

WAGE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN BANGLADESH

Listed by Theme

Assistance by strategic objectives and actions	International Development Partners
<p>1. Women and poverty</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>2. Education and training of women</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)</p>

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

<p>3. Women and health</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)</p>
<p>4. Violence against women</p>	<p>Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>5. Women and armed conflict</p>	
<p>6. Women and the economy</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) World Food Programme (WFP)</p>

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

<p>7. Women in power and decision-making</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>8. Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women</p>	<p>Canadian CIDA (PLAGE) and EMIN Project Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>
<p>9. Human rights of women</p>	<p>Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Swiss Agency for Development & Co-operation (SDC) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) World Food Programme (WFP)</p>
<p>10. Women and the media</p>	<p>Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)</p>
<p>11. Women and the environment</p>	<p>Asian Development Bank (ADB) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)</p>

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
12. The girl-child	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Australian High Commission (AusAID) Canadian High Commission (CIDA) Department for International Development (DFID) Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) Royal Norwegian Embassy (NORAD) Embassy of the United States of America (USAID) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) World Food Programme (WFP)

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

1. Women and Poverty					
Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$ ¹	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Participatory Livestock Development Project II	Dec 03 - Jun 09	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)	30.00 million	Project approved in December 2003. PKSF will operate micro-finance and other technical assistance support through NGOs to serve 300,000 beneficiaries of which 60% will be women.
ADB	Rural Livelihood Project	Mar 99 – Jun 05	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	42.60 million	Project implemented by Bangladesh Rural Development Board and organizing poor women beneficiaries in co-operative societies. Training and micro-finance was provided as support. Women have been trained to take leadership role in co-operative societies.
ADB/RNE	Second Small Scale Water Resource Sector Development Project	Nov 01 – Dec 09	LGED	34.00 million	The project is creating employment for the poor including women in water infrastructure construction, agriculture and fisheries activities through command area development. It also enables women to participate in the water management co-operative associations
ADB	Third Rural infrastructure Development Project	Jul 98 – Jun 05	LGED	70.00 million	The project has constructed market corners for women in rural markets, and facilitated poor women to participate in the open platforms for selling their produce. It has constructed flood refuge with special facilities for women. The union parishad complexes also provide opportunity for poor women to seek support and services from the local leaders and other Government agencies.
ADB	Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	Nov 03 – Jun 09	LGED	60.00 million	The project is new and will construct market corners for women in rural markets, and facilitate poor women to participate in the open platforms. It will also construct UP complexes. Employment opportunities for women

¹ Where currencies other than US\$ have been provided, these have been converted to US\$ using the exchange rates as of 31 December 2002.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					will be created in road construction and maintenance activities.
ADB	Chittagong Hill Tract Rural Development Project	Oct 02 – Sep 08	Ministry of CHT Affairs	30.00 million	The project will develop rural infrastructure including roads, markets etc. It will also provide microfinance to the indigenous women through PKSf.
AusAID	Food Security Program	2003- 2004	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	76.876	This project is funded through a global program called the AusAID NGO Co-operation Program (ANCP) and also running in other countries of the Asia Region. Main objectives are women trained in improved home based agricultural techniques.
AusAID	Asia Community Development Program	2003 - 2004	Caritas Bangladesh	157,156	This project is funded through a global program called the AusAID NGO Co-operation Program (ANCP). Running in other countries of the Asia Region as well. Community development with special focus on women, major areas includes - health care, savings & credit, training, group management, technical support.
CIDA & EC	Rural Maintenance Project Phase III	2003-2004	CARE Bangladesh and GOB	5.4 million	<p>1) Maintenance of economically strategic local earthen roads.</p> <p>Provision of 4 years of stable employment to 40,000 destitute women as a platform for sustained improved livelihoods through income generation. A savings vehicle and training are also provided</p>
BRAC Donor Consortium for CFPR: WFP, CIDA, DFID, EC, BRAC	Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction	5 years	BRAC	53.5 million	<p>1) IGVGD Component: provides IGA training and micro finance to 240,000 Vulnerable Groups Development card holders (in cycles of 2 years) and BDP poor (25,000 women)</p> <p>2) Provides a holistic, intensive package of support to 70,000 specially targeted ultra-poor. Includes participatory beneficiary selection, asset transfer, twice weekly, one-on-one training, living stipend, health coverage, local village elite committee support, etc. 1 year of intensive support, with follow-up.</p>

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

DFID	CLP	Approved	GoB		To improve livelihoods security for poor and vulnerable women, men and children living within the riverine areas of 5 districts of the northern Jamuna
DFID	Rural Trade	Pipeline			To develop innovative approaches which improve the trading systems in order to provide greater livelihood security for the rural poor, especially women
DFID	CARE Income III	End Dec '05	CARE		Improved policy environment and institutional capacities to enable delivery of greater volume and variety of appropriate financial services to poor people including the extreme poor
DFID	BEMAP	End Sept '03			Increased equitable employment and incomes among poor producers of handicrafts and related products through the development of local capacity to support export orientated small enterprise development in Bangladesh
DFID	SHABGE	End '05	CARE		To improve the household food security of poor women and farmers in five districts
DANIDA	Support to Reclamation and Rehabilitation of Women	Ongoing	Association for Correction and Social Reclamation	300,129	The purpose of the project is to provide with socio-economic rehabilitation of the released female prison returnees.
DANIDA	Support for Women's Labour at RDP-16 in Patuakhali and Barguna and at new RDP-23 in Laksmipur	Ongoing to June 2004	LGED		The purpose of the project is to build minor roads in the Patuakhali, Barguna and Laksmipur areas, and at the same time to support poor women through the salary they earn from the construction work. They are trained both in road building and in other more sustainable income-generating activities.
DANIDA	Agriculture Sector Programme	Ongoing			The Agriculture Sector Programme is gender sensitive in all its components. This means that in all the training's, social awareness-rising and income-generating activities taking place in this sector programme female farmers have a high priority.
JICA	Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteer	April 06, 2002 to April 06, 2004 ()	Department of Youth Development, Narsingdi		Poverty alleviation, employment creation, income generation and self-reliance through training in Dress Making

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

RNE	Engendering the Bangladesh poverty reduction strategy paper	April 2003- Dec. 2004	Gender Action	49.525	Support coverage of gender issues and gender disaggregated analysis of poverty in I-PRSP & PRSP
NORAD	Agrani Bank Small Enterprises Development Project (SEDP)	Norway has decided to phase out – going to be integrated with Agrani Bank	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance/ Agrani Bank	14.1 million	support small / micro enterprises for creation of employment opportunities and increasing income for the poor in two selected areas (Faridpur and Mymensingh) [20% of the supported entrepreneurs should be women]
NORAD	RAKUB – Small Enterprises Development Credit Project (SECP)	ongoing	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance/ Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB)	5.5 million	support creation of viable small/micro enterprises in Rajshahi region to create employment and increase income for the poor; [30% of the resources should be channelled towards women
SDC	Sunamganj Pilot Project	On going	Dhaka Ahsania Mission, FIVDB, Action Aid	434,000	
USAID	Rural Power for Poverty Reduction (RPPR) Program	2002-2007	NRECA		Program objective is build capacity within rural electric cooperatives to facilitate access to electricity by the rural population. Access to electricity, as shown by recent analysis, has brought socio-economic benefits to the rural women.
USAID	Solar Power	Ongoing	Grameen Shakti		This is to enable household and small businesses away from grid connection to get photovoltaic (PV) energy. Women can greatly benefit by running small businesses from home (i.e., Grameen phone), having access to electronic media and greater leisure opportunities.
USAID	Job Opportunities and Business Support Program	1997 – 2005	Institutional Reform and Informal Sector (IRIS)		Create both self and wage employment for the clusters of women and men by providing skill development training in the specific sub-sectors through technical assistance.
USAID	Development of Sustainable Aquaculture Program (DSAP)	2000 – 2005	WorldFish Center		Access to additional income and improved nutrition with savings as a result of adopting low cost technology by participating in the aquaculture program. (About 52% clients are women under this program).
USAID	Integrated Food Security Program (IFSP)	1999 – 2004	CARE		Cash for work Program under IFSP and FSEI (both for men and women) Food For Work program under FSEI (both for men and

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	Food Security Enhancement Initiative (FSEI)	2000 – 2005	World Vision		<p>women)</p> <p>Roadside Tree Plantation & Garden (100% women run Program) under IFSP and FSEI</p> <p>Nutrition education and awareness messages for mothers.</p> <p>Income Generating Activity (IGA)) credit for destitute women under IFSP</p> <p>IGA, Water and Sanitation Program under FSEI and IFSP</p> <p>Inclusion of specific relief items for women in emergency assistance packages under IFSP and FSEI</p> <p>Ensuring gender balance in committees/Teams, focusing on women related risk/vulnerability issues during disasters period under IFSP and FSEI program</p> <p>Construction of flood shelters addressing women’s practical needs in the shelter design.</p> <p>Integration of gender issues in Disaster Management (DM) activities through providing skill development training</p>
USAID	Whole Family Training/CIMMYT	2002 – 2007	CIMMYT		Provision of Whole Family Training for wheat and maize production under CIMMYT program. This whole family-based training approach recognizes and acknowledges the importance of women’s role in household level farming. The program takes into account the consideration that the promotion, transfer and adoption of improved farming technologies are deliberately gender –sensitive.
UNDP	Community Empowerment Project – BRDB II (Phase I)	January 2001 – June 2004	Bangladesh Rural Development Board	896,146	Empower village communities to contribute to poverty alleviation, and improved local governance (Empower women to alleviate their poverty situation is one of the immediate objectives)
UNDP	Community Livestock and Dairy Development	1999 – 2005	Grameen Motsho Foundation (NGO) Finance Division (Bangking), Ministry of Finance	3,117,796	Empower the resource poor and the disadvantaged female members of rural communities through promoting their earnings from livestock and dairy production

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

			Food and Agriculture Organization		
UNDP	Community Empowerment and Local Area Development in Gopalganj	April 2001 – September 2002 (Reformulation)	Surjamukhi Sangstha (NGO) Rural Development & Co-operatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	200,000	Promote the livelihoods and survival of the poor, including women, through strengthened self-organization and access to assets and resources.
WFP	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme	Ongoing to Dec 2004	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	40 million per year	Assists approximately 500,000 ultra-poor rural women. Over the two-year project cycle, each woman receives food aid, a development package (including training in social awareness, literacy/numeracy and IGA skills), and access to micro-credit.
WFP	Integrated Food Security (IFS) programme	Ongoing to Dec 2004	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	10 million per year	An integrated area-based programme, that concentrates its work in identified highly food insecure clusters. The participants (80% female) engage in food-for-work activities, receive training on life skills and income generating activities, and receive supplementary feeding. This programme meets the special nutritional needs of women, nursing and pregnant mothers, adolescent girls and small children

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

2. Education and training of women					
Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Second Primary Education Development Project	Approved	DPE	106 million	This project will be effective soon. It is supported by multiple development partners that will help in enrolment and completion of primary education of girls with quality assurance.
ADB	Post Literacy and Continuing Education Project	Jun 20 Dec. 08	DPE	65 million	The project aims at delivering literacy and related training to the adults. The project activities are temporarily stopped due to dissolution of the executing agency, PMED.
ADB	Secondary Education Sector Improvement Project	Dec 99 Apr 06	DSHE	60 million	The project supports adolescent girls to continue with secondary level education through provision of stipend for girls. Besides, infrastructure and teachers' training etc. are also included.
CIDA	BUET	Will complete in Dec.2004	BUET/University of Alberta, Canada	4,530,00	Capacity building in petroleum engineering sector and higher education of BUET Teachers for strengthening the Department of Petroleum Engineering.
DFID	REFLECT	End Dec '04	Action Aid		Participatory education for empowerment and sustainable development to increase literacy rates and enable the acquisition of problem solving skills, particularly for women, through further promotion and consolidation of the REFLECT approach
Japan/JICA	(1) Grant Financial Aid to Intensive District Approach to Education for All (IDEAL) Project through	2002 – 2004 1999 – to continue	Directorate of Primary Education (DPE)		(1) The IDEAL Project Objectives are to (i) establish and strengthen the capacity of structure and mechanism for local level planning, management and monitoring of primary education (ii) increase overall quality of primary education through introduction of improved teachers'

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	UNICEF (2) JICA Expert & Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers in primary education field		DPE (including Primary Training Institutes & Upazila Resource Centres)		training (iii) increase net enrolment rate to 95 % & completion rate up to grade V to 70 % by the year 2000 AD (iv) close the gap of gender disparity in respect of primary education (2) Technical assistance for quality improvement in primary education.
JICA	Seminar in Japan on Promotion of Gender Equality	2002 - 2006	GoB		i) provide useful knowledge to participants for strengthening of the national machinery for gender equality, ii) knowledge on formulating, implementing and monitoring the national plan of action,
JICA	Training in Japan on Gender Understanding in Fishing Community Development	2000 - 2004	NGO Staff/Fishing community leader/local government staff		i) Increase understanding of the concept of gender, women in development, gender and development, partnership between men and women, and awareness of gender responsive rural development, ii) Acquire gender responsive project management methodology for planning, implementation and evaluation of project, etc.
JICA	Training in Japan on Gender Understanding in Fishing Community Development	2000 - 2004	NGO Staff/Fishing community leader/local government staff		iii) Increase understanding of the concept of gender, women in development, gender and development, partnership between men and women, and awareness of gender responsive rural development, iv) Acquire gender responsive project management methodology for planning, implementation and evaluation of project, etc.
JICA	Training in Japan on Gender Mainstreaming Policies for Government Officers	2002 - 2006	M/O Women & Children Affairs, Department of Women Affairs		Provide participant with i) basic knowledge necessary to improve women's status and to make policies for gender equality and ii) management capability of the Administration of women's affairs.
JICA	Seminar on Women's Entrepreneurship Development – Training for Program Managers	2000 - 2004	M/O Women & Children Affairs, Department of Women Affairs, or NGO		i) Understand the significance of women's entrepreneurship for economic development and come up with business plan

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

JICA	OISCA Rural Life Improvement & Community development for Women	1999 – 2004	Department of women Affairs, Agricultural Training Center (Ex-trainee)		Acquire practical skills and knowledge for the improvement of rural life, such as environmental conscious agricultural production, processing of agricultural products, promoting healthy diet, nutritional science, and better technique of clothing and sewing.
RNE	Institutional support to the department of women's studies, Dhaka University	Nov 2002- March 2008	Institute of social studies/ Dhaka University	2.276.564	Enhance human resource capacity by stimulating the development of gender expertise through the institutionalising of women's studies at the Dhaka University
RNE	PEDP - II	Taking off	MoPME	60 million	Training more female teachers. Attention for the girl child in education
NORAD	Female Secondary Education Stipend Project (FESP)	FESP II-ext. 2002-2003	DSHE/MOE	4.4	To ensure increased number of female students in secondary schools and thereby more educated women participate in socio-economic development activities in the country
NORAD	Education Support Programme (ESP)	2003-2004	BRAC	2.0 million	To promote girls' education by giving priority to enrolment of girls and employing female teachers, who are trained in teaching techniques and gender right issues
NORAD	Educational Puppet Development Programme	2003-2005	Janobibhab Unnayan Kendro (NGO)	0.2 million	Awareness raising through drama artists using puppets as a media to communicate messages on gender and children right issues
NORAD	Debate for Social Change	2001-2005	Working for Better Life (NGO)	0.3 million	To create awareness through training and educational debate on gender right and children right issues among secondary school children
NORAD	Education for working children	Dec. 2001-June 2004	Underprivileged Children's Education Programme (UCEP)	1.7 million	To improve the socio-economic conditions of urban poor working children/adolescents and their families by providing formal and non-formal education, skills training and job placement services for urban poor working children/adolescents resulting in gainful employment or self-employment.
SDC	Basic School & Adolescents girls Programme	pipeline	CMES	3,188,394	From 1 April 2004

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

SDC	Participating Learning & Empowerment of Adivashis through Sustainable Education (PLEASE)	On-going	Ashrai	655,000	March 2002 – December 2004
USAID	University Linkage Program	2003-2004	Dhaka University and Virginia Tech University		Support the development of the new Women's Studies Department through technical assistance in the form of curricula development, research, and workshops.
USAID	NIPHP health communications and marketing for adolescents	2000-2006	John Hopkins University/Center for Communication Program (CCP) and Bangladesh Center for Communication Program (BCCP), UNICEF, BRAC, SMC, SCF (USA), FHI, MSCS		Development of an Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Toolkit that contains four booklets and videos on the following topics: Puberty and Emotional Changes; Sexual attraction, delay of sexual debut (including delay of early marriage, conception and pregnancy, avoiding premarital sex and unwanted pregnancy, condom use); for the adolescents having risky behaviours and for married adolescents (STI/HIV/AIDS); and Marriage and family health (including conception, family planning maternal health and child birth and care). The package is being implemented by partners through a life skills curriculum approach. Utilization of the ARH Package will help both female and male adolescents increase reproductive knowledge and promote the utilization of health and other related service centers.
USAID	NIPHP Service Delivery Program – Clinical training	2002-2004	NGO Service Delivery Program (Pathfinder International with BCCP, CARE, DTTEM, INTRAH, RTI, SCF (USA), URC)		Over eighty percent of 5000 NGO staff members are women and NSPD provides training and retraining to all staff in order to improve knowledge and skills, especially with respect to essential primary health care, family planning and other reproductive health services, behavior change communications, counseling and quality of services being provided at the clinic and community levels.
UNDP	Capacity-Building, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihood of the Socially Disadvantaged Women (SDW) and their Children	Feb 1999 – Jun 2005 (2nd phase from Jul 2005 for 5 years)	Dept. of Social Services, MoSW	2,185,027	Build capacity and empower commercial sex workers and their children, living in three brothel areas and in floating situation in the Dhaka City, for alternative livelihoods, and create a favourable environment to ensure their rights and social dignity. It provides the target group with packaged services through selected NGOs - non-formal education for adults and adolescents,

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					pre-formal education for children, health service and education on reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS, vocational training and job placement, and counselling. It also tries to make a strategy plan for how the GoB can continue, replicate and upscale activities in this sector.
UNDP	Skills Training and Employment Promotion for Poor Women Through Strengthening of Technical Training Centres Skills Training and Employment Promotion	July 2000 – June 2003	Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training (BMET)	1,794,070	Deliver flexible demand driven training for socially and economically marginalized women and provide post training support services.
UNICEF	Basic Education for Hard-to Reach Urban Working Children Project (BEHTRUC).	1997 – June 2004	MOPME	18,300,000	The project was developed to reach 35000, urban working children in 6 divisional cities with a two years non-formal educational package with the following objectives a) provide quality non-formal basic education to 351,000 working children aged 8-14 years (of which 60 % are girls) in six divisional cities of Bangladesh; b) provide safe and supportive environment for children to facilitate their movement out of hazardous work; and c) ensure gender equity. Training is provided for capacity building of the teachers to provide non-formal life skills based education to working children in supportive atmosphere ensuring child rights and gender equity. The training emphasises teachers to enable girls to have access to education in a stimulating and protective environment focussed on their social and psychological development.
UNICEF	Intensive District Approach to Education for All (IDEAL) Project	1996 – June 2004	Directorate of Primary Education (DPE)	27,514,000	Provide education to eliminate discrimination against girl children in Bangladesh. Through this project the beneficiaries are both boys and girls in the primary schools. . The IDEAL project was under the first phase of PEDP I covering the period from 1997 – 2003. This project will be merged to the PEDP II which has started from January 2004 and will continue till end-2009 in a more comprehensive approach improve the quality of primary education The objectives are to attain:

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					<p>1) Effective teaching-learning in the classroom to ensure quality education. Promote interactive and child-centred teaching learning through the incorporation of Multiple Ways of teaching and learning method to strengthen the teachers' communication and team-building skills.</p>

¹ Where currencies other than US\$ have been provided, these have been converted to US\$ using the exchange rates as of 31 December 2002.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

3. Women and Health					
Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Urban Primary Health Care Project	March 98- Dec 04	Local Government Division in co-operation with 4 city corporations	40 million	The project supports health care facilities for poor and slum dwellers of urban areas in 4 divisional towns. The services include immunisation, MCH care, HIV/AIDS awareness, referral services for victims of violence etc.
AusAID	Community based maternal and child care	2004 (8 months)	Institute of Development Affairs (IDEA)		Train Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) to contribute towards controlling maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity and increase the coverage of immunisation.
AusAID	Apon Women's outreach. Rehabilitate women drug addicts.	May 2003 - June 2004 (14 Months)	Ashokti Punorbashan Nibash Addiction Rehabilitation (APON)	49,708.27	Rehabilitate the women drug addicts, help the families to recover from addiction, expand support services to female community members who are indirectly negatively affected by drug addiction.
CIDA/RNE	Core Funding to ICDDRB	Operational: 03-08	ICDDRB	7.5 millions	Supports all operations and research of ICDDRB, including those which affect women
CIDA	Responsive Program Mechanism for Health SWAP	Operational 04-05	World Bank Trust Fund	3.9 million	Provides funds for activities in support of the GoB's health goals
CIDA	Demand Based Reproductive Health	Operational 04-07	UNFPA	20 million	\$15m in reproductive health (RH) commodities; \$5m in TA for improving RH logistics, IEC and better approaches to user groups, mainly tribal, urban slum dwelling and conservative women

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

CIDA	Reproductive Health	Under Discussion	Various	75 million	A number of projects, all of which directly address the health needs of women – particularly reproductive and child health, are under discussion
DFID	Marie Strobe	Ends '04	Marie Stopes		MSCS influences and implements sexual, reproductive and other essential health strategies and programmes in the context of HPSP
DFID	SHAPLA	Awarded extension to '04	Various		Increased access to and utilisation of cost-effective health services by the poor particularly women and children
DFID	HIV prevention	April '04	WB		To control the spread of HIV infection within high risk groups and to limit its' spread to the general population. A large focus of this programme is gender empowerment.
DFID	HIV/AIDS	March '05	CARE		Improved quality and coverage of sustainable HIV/Aids programmes nation-wide. A large focus is gender empowerment
DANIDA	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme	Ongoing			The Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme is gender sensitive in all its components. This means that in all the trainings and social awareness-rising activity's taking place in this sector programme, and in the decision-making councils female farmers have a high priority.
JICA	Project of Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health	Sep. 1999- Aug. 2004	Maternal & child Health Training Institute (MCHTI),M/O Health and Family Welfare		The overall goal is to improve the quality of service in reproductive health. The project is expected 1) to strengthen clinical/training function of the MCHTI in Azimpur, 2) to give supports at the site so as to enable trainees to maximize the training results at her/his site, and 3) to develop a mechanism so that the lessons learned from the activities for HRD in RH are reflected as technical recommendations to stakeholders and concerned authorities.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

JICA	JICA Partnership Program - Community-operated Reproductive Health Project (CORHP)	March 16, 2001 to March 31, 2004	M/O Health & Family Welfare, Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB), Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICEP)		Improvement of Reproductive Health (RH) status of women in project areas. (Panchdona Union, Norsingdhi District and Dhalia Union, Feni District)
NORAD	Comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and control.	2002-2005	Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC)	0.354	Development of a right based, gender based and poverty focused approach for STD/AIDS prevention and control among the target population.
USAID	NIPHP HIV/AIDS Prevention Program	2000-2006	Family Health International		Through FHI, technical assistance is provided to local NGOs working with high-risk groups to reduce the risk of HIV acquisition, improve prevention efforts and the management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), increase linkages between prevention and care, and improve monitoring and evaluation of HIV prevention programs. The objectives of the program are to: increase use of effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission; reduce risk, improved STI services and linkages to prevention and care, and improving monitoring and evaluation. FHI assists both women and men in developing their life skills and increases their knowledge of their health rights.
USAID	NIPHP HIV/AIDS Condom Campaign	2002-2004	Social Marketing Company		SMC runs a condom campaign which educates men about the benefits of using condoms for HIV prevention and will indirectly affect the health of women and families by increasing the acceptability of condoms to prevent disease and creating general HIV awareness.
USAID	NIPHP Service Delivery of the Essential Services	2002-2006	NGO Service Delivery Program (Pathfinder International with		NSDP supported NGO clinics provide essential primary health care including child health, family planning and other reproductive health services

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	Package		BCCP, CARE, DTTEM, INTRAH, RTI, SCF (USA), URC		throughout the country. Over 80% of the customers as well as the service providers of those clinics are women. NSDP has undertaken activities including checklists for assessments and action plans to identify gender related barriers and to address the gender sensitivity of provider performances in delivering a range of reproductive health and other essential primary health care services. These tools are also used to further improve the instructional materials and training curriculum to address the issues related to gender sensitivity of reproductive health and family planning services, and integrated to quality monitoring and supervision.
USAID	NIPHP social marketing of health and family planning commodities	2000-2006	Social Marketing Company		Complements the public sector distribution of contraceptives and ORS in order to reach the vulnerable populations in Bangladesh. SMC runs the largest HIV/STD prevention program in the country.
USAID	NIPHP health communications and marketing for adolescents	2000-2006	JHU, BCCP		(see above- cross cutting educational package promoting life skills to increase the health of health of adolescent boys and girls)
USAID	NIPHP Family Health Research Project	2000-2006	ICDDR, B		Conducts applied research, testing practical new interventions and developing solutions to major health and population problems that will be useful for the ESP program in Bangladesh. There is an emphasis on improving services to vulnerable populations and on developing new, more cost-effective methods for using resources. Research includes topics affecting women including the Bangladesh fertility decline and effectiveness and cost of strategies designed to improve access to basic obstetric care in rural areas
USAID	NIPHP Health Research Program	2000-2006	JiVita		Daily maternal supplementation with either vitamin A or multiple micronutrients (including vitamin A) during pregnancy and through the first three months postpartum for the pregnant

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					women.
USAID	NIPHP Strengthening Clinical Contraceptive Services	2000-2006	Engender Health		Engender Health promotes informed choice and increased options for family planning for men and women.
UNDP	Integrated Horticulture and Nutrition Development	2000-2005	Horticulture Training and Development Centres of DAE, DAE Ministry of Agriculture and FAO	5,655,855	Improve the nutrition status of the population through creating an environment in which households have sufficient access to fruits and vegetables at affordable prices throughout the year and the necessary knowledge and skills to promote and consume foods to compliment their diet specifically targeting the poor women farmers of Bangladesh
UNICEF	Women's Health	Jan 2001- On-going	MOHFW/UNICEF	7.5 million	To ensure women's right to survival with a focus on increasing coverage and utilisation of quality life-saving services for women with obstetric complications. The overall strategy is to promote a rights-based approach to the reduction of maternal mortality in a framework of three elements required for successful and ethical implementation of the programme – quality technology, excellence in management and respect for human rights.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

4. Violence against Women

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
AusAID	Gender empowerment and prevention of violence against women	2004	Naogaon Human Rights Development Association (NHRDA)		Reintegrate women subjected to domestic violence, social counselling, rehabilitate women and their children, capacity building of community leaders.
DANIDA	Multi-sectoral Programme on Combating Violence Against Women (MSP-VAW)	1. Phase will end in primo 2004. 2. Phase is under preparation	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Information	1,267,833	The purpose of the project is to increase the awareness and openness about violence against women, and to establish crises centres, where medical help and legal and psychological support will be provided. Support to improved investigation techniques, using DNA technology will be given as well.
DANIDA	Support for Capacity building of the Acid Survivors Foundation	2001 - 2004	Acid Survivors Foundation	482,491	The Purpose of the project is to support the Foundation though capacity building in form of training and improvement of the office facilities.
JICA	JICA Expert Dispatched to DWA	2001 – 2004	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)		To advice and support DWA through survey on VAW (violence against women).
RNE	Support to the Acid Survivors Foundation	2004 – 2008	Acid Survivors Foundation	1.500.000	Mobilize all segments of society to address the problem of acid violence in Bangladesh
NORAD	Consolidation of a national platform for the women's movement-Doorbar network organised by Naripokkho	2004-2007	Naripokkho	1.7 million	Enhanced capacity of women's organisation to intervene effectively in case of violence against women.
NORAD	Extension of realisation of human rights and	2003-2005	Bangladesh National Lawyers Association (BNWLA)	0.357	Increased access to justice of distressed and deprived women and children by taking appropriate preventive and protective measures.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	democratisation.				
NORAD	Co-ordinated programme to combat child trafficking (CPCCT)	2002-June 2004	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA)	2.1 million	The objective of the project is to prevent and reduce child trafficking in Bangladesh.
NORAD	Comprehensive programme for gender equity	2004-2008	Association for Community Development (ACD)	1.2 million	Improved socio economic status of the most disadvantaged women, children and adolescent girls through economic empowerment and establishing rights .
USAID	University linkage program “Removing barriers of domestic violence for women’s full participation in Civil Society and Democracy in Bangladesh”.	2002 - 2004	Independent University of Bangladesh and University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale		Develop curricula, scholarship, research, concrete strategies and educational materials to promote the reduction of domestic violence in Bangladesh, and (b) to remove barriers that domestic violence imposes on women’s mobility and full socio-economic and political participation.
USAID	Bangladesh Human Rights Advocacy Project	Sept. 2001 – Sept. 2006	Academy for Educational Development with various local NGOs.		The purpose of the project is to help civil society develop effective strategies to report on and reduce violence against women and influence public policies
USAID	Anti-trafficking	2000 - 2005	AED, ATSEC, IOM,		Activities in the areas of prevention, capacity building, networking, research, protection (repatriation, prosecution and rehabilitation)
UNICEF	Women Friendly Hospital Initiative within the Women’s Health Project	Jan 2001- On-going	MOHFW/UNICEF	125,000	Setting standards for care of women in facilities with a focus on obstetric services, management of cases of violence against women and gender equity. Training aims at effecting desired change in perception, emotions, attitude, knowledge and skills so that health professionals are able to give appropriate care to women affected by violence; and, enable health professionals to take a leadership role in management of violence against women.
UNICEF	Combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of	Dec 2001 – On-going	MOWCA/Resource Bangladesh	34,129	To create awareness and understanding of CRC, especially issues related to trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	children through Child to Child Approach				
UNICEF	Protection of children from violence, abuse, exploitation & discrimination	Dec 2001 – On-going	MOWCA/Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)	101,313	To protect and promote the rights of children living in streets and in deprived areas by raising their awareness of their rights through active participation and create social attitude and behaviour changes towards the rights of children in need of special protection
UNICEF	Rehabilitation and treatment of acid survivors	May 2000 – Dec 2004	Acid Survivors Foundation	533,615	To provide training/educational opportunities for survivors of acid attacks in Bangladesh as well as treatment and care.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

5. Women and armed conflict

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

6. Women and the Economy

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Northwest Crop Diversification Project	Aug 01 Dec 09	Dept. of Agriculture extension with support from DAM, RAKUB & LGED	38.2 million	The project organizes small farmers' in-groups by NGOs. They train them on high value crop cultivation, provides finance for cultivation and processing. It also will develop wholesale and retail HVC markets in the rural areas with women corners. Women constitute 60% of the beneficiaries. Agro-based enterprises are also supported.
ADB	Participatory Livestock Development Project II	Dec 03 - Jun 09	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)	30.00 million	Activity details have been given under section Women and Poverty. This project supports women in participating and contributing in the rural economy.
ADB	Rural Livelihood Project	Mar 99 – Jun 05	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	42.60 million	Activity details have been given under section Women and Poverty. This project also supports women in participating and contributing in the rural economy.
ADB	Third Rural infrastructure Development Project	Jul 98 – Jun 05	LGED	70.00 million	Activities have been given under section Women and Poverty. This project specifically supports women in participating and contributing in the mainstream of the rural economy through ensuring their participation in rural markets and market management.
ADB	Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	Nov 03 – Jun 09	LGED	60.00 million	Activities have been given under section Women and Poverty. This project also supports women in participating and contributing in the mainstream of the rural economy through ensuring their participation in rural markets and market management
ADB	Chittagong Hill Tract Rural Development Project	Oct 02 – Sep 08	Ministry of CHT Affairs	30.00 million	Activities have been given under section Women and Poverty. This project supports women in participating and contributing in the mainstream of the rural economy through ensuring their participation in micro-finance

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					based productive activities and in rural markets.
AusAID	Effective participation capacity building of locally elected women	2004	Saptadinga		Enhance the participation capacity of the elected women in the Union Parishad to increase efficiency in governance and in establishing women's rights in their constituencies.
CIDA	Institutional Support -Training -Trade Fairs	Ongoing 2003-2004	The Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry	49,393.5	To help build an organization that will be able to undertake its mandate a sustainable way. To ensure the capacity of the Chamber to lobby effectively on policy issues with commercial financial institution and to link the chamber to other funding sources and training institutions that can ensure its sustainability at minimum effort and cost. Link members to marketing opportunities within national as well as international markets.
DANIDA	Matchmaking for Business collaboration with Danish partners	Ongoing			Favourable qualifying considerations for women entrepreneurs or enterprises largely employing women
DANIDA	Training and Technical Assistance Programme	Ongoing			Women employees are specially encouraged in advancing their skills in order to gain access to higher paying jobs
DANIDA	Working Environment	Ongoing			Apart from insisting on fulfilling statutory requirements, the PSD Projects are being pushed to establish facilities such as Baby care centres, Medical facilities and separate toilets for women etc. at the factories
JICA	In country training Agricultural Training for Women	Jan 2000- Dec 2004	DWA, MOWCA		It is expected that the outcome of this training would be Enhancement of women's role and preparation for a career in agriculture Increased income Make rural women economically independent and help gain full confidence by themselves
RNE/ NORAD	Incorporating gender in the national budget	2003-2004	North South University	233.682	Preparation of a baseline study with an immediate objective of demonstration key gender biases to GoB within the national budget

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

RNE	Support developing a gender strategy and action plan for integration into REB masterplan	2003 - 2004	ETC Foundation / ENERGIA	69.327	A gender analysis of REB and its Rural Electrification programmes in Bangladesh
NORAD	Industrial women workers and their rights	2003-2008	Karmojibi Nari (KN)	1.0 mill	Enhanced the capacity of women workers and their bargaining power.
NORAD	Empowerment through resource mobilisation	2001-2005	SAMATA	1.8 mill	Landless men and women is Samata's programme area (including the area covered by the land Network) improve their livelihoods, become socially and politically empowered, and are able to effectively to pressurise government, political and other elite's to address the needs and rights of poor men and women.
USAID	Job Opportunities and Business Support Program	1997 – 2005	Institutional Reform and Informal Sector (IRIS)		Helping small business women and men entrepreneurs for expand and potential entrepreneurs develop their business. Helping 8 CISCO Academies in Bangladesh to get at least 35% women participants; coordinating CISCO Networking scholarship program for women.
USAID	Agro-based Industries and Technology Development Project (ATDP II)	2000 – 2004	Louis Berger Group		Strengthening of both male and female entrepreneurs by human resource development, access to market, technical assistance on product development, Women's Agribusiness Competition, sponsoring women entrepreneurs to participate seminars, workshops and trade fairs on agri-business
UNDP	Entrepreneurship Development of Women through the Jatiya Mahila Sagstha	Jul 1998 – Jun 2005	Jatiya Mahila Sagstha	3,973,598	Build capacities of 5000 women entrepreneurs by providing various kinds of training (entrepreneurship, leadership, and vocational skill), and other support services, including IGA identification, establishment of market linkages and product development.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

7. Women in power and decision-making

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Participatory Livestock Development Project II	Dec 03 - Jun 09	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)	30.00 million	Details are given in Women and Poverty section. This project helps women in participating in groups, development of leadership, management and decision making regarding their business
ADB	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project	Aug 03 Dec 09	LGED and 22 municipalities	60.98 million	This project supports women's participation in urban governance by establishing mechanisms to ensure women's participation in municipal level decision making, in citizen committees, in management of infrastructure and in building capacity of the women ward commissioners in poverty reduction, environment management and other activities. They will head some committees at the municipal level as well.
ADB/RNE	Second Small Scale Water Resource Sector Development Project	Nov 01 – Dec 09	LGED	34.00 million	Details are given in Women and Poverty section. This project helps women through developing their capacity in participating in water management co-operative association as users and managers
ADB	Third Rural infrastructure Development Project	Jul 98 – Jun 05	LGED	70.00 million	Details are given in Women and Poverty section. This project helped women in deciding about their own self-employment program, business management through training and support. It ensures women's participation in market management committees and traders' associations. It also trained the union parishad members on their roles and responsibilities. A uniform design of UP building with specific space and facilities for women was adopted that facilitated women to play their role as leaders. Rule for Women Market Section formulated and adopted by GoB through the project.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

ADB	Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	Nov 03 – Jun 09	LGED	60.00 million	Details are given in Women and Poverty section. This project helps women in deciding about their own self-employment program, business management through training and support. It ensures women's participation in market management committees and traders' associations. It also would train the UP members on their roles and responsibilities. UP buildings with specific space and facilities for women will facilitate women to play their role as leaders.
ADB	Rural Livelihood Project	Mar 99 – Jun 05	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	42.60 million	Details given in Women and Poverty section. This project helps women through developing their capacity in participating in and managing co-operative societies. They are supported to develop leadership capabilities.
CIDA	PLAGE	Interim Phase between Phase-I & 2	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	800,000	The objective of PLAGE II is to provide support to Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MWCA) to expand its base of allies, both within and outside GoB through strategic partnerships with Line Ministries / Agencies and non-GOB groups (NGOs and Women's Organizations).
DFID	SAMATA	End '08	SAMATA		Landless men and women in Samata's programme area improve their livelihoods become socially and politically empowered and able to effectively pressurise government, political and other elites to address the rights of poor men and women
DFID	Nijera Kori	End '08	Nijera Kori		Nijera Kori members and their rallies increase the pressure on government, political and other elites to provide better access to decision-making processes, resources and services for poor men and women
DFID	Proshika	End '04	Proshika		Empowerment of poor men and women

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

JICA	WID/GAD Advisor JICA Expert on WID	2000-2004	Department of Women's Affairs(DWA)		To give advisory services for the better implementation of gender related projects and capacity building of DWA staff
JICA	Participatory Rural Development Project (PRDP)	April 2000 to April 2004	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)		Provide an opportunity for rural women to participate in planning and implementation of total community development through Village Committee, an institutional set-up introduced by the project
NORAD	Political empowerment of women and their rights in the decision making process.	2004-2008	Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP)	1.9 million	Enhanced the empowerment capacity of women.
SDC	An Alternative Programmatic Intervention to Develop Grassroots Women Leadership		Rupantar	504,000	
SDC	Promoting Democratic Social Environment through Strengthening Local Government		IED	132,000	
USAID	Improving local level governance by strengthening union parishads and creating citizens' awareness	2002-2006	Rupantar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Increase awareness on functions and roles of Union Parishad (UP) and responsibilities of elected officials of UPs § Capacity building through providing training on management skill and leadership development § Capacity of elected UP officials on the issue of gender and development § Strengthen capacity of UP members in local decision making process § Capacity building of rural women as members of citizen groups to monitor service delivery by GOB departments (education, sanitation, health and family planning etc.) – services provided by UPs § Exposure trip within and outside the country for elected UP officials

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

8. Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women					
Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
CIDA	EMIN	Ongoing	RSI/RADARSAT and WARPO	30,00,000	Strengthening water resources agencies for flood forecasting and river erosion prevention.
DANIDA	National Platform for Women's Organisation	2000 – 2003 A 2. phase is under preparation	Naripokkho	360,488	The purpose of the project is to support the national women's movement in Bangladesh. It tries to strengthen an independent and dynamic national base for women's organisations through local participation and capacity building.
UNDP	Technical Assistance Through Gender Facility (Phase II)	Jun 2002- May 2006	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	1,004,500	Promote Gender Responsive Governance by assisting MOWCA as a lead co-ordinator of development activities in the promotion of women's advancement and gender equality. This is pursued through (i) funding sub-projects with line ministries and NGOs to implement the NAP; (ii) building linkages between MOWCA and key line ministries to raise awareness and assist them in addressing gender concerns in their sectoral plans and policies; and (iii) facilitating capacity building of government officials at the local/sub-national level to supplement initiatives for NAP at the central level.
UNDP	Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming	Oct 2000 – Sep 2005	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	1,923,591	Promote Gender Responsive Governance through its two main components - engendering major civil service training courses (with BPATC, BCSAA, APD and NAEM) and assisting MoWCA to formulate a programme approach to gender mainstreaming in Bangladesh.
UNDP	Capacity Building for Engendering National Statistics System	Under reformulation (probably from 2005 for 5 years)	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	Undecided	Develop national capacity for the production, use and dissemination of sex-disaggregated statistics for improved analysis and policy formulation to address gender issues
UNDP	Strengthening Human	Under	Ministry of Women and	Undecided	Promote national initiatives and institutions for the

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	Security in Bangladesh	formulation	Children Affairs Bangladesh Police		respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights, including a more secure environment for women, young people and vulnerable groups
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Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

9. Human rights of women

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
AusAID	Construction of an activity are	2004	Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed (CRP)		Improve and accelerate the rehabilitation process of women with disabilities in order to facilitate their reintegration into the society. The area will also be used for various recreational and cultural activities.
AusAID	Furthering the Rights of Women and Indigenous women	2003 - 2004	Adibashi Unnayan Sangstha, Barendra Development Organiation, Barendrabhumi Social Development Organiation, Gram Bikash Kendra, Sanghati Naripokho, Pollisree.	127,444	This project is funded through a global program called the AusAID NGO Co-operation Program (ANCP). The main objectives of this program are to strengthen the rights of Indigenous people through capacity building, promoting IP organisations, net works and alliances led by them, improve equal access to basic education & promote access to land ownership, mainstream gender through audits and implementation policy, strengthen capacity of female staff.
DFID	BLAST	End '08	BLAST		Legal services and advocacy for access to justice
DANIDA	Establishment of Network and Task force against Women and Child Trafficking	2003–2005	Right Jessore	57,843	The Purpose of the project is to combat women and children trafficking at Greater Jessore District though integrating NGOs.
DANIDA	ChildCare and Human Development.	2000 - 2005	Phulki	320,600	The purpose of the project is to support 20 daycare centres in Dhaka for the children of female-headed-households, to make it possible for the mothers to find a job.
DANIDA	Women´s access to justice though alternative dispute resolutions	2001 - 2004	Madaripur Legal Aid Association	481,448	The purpose of the project is to strengthen the Madaripur Legal Aid Association though 8 concrete projects. The main purpose of the organisation is to provide the vulnerable groups especially women in the districts Madaripur, Shariatpur and Gopalgonj with legal aid.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

DANIDA	Advocacy to End Gender Based Violence through Ministry of Women and Children	2003 - 2005	UNFPA – United Nations Fund for Population Activities.	493,333	The purpose of the project is through studies, educational work and workshops to make sure, that political and legal initiatives are taken, that will change the attitudes to violence against women.
RNE/ JICA/SDC	Legal education for women	June 2002- Sept-2005	Rangpur-Dinajpur Social Service	683,421	Support RDRS to advance the legal, political and social position of women in north-west Bangladesh
RNE/ JICA/SDC	Legal empowerment of women	Nov 2002- Nov 2007	Steps towards Development	2,020,349	To undertake a legal programme for education/awareness raising to advance the legal position of women by using media tools
RNE/ NORAD	Promotion and protection of women's human rights	2004 – 2008 (pipeline)	Bangladesh Mahila Parishad	670.444	Establish a democratic society based on gender equity, promoting and protecting women's human rights and reducing violence against women
NORAD	Access to justice for realisation of human rights and advocacy for empowerment of the poor	2003-2007	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)	1.8 million	Legal services and advocacy for increased access to justice for women, children and men
NORAD	Promoting gender equity, human rights and democracy	2003-2006	Ain O shalish Kendra (ASK)	0.785	To increase access to justice, ensure accountability and eliminate of all forms of discrimination.
NORAD	Legal aid and human rights programme	2003-2005	Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA)	0.857	To help people settle dispute through mediation as an alternative to litigation and to eliminate the gender and social bias characteristics of traditional shalish.
USAID	Bangladesh Human Rights Advocacy Project	2001 –2006	Academy for Educational Development (AED) with local NGO partners		The purpose of the project is to help civil society groups develop more effective strategies to report on and reduce human rights abuses, particularly in the area of violence against women, and influence public policies on human rights issues.

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

10. Women and the Media					
Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
NORAD	Civil rights watch programme	2002-2005	News Network (NN)	0374 million	To contribute towards gender balance within the journalist community and disseminate information/knowledge to the print media and other users for greater advocacy
USAID	Investigative Journalism Training	2003	Academy for Educational Development (AED)		Intensive Investigative journalism training provided to women and men journalists to increase their capacity to do in depth reporting
UNDP	Media Advocacy towards Gender Equality	Under reformulation (probably from 2005 for 3 years)	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs or Ministry of Information	undecided	Develop national capacity for the facilitation of a reasonable, assertive and diverse non-stereotyped portrayal of women and men and visualizes more balanced relationship between women and men in the media to promote their equitable condition and position in the society.
UNICEF	Communication for Children and Women (2 nd Phase)	Jan 2001- Dec 2005	Ministry of Information through: 1. Bangladesh Betar 2. Bangladesh Television (BTV) 3. Department of Mass Communication 4. National Institute of Mass Communication 5. Press Institute of Bangladesh 6. Press Information Department 7. Bangladesh Sangbad Shagstha 8. Planning Cell, 9. Department of Films & Publications	4 million	As part of efforts to raise awareness among women, promote empowerment and acquisition of skills, a set of messages are disseminated through mass media and interpersonal communication channels to achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of the care providers reached through project-supported communication activities practice 40% of the recommended behaviours. 60% of the care providers reached through project-supported communication activities can explain and demonstrate 50% of the recommended behaviours

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

11. Women and the Environment

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Sunderbans Bio-Diversity Conservation Project	Aug 99 Dec 06	Forest Department	37.0 million	The project has been suspended. It involved community women in biodiversity conservation related activities and provided alternative livelihood for the poor Sundarbans resource user groups.
ADB	Forestry Sector Project	Jan 98 Jun 04	Forest Department	50.0 million	The project involved women in social forestry, tree care taking, seed plantation etc. and created income-earning opportunities for poor women.
CIDA	Bangladesh Environmental Management Project (BEMP)	Operational : 1998-2005	Department of Environment (DOE) of the GOB	12.05 million	Main objective being strengthening the institutional capacity of the DOE enable it to carry out its legislative powers and functions. Bangladeshi women will be targeted as recipients of environmental awareness raising, training and other project activities.
CIDA	Responsive Program Environmental Technology Verification – Arsenic Mitigation	Operational : 2000-2003	Ministry of Local Govt. Rural Development and Co-operatives through BCSIR	5.0 million	Development of a process for assessment and verification of arsenic mitigation technology in Bangladesh and have certified and safe arsenic removal technologies. This will considerably reduce the workload of women who have travel 4/5 Km to the nearest safe water source – green(safe) tube well.
USAID	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry – Phase II (MACH-II)	2003 – 2006	Winrock International		The main objective of MACH was to raise awareness among the communities and local government on the importance of natural flood-plain resources to secure food and income security and maintain and recover the selected floodplain ecosystems and associated fisheries. MACH II will focus on the sustainability of the systems and community level organizations developed by MACH, which includes significant participation from both men and women of project areas. MACH II will

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					continue to work with the local government representatives and community level resource management groups and user groups on alternative income generating activities to help reduce the pressure from destructive fishing and agricultural practices in the floodplain resources. MACH has specific targets to ensure men and women's participation in sustainable management of aquatic resources. It keeps segregated data specially on credit programs and women entrepreneurship.
USAID	Co-management of Tropical Forest Resources in Bangladesh (<i>Nishorgo</i> Support Project)	June 1, 2003 – May 31, 2008	International Resources Group (IRG)		The forestry program will focus on conservation and co-management of tropical forest resources and biodiversity which also complements the on-going wetland/open water conservation and management activity of MACH (described above). The addition of the forestry component helps to be responsive in reaching the main Strategic Objective: Improved Management of Open Water and Tropical Forest Resources in Bangladesh. The central theme of this program is the “co-management” approach that will demonstrate the value of natural resources management to local people proving that they themselves will be better off in the long-run by participating in the sustainable use and management of natural resources in their own areas. In the design process of the project a special emphasis was given to ensure that gender aspects are properly synthesized in the project to maximize the programmatic impacts.
UNICEF/DFID	Environmental Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply in Rural Area (ESHWSRA) Project	2001 – ongoing	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	£ 27 Million	Access to safe water & sanitation facilities are basic human rights. The project is promoting the right particularly for women & children. It aims to improve standards of hygiene practices and behaviours, particularly for the poor in unserved and under-served areas of 10 districts, on a sustainable basis. Promoting hygienic behaviour particularly of women & children helps reduction of diarrhoea and other water & sanitation related diseases. It includes training on capacity building, gender & life

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					<p>skills for Field Agency Staff, Women Volunteers and Women Samity(group) Members in order to promote access to safe water & sanitation particularly for women & children.</p> <p>Under School Sanitation & Hygiene Education (SSHE) programme, proper water & sanitation facilities are provided to schools and primary school teachers & school management committee members are trained to ensure proper sanitation & hygiene practices among the students and neighbouring community.</p>
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Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

12. The girl-child

Development Partner	Programme, project or activity	Status	Implementing Agency	Volume of Resources US\$	Objectives/Comments
ADB	Second Primary Education Development Project	Approved	DPE	106 million	As mentioned in the section on Women and Education.
ADB	Secondary Education Sector Improvement Project	Dec 99 Apr 06	DSHE	60 million	As mentioned in the section on Women and Education.
AusAID,	Intensive District Approach to Education for All (IDEAL)	July 1998 - June 2004	UNICEF	12.25 million	Even though this is not a girl-focussed project but it keeps a ratio of 50:50. Increase enrolment and provide quality education for both girl and boy child in 3 districts e.g. Panchgar, Rangpur, Dinajpur. This project is also supported by other donors in other districts.
RNE/ SDC/JICA	Birth registration project	2003-2005	UNICEF-GoB(LGD)	1,7 million	Establishing a functioning birth registration in 23 districts and city corporations
RNE/ SDC/JICA	Elimination of child labour	Oct 2000- December 2004	ILO	5 879 208	To eliminate the worst form of child labour among 20.000 children working in hazardous occupations in the informal sector in Dhaka and Chittagong
DFID	PEDP II	End '08	GoB		To provide quality primary education to all eligible children in Bangladesh. In which gender is a vital component
DFID	BEHTRUC	End March '04	GoB		To provide non-formal basic education for hard to reach urban children in hazardous and exploitative child labour
DFID	ESTEEM	End Sept '04	GoB		To strengthen management functions including planning, monitoring and evaluation, academic supervision, financial management and management at all levels in

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					order to improve the quality of primary education for all
DFID	BRAC NFPE	End May '04	BRAC		Provision of an improved full range primary curriculum that allows learners to retain literacy numeracy and life skills learnt
DFID	FIVDB	End '04	FIVDB		To extend the Active Learning Programme to more school's within FIVDB's child education programme so as to continue to improve the quality of primary education in these schools
DFID	ILO	End Dec '04	ILO		Produce an agreed and appraised National Framework Plan on Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2004
DANIDA	Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	2003 - 2006	Participatory Development Action Programme	54,217	The purpose of the project is to create opportunities for urban adolescent girls. To involving them in economical and productive activities and to integrate them in the development process.
RNE & 4 DPs	NFPE - III	July 1999- June 2004	BRAC		Special focus on the education of the girl child, as well as on the appointment of young women as teachers
RNE & 4 DPs	BEP - IV	July 2004 – June 2009	BRAC	130 million	Special focus on the education of the girl child, as well as on the appointment of adolescent girls as pre-primary school teachers, and young women as non-formal school teachers
NORAD Lead Agency ADB	Primary Education Development Project - PEDP	2003-2008	DPE/MoPME	49.8 million	To improve quality of primary education for all children in Bangladesh with a focus on the girl child
USAID	Improving basic education and school retention (special emphasis on girls)	2002 – 2004	CARE Bangladesh		Basic Education program to increase primary school access and achievement in traditionally under-served and conflict prone tribal areas Rangamati, Bandarbands and Khagrachari districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts to support 13,500 children in 180 schools
USAID	Early Childhood Development, improving basic education and school retention (special	2002 – 2004	Save the Children USA, FIVDB		Basic education project to demonstrate the impact of preschool programs, address problems of low participation and achievement in primary school by increasing parent advocacy for quality schooling, early childhood readiness, teacher effectiveness and school

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

	emphasis on girls)				community linkages, foster new awareness of and interest in what works best for the disadvantaged children specially girls.
USAID	Early Childhood Development, improving quality education and school retention	2002 – 2004	Plan International		Improve basic education opportunities for disadvantaged children specially girls, including children with physical disabilities by demonstrating a replicable model of quality primary education by combining early childhood care and development, community learning activities and school improvements in nine different districts.
USAID	Eradication of Hazardous Child Labor	2000 – 2004	Ministry of Labor and Employment		Eliminate child labor in selected hazardous employment sectors in the metropolitan areas of Dhaka and Chittagong
UNDP	Appropriate Resources for Street Children's Environment (ARISE)	Apr 1999 – Jun 2005 (2nd phase from Jul 2005 for 5 years)	Dept. of Social Services, MoSW	2,699,148	To empower the children on the streets in 6 divisional cities (30,000 children) with appropriate vocational training and education, as well as access to safe shelters, health service and counselling through selected partner NGOs/GOs.
UNICEF	Early Childhood Development	2001 -- ongoing	Bangladesh Shishu Academy	5,220,000	To empower caregivers to create a safe, secure, stimulating and enabling environment which promotes the cognitive, emotional and social development of the child. All project activities include a special focus ensuring the inclusion of the girl child in Early Childhood Development efforts.
UNICEF/UNF	Empowerment of adolescent girls in rural Bangladesh – <i>Kishori Abhijan</i>	June 2000-- on-going	MOWCA/BRAC/CMES	951,444	To empower the adolescent girls through providing them opportunities for developing leadership and livelihood skills. Also to increase age of marriage of girls in the programme so as to prevent early marriage.
UNICEF	Empowerment of Children in need of Special Protection	Sep 2001 – On-going	MOWCA/Save the Children Australia	240,230	To increase the knowledge, skills and values of selected groups of children including rural adolescent girls in need of special protection so that they can make better life choices.
UNICEF	Protection and promotion of Rights of Adolescent in Prostitution.	Dec 2001 – On-going	MOWCA/Association for Community Development (ACD)	126,887	To protect and promote the rights of adolescent girls in prostitution by raising their awareness on their rights, their self-confidence and protecting them from abuse.
World Food Programme	School Feeding (Nutrition for Education)	Ongoing to 2005	GoB (DPE & MoPME) NGO Service Providers	12 million per year	Micronutrient fortified biscuits are provided to 1.2 million children in Government and NGO primary schools in food-insecure areas. The programme aims to

Thematic Matrix – Strategic objectives of Programmes and Activities of Development Partners in Bangladesh

					increase enrolment, improve attendance, reduce drop-out rates and improve children's learning capacity by alleviating short-term hunger and micronutrient deficiencies.
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