

Country-Level Data for Bangladesh country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-BGD_D_1.2

Data as of:
 28 March 2024

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.2 [XM-DAC-41146-BGD_D_1.2](#)

By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

Outcome Description

UNSDCF SP3

UN Partners

UNAIDS



UNDP



UNFPA

UNICEF

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

RESOURCES

\$875.85 K

Planned Budget

\$905.09 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$35,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:



UN Office for Project Services
(UNOPS) \$417,628



Sweden
\$253,775



Office for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
\$198,689

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
\$870,093

OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2022-2026

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.2

B – Baseline M – Milestones T – Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters	SP_D_0.1.5	2021 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	4	0
		2023 (Milestone)	5	-
		2024 (Milestone)	0	-
		2025 (Milestone)	1	-
		2026 (Target)	0	-
	• Complementary Indicator :			

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.2.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Multi-stakeholder, inter-sectoral and multi-level coordination groups, platforms, networks, and forums are supported and/or strengthened to effectively coordinate and oversee gender-responsive DRR and humanitarian actions	BGD_D_1.2.3A	2016 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	Updated National Strategies for the Development of Statistics that integrate a gender perspective, developed, updated or implemented	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Milestone)	-	-
		2026 (Target)	-	-
Planned Budget:				
\$1.11 M				



Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$575.18 K

Shortfall: \$533.80 K



Expenses:
\$534.08 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.2.3C	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of costed action plans to implement gender statistics at SID and BBS (re: Gender Statistics Act, Gender Module, Capacity Building Plan) produced and disseminated with UN Women support	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.c	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
Number of dialogues, mechanisms, platforms and/or coalitions created and sustained that enable meaningful and safe participation and engagement by gender equality advocates and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, in decision-making (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
	2023 (Milestone)	2	-
	2024 (Milestone)	1	-
	2025 (Milestone)	1	-
	2026 (Target)	4	-

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.2.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women, in particular the most vulnerable to climate change, natural disasters and environmental hazards, have the required knowledge and skills to lead and influence climate action, and have increased access to the relevant resources (i.e. resilient infrastructure and basic services, information, finance, capacity and technology) needed to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and related disasters	BGD_D_1.2.1C	2021 (Baseline)	56	N/A
	The number of CSOs, including women's rights organizations, accessing knowledge, tools and financing to effectively engage in policy advocacy and implement DRR, CCA and humanitarian actions to reduce risks and build resilience among women and girls (CF SP 3 Output 1 indicator)	2022 (Milestone)	56	2
		2023 (Milestone)	76	-
		2024 (Milestone)	76	-
		2025 (Milestone)	76	-
		2026 (Target)	100	-

Planned Budget:

\$443.35 K



Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$339.44 K

Shortfall: \$103.91 K



Expenses:
\$319.33 K



OUTPUT BGD_D_1.2.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
National and local-level government institutions, CSOs and private sector actors are capacitated and supported with the necessary skills, knowledge and evidence to address GEWE and promote women's leadership in DDR, CCA and resilience building	BGD_D_1.2.2A	2021 (Baseline)	50	N/A
	Percentage of climate and disaster risk assessments and post-disaster need assessments that provide SADDD and deploy a gender analysis as an integral part of its assessment, with UN Women's support (04a) (CF SP 3 Output 2 indicator).	2022 (Milestone)	50%	50
		2023 (Milestone)	60%	-
		2024 (Milestone)	60	-
		2025 (Milestone)	70	-
		2026 (Target)	80%	-



Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$165.19 K

Shortfall: \$0.00



Expenses:
\$153.01 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.2.2B The number of institutions that received support from UN Women to produce and implement gender-responsive policies, plans and strategies related to DRR and CCA.	2021 (Baseline)	5	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	5	3
	2023 (Milestone)	6	-
	2024 (Milestone)	1	-
	2025 (Milestone)	1	-
	2026 (Target)	9	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2022

By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters

UN Women’s contribution to the climate change and disaster resilience aspect of this United Nations Cooperation Framework outcome is on track. Bangladesh, the ninth most disaster-prone country (World Risk Report 2022), is recognized for its remarkable progress in improving the lives of women and girls. Though women’s mortality rate from disasters has reduced drastically in the last 20 years, the disaster management architecture and system did not cater to women’s needs and priorities during and after disasters due to the systemic gender inequalities. However, since the first-ever gender-responsive Standing Orders on Disaster (2019) and National Plan for Disaster Management (2021-2025), a momentum to advance gender equality in disaster management has begun. Most vulnerable and marginalized groups, which include women and girls, are now better prepared in terms of knowledge and financial resources to prevent, cope with, and adapt to climatic odds and disaster risks. In 2022, efforts have been reinforced by the Government of Bangladesh, development partners (local, national and international) and community people to engage all members of communities in disaster risk reduction at all levels in order to benefit from the disaster and climate-related policies and programmes regardless of sex and age. Joining these efforts and building on past interventions, UN Women has been able to further the cause of gender mainstreaming resilience, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction agenda of the country through policy advice and technical consultations, policy advocacy, and direct support to the most at-risk women. The gender-responsive resilience agenda is advancing as evidenced by the updated final draft of Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), the final draft of Revised

Disaster Risk Management Strategy of the Department of Women Affairs (DWA), and the draft gender guidelines for Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), all of which UN Women has provided technical advisory support. It has been observed while working closely with the duty bearers (local and national level government officials, public representatives) that their mindset has been positively shifted on gender equality issues at scale e.g. recognition of the importance of the issue, taking special measures to address the issue, allocating more resources to change the lives of women and girls which would eventually create enabling environment for women and girls to lead and influence disaster risk reduction and climate change actions in coming days. With UN Women's support, the most vulnerable women and girls from the north and the north-eastern parts of Bangladesh now have improved capacity to respond to and recover from floods occurring in that area with varied intensity almost every year and benefit from the coordinated humanitarian response. Some 11,117 women and girls from Jamalpur, Kurigram, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Sylhet, the most flood-affected districts, were supported and reached through 16 multi-purpose women's shelters (MPWS) constructed by Christian Aid with support from UN Women. The MPWSs provided interim shelter with bathing space and a safe drinking water source while also enhancing their flood preparedness knowledge and skills. In addition, 760 women from Kurigram and Jamalpur Districts, who were most affected by the flash flood in June 2022, received BDT 4,500 each to recover from the devastating impacts of the flood. Started in late 2022, the handover of the MPWSs to the local government will be completed in early 2023. The local government will continue offering diverse services to women and girls through these shelters even after the emergency response project is over, for instance, awareness-raising sessions for community members are being continued by the local government and NGOs in the aftermath of the flood disaster. UNICEF and FAO have also indicated interest to support these shelters through their ongoing programmes with the local government. In the reporting year, UN Women continued to strengthen government machinery to fulfill their gender commitments in the country's humanitarian coordination mechanism. The gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, co-chaired by the Department of Women Affairs and UN Women, made further strides to strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination to address gender priorities. This has been pursued by engaging the grass-roots women-led organizations to reinforce government and non-government organizations' collaboration in humanitarian actions; creating a pool of gender experts within the humanitarian community; producing post-disaster gender analysis; and strategizing with other cluster and working groups in practicing the leave no one behind principles. The Theory of Change that if an enabling environment which advances women's leadership and resilience to national disasters and crisis exists, women and girls will be empowered to exercise their rights across the humanitarian-development continuum remains valid for this Outcome.