

# Country-Level Data for Bangladesh country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-BGD\_D\_1.5

OUTCOME BGD\_D\_1.5 [XM-DAC-41146-BGD\\_D\\_1.5](#)

By 2026 more women and girls are empowered by gender responsive enabling environment, to exercise their agency and decision-making with improved access to protection, education, and socio-economic opportunities.

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Outcome Description

Rohingya response in Cox's Bazar

#### Impact areas



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

#### Organizational outputs



Access to services, goods and resources

#### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

#### Humanitarian Scope

No

#### UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

# RESOURCES

**\$4.46 M**

Planned Budget

**\$4.52 M**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



## Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women  
\$61,140

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Germany NC \$17,365


 Canada \$286,254


 Australia NC  
\$99,410

 Australia \$351,165

 Iceland NC \$3,510

 Office for the Coordination of  
Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)  
\$600,838

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
\$460,490

 Miscellaneous Donors  
\$10,700


 Japan NC \$23,383

 Switzerland \$368,637

 Sweden NC \$7,649

 Sweden \$2,131,853

 Singapore NC \$6,399

 United States of America NC  
\$10

 UN Development Programme  
(UNDP) \$89,489

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$4,457,152

OUTCOME BGD\_D\_1.5

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2026 more women and girls are empowered by gender responsive enabling environment, to exercise their agency and decision-making with improved access to protection, education, and socio-economic opportunities.	The number of women in Rohingya and host communities who access services provided by UN Women after experiencing violence or discrimination (0.4.1)	2021 (Baseline)	168957	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	231289	72385
		2023 (Milestone)	244192	119555
		2024 (Milestone)	160250	
		2025 (Milestone)	160250	-
		2026 (Target)	160250	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy (CO)	2023 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2026 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	0	
	2025 (Milestone)	1	-
	2026 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of HCT response plans and strategies that demonstrate the integration of gender equality (Desk Review)	2023 (Baseline)	100%	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	100%	-
	2025 (Milestone)	100%	-
	2026 (Target)	100%	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

**By 2026 more women and girls are empowered by gender responsive enabling environment, to exercise their agency and decision-making with improved access to protection, education, and socio-economic opportunities.**

There has been significant progress towards this outcome. Women and girls from both the Rohingya and host community demonstrated enhanced agency, decision making and ability to access socio-economic opportunities. This was even more significant considering the refugee crisis, now protracted, is well in its sixth year, with a deterioration of the security situation in the camps in 2023. This in turn led to an increase in serious protection incidents in the refugee camps and related restrictions on the mobility of women and girls. Income-generation opportunities for the Rohingya refugee community remain limited. Against this backdrop, UN Women and its partners facilitated women and girls' access to essential gender-responsive services, support, and information (gender-based violence [GBV], leadership, livelihoods skills development, education, through the Multi-Purpose Women's Centres (MPWCs) managed by UN Women's partners ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB), BRAC and Oxfam. In 2023, 119,555 women and girls in the refugee camps and host community (Rohingya: 88,434; host community: 31,122) enhanced their knowledge of gender equality and ability to promote women's rights. Of these, 1,864 women (Rohingya: 232; host: 1,632) started income generation activities, with an average monthly income of BDT 3,906 (USD 36) through producing and selling handmade products. They were part of a cohort of 4,721 women (Rohingya: 3,511; host: 1,210), including 20 gender-diverse persons), who participated in livelihoods related trainings. In the refugee camps and host communities of Teknaf, Ukhiya, and Cox's Bazar Sadar, 510 women participated in Second Chance Education (SCE) activities, including literacy, numeracy, and basic computer literacy; of which 72 women successfully graduated from the programme. More than 98,037 Rohingya community members (45,610 women and girls; 52,427 men and boys) increased their awareness of gender equality and women's rights, and services and opportunities available to women and girls. This was facilitated through household visits, group sessions, and outreach activities conducted by UN Women's 56 Gender Volunteers (46% women; 54% men). In 2023, 528 women leaders known as the 'Maitree Apa' (Rohingya: 180; host: 348) demonstrated enhanced leadership to promote social cohesion and mitigate/mediate GBV in their communities. Altogether,



Maitree Apas mediated and resolved 85 per cent of the GBV incidents that came to their attention in their communities (681 out of 797), referring the remaining 42 cases to relevant authorities or service providers, with support from UN Women's partner Ain O Salish Kendra. Access to services and opportunities was supported through improved field-level coordination to address service gaps and awareness-raising efforts at various levels, including government and humanitarian actors. Furthermore, accountability of humanitarian actors to mainstream gender across the humanitarian response was ensured through their participation and engagement in the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group. As a result, gender equality considerations were integrated across the 2024 Joint Response Plan and its project appeals. UN Women also ensured the inclusion of women's empowerment and gender equality perspectives in the work of the Livelihoods and Skills Development Sector, Protection Sector and the GBV Sub-Sector (GBV-SS) of which UN Women is an active member. In support of the localization agenda, UN Women continued to promote the role of women-led organizations (WLOs) and women's rights organizations (WROs) in the response, training 36 representatives (34 women; 2 men) of WLOs/WROs on leadership skills and on feminist leadership principles in collaboration with the GBV-SS, and training 10 WLOs/WROs on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, results-based management, and programme management principles. The theory of change remains the same for this outcome. Key lessons learnt include the critical and urgent need for integrated programming across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, according to the humanitarian response thematic evaluation . The Multi-Purpose Women's Centres in Cox's Bazar have emerged as a scalable solution for integrated services across the nexus, acting as service points for strengthened empowerment, resilience, protection, and leadership. UN Women must continue to implement and develop longer-term nexus programming that is adaptable to future risks, addresses the root causes of gender inequalities, and promotes social cohesion. In this regard, investment in local capacities to stay and deliver is a must. Livelihood training empowers the Rohingya women and girls This multi-sector consultation has had a profound impact on every woman entrepreneur in Cox's Bazar Dialogue between Rohingya and host community on social cohesion