
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

The EU has been a committed development and humanitarian partner to Bangladesh since 1973, confirmed in 2001 through the signature of a Cooperation Agreement premised on democracy, promotion and protection of human rights, rule of law and good governance.

In the last seven years, the EU has been a major supporter and financier of the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans (Bangladesh's National Development Plan), using government systems, via budget support, in critical sectors such as education, social protection, or with project modalities in governance and sustainable development, aiming to contribute to the design and implementation of key national policies, strategically relevant at country level but also for the EU as a global actor.

The following major achievements of the Bangladesh-EU cooperation in the period 2014-2020 are to be highlighted:

- In the area of Democratic Governance, dozens of community-based and civil society organisations were capacitated and trained on participation in democratic governance, the Public Finance Management (PFM) Action Plan (2018-2023) was developed and approved, and access to justice for the poor and marginalised people has been improved through Village Courts.
- Bangladesh has achieved the status of self-sufficiency in terms of staple food and the EU has contributed to this success through a large portfolio of Food and Nutrition Security actions. A comprehensive Food and Nutrition Security Policy was developed and the maternal dietary diversity was improved with around 53% as compared to 2015. Under Sustainable Development more broadly, the first ever social safety programme targeting unemployed workers in Bangladesh has been established and climate aspects have been streamlined into the local budgeting in the most disaster prone and hard to reach areas. Concerning climate change adaptation, the EU has supported the Local Government Initiative on Climate change (“LoGIC”) and promoted the decentralisation of climate funds, through planning and budgeting at the local level.
- Progress in quality and inclusive primary education can be largely attributed to the successful sector-wide approach, in which the EU played a defining role and contributed to better coordination. Similarly, in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) & Skills Development sector, EU presence allowed for improved coordination, resulting in tangible results as the establishment of the National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework, more and better training institutions and increased enrolment, in particular for girls.

The EU programming for the 2021-2027 period is aligned with the 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) (covering 2020-2025). The 8th FYP is a very comprehensive document with main priorities being the development of the necessary infrastructure, reducing poverty and inequality, supporting the graduation from Least Developed Countries (LDC) status by 2026 and achieving the SDG targets. Private sector led economic development, the urbanisation and the digitalisation are prime areas of concern, as are the increased domestic resource mobilisation, institutional and fiscal reforms and partnerships with Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs). Integrating ecological and climate change considerations in the growth strategy is another high priority issue. Improving institutions and their governance is seen as a fundamental objective to sustain the transition to middle income country. With a full-spectrum of priorities to tackle under the 8th FYP, the EU in Bangladesh, in line with the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, is aiming to reinforce its strategic focus in the coming years.

Our support will build on the areas where we have previously demonstrated structural impact, such as education, allowing ample room for policy dialogue and public diplomacy. The longstanding EU engagement in education and human development more broadly, is an essential entry-point for core priorities as access to quality jobs for Bangladeshi youth. The Green Deal as top Commission priority and the opportunity to share European best practices and provide “know-how”, justifies to enter into a new sector as energy. It is important to note that the areas addressed at national level will complement the regional priorities such as connectivity, trade, migration and forced displacement, oceans and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), contributing to the EU’s capability to act as a strong and long-term actor in the region.

Bangladesh is an important trade partner and investment destination for the EU, and its economy has been growing at a remarkable 7% annually in the last years. Among all the LDCs, Bangladesh is by far the biggest beneficiary of the EU "Everything but Arms" (EBA) trade regime. Approaching graduation, the EU has a role to play in accompanying Bangladesh in this transition. As compliance with international commitments and EU principles and values will be a requirement, it’s a space for policies in the areas of green growth, decent work and human and labour rights (including gender empowerment).

Today, there is a proactive political commitment of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to the SDGs performance and a remarkable willingness for ‘leaving no-one behind’. Focusing on creating incentives for positive change that could measurably deliver on the SDGs, within the context of supporting the 8th FYP, will be another arena for EU engagement, also to ensure better coordination with other stakeholders.

In the past year, COVID-19 has exposed major risks and vulnerabilities that call for a capacity to mitigate shocks. Bangladesh has found itself exposed due to its economic dependence on remittances, labour migration, and relatively undiversified exports, without effective and scalable social protection systems. The 8th FYP recognizes this situation by proposing important shifts in public spending priorities in key sectors such as health and social protection but also digital transformation has come more to the forefront. Along the lines expressed in the EU’s Global Recovery Initiative, the aim is to build back better and further leverage the opportunities that were triggered by the global pandemic.

With aid constituting around 1% of the Gross National Income and almost half of all ODA to Bangladesh being loans from multilateral development banks, EU must only act in areas where it can achieve a sustainable impact. Yet, there are several opportunities for a strengthened EU-Bangladesh partnership. Sustainable development in Bangladesh increasingly depends on strengthening institutional capacity and improving overall governance, also through digitalisation. To be more politically relevant, the EU will strengthen its value added as a trusted partner by sharing experiences and expertise, and in proposing models and principles for shaping the necessary reforms.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

1.2. Status of joint programming

EU+ (EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway) efforts towards joint programming in Bangladesh date back to 2014 with the development of a Shared Vision, working together in areas such as nutrition, good governance, water and working conditions in the garment sector.

In 2016, the EU agreed a new Global Strategy that called attention to “becoming more joined up across our external policies, between Member States and EU institutions, and between the internal and external dimensions of our policies.”

Joint programming work initiated by the EU Delegation in Bangladesh contributed to the MIP 2021-2027. In the beginning of 2020, a joint communication was delivered to the EU+ Heads of Mission informing them of the commitments to joint programming. The joint response is the foundation for the sections below on the different priority areas.

Two rounds of extensive consultations were also launched with civil society and the private sector on programming and identifying new means of working better together in Bangladesh.

Joint implementation arrangements are being proposed in the Team Europe Initiatives on Green Energy and Decent Work, as well as a joint approach to pooling technical and financial resources to strengthen civil society with Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland.

The EU+ also remains committed to support reintegration of labour migrants and returnees. Finally, addressing the Rohingya crisis is an important priority for all the EU actors active in Bangladesh and requires coordinated action.

Joint programming is sustained also through at least monthly EU+ Heads of Cooperation meetings and with ad hoc meetings to respond to the changing context.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country/region

Under the previous 2014-2020 MIP, the EU-Bangladesh cooperation focused on 3 priority sectors: (1) Democratic governance, (2) Food and nutrition security and sustainable development and (3) Education and human development. A total amount of EUR 655 million was allocated for this cooperation and a high level of absorption capacity was demonstrated: By the end of 2020 the whole budget had been committed and substantial levels of disbursement have led to the achievement of many of the projected results.

The 2021-2027 MIP will consolidate the efforts of previous years. The aim is to build on successes through a more rationalized and focused approach that puts policy first. The three priority areas identified to contribute to better quality of life for every Bangladeshi are: 1) Human Capital Development, 2) Green Inclusive Development and 3) Inclusive Governance. The EU direct financial support to Bangladesh is complemented by other means and facilities, notably on trade, through the generalised scheme of preferences (GSP) Everything but Arms (EBA) arrangement. Therefore, the EU ability to influence policy decisions, support good

governance and ensure transformational changes heavily depends on the leveraging of EU comparative advantages as well as on the concentration to high impact areas and actions.

Human Capital Development

Human Capital Development is considered as a holistic area covering education, skills development, access to decent employment and social protection. The human development dimension of this priority adopts a life cycle perspective, by aiming to improve social protection for mothers and children, to support the necessary psychophysical development, which should lead to a better education and training from early childhood through work related training. Combined with interventions at the level of the labour market and employment, this priority area seeks to improve access to quality jobs, in particularly for young people, and preparing workers for opportunities from the 4th Industrial Revolution and challenges posed by LDC graduation, reducing inequalities and establishing an effective social protection system for workers. Human Capital Development is seen as a key driving force for Bangladesh's economic growth and social development (Vision 2041, 8FYP, EU Agenda for Change), as well as a means to address the social and economic inequalities, which are expected to have widened by the COVID-19 pandemic (GINI coefficient (2016) 32.4).

Bangladesh has one of the largest education systems in the world, with over 30 million students enrolled from pre-school to higher education institutions. The 2010 National Education Policy remains the guiding framework for the whole sector. In the past, most of the EU activities focused on the primary education sub-sector, both formal and non-formal channels, with limited to no attention to secondary and higher education, except for TVET at secondary level. Due to the challenge of the country to create sufficient decent employment for new entrants into the labour force, the EU did support improving quality and relevance of vocational training and skills development and proposes to continue supporting vocational training and skills development in Bangladesh, with a focus on the implementation of the National Skills Development Policy 2020 and the Bangladesh Qualification Framework. In order to make the education system more equitable, inclusive and resilient, in line with the goal of the Global Partnership for Education, the EU has been advocating for a more comprehensive education sector response in Bangladesh. The GoB is putting emphasis on transferable skills to prepare for the 4th Industrial Revolution. For those reasons, it is proposed to put stronger emphasis on coordination and transition between different education levels and teacher development across the sector as a key prerequisite for improving access/retention and learning outcomes, and to build the needed transferable skills.

To work for the inclusion of the most deprived and extreme poor, it will be equally important to continue supporting the Government's safety net programmes and overall social protection efforts. The EU will also pursue full implementation of the commitments outlined in the Bangladesh Sustainability Compact and the National Action Plan (NAP) on the Labour Sector of Bangladesh (2021-2026) under the EBA Enhanced Engagement with Bangladesh, and for social protection of workers as part the Decent Work Agenda.

This priority sector closely links to the other priority sectors by including skills, jobs and support measures relevant for the renewable energy sector, as well as digital skills, within its scope. Beliefs and attitudes important to contribute to a democratic and just society, as well as to green and sustainable development can be addressed within the education system.

The promotion of the Human Capital will be also pursued through a better access to internal and external labour markets by returning or potential migrants, also in the context of the

development of the migration partnership with the EU, primarily through the provision of training and counselling to returning/prospective migrants. In case of returning migrants, further support actions to sustainable reintegration might be considered. Depending on the needs and the developments registered in the context of the migration partnership with the EU, support in this area could be further expanded through additional funds from the Regional MIP, mobilised on the basis of a flexible incitative approach.

Green Inclusive Development

The priority area “Green Inclusive Development” reflects a transformative approach to the existing economic model, through a stronger focus on the environmental sustainability and climate change considerations. It mainly targets the energy sector and overall environmental footprint, with the aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental impact in the energy production and consumption patterns in Bangladesh, by encouraging public and private investments targeting the replacement of fossil fuels, with renewable energy as well as energy efficiency enhancements, while considering circular economy potential in selected sectors and value chains.

The current growth model, based on rapid expansion in fossil fuels use and subsequent environmental degradation, is not environmentally or financially sustainable (costing Bangladesh 3% of GDP). Bangladesh’s graduation from LDC status demands a new economic growth model that protects the environment, while reducing resource depletion. Bangladesh is a signatory to the Paris Climate Agreement and has submitted a Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). These climate targets have been included in the 8FYP, and have been updated in August 2021 in light of Bangladesh’s new enhanced NDC.

The EU is a visible and relevant advocate for sustainable development on the global stage and there is scope to strengthen alliances and partnerships with public and private counterparts in Bangladesh that share this vision. The EU has already a proven track record in climate change¹, energy efficiency and environmentally sustainable interventions, as well as in promoting the green energy sector, including through SwitchAsia². The EU proposes to move the Green Energy Transition Agenda forward in terms of leveraging public and private funding (global green bonds and relevant sustainable finance instruments will be explored), and greening the Power and Energy sector in the country. This energy transition will affect many aspects of better quality of life in line with the EU Green Deal ambitions and the SDGs. The EU will also harness Bangladesh’s market expansion for renewable energy and energy efficiency measures through support to policy reforms, technology and knowledge sharing, alongside trade opportunities setting the right incentives for the best technology at the right place.

Inclusive Governance

In a context where Bangladesh is on track to achieve middle-income status, reconciling economic growth with social inclusion and good institutional governance is necessary. In this context, the third priority “Inclusive Governance” aims at supporting the Government’s efforts in improving its institutions and its financial systems to ensure greater inclusiveness, with a

¹ The EU supported “Local Government Initiatives on Climate Change” (LoGIC), under the previous MIP, will continue to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities, Local Government Institutions and civil society organisations (CSO) for planning and financing climate change adaptation solutions in selected climate vulnerable areas.

² <https://www.switch-asia.eu/project/?country=bangladesh>

focus on girls and women and the most vulnerable, in line with the core commitment of leaving no one behind.

Support to the justice system will aim at enhancing its efficiency, effectiveness and accessibility, recognising SDG 16 as both an enabler and an accelerator of the 2030 Agenda. Given the investment and experience acquired, additional support would need to be targeted to specific opportunities, such as the support to the semi-formal dispute resolution mechanism in the form of Village Courts and to contribute to the case backlog reduction.

In line with commitments of the EU Gender Action Plan III to achieve a gender-equal world, the EU will support a stronger engagement on gender equality, and in particular the fight against gender-based violence, as a key driver for a sustainable transition to a middle-income country. It will do so through a three-folded approach combining gender mainstreaming, targeted actions, and political dialogue. In recent years, Bangladesh has positively experienced an increased participation of women in education and employment, which has in turn led to increased mobility in the public sphere and, as a result, increased risks of being exposed to multiple forms of discrimination, including violence and harassment. With high gender-based violence statistics across the country and only 2.45 % of women victims of violence reporting to the competent authorities, the EU could support Bangladesh in its commitment to build a society without violence against women and children by 2025. For that, a gender-transformative approach will be crucial to promote change in social attitudes, by actively engaging men, boys and youth as drivers of change.

In line with the renewed EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2021-2025), Anti-Smuggling Operational Partnership could also be envisaged aiming at strengthening legal, policy, operational and strategic frameworks in partner countries. Attention will be also given to addressing security challenges related to trafficking of human beings.

To this effect additional funding from the regional MIP mobilised on the basis of a flexible incitative approach could be activated, including actions supporting the Government to strengthen its capacity to manage efficiently and effectively migration in general, in accordance with best international standards and human rights protection, to prevent and fight migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings.

Finally, the potential of the digital transformation as an enabler for inclusiveness will be tapped into, especially to improve public service delivery as well as financial and fiscal management, building on the already longstanding support of the EU to the implementation of the PFM Reform Strategy.

This priority sector is strongly correlated to the other two priorities sectors. A Democratic governance, which is inclusive, gender-sensitive, accountable and transparent, remains a goal in its own right, and is conducive to sustainable economic growth and social development, and for transitioning to a green economy.

Cross-cutting issues

Bangladesh-EU cooperation in the period 2021-2027 will ensure that, in addition to the 3 priority areas, key cross-cutting issues are taken into account at all levels. Measures addressing migration and forced displacement, and security, human rights issues, strengthening of CSOs and health (in particular in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic) will be integrated whenever relevant and necessary.

At the same time, migration and forced displacement should be approached as a regional issue. The EU will continue offering assistance in the field of border management and the fight against human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, as these remain regional challenges. In addition, as Bangladesh features among the largest countries of origin for migrants to the EU, and in the context of the cooperation on return of Bangladeshi irregular migrants through the EU-Bangladesh Standard Operating Procedures, the delegation will continue to support sustainable returns, understood not only as absence of re-migration, but also as a returnee's positive impact on the development of their communities of origin. Support to reintegration, targeting particularly those in need of assistance, will be further up-scaled and strengthened. Concretely, more relevant skills development programmes supported under the Human Capital Development priority can help to reintegrate returning migrants and even be a motivation for voluntary return.

Moreover, increased job opportunities through improved skills development and appropriate employment services will help to address the root causes of migration on the long term. Outreach on economic diversification and improved domestic resource mobilisation will continue with the aim to reduce dependence on remittances.

Synergies between the MIP's priority areas and the RIP third priority area will be sought to contribute to strengthening migration governance and management, to enable orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (including labour migration) and mobility of people.

The EU will also continue to advocate in its policy dialogue for a comprehensive and holistic migration policy, adequate legislation, as well as administrative capacities and human, financial and technical resources, including digital support to migration management including return, readmission and reintegration³. The impacts of climate change as drivers of migration will also be considered in this dialogue.

Finally, the EU's development aid to Bangladesh will extend to forced displacement, as Bangladesh hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world, the Rohingya. While a large amount of humanitarian and development funds have been mobilised to support immediate needs of refugees and to deal with the impact on receiving host communities, discussions on mid- or longer-term development-focused interventions remain a challenge.

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach, which aims at establishing collective action with longer-term strategic objectives will be a priority for the EU delegation. The main objective will be to strengthen livelihoods and build local capacities for resilience, conflict prevention and durable solutions for both refugees and host communities. The EU will advocate for a more structured cooperation in the context of a comprehensive multi-year district planning. Also, greater coordination, complementarities and synergy of all interventions will be sought, with a view to maximising the use of funds and ensuring efficiency in the response.

1.4. Justification and context

The choice of the priority areas is justified by the GoB priorities (8FYP, Vision 2041, Delta Plan 2100⁴), the EU global policies and strategies (including the EU Strategy on Cooperation

³ This support will be in synergies with, AMIF funded, maintenance and development of the current Returnee Case Management System.

⁴ The Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 seeks to integrate the medium to long term aspirations of Bangladesh to achieve upper middle income (UMIC) status and eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and being a prosperous country beyond 2041 with the longer term challenge

in the Indo-Pacific, the Global Recovery Initiative, the EU policy framework on digitalisation, the Green Deal, the GAP III and the Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy), the experience and track records of our past and current portfolio, the consideration related to the financial dimension of our support and a pragmatic intention of obtaining significant changes in the current policies.

The EU proposes **human capital development** as a priority because ‘leaving no one behind’ is a shared commitment of the EU and Bangladesh and delivers on the SDGs. This priority is also selected because the EU has existing institutional capacity and a track record working on education, TVET, employment and social protection. Moreover, in the next 7 years, the EU hopes to reap the returns from the well-established presence in the education sector and demonstrate measurable successes. This should have a spill over effect beyond education in the strict sense, towards decent employment and good quality jobs. In this regard, the EU has identified ‘decent work’ as a Team Europe Initiative with the goal of demonstrating common cause in combatting labour exploitation and improving access to quality jobs.

This delivers on the NDICI priorities of poverty eradication and human development, gender, and inclusive growth.

Bangladesh is amongst the most densely populated countries in the world and over three times more densely populated than the average for South Asia. It is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including a high susceptibility to extreme weather and rising sea levels. Growth has damaged the environment, resulting in extensive water and air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions per capita increased almost 700% in the last forty years.

Mitigating and adapting to the long-term impact of climate change in a context of demographic expansion and urbanisation is a primary development challenge for Bangladesh, one supported by the EU and EU Member States active in the country. **Green inclusive development** is another shared priority area that is of critical importance for reaching the SDGs. This priority is also chosen because it allows the EU to showcase alternative European models of sustainable growth and development, models that emphasise the green economy and demonstrate what is to be gained in transitioning to renewable energy sources, in line with the European Green Deal and the EU Adaptation Strategy. To this end, a Team Europe Initiative on Green Energy Transition has been established, co-chaired by EU Delegation and Germany, and involving EU MS, European Investment Bank (EIB) and like-minded partners.

This delivers on the NDICI priorities of poverty eradication, environment and climate change.

The EU cooperation partnership with the GoB and civil society is concentrated on advocating for **inclusive governance**. It is informed by the recognised need for the EU to work in a more participatory manner to increase its influence on positive policymaking. Growth has not reduced inequality. Bangladesh performance on the Gini inequality index must be improved to allow for growth that ensures more inclusive governance and a better business-enabling environment. Two thirds of world governance indicators are low and Bangladesh ranks 168 out of 190 countries on the 2019 Doing Business Index.

of sustainable management of water, ecology, environment and land resources in the context of their interaction with natural disasters and climate change. The EU is an early supporter of the BDP 2100 and will contribute to the organisation of a Delta Conference (second part of 2021) with a focus on renewable energy which has been highlighted as having an enormous funding potential to scale up delta investments.

This priority area is at the core of the fundamental EU values. Sustaining partnerships with diverse strategic stakeholders is in the mutual interest of both the EU and Bangladesh as a whole. In this vein, the EU will continue its investments in strengthening justice and rule of law particularly for disadvantaged and marginalised peoples (in particular rural citizens), and will pay special attention to the most vulnerable categories, i.e. girls and women, the ultra-poor, indigenous and ethnic minorities (focus on the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region), persons with disabilities (PWD), returning labour migrants and other migrants (e.g. victims of human trafficking).

The key to unlocking sustainable development in Bangladesh is also linked to domestic revenue mobilisation: revenue as a share of GDP is a third lower than India's. The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) found that the quality of public administration needs to be improved. Bangladesh is ranking 146 out of 180 on the 2020 World Corruption Perception Index. Improving Public Financial Management (PFM) and increasing domestic revenue collection can unlock significantly greater resources than available from donors and increase spending efficiency. Catalysing digital transformation can play a positive role here, in line with the Digital Bangladesh agenda.

This delivers on the NDICI priorities of good governance, human rights and democracy, rule of law, security, peace and stability, gender equality and digitalisation.

The NDICI priority of enhanced partnership and dialogue is a fundamental element of all programming. Policy dialogue and public diplomacy will focus on domestic revenue mobilisation, more efficient use of existing resources and improving the quality of life of every Bangladeshi. In addition to further strengthening the dialogue with GoB, the EU seeks to extend partnerships with actors such as alumni networks, youth, private sector organisations and civil society.

Under the Human Capital Development priority area, support for MSME's and entrepreneurship is included alongside support to skills development, including digital skills, with a strong focus on involving the private sector. Under the Green Inclusive Development priority area, support to an effective market for sustainable energy is included and participation to the Global Green Bond initiative and other relevant sustainable finance instruments will be further explored. The trade relationship between the EU and Bangladesh is playing a pivotal role within the context of the Decent Work Agenda and Green Energy which are supported under the proposed programme.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The 8FYP (2021-2025) represents the most appropriate planning document to inform EU programming for the next 5 years. The priority areas, their objectives and results have been designed based on some of the priorities highlighted in the 8FYP. Since the present country MIP will have a duration of 7 years, the mid-term review of this and other multiannual indicative programmes is planned for 2024. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in 2025 in order to synchronise with the national development plan country cycle.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Human Capital Development

This priority area seeks to realise the demographic dividend and quality jobs through increased investment in human development and policy implementation. Under this priority area, three indicative sectors are addressed: education (DAC 110), employment (DAC 160) and labour rights & social protection (DAC 160).

SDGs where interventions under this priority will contribute to are (in ascending order): 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

Civil society engagement and participation

Already during the implementation of the previous MIP, the EU supported CAMPE, the largest umbrella organisation of CSOs active in the education sector, to perform monitoring activities on the state of the sector. This collaboration will be further deepened and extended during the implementation of this MIP and stronger involvement of youth and women organisations will be sought. In addition, the EU advocated with GoB to include civil society organisations in sector dialogues part of the sector-wide programme in primary education, as non-financing partners.

One of the key features of the Decent Work Agenda is social dialogue, and supporting trade unions to fulfil their representation and dialogue function is part of the proposed programme. Civil society engagement is embedded in the national social security strategy. The EU will continue to promote participation to develop demand-driven social protection services and monitor performance. The EU will also advocate to include trade unions and social partners in the tripartite oversight structures for specific support mechanisms, in line with what already happened under the previous MIP.

Major risks

The main risks lie in broader governance and public sector reform issues which are difficult to address from within the education, employment and social protection sectors and require a complex and large sector reform programme, allowing for a more effective decentralised management.

National budgetary allocation to the education sector and expenditure are significantly lower than the internationally recommended target of 15% public expenditure and 4% of GDP.

Another risk is the limited interface between the education sub-sectors, which are administered by two different ministries and would need more coordination and clearer division of roles.

For skills development, a major challenge is to raise the quality of education at all levels as well as to increase enrolments at secondary and tertiary levels, in a highly fragmented sector.

It took a long time to establish a comprehensive social protection strategy. Implementation started relatively recently and the gains made in building institutional capacity need to be consolidated.

In addition, local government authorities are constrained by lack of resources, not so clear responsibilities and insufficient staffing. More political willingness and capacities to further strengthen local government in public service delivery is important.

All addressed indicative sectors under this priority area require improvements in public service delivery through governance and other institutional reforms. Here again, risks will be related to the need to strengthen more management capacities, to the low level of involvement of the private sector and to the more coordination requirements related to the large number of Ministries involved in this sector. It is expected that EU's continued support to good governance and PFM, jointly with other development partners, will complement all proposed interventions.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: Improve access to a full cycle of quality education, learning opportunities and training-to-work support for young people in Bangladesh.

Specific objective 2: Better employment opportunities for Bangladeshi youth, capitalizing on the opportunities of the 4th industrial revolution and reducing the mismatch between labour supply and demand.

Specific objective 3: To enhance commitments for decent work and social protection for all in Bangladesh, covering the life-cycle, and enactment of labour legislation, in line with international labour standards.

Specific objective 4: To enhance the access to skills and jobs for returning and prospective migrants and to contribute to sustainable reintegration of returnees.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

- 1.1. Coordination mechanisms for a smoother transition from primary education to other levels of education and the labour market are strengthened for all young people.
- 1.2. Quality vocational pathways suited to the labour market demand are developed with strong involvement of the private sector.
- 1.3. A sector-wide action plan for quality teacher/instructor development (including both pre- and in-service teacher training) is operational.

- 2.1. Legal and policy framework in the area of employment strengthened, in particular in linking the supply and demand sides of labour markets, creation of decent jobs and related international standards, skills development, industry policy and the business climate.
- 2.2. Employment services are provided and labour market information is available as well as start-up support measures and business development services, in particular for women and young people, indigenous people, PWD and migrants.
- 2.3. Incentives for entrepreneurship and MSMEs are created, including supporting knowledge access and skill building, promoting responsible business practices, innovations and access to networks (employers and business associations, chambers of commerce and industry), improving access, fostering digital connectivity and use of financial services.

- 3.1. Improved labour legislation and governance mechanisms aiming to enhance labour standards and social dialogue.
- 3.2. Nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures are implemented for all.
- 3.3. Enhanced effectiveness of social protection systems and provision through adoption of digital technologies.
- 4.1. Migrants returning to the country/prospective migrants are provided with support, and training for their professional (re)integration into the labour market.

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators, baselines and targets are presented in the intervention framework attached to this document. The chosen indicators and targets are included in the 8FYP and/or in the national priority SDG indicators of the GoB. Some SDG indicators, not part of the priority list, but on which the GoB already reported, have been included. EURF and GAPIII indicators have also been incorporated, here the baseline and target often remain to be confirmed later on.

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

This priority area will not be implemented through blending operations and/or guarantees.

2.2. Green Inclusive Development

This priority area seeks to support a transition towards an economic development that promotes a long-term sustainable and inclusive growth model. Under this priority area, two indicative sectors are addressed: energy (DAC 230) and general environmental protection (DAC 410).

SDGs where interventions under this priority will contribute to are (in ascending order): (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health & Well-being, (7) Affordable & Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities & Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption & Production, (13) Climate Action, (15) Life On Land, and (17) Partnerships for the Goals.

Civil society engagement and participation

Through the Team Europe Initiative Green Energy Transition (see also 2.4) awareness and problem-solving capacities on the energy transition among regional, national and local decision makers in the public and private sector and the public in partnership with academia and civil society will be increased. Specific partnerships with civil society will be established in advancing environmental, climate and energy goals.

This will ensure a Just Transition, leaving no-one behind, by working closely with civil society and applying a rights-based approach involving all parts of society notably ensuring gender equality and benefits for the youth. New sustainable energy investments must maximise local decent job and value creation and will require relevant investments in TVET to ensure a better skilled workforce necessary to implement this transition.

Major risks

Major risks lie in broader governance and public sector reform issues, which are difficult to address from within the energy sector only. For example, the absence of a favourable green investment climate and business environment is a risk that challenges the preparation of private sector green investment pipelines.

It requires holistic energy sector policy reforms, increased awareness on the benefits of a just, climate-proof and biodiversity-friendly energy transition, green PFM (green procurement, reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies), and facilitated dialogue with civil society and the private sector.

Furthermore, the integration of renewable energy into the electricity mix is hampered by inflexible electricity systems with inappropriate network infrastructure, lack of supportive electricity market rules and renewable energy forecasting, lack of storage capacities, etc. This requires regulatory, policy and governance reforms, enhancing public planning and implementation capacities.

These risks are amplified by the limited electricity market integration and interconnectivity among countries in the region, in particular with India, Nepal, and Bhutan, which limits the balancing for a more efficient integration of larger variable renewable energy shares in the energy mix.

Lastly, resilience to climate risks (climate proofing), as well as disaster risks of new and existing energy infrastructure needs to be considered and it has to be ensured that the energy transition pathway is just, based on solidarity and fairness, as fossil-based industries in Bangladesh represent a significant share of the national economy and job market.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: To promote energy efficiency and affordable renewable energy.

Specific objective 2: To improve environmental protection and support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Bangladesh's sustainable development.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

- 1.1. Improved policy framework and increased investments in renewable energy generation for an inclusive green energy transition.
- 1.2. Enhanced energy efficiency in generation and distribution, including private and commercial consumption.

- 2.1. Improved environmental protection and climate mitigation with ensuring adaptation in planning and budgeting at an operational level.
- 2.2. Strengthened uptake of circular economy measures through consumption and production practices to reduce air pollution and solid waste production.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators, baselines and targets are presented in the intervention framework attached to this document. The chosen indicators and targets are included in the 8th Five-Year Plan and/or in the national priority SDG indicators and/or the National Determined Contributions and/or the

Delta Plan Strategy 2100 of the GoB. Some of the selected indicators are also part of the revised EURF.

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

It is critical to mobilise and de-risk private and public green (energy) investments in very close cooperation with the Development Finance Institutions through blending, including guarantees, to advance sector reform efforts.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 35 million may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under this priority area.

2.3. Inclusive Governance

This priority area seeks to improve democratic governance. Under this priority area, the main indicative sector that is addressed is Government and civil society (DAC 150), legal and judicial development (DAC 151), ending violence against women and girls (DAC 151), public financial management (DAC 151), domestic revenue mobilisation (151) and digitalisation (DAC 220). The democratic participation and civil society sector (DAC151) is mainstreamed within the other indicative sectors.

SDGs where interventions under this priority will contribute to are (in ascending order): 5 (Gender equality), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Civil society engagement and participation

Already during the implementation of the previous MIP, well over a thousand community-based and civil society organisations were capacitated and trained on participation in democratic governance. The EU will continue engaging with CSOs by systematically mainstreaming civil society engagement as a horizontal priority in the different sectors under this priority area, as this is key to build an inclusive society and to fulfil the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind. The EU will aim at strengthening civil society organisations capacity, to be legitimate representatives of the interests of citizens groups and effectively perform their roles as independent actors of development, governance and public diplomacy.

Major risks

The main risk lie in broader governance. Despite its economic growth and progress in poverty reduction and human development, Bangladesh does not rank high on most of the six World Governance Indicators. The indicator related to voice and accountability in particular has been steadily declining for the last decade.

In Bangladesh, the justice system could be improved. Access to justice remains a major challenge for the poor and vulnerable, for a number of reasons: some of the laws on which the justice system is based are outdated, independence, impartiality, fairness and accountability could be improved, and the rate of case inflow is much higher than the rate of case dismissal, leading to a significant case backlog in the country.

Despite the fact that Bangladesh has passed significant legislation to end gender-based violence and it is now entering the final phase of its national plan to build “a society without violence against women and children by 2025”, implementation needs to be strengthened.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: Women and girls are free from all forms of gender-based violence in the public sphere and in the work place.

Specific objective 2: To improve access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in Bangladesh.

Specific objective 3: Public service delivery and financial/fiscal management are improved through digital governance.

Specific objective 4: Enhanced capacity of the public authorities in terms of migration management and governance, to enable orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration, including legal migration and mobility of people.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

- 1.1. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public sphere and in the work place through legislation and effective enforcement.
- 1.2. Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are agents of change regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes, child marriage, and gender-drivers of conflict.
- 1.3. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services and protection.
- 2.1. Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, women, the ultra-poor and other vulnerable groups are empowered to seek remedies for injustices and to resolve their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner.
- 2.2. Capacities of local justice actors to meet the justice needs of the population and offer appropriate legal services in the form of well-functioning village courts are improved.
- 2.3. Case backlog rate is reduced, in particular in the Nari O Shishu Courts.
- 3.1. Enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation potential and strengthened relationship between citizens and the government through improved public service delivery using digital technology.
- 3.2. Improved PFM processes and strengthened capacity of Parliamentary oversight committees with a positive impact on the performance of Bangladesh economy.
- 3.3. The use of an integrated financial management information system by all Government Agencies contributes to improved transparency/accountability and reduces the digital divide.
- 4.1. Public authorities’ capacities to ensure protection space, human rights and empowerment of uprooted people and host communities as well as the sustainable

integration and reintegration of refugees, returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants are strengthened.

- 4.2. Public authorities' capacities to address irregular migration including the prevention of and fight against smuggling of migrants and all forms of trafficking in human beings, support to migrants in situations of vulnerability, at regional, national, and local level are reinforced.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators, baselines and targets are presented in the intervention framework attached to this document. The chosen indicators and targets are included in the 8th Five-Year Plan and/or in the national priority SDG indicators of the GoB. Data for some indicators is expected to be provided by Government's policy documents (e.g. the upcoming Monitoring & Evaluation of MoWCA National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children).

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

This priority area will not be implemented through blending operations and/or guarantees.

2.4. Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

Team Europe Initiative on Decent Work

The Decent Work Agenda is very relevant for Bangladesh due to the need to strengthen unions, and improve working conditions in workplaces, particularly in the garment industry but also beyond, and to support the elimination of child labour, in line with the national occupational health and safety (OHS) policy in 2013. Since the EU and its member states have a strong trade relationship with Bangladesh, there is an interest on this agenda and hence it was decided to work together around this issue.

Young people (15-24 year old) make up nearly one fifth of the population in Bangladesh and almost 52% of the population is estimated to be under 25. This age group presents a potential "demographic dividend" which can be unlocked through the creation of decent and productive work and entrepreneurship opportunities. For that reason, skills development and leading young people to quality jobs is a national priority.

A working group was established with participation of EU member states Sweden, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, and like-minded state Switzerland. Denmark and the Netherlands are co-chairing the group together with the EU Delegation.

The proposed Team Europe Initiative on Decent Work focuses on 2 pillars, which are tightly connected to the overarching political track, creating an improved enabling environment and quality jobs.

The indicative EU contribution within the MIP that will go to the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Decent Work during the period 2021-24 is EUR 160.5 million. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 160.5 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP

and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Pillar I: Skills & Employment

Under this Pillar, the Team Europe Initiative seeks to achieve that workers in Bangladesh have increased access to demand-driven skills training and job opportunities with the goals to support diversification of the economy, strengthen socio-economic mobility and increase domestic purchasing power.

Possible interventions are:

- Supporting diversification of the economy by offering demand-driven skills training.
- Fostering job creation by promoting entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Embedding skills training activities into sustainable, Bangladesh-led institutional framework.

The proposed outcome and outputs under this pillar link directly (and apply the same language) as Specific Objective 2 and its results under the Human Capital Development priority area.

Pillar II: Enabling environment for decent jobs including labour rights

Under this Pillar, the Team Europe Initiative seeks to achieve that workers in Bangladesh are able to rely on consistent, cross-sectoral, rule-based workplace safety protection, and labour rights, in line with international standards.

Possible interventions are:

- Supporting the implementation of the commitments made in the National Action Plan on the Labour Sector in Bangladesh
- Strengthening social protection mechanisms for workers in line with minimum international standards.
- Setting up sustainable insurance schemes for unemployment and workplace injury, by building on an Employment Injury Insurance (EII) pilot.
- Supporting improving the working environment, health and safety measures in the workplace through legislative reform and improved inspection.
- Advocating for decent wage reform.

The proposed outcome and outputs under this pillar link directly (and apply the same language) as Specific Objective 3 and its results under the Human Capital Development priority area.

The working group already organised dialogues with International Labour Organization (ILO), the private sector and civil society, and is further articulating and developing the programme. The co-chairing EU member states took the lead in organising and facilitating these dialogues.

Team Europe Initiative on Green Energy Transition

A Green Energy Transition is very relevant for Bangladesh as substantial GDP growth led to increased energy-demand and ecological degradation alongside increased pollution. The share of fossil fuels in the energy mix remains high and the target of 10% renewable energy sources set for 2020 was not achieved. The main sources of energy are currently fossil fuels (mainly

gas and coal), and only 3% of electricity comes from renewable sources. Transmission and distribution losses remain a critical issue, with associated social, economic and environmental consequences. The high potential and interest from the private sector side has been largely untapped.

It is in this context that a working group on Green Energy Transition has been established co-chaired by Germany and the EU Delegation with participation of other EU Member States, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and like-minded countries (e.g. Norway and Switzerland). It provides a common pool of resources (policy engagement strategy, policy briefs; sectoral analysis, shared contact list, etc.). A mapping exercise has been conducted of ongoing and upcoming pipeline interventions. Joint meetings on the Green Energy Transition are organised with key government actors and development partners. This Team Europe Initiative on Green Energy Transition is closely coordinated with the EU Bangladesh Investment Climate Dialogue that is co-chaired by the Delegation trade/political section with Sweden and Germany.

The indicative EU contribution within the MIP that will go to TEI on Green Energy Transition during the period 2021-24 is EUR 70 million. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 70 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

The Team Europe Initiative on Green Energy Transition is based on four pillars:

1. Politics and society are aware of the importance of a low carbon development and support a low carbon power system;
2. An effective market for sustainable energy is in place, which sets the right incentives for the best technology⁵ at the right place;
3. The grid infrastructure is continuously optimised and, where necessary, expanded to integrate the growing share of variable renewable energy sources, while at the same time the grid operation and ancillary services are adapted to the changing power system (smart grid);
4. Energy efficiency is enhanced in generation, distribution and private and commercial consumption.

Possible interventions identified so far include:

- Facilitate sector reform (audits, business climate, adapting pricing and removing harmful subsidies, energy standards and labelling, improving cooling etc.)
- Operations to promote and install innovative renewable energy such as solar floating/irrigation, on/off-shore wind, waste-to-energy
- support rehabilitation and upgrade of grid to integrate renewable energy, including energy storage systems
- Support energy efficiency, e.g. in brick kilns
- Climate-smart interventions at the industry level for selected value-chains for resource efficiency

⁵ A technology that is smart, sustainable, innovative and cost-effective.

- Support the private sector to solve the transmission and distribution losses, enhance grid integration, including smart grids
- Solar rooftop, e.g. in public buildings
- Support research and studies on innovative, low-carbon technologies

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

In line with the work undertaken in the past years, the Delegation will continue to make use of thematic funds to support CSOs in a stronger coordination and cooperation with the EUMS+ resources and activities. A common mechanism for selecting and supporting CSOs will also be sought to increase coherence and effectiveness.

The EU will continue its strategic partnership with and foster the governance and advocacy role of civil society, in line with the 2012 Commission Communication 'The roots of Democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations' and the upcoming revised EU Roadmap for EU engagement with civil society in Bangladesh. The EU will aim at strengthening CSOs capacity to hold authorities accountable, be legitimate representatives of the interests of citizens groups and effectively perform their roles as actors of development and governance. Dialogue with the GoB will be essential to increase the space for democratic oversight and a constructive dialogue. The grassroots could also represent a potential space for the emergence of new actors and the development of local governance mechanisms and informal dialogue platforms.

Finally, in view of the demographic reality of a young and still growing population, and to strategically support the priorities under the bilateral cooperation, the EU will continue to promote the empowerment and participation of youth, girls and women. Under the Human Capital Development priority, the EU intends to continue supporting CAMPE, the largest umbrella organisation of CSOs active in the education sector, to perform monitoring activities on the state of the sector by making funding available to publish their yearly Education Watch report and to mobilise the necessary technical expertise.

3.2. Cooperation facility

The cooperation facility will be used for:

- Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning.
- Supporting policy dialogue and public diplomacy: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with government and other stakeholders.
- Facilitating Joint Programming / Team Europe coordination at country level.
- Financing communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies, as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.
- Supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via technical assistance.

- Supporting dialogues with CSOs, youth and women platforms for both programming and implementation of initiatives and also promoting better coordination: events, workshops, studies, conferences etc.
- Supporting the implementation of the EU Strategy on Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific at a national level (including capacity building, policy dialogue, cooperation with EU agencies, affiliation to EU programmes, as well as strategic communications and public diplomacy).

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Bangladesh and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Bangladesh.

The mid-term review of this and other multiannual indicative programmes is planned for 2024. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in 2025 in order to synchronise with the national development plan country cycle.

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>In Million EUR</i>	<i>% of total</i>
Human Capital Development	160.5	52%
Green Inclusive Development	75	25%
Inclusive Governance	64.3	21%
Support measures	6.2	2%
TOTAL for initial period (2021-2024)	306	100%

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1. Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Human Capital Development		
Specific objective 1: Improve access to a full cycle of quality education, learning opportunities and training-to-work support for young people in Bangladesh. (EU Results Statement 28: Support inclusive lifelong learning and equitable quality education)		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A. Coordination mechanisms for a smoother transition from primary education to other levels of education and the labour market are strengthened for all young people.	A1. Completion rate (in %) of primary education (NPT9) (proxy: survival rate)	A1. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): 85%; <u>Target</u> (2025): 100% <u>Source of Data (SoD)</u> : APSC (MoPME), MICS, (BBS)
	A2. Completion rate (in %) of junior secondary education (NPT 10) (proxy: net enrolment rate)	A2. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): 65%; <u>Target</u> (2025): 70% <u>SoD</u> : APSC, MICS (BBS)
	A3. Proportion of children and young people (a) at the end of primary; and (b) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG 4.1.1, EU L2 2.7)	A3. <u>Baseline</u> : (a) Bangla:11% boys, 12% girls (2017); Mathematics: 16% boys 17% girls (2017) (b) Mathematics: 62% boys & 52% girls (2015) <u>Target</u> : (a) 60% (b) 5% increase from baseline <u>SoD</u> : MICS (BBS)NSA (MoPME), LASI (MoE)
	A4. Number of students enrolled in education with EU support: a) primary education, b) secondary education, c) tertiary education (EURF-Level 2)	A4. <u>Baseline</u> : a) 12,421,782 b) 0 c) 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EU Results Framework (EURF) level 2 indicator's methodological note)) <u>SoD</u> : APSC, BANBEIS
B. Quality vocational pathways suited to the labour market demand are developed with strong involvement of the private sector.	B1. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1, NPT 23, EU L1 1.17)	B1. <u>Baseline</u> (2017): total 29.8%; 10.3% (male), 49.6% (female); <u>Target</u> (2025): 12% (total) <u>SoD</u> : LFS (BBS), SDG progress report 2020
	B2. Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills	B2. <u>Baseline</u> : 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2)

	<p>development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated for digital skills (EURF-Level 2, GAP3)</p> <p>B3. Ratio (and absolute numbers) of female to male who have benefitted from Vocational Education and Training / Skills development and other active labour market programmes leading to jobs in private sector (GAP III) (disaggregated by age and migratory status).</p>	<p><u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p> <p>B3. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBC</p>
<p>C. A sector-wide action plan for quality teacher/instructor development (including both pre- and in-service teacher training) is operational.</p>	<p>C1. Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level (SDG 4.c.1) (proxy: primary level teachers receiving DPED/C-in-Ed training)</p> <p>C2. Teacher/student ratio (8 FYP)</p>	<p>C1. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): 23% teacher received DPED and 65% received C in Ed - <u>Target</u>: 60% <u>SoD</u>: APSC (MoPME)</p> <p>C2. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): 1:35 (primary), 1:40 (secondary), 1:25 (madrasa), 1:18 (TVET), 1:28 (university) <u>Target</u> (2025; 8 FYP (p. 565)): 1:30 (primary), 1:30 (secondary), 1:30 (madrasa), 1:12 (TVET), 1:17 (university) <u>SoD</u>: ASPC (MoPME), MICS (BBS)</p>

Specific objective 2: Better employment opportunities for Bangladeshi youth, capitalizing on the opportunities of the 4th industrial revolution and reducing the mismatch between labour supply and demand. .

(EU Results Statement 32: Meet the specific needs of youth, particularly young women and girls, by increasing quality employment and entrepreneurship opportunities)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>A. Legal and policy framework in the area of employment strengthened, in particular in linking the</p>	<p>A1. Status of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national</p>	<p>A1. <u>Baseline</u>: Not existing <u>Target</u>: national strategy developed and operational <u>SoD</u>: PMO adoption record</p>

<p>supply and demand sides of labour markets, creation of decent jobs and related international standards, skills development, industry policy and the business climate</p>	<p>employment strategy (SDG 8.b.1)</p> <p>A2. Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (SDG 1.1.1, EU L1 1.14)</p> <p>A3. Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate (EURF-Level 2)</p>	<p>A2. <u>Baseline</u> (2016): 14.7%; <u>Target</u>: 5.28% by 2025 <u>SoD</u>: HIES, BBS, SID</p> <p>A3. <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p>
<p>B. Employment services are provided and labour market information is available as well as start-up support measures and business development services, in particular for women and young people, indigenous people, PWD & migrants</p>	<p>B1. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2, NPT 22)</p> <p>B2. Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU (EURF-Level 2)</p> <p>B3. Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, disaggregated at least by sex (GAP 3)</p>	<p>B1. <u>Baseline</u> (2017): 3.1% (male); 6.7% (female) 12.3% (15-24); 5.7% (25-34); 1.2% (35-44); 0.8% (45-54); 0.6% (55+) <u>Target</u>: Below 3% (2030) <u>SoD</u>: LFS (BBS)</p> <p>B2. <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p> <p>B3. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: LFS (BBS)</p>
<p>C. Incentives for entrepreneurship and MSMEs are created, including supporting knowledge access and skill building, promoting responsible business practices, innovations and access to networks (employers and business associations, chambers of commerce and industry), improving access, fostering digital connectivity and use of financial services</p>	<p>C1. Number of entrepreneurs in the Information and Communication Technology sector (NPT 27)</p> <p>C2. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (SDG 8.3.1)</p> <p>C3. Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU (EURF-Level 2)</p>	<p>C1. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC <u>Target</u>: increase 10 times (2030) <u>SoD</u>: BBS, SID</p> <p>C2. <u>Baseline</u> (2017): 76% (male) & 85.5% (female) in non-agriculture employment, including industry and services <u>Target</u>: 75% by 2025 in non-agriculture employment <u>SoD</u>: LFS (BBS); SDG progress report 2020.</p> <p>C3. <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p>

Specific objective 3: To enhance commitments for decent work and social protection for all in Bangladesh, covering the life-cycle, and enactment of labour legislation, in line with international labour standards.

(EU Results Statement 47: Promote an economic transformation that creates decent jobs and increases productive capacity)

(EU Results Statement 36: Reduce inequality of outcomes and promote equal opportunities for all)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>A. Improved labour legislation and governance mechanisms aiming to enhance labour standards and social dialogue</p>	<p>A1. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (SDG 8.7.1)</p> <p>A2. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status (SDG 8.8.1)</p> <p>A3. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (SDG 8.8.2)</p> <p>A4. Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality (EURF-Level 2)</p>	<p>A1. <u>Baseline</u> (2013): 8.7%; <u>Target</u>: 0% (2025) – Action 2 of the 2021 National Action Plan (NAP) on the Labour Sector in Bangladesh <u>SoD</u>: HIES, LFS, MICS (BBS)</p> <p>A2. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): 118 (total); 75 (male) & 43 (female); <u>Target</u> (2030): 100 (total) <u>SoD</u>: DIFE, MoLE</p> <p>A3. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): National Action Plan on the Labour Sector (NAP) finalised in July 2021. <u>Target</u>: Actions listed in the NAP implemented <u>SoD</u>: NAP progress reports</p> <p>A4. <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p>
<p>B. Nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures are implemented for all</p>	<p>B1. The ratio of income of top 10% population and bottom 10% population (NPT 28)</p> <p>B2. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women,</p>	<p>B1. <u>Baseline</u> (2016): 37.8; <u>Target</u>: 20 (2030) <u>SoD</u>: BBS, SID</p> <p>B2. <u>Baseline</u> (2019): 58.1% (national), 53.1% (urban), 59.5% (rural) <u>Target</u>: TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u>: HIES, MICS (BBS)</p>

	<p>new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (SDG 1.3.1 EU RF L2#10).</p> <p>B3. Status of the national social insurance scheme - NSSS (proxy).</p>	<p>B3. <u>Baseline</u>: NSSS action plan phase 2 under development (ready by Dec. 2021 tentatively) may have new, relevant indicators to draw from <u>Target</u>: NSSS Action Plan phase 2 target is to develop NSIS concept note and implement in selected organizations <u>SoD</u>: NSSS action plan</p>
<p>C. Enhanced effectiveness of social protection systems and provision through adoption of digital technologies</p>	<p>C1. Percentage of individuals with processed data records registered in the national registry</p> <p>C2. Percentage of benefits managed and monitored through digital systems (disaggregated by type of benefit: social assistance and social insurance)</p> <p>C.3 Percentage of benefits delivered through non-cash channels (ATMs, mobile money, banks)</p>	<p>C1. <u>Baseline</u>: Data will be available in August 2021 (National Household Database) <u>Target</u>: TBC <u>SoD</u>: HIES (BBS)</p> <p>C2. <u>Baseline</u>: 48% (G2P) <u>Target</u> (2024): 100% <u>SoD</u>: NID Database</p> <p>C3. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC (G2P) <u>Target</u>: TBC <u>SoD</u>: NID Database</p>
<p>Specific objective 4: To enhance the access to skills and jobs for returning and prospective migrants and to contribute to sustainable reintegration of returnees.</p>		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>A. Migrants returning to the country/prospective migrants are provided with support, and training for their professional (re)integration into the labour market.</p>	<p>A1. Number of returning migrants receiving support for their social and professional reintegration with EU support. A2. Number of prospective migrants receiving support for the acquisition of skills with EU support.</p>	<p>A1. <u>Baseline</u> (2020): TBC <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBC</p>

Priority Area 2: Green Inclusive Development

Specific Objective 1: To promote energy efficiency and affordable renewable energy

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A. Improved policy framework and increased investments in renewable energy generation for an inclusive green energy transition	A1. Renewable energy share in total energy consumption (NPT20 - SDG Indicator 7.2.1, 8FYP, EURF)	A1. <u>Baseline</u> : 3.25% (2019) – <u>Target</u> : 5% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : SREDA, PD
	A2. Proportion of population with access to electricity (NPT 19 -SDG Indicator 7.1.1, EURF)	A2. <u>Baseline</u> : 92.23% (2019) <u>Target</u> : 100% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : SVRS, SID, MICS (BBS)
	A3. Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support (MegaWatts)	A3. <u>Baseline</u> : 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E system
B. Enhanced energy efficiency in generation and distribution, including private and commercial consumption	B1. Proportion (in %) of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses compared to the generated power (8FYP)	B1. <u>Baseline</u> : 11.96% (2019) <u>Target</u> : single digit (2041) (PP2041, p133) <u>SoD</u> : HCU
	B2. Unit of CO2 emission reductions from the power, transport and industry sectors (8FYP, INDC Bangladesh 2015 p4, PP2041, EURF)	B2. <u>Baseline</u> : 65 MtCO2e (2011) - <u>Target</u> : 5% below BAU emissions (234 MtCO2e) of those sectors in 2030 (12 MtCO2e avoided emissions) <u>SoD</u> : MOEF
	B3. Number of individuals with access to electricity with EU support through: a) new access, b) improved access	B3. <u>Baseline</u> : 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E system

Specific Objective 2: To improve environmental protection and support climate change mitigation and adaptation in Bangladesh’s sustainable development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A. Improved environmental protection and climate change mitigation with ensuring adaptation in planning and budgeting at an operational level	A1. Availability of green PFM agenda (8FYP, p419)	A1. <u>Baseline</u> : none – <u>Target</u> : Green PFM agenda established (2025) <u>SoD</u> : MoF
	A2. Core environmental spending (% of GDP) (8FYP, p419)	A2. <u>Baseline</u> : 1% (2018) – <u>Target</u> : 1.5% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : National budget (MoF)

	A3. Number of women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, participating equally in public planning and consultation meetings on local and national levels, disaggregated at least by sex	A3. <u>Baseline</u> : Survey to be launched at 2022 <u>Target</u> : Survey to be launched at 2025/2026 ² TBC <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E (complementing data from LoGIC)
B. Strengthened uptake of circular economy measures through consumption and production practices to reduce air pollution and solid waste production.	B1. % of industries installing and operating waste management systems (NPT 31, 8FYP, EURF) B2. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (a) PM10 in µg/m ³ (b) PM2.5 in µg/m ³ (8FYP, p 504)	B1. <u>Baseline</u> : 60% (2015) – <u>Target</u> : 100% (2030) <u>SoD</u> : MoEFCC, DoE B2. <u>Baseline</u> : (a) 130.9; (b) 78.0 (2020) – <u>Target</u> : (a)105.0; (b) 73.0 (2025) <u>SoD</u> : AQI

Priority area 3: Inclusive Governance

Specific objective 1: Women and girls are free from all forms of gender-based violence in the public sphere and in the work place

EU Results Framework: Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (33)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets ⁶
A. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public sphere and in the work place through legislation and effective enforcement	A1. Extent to which legislation and/or policy has been developed, strengthened and implemented (GAPIII) A2. Number of individuals benefiting from EU-funded programmes to counter gender-based violence (EURF) A3. % of victims in the previous 12 months who reported to the competent authorities (SDG 16.3.1)	A1. <u>Baseline</u> : Adoption of legislation on sexual harassment in public places and work place, pending since 2010 <u>Target</u> : By 2025 <u>SoD</u> : PMO adoption records A2. <u>Baseline</u> : TBD at intervention level <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention level <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E system A3. <u>Baseline</u> : 2,45% (VAW Survey 2015) - <u>Target</u> 20% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : MoWCA Action Plan

⁶ Pending the current Monitoring & Evaluation of MoWCA National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children.

	A4. % referred cases of gender-based violence that are investigated and sentenced. (GAPIII)	A4. <u>Baseline</u> : 0,5% conviction and guilty pleas in Nari O Shishu Courts (2018) - <u>Target</u> : improvement over the previous years <u>SoD</u> : Justice Audit GIZ
B. Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are agents of change regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes, child marriage, and gender-drivers of conflict	B1. % 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 (SDG 5.2.2) B2. Percentage of women and girls who report feeling or/and experiencing increased safety in private and public spheres (including mobility) (GAP3)	B1. <u>Baseline</u> 6,2% - <u>Target</u> : 3% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : MoWCA National Action Plan B2. <u>Baseline</u> : 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u> : TBC
C. Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services and protection	C1. Number of adequate, easily accessible and protected shelters for victims of GBV available without requiring court orders to stay or restrictions on children (GAPIII) C2. Extent of use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in partner country in order to monitor and engage in ending violence against women and girls (GAP3)	C1. <u>Baseline</u> : 21 government-run shelters / <u>Target</u> : at least a country wide coverage with every district having at least 1 shelter with government support. <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E system C2. <u>Baseline</u> , <u>target</u> and <u>SoD</u> : TBD during formulation of the gender action
Specific objective 2: To improve access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in Bangladesh		
EU Results Framework: Support provision of fair justice, including access to legal assistance (63)		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
A. Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, women, the ultra-	A1. Number of people directly benefiting from legal	A1. <u>Baseline</u> : 100 806 beneficiaries of NLASO

<p>poor and other vulnerable groups are empowered to seek remedies for injustices and to resolve their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner</p>	<p>aid interventions supported by the EU (EURF)</p> <p>A2. Number of cases referred to/processed through alternative dispute resolution provided by the project</p> <p>A3. Proportion (in %) of cases submitted by women</p> <p>A4. Percentage of referred cases of gender-based and sexual violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced (GAP3)</p>	<p>government legal aid services (supported by EU)(2019) / <u>Target</u>: to be determined during formulation mission beginning of 2022 <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p> <p>A2. <u>Baseline</u>: 234,407 cases <u>Target</u>: 507,000 <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p> <p>A3. <u>Baseline</u>: 29% (2020, VC project data) / <u>Target</u> 50% <u>SoD</u>: Intervention M&E system</p> <p>A4. <u>Baseline, target and SoD</u>: TBD with a study to be done on 2022</p>
<p>B. Capacities of local justice actors to meet the justice needs of the population and offer appropriate legal services in the form of well- functioning village courts are improved</p>	<p>B1. Number of well-functioning Village courts</p> <p>B2. Number of cases referred by Courts and police to Village Courts</p> <p>B3. Status of mechanisms/platforms for improving cooperation and coordination between justice actors</p>	<p>B1. <u>Baseline</u>: 24% of UP (2020) / <u>Target</u>: 100% coverage (by 2025, 8 FYP) <u>SoD</u>: GIZ Justice Audit</p> <p>B2. <u>Baseline</u>: 11,614 of cases are transferred to VC <u>Target</u>: 29,700 <u>SoD</u>: GIZ Justice Audit</p> <p>B3. <u>Baseline</u>: 0 – <u>Target</u>: Case Coordination Committees (CCC) or Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism is established (by 2025, 8 FYP) <u>SoD</u>: GIZ Justice Audit</p>
<p>C. Case backlog is reduced, in particular in the Nari O Shishu Courts</p>	<p>C1. Total backlog rate disaggregated by locality</p>	<p>C1. <u>Baseline</u>: 3,6 million in 2019 (8 FYP) - 77% pending cases in Nari O Shishu Courts (2018) <u>Target</u>: TBD during</p>

		<p>formulation mission at the beginning of 2022 <u>SoD</u>: Justice Audit GIZ</p> <p>C2. <u>Baseline</u>: 28,4 in 2018 (8 FYP) - <u>Target</u>: To be determined based on a study to be done in 2022 <u>SoD</u>: WB Worldwide Governance Indicator</p> <p>C3. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBD</p>
	<p>C2. Level of country score in the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator for Rule of Law</p> <p>C3 Number of actions, taken by partner government, which contribute to the development of legal or regulatory frameworks governing online abuse, violence and bullying (GAP3)</p>	

Specific objective 3: Public service delivery and financial/fiscal management are improved through digital governance.

(EU Results Statement 62: Support accountable and transparent institutions, inclusive, transparent and credible elections and a pluralist democratic system)

(EU Results Statement 57: Support digital technologies as powerful enablers of inclusive growth and sustainable development)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>A. Enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation potential and strengthened relationship between citizens and the government through improved public service delivery using digital technology.</p>	A1. Tax/GDP ratio (8 FYP)	A1. <u>Baseline</u> : (2019-20): 8.9% - <u>Target</u> : 14.2% (2025) <u>SoD</u> : National budget (MoF)
	A2. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (SDG 17.1.1)	A2. <u>Baseline</u> : (2019-20): 12.48% - <u>Target</u> : (2030): 20% - <u>SoD</u> : National budget (MoF)
	A3. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (SDG 17.2.2)	A3. <u>Baseline</u> (2019-20): 65.85% - <u>Target</u> : TBD <u>SoD</u> : National budget (MoF)
	A4. Value in Country score in the E-Government Development Index (Human Capital Index)	A4. <u>Baseline</u> : 0.57310 (2020) - <u>Target</u> : 0.73 (by 2025, 8th FYP) <u>SoD</u> : E-Government Development Index (Human Capital Index)

	A5. Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: b) individuals (all financial services) c) individuals (digital financial services) (EURF-Level 2)	A5. <u>Baseline</u> : 0 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u> : Intervention M&E system
B. Improved PFM processes and strengthened capacity of Parliamentary oversight committees with a positive impact on the performance of Bangladesh economy.	PEFA Indicators: B1. Budget reliability; B2. Transparency of public finance; B3. Management of Assets and Liabilities; B4. Policy based fiscal strategy and budgeting; B5. Predictability and control in budget execution; B6. Accounting and reporting; B7. External Scrutiny and audit. B8. Score in Corruption Perceptions Index B9. Financial Soundness indicators IMF	B1-B7. <u>Baseline</u> : overall rating C (2015-16) <u>Target</u> : higher rating (TBC) <u>SoD</u> : PEFA B8. <u>Baseline</u> : score 26, (rank 146) (2020). <u>Target</u> : positive change (no score change since 2012) <u>SoD</u> : Corruption Perceptions Index B9. <u>Baseline</u> : Overall level of concern is high (in particular regarding non-performing loans) <u>Target</u> : TBD <u>SoD</u> : Bangladesh Financial System Stability Assessment by IMF
C. The use of an integrated financial management information system by all Government Agencies contributes to improved transparency/accountability and reduces the digital divide.	C1. PEFA indicators under ‘Transparency of public finances’ pillar C2. Corruption Perceptions Index	C1. <u>Baseline</u> : Overall rating is C (2015-2016) <u>Target</u> : improvement over previous years <u>SoD</u> : PEFA C2. <u>Baseline</u> : score 26, (rank 146) (2020)/ <u>Target</u> : improvement over previous years (no score change since 2012)

	C3. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (GAP3)	<u>SoD</u> : Corruption Perceptions Index C3. <u>Baseline</u> : survey to be conducted in 2022 <u>Target</u> : TBD at intervention(s) level (as per EURF-Level 2) <u>SoD</u> : TBD
Specific objective 4: Enhanced capacity of the public authorities in terms of migration management and governance to enable orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration, including legal migration and mobility of people.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>A. Public authorities' capacities to ensure protection space, human rights and empowerment of uprooted people and host communities as well as the sustainable integration and reintegration of refugees, returnees, IDPs and other categories of migrants are strengthened.</p> <p>B. Public authorities' capacities to address irregular migration including the prevention of and fight against smuggling of migrants and all forms of trafficking in human beings, support to migrants in situations of vulnerability, at national, and local level are reinforced.</p>	<p>A1. Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people protected or assisted with EU support</p> <p>B1. Number of irregular migrants returned/readmitted with EU support</p> <p>B2. Number of counter smuggling or human trafficking initiatives</p> <p>B3. Number of institutions supported to prevent and fight migrant smuggling or THB</p>	<p>A1. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC (2020) <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBD</p> <p>B1. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC (2020) <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBD</p> <p>B2. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC (2020) <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBD</p> <p>B3. <u>Baseline</u>: TBC (2020) <u>Target</u>: TBD <u>SoD</u>: TBD</p>

Attachment 2 – Donor Matrix

Human Resources Available for Policy Dialogue and Coordination

	Human Capital	Green Transition	Migration/Forced displacement	Democratic Govern. Inc. CSO	Other	TOTAL
Denmark		1	1	1		3
EU Institutions	6	3	2	5	1	17
Germany		6	2			8
Italy			1			1
Netherlands	3	4	0.5	2.5		10
Spain					1	1
Sweden	3	2	1	2	1	9
Switzerland	3.5		2.5	3	4	13
Grand Total	15.5	16	9	13.5	8	62

Estimate of Combined Resources for 2021-2027

	Human Capital	Green Transition	Migration /Forced displacement	Democratic Govern. Inc. CSO	Other	TOTAL
Denmark	5.3	10.8	53.2	10.8	24.2	104.3
EU Institutions	310.0	310.0		138.0		758.0
France	10.5					10.5
Germany	58.0	370.6	58.0	7.5	1.4	495.5
Italy			8.4			8.4
Netherlands	21.0	164.5	6.3	37.1		228.9
Spain			11.2			11.2
Sweden	54.0	33.0	61.0	74.0	23.0	245.0
Switzerland	39.6		11.5	41.3	66.0	158.4
Grand Total	498.4	888.9	209.6	308.7	114.6	2020.1
France (Lending)		560				560
Germany (Lending)	90.8	579.6	90.8	11.8	2.2	775.1

Notes:

EU: Based on Allocations in 20142-2020 MIP.

Denmark: Based on two-year allocation 2020-2022

France:Based on 2021 forecasts.

Germany: Based on two-year cycle allocations through KfW (39% grant).

Italy: Based on annual allocations 2020/2021

Netherlands: Based on 2021 estimate only.

Spain: Based on 2020 allocation of EUR 1.6 million to the priority area.

Sweden: Country Strategy with Bangladesh for DEK 1.75 bn SEK for period 2021—2025; allocations by theme are based on a ratio derived from OECD DAC historical disbursement data where human capital incorporates both inclusive economic development, including decent work and health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Switzerland: Based on 2020 data. Other includes funding to humanitarian and emergencies.