

Programme Title:	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO)
Country:	Bangladesh

I. Joint Programme Information

Joint Programme Information

Programme title:

Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO)

Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives

Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication

 Create opportunities for decent jobs and secure livelihoods.

 Create better government policies and fair and accountable public institutions.

 Promote inclusive and sustainable business practices.

UN Lead Agency:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Participating Organizations:

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Local Partners:

Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative, Government of Bangladesh; District Administration, Sub-District Councils, Union Parishads (lowest administrative tier of local government), Partner NGO-Eco-Social Development Organization and Local Small and Medium Enterprises

Report submitted by

Name:

Majeda Haq

Title:

Programme Analyst, Poverty Reduction Cluster

Organization:

UNDP Bangladesh

Contact information:

UN Offices, IDB Bhaban, E/8-A Begum Rokeya Sharani, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh.

Contact Cell Number: +8801715771137

Reporting Period Ending:

Tuesday, December 1, 2015

II. Contact Information

Resident Coordinator

Name:

Robert Watkins

E-mail:

robert.watkins@undp.org

UNCT contact person for implementation

Name:

Pauline Tamesis

Agency:

UNDP

Title:

Country Director

E-mail:

pauline.tamesis@undp.org

Phone:

+ 88017130056188

Address:

UN Offices, IDB Bhaban, E/8-A Begum Rokeya
Sharani, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207,
Bangladesh

Technical team contacts

Joint programme coordinator

JP communications and advocacy focal point

Alternative UNCT contact person for implementation

Name:

Srinivas Reddy Baki

Agency:

ILO

Title:

Country Director

E-mail:

reddy@ilo.org

Phone:

+ 8801611612020

Address:

House 16, Road 99, Gulshan-2, Dhaka, Bangladesh

JP monitoring and evaluation focal point

JP knowledge management focal point

JP private sector focal point

Agency contact points

Contact 1

Contact 2

Contact 3

Contact 4

Contact 5

III. Financial information

SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1,450,000.00			610,226.00
International Labour Organization (ILO)	50,000.00			14,872.00

Total	1,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	625,098.00
--------------	--------------	------	------	------------

Matching Funds

Total				
--------------	--	--	--	--

IV. Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
Rural extreme poor women		2,592		
Household members of beneficiary women - adults		3,776	1,192	
Household members of beneficiary women - children		1,347	1,305	
Total	0	7,715	2,497	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Union Parishad	72	Union Council - government administrative unit
Total	72	

Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
Community members		563,291.00	563,274.00	
Community members - children		356,972.00	357,256.00	
Total	0	920,263.00	920,530.00	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Total		

Any other information regarding JP beneficiaries*:

Employment of 2592 Extreme Poor Women:

A total of 2592 rural extreme poor women, who are the sole breadwinner of their family, have been selected in the SWAPNO project. The programme is implemented in 72 Union Parishads of Kurigram district, with beneficiaries being chosen through an open lottery that followed a rigorous, accountable and transparent selection process. The women received 18 month contracts to be employed in the maintenance of important economic infrastructure, such as key rural farm to market roads, embankments, irrigation canals, flood shelters and plantation in their respective Union Parishads. SWAPNO followed with an open, transparent, accountable and participatory process to ensure ultra-poor women were the beneficiaries of this programme. This was largely done through community engagement led by local government institutions, in coordination with local administration, under the auspices of the Local Government Division. This created a major shift in the mind-set of key stakeholders, as it replaced the conventional arbitrary processes of beneficiary selection. The women involved in SWAPNO have long been victims of chronic poverty, received little to no education in their past, suffered from early marriage, spousal abuse, and the challenges of single motherhood. They are typically single women who are widowed (49%), abandoned (25%), or divorced (16%) and a few with disabled husbands (9%). Even more difficult, they had little to no scope of employment to earn a living for their family. Many previously worked as maids in peoples' home or as day laborer, irregularly earning minimal wage. Approximately five months a year, during the agricultural lean season, many women would reach the brink of survival as they would remain fully unemployed. Now as a result of this programme, each woman has been receiving a daily wage of BDT 200, out of which they get BDT 150 as cash wage and BDT 50 is deposited in their individual ESCROW bank account as mandatory savings. During 18 months tenure each beneficiary women will receive a total of BDT 67500 as cash wage and a mandatory savings of BDT 22,500, with interest at the end.

Orientation Training on SWAPNO Approach to Union Parishad Representatives:

The SWAPNO project is being implemented and managed by the Union Parishad at the grass-root level. The Standing Committee (SC) on "Family Dispute Resolution, Women and Children Welfare" (FDRWCW) bear the responsibility for management and supervision of the project along with Union Parishad Chairmen and Secretaries. Effective implementation, as well as the success of the project largely depends on knowledge and skills of representatives of Union Parishad, particularly knowledge pertaining to pro-poor development and social safety-net project of FDRWCW members.

A training on the SWAPNO approach has been imparted to the Union Parishad Chairmen, Union Parishad Secretaries and Standing Committee Members, with the intent to provide sufficient knowledge on SWAPNO's approach of social transfers i.e. project's objective, results, principle, policy, rules and regulation so that they can implement the project successfully. Particular focus has been given in the training to ensure right targeting of project beneficiaries, and right identification of schemes for public

works to ensure pro-poor investment.

In total, 504 Union Parishad (UP) representatives, including 70 UP Chairmen, 70 UP Secretaries, and 364 SC Members of Kurigram districts have been trained under this programme. There are 146 (29%) female participants among the Union Parishad representatives. Apart from them, another 79 PNGO staff members including 72 Union Workers, 5 Project Officers, 1 Finance and Administrative Officer, and 1 Project Coordinator have been trained on SWAPNO's approach. Of the 79 PNGO staff members, there are 72 (91%) female staff members who are participating in the training.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Three Life Skill Module:

The PNGO staff have been trained diligently to impart life skills, such as leadership development, rights and entitlement, primary health care and nutrition, as well as other skills to the beneficiary women. Totally, 15 PNGO Staff Members including 1 Project Coordinator, 5 Union Worker and 9 Union Workers attended the training course. Also to be noted, out of the 15 PNGO Staff members, there were 9 (60%) whom were female members.

Life Skill Training to Beneficiaries Women:

In the Kurigram District 2,592 beneficiary women have been trained on three life skills that include leadership development, rights and entitlements, and primary health care and nutrition. The training on leadership development empowered many of the women to start making the decisions at family, work and community levels. Other two training courses enabled them to exercise their rights and entitlements at UP, the Upazila level government and non-government service providers. It also gave rise to better eating habits, as well as health and hygiene practice to maintain nutritional balance for a healthy lifestyle. Community Based Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (CBTREE) With a view to provide efficient and effective support for livelihood counseling and follow-up to SWAPNO women beneficiaries, staff members have been trained on concept, approach and application processes of Community Based Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (CBTREE). The training was provided for seven SWAPNO project staff including the Project Manager, District Managers, the Training Specialist, the Gender and Social Development Specialist, M&E Specialist, and MIS Associates. The sessions further included over 30 PNGO staff members including the Project Coordinator, Project Officers and Union Workers.

4,814 Public assets schemes identified through community participation and 2,592 women trained on Public Works Maintenance:

Representatives of Union Parishads, such as UP Chairman, Members, Secretary, SC Members and the local community members of 72 Union Parishads from Kurigram district identified 4,814 schemes for public assets maintenance. Consequently, this allows SWAPNO to better contribute in the field local economic regeneration. These schemes have been identified through community level meetings conducted in 648 wards, of 72 participating Union Parishads. Public assets maintenance scheme include schemes for key village roads, irrigation canals, flood shelters, embankments and plantations.

Around 62% of the schemes are on road maintenance, 36% on climatic vulnerability risk reduction and 2% on irrigation canals. 2,592 women beneficiaries were provided on the job training on Public Works Maintenance.

In total, 504 Union Parishad (UP) representatives, including 70 UP Chairmen, 70 UP Secretaries, and 364 SC Members of Kurigram districts have been trained under this programme. There are 146 (29%) female participants among the Union Parishad representatives. Apart from them, another 79 PNGO staff members including 72 Union Workers, 5 Project Officers, 1 Finance and Administrative Officer, and 1 Project Coordinator have been trained on SWAPNO's approach. Of the 79 PNGO staff members, there are 72 (91%) female staff members who are participating in the training.

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Three Life Skill Module:

The PNGO staff have been trained diligently to impart life skills, such as leadership development, rights

and entitlement, primary health care and nutrition, as well as other skills to the beneficiary women. Totally, 15 PNGO Staff Members including 1 Project Coordinator, 5 Union Worker and 9 Union Workers attended the training course. Also to be noted, out of the 15 PNGO Staff members, there were 9 (60%) whom were female members.

Life Skill Training to Beneficiaries Women:

In the Kurigram District 2,592 beneficiary women have been trained on three life skills that include leadership development, rights and entitlements, and primary health care and nutrition. The training on leadership development empowered many of the women to start making the decisions at family, work and community levels. Other two training courses enabled them to exercise their rights and entitlements at UP, the Upazila level government and non-government service providers. It also gave rise to better eating habits, as well as health and hygiene practice to maintain nutritional balance for a healthy lifestyle. Community Based Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (CBTREE) With a view to provide efficient and effective support for livelihood counseling and follow-up to SWAPNO women beneficiaries, staff members have been trained on concept, approach and application processes of Community Based Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (CBTREE). The training was provided for seven SWAPNO project staff including the Project Manager, District Managers, the Training Specialist, the Gender and Social Development Specialist, M&E Specialist, and MIS Associates. The sessions further included over 30 PNGO staff members including the Project Coordinator, Project Officers and Union Workers.

4,814 Public assets schemes identified through community participation and 2,592 women trained on Public Works Maintenance:

Representatives of Union Parishads, such as UP Chairman, Members, Secretary, SC Members and the local community members of 72 Union Parishads from Kurigram district identified 4,814 schemes for public assets maintenance. Consequently, this allows SWAPNO to better contribute in the field local economic regeneration. These schemes have been identified through community level meetings conducted in 648 wards, of 72 participating Union Parishads. Public assets maintenance scheme include schemes for key village roads, irrigation canals, flood shelters, embankments and plantations.

Around 62% of the schemes are on road maintenance, 36% on climatic vulnerability risk reduction and 2% on irrigation canals. 2,592 women beneficiaries were provided on the job training on Public Works Maintenance.

V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Economic growth is achieved in a more inclusive manner, with economic opportunities reaching the rural and urban poor and the protection of vulnerable groups against shocks</p>	<p>A total of 2592 rural extreme poor women, who are the sole breadwinner of their family, have been selected in the SWAPNO project. The programme is implemented in 72 Union Parishads of Kurigram district, with beneficiaries being chosen through an open lottery that followed a rigorous, accountable and transparent selection process. The women received 18 month contracts to be employed in the maintenance of important economic infrastructure, such as key rural farm to market roads, embankments, irrigation canals, flood shelters and plantation in their respective Union Parishads. The aforementioned economic infrastructure contributes heavily to the economy of the rural area.</p>	<p>Right targeting of beneficiaries in safety-net projects in Bangladesh is a major bottleneck. SWAPNO pursued some concrete and well-practiced eligibility criteria and followed an open, transparent, and participatory lottery process to ensure free and fair selection of most deserving poor women in the project. In many of the cases, Union Parishad Chairperson and other responsible representatives and officials tried to take bribe from intended candidates and select beneficiaries of their own choice; bypassing the selection process and criteria. This created a huge challenge from the local power structure to ensure free and fair selection of right beneficiary. Through community engagement, led by local government institutions in coordination with local administration, under the strong leadership support from Local Government Division of Ministry of LGRD&C. SWAPNO has mitigated the challenge and ensured right targeting of project beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Networking with local business communities including Kurigram Chamber of Commerce started from January 2016.</p> <p>Introduce e-payment for wage disbursement in 15 Union Parishads (in pilot basis) by four financial institutions from March 2016</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Beneficiary households are able to protect their food security and livelihoods post-project</p>	<p>The 2592 beneficiary women of SWAPNO had no or very little scope of employment to earn a living for their family. They used to work as maids in peoples' home or day laborer irregularly and earn minimal wage. Around five months of the year, during agricultural lean season, they remained fully unemployed. Now, they are employed for 18 months for public asset maintenance in their respective Union Council. Each poor woman receives a daily wage of BDT 200, out of which they get BDT 150 as cash wage and BDT 50 is deposited in their individual ESCROW bank account as mandatory savings. During 18 months tenure each beneficiary women will receive cash wage of BDT 67,500 and at the end a mandatory savings of BDT 22,500 with interest. They started Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA) within the beneficiary women group of respective ward. They are utilizing savings from ROSCA in livelihood and household assets accumulation.</p>	<p>Delayed approval of DPP by the government has deferred project implementation by around six months. DPP was finally approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) of Planning Commission, on 26 May 2015 and GO of administrative sanction of the project by LGD. This was issued on 03 August 2015, authorizing the project field implementation. Consequently women beneficiaries were employed from 16 August 2015. Planned life skill and livelihood training are deferred accordingly. As a result expected employability of women beneficiaries will not be achieved as planned and will be deferred by six months. Programme activities needs to be rescheduled and realigned accordingly to attain the stipulated project results.</p>	<p>Conduct a market opportunity survey on-February 2016 to identify potential trades and relevant technical and vocational skills for rural poor women.</p> <p>Conduct livelihoods training combined with vocational and entrepreneurship skills to 2592 SWAPNO Women beneficiaries June 2016</p> <p>The project will start working with Bureau of Manpower and Employment Agency for exploring avenues for job placement of graduated SWAPNO women beneficiary from last quarter of 2016</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Core beneficiaries and their dependents have improved their human capital in terms of nutrition, health, education and voice	Beneficiaries have been trained on Leadership Development, Rights and Entitlement and Primary Health Care & Nutrition. The Leadership development training empowered them to take decisions at family, work and community levels. Other two training courses enabled them to exercise their rights and entitlements at UP and Upazila level government, as well as with non-government service providers. This also leads to developing healthy eating habits, and better health and hygiene practices to maintain nutritional balance for a healthy life.	Same as above	Conduct three Life skills training on Gender and Development, Financial Literacy and Disaster Risk Reduction from January 2016 Conduct nutrition campaign in joint collaboration with National Nutrition Program (NNP), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and World Food Programme (WFP).
Beneficiary households have access to public services essential for their livelihood activities and family wellbeing	Individual ESCROW bank account for 2592 women has been opened in scheduled bank of Bangladesh Bank (central bank). After 18 months tenure the beneficiaries women will be able use this account for all financial service including credit, deposit and insurance essential.	Same as above	Conduct Identification Survey to finalize service delivery schemed involving Union Parishad and government service offices (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, health, technical and vocational training etc.) situated at Upazila (sub-district) for poor rural households. Advocacy and follow-up for linkage development with Union Council, poor households and Upazila Service Offices.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Public assets promoting local economic regeneration, improving social conditions and enhancing environmental conditions are maintained and developed for the benefit of the poor of the participating rural communities</p>	<p>The 2592 female beneficiaries of SWAPNO have been employed for year round maintenance of important public assets i.e. important rural farm to market roads, embankments, irrigation canals, flood shelters and plantation in their respective Union Parishads. Rural roads facilitate transportation of agricultural produce from farms to markets, communication to educational institutions, access to health centers, while other social institutions generate social and economic benefit with a better flow of citizens. Other socio-economic infrastructures like irrigation canals, embankments, and flood shelters support agriculture production and protect lives and livelihoods from natural disasters, and contribute to economic regeneration in rural areas. Around 1.0 million community members of the 72 Union Councils in Kurigram District are benefitting from public asset maintenance schemes.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Conduct maintenance of 4,814 public asset by 2592 SWAPNO women beneficiaries.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Local government has capacity to implement social transfer projects with accountability, transparency, gender sensitivity and pro-poor approach</p>	<p>The SWAPNO project is being implemented and managed by the Union Council at the grass-roots level. The Standing Committee (SC) on “Family Dispute Resolution, Women and Children Welfare (FDRWCW)” bear the responsibility for management and supervision of the project along with Union Council Chairmen and Secretaries. Effective implementation, as well as success of the project largely depends on the knowledge and skills of representatives of Union Councils, particularly knowledge pertaining to pro-poor development and the social safety-net project of FDRWCW members.</p> <p>A training on SWAPNO approach has been imparted to Union Council Chairman, Union Council Secretary and Standing Committee Members with a view to provide sufficient knowledge about SWAPNO project’s principle, policy, rules and regulation. Particular focus has been given in the training to ensure appropriate targeting of project beneficiaries and right identification of schemes for public works to ensure pro-poor investment.</p> <p>In total, 504 Union representatives including 70 UP Chairmen, 70 UP Secretaries, and 364 SC Members of Kurigram district have been trained under this programme. There are 146 (29%) female participants among the UP representatives. These measures have contributed to ensure over 95% correct targeting of female beneficiaries</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Impart Pro-poor development training for over 350 local representatives including UP Chairperson, UP Secretary and Standing Committee Members from May 2016</p> <p>Impart Peer learning and on the job training on financial management and record keeping for over 350 local representatives including UP Chairperson, UP Secretary and Standing Committee Members from January 2016</p> <p>Arrange Cross visit among the participating 50 UPs for learning and exchanging best practices from October 2016</p> <p>Impart Project Monitoring and Evaluation Training for over 350 local representatives including UP Chairperson, UP Secretary and Standing Committee Members;</p>

Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

The enhanced capacity of the government, precisely Union Councils, to manage and supervise pro-poor and gender sensitive services enable them to implement further pro-poor development programmes, specifically safety-net programmes. This will contribute to inclusive economic growth, with economic

opportunities reaching the rural poor and protect the vulnerable groups against shocks. The women of this programme and their family members will have greater human capital and sustainable livelihoods, resilient against socio-economic and natural shocks. .

The Government of Bangladesh has committed to share 25% of the total cost of SWAPNO. The total budget is \$ 110 million as per government approved DPP and expressed its commitment in National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) to carry out similar programme

2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

SWAPNO is designed to address strategic and practical needs of rural extreme poor women. The SWAPNO pillars stand upon productive economic opportunities for the female beneficiaries, and leadership development to overcome gender barriers within their community. Extreme poor women are provided with scopes to interact with local power structures and to build social capital. 2592 extreme poor women, who are the sole breadwinner for their family, have been employed for year round maintenance of important rural roads, embankments, irrigation canals, flood shelters and plantations for 18 months in their respective Union Parishads. Each poor woman receives daily wage of BDT 200 for maintenance work. Of the BDT 200, they get 150 as cash wage, with BDT 50 as mandatory savings in their individual ESCROW account. During their 18 months tenure, each woman will receive a cash wage of BDT 67500, and end with a savings of BDT 22,500.

During 18 months tenure in SWAPNO, beneficiary women will be provided training on leadership development, rights and entitlements, gender and development, primary health care and nutrition. Along with that, they are taught financial literacy, business management, and vocational skills training; all of which enhances their employability opportunities for a sustainable livelihood.

3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

SWAPNO has planned to work with Bureau of Manpower and Employment (BMET) Department of Bangladesh for suitable job placement of 2592 graduated women beneficiaries. Establishing network with national and local business communities including Kurigram Chamber of Commerce and its sub district chapters, national and district level enterprises to support the beneficiary women for entrepreneurship development and suitable job placement of rural poor women. A day long workshop is planned to organize in January 2016 with Kurigram business chamber, including district and sub-district chapters to identify joint work modalities and strategy.

Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes

Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :

Fact sheet and brochures are under the final printing process.

Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:

The approval of DPP by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC), of the

Government's Planning Commission, on 26 May 2015 was highlighted in the national media. The Minister of Planning briefed the media on the innovative properties of the poverty eradication project, with all female beneficiaries. National and local print and electronic media covered the event of public works engagement of SWAPNO beneficiary women on 16th August. District administration of Kurigram inaugurated the public works. Furthermore, SWAPNO has developed a fact sheet and other visible materials to promote SDG issues, all of which are distributed among stakeholders. The visibility of SDG is ensured in all events of SWAPNO at the district and central level.

SWAPNO intervention is directly addressing and contributing to attain the first, fifth, eighth and thirteen goal of SDG. The project has taken a strategic initiative to highlight the goals, objectives and intervention methodologies through print and electronic media at different levels.

The 98% (other safety nets which are below 60%) of women who become beneficiaries are discovered through a massive advocacy and visibility campaign that is even highlighted in local and national media. As a result, SWAPNO is now a trusted and popular name to all stakeholders

JP twitter handle:

@

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	UNDP and ILO jointly identified and selected Livelihood Specialist for SWAPNO. ILO appointed NACOM, an NGO, to conduct training on CBTREE method. ILO also engaged MIDAS another NGO to train SWAPNO PNGO staffs on Entrepreneurship Development.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Baseline, Advocacy and Communication Strategy, Fact Sheet on CBTREE and Livelihoods (under finalization process)
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Training on CBTREE and Entrepreneurship Development.
Other, please specify:	SWAPNO and ILO joint meeting have decided that SWAPNO will explore avenues to ensure better employability for SWAPNO women beneficiaries through collaborating with relevant ILO projects such as Decent Work for Women etc in line with JP.

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :

The project and ILO has established a technical team represented by the Livelihoods Skills Development Specialist of SWAPNO and the Programme Specialist of TVET of ILO. The team is supported by the Training Specialist and the National Programme Manager of SWAPNO as well as expatriate Advisers from ILO. The committee has met twice to discuss modalities of beneficiary training needs assessment, a market opportunity survey and the training of SWAPNO and Partner NGO (PNGO) staff on CB-TREE (Community Based Training on Rural Economic Empowerment).

In accordance with the decisions, ILO has provided a two day orientation for the SWAPNO programme staff and Project Coordinators of PNGO. In two batches, ILO has also provided a 10 day training to Project

Officers (PO) and selected number of champion Union Workers. The training has helped the participants fully understand the operational aspects of CB-TREE and what is expected from them to make the intervention a success.

In agency levels, management of UNDP and ILO have shared project progress and update in periodic basis

National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system’s ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget	25% of GoB cost to SWAPNO project.
Private Sector			Not yet started, planned activities in 2016 & 2017
Civil Society	Fully involved	Service Provision	PNGO is fully on board and providing required level of administrative, technical and follow up support to 2592 women beneficiaries
Academia	Fairly involved		Not yet started, planned activities in 2016 & 2017

* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:

The Government of Bangladesh, represented by the Local Government Division (LGD), has expressed keen interest on the joint programme and has provided great support during the beneficiary selection in implementing other field level activities. The Government also appointed a National Project Director and other government officials to take part in the project. Furthermore, they have principally agreed to mobilize government funds for project cost sharing, which demonstrates government ownership for the JP. The private sector will be engaged after a market survey with the use of organizational mapping to impart vocational skills and engage women for apprenticeships. A firm will be selected to conduct the baseline of the project whilst another firm is currently on board to develop an online MIS. Hiring a firm to conduct a market opportunity survey and identify suitable trades for female beneficiaries is currently under process

Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :

High level of commitment and ownership have been observed by the government counterpart the Local Government Division, local administration, partner NGO, UN agency ILO and above all from RC office to speed up the programmatic intervention of SWAPNO project. Due to late approval process of government project document, meeting of committees responsible for providing strategic and administrative decisions not yet held which are expecting to take place in first quarter of 2016

VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 1	2592 female headed ultra-poor household are employed for 18 month tenure. This has ensured ending multidimensional poverty of 10212 persons
Goal 3	Capacity of 2592 women beneficiaries on health and nutrition is enhanced and cash is transferred to them as wages which will ensure healthy lives and promote well-being of the families.
Goal 5	Public works employment of 2592 women facilitates achieving gender equality in the districts and empowered them through training on gender and leadership and altogether 7715 women and girls are empowered through education, training and financial inclusion
Goal 10	Targeting 2592 ultra-poor women as beneficiaries will reduce socio economic inequality within country.

VII. Additional Information

Attachments
