



UNITED NATIONS
BANGLADESH



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS





**UNITED NATIONS
BANGLADESH**



UNRCO in Bangladesh

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) brings together all UN entities dealing with operational activities for sustainable development in Bangladesh. Its aim is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness and support coordination and coherence of the UN system. The RC focuses on leveraging leadership, policy, programmatic and diverse practical expertise across UN development entities towards the common goal of improving the the UN's contribution.

KEY PRIORITIES:

Strategic analysis, policy and programming planning, strategic analysis, policy and programming planning, support to national and UN coordination and aid effectiveness, external communication and advocacy on system-wide issues, joint resource mobilization and fund management

SUCCESS:

- Formulation of UNDAF 2017-2020 and contribution towards coherent multi-sectoral coordination in UNDAF implementation.
- Strengthened dialogue and collaboration on development coordination and effectiveness through co-chairpersonship of the Local Consultative Group (LCG) with the Ministry of Finance.
- Increased UN's visibility through outreach activities, celebration of international days, effective media relations and outreach to civil society and youth.
- Coordination of joint programmes for ensuring gender equality, disaster risk response coordination, and enhancing social protection interventions.
- Contribution towards enhancing capacity of national entities for policy formulation, reporting, monitoring and coordination of implementation of international human rights obligations of Bangladesh.
- Coordination and programmatic support to the UN agencies to strengthen existing programmes and develop new areas of activity related to prevention of violent extremism.





FEATURED STORY

UN Joint-Project to Address Cooking Fuel Needs, Environmental Degradation and Food Security for Populations Effected by the Refugee Crisis.

The influx of Rohingya in Bangladesh at 2017 led to nearly a million people in sudden need of humanitarian assistance. The sudden need for huge amounts of firewood and water came with severe impacts on the host community and the environment. In response, IOM, FAO & WFP, in association with the Canadian, Swedish, Norwegian, British, Dutch, Japanese, Australian, Korean and European Union governments, partnered to develop a USD117.5 Million, 3-year joint programme (June 2018-May 2021). The primary aim of the Joint Programme is to contribute to a reduction in protection issues stemming from firewood collection, and the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 125,000 refugee and host community households in Cox's Bazar. The programme is addressing urgent cooking fuel needs through alternative energy, promoting livelihoods for host communities, empowering Rohingyas and building their resilience while restoring environmental damage through reforestation. Together, WFP and IOM will empower and build skills of the refugee population. In the host communities most affected by the crisis, market-based livelihoods and income generation activities will be supported to raise household incomes. Local agriculturalists are being supported by FAO to strengthen their

production capacity for high-demand and high-nutrient crops, allowing for improved dietary consumption and increased incomes. FAO, through its technical capacity along with strong relationship with the Forestry Department, has also begun a multi-year strategy of rehabilitating extensively damaged forest areas and agricultural land. The reforestation activities are also being carried out in the damaged areas surround the camps and host communities through Cash for Work programmes which benefit forest-dependent poor households. The project has been recognized as an example of coordination and innovation in the response, and relies on close partnerships with government partners for implementation and the ongoing support of the development partners to meet the evolving needs of the refugee and host community population.

Women-Led Community Centers at Rohingya refugee camps

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) have jointly inaugurated Women-Led Community Centres in the sprawling Rohingya refugee camps of Cox's Bazar.

Ten Women-Led Community Centers (Seven for Rohingya refugees, two for host community, one mixed) are being added to the 20 UNFPA Women Friendly Spaces (17 for Rohingya refugees, two for host community, one mixed) serving the camps and host communities, which have reached over 135,000 women and girls since August 2017, providing them access to midwifery and other important services for protection and well-being. With technical support from UNFPA and WFP, the non-government organization GanaUnnayan Kendra (GUK) is implementing the WLCC project.

Other UN and civil society partners are also offering similar skill-based programmes and training opportunities, to help amplify the impact of this approach, including UN Women, BRAC and UNICEF. Representatives from these and other organizations attended the inaugural ceremony and shared their experiences and willingness to work together to improve the lives of the refugees and host communities alike. Aynul Kabir, Additional Secretary, Bangladesh Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, congratulated the UN and partners, requesting more partnerships like this to build skills and benefit women and girls along with men and boys.

"This joint project brings together UNFPA's expertise in addressing gender-based violence and supporting women and girls throughout the camps, along with WFP's demonstrated expertise in implementing livelihood projects through these centers," said Asa Torkelsson, UNFPA Representative in Bangladesh.

The centers will also allow men and boys to participate, as well as provide local Bangladeshi host communities with an open space for cultural events, Torkelsson noted in the inauguration ceremony for this launching event held on 4 March, 2019.

"Women and teenage girls in the refugee and host communities generally have very few opportunities to become self-sufficient. This is a concern for WFP as they often bear the brunt of food insecurity and other deprivations at the household level and have less to

eat as access to food is difficult," explained Richard Ragan, Country Director for WFP in Bangladesh.

Mia Seppo, UN Resident Coordinator in Bangladesh, thanked the Government and donors for their generous support, calling the project a good example of the "UN working as one."

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Agencies united for reduction of disaster risks



Bangladesh government and UN agencies have jointly initiated a 12 million USD project to build resilience of human and economic development in Bangladesh through inclusive and gender responsive disaster management.

The project titled “National Resilience Programme (NRP), was launched on 15 November in 2018 at a hotel in Dhaka. The programme is co-financed by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and the Local Government Division (LGD). The 3-year long programme will provide strategic support in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), to develop national capacity to keep pace with the changing nature of disasters.

National Resilience Programme is a knowledge based programme which is about encouraging women leadership for gender responsive disaster resilient nation.

The programme has four parts. The Department of Disaster part will focus on disability inclusive and gender-responsive capacities, Programming Division part will focus on the capacity for disaster and climate risk informed planning, Department of Women part will focus on the gender dimension of the programme and the Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) part will focus on infrastructures.

The key stakeholders who were behind the emergence of this programme believe in inclusiveness and partnership for disaster risk reduction plan.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO in Bangladesh

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

KEY PRIORITIES:

Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to adequate high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

SUCCESS:

- Strengthened food and nutrition security by providing policy advice and technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh.
- Worked with agriculturalists to diversify their production capacity for high-demand and high-nutrient crops, allowing for improved dietary consumption and increased incomes.
- Played a key role in supporting the laboratory network for early detection of disease pathogens in food systems.
- Assisted the Forestry Department to conduct comprehensive forest inventory, strengthened capacity to monitor forest ecosystem and maintain inventory data using satellite imagery.
- Worked with IOM and WFP to implement the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE Plus) project that has contributed to land stabilization and reforestation in areas damaged by the large influx of Rohingyas from Myanmar.
- Provided agricultural and food production support and food security assistance to more than 50,500 refugee and host community households (252 500 people) in 2018.
- Strengthened good aquaculture practices to achieve responsible and sustainable farming of aquatic organisms





IFAD in Bangladesh

International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFAD is a specialized UN agency that works where poverty and hunger are the deepest. IFAD invests in infrastructure that benefits extremely poor people in Bangladesh, especially women. We also invest in value chains that support landless and marginal farmers, smallholder producers and rural entrepreneurs.

KEY PRIORITIES:

Rural economic growth and poverty reduction, agriculture sector modernization and commercialization, climate change mitigation and adaptation, women's empowerment and youth agenda, food security and nutrition, micro-enterprise growth and job creation and policy support.

SUCCESS:

- Bangladesh is the third largest country programme of IFAD globally.
- More than 4.5 million households (22.5 million rural people) directly benefitting, which is 21% of rural population.
- Loans to 1.4 million microenterprises (majority women-owned).
- Business services for 250,000 small enterprises.
- Improved technologies adopted by 253,000 poor farmers.
- Land titles to destitute women/men; poverty reduced from 46% to 12%.
- Jobs secured for 80% of unemployed vocational trainees.
- Climate resilient infrastructure in Chars and Haor.
- Market access with 130% income increase for poor farmers.
- Substantial co-financing with IFIs and bilateral agencies.





ILO in Bangladesh

The International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency devoted to advance social justice and promote decent work. It is the only public international organization which is tripartite, where workers and employers enjoy equal rights with governments in representation and decision-making.

KEY PRIORITIES:

ILO promotes rights at work, encourages decent employment opportunities, enhances social protection and strengthens dialogue on work-related issues by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labor standards, address unfair labour practices and develop policies.

SUCCESS:

- Bangladesh has ratified 35 ILO Conventions including seven fundamental conventions. It has supported the amendment of the labour law; adoption of the new EPZ law; reform of the labour administration and labour inspection system; strengthened the social dialogue mechanism, reformed the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system, including the formulation of the National Skills Development Policy 2011; the establishment of a legal and strategic framework for safe and informed migration; and inclusion of the languages and cultures of indigenous and small ethnic groups in the 2010 National Education Policy.
- Through partnerships with the government, trade unions and employers, the ILO has contributed to the withdrawal of circa 100,000 children from hazardous child labour. The minimum age for work has been stated in the labour law and the ready-garment industry was declared as child-labour free in 1994.
- To foster decent working conditions, ILO promotes occupational safety and health and has supported the inspection of over 1500 garment factories, remediation of which is in progress.



IOM in Bangladesh

International Organization for Migration

IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

KEY PRIORITIES:


To achieve full benefit of migration through planned, well managed and well governed migration policies, advance socio-economic well-being of migrants, families and communities, to ensure human rights for all vulnerable migrants by providing protection services and assistance to migrants and preventing human trafficking.


SUCCESS:

- IOM supported over 920,000 Rohingya refugees from January to August 2019, providing shelter and medical assistance and clean water.
- In 2018 IOM Bangladesh supported the Government of Bangladesh to finalise a comprehensive Migration Governance Framework for Bangladesh.
- In 2018 IOM conducted a nationwide awareness raising campaign on safe migration which reached approximately 4 million people, engaging different stakeholder groups in the migration process.
- From January 2018 to June 2019 IOM facilitated safe and dignified return for 1,900 Bangladeshi migrants, out of which 1,042 received immediate assistance and 1,072 were provided long term economic reintegration support.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

IN HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH INCLUDING HIV PREVENTION

 Railway Police Line Hall Room,
Chattogram

 25th July, 2019



Community
Forum of
BANGLADESH



UNAIDS in Bangladesh

United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

The mission of UNAIDS is to lead, strengthen and support an expanded response to HIV and AIDS that includes preventing transmission of HIV, providing care and support to those already living with the virus, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV and alleviating the impact of the epidemic.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNAIDS seeks to prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from becoming a severe pandemic by uniting the efforts and resources of the UN system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV.

SUCCESS:

- Bangladesh signed the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 - where UNAIDS consultation was vital. UNAIDS supports the Government of Bangladesh and civil society in planning processes and resource mobilization by generating strategic information which helps to track progress made against the National Strategic Plan for HIV.

- UNAIDS in collaboration with other UN agencies and other stakeholders has supported the government to develop the National Strategic Plan, National M&E Plan, Investment Case

for Ending AIDS, National size estimation of key populations (KP) etc. for the HIV response.

- UNAIDS is supporting the formation of the Network for People who use Drugs (PWUD) and the Community Forum to create a stronger voice for key populations.

- UNAIDS worked with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review six punitive and conflicting laws that hinder AIDS response and with the NHRC to ensure representation of key populations and PLHIV while drafting the Anti-discriminatory Act.



UN-Habitat in Bangladesh

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UN-Habitat promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all and prioritizes livable and high-quality shelters for all, while mobilizing urban poor communities and providing support and capacity building.

SUCCESS:

- Developed and implemented pro-poor policies and practices in partnership with others.
- Supported formation of town-level community, local government, private sector and civil society partnerships.
- Supported access to financial services for productive and non-productive purposes including reducing unsecured indebtedness.





UNCDF in Bangladesh

The United Nations Capital Development Fund

The United Nations Capital Development Fund makes public and private finance works for the poor in the country.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNCDF promotes income growth and employment opportunities for micro and small businesses, women and low-income groups through digital financial inclusion. UNCDF offers catalytic finance models that unlock public and private resources for gender-sensitive local economic development and municipal infrastructure financing.

SUCCESS:

- UNCDF is facilitating public-private sector engagement and policy advocacy through 'Digital Finance Consultative Group (DFCG)' platform.
- UNCDF's Shaping Inclusive Finance Transformations-Merchants Development Driving Rural Markets project is directly facilitating income growth opportunities and access to various digital financial services for 10,000 Fast Moving Consumer Goods retail micro-merchants.
- UNCDF has supported 5000 rural infrastructures with US\$10 million of UNCDF grants to 14 upazilas and 565 union parishads of 7 districts benefitting 1.8 million beneficiaries.
- UNCDF projects have doubled capital formation by increased bank credit to private sector, expanded fiscal space through 26.8% increase in union parishad revenue, reduced poverty by 5%, local level multiplier effect by 50% of schemes pulling co-finance from multiple sources in 7 districts.





UN Women in Bangladesh

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UN Women in Bangladesh promotes income security, decent work and economic autonomy for women, while working towards ending violence against women and girls. UN Women supports inclusive governance, national planning and budgeting for gender equality.

SUCCESS:

- UN Women has assisted the Government in commitments to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Beijing Platform for Action through supporting development and implementation of the National Action Plan on Women Development Policy.
- UN Women has promoted implementation of the 2019 High Court Directive on Sexual Harassment across a number of universities in partnership with the University Grants Commission.
- UN Women has made migration safer and more empowering for women by supporting the Government negotiate bilateral labour agreements and MOUs that protect the rights of women migrant workers.
- UN Women has assisted the Government adopt gender-sensitive policy measures to mitigate women's vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change and develop gender-responsive national plans and strategies for disaster management.
- Over 30,000 Rohingya and 3,000 host community women and girls have benefited from protection and empowerment activities focused on promoting their access to services, information, rights, learning and livelihoods, skills and opportunities.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO in Bangladesh

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, committed in contributing to the social, cultural and economic dimensions of sustainable development through education, sciences, culture, communication and information.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNESCO in Bangladesh works to ensure access for all to quality education, to ensure capacity enhancement, appreciation and awareness about heritage, its conservation and management, and supports and fosters creativity and development of culture.

SUCCESS:

- Capacities enhanced on curriculum methodology and teaching-learning materials developed including Global Citizenship Education.
- National benchmark and minimum proficiency level for national student assessment of grade III and V developed linking with International Standards by providing capacity building support to the technical officials of DPE and teachers.
- Support provided to review and finalize the guideline on equivalency education curriculum, assessment and accreditation process.
- Technical and capacity building support provided for the safeguarding and development of tangible and living heritage of Bangladesh.
- Provided support to community media (community radio) and journalists.
- Supported and promoted cultural and creative industries of Bangladesh through capacity building and technical input.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



UNDP in Bangladesh:

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP helps Bangladesh to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change in order to sustain development results.

KEY PRIORITIES:

1. Keeping people out of poverty
2. Governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies
3. Crisis prevention and increased resilience
4. Environment: Nature-based solutions for development
5. Clean, affordable energy
6. Women empowerment and gender equality

SUCCESS:

- UNDP supported the Government of Bangladesh in delivering its seventh five-year plan (2016-2020), and as

the integrator of SDGs, UNDP is helping the government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.





UNHCR in Bangladesh

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Refugee Agency, is dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people all around the world.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNHCR coordinates international action to protect refugees and find solutions for refugee situations worldwide, helps mobilize resources from donors to support and provide assistance to forcibly displaced populations.

SUCCESS:

- Since the 1970s UNHCR has been assisting the Government of Bangladesh to respond to and find solutions for Rohingya influxes, including in the 1970, 1990s, and the major influx of nearly 750,000 refugees since August 2017. UNHCR also continues to support the host communities affected by the refugee influx.

- Together with the Government of Bangladesh, UNHCR is undertaking a joint registration exercise to ensure a comprehensive registration, which is important for improving the accuracy of data on refugees

in Bangladesh and enhancing assistance, protection, and solutions interventions. To date, more than 700,000 refugees have been registered.

- UNHCR is working on both sides of the border to try and secure a sustainable solution to the Rohingya situation: in Myanmar, UNHCR is working to support the Government to help create the conditions for voluntary, safe, and dignified repatriation, and in Bangladesh, we are supporting the Government with the voluntary repatriation process under a Memorandum of Understanding.



UNFPA in Bangladesh

United Nations Population Fund

UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency, which strives for a Bangladesh where no woman dies giving life, where people young and old enjoy their reproductive health and rights, and where violence against girls and women is no more. UNFPA works in priority districts throughout the country, taking into account the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, regions that face challenges in achieving development goals.

KEY PRIORITIES:

The key priorities of UNFPA include the 3 Zeros: zero preventable maternal deaths, zero unmet needs for family planning and zero gender-based violence and harmful practices, against women and girls such as child marriage.

SUCCESS:

- UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in establishing and strengthening midwifery education and services; 3500 midwives graduated; 2131 received license; and 1148 midwives are deployed in different Government health facilities
- UNFPA contributed to the formulation and approval of Bangladesh Nursing and Midwifery Council Act 2016.
- Distributed 203,400 Dignity Kits since 2017 responding to the needs of women and girls in emergencies; almost 400,000 women received GBV services from Women Friendly Spaces;
- 452,383 Women and girls received Sexual and Reproductive Health services from UNFPA supported facilities
- UNFPA established integrated SRHR and HIV service interventions in 11 brothels for the FSWs and in Cox's Bazar for boys, men and transgender folk.
- UNFPA has successfully advocated for the integration of GBV and SRHR issues in Bangladesh Labour Inspector Checklist.
- UNFPA successfully advocated to establish STI surveillance system in the country.



UNICEF in Bangladesh

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNICEF's goal is to advance the rights of children, especially those who are marginalized and disadvantaged. To address the multifaceted needs of the child's life cycle, UNICEF's work broadly revolves around areas including Health, Education, Nutrition, Child Protection, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Communication for Development and Emergency Response.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNICEF works to ensure that: every child survives and thrives, learns, is protected from violence and exploitation, lives in a safe and clean environment and has an equitable chance in life.

SUCCESS:

- UNICEF supported Expanded Programme on Immunization, achieved the regional goal and reached over 3 million children under 12 months of age and 2.95 million children aged 12–24 months.
- Using the ability-based accelerated learning model, nearly 13,400 out-of-school children enrolled in learning opportunities; 85,000 out-of-school children continue to access services.
- UNICEF's strong partnership with the government focuses on ensuring a robust framework for the provision of skills to adolescents.
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- Children in conflict with the law have access to 15 court rooms – at district and metropolitan courts – designed and renovated to be child friendly.
- During the recent Rohingya crisis UNICEF has provided health, nutrition, WASH, education, Child protection support to tens of thousands of children and their families in the camps.
- The National Action Plan to End Child Marriage was launched in August 2018 with UNICEF's support.



United Nations
Information Centre
Dhaka
Service to Bangladesh

UNIC in Bangladesh

United Nations Information Center

The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) is the field office of Department of Global Communications under UN Secretariat. UNIC Dhaka was established in 1981 by a resolution adopted by UN General Assembly.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNIC Dhaka serves as a reliable source of up-to-date information on the roles and objectives of UN, delivering information to a wide range of people, including journalists, government and NGO officials, civil society representatives, students, educators and researchers.

SUCCESS:

- Creating awareness among the youth on SDGs through interactive school programme, distribution of SDG post card to all government high schools and coordination of SDG Radio Talk series; produces media reviews, analysis and monitoring services.
- Supporting RCO and UNCT in communications activities in various field including SDGs.
- Mobilizing media in publishing op-ed, press release and interview and UN news, ensuring wide coverage for visiting UN high officials.
- Reaching out to local audiences through producing UN publications in Bangla and attracting wider audiences through social media platforms.
- Supporting young people to enhance communication and leadership skills by partnering in Model United Nations (MUN) conference.



APLAC MRA COUNCIL MEETING AND EXTRAORDINARY



UNIDO in Bangladesh

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNIDO focus on creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness, safeguarding the environment and strengthening knowledge and institutions.

SUCCESS:

- In 2009, EU banned import of Bangladeshi shrimp due to serious non-compliance. . UNIDO supported Government of Bangladesh in regaining shrimp export market in the European Union (EU) EU lifted 100% testing requirement for Bangladeshi shrimp at EU entry points due to harmonized official control systems.

- Cabinet approved the first “National Quality Policy for Goods and Services” in November 2015 and gazette in 2016.

- The Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB) has been established and fully functioning as an

internationally recognized national accreditation body. BAB accredited 30 laboratories.

- Fish Inspection Quality Control (FIQC) Rules 2014 developed and adopted by the government. Two Fish Quality Control Laboratories established and accredited by BAB.

- Created and operationalized National Metrology Institute (NMI-BSTI) within Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institutions (BSTI). All its laboratories are accredited by internationally accredited body BAB and Norwegian Accreditation Board.

PDMS Launch Event



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC in Bangladesh

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) assists Member States in their efforts to combat illicit drugs and international crime. Over the past decades, the UNODC Programme Office in Bangladesh under the oversight of the Regional Office for South Asia has been working with the governments and civil society in Bangladesh as well as the wider region (Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka).

KEY PRIORITIES:

Enhance the capacity of law enforcement entities and criminal justice practitioners to counter illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism. Implement drugs- and health-related evidence-based prevention and treatment interventions in community and prison settings.

SUCCESS:

- Strengthening multi-stakeholder responses to counter trafficking in persons, including development of several IEC and SOPs to counter cross-border trafficking between India and Bangladesh.
- Establishing prisoner database management systems in two pilot prisons in support of the prison reform efforts in Bangladesh.
- Enhancing social skills of caregivers under the Family Skills Programme for Prevention of

Negative Social Outcomes (such as drug use and organized crime).

- Strengthening capacities of law enforcement and customs agencies to comprehensively counter illicit trafficking of drugs, precursors, counterfeits etc., in sea and air cargo.
- Supporting criminal justice authorities in the country and the wider region on effectively and efficiently preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, with a special focus on youth.



UNOPS in Bangladesh

United Nations Office for Project Services

UNOPS provides implementation support to help the UN and its partners achieve their project and program goals in terms of peace and security; and humanitarian and development solutions.

KEY PRIORITIES:

UNOPS Bangladesh aims to help people build better lives and countries achieve peace and sustainable development and focuses on implementation, helps partners improve speed, reduce risks, boost cost-effectiveness and increase quality.

SUCCESS:

- UNOPS has been appointed as Fund Manager for the USD 186 million DFID supported initiative known as the Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness and Response (SHPR) programme. The programme aims to provide a more effective, timely and predictable humanitarian support to vulnerable communities and people in Bangladesh to better prepare, respond and recover from disaster events. The programme plays a key role in response to the Rohingya refugee crisis and host communities in Cox's Bazar. Since its inception in 2017 SHPR has supported 62 projects implemented by

26 partners composed of 11 UN agencies and 15 NGOs. Currently the programme has 15 ongoing projects while the rest have since closed.

- The National Resilience Programme (NRP) is a collaboration between three UN Agencies: UNDP, UN Women, and UNOPS, working with GoB counterparts to build resilience and long-term sustainability of human and economic development in Bangladesh. This is achieved through inclusive, gender-responsive disaster management and risk-informed development interventions.



UNV in Bangladesh

United Nations Volunteers

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme harnesses the power of volunteerism to promote peace and development worldwide. UNV mobilizes volunteers to make an impact in the peace and development programmes of the United Nations and is a global advocate for the recognition of volunteerism.

KEY PRIORITIES:

The efforts of Member States and UN in Bangladesh to deliver the 2030 Agenda, supported through volunteerism as an effective means of implementation and people engagement.

SUCCESS:

- UNV Bangladesh engaged 201 UN Volunteers, serving with UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, UNRCO, IOM, FAO, UNAIDS and UNHCR. The size of current UNV mobilization is the highest in the history of Bangladesh.
- For the first time in Bangladesh, UNV engaged 131 national UN Community Volunteers with UNDP at 19 municipalities/city corporation.
- UNV Bangladesh conducts robust advocacy for promoting volunteerism in the country by building partnership with NGOs, CBOs, VIOs, private universities, government counterpart and other key stakeholders.





WFP in Bangladesh

World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.

KEY PRIORITIES:

WFP provides life-saving assistance to more than 880,000 refugees in Cox'sBazar, helps with providing food to refugees as well as assistance cards preloaded with monthly entitlement which can be used to buy food.

SUCCESS:

- The Prime Minister of Bangladesh approved the National School Meal Policy 2019 at a cabinet meeting on 19 August 2019. WFP will support the Directorate of Primary Education with planning and designing the School Meals programme. This programme aims to cover 415,000 children at 2,126 Government pre-primary and primary schools in 16 sub-districts starting October 2019.
- In August, WFP assisted over 842,294 refugees with integrated food assistance. 422,824 refugees received in-kind food distributions, while 419,469 refugees received e-vouchers.
- The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) distributed fortified rice to 1,135,095 beneficiaries in 81 sub-districts during August 2019 through WFP's Vulnerable Group Development programme.





WHO in Bangladesh

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that work on international public health. WHO acts as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.

KEY PRIORITIES:

WHO in Bangladesh works to reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases, reduce health, nutrition, environmental and occupational risk factors and also to promote universal health coverage with strengthened health systems based on primary health care and societal disruption resulting from epidemics, conflicts, environmental, and food-related emergencies.

SUCCESS:

- WHO and Rajshahi City Corporation implemented electronic immunization registration in a unique pilot project in Bangladesh to reach full coverage of immunization for children aged between 0 to 23 months.
- WHO developed the registration software and provided tablets to health workers for two months, ensuring full registration of all children who are less than 23 months. Following the completion of the immunization, a vaccination certificate is issued.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.