



National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children 2018-2030

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

December 2020



Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



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**Costed Monitoring and Evaluation
Framework of National Action Plan
for VAWV (2018-2030)**

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Preface

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has formulated the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children (2018-2030).

Meanwhile, United Nations has adopted Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030. Several targets have been set in the SDGs to eradicate poverty, eliminate inequality, achieve gender equality, empowering women and girls, protection and prevention of violence against women and children. These issues have already been incorporated in the 7th Five Year Plan. Therefore, government has taken initiatives for making necessary amendments in the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and Children in the light with SDGs and 7th FYP.

Several consultation meetings were held in division, district and upazila level for amendment of the Action Plan. The members of women and children prevention committee, representatives of local government institutions, NGOs and civil societies, electronic and print media, teachers, lawyers, religious leaders participated in these meetings. The opinion of development partners was collected through LCG Wage Network. The necessary amendments have been made in the national action plan on the basis of recommendations, consultations and workshop.

2018-2019 financial year has been considered as the base year for the implementation of National Action Plan. All activities of action plan have been incorporated in three phases, such as, short-term (2018-2019 to 2020-2021 financial year); mid-term (2018-19 to 2025-2026) and long-term (2018-2019 to 2029-2030 financial year). The vision of the plan is to develop a society free from violence against women and children by 2030 and the major goal is to take effective measures for preventing and eliminating the violence against women and children through a multi-dimensional holistic programme and strategies.

UNFPA Bangladesh has provided technical support to develop monitoring and evaluation framework through professional engagement, focus group discussion, key informants interview and consultation with researchers and stakeholders. The present document is the complement to NAPVAWC for measuring the progress and achievement.

We believe that it will be possible to make Bangladesh free from violence against women and children by proper implementation of this action plan.

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ACONYMS

APSC	: Annual Primary School Census
BANBEIS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information & Statistics, SHED, MoE
BB	: Bangladesh Bank
BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	: Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, NIPORT, MoHFW
BES	: Bangladesh Education Statistics (conducted by BANBEIS)
BGB	: Border Guard Bangladesh, Ministry of Home Affairs
BIDS	: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BIWTA	: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BIWTC	: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BMET	: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, MoLE
BMMS	: Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Healthcare Survey (conducted by NIPORT)
BP	: Bangladesh Police
BRTA	: Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BTEB	: Bangladesh Technical Education Board (under TMED, MoE)
BTRC	: Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
CAAB	: Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh
CD	: Cabinet Division
CDC	: Communicable Disease Control Unit of DGHS
CLU	: Child Labor Unit, MoLE
CMNS	: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (conducted by BSS)
CP	: Country Program
DDM	: Department of Disaster Management, MoDMR
DGHS	: Directorate General of Health Services, MoHFW
DIFE	: Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments, MoLE
DIS	: Disability Information System Database of DSS
DMIS	: Data Management Information System (DMIS)
DPE	: Department of Primary Education, MoPME
DSHE	: Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education
DSS	: Department of Social Services, MoSW
DYD	: Department of Youth Development, MoYS
EC	: Election Commission
EHS	: Education Household Survey (conducted by BBS)
ERD	: Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
FD	: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
FIES	: Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GATS	: Global Adult Tobacco Survey



GBV	: Gender Based Violence
HEU	: Health Economics Unit, MoHFW
HIES	: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (conducted by BBS)
IAEG-GS	: the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
ICCHL	: Impact of Climate Change on Human Life (conducted by BBS)
ICTD	: Information and Communication Technology Division
IEDCR	: Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research
ILO	: International Labor Organization
LCG-WAGE	: Local Consultative Group – Women’s Advancement and Gender Equality
LASI	: Learning Assessment of Secondary Institutions
LFS	: Labor Force Survey (conducted by BBS)
LGD	: Local Government Division, MoLGRD&C
LJD	: Law and Justice Division
LPAD	: Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
MICS	: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (done by BBS)
MIS	: Management Information System
MoCA	: Ministry of Cultural Affairs
MoCAT	: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoDMR	: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	: Ministry of Education
MoEF	: Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoEWOE	: Ministry of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	: Ministry of Food
MoFL	: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHPW	: Ministry of Housing and Public Works
MoInd	: Ministry of Industries
MoL	: Ministry of Land
MoWCA	: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
NAPVAW	: National Action Plan-Violence Against Women
NAPVAWC	: National Action Plan-Violence Against Women & Children
NTWG	: National Technical Working Group
NWDP	: National Women Development Policy
PSD	: Public Security Division
RDCD	: Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, MoLGRD&C
RTHD	: Road Transport and Highways Division
SGBV	: Sexual and Gender Based Violence



SHED	: Secondary and Higher Education Division, MoE
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SID	: Statistics and Informatics Division
SSD	: Security Services Division
SVRS	: Sample Vital Registration System (BBS)
TMED	: Technical and Madrasah Education Division, MoE
TUS	: Time Use Survey (done by BBS)
UGC	: University Grants Commission
UNAIDS	: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNGETG	: United Nations Gender Equality Theme Group
UNJMP	: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
VAW	: Violence Against Women
WHO	: World Health Organization



1. Background and Rationale: Developing M&E Framework

Violence against Women (VAW) is a form of discrimination against women at all levels of society through women's subordination, patriarchal structures as well as undervaluation of women's economic contributions to society. It is evident that the prevalence of VAW in Bangladesh is relatively high, and is a significant factor, which hinders the achievement of equality, development and peace. The high prevalence of VAW in Bangladesh is evident in the high number of cases of domestic violence and child marriages. According to the BBS (2015), 50 percent of the women are physically tortured and 27 percent have experienced sexual abuse (BBS, 2015). The Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh First Progress Report (2018) reports that violence against women—physical, sexual and mental/psychological—has been widespread both at home (82 percent) and outside (18 percent) despite some progress being made on women's empowerment during the last decade. According to the World Health Organization's Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women (WMCS, 2005), it is around 66 percent of the physically abused women in Bangladesh never shared their experiences with others. Moreover, about 60 percent of the urban and 51 percent of the rural women never received any help. In addition, only 2 percent physically abused women ever sought help from institutional sources (Naved, Azim, Bhuiya, & Persson, 2006).

In order to tackle the high rate of VAW and Gender Based Violence (GBV), the Government has taken various measures to tackle the situation including enacting a number of laws to criminalize VAW. In addition to legislation, the Government has also developed the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the National Women Development Policy (NWDP) to empower women and girls. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) also developed a National Action Plan to prevent Violence Against Women and Children (NAPVAWC) for 2013-2025. The development of these policies demonstrate the commitment of the Government of Bangladesh to tackle violence against women through the development of prevention and response mechanisms. The plan has also been aligned with the SDGs: goals, targets, timeframe, and the overall Agenda 2030. The plan also addresses the factors that cause or enable VAW, adopting a strong prevention strategy.

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) has reviewed and updated the policies and plans available and incorporated into the NAPVAWC in line with the global practices. The primary focus was to ensure that prevention of VAW is not seen as a 'welfare' issue rather the focus being on upholding human rights, and to ensure alignment with the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to ensure prevention of VAW is well addressed. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for assessment through coordination among different stakeholders also requires attention. In 2018, MoWCA with technical support from development partners through the Local Consultative Group – Women's Advancement and Gender Equality (LCG-WAGE), coordinated by UNFPA, revised the existing NAPVAWC for 2018-2030 and this has opened up the opportunity for developing M&E framework for the NAPVAWC in Bangladesh. All elements incorporated into NAPVAWC target to transform women into a capable human capital through their political, social, administrative and economic empowerment. This M&E framework is developed based on the activities framed in the NAPVAWC to fulfill the purposes of process, output, outcome and the impact monitoring. Moreover, it will help to evaluate the performance of activities undertaken by the different stakeholders from a short- (2018-19 to 2020-21), medium (2018-19 to 2025-26) and long-term (2018-19 to 2029-30) perspectives prescribed in the NAPVAWC.



The remainder of this study is organized as follows. Rationale of developing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for NAPVAWC is discussed in Section 2. Process of developing this M&E framework is discussed in Section 3. Objectives of the M&E Framework and roles of the stakeholders are described in detail in Section 4. Section 5 presents the data sources, data flow and reporting systems while implementing the NAPVAWC. Section 6 presents the coordination and implementation of the NAPVAWC Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Section 7 reports the standardized indicators that will be used to evaluate NAPVAWC in the prevention and response to VAW in Bangladesh. Gender-relevant national indicators as per SDGs are presented in Section 8. Section 9 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders in terms of operational activities.

2. Rationale of Developing an M&E Framework

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), a longstanding partner of the UNFPA, requested UNFPA to provide further technical support to develop the M&E framework for the revised action plan, NAPVAWC for 2018-2030. Therefore, UNFPA, through and in collaboration with UN Gender Equality Theme Group (UN GETG), intends to extend its support to MoWCA with a view to developing the M&E framework including costing for the revised NAPVAWC. The request and need was also echoed during the UNFPA consultation of its 9th Country Program (CP) development to ensure effective and efficient implementation of NAPVAWC. It was decided later on to develop only the M&E framework for the revised NAPVAWC considering time and resources allocated for and to avoid the complexities as well. Keeping all these rationales in mind, we have prepared the M&E framework for the revised NAPVAWC. However, we have drafted our initial thoughts on costing the implementation of the NAPVAWC (see Annex 1).

Despite the existing data on VAWC in Bangladesh, reporting has consistently been a challenge due to underlying infrastructural constraints and the lack of M&E framework that can consistently collate and present data on NAPVAWC for analyzing the situation in Bangladesh. Moreover, the country has a lack of credible national level sources of data on NAPVAWC in general. As such, the comprehensive data that the study proposes to generate justifies the need for continuous monitoring of trends in VAWC in Bangladesh. Institutional data especially among state actors has been available but is limited in scope and methodological requirements in collection, analysis and dissemination.

Consequently, policies, programs and decisions on VAW in Bangladesh are not undertaken in a methodologically sound manner. This gives rise to weak advocacy and interventions at the national level. Integration of NAPVAWC strategies in Bangladesh cannot make headway convincingly unless predicated on strong data collection systems and analysis methods. The cross-sectoral linkages are not adequately addressed in the existing data on VAW. Similarly, data on the legal and security sectors in Bangladesh lack nationally agreed upon indicators. Many actors engaged in psychosocial interventions including education, counselling, livelihood, shelters and hotlines lack standardized indicators.

Though review of data in Bangladesh on VAW shows the marginal improvements over time, there are notable challenges and gaps not only in frequency of reporting and availability of essential data for evidence-based programming and decision making by the MoWCA, but also there are gaps in the coordination among different agencies or stakeholders of the Government of Bangladesh. These



challenges have arisen due to underlying structural factors and lack of a comprehensive VAW Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (VAWM&EF) in Bangladesh. This study aims to contribute in this regard using the NAPVAWC as the basis of constructing the VAWM&EF, which aims to create opportunities for enhancing the following activities:

- The establishment of an integrated and functional multi-sectoral M&E system.
- Create evidence-based working opportunities for assessing the resources required for M&E activities on the prevention of VAW.
- Contribute to evidence-based informed decision making on funding, advocacy and programming.

The VAWM&EF will complement other related national frameworks including the M&E framework for Bangladesh Health and Education Sectors, the Strategic Investment Plan in Bangladesh and the Vision 2030 implementation framework through identifying cross linkages between NAPVAWC and other sectors. Moreover, joint efforts provided by different government agencies and others would help identify and reduce VAW in Bangladesh.

3. Process of Developing the M&E Framework

The process of developing the M&E Framework for NAPVAWC Bangladesh has been done in collaboration with government bodies and M&E experts in Bangladesh. MOWCA has secured technical assistance from UNFPA and funding from different sources with a view to reducing VAW after identifying the gap in existing data on VAW as well as implementing the NAPVAWC in Bangladesh. Moreover, the Department of Women Affairs under MoWCA has taken the leadership in this process and provided support during the development of the M&E Framework based on NAPVAWC. In addition to consultation with the relevant stakeholders, secondary literature on M&E is also important for the development of M&E Framework for NAPVAWC Bangladesh.

The M&E Framework for NAPVAWC is of great importance in order to generate strategic information required to guide prevention and response to VAW in Bangladesh. MoWCA in Bangladesh as a lead ministry aims to supervise the execution of the multi-sectoral NAPVAWC, disseminate data on VAW and take the role of leadership in development of policies, programs and implementation strategies arising from the M&E Framework for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh.

4. Objectives of the M&E Framework and Roles of Stakeholders

4.1 Objectives of the M&E Framework

The M&E framework for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh has defined indicators with a view to aiding M&E efforts by different ministries such as law and judiciary, health and education to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). This framework will also play a great role for a sector-wide approach by incorporating contributions from the different ministries as well as other stakeholders working towards prevention of GBV as well as response to NAPVAWC. The followings are the objectives of the M&E framework for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh:



- Launch an assimilated and practical NAPVAWC multi-sectoral M&E framework in Bangladesh;
- Create national and regional/divisional level evidence to support the development of initiatives to prevent and respond to VAWC.
- Monitor and evaluate national-level efforts in the prevention of and response to VAWC.
- Contribute to evidence-based policy formulation, funding, advocacy, decision making and programming for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh.

4.2 Roles of Key Sectors in the Prevention of and Response

As different forms of VAW cut across health, education, development, social and human rights issues, multiple sectors, there is a need for collaboration and joint working to address the NAPVAWC in Bangladesh. The consequences of VAW therefore call for well-designed crosssectoral structures and systems in order to execute prevention and response interventions for reducing VAW in the stipulated time. Designing a multi-sectoral M&E Framework for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh will help not only in designing the unique directive and responsibilities of each stakeholder, but also in recognizing how they complement each other. In addition, the M&E Framework for NAPVAWC in Bangladesh suggests the coordination framework for ensuring that all stakeholders work together in strategic planning, gathering and managing data, identifying gaps, service delivery and monitoring and evaluation. Table 9.1 in Section 9 outlines the roles and operational mandates of the NAPVAWC about the prevention of and response to VAW in Bangladesh and list the stakeholders who will be involved with the implementation of the M&E framework of the NAPVAWC in prevention and response to violence against women in Bangladesh.

5. Data Sources, Flow and Reporting

The purpose of constructing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is to support national actors/stakeholders to implement the activities in accordance and alignment with the NAPVAWC. Moreover, this framework will be of great importance in the design of inputs and processes, which are required to achieve ultimately the intended outcomes and impacts of the activities addressed to eliminate VAWC.

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework contains output, outcome and impact level indicators for the NAPVAWC in Bangladesh. The routine monitoring systems will help generate the required data for output level indicators assigned for NAPVAWC. Similarly, a non-routine monitoring system will be designed to produce data for measuring outcomes and impacts of the activities undertaken in line with NAPVAWC by different stakeholders.

5.1 Data Sources

5.1.1 Routine Data Sources

Monitoring systems require routine data for measuring output level indicators assigned for NAPVAWC. These include performance contracting reports, the data management information system, geographical information system, and programmatic progress reports.

- Performance Contracting Report (PCR): The PCR has been introduced with a view to mainstreaming issues of gender, youth and the Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) across the different stakeholders.



In accordance with the performance contracting report, different ministries, government departments and agencies will report to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (i.e., the Lead Ministry) on an annual basis. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs will work to strengthen the PCR activities undertaken by different stakeholders and to ensure the detailed data reported against key indicators including from the community and social services. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs will assume responsibility for producing the reports into the PCR for observing the national/divisional level performance. For collecting/gathering information from the relevant stakeholders, M&E Framework proposes introducing Data Management Information System (DMIS) as the main source of routine data on NAPVAWC by the Ministry of Women Affairs. This will also help to observe geographical coverage.

5.1.2 Non-routine Data Sources

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducts population-based representative surveys and other institutions generate relevant data related to through Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) and Violence Against Women Survey (VAWS) etc. Moreover, research institutions and academia also carry out research on VAWC and thus, are able to provide data on VAW and VAC, which could be used for analysis and use to inform policy makers for programmatic actions for the prevention of and in response to VAWC.

- Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey: The Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHS), a nationally representative household survey, is used for tracking changes in knowledge and behaviour concerning SRHR issues of the general population aged 15 to 49 years. BDHS also provides data for a wide range of monitoring and impact indicators (i.e., population, health, and nutrition) and the Domestic Violence Module of the BDHS is used to collect valid and reliable data on VAWC.
- Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey: BBS conducts the VAW Survey, which is a subset of the Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) of the BBS, to generate official statistics on the prevalence of different forms of VAW at the divisional level. Two questionnaires are used in VAWS: the household questionnaire and the women's questionnaire. The former comprises household and individual modules and the latter contains questions on partner and non-partner violence and help seeking behavior. This M&E Framework suggests including the following surveys for the effective assessment of the NAPVAWC activities.
- The Service Provision Assessment (SPA) Survey: The MoWCA will engage the relevant stakeholders to revise/ introduce survey protocols to accommodate VAWC related issues on measurement of quality of care and right-based approaches to VAWC service delivery.
- Special Surveys: To measure progress of the NAPVAWC in terms of reducing prevalence of VAWC in Bangladesh, population based surveys like DHS and VAWS will be used. However, there is a dearth of facts regarding many issues related to VAWC prevalence. This study, therefore, proposes the surveys focusing on NAPVAWC issues- such as:
 - Violence Against Children (VAC)
 - Violence Against Women/Girls



- Classroom surveys, among others
- VAW Survey for garment workers
- VAW Survey for domestic workers

5.1.3 Data Flow Mechanisms

Data for proposed output level indicators for the NAPVAWC will flow from the monitoring systems on an annual basis. All reports from the different actors/stakeholders are to be submitted to the MoWCA as per prescribed timeline. Data Management and Information System (DMIS), developed by the MoWCA, is responsible for a unified data flow and sharing. Data confidentiality and data-related ethics are required to be maintained strictly by the authority. For this purpose, a data management protocol is required to be developed under the leadership of MoWCA. A comprehensive narrative of data flow contained in DMIS is reported in Table 9.2 as per stakeholders enlisted in Table 9.1 (see Section 9 for details).

6. Coordination and Implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework MoWCA's NAPVAWC Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework will coordinate and strengthen a platform through which both state and non-state stakeholders can engage themselves in prevention of and/or response to VAWC in Bangladesh. This coordinated approach will in turn ensure prompt, confidential, and appropriate services in accordance with guiding principles and standards for the survivors of VAWC. This coordinated approach will accrue the following benefits:

- Strategic and coordinated planning to ensure proper implementation of NAPVAWC concerning the prevention of and response to VAWC.
- Accountability across state and non-state stakeholders through PCR mechanism on issues of VAW.
- Improved sharing consistent and harmonized information and the implementation of activities concerning the prevention of and response to VAWC from the community to the administrative level.
- Use of data to formulate policy, decision making, programs, and advocacy.

MoWCA's NAPVAWC Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework will establish standardized indicators for the prevention and response to VAWC and will allow progress to be measured and compared with other countries/regions. It assumes that both state and non-state stakeholders will keep on providing feedback to MoWCA on progress against standardized indicators contained in the NAPVAWC Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework. Moreover, the MoWCA will undertake the following activities:

- Establish a strong and functional National Technical Working Group (NTWG).
- Ensure smooth coordination among state- and non-state stakeholders.
- Facilitate the operationalization of NAPVAWC activities/programs.
- Develop NAPVAWC data collection mechanisms, analysis, reporting and use.
- Ensure that Bangladesh adheres to its international reporting obligation on VAWC.
- Preparing and disseminating status on standardized indicators on an annual basis.
- Developing progress reports on key milestones as detailed in the NAPVAWC.



7. Indicators as per NAPVAWC

Table 7.1 below highlights the standardized indicators to evaluate the NAPVAWC in the prevention and response to VAWC in Bangladesh.

Table 7.1: Sector indicators in the prevention and response to VAWC

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
1. Overall goal of the M&E Framework for NAPVAWC							
Eliminate prevalence of sexual and gender based violence against women and children	1.1 Prevalence of sexual violence. 1.2 Prevalence of gender based violence.	Prevention	Impact	BDHS/Special surveys, VAW/G, Violence Against Children (VAC) Survey	Successive 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BBS ● NIPORT ● MoWCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questionnaire on domestic violence and gender, norms ● Special survey tools (e.g., VAW/G)
2. Goal to increase community level awareness regarding VAWC							
Increased awareness regarding VAWC at community level	2.1 Number of people received training on gender norms. 2.2 Number of awareness campaigns on sexual harassment, child marriage, drug addition, dowry, illegal <i>fatwa</i> , and trafficking conducted. 2.3 Number of survivor received training on skill development and IGA.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing partners and relevant Ministries ● MoWCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholder's program/intervention specific reports ● PCR toolkit
3. Social services by MoWCA and relevant ministries							
Improved access to social services for the victims/survivors of	3.1 Number of victims/survivors received social services. 3.2 Number development centers, rehabilitation	Response/prevention	Output	PCR/program reports	Annually	MoWCA Implementing stakeholders/relevant Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compiled list (3.1) ● Qualitative data using IDIs, KIIs (3.1) ● PCR toolkit by Ministries (3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5)

¹ It is important to set the baseline (2018) and the targets (2030) for each indicator.

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
VAWC and poor people	centers, halfway homes, safe-custody and drop-in centers established for the victims. 3.3 Number of victims received psychological counselling. 3.4 Number of gender-based violence hotline introduced and number of calls per hotline.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other stakeholder's summary report (3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5).
4. Services by MoWCA							
MoWCA services in the prevention of and response to the prevailing sexual and gender-based violence	4.1 Number of different professional received training on appropriate laws and activities on VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports MoWCA's PCR
	4.2 Number of awareness campaigns on sexual harassment, child marriage, drug addition, dowry, illegal fatwa, and trafficking.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports MoWCA's PCR
	4.3 Proportion of victim women received training on skill development and IGA.	Response	Outcome	BBS (VAWC/G) Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BBS statistics MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports MoWCA's PCR
	4.4 Number of skill-development training programs implemented.	Response	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports MoWCA's PCR
	4.5 Number of gender-based violence hotline introduced.	Prevention/Response	Output	Program report	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoWCA's program/intervention specific report MoWCA's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	4.6 Number of calls per GBV hotline.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.7 Proportion of victims/survivors received psychological counselling.	Response	Outcome	BBS (VAWC/G) Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BBS statistics ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.8 Number development centers, rehabilitation centers, halfway homes, and drop-in centers established for the victims.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.9 Number of art competition, singing, acting competition, and essay writing competition among girls.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.10 Prevalence of child marriage.	Response	Outcome	BBS (VAWC/G) BDHS	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BBS statistics ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.10 Number of child marriage prevention committees per Upazila.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR
	4.11 Number of psychological counsellors per Upazila.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific reports	Annually	MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoWCA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoWCA's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
5. Services by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs							
Effective services from the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence cases	5.1 Number of prosecutors who have been trained in sexual and gender based violence using existing manual on VAWC.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's training summary report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.2 Proportion of judges received training concerning the international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence (i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's training summary report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.3 Number of women and children kept in safe custody per district.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.4 Number of women received legal support through DLAC.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.5 Proportion of sexual and gender-based violence cases that are supported by law.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Court Registry	Annually	Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.6 Number of tribunals established and the number of special judges assigned at district level to resolve the cases of VAWC through speedy trial.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.7 Number of ADR introduced at the district level.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	5.8 Number of mobile court operationalized at the Upazila level	Prevention	Output	UNO Office	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.9 Proportion of village courts operationalized at the Union level	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	UNO Office	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.10 Proportion of tribunals with separate washroom, waiting room, day care and breast-feeding corners for women and ramps for the person with disability	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.11 Proportion of prosecuted sexual and gender based violence cases withdrawn.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● Monthly statistics reporting template ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.12 Proportion of prosecuted sexual and gender based violence cases that resulted in a conviction.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● Monthly statistics reporting template ● MoLJ&PA's PCR
	5.12 Average time taken to conclude a sexual and gender based violence case.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Court Registry	Annually	DPP/ MoLJ&PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLJ&PA's program/intervention specific report ● Monthly statistics reporting template ● MoLJ&PA's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
6. Health services by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW)							
Improved access to quality health care services in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence.	6.1 Number of health professional received gender sensitive, mentorship and clinical management training.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's training summary report ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.2 Proportion of health professionals received gender sensitive, mentorship and clinical management training.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's training summary report ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.3 Number of public medical college hospitals introduced facilities to preserve DNA and DNA-related training.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.4 Number of health professionals servicing at public medical college hospitals received DNA-related training	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR ● MoH&FW's training summary report
	6.5 Number of Upazila Health Complex (UHC) introduced facilities for medico-legal examination and related training	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR ● MoH&FW's training summary report
	6.6 Number of health professionals servicing at UHC received medico-legal examination training.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR ● MoH&FW's training summary report
	6.7 Proportion of hospitals having breast-feeding corners	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.8 Proportion of district and Upazila hospitals with facilities of obstetric care.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoH&FW's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	6.9 Proportion of community clinics (CCs) with facilities of obstetric care.	Prevention/response	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.10 Number of awareness programs to ensure information and access to SRHR services for women, girls and community people.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoH&FW	● MoH&FW's intervention specific report ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.11 Proportion of sexual violence survivors provided comprehensive healthcare	Response	Output	Program/intervention specific report/register	Annually	MoH&FW	● MoH&FW's intervention specific report ● MoH&FW's PCR
	6.12 Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported to healthcare facilities	Response	Output	Program/intervention specific report/register	Annually	MoH&FW	● MoH&FW's intervention specific report ● MoH&FW's PCR
7. Services by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDM&R)							
Improved capacity and services to respond to GBV for disaster-prone areas	7.1 Number of local response team members and NGO workers received training on the prevention and response to sexual harassment and violence in shelters during emergency.	Prevention/response	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.2 Number of disaster preparedness training conducted for women, girls and evacuees.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.3 Number of rehabilitation/shelter established with proper facilities.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	7.4 Number and coverage of preventive programs to ensure security and protection for women, girls and children in disaster prone areas.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.5 Number of campaigns/programs arranged at union level.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.6 Proportion of unions arranged campaigns at the union level.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.7 Number of psychological counselling organized after disaster.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
	7.8 Number of referrals introduced as per needs.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoDM&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoDM&R's intervention specific report ● MoDM&R's PCR
8. Services by the Ministry of Information (MoI)							
Improved access to information services in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence.	8.1 Initiation and implementing a behavioral guideline for media, advertisement, publication and games developed and implemented.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
	8.2 Number of SMS delivered to increase awareness regarding sexual and gender based violence.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
	8.3 Number of documentaries, short-films, and advertisements developed on the experience of women and children	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	victims, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, and trafficking to increase awareness amongst public.						
	8.4 Number of cultural events organized to strengthen the mental wellbeing of the girls.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
	8.5 Number of social awareness programs through radio and televisions conducted to prevent negative attitude towards women and girls to prevent VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
	8.6 Number of evidence on medical examination and medico-legal examination of the survivors preserved.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
	8.7 Number of programs developed and implemented for ensuring social reintegration of women victims.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoI's intervention specific report ● MoI's PCR
9. Services by the Ministry of Industry							
Improved services responsive to sexual and gender-based violence at the workplace	9.1 Number of guidelines developed and implemented for the security of the survivors within workplace and educational institutions.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Industry's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	9.2 Prevalence of child labor working in the industries.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PCR toolkit

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	9.3 Proportion of industries with child day care centers.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Industry's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	9.4 Number of taskforce formed at EPZ areas.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Industry's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	9.5 Proportion of industries included in the campaigns among workers on VAWC to increase awareness.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Industry's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	9.6 Proportion of industries came under monetary mechanisms as per guideline of the High Court.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Industry's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
10. Services by the Ministry of Land (MoL)							
Improved services for the landless families in prevention and response to sexual and gender- based violence	10.1 Number of cluster villages formed.	Response/preve ntion	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	10.2 Number of landless women accessed to <i>khas</i> land.	Response/preve ntion	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	10.3 Number of landless families granted lease documents	Response/preve ntion	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	10.4 Number of landless families accessed to electricity.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	10.4 Number of tube-wells distributed among landless families.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	10.5 Number of referrals introduced as per needs.	Response	Output	Referral registry	Annually	MoL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
11. Services by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)							
Improved access to agriculture for survival of sexual violence	11.1 Number of training provided for women regarding wider perspective of agriculture.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoA's PCR
	11.2 Number of women who received training were provided capital/loans as a part of government rehabilitation.	Response	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoA's intervention specific report ● MoA's PCR
	11.3 Number of women received incentives for handicraft	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoA's PCR
	11.4 Proportion of women in the local product marketing committees	Prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoA's PCR
	11.5 Wage information regarding employment in agriculture	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific reports	Annually	MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoA's program/intervention specific reports ● MoA's PCR
12. Services by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)							
Increased usage of ICT to combat sexual and gender-based violence.	12.1 Developing and adopting anti-sexual behavioural rules in line with High Court guidelines.	Prevention/response	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICT's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	12.2 Number of documentaries developed to combat VAWC	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICT's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	12.3 Number of trainings provided for the journalists on VAWC reporting.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICT's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	12.4 Number of programs broadcasted in the mass media on the equal role and responsibilities of women and men in their families.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICT's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	12.5 Number of mass awareness programs conducted using technology to prevent VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ICT's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
13. Services by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)							
Improved services to create enabling gender-friendly environment	13.1 Proportion of female prison police as per Jail Code.	Prevention/resp onse	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.2 Number of women and child survivors complained.	Response	Output	Report on complaints	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.3 Number of Help Desk established in the police station	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PCR toolkit
	13.3 Proportion of police station with Help Desk.	Response	Outcome	Report on complaints	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.4 Number of campaigns disseminated through media regarding availability of police assistance.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.5 Number of training for the police conducted in regard to international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence	Prevention/resp onse	output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	(i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).						
	13.6 Proportion of police received training in regard to international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence (i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).	Prevention/response	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.7 Number of police stations established separate interface for female survivors	Response/prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.8 Proportion of police station displaying 109 to combat VAWC.	Response	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.9 Number of child marriage prevented through community police action.	Response/prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.10 Average time required to produce forensic reports of the victims of sexual violence.	Prevention/response	Outcome	Hospital Registry	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's program/intervention specific report ● Monthly statistics reporting template ● PCR toolkit
	13.11 Developing special guidelines and programs for refugees and indigenous women.	Prevention/response	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.12 Number of programs initiated through community policing initiative.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	13.13 Proportion of women participated in the counselling sessions organized by the community police.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	13.14 Number of petrol and other similar security measures undertaken for deterring and preventing sexual offences from occurring.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoHA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
14. Services by the Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment (MoE&OE)							
Improved access to services by the existing and potential migrant workers in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence	14.1 Number of laws to protect migrant female workers reviewed and developed.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.2 Number of migrant female workers received pre-departure training.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.3 Proportion of migrant female workers received pre-departure training.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.4 Number of officers and staff of Bangladesh Mission and Labour Welfare Wings abroad received training on safety of women working abroad.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.5 Proportion of migrant women received diplomatic, post-arrival diplomatic and consular support.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	14.6 Number and proportion of migrant female worker re-integrated.	Response	Output/out come	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.7 Number of officers and staff of BMET received training on relevant laws.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.8 Proportion of migrant women received awareness training on VAW as well as awareness about possible support and welfare. .	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.9 Number of migrant women granted legal assistance	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.10 Proportion of female survivors working abroad ensured compensation from foreign employers.	Response	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.11 Proportion of women working overseas came under insurance scheme.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.12 Number of embassies with support center/cells/overseas welfare desks	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.13 Number of call centers/help-desks/shelter established in the country and abroad.	Response/preve ntion	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	14.14 Number of women died abroad and financial assistance was provided in this regard.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.15 Proportion of victim women received emergency medical care including psychological care and rehabilitation.	Response	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.16 Number of life skill training arranged for the survivors.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	14.17 Proportion of survivors received life skill training and financial support to start businesses.	Response	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE&OE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE&OE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
15. Services by the Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment Ministry will be done in close collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)							
16. Services by the Ministry of Finance (MoF)							
Improved access to financial services by the disadvantaged women	16.1 Number of destitute women received fund	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoF's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	16.2 Number of VAWC survivors received interest free/favorable loans	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoF's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	16.3 Number of training sessions on opportunities of bank loans for women organized with bank officials.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoF's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	16.4 number of initiatives undertaken for eliminating wage discrimination between male and female wage workers	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoF's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
17. Services by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoY&S)							
Increased opportunities for the youth/adolescents	17.1 Number of adolescents/youths received self-defensive training including digital technology knowledge at school level.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.2 Number of adolescent girls received leadership development training.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.3 Number of self-defensive training conducted for adolescents/youths.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.4 Number of women/girls received IGA-related skill development training.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.5 Coverage of schools in terms of receiving self-defensive training.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.6 coverage of schools in terms of organizing sports events	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.7 Number of stories of the successful women	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	players was made and disseminated among girls.						● PCR toolkit
	17.8 Number of successful women appointed as ambassadors for creating positive image among women.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	17.9 Number of women living in the shelters received concessional loans.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoY&S	● MoY&S's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
18. Services by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA)							
Increased access to cultural affairs in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence.	18.1 Number of Radio and Television programs, documentaries, advertisements, magazines developed and aired to prevent negative attitude towards women and girls.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	18.2 Number of Street dramas and folk songs developed through local government to increase awareness on the prevention of VAWC, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, trafficking.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	18.3 Number of urban based documentaries and short-films developed drawing on the experience of women and children survivors.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	18.4 Number of film shows, public songs and theatre shows arranged at the grass root level and border area to increase awareness on VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	18.5 Number of cultural competition arranged among girls at the union level.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	18.6 Proportion of unions arranged cultural competition among girls.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoCA's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
19. Services by the Ministry of Education (MoE)							
Improved services by the MoE in the prevention of and response to the prevailing sexual and gender-based violence	19.1 Proportion of schools displayed and/or distributed advertisements, poster, short-films, short videos, documentaries, booklet, leaflet, banner, festoon, and billboard on the prevention of VAWC, child marriage and SRHR.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.2 Number of textbooks incorporated VAWC in the curriculum.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.3 Number of textbooks printed 'Call 109' on the back page of the textbook to combat VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	19.4 Number of teachers and religious leaders received training to make people aware through community engagement.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.5 Coverage of schools and colleges in terms of training received by the teachers.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.6 Proportion of educational institutions established adolescent club.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.7 Proportion of educational institutions organized cultural competition like debate, art competition, peer-based activities, acting, film on dowry, child marriage, violence, trafficking of women and children.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.8 Proportion of educational institutions formed protection committees comprising members of school management committee, local administration and guardians of students.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	19.9 Proportion of destitute and small ethnic community students received stipend.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoE's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
20. Services by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLG&RD)							
	20.1 Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> formed child marriage prevention committee.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoLG&RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLG&RD's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	20.2 Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> displayed billboards for the prevention of child marriage.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoLG&RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLG&RD's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	20.3 Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> established monitoring cell to prevent VAWC.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoLG&RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLG&RD's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	20.4 Number of sessions organized at the union level about human trafficking.	Prevention	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoLG&RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLG&RD's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	20.5 Proportion of UP members and chairman received training on VAWC.	Prevention	Outcome	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoLG&RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoLG&RD's program/intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
21. Services by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO): Guidelines for referral							
22. Services by the Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges (MoRT&B)							
Improved MoRT&B services in the prevention of and response to the prevailing sexual and gender-based violence	22.1 Number of gender sensitive transport policies through inclusiveness and behavioral rules for transport sector staffs formulated/updated. 22.1.1 Developing training module for community based policing forum.	Prevention/resp onse	Output	Program/intervention specific report	Annually	MoRT&B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoRT&B's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	22.2 Number of officials, urban planners, designers	Prevention	Output	Program/	Annually	MoRT&B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoRT&B 's intervention specific report



Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	and police personnel received gender sensitive training.			intervention specific report			● PCR toolkit
	22.3 Proportion of vehicles used GPS.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoRT&B	● MoRT&B 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	22.4 Proportion of public transports used safety measures like lights, police posts, toilets exclusively for women at those places.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoRT&B	● MoRT&B 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	22.5 Number of unsafe areas for women and girls.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoRT&B	● MoRT&B 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
23. Services by the Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA)							
Improved MoPA services to help reduce sexual and gender-based violence	23.1 Availability of a protocol for health sector response to gender based violence.	Response	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoPA	● MoPA's 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	23.2 Number of trainings organized on VAWC and protection against sexual harassment for BCS cadre officers and NGO personnel.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoPA	● MoPA's 's intervention specific report PCR toolkit
24. Services by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoL&E)							
Improved MoPA services to help create gender-enabling working environment	24.1 Number of officers, staffs, trade union members of industry, and BCS cadre officers received training on the prevention of VAWC.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL&E	● MoL&E's 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	24.2 Number of women received IGA-related training.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL&E	● MoL&E's 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit

Illustrative results	Indicators	Area of Intervention	Indicator Type	Data Source	Frequency ¹	Responsible Stakeholders	Data Collection Tools/Measurements
	24.3 Number of initiatives undertaken for eliminating wage discrimination between male and female wage workers.	Prevention	Output	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL&E's 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit
	24.4 Proportion of working women received maternity allowances.	Response	Outcome	Program/ intervention specific report	Annually	MoL&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoL&E's 's intervention specific report ● PCR toolkit

8. National SDG Indicators Relevant to Gender and GBV

This section introduces the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the gender-relevant SDG indicators, which is comprised of 80 indicators, updated by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) of the United Nations Statistics Divisions. Therefore, country-led evaluations as transformation change is important for Bangladesh government to implement gender-relevant activities with a view to making the country a more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable for the humanity. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of gender-relevant SDGs has been developed based on indicators suggested by IAEG-GS as of March 2018 with a view to providing better evidence for impacts, improved decision-making and accountability as well.

Table 8.1: Other national SDG indicators relevant to gender in the prevention and response to VAWC

Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day						
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank (WB) produces data based on HIES of BBS, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	12.9% BBS(HIES)	4.8%	0.00%	Lead: CD Co-lead: GED	Data disaggregated by sex, age employment status are required to implement gender-relevant indicators as per SDGs
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions						
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	BBS(HIES), SID	UPL: 18.6% LPL: 12.9%	UPL: 14.4% LPL: 5.7%	UPL: 9.7% LPL: <3%	Lead: CD Co-lead: GED	Data disaggregated by sex and age are required to implement gender-relevant indicators as per SDGs
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	BBS(HIES/MICS), SID	-	-	-	Lead: CD Co-lead: GED	Statistics from Metadata is yet to be available



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable						
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	BBS(HIES/NHD), Disability Information System and Department of Social Services of MoSW	28.7% of households (HIES, 2016)	35% HHs	40% HHs	Lead: CD Co-lead: GED	Data disaggregated by sex, age, person with disabilities, pregnant women, employment status are required to implement gender-relevant indicators as per SDGs
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance						
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	BBS (Agriculture Census), SID, MoL	-	-	-	Lead: CD Co-lead: RDCD	Statistics from Metadata is yet to be available
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters						
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	DDM, MoDMR, BBS(ICCHL), SID, MIS, DGHS, MoHFW, BFD, MoEF	Affected 12,881 per 100,000 people in 2014 (ICCHL, 2015)	3,000	1,500	Lead: MoDMR Co-lead: MoEF	Next round of ICCHL aims to generate metadata as per SDG requirements
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions						
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	FD, MoWCA	-	-	-	Lead: CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics from Metadata is yet to be available 31.4% of the total budget is gender-responsive (FD, FY2015)



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round						
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	BBS(FIES), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoA Co-lead: MoFL & MoF	Requires implementation of such kind of information in the existing module
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons						
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	BBS(CMNS/MICS), SID, NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	36.1% (BDHS, 2014)	16%	12%	Lead: MoHFW Co-lead: MoF	The globe targets 40% reduction by 2025
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	BBS(CMNS/MICS), SID, NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	Wasting: 14.3% (BDHS, 2014); Overweight: 1.6% (MICS, 2013)	Wasting: 10.0% Overweight: 1.0%	Wasting: <5.0% Overweight: 1.0%	Lead: MoHFW Co-lead: MoF	Global wasting target is to reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5% by 2025
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment						
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	BBS(CMSME Survey), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoInd	Metadata is yet to be available
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births						
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	BBS (SVRS), SID, NIPORT (BMMS), MoHFW	181 (SVRS, 2015)	85	70	Lead: MoHFW	
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	BBS (MICS), SID, NIPORT (BDHS/UESD/BMMS), MoHFW	42.1% (BDHS, 2014)	72%	80%	Lead: MoHFW	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births						
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	BBS (SVRS), SID, NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	36 (SVRS, 2015)	30	25	Lead: MoHFW	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases						
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	DGHS (NASP), MoHFW; IEDCR, MoHFW; UNAIDS	0.04 (Women 15-49 years: <0.1%, Men 15-49 years: <0.1%) UNAIDS, 2016	0.02	0.01	Lead: MoHFW	
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being						
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	NCDC Unit, DGHS, MoHFW; MIS, DGHS, Mohfw; BBS (SVRS) SID; WHO	18% (WHO, 2016)	10%	6%	Lead: MoHFW	Probability of dying from 4 main NCDs between 30 to 70 years was 18% in 2014
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	BP, PSD, MoHA; NIPORT, MoHFW	7.1 (PSD, 2015)	3.5	2.4	Lead: MoHFW	
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol						
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	DNC, SSD, MoHA; WHO	0.2 (WHO, 2016)	0.15	0.1	Lead: MoHA	Voluntary global target is to reduce 10% by 2025 from 2010
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents						
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	BP, PSD, MoHA; MIS, DGHS, MoHFW; BRTA, RTHD; BBS (SVRS), SID	2.49 (PSD, 2015)	1.5	1.2	Lead: RTHD	Coordination among BP, BRTA, MIS-health and BBS required



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs						
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)	NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW; BBS (MICS), SID	72.6% (BDHS, 2014)	80%	100%	Lead: MoHFW	
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	BBS (SVRS), SID; NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	75 (SVRS, 2015)	60	50	Lead: MoHFW	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all						
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	DGHS, MoHFW; NIPORT(BDHS), MoHFW; HEU, MoHFW; WHO	52 (WHO, 2016)	80	100	Lead: MoHFW	WHO's UHC composite index, which ranges from 0 to 100 percent, comprises 16 indicators in 4 areas
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	BBS(HIES), SID; HEU, HSD, MoHFW	-	-	-	Lead: MoHFW	Metadata is yet to be available
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination						
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	DGHS, MoHFW; DIFE, MoLE; WHO	68.2 (WHO, 2012)	60	55	Lead: MoEF	
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	DGHS, MoHFW; WHO	5.96 (WHO, 2016)	5.0	4.5	Lead: LGD	
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate						
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	BBS(GATS), SID; WHO	35.3% (GATS, 2017, WHO)	30%	25%	Lead: MoHFW	Voluntary global target is to reduce by 30% by 2025

Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all						
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	DGHS(EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey), MoHFW; NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW	78% (BDHS, 2014)	98%	100%	Lead: MoHFW	Disaggregated data by sex is required
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes						
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	BBS (LAS), SID; DPE(APSC), MoPME; DSHE(LASI), MoE	(c) End of lower secondary Reading: Bangla- Total : 54 B: 55, G=54 English- Total : 19 B: 22, G=18 Math- Total : 57 B: 62, G=52 (LASI, 2015)	(c) End of lower secondary Reading: Bangla- Total : 75 B: 75, G=75 English- Total : 55 B: 55, G=55 Math- Total : 75 B: 75, G=75	(c) End of lower secondary Reading: Bangla- Total : 85 B: 85, G=85 English- Total : 75 B: 75, G=75 Math- Total : 85 B: 85, G=85	Lead: MoPME Co-lead: MoE (SHED/TMED)	Under finalization
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education						
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	-	-	-	-	Lead: MoPME Co-lead: MoHFW	
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	BBS (LAS), SID; DPE(APSC), MoPME;	Total: 39% B: 38% G: 40% (APSC, 2015)	Total: 90% B: 90% G: 90%	Total: 100% B: 100% G: 100%	Lead: MoPME	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university						
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	BBS (LAS), SID; BANBEIS(BES), SHED MoE	Secondary- Total : 72.78 B: 67.75, G=77.84 Higher Secondary- Total : 38.99 B: 42.12, G=35.86 Tertiary- Total : 15.03 B: 17.83, G=12.11 (BES, 2015) Technical Education- Total: 14% (BTEB, 2015)	Secondary- Total : 90 B:85, G=91 Higher Secondary- Total : 80 B: 80, G=78 Tertiary- Total : 25 B: 26, G=24	Secondary- Total : 100 B: 100, G=100 Higher Secondary- Total : 100 B: 100, G=100 Tertiary- Total : 30 B: 30, G=30	Lead: MoE (TMED) Co-lead: SHED	
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship						
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	BBS(LAS/ICT Use Survey), SID; MIS, DYD, MoYS	Computer- 15-24 yrs: 9.4% 25-74 yrs: 5.7% Internet- 15-24 yrs: 10.6% 25-74 yrs: 7.5% Mobile- 15-24 yrs: 91.4% 25-74 yrs: 86.7% (BBS, 2013)	Computer- 15-24 yrs: 20% 25-74 yrs: 20% Internet- 15-24 yrs: 25% 25-74 yrs: 15% Mobile- 15-24 yrs: 98% 25-74 yrs: 95%	Computer- 15-24 yrs: 25% 25-74 yrs: 25% Internet- 15-24 yrs: 30% 25-74 yrs: 20% Mobile- 15-24 yrs: 100% 25-74 yrs: 100%	Lead: MoE (TMED) Co-lead: SHED	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations						
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	BANBEIS(BES), SHED MoE; DPE(APSC), MoPME; BBS (EHS), SID; DIS, DSS, MoSW; MIS of DSS, MoSW	Primary GPI: 1.02; Secondary GPI: 1.15; Higher Secondary GPI: 0.85; Tertiary GPI: 0.65; Technical GPI: 0.38; Disability GPI (6-10): 0.61; Teacher (Secondary) GPI: 0.26; Teach (Tertiary) GPI: 0.21 (APSC, 2015 for Primary and BES, 2015 for others)	Primary GPI: 1.00; Secondary GPI: 1.05; Higher Secondary GPI: 0.95; Tertiary GPI: 0.75; Technical GPI: 0.57; Disability GPI (6-10): 0.80; Teacher (Secondary) GPI: 0.42; Teach (Tertiary) GPI: 0.40	Primary GPI: 1.00; Secondary GPI: 1.00; Higher Secondary GPI: 1.00; Tertiary GPI: 0.80; Technical GPI: 0.70; Disability GPI (6-10): 1.00; Teacher (Secondary) GPI: 0.50; Teach (Tertiary) GPI: 0.50	Lead: MoE (SHED), Co-leads: MoPME, TMED & MoSW	Wealth quintile, bottom/top and disability data need to be generated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy						
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	BBS(LAS/EHS), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoPME, Co-lead: MoE(SHED & TMED)	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development						
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	MoE; MoPME	-	-	-	Lead: MoE(SHED) Co-lead: TMED(MoE)	Metadata is yet to be available
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all						
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	BANBEIS(BES), SHED, MoE; DPE(APSC), MoPME; DPE (Annual Primary School Quality Level Survey), MoPME	Primary: (a) 58% (b) 0.8% (c) 0.8% (d) 34% (e) 82% (f) 48% (g) n/a (APSC, 2015) Secondary: (a) 86.03% (b) 72% (c) 82% (d) Ramp; 14% (BES, 2015)	Primary: (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% (d) 80% (e) 95% (f) 85% (g) 100% Secondary: (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% (d) Ramp; 80%	Primary: (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% (d) 100% (e) 100% (f) 100% (g) 100% Secondary: (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% (d) Ramp; 100%	Lead: MoPME Co-lead: MoSW & MoE(SHED, TMED)	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere						
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	LPAD; MoWCA	Articles 19, 27, 28, 29, 38 and 121 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are the legal framework concerning this issue			Lead: MoWCA	Qualitative indicator Metadata requires for updating
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation						
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	BBS(VAW Survey), SID	54.7% (VAW Survey, 2015)	20%	0%	Lead: MoWCA	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	BBS(VAW Survey), SID	6.2% (VAW Survey, 2015)	3%	0%	Lead: MoWCA	Disaggregated data by age and place are required
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation						
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	BBS(SVRS/MICS), SID; NIPOORT(BDHS), MoHFW	Before 15: 23.8% (MICS, 2012-13) Before 18: 58.6% (BDHS, 2014)	Before 15: 0% Before 18: 20%	Before 15: 0% Before 18: 10%	Lead: MoWCA	Child marriage free Bangladesh by 2041
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate						
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	BBS(Time Use Survey), SID	Female: 25.8% Male: 5% (TUS, 2012)	Female: 24% Male: 7%	Female: 20% Male: 10%	Lead: MoSW	Metadata is yet to be available
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life						
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	(a) LPAD (b) LGD	(a) 20% (LPAD, 2014) (b) 23% (LGD, 2016)	(a) 35% (b) 27%	(a) 40% (b) 33%	Lead: MoWCA	
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	BBS(LFS), SID	12.9% (QLFS, 2015-16)	23%	30%	Lead: MoWCA	Public sector only: 21% (MoPA, 2014)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences						
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	NIPOORT(BDHS), MoHFW	SR: 14%, CU: 67%; ANC: 65% (BDHS, 2014)	SR: 25%, CU: 75%; ANC: 80%	SR: 30%, CU: 80%; ANC: 90%	Lead: MoWCA Co-lead: MoHFW	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	LPAD	Bangladesh Population Policy 2012 encourages this			Lead: MoWCA	No available data
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws						
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	BBS(Agriculture Census/Agriculture Sample Census/NHD), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoWCA	Metadata requires
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	LPAD	Article 28(2) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, National Women Development Policy 2011			Lead: MoWCA	QUAL indicator
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women						
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	BBS(LFS/ICT Use/HIES), SID; BTRC, PTD	Both sex: 79.76% (BTRC, 2015)	90%	100%	Lead: MoWCA Co-lead: PTD	88.5% HHs have at least one mobile phone (BDHS, 2014)
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels						
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	FD; MoWCA	System exists			Lead: MoWCA	Metadata requires
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations						
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	BBS(MICS/SVRS), SID; UNJMP	61% (UNJMP, 2015)	100%	100%	Lead: LGD	97.9% except Arsenic (SVRS, 2015))
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services						
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	BBS(SVRS/MICS), SID; NIPOBT(BDHS), MoHFW	20.8% (SVRS, 2015)	30%	35%	Lead: PD	

Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services						
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	BBS(LFS), SID	Total: 77.5% M: 74.9%, F: 88.4% (QLFS, 2015-16)	70%	65%	Lead: GED	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value						
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	BBS(LFS), SID	Average monthly earnings: BDT 12,897 Male: 13,127 Female: 12,072 (QLFS, 2015-16)	45% increased	70% increased	Lead: MoLE	Disability module needs to be incorporated
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	BBS(LFS), SID	Both sex: 4.18% Male: 3.02% Female: 6.8% Age: 15-24: 20.6% 25-29: 6.7% 30-64: 1.9% 65+: 0.9% (QLFS, 2015-16)	Both sex: 3.5% Male: 2% Female: 4% Age: 15-24: 10% 25-29: 4%	Both sex: 2.5% Male: 2% Female: 3% Age: 15-24: 5% 25-29: 2%	Lead: MoLE	Disability module needs to be incorporated
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training						
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	BBS(LFS), SID	Both sex: 28.88% M: 9.9%, F: 46.9% (QLFS, 2015-16)	12%	3%	Lead: MoYS Co-lead: MoLE	Definition of youth needs to be adjusted for 18 to 35 years

Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms						
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	BBS(LFS/Child Labour Survey), SID; CLU, MoLE	Male: 953,204 (2.4%) Female: 745,690 (1.9%)	1%	0%	Lead: MoLE	Definition of child labor needs to be adjusted as per Labor Act amended in 2013
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment						
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	DIFE, MoLE; BBS(LFS), SID; BMET, MoEWOE	Fatal injuries per year: 382 (M:362, F:20) Non-fatal injuries per year: 246 (M:177, F:19) (DIFE, 2015)	Fatal: <200 Non-fatal: <150	Fatal: <100 Non-fatal: <100	Lead: MoLE	Data based on migrant status needs to be incorporated
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	MoLE; MoEWOE	-	-	-	Lead: MoLE	QUAL indicator Metadata is yet to be available
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products						
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	BBS(LFS), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoCAT Co-lead: MoCA	Metadata is yet to be available
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all						
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	FID(BB); WB	(a)Bank: 31% (b)FI: 29.1% (c)Mobile:2.7% (Global Findex, WB, 2014)	(a)Bank: 35% (b)FI: 32% (c)Mobile: 3.5%	(a)Bank: 40% (b)FI: 35% (c)Mobile: 5%	Lead: FID	



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending						
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	MoST; MoA(NARS); MoE(UGC); MoP(BIDS); BBS (Population and Household Census), SID	855 (MoST, 2015)	998	1080	Lead: MoST Co-lead: MoA	
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status						
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	BBS(HIES), SID	-	-	-	Lead: GED	Metadata is yet to be available
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard						
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	BBS(SID); MoFA(UPR)	-	-	-	Lead: LJD	Metadata is yet to be available New survey needs to be introduced
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons						
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	BRTA, RTHD; BRTC, RTHD; BIWTA, MoS; BIWTC, MoS; BR, MoR; CAAB, MoCAT; BBS, SID	-	-	-	Lead: RTHD Co-lead: MoR	Metadata is yet to be available New survey required



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations						
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	DDM, MoDMR; BBS(ICCHL), SID; MIS, DGHS, MoHFW; BFD, MoEF	Affected: 12,881 per 100,000 people in 2014 (ICCHL, BBS, 2015)	3,000	1,500	Lead: MoDMR Co-lead: MoEF	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities						
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	LGD; MoHPW,	-	-	-	Lead: LGD	Metadata is yet to be available
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	BBS(VAW Survey), SID	-	-	-	Lead: MoWCA	Metadata is yet to be available
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries						
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	DDM, MoDMR; BBS(ICCHL), SID; MIS, DGHS, MoHFW; BFD, MoEF	Affected: 12,881 per 100,000 people in 2014 (ICCHL, BBS, 2015)	3,000	1,500	Lead: MoDMR Co-lead: MoEF	Repeated indicator (e.g. 11.5.1)
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities						
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	ERD	-	-	-	Lead: MoEF	Global indicator Metadata is yet to be available



Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere						
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	BP, PSD, MoHA	Total: 1.8 M: 1.4 F: 0.4 (PSD, 2015)	Total: 1.5 M: 1.2 F: 0.3	Total: 1 M: 0.9 F: 0.2	Lead: MoHA	Age disaggregated data are required
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	BP, PSD, MoHA	-	-	-	Lead: MoHA	Global indicator Metadata is yet to be available
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	BBS(VAW Survey), SID	Female: 57.7% (VAW Survey, 2015)	Female: 30%	Female: 15%	Lead: MoHA	
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children						
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	BGB, MoHA; BP, PSD, MoHA	0.85 (M:0.53, F:0.32) 9MoHA, 2015)	0.3	0	Lead: MoHA	
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	BBS(VAW Survey), SID	Female: 3.45% (VAW Survey, 2015)	Female: 1.5%	Female: 0%	Lead: MoWCA Co-lead: MoHA	Few revisions are required in the existing survey
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all						
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	BBS(VAW Survey), SID; BP, MoHA	F: 2.45% (VAW Survey, 2015)	F: 20%	F: 30%	Lead: LJD Co-lead: LPAD, MoHA	Few revisions are required in the existing survey
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms						
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	BBS (Citizen Perception Survey), SID	-	-	-	Lead: CD	Incorporated in MICS 2018
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels						
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	MoPA; LGD; LPAD; LJD	-	-	-	Lead: MoPA	Metadata is yet to be available

Target and indicators	Data sources	Currently available data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/Divisions for Data Generation	Remarks
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	BBS, SID	-	-	-	Lead: GED	New Survey required Metadata is yet to be available
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration						
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	LGD; BBS(MICS); SID	37% (MICS 2012-13)	80%	100%	Lead: LGD Co-lead: EC	
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development						
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	BBS, SID; MoFA(UPR)	-	-	-	Lead: LPAD	Repeated 10.3.1
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology						
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	BBS (ICT Use Survey), SID; BTRC, PTD	30.39% (BTRC, 2015)	70%	90%	Lead: PTD Co-lead: ICTD	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts						
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	GED, SID	-	-	-	Lead: SID(BBS)	Metadata is yet to be available

9. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

This section summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders in terms of activities concerning the prevention of and response to VAWC. Moreover, it is important to have the accurate and reliable data for measuring the performance of the performed activities by them. Therefore, this study provides the data flow mechanisms in this section as a part of responsibilities of the stakeholders.

Table 9.1: Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in NAPVAWC concerning the prevention of and response to VAWC

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reviewing activities of the VAWC. ● Providing awareness building workshops/training/seminar on the appropriate laws and activities on VAWC for professionals including media personnel, local government representatives, NGO officials, police, traditional and religious leaders, women' rights groups, activists and teachers. ● Running awareness campaigns through digital (e.g. documentaries) and print media, organizing street dramas, folk songs and other programs, arranging guardian meetings to raise awareness on sexual harassment, child marriage, drug addiction, dowry, illegal fatwa, and trafficking and organizing awareness campaigns for migrant women workers. ● Providing skill development, IGA, entrepreneurship training for women as well as providing them the access to loans at concessional rates. ● Ensuring the rights of children as guaranteed in the National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010. ● Providing access to information helplines, psychosocial counselling, and necessary medical, food and entertainment for physically and mentally challenged children. ● Establishing development centers, rehabilitation centers, half-way homes and drop-in centers in line with the needs of women who have experienced violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring psychological care to the VAW survivors. ● Ensuring rehabilitation and security for the survivors. ● Working to improve community action against child/early marriage. ● Creating working and livelihood opportunities for the survivors. ● Referring survivors to the relevant authority in order to ensure access to justice mechanisms.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing child day care centers through local people by mobilizing local resources. ● Arranging cultural competitions such as art competitions, singing and acting competitions, and essay-writing competitions among girls at union level for strengthening their intellectual capacity. ● Preventing child marriage through forming committees at the union levels. ● Appointing psychological counsellors at District, Upazila and Union level. ● Establishing a national center on gender-based violence as a center of excellence for the coordination, monitoring and supervision of preventing VAWC, empowerment of women as well as protection of children. 	
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support in the development and review of existing policies and pieces of legislation relevant to addressing VAWC. ● Conducting training for the professionals associated with tribunals on the importance of treating women, children and person with disability with care, Bangladesh's commitment at international level (CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.). ● Developing and maintaining an up-to-date database (i.e., digitization) on documenting VAWC incidents. ● Arranging safe custody for women and children after filing cases and providing legal support through district legal aid committees (DLAC). ● Establishing tribunals and assigning special judges at district level to resolve the cases concerning VAWC as well as taking initiative through speedy trial for the cases. ● Introducing an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) where applicable. ● Operationalizing the regular mobile court at every Upazila level and village court at the Union level for preventing sexual harassment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring security for the survivors of women and children. ● Ensuring safe custody for women and children after they have filed cases. ● Monitoring police supervision in the investigation of sexual offences. ● Ensuring accuracy of the draft charges. ● Consultation, examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, reporting evidence for the court process. ● Protecting the vulnerable witnesses, counselling and treatment of survivors, assessing the survivors or witnesses, and sentencing of the convict.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introducing separate washroom, waiting room, day care and breast-feeding corners for women and ramps for the person with disability at tribunals. ● Initiation of monitoring mechanisms relating to law, policy formulation and protection of women and children as per guideline of High Court for the prevention of sexual harassment. 	
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing and/or modifying national policies, guidelines, standards, protocols, psychological counselling and training manuals and service delivery in line with the activities of the NAPVAWC. ● Capacity building of health service professionals through gender sensitive training and mentorship as well as training on clinical management in districts and Upazilas. ● Expanding and/or introducing facilities to preserve DNA and introducing DNA-related training at public medical college hospitals. ● Expanding and/or introducing facilities for medico-legal examination and introducing training and workshops on medico-legal services at Upazila level. ● Establishing clean breast-feeding corners adolescent corner at hospitals and expanding obstetric care at Upazila, Zila, and Community Clinic etc. ● Developing up-to-date information systems for updating indicators of VAWC and integrating this with the district health statistics information (DHSI). ● Creating public awareness to ensure information and access to sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) services for women, girls, and community people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring the availability of treatment and psychological care to VAWC survivors ● Managing financial support to VAWC survivors under District and Upazila administration. ● Assembling and providing evidence in court as an expert witness. ● Establishing referrals mechanisms between survivor sand police and community interventions.
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducting training for the personnel of the local response team as well as NGO workers on the prevention and response to sexual harassment and violence in shelters during an emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring the availability of psychological care to women survivors of the disaster ● Providing/establishing proper rehabilitation/shelter for the

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introducing disaster preparedness training, especially for women, girls and evacuees, as well as providing/establishing rehabilitation/shelter with proper facilities (i.e., private space for clothing change, proper lighting, generator in good condition, CCTV, pre- and post-natal care, medical officer including obstetricians and gynecologists, dignity kit, menstrual hygiene kit). ● Introducing preventive programs for overall security and protection of women, girls and children in disaster prone areas. ● Scaling up special activities like health, education, and nutrition in the disadvantaged and disaster prone areas to prevent VAW. ● Arranging cultural competition such as art competitions, singing and acting competition, essay writing competitions among girls at union level to strengthen their intellectual capacity ● Organizing psychological counselling after the time of disaster and ensuring special attention is paid to sexual and reproductive health rights in disaster prone areas. ● Introducing multi-sector referral systems in accordance with need. 	<p>disaster victims of the women, girls and children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working to ensure referral mechanisms through the establishment of linkages with relevant authorities for survivors ● Ensuring access to social safety nets for s survivors of VAW.
Ministry of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiating and implementing anti-sexual harassment behavior guidelines for media personnel and developing guidelines for journalists for reporting VAWG. ● Introducing mass awareness programs using SMS and mobile phones as a resource. ● Developing a regulatory mechanism for media, visual or narratives of advertisements, publications, games and other famous cultural programs. ● Developing documentaries, short-films, advertisements drawing on experiences of women and children victims, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, and trafficking to increase awareness amongst the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring social reintegration of survivors with dignity ● Working for societal attitudes and behavior change for survivors. ● Referring survivors to proper authorities for ensuring legal and social justice.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing cultural events such as art competitions, singing and acting competitions, essay-writing competition with a view to strengthening the mental wellbeing of the girls. ● Regulating programs that promote violent attitudes of males and GBV. ● Conducting social awareness programs through radio, television and documentaries to prevent negative attitudes towards women and girls to prevent VAWC. ● Advertising articles on development and VAWC in daily newspapers and magazines ● Preserving the evidence for the medical examination and medico-legal examination of the survivors of women and children and running awareness programs in this regard. ● Developing awareness programs in the media on the role of men's involvement in household work and childcare. ● Developing and implementing programs for ensuring social reintegration of the women victims of violence as well as their dignity. 	
Ministry of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing protocols/guidelines for providing security to the women and children survivors within the workplace and in educational institutions. ● Developing a strategic plan in accordance with the child labor elimination policy of 2010 to eliminate child labor and child labor from hazardous activities in the 38 sectors. ● Establishing child day care centers at the industry workplace. ● Forming taskforce/monitoring bodies to prevent VAWC in EPZ areas. ● Distributing fliers, leaflets, posters, banners etc. among workers on VAWC to raise awareness and provide information. ● Coordinating programs with other organizations for the elimination of child labor in all industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring security to the women and children victims ● Ensuring financial security for the victims ● Providing assistance to arrest the suspect or perpetrator of VAWC. ● Ensuring survivors have access to justice mechanisms.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forming monetary mechanisms relating to law, policy formulation and protection of women and children as per the guideline of the High Court for the prevention of sexual harassment. 	
Ministry of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forming cluster villages for landless families. ● Taking initiative to distribute <i>khas</i> land among the landless women. ● Taking initiative to distribute loans among the landless women. ● Distributing/managing deep tube-wells for the landless families. ● Ensuring landless families have access to electricity. ● Granting lease documents for the landless families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring survivors have access to land and shelter.
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing training for women in regards to agriculture, crop production, and post-harvesting, agro-processing, agro-marketing agro-business program. ● Providing capital/loans for women/girls to enable their training in IGAs as a part of government rehabilitation. ● Undertaking steps to empower women and girls in affordable fields of agriculture until 2030. ● Initiation of vocational training for women as well as demand-based marketing training for self-employment. ● Including women in local product marketing committees. ● Taking initiative to eliminate female wage discrimination and ensuring equal wage in the agricultural sector. ● Strengthening women's positions in the economic sector through establishing/managing/providing incentives for agricultural product-based handicraft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging survivors with training on IGAs and vocational training. ● Ensuring grants/concessional loans for survivors.
Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing and adopting anti-sexual behavioral rules in line with High Court guidelines. ● Developing and broadcasting documentaries to combat violence against overseas female workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Referring ICT victims to justice mechanisms.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing training/workshops for the journalists on VAWC reporting. ● Regulating media, visual or narratives of advertisements, publications, games and other famous cultural programs. ● Broadcasting programs in the mass media on the equal role and responsibilities for women and men in their families ● Running mass awareness campaigns through technology on preventing VAWC. 	
Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balancing the number of female prison police in accordance with the jail code. ● Developing transparent and accountable complaint management systems for women and child survivors of violence. ● Establishing women help desks in the police station. ● Provide day care services to children living along with the mother in jail. ● Establishing SOP to ensure police stations are ‘female friendly’. Reviewing the activities of the Women Violence Prevention Cell. ● Disseminating information about the police assistance available through media campaigns including print and digital campaigns and TV, Radio and online social media ● Providing training for the police in regards to Bangladesh’s commitment at the international level (CEDAW, CRC, CSW, 57, Anti-trafficking etc.). ● Establishing separate interfaces for female survivors in Bangladesh Police Crime database system in all police stations. ● Advertising and displaying for the publicity of 109. ● Preventing child marriage through community police action. ● Minimizing average time required for producing forensic reports of survivors of violence ● Establishing special guidelines and programs for refugees, indigenous and immigrant women in disaster prone areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigating VAWC cases. ● Arresting the suspect or perpetrator of VAWC. ● Collecting and preserving exhibits from the survivor. ● Ensuring security for the survivor and his/her family. ● Ensuring security for the suspect and his/her family. ● Submitting to and collecting the exhibits from the government chemist. ● Availing exhibits and witnesses for the prosecution when required. ● Giving evidence in the court as it may be required.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educating the community in VAWC through community policing initiatives. ● Initiating patrol and other security measures for deterring and preventing sexual offences from occurring. ● Collecting and disseminating data on VAWC to inform policies, legislation and programing. 	
Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reviewing and updating the laws to protect migrant female workers ● Providing pre-departure training for the women before departure. ● Conducting training on the safety of women working abroad for the officers and staff of Bangladesh Mission and Labor Welfare Wings abroad. ● Providing diplomatic, post-arrival diplomatic and consular support for the migrant women. ● Planning for the re-integration of migrant female workers ● Providing training on the relevant laws for the BMET and other officials. ● Providing awareness training on VAW for those working overseas such as law enforcement officials, judicial and human rights workers as well as making women aware about possible support and welfare. ● Undertaking steps to implement the 2009 High Court guideline. ● Granting legal assistance to migrant women. ● Ensuring compensation for the female survivors working abroad from the foreign employers ● Developing and implementing a monitoring mechanism for recruiting agencies and establishing monitoring mechanism at District and Upazila level. ● Undertaking initiatives for ensuring the availability and access to the mandatory insurance scheme for women working overseas. ● Establishing support center/cells/overseas welfare desks in embassies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reintegration of migrant female workers who are survivors. ● Ensuring compensation for female survivors. ● Granting legal assistance to the migrant survivors. ● Ensuring emergency medical care including psychological care to female workers (survivors).

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing call centers, help-desks, and shelter in the country and abroad. ● Providing financial support in addition to transportation and funeral formalities to repatriate the corpse of female workers who died abroad. ● Providing emergency medical care including psychological care to female workers who returned to the country as well as rehabilitation support. ● Arranging life skill training for the survivors and providing financial support to start businesses. ● Developing monitoring mechanism on law, policy formulation and protection of female workers working overseas as per the HC guideline for the prevention of sexual harassment. 	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Running awareness programs to prevent VAW abroad and conducting training on vulnerability, safety and welfare of women for officers and staff of Bangladesh Mission and Labor Welfare Wings abroad. ● Arranging training for women workers and their relatives on risks abroad, safety measures and adaptive behavior. ● Arranging psychological support for immigrants who have experienced poor conditions abroad. ● Conducting training on physical, mental and legal protection for the women who are interested in going abroad. ● Arranging rehabilitation for the survivors returning from overseas. ● Establishing a helpline at the Bangladesh Embassy and Mission abroad ● Establishing a statistics and information system for the women and children who are working abroad. ● Undertaking effective measures for preventing trafficking and assisting immigrant women through the Bangladesh Embassy and Missions abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring physical, mental and legal protection for the survivors. ● Arranging rehabilitation for the survivors returning from overseas.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allocating funds for destitute women. ● Arranging awareness sessions through announcing/<i>miking</i>, community meetings, workshops, seminars etc. for the community people ● Providing interest free/favorable loans to VAWC survivors. ● Conducting training with bank officials on different opportunities for bank loans for women. ● Undertaking initiatives to eliminate female wage discrimination and to ensure equal wages for male and female workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring financial security for the survivors. ● Providing IGA training for the survivors. ● Ensuring shelter for the survivors who are in the most disadvantaged condition.
Ministry of Youth and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiation of self-defensive training including digital technology knowledge for adolescents/youth at the school level as well as providing IGA-related training for women/girls. ● Skill development training for the teachers at the school and college level so that they can contribute to developing leadership among adolescent girls. ● Organizing sports events/programs in schools and at the community level for recreation and health protection. ● Arranging leadership development training for adolescent girls. ● Making stories of the successful women players and teams and disseminating these among girls for their inspiration. ● Appointing successful women as ambassadors to create positive image of the women. ● Arranging enterprise/skill development training for the women living in shelters and managing concessional loans for them as a part of the capital required for running the enterprises. ● Providing scholarships to poor/ethnic group girl students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring availability and access to psychological care for VAW survivors (i.e., youth women and girls) through establishing proper referral mechanisms. ● Guaranteeing skill development training and loans/grants for the VAW survivors through proper channels. ● Ensuring proper referral for the VAW survivors to ensure they have access to safety nets.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing Radio and TV programs and airing them to prevent negative attitudes towards women and girls and developing documentaries, advertisements, and magazine programs to prevent VAWC. ● Developing and organizing street dramas, folk songs and other programs through the local government to increase awareness on the prevention of VAWC, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, trafficking. ● Developing urban-based documentaries and short-films drawing on the experiences of women and child survivors. ● Arranging film shows, public songs, theatre shows, and other relevant events at a grass root level and border area to increase awareness on VAWC. ● Strengthening the intellectual capacity of girls through arranging cultural competitions such as art competitions, singing and acting competitions, and essay writing competitions at the union level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Referring the victims to ensure they have access to legal justice.
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Displaying advertisements, poster, small videos, short-films, documentaries, booklet, leaflet, banner, festoon and billboard on the prevention of VAWC, child marriage and sexual and reproductive health through educational institutions. ● Distributing booklets, leaflets, stickers, fliers among students to increase awareness to combat VAWC in educational institutions. ● Incorporating VAWC in the curriculum for all educational institutions. ● Printing 'Call 109' on the back page of the textbooks published by National Curriculum of Textbook Board. ● Arranging training for the teachers and religious leaders to act appropriately (i.e., making people aware through community engagement). ● Including the content 'impact of VAWC' in the educational curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging the survivors with adolescent clubs. ● Providing psychological counselling to the survivors through teachers. ● Helping the survivors to re-integrate into society.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging discussions in educational institutions regarding disadvantages of VAWC and the positive effects of gender equality etc. ● Organizing meeting on sexual harassment, child marriage, drug addiction, dowry, illegal fatwa, and trafficking with the guardians. ● Adopting GEMS for their students at schools. ● Establishing adolescent clubs at educational institutions. ● Organizing debate sessions, peer based activities, art competitions, acting and film competitions on dowry, violence, trafficking of women and children through adolescent clubs. ● Forming protection committees with members from SMC, local administration and guardians of students for the security of girls. ● Developing curricula with good practices on gender equality to disseminate among students and teachers. ● Managing the financial allowance to the children of survivors of violence linking with the Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry. ● Providing stipends to the destitute and small ethnic community students. 	
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Taking initiatives/actions from the local government to prevent VAWC and child marriage at the union level. ● Undertaking initiatives for increasing awareness of local government authorities to strengthen prevention of VAWC. ● Forming child marriage prevention committees at the union level with the help of local government. ● Establishing billboards for the prevention of early/child marriage by the local government at union level. ● Undertaking initiatives to include stakeholders of market committee, tea stall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring psychological counselling for the survivors at district and Upazila level. ● Ensuring working opportunities for the survivors. ● Ensuring rehabilitation through proper initiatives.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<p>and shopkeepers in the activities of prevention of VAWC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing monitoring cells at the union level through the local government to prevent VAWC and child marriage. ● Developing advertisements, PSAs, billboards for ensuring mass awareness with a view to changing the negative attitude of shelter and safe homes. ● Undertaking initiative from the local government authority to provide training to the local teachers and religious leaders for preventing sexual harassment and gender discrimination. ● Strengthening the activity of the National Helpline Centre for VAWC. ● Increasing consciousness of guardians by the local government authority at the union level about human trafficking. ● Undertaking initiatives by the local government to change negative perception against women. ● Ensuring participation of women in local decision making and planning. ● Establishing availability and access to psychological counselling at district and Upazila level. 	
Prime Minister's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introducing proper guidelines for referral systems in line with the NAPVAWC. ● Conducting advocacy and awareness programs through Union <i>Parishad</i>. ● Establishing a digital center and the violence prevention cell at the Union <i>Parishad</i> level. ● Organizing workshops/meetings/events at Union <i>Parishads</i> with local people and UP representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Managing the referral system for the VAW survivors through violence prevention cells at the Union <i>Parishad</i> level.
Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formulating and/or updating gender sensitive transport policies through inclusiveness (i.e., engaging women in the transport policy formulation) and crime prevention policy through environmental, women and child friendly design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring legal action for the VAW survivors of transport. ● Assisting the survivors to file a case and ensuring justice for her. ● Ensuring punishment for the offender.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formulating behavioral rules for transport sector staffs. ● Conducting gender sensitive training for the officials, urban planners, designers and police personnel. ● Introducing awareness activity sessions among the local community, men and boys, adolescent girls. ● Improving gender sensitivity in public transport through safety measures such as lights and police posts and establishing toilets exclusively for women at those places. ● Formulating a training module for community based policing forum for the prevention of violence against women. ● Launching GPS in all vehicles and formulating a rule to transport workers for preserving name and mobile number of drivers and helpers at the door of vehicles. ● Locating unsafe areas for women and girls while traveling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Referring the survivors of VAW through the proper channels. 1
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing training on VAWC for the primary teachers and above and arranging meetings with SMC, local admin and guardians concerning security of the women and girls. ● Arranging public awareness (poster and billboard) sessions and cultural activities at the institutions on the prevention of VAW and equality. ● Establishing adolescent clubs and peer based activities as well as making them aware of dowry, violence, women and children trafficking. ● Organizing sessions among students on misappropriation of technology, disadvantages of VAWC, the positive impact of gender equality, for preventing VAW. ● Printing '109' on the back page of the textbooks published by National Curriculum and Textbook Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring counselling for the survivors of VAW ● Engaging the survivors with the adolescent clubs. ● Working as a referee for the survivors.
Ministry of Public Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing a protocol for the health sector response to gender based violence (GBV). ● Organizing training on the protocol for the health sector response and clinical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring justice for the survivors through proper referral systems.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<p>management to GBV for health sector professionals as well as conducting training on VAWC and protection against sexual harassment for; advocacy groups, law enforcement, BCS cadre officers, judicial officials, and local representatives of government, local activists and NGO personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring up-to-date information system for updating indicators of VAWC and integrating this with the district health statistics information (DHSD). 	
Ministry of Labour and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing training sessions and workshops on the prevention of VAW at the workplace for the officers, staff, trade union members of industry, and BCS cadre officers. ● Initiation of IGA training for creating employment opportunities for women. ● Eliminating female wage discrimination and ensuring equal wage among working male and female in all sectors. ● Undertaking initiatives for the maternity allowance for working women. ● Ensuring SRHR services for women workers, especially in the garment and tea industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arranging proper treatment and psychological counseling for survivors. ● Creating a positive attitude among workers towards the survivors. ● Undertaking initiatives to ensure justice for the survivor through proper referral systems. ● Rehabilitating the survivor.
Non-Governmental Organizations focusing on SGBV (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and other community groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness building among community people regarding existing national laws regarding VAW. ● Working as a pressure group for reviewing existing national laws in case of necessity. ● Undertaking research using primary and secondary data on NAPVAWC with a view to informing policy formulation and designing appropriate interventions. ● Working as a complement for operationalizing the national policies and tools regarding NAPVAWC. ● Support the development and dissemination of NAPVAWC. ● Developing training modules consistent with the NAPVAWC and conducting training for the relevant stakeholders as well as service providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring safety through shelter provisioning/rehabilitation for survivors as well as providing safety measures for the potential targets. ● Ensuring the provision of various services to the survivors including health, psychosocial, security and legal as a complement to the efforts provided by the government of Bangladesh. ● Advocating for the VAW survivors as well as providing expert opinions to the courts in order to establish social and legal justice for them. ● Working to improve community action against VAW.

Actor/Sector	Role and Responsibility in prevention	Role and Responsibility in response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sensitizing community people through the dissemination of prevention-related information with a view to raising their awareness concerning NAPVAWC. ● Developing and implementing mentorship programs linked with NAPVAWC. ● Mainstreaming the response on NAPVAWC into all training modules as well as community forums. ● Strengthening social cohesion at the community level for the survivors or potential targets of VAW. ● Sensitizing men and boys through training and mentorship programs with a view to strengthening their capacity concerning NAPVAWC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing technical support to the government of Bangladesh for delivery of NAPVAWC services.

Table 9.2: Data flow mechanisms

Actor/Sector	Data flow	Main data collection tools
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	Prosecutors → County Prosecution Offices → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training records ● Caseload report ● Monthly statistics report ● Reporting tool kit ● Performance Contracting Reporting (PCR) tools ● Programmatic Progress Report (PPR) tools
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Healthcare Facilities → MoH&FW → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training records ● Post-rape care tools ● MoH supportive supervision tool ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR tools and PPR tools
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Disaster Management and relief facilities at district level → MoDM&R → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training records ● Awareness programs records ● Incidence and rehabilitation report



Actor/Sector	Data flow	Main data collection tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR tools and PPR tools
Ministry of Information	District Information Officer → MoI → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training and awareness programs records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR tools and PPR tools
Ministry of Industry	Divisional Statistics → Ministry of Industry → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence records ● Training and awareness programs records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR tools
Ministry of Land	Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Land → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence report ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Agriculture	Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Agriculture → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training and awareness programs records ● Ensuring grants/concessional loans for the survivors ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication Technology	Divisional Statistics → Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication Technology → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence report of the ICT victims ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Home Affairs	Thana → District → Division → Ministry of Home Affairs → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training and awareness programs records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment	District → Division → Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence, compensation and legal assistance report ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence report ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training and awareness programs records ● Incidence report ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report

Actor/Sector	Data flow	Main data collection tools
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Youth and Sports → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	District → Division → Ministry of Cultural Affairs → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Education	Union → Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Education → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operative	Union → Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Prime Minister's Office (PMO)	PMO → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges	District → Division → Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Union → Upazila → District → Division → Ministry of Education → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Public Administration	Ministry of Public Administration → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Ministry of Labour and Employment → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity records ● Training records ● Reporting tool kit ● PCR and PPR report
Non-Governmental Organizations focusing on SGBV (NGOs CBOs, FBOs and other community groups)	Non-state Actors → Line Ministries → MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training records ● Performance contracting ● Reporting tool kit



Annex 1

Costing the Implementation of the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Children (NAPVAWC) 2018- 2030

In addition to developing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Children (NAPVAWC), we have drafted our very preliminary thoughts on costing the NAPVAWC. This requires further serious plan of action to accomplish the task of costing the items as per NAPVAWC activities and the activities incorporated into the M&E framework. It also requires costing the assigned activities for the multiple stakeholders in line with short-, medium- and long-term.

The costing of the NAP-VAW indicators and activities prescribed in M&E framework for the period 2018-2030 would clearly define the total funds required for implementation of the NAP-VAW by different stakeholders. The next phase of the M&E framework will be responsible for conducting the study to 'Develop a Costed National Plan of Action (CNPA) for the NAPVAWC in Bangladesh.' The CNPA would aim to establish activities to be realized during the short-, medium- and long-term and funds to be allocated realizing those activities. A detailed plan for financing the activities of the NAPVAWC will be required for the current period (as we are already ahead of the base year 2018) and then a projection of costs for the short-, medium- and long-term would be done. We should note here that the inflation data by the BBS will be projected and adjusted for the periods ahead. The will provide assistance to all bodies, organizations, institutions and individuals and all other stakeholders to implement the activities of the NAPVAWC and the M&E framework.

The costing exercise would require the followings:

- Expected results
- Activities
- Indicators
- Period
- Level
- Key implementer
- Participants
- Implementation funds for current year
- Budget funds for current year
- Other sources
- Short-term budgeting
- Medium-term budgeting
- Long-term budgeting etc.

10. Costed Activities as per Government Ministries

This section identifies the costed items as per Government Agencies. However, this would require further in-depth understanding of the activities to be undertaken by the relevant agencies. Moreover, at the time of full costing exercise in the next phase, it is important to identify the units, administrative level of implementations, number of units required per administrative level and per unit cost etc. This study provides the structure for identifying the activities aimed to be performed in the short-, medium- and long-term.

Table A1: Key Activities by Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Estimated Annual Total Cost (BDT)
1.1	Number of different professional received training on appropriate laws and activities on VAWC.	Unit of measurement; Number of professionals per unit per year required; Total units	Cost per unit	1,000,000
1.2	Number of awareness campaigns on sexual harassment, child marriage, drug addition, dowry, illegal fatwa, and trafficking.	Administrative level; Approximate number of awareness campaign per chosen administrative level per year	Approximate cost per awareness campaign	8,000,000
1.3	Proportion of victim women received training on skill development and IGA.	Administrative level; Approximate number of victim women received training per chosen administrative level per year	Cost per trainee	15,000,000
1.4	Number of skill- development training programs implemented.	Administrative level ; Approximate number of skill-development trainings per chosen administrative level per year	Cost per training	20,000,000
1.5	Number of gender-based violence hotline introduced.	-	Costs if any: - One-off cost: - Regular annual cost:	14,000,000
1.6	Number of calls per GBV hotline.	-	Costs if any: - One-off cost: - Regular annual cost:	10,000
1.7	Proportion of victims/survivors received psychological counselling.	Administrative level; Approximate number of psychological counselling per chosen administrative level per year	Cost per counselling/ session	1,000,000
1.8	Number development centers, rehabilitation centers, halfway homes, and drop-in centers established for the victims.	Administrative level, Number of facilities per year to be established	Cost per unit	100,000,000
1.9	Number of art competition, singing, acting competition, and essay writing competition among girls.	Administrative level, Number of each activity per year to be done	Cost per unit	1,000,000
1.10	Prevalence of child marriage.	Activities, administrative level, number of activities per chosen administrative level	Cost per activity	30,000,000
1.11	Number of child marriage prevention committees per Upazila.	Activities per year per <i>Upazila</i>	Cost per activity	40,000,000

Table A2: Activities by MoWCA and relevant ministries

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
2.1	Number of victims/survivors received social services.	Total approximate number of victims/survivors received social services	Cost per victim/survivor	XXXX
2.1	Number development centers, rehabilitation centers, halfway homes, safe-custody and drop-in centers established for the victims.	Administrative level; Approximate number of each establishment per administrative level per year	Approximate cost per establishment: development centers, rehabilitation centers, halfway homes, safe-custody and drop-in centers	XXXX
2.3	Number of victims received psychological counselling.	Administrative level; Approximate number of victims received counselling	Cost per counselling	XXXX
2.4	Number of gender-based violence hotline introduced and number of calls per hotline.		One-off cost: Regular annual cost	XXXX

Table A3: Activities by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
3.1	Number of prosecutors who have been trained in sexual and gender based violence using existing manual on VAWC.	Administrative level, number per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
3.2	Proportion of judges received training concerning the international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence (i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).	Approximate number of judges received training per year	Unit cost per training/per trainee	XXXX
3.3	Number of women and children kept in safe custody per district.	-	Cost if any (Lump-sum) or estimated cost if safe custody is required to build somewhere	XXXX
3.4	Number of women received legal support through DLAC.	-	Lump-sum cost per year for providing legal support	XXXX
3.5	Proportion of sexual and gender-based violence cases that are supported by law.	-	Lump-sum cost per year for providing legal support	XXXX

3.6	Number of tribunals established and the number of special judges assigned at district level to resolve the cases of VAWC through speedy trial.	-	Lump-sum cost per year for providing legal support	XXXX
3.7	Number of ADR introduced at the district level.	-	Additional cost incurred. Does it require regular cost?	XXXX
3.8	Number of mobile court operationalized at the Upazila level	-	Cost if any?	XXXX
3.9	Proportion of village courts operationalized at the Union level	-	Cost per village court per year	XXXX
3.10	Proportion of tribunals with separate washroom, waiting room, day care and breast-feeding corners for women and ramps for the person with disability	Activities to be undertaken per year	Cost per each activity	XXXX
3.11	Proportion of prosecuted sexual and gender based violence cases withdrawn.	-	Cost if any?	XXXX
3.12	Proportion of prosecuted sexual and gender based violence cases that resulted in a conviction.	-	Cost if any?	XXXX

Table A4: Activities by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW)

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
4.1	Number of health professional received gender sensitive, mentorship and clinical management training.	Administrative level, number of training per administrative level per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
4.2	Proportion of health professionals received gender sensitive, mentorship and clinical management training.	Administrative level, number of training per administrative level per year	Unit cost per training/per trainee	XXXX
4.3	Number of public medical college hospitals introduced facilities to preserve DNA and DNA-related training.	Number per year	Cost per training	XXXX
4.4	Number of health professionals servicing at public medical college hospitals received DNA-related training	Average number received DNA-related training	Cost per person	XXXX
4.5	Number of Upazila Health Complex (UHC) introduced facilities for medico-legal examination and related training	Plan to cover each year	Cost of each	XXXX
4.6	Number of health professionals servicing at UHC received medico-legal examination training.	Number of medico-legal examination training each year	Cost per training session	XXXX
4.7	Proportion of hospitals having breast-feeding corners	Annual coverage planned	Cost per unit	XXXX
4.8	Proportion of district and Upazila hospitals with facilities of obstetric care.	Number of facilities without such care Plan to cover each year	Cost per unit if it is introduced	XXXX

4.9	Proportion of community clinics (CCs) with facilities of obstetric care.	Number of facilities without such care Plan to increase coverage each year	Cost per unit if it is introduced	XXXX
4.10	Number of awareness programs to ensure information and access to SRHR services for women, girls and community people.	Activities to be undertaken per year	Cost per each activity	XXXX
4.11	Proportion of sexual violence survivors provided comprehensive healthcare	Approximate annual number	Cost per survivors	XXXX
4.12	Number of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported to healthcare facilities	-	Cost if any?	XXXX

Table A5: Activities by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDM & R)

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
5.1	Number of local response team members and NGO workers received training on the prevention and response to sexual harassment and violence in shelters during emergency.	Administrative level, number per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
5.2	Number of disaster preparedness training conducted for women, girls and evacuees.	Administrative level, number of training per administrative level per year	Unit cost per training/per trainee	XXXX
5.3	Number of rehabilitation/shelter established with proper facilities.	Number of rehabilitation/shelter per year	Cost per training	XXXX
5.4	Number and coverage of preventive programs to ensure security and protection for women, girls and children in disaster prone areas.	Administrative level, number per administrative level,	Cost per person	XXXX
5.5	Number of campaigns/programs arranged at union level.	Number to cover each year per administrative level	Cost per campaign/program	XXXX
5.6	Proportion of unions arranged campaigns at the union level.	Coverage Outside the coverage Number to be included each year	Cost per inclusion	XXXX
5.7	Number of psychological counselling organized after disaster.	Average number per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
5.8	Number of referrals introduced as per needs.	Cost if any?	Lump sum?	XXXX

Table A6: Activities by the Ministry of Information (MoI)

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
6.1	Initiation and implementing a behavioral guideline for media, advertisement, publication and games developed and implemented.		Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX
6.2	Number of SMS delivered to increase awareness regarding sexual and gender based violence.		Approximate budget per year	XXXX
6.3	Number of documentaries, short-films, and advertisements developed on the experience of women and children victims, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, and trafficking to increase awareness amongst public.	Number to be produced per annum	Cost of each activity	XXXX
6.4	Number of cultural events organized to strengthen the mental wellbeing of the girls.	Administrative level, number per administrative level,	Cost per administrative level	XXXX
6.5	Number of social awareness programs through radio and televisions conducted to prevent negative attitude towards women and girls to prevent VAWC.	-	Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX
6.6	Number of evidence on medical examination and medico-legal examination of the survivors preserved.	Annual case	Cost per case	XXXX
6.7	Number of programs developed and implemented for ensuring social reintegration of women victims.	Number per annum	Cost per unit	XXXX

Table A7: Activities by the Ministry of Industry

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
7.1	Number of guidelines developed and implemented for the security of the survivors within workplace and educational institutions.		Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX
7.2	Prevalence of child labor working in the industries.		Approximate budget per year	XXXX
7.3	Proportion of industries with child day care centers.	Number to be produced per annum	Cost per day case centre	XXXX
7.4	Number of taskforce formed at EPZ areas.	-	Cost per annum	XXXX
7.5	Proportion of industries included in the campaigns among workers on VAWC to increase awareness.		Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX
7.6	Proportion of industries came under monetary mechanisms as per guideline of the High Court.	Number of industries outside	Cost per inclusion (if any)	XXXX

Table A8: Activities by the Ministry of Land

SL #	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
8.1	Number of cluster villages formed.	Number per annum	Cost per village	XXXX
8.2	Number of landless women accessed to <i>khas</i> land.	Average number per year	Cost if any	XXXX
8.3	Number of landless families granted lease documents	Average number per year	Cost per case	XXXX
8.4	Number of landless families accessed to electricity.	Average per year	Cost if any:	XXXX
8.5	Number of referrals introduced as per needs.		Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX

Table A9: Activities by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
9.1	Number of training provided for women regarding wider perspective of agriculture.	Administrative unit, number per administrative unit	Cost per unit	XXXX
9.2	Number of women who received training were provided capital/loans as a part of government rehabilitation.		Annual budget for subsidized capitals/loans	XXXX
9.3	Number of women received incentives for handicraft		Budget for incentives	XXXX
9.4	Proportion of women in the local product marketing committees		Cost if any:	XXXX
9.5	Wage information regarding employment in agriculture		Lump-sum annual budget	XXXX

Table A10: Activities by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
10.1	Developing and adopting anti-sexual behavioral rules in line with High Court guidelines.		Annual lump-sum	XXXX
10.2	Number of documentaries developed to combat VAWC		Annual budget	XXXX
10.3	Number of trainings provided for the journalists on VAWC reporting.	Number of training per year	Cost per training session	XXXX

10.4	Number of programs broadcasted in the mass media on the equal role and responsibilities of women and men in their families.		Annual budget for broadcasting	XXXX
10.5	Number of mass awareness programs conducted using technology to prevent VAWC.	Administrative unit, number per administrative unit	Cost	XXXX

Table A11: Activities by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
11.1	Proportion of female prison police as per Jail Code.		Cost if any	XXXX
11.2	Number of women and child survivors complained.		Cost of any	XXXX
11.3	Number of Help Desk established in the police station	Number per year	Cost per desk	XXXX
11.4	Proportion of police station with Help Desk.	Average number planned per year	Cost per Help Desk	XXXX
11.5	Number of campaigns disseminated through media regarding availability of police assistance.	Unit	Cost per unit Or, Lump-sum	XXXX
11.6	Number of training for the police conducted concerning international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence (i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).	Number of session per year	Cost per session	XXXX
11.7	Proportion of police received training about international commitment focusing sexual and gender based violence (i.e., CEDAW, CRC, CSW etc.).	Number of session per year	Cost per session	XXXX
11.8	Number of police stations established separate interface for female survivors	Annual number of increase	Cost per unit	XXXX
11.9	Proportion of police station displaying 109 to combat VAWC.	Total display station	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
11.10	Number of child marriage prevented through community police action.		Annual budget	XXXX
11.11	Average time required to produce forensic reports of the victims of sexual violence.		Annual budget	XXXX
11.11	Developing special guidelines and programs for refugees and indigenous women.	-	Cost if any?	XXXX
11.13	Number of programs initiated through community policing initiative.		Annual budget	XXXX
11.14	Proportion of women participated in the counselling sessions organized by the community police.	Administrative unit, number per administrative unit	Cost per unit	XXXX

Table A12: Activities by the Ministry of Expatriates and Overseas Employment (MoE & OE)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
12.1	Number of laws to protect migrant female workers reviewed and developed.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.2	Number of migrant female workers received pre-departure training.	Annual training session	Cost per session	XXXX
12.3	Proportion of migrant female workers received pre-departure training.	Annual training session	Cost per session	XXXX
12.4	Number of officers and staff of Bangladesh Mission and Labour Welfare Wings abroad received training on safety of women working abroad.	Annual number	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
12.5	Proportion of migrant women received diplomatic, post-arrival diplomatic and consular support.	Annual number	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
12.6	Number and proportion of migrant female worker re-integrated.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.7	Number of officers and staff of BMET received training on relevant laws.	Annual number of sessions	Cost per session	XXXX
12.8	Proportion of migrant women received awareness training on VAW as well as awareness about possible support and welfare. .	Annual number of sessions	Cost per session	XXXX
12.9	Number of migrant women granted legal assistance		Annual budget	XXXX
12.10	Proportion of female survivors working abroad ensured compensation from foreign employers.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.11	Proportion of women working overseas came under insurance scheme.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.11	Number of embassies with support center/cells/overseas welfare desks	Plan to establish each year	Cost per support centre	XXXX
12.13	Number of call centers/help-desks/shelter established in the country and abroad.	Plan to establish each year	Cost per unit	XXXX
12.14	Number of women died abroad and financial assistance was provided in this regard.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.15	Proportion of victim women received emergency medical care including psychological care and rehabilitation.		Annual budget	XXXX
12.16	Number of life skill training arranged for the survivors.	Annual number	Cost per unit	XXXX
12.17	Proportion of survivors received life skill training and financial support to start businesses.	Annual number	Cost per training	XXXX

Table A13: Activities by the Ministry of Finance (MoF)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
13.1	Number of destitute women received fund		Annual lump-sum	XXXX
13.2	Number of VAWC survivors received interest free/favorable loans		Annual budget	XXXX
13.3	Number of training sessions on opportunities of bank loans for women organized with bank officials.	Number of training per year	Cost per training session	XXXX
13.4	Number of initiatives undertaken for eliminating wage discrimination between male and female wage workers		Annual budget	XXXX

Table A14: Activities by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoY & S)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
14.1	Number of adolescents/youths received self-defensive training including digital technology knowledge at school level.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per session	XXXX
14.2	Number of adolescent girls received leadership development training.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per session	XXXX
14.3	Number of self-defensive training conducted for adolescents/youths.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per session	XXXX
14.4	Number of women/girls received IGA-related skill development training.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per session	XXXX
14.5	Coverage of schools in terms of receiving self-defensive training.		Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
14.6	Coverage of schools in terms of organizing sports events		Annual budget	XXXX
14.7	Number of stories of the successful women players was made and disseminated among girls.		Annual budget	XXXX
14.8	Number of successful women appointed as ambassadors for creating positive image among women.		Annual budget	XXXX
14.9	Number of women living in the shelters received concessional loans.		Annual budget	XXXX

Table A15: Activities by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
15.1	Number of Radio and Television programs, documentaries, advertisements, magazines developed and aired to prevent negative attitude towards women and girls.		Annual budget	XXXX
15.2	Number of Street dramas and folk songs developed through local government to increase awareness on the prevention of VAWC, domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, trafficking.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
15.3	Number of urban based documentaries and short-films developed drawing on the experience of women and children survivors.	Number	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
15.4	Number of film shows public songs and theatre shows arranged at the grass root level and border area to increase awareness on VAWC.	Number	Cost per unit Annual budget	XXXX
15.5	Number of cultural competition arranged among girls at the union level.		Cost per union Annual budget per union	XXXX
15.6	Proportion of unions arranged cultural competition among girls.	Inclusion each	Cost per inclusion	XXXX

Table A16: Activities by the Ministry of Education (MoE)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
16.1	Proportion of schools displayed and/or distributed advertisements, poster, short-films, short videos, documentaries, booklet, leaflet, banner, festoon, and billboard on the prevention of VAWC, child marriage and SRHR.	Budget for each secondary and higher secondary institutions	Cost per institution	XXXX
16.2	Number of textbooks incorporated VAWC in the curriculum.		Cost if any	XXXX
16.3	Number of textbooks printed 'Call 109' on the back page of the textbook to combat VAWC.		Budget if any	XXXX
16.4	Number of teachers and religious leaders received training to make people aware through community engagement.	Unit, number per unit	Cost per unit	XXXX
16.5	Coverage of schools and colleges in terms of training received by the teachers.	Annual coverage	Cost per head	XXXX
16.6	Proportion of educational institutions established adolescent club.		Annual budget if any	XXXX

16.7	Proportion of educational institutions organized cultural competition like debate, art competition, peer-based activities, acting, film on dowry, child marriage, violence, trafficking of women and children.		Cost per unit	XXXX
16.8	Proportion of educational institutions formed protection committees comprising members of school management committee, local administration and guardians of students.	Administrative unit, number per unit	Cost per unit	XXXX
16.9	Proportion of destitute and small ethnic community students received stipend.	Status if any?	Annual budget	XXXX

Table A17: Activities by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLG & RD)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
17.1	Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> formed child marriage prevention committee.		Budget annual	XXXX
17.2	Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> displayed billboards for the prevention of child marriage.	Coverage	Cost per unit	XXXX
17.3	Number/proportion of Union <i>parishads</i> established monitoring cell to prevent VAWC.	Coverage	Cost per unit	XXXX
17.4	Number of sessions organized at the union level about human trafficking.	Number per unit	Cost per unit	XXXX
17.5	Proportion of UP members and chairman received training on VAWC.	Number of session per year	Cost per session	XXXX

Table A18: Activities by the Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges (MoRT&B)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
18.1	Number of gender sensitive transport policies through inclusiveness and behavioral rules for transport sector staffs formulated/updated. Developing training module for community based policing forum.		Budget annual	XXXX
18.2	Number of officials, urban planners, designers and police personnel received gender sensitive training.	Unit, number per unit per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
18.3	Proportion of vehicles used GPS.	Coverage	cost per unit	XXXX
18.4	Proportion of public transports used safety measures like lights, police posts, toilets exclusively for women at those places.	Coverage	Cost per unit	XXXX
18.5	Number of unsafe areas for women and girls.	Number if known	Cost per unit (if we want to make the place safe)	XXXX

Table A19: Activities by the Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
19.1	Availability of a protocol for health sector response to gender based violence.		Budget annual for availability	XXXX
19.2	Number of trainings organized on VAWC and protection against sexual harassment for BCS cadre officers and NGO personnel.	Unit, number per unit per year	Cost per unit	XXXX

Table A20: Activities by the Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges (MoRT&B)

SL#	Activities	Identification Requirements	Cost Per Requirement	Annual Total Cost
20.1	Number of officers, staffs, trade union members of industry, and BCS cadre officers received training on the prevention of VAWC.	Total number per year	Cost per session	XXXX
20.2	Number of women received IGA-related training.	Unit, number per unit per year	Cost per unit	XXXX
20.3	Number of initiatives undertaken for eliminating wage discrimination between male and female wage workers.		Annual cost	XXXX
20.4	Proportion of working women received maternity allowances.		Annual budget	XXXX





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