,567.20	\$132,487.20	91.01%
1.2 Capacity Strengthened for the formulation, adoption and implementation of laws and policies aimed at preventing VAW and protection of victims	Activity 1.2.1: Awareness meetings by community mobilizers; national policy dialogues; Sub-GAD meetings; IEC/BCC materials development		X	X	UNFPA	Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs	\$31,762	\$27,699	\$27,699	100%
	Activity 1.2.2: Conduct baseline survey and policy dialogue with Ministry of Finance		X	X	UNFPA	JPMO	\$177,857	\$70,000	\$31,250	44.64%
	Activity 1.2.3: Provide technical support to MoLJPA for framing of Bench Book as a tool for judges on women's rights		X	X	UN Women	MoLJPA	\$19,448	\$19,448	\$19,448	100.00%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	Activity 1.2.4: Adapt ILO code of practice in the context of Bangladesh and submitted for adoption and conduct baseline survey and national advocacy adaptation	X	X	X	ILO	Ministry of Labour and Employment	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$71,012	91.04%
1.3 Information systems on VAW improved	Activity 1.3.1: Provide financial support and training on collecting, analyzing and disseminating the data of VAW through existing data collection activities.		X	X	WHO	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - GNSPU	\$160,000	\$95,000	\$82,088	86.40%
	Activity 1.3.2: 30 good practices awarded (5 in each division) identified and development and maintenance of JP-VAW Database and harmonization of all VAW-related information		X		UNFPA	MOWCA JPMO	\$46,286	\$46,286	\$46,286	100%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
2.1 Strengthen advocacy and public awareness on VAW	Activity 2.1.1: Media Coalition established, and Communication Strategy developed and agreed upon by all parties & media organizations		X		UNFPA	JPMO Media coalition	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	0%
	Activity 2.1.2: Web paged designed and Continuous TV, Print media and poster campaign in all 64 districts; public events youth concert; and activism campaigns for international days of recognition		X	X	UNFPA	JPMO Media coalition	\$250,000	\$189,223	\$159,223	84.14%
	Activity 2.1.3: Media Campaign / Telecasting / broadcasting		X		UNFPA	Ministry of Information	\$234,989	\$234,989	\$234,989	100%
	Activity 2.1.4: 16-Day activism campaign to be observed in 7 selected districts; as well as at the national level		X	X	UNFPA	MOWCA	\$308,082	\$328,180	\$328,180	100%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	Activity 2.1.5: Awareness raising campaign for potential/current female migrants on risks of VAW; Research and needs assessment covering female labour migrantworkers and training for female migrants		X	X	IOM	Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment  BMET	\$ 102,459	\$ 102,459	\$72,209	70.47%
	Activity 2.1.6: Round table and meeting on CEDAW; media campaign and gender budgeting.		X	X	UN WOMEN	Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment  BMET	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$56,300	93.83%
2.2 Established a national network of gatekeepers and stakeholders to prevent VAW and protect victims of VAW	Activity 2.2.1: Network strategy for engaging men in addressing VAW issues; with 6 network divisional meetings and annual grand conferences.		X	X	UNFPA	MOWCA	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$81,500	50.90%
	Activity 2.2.2:		X	X	UN	Women's	\$62,284	\$62,284	\$62,284	100.00%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	Conduct a national workshop of survivors of VAW, and Provide financial and technical support to the network, with the formation of a National platform for Women Parliamentarians				Women	NGOs National Shelter network				
	Activity 2.2.3: Develop training manual on HIV risks and means of prevention; Train 500 SWs on the above issue; Support the observance of various days, i.e. Sex Workers Rights Day, World AIDS Day, International Women's Day and 16 day activism on VAW.	X	X		UNAIDS	Groups of sex workers	\$90,500	\$70,897	\$44,879	63.30%
2.3.Developed capacity of gatekeepers and stakeholders for preventing VAW	Activity 2.3.1: Develop a joint training strategy; develop Comprehensive training package to address VAW issues from legal		X	X	UNFPA	UNCT	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	0%



Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	and cultural/socio approach.									
	Activity 2.3.2: Train 1,920 Religious leaders		X	X	UNFPA	Ministry of Religious Affairs	\$145,034	\$145,034	\$118,960	82.02%
	Activity 2.3.3: Train 3,840 Journalists in 64 districts		X	X	UNFPA	Ministry of Information	\$99,971	\$99,971	\$99,971	100%
	Activity 2.3.4: Training modules on engaging boys and men to stop VAW for dept. women's affairs, UP chairs and UN agencies, and community mobilizers; Debate competition focusing on engaging men and boys to stop GBV at UP and district level - final round to be aired on TV network		X	X	UNFPA	MoWCA	\$130,907	\$122,370	\$111,732	91.30%
	Activity 2.3.5: Round table discussion at DYS and DYD and concerned persons on VAW elimination through sports		X		UNFPA	Ministry of Youth and Sports	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$39,682.5	39.68%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	associations and selection of districts with sports clubs for visits and potential inclusion in project activities; training sessions youth athletes, boys and men, through sports clubs									
	Activity 2.3.6: Development of Judiciary training manual and subsequent training provided to 960 District Judges and 320 Prosecutors		X		IOM	MoLJPA JATI	\$68,169	\$ 46,087	\$ 46,087	100.00%
	Activity 2.3.7: Potential female migrants provided training on the risks of VAW; Relevant government stakeholders trained and mobilized to provide support to female migrants; and existing government		X	X	IOM	Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment BMET	\$165,268	\$ 108,150	\$ 93,844	86.77%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	infrastructure enhanced.									
	Activity 2.3.8: Awareness raising seminar for female migrants and domestic workers; Provide training on VAW to managers, supervisors, trade union members, lawyers, and labour inspectors; Sensitization training for government officials, policy makers, NGOs and CSO	X	X	X	ILO	Ministry of Labor and Employment	\$226,800	\$186,338	\$181,306	79.94%
	Activity 2.3.9: Lead capacity building initiatives on VAW for over 30,000 REOPA Women members, local youth, women leaders, district & local level officials. Policy advocacy campaign to activate UP and District Legal Aid Committee		x	x	UNDP	LGRD&C	\$360,000	\$252,982	\$249,891	98.78%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	members and develop a data base on VAW at 6 districts of project areas. Network linkages among legal aid service agencies to ensure emergency rehabilitation support to VAW victims.									
	Activity 2.3.10 National Expert workshop; research and dissemination; conduct comprehensive review of lower secondary, secondary and higher secondary curricula & textbooks and teacher education curricula	X	X		UNESCO	Ministry of Education  National Curriculum and Textbook Board	\$146,150	\$146,150	\$131,150	89.74%
3.1 Increased availability of and access for victims of VAW to shelter, medical, psychological,	Activity 3.1.1 Rehabilitate/Established 13 shelter homes, incl. with medical and legal support staff (At-least 7 shelters each under MOWCA and 6 by		X	X	UNFPA	MOWCA	\$595,234	\$426,879	\$426,879	100%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
legal support and vocational training.	MoSW).									
	Activity 3.1.2: SOP training courses for shelter personnel given with appropriate training materials and resource persons and Shelter Management trained to 300 personnel in efficient administration of VAW-Shelters; with Shelter management trained to 300 personnel in efficient administration of VAW-shelters		X	X	UNFPA	Ministry of Social Welfare	\$656,666	\$423,769	\$402,580	95.00%
	Activity 3.1.3: Capacity building of Health service providers of 13 facilities on women friendly hospital services; BCC materials developed on women friendly hospital initiative; Baseline assessment of selected		X	X	UNICEF	MoHFW	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$178,881.2	59.62%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	facilities to assess the present status									
	Activity 3.1.4: Development of training manual on psychosocial counselling; Carry-out training of 330 staff in UN-VAW shelter homes of MOCWA, MOSW and NGOs.			X	IOM	MoSW MoWCA NGOs  UNFPA UNICEF	\$ 45,079	\$ 9,041	\$ 8,057	89.12%
	Activity 3.1.5: Conduct situation assessment workshop with AIDS infected and affected women and identify the most vulnerable women subjected to violence; Develop IGA training manual, organize IGA training with credit support to 500 identified women victims of violence; Support SW and other vulnerable women and	X	X		UNAIDS	PLHIV Network  MOWCA UNFPA Rupantor-NGO	\$104,000	\$94,000	\$94,000	100.00%

Programme Output	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned for JP (US\$)	Estimated Total amount committed (US\$)	Estimated total amount disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (US\$)
	girls through the UN-led Shelter Homes.									
					Total	\$5,253,412	\$4,325,365	\$3,690,017	85.31%	