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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION INSTRUMENT MULTI-ANNUAL

INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (MIP) 2014-2020

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CC	Climate Change
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CIP	Country Investment Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Aid Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DP	Development Partner
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
EU+	European Union Delegation and Member States + Norway and Switzerland
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GNI	Gross National Income
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HIES	Household Income & Expenditure Survey
iBAS	Integrated Budgeting and Accounting System
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
JCS	Joint Cooperation Strategy
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCG	Local Consultative Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIC	Middle Income Country
MIP	Multi-annual Indicative Programme
MoL	Ministry of Land
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
NSDC	National Skills Development Council
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PEA	Political Economy Analysis
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PFM	Public Financial Management
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPEMP	Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Programme
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
UP	Union Parishad
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. The overall lines for the EU response to Bangladesh Development Plan

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with Bangladesh

The European Union (EU) is a long-lasting trade partner for Bangladesh and its first export market but has also been a reliable development partner since 1973.

Since 2001, EU development cooperation has supported poverty reduction by encouraging sustainable economic growth, social development, improved governance and respect for human rights. While Bangladesh economic growth is averaging 6% per annum over the past 10 years and is not depending anymore on Official Development Assistance (ODA), development cooperation, which represented 1.3% of the GNI in 2011, has provided a steady financial and technical support to investment. Project aid represents 37.3% of 2014 Annual Development Programme¹ with disbursement of the EU+ Group (EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland) reaching some EUR 500 million every year.

The Government of Bangladesh is strongly committed to accelerate inclusive growth and reduce poverty with the aspiration of accessing middle income country (MIC) status by 2021. In 2013, GNI per capita reached \$1,044 and if growth continues at the rate of a minimum of 5.4% annually, Bangladesh could attain MIC status in 2016². In the 2012 Human Development Index, Bangladesh maintained its 146th rank (out of 186 countries). The country is ranked 111th (out of 148 countries) in the 2013 Gender Inequality Index³. Bangladesh has managed to meet several MDG targets like reducing the poverty gap ratio, attaining gender parity at primary and secondary education, and significantly lowering the infant and maternal mortality rate. Growth in the ready-made garment (RMG) and knitwear sector in Bangladesh over the past three decades, as supported through preferential access to the EU market, has made a significant contribution to economic development, employment, higher income level and skills in Bangladesh. It has also had a positive impact on poverty eradication, empowerment of women and progress on the timely attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Nevertheless, while poverty has reduced, about 30% of the population (around 50 million people) of Bangladesh remain under poverty line including 17.6% (around 26 million people) in extreme poverty. Structural causes of chronic poverty are not properly addressed by most poverty reduction programmes, and the risk of falling under extreme poverty due to recurrent natural disasters and shocks is acute. Furthermore, Bangladesh is suffering from the Government's difficulties to translate strategies and policies into programmes and to allocate/absorb necessary resources for their implementation. Although the Bangladeshi people have proved to be extremely resilient, the combination of all these challenges is negatively affecting the most vulnerable.

¹ Media Briefing - An Analysis of the National Budget for FY2013-14 - 07June 2013 - Centre for Policy Dialogue

² World Bank

³ Human Development Report 2013: The Rise of the South. UNDP

In the period 2014-2020, the EU will promote a more equitable growth and improved democratic governance in Bangladesh with the aim of eradicating extreme poverty and increasing resilience, in line with the Agenda for Change and the country national development strategies (Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh, so-called Vision 2021, and the Sixth Five Year Plan 2011-2015, hereafter referred to as the Plan). This ambitious goal can only be achieved by mobilising partners from, and building alliances with, a wide spectrum of development institutions, from the Government to the private sector, the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the people themselves. In Bangladesh, EU development cooperation, diplomacy and trade are mutually supportive and complement private sector investment by enabling policy dialogue and reforms. Across sectors, EU aid integrate **cross-cutting issues such as** gender equality, human and labour rights⁴, and quality of life as well as **priorities such as** disaster risk reduction, environment and climate change adaptation which in Bangladesh remain a priority for EU attention. In response to the Rana Plaza tragedy in April 2013, the EU together with the Government of Bangladesh and the ILO launched a Sustainability Compact⁵. Full implementation of the Compact remains a priority for the EU. This includes ensuring that social partners are given full opportunity to exercise their rights, in particular with respect to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

The Government has always been pro-active in leading and implementing the aid effectiveness agenda. A Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) was signed in 2010 by the Government and 18 development partners to implement the aid effectiveness principles. The Action Plan 2012-2014 identified specific milestones and action points to measure strengthening of Government aid management, enhancement of the use of country systems, rationalisation of sector support, improvement of results monitoring and institutionalisation of regular collective dialogue. Development policy dialogue between the Government and its partners takes place under the Local Consultative Group (LCG) and related thematic working groups. Alignment of donor-funded development interventions with country policies is relatively advanced, with a number of sector programmes and/or sector-wide trust funds in place (education, health, disaster risk reduction, climate change, public finance management reform) to support implementation of Government policies.

Furthermore, as Chair of the Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility and Steering Committee member of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Bangladesh is at the forefront of the discussion of the **post 2015 development framework**.

In the context of the **EU+ joint programming preparation process**, the EU+ group agreed on a roadmap for a joint analysis and response to Bangladesh development. Following a joint scenario planning exercise and identification of challenges, supported by a political economy analysis, a CSO Mapping Study and Country Gender profile study, the EU+ is working on a common vision of development priorities for EU+ cooperation aligned with Bangladesh own agenda.

From mid-2015, EU aid will synchronise with Bangladesh 7th Five Year Plan 2015-2020 and the EU is committed to launch joint programming in selected areas with interested EU+ Member States. This will require a review of the MIP 2014-2020 for the remaining 5 years, **including possible amendments**.

1.2. Choice of sectors

The Sixth Five Year Plan focuses on sustained poverty reduction and recognises that the country will require faster growth in both public and private investment to ensure equal access to productive resources and employment. The Plan aims at reducing inequalities by addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and weak governance across all sectors: human resources development, inclusive social protection, local and regional development, environment, climate change and natural disasters. Promoting human development and reducing inequalities are key pillars of Vision 2021, in line with the EU Agenda for Change. The Plan addresses education as well as skills development and training of labour force together with the promotion and sustainability of health and nutrition services. Establishing

⁵[Staying engaged: A Sustainability Compact for continuous improvements in labour rights and factory safety in the Ready-Made Garment and Knitwear Industry in Bangladesh](#). The Compact outlines concrete commitments on respect for labour rights, with a particular focus on freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; occupational safety and health and factory safety; as well as the support for and promotion of responsible business conduct.

equal opportunities for women to integrate them cohesively into social and economic spheres is also a core strategic element of the Plan.

The EU has conducted studies (PEA, CSO Mapping and Gender profile) and held wide consultations with various stakeholders and partners throughout 2013. The outcomes of these exercises highlighted the following issues as some of the **main challenges facing Bangladesh**: youth unemployment, unavailability of skilled workforce, shrinking space for CSOs, widespread corruption leading to waste of scarce resources, unacceptable rates of malnutrition, violence against women, environmental unsustainability, and climate change.

Following an assessment of the existing national development policies and an analysis of the key issues, the MIP proposes to **focus on three sectors** which will contribute to the achievement of EU-Bangladesh strategic objectives and the EU Agenda for Change: **i) Strengthening Democratic Governance , ii) Food and Nutrition security, iii) Education and Skills Development**. Support to the implementation of the **Peace Accord in the Chittagong Hill Tracts** will continue under the three sectors above. This will help reduce regional disparities.

In all proposed areas, the EU has a comparative advantage in terms of long-term experience, commitment and diversity of partnerships and is recognized as a key player by the Government, donor partners and other stakeholders. CSOs, the Government, EU+ Member States, International Organisations and private sector were consulted and provided positive feedback and suggestions on all sectors. In terms of coherence, the MIP was developed in complementarity with: the DCI Regional Indicative Programme, EU other cooperation instruments, ECHO Humanitarian Indicative Plan, European Investment Bank (EIB) and other European development financing institutions.

In line with the Government Vision and Plan, the EU has recognised the evolving role of women as key drivers for equitable growth and development in Bangladesh. A Country Gender Profile was completed in 2013 jointly with Member States, which will support the implementation of the EU Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) Action Plan requirements. Other studies (environment profile and civil society mapping) carried out together with EU Member States will be completed early 2014 and will advise on programme identification and formulation. Following the recommendation of the consultation process, specific focus across the priority sectors will be placed on the role and empowerment of youth.

Priority sector 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

The graduation of Bangladesh as a MIC needs to be supported by an enabling democratic environment and strong governance if equitable human development is to be achieved and sustained. The weaknesses of the governance system, high level of centralisation and the lack of spaces for citizens' participation all pose a major risk to the consolidation of the democratic process and the inclusiveness of the Bangladesh's growth, and therefore to social cohesion, decent work and the stability of the country. To respond to these challenges, the EU will address three angles of governance: 1) democratic ownership, 2) local governance and 3) financial governance. Based on the assumption that the establishment of efficient and transparent institutions eventually depends on the citizens' demand for accountability, the EU will continue to help strengthen both the supply and the demand sides of democratic governance as a guiding principle. In line with the commitments under the Agenda for Change, a rights-based approach will be adopted in all focus areas.

a) Democratic ownership:

Given the central role of civil society, social partners and social dialogue, in building a democratic culture, the EU will engage in a more 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 EU Roadmap for EU engagement with civil society in Bangladesh. In view of the demographic reality of an extremely young and still growing population, and following the recommendations of the consultations with the civil society, the EU will continue to promote democratic empowerment and participation of youth, in particular girls and women.

b) Local governance:

Bangladesh growth is unevenly spread and the level of centralisation is high. The EU will therefore

continue to strengthen local governance with respect to access to justice and land administration reform.

c) Financial governance:

In order to address the issue of fiduciary risk and advance the capacity of Bangladesh to channel assistance through country systems, the EU will continue its support to the Public Finance Management (PFM) reform, building upon the work initiated under 'Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Programme' (SPEMP). The current MIP does not address the issues of economic governance (including work on regulatory framework and social and environmental compliance). These will be supported under the EU's Regional Programming for Asia for 2014-2020.

Priority sector 2: Food and Nutrition security

While Bangladesh has seen sound progress on the MDG poverty targets, major challenges remain on its nutritional indicators, which are off-track and unlikely to be met. Indeed, declining poverty rates have been accompanied by significant increases in food production and people's purchasing power, thus improving access to basic foods. However, these achievements have not been translating into sufficient progress in nutritional and health outcomes, particularly for the poorest. According to all stakeholders consulted, today's challenge is to **ensure sustainable food security and good nutrition for all**, as the Government acknowledges in sectoral policy plans (Food Security Plan of Action 2008-2015 and Country Investment Plan CIP 2011-2015) and in preparation for the post-2015 development agenda. According to the Common Narrative on Undernutrition in Bangladesh endorsed in 2013 by the DPs, there is also an urgent need for a more explicit recognition of the complexity of causes and multi-sectoral determinants of undernutrition.

Most of past EU activities focused on availability and access and contributed to higher food security and self-sufficiency. As a result, the EU has become one of the main development partners **in food security** in Bangladesh and has brought along extensive knowledge and positive results. Additionally, the EU is becoming more engaged with **nutrition-specific interventions** to assist the Government in its efforts to build human and institutional capacities and reduce under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Other innovative approaches should also be promoted to address diet diversification and social/behavioral changes, advocating for a **multi-sectoral and multi-level approach**. Furthermore, Bangladesh has been identified as one of the eight countries in Asia to operationalize the 2013 European Commission Communication *'Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance'*⁶.

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**. Building on the 2013 portfolio and based on EU evaluations, it is critical to work on demand-driven safety nets and go beyond traditional cash or in-kind assistance, building awareness on the nutrition agenda and supporting social transformation based on empowerment and rights - especially for women - and skills development. The extreme poor and vulnerable groups are also mostly affected by the status of disarray of **land administration**.

Beyond inclusion, the sustainability of livelihoods in Bangladesh faces the **climate change challenge** and its adverse socio-economic effects, particularly in rural areas. Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change and natural disasters and the EU should make sure that all interventions **mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness, as well as environmental sustainability**. The EU participation in multi-donor trust funds assisted Bangladesh in scaling up and building institutional capacities for the integration of climate change and disaster preparedness in relevant policies. In this context of chronic vulnerability and risks of disasters, EU development and humanitarian priorities need to be brought together in a comprehensive and coherent approach to help enhance **resilience of the most vulnerable communities** to withstand, adapt, and quickly recover from stresses and shocks - with special focus on crisis prevention and preparedness. Bangladesh is also considered by the EU as a flagship country for resilience. Therefore, the EU Delegation together with the Commission's directorate-general for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (**ECHO**) will continue linking relief, rehabilitation and development interventions when planning and

programming development and humanitarian interventions.

Priority sector 3: Education and Skills Development

Education and skills development are recognised as key driving forces for Bangladesh economic growth and social development (Vision 2021, the Plan, EU Agenda for Change). 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** provides a comprehensive framework for the whole sector. Service providers include public, private and non-governmental organisations that use formal and non-formal channels to deliver education in schools, madrasas and community-based learning centres. In the past, most of the EU activities focused on primary education sub-sector, both formal and non-formal channels. Key lessons learned from EU supported programmes are inter alia that the sector-wide approach has engendered high level of government ownership and leadership of the development process; that the government organizational capacity has been strengthened through use of existing structures, enhancing sector efficiency through minimising duplication and fragmentation of activities and enabling greater focus on governance and systemic issues; however specific project support to hard to reach children (outside the regular systems) including to working children or children at risk of working remains necessary. During our consultations, civil society recommended that EU continues **supporting primary education with a focus on quality**. The Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP3) implemented through a sector wide approach has supported several quality related reforms but significant challenges remain. Moreover, the programme is still lagging behind in including the hard-to-reach children and in targeting urban slums. The mid-term review will provide inputs for a follow up phase of PEDP3. Due to the inability of the formal system to access **out-of-school children**, especially in urban areas, and on the basis of encouraging previous experiences in this area, the EU proposes to continue funding dedicated programmes to target this specific group including by awareness raising on how to use education to prevent and eliminate child labour.

Rapid increase of students eligible for **secondary education** resulted in mushrooming of private secondary level institutions, including madrasas, without quality control. Secondary education in Bangladesh is highly underfunded and it is facing four main challenges, i.e. increasing demand, teacher's quality, inadequate curriculum and absence of a comprehensive implementation strategy. Support to secondary education will be complementary to Government's investments in quality education and skilled labour force. In order to guarantee best use of resources, the EU envisages blending grants with ADB loans for the Secondary Education Sector Investment Programme (SESIP).

Beyond education, and as mentioned earlier, the key challenge of the country is **to create employment for new entrants into the labour force**: nearly 51% of the labour force has no schooling and only 0.4% has received vocational, technical or skills development training⁷. The EU proposes to continue supporting the implementation of the 2011 **National Skills Development Policy** with an emphasis on improving quality and relevance of education, vocational training and skills development. This may include strengthening the quality assurance system so that the accreditation of courses and registration of training providers lifts the quality of training in Bangladesh. Special attention will be given to the linkages with the labour market, improving access for various disadvantaged groups, particularly women and people with disabilities. The EU will also pursue full implementation of the commitments outlined in the Bangladesh Sustainability Compact, in particular those related to rehabilitation and the better work and standards programme. In addition, special attention may be given to address skills building, including of returning migrants to help them re-enter the labour market.

The selection of this sector is relevant for the EU MIP 2014-2020 considering EU's long experience in both education and skills development in Bangladesh. It ensures continuity with successful EU on-going and past programmes and complementarity with other DPs, and especially with the EU Member States.

⁷ TVET Mapping and Needs Assessment report 2013 - Save the Children

2. Financial overview (indicative)

Sector	Indicative amount (<i>million EUR</i>)	Indicative % of total
Strengthening Democratic Government	103-138	15-20
Food security and Nutrition	276-310	40-45
Education and skills development	276-310	40-45
Support measures	7	1
Total	690	100

3. EU support per sector

3.1. Strengthening Democratic Governance (indicative amount EUR 103-138 million)

3.1.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall objective: Support at different levels of government and society an efficient system of good governance, consistent with democratic values of participation, accountability, justice and respect for human rights.

Specific objective 1: Foster democratic ownership

Specific objective 2: Strengthen local governance

Specific objective 3: Enhance financial governance

3.1.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific objective 1: Foster democratic ownership

1.1. An empowered civil society, social partners and social dialogue contribute to a more accountable and legitimate State

1.2. Adolescents and youth participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives

Specific objective 2: Strengthen local governance

2.1. Capacity, accountability and coordination mechanisms at the lowest levels of local government strengthened for dispute resolution/access to justice and land administration

Specific objective 3: Enhance financial governance

3.1. Public expenditure and participatory fiscal management strengthened

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex.

3.1.3. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

Donor coordination depends on the degree of involvement in the sector. The LCG and particularly its Governance Working Group and related Task Teams (Justice and Human Rights, core labour standards, Public Administration Reform, Political Governance, PFM, Local Governance, Anti-Corruption, Land) are the main coordination mechanisms between the Government and DPs. These groups face challenges to meet regularly and go beyond exchange of information, therefore limiting the scope for meaningful policy dialogue. EU Member States coordinate actions and policy priorities in regular fora. In addition, numerous ad-hoc meetings and exchanges take place among relevant DPs and other partners (CSOs, think tanks on all issues covered by this MIP.

The Government financial and policy commitments

Policy commitments on good governance by the Government need to be strengthened. The National Development Policy documents cover extensively governance issues but often lack clear and time-bound plans for action, as well as specific measures to protect human rights and independence of oversight institutions.

In order to maximise democratic participation and transparency, **civil society organisations** representing different disadvantaged groups and/or agents for change (minorities, youth, women and extreme poor) are still to be regularly included in policy making, implementation and monitoring and to receive sufficient support.

While the Government's engagement with **village courts** has grown significantly (e.g. major deficiencies of the Village Courts Act addressed by an amendment; strong demand to scale-up the on-going project across the country) evidence of firm commitment, including resources, to show that the government owns its rural justice system, is still lacking. Sensitive issues, like **land administration reform**, are even more vulnerable to constraints in implementation of policy commitments and will require appropriate strategies and substantial financial investments in capacity building, infrastructure and technology to overhaul the system. The implementation of the Government commitments in the framework of the **CHT Peace Accord** is crucial to uphold confidence and stability in the region. However, the Government did not yet deliver on its commitment to resolve some outstanding issues, such as the functionality of the Land Dispute Resolution Commission, and has not committed to sustainability by increasing the provision of revenue budget allocated for the CHT and implemented in line with the principles of decentralisation envisaged in the Accord. In the field of **Public Finance Management**, despite the presence of adequate policy documents, the necessary mechanisms to operationalise them are still weak. In particular, the Government financial commitments fall short of necessary requirements to implement the existing reform measures and plans.

3.1.4. Environmental assessment

The 2006 Country Environmental Profile will be updated in 2014. Individual Environmental Impact Assessment for the projects will be carried out according to EU Guidelines on Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation.

3.1.5. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention

Where actions are designed for supporting long-term reforms, like in local governance, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, or PFM, risks are related to the degree of commitment from the Government to make changes to the sector policies and to provide **adequate human and financial resources** for their implementation.

Mitigating measures will consist first of all in investing in capacity building of institutions and ministries mandated with the tasks of coordination and allocation of resources. Strong focus on promotion of participation and awareness through CSO involvement is expected to stimulate demand for policy changes and enhance transparency in areas where vested interests might jeopardise reforms.

More specifically:

- key risks to the local empowerment process are related to political interference with the local decision-making process. Moreover, progress in the area of decentralisation has neither been consistent nor sustained, with accelerated reform alternating with periods of stagnation; land administration reform is in particular vulnerable to constraints in implementation of policy commitments;
- concerning interventions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the level of implementation of the Peace Accord might impact on the promotion of human security and development in the region and could ultimately lead to reigniting the root causes of the conflict. It is recommended to conduct a full conflict analysis before designing any future interventions;
- initiatives in support of adolescent girls and youth are likely to face resistance from certain groups in the society that openly contradict the agenda of women empowerment and gender equality.

3.2. Food security and Nutrition (indicative amount EUR 276-310 million)

3.2.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall objective: Reduce food insecurity and malnutrition

Specific objective 1: Enhance livelihoods, in particular for extremely poor women *and increase resilience*

Specific objective 2: Improve maternal and child nutrition

3.2.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific objective 1: Enhance livelihoods, in particular for extremely poor women and increase resilience

1.1. Food and nutrition security policy enhanced

1.2. Social protection system strengthened

1.3. Income earning opportunities, services and market linkages for the extreme poor scaled up

1.4. Vulnerability to shocks and stresses reduced including expected impacts from climate change

Specific objective 2: Improve maternal and child nutrition

2.1. Nutrition governance strengthened

2.2. Child care, hygiene and diet improved

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex.

3.2.3. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

Regular policy dialogue and technical discussions on the sectors related to Food Security and Nutrition are held at the **LCGs Working Groups** on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development, on Health, Nutrition and Population, on Poverty and on Climate Change & Environment. These Working Groups provide fora for information exchange, joint analysis and policy dialogue with relevant ministries, public institutions and other partners.

Many DPs provide assistance to agriculture, rural development and natural resources management such as the multilateral banks and UN agencies, JICA, IRRI, USAID as well as Denmark, Netherlands and the UK. As for Nutrition, most active DPs are the UN agencies, USAID, Canada and the UK. Beyond having an active voice in the Working Groups and pushing for collective DP action, especially with EU Member States, the EU is in a privileged position given its long experience in food security programmes and ongoing capacity/institutional building interventions with relevant bodies such as the Ministries of Food and Disaster Management and the Bureau of Statistics (nutritional surveillance project). EU interventions are opportunities for DPs to hold direct dialogue with the Government and assist in preparing or implementing necessary reforms. In the new programming cycle, the EU should continue exploring options for building alliances, especially with UN agencies, EU Member States and CSOs. As for CC and DRR, the BCCRF trust fund also offers a valuable opportunity for policy dialogue with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and for further CC mainstreaming across sectors and ministries.

3.2.4. The Government financial and policy commitments

The reference documents are the **Food Security Plan of Action 2008-2015** and related **Country Investment Plan (CIP) 2011-2015**, which focus on key results, provide opportunities for inter-ministerial synergies and identify priority investments to increase and diversify food availability, to improve access to food and to promote a holistic approach to nutrition in a sustainable manner. Both planning documents will be updated and extended for the 2015-2020 period.

The CIP is a coherent set of 12 strategic priority investment programmes (under food availability, access, and nutrition components) allowing coordination and alignment of Government and DPs interventions. The CIP budget amounts to USD 9.8 billion. During the period 2011-2013, the CIP

figures show a steady increase in the Government's budget expenditure (reaching 62% of the committed amount in 2013) for the three components, which is commendable, but nutrition still receives relatively little attention and is mostly left for DPs' contribution (up to 80% in 2013, while 33% for availability and 38% in access).

3.2.6 Environmental assessment

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the sector (ideally in conjunction with the elaboration of the envisaged multi-sectoral national strategy integrating nutrition) and individual Environmental Impact Assessment for the projects will be carried out according to EU Guidelines on Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation, in order to propose the most environmentally sustainable approaches and mitigating measures as necessary. The SEA will consider relevant climate change adaptation concerns linked to food security stipulated in the Bangladesh National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and will strive to maximize synergies with climate change adaptation efforts.

3.2.7 The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention

Newer risks have emerged from rapid urbanization, climate change and global economic integration, including migration - mostly internal for the extreme poor. With over 150 million people, Bangladesh has the highest population density in the world, with the population growing at an estimated annual rate of 1.6%. Those factors exacerbate the impact of frequent natural calamities and catastrophes, making Bangladesh the second most vulnerable country on the planet according to the European Commission's Global Need Assessment. A comprehensive social protection strategy, for long in the drafting, has become a necessity in order to help organise protective and promotional responses to all these challenges.

In addition, local government authorities are constrained by lack of resources, unclear responsibilities and insufficient staffing. Political willingness and capacities to further strengthen local government in public service delivery is weak.

The control over natural resources (mainly land and water) is a source of social, political and economic conflicts and natural resources degradation (increased salinity, soil erosion, deforestation, depletion of fish stocks etc.) is further exacerbating the social tensions with a strong risk of instability.

3.3. Education and skills development (indicative amount EUR 276-310 million)

3.3.1. The following overall and specific objectives will be pursued:

Overall objective: Contribute to a better educated, trained and qualified human capital in Bangladesh
Specific objective 1: Increase access to, and completion of, quality and equitable education
Specific objective 2: Improve access to the labour market

3.3.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific objective 1: Increase access to, and completion of, quality and equitable education.

- 1.1. Efficient, inclusive and equitable primary education system further improved
- 1.2. Access to and completion of education for hard to reach children improved
- 1.3. Absorptive capacity, completion, and quality of secondary education improved

Specific objective 2: Improve access to an equitable labour market

- 2.1. Skills development systems further improved
- 2.2. Individuals employability, awareness of rights, and ability to adapt to labour market enhanced

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework attached in Annex.

3.3.3. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

Donor coordination and policy dialogue are ensured through the existing mechanisms of the LCG. The sector policy dialogue is ensured through the Working Group on Education, more specifically the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) and Skills Development sub-groups. Furthermore, donors involved in the primary education SWAp will continue coordinating through the PEDP Consortium.

3.3.4. The Government financial and policy commitments

Education and skills development remain development priorities for both the ruling and the opposition political parties. The political commitment of the Government is reflected in Vision 2021, the National Education Policy (2010) and the National Skills Development Policy (2011). The main education objective of Vision 2021 is to achieve universal primary education, followed by extending compulsory education to grade 8 for creating a society free of illiteracy. Other key education goals include creating a new generation equipped with technical skills and scientific knowledge; better remunerations for teachers; and overall improvement of quality and equity in education. Additional targets related to education and skills are building Digital Bangladesh; empowering local government as the engine for delivering services and carrying out development activities; ensuring equal status for women in all spheres of society and State; and creating gainful employment for at least 90 million young people.

This vision on education and skills development is linked to the macroeconomic situation and perspectives of Bangladesh. According to the National Education Policy, the transition to an urban industrialized and knowledge-based economy and the ambition to become a MIC would require increasing the share of GDP allocated to education from the present 2.3% to at least 4%. This would be a prerequisite to transform the education and skills training systems into efficient, flexible and responsive producers of human capital that would be able to meet the requirements of the domestic and international labour markets.

However, Bangladesh overall public funding for both primary and secondary education is low. Education sector allocations are at about 2.1% of GNP and 14% of total government expenditure⁸. This is still far below the UNESCO prescribed level of 20% of the national annual budget or 6% of GNP. Despite resource constraints, education is nevertheless receiving one of the highest shares of the public budget and remains a priority. Public resources are mostly allocated to salaries, construction and maintenance. Public funding should be increased during the next programming period, particularly in view of the national commitment to quality secondary education.

3.3.5. When needed, the appropriate type of environmental assessment

An Environment Management Framework (EMF) is included under the current PEDP3 to ensure that neither the primary schools infrastructure, both in terms of inputs and quality, nor the environment, are compromised through the programme intervention. Climate risk assessments shall be carried to ensure that any new schools are built in safe places which can be accessed even in case of flooding (or other types of disasters) and can be turned into shelters for evacuated population if and when needed.

3.3.6. The overall risk assessment of the sector intervention

The main risks lie in broader governance and public sector reform issues which are difficult to address from within the education sector. This includes transparency, accountability and administrative capacity of the Government to plan, manage, implement and monitor large sector reform programmes. In addition, political interference and highly centralised management may also hamper the implementation of the sector reforms.

The budgetary allocation of the public funds to education sector is relatively low and it is not likely that education will receive a significantly higher share of the budget anytime soon. According to the ratings of the Corruption Perception Index and the World Bank Governance Indicator, the level of corruption and fraud remains high with deteriorating trend which may ultimately lead to the country's ineligibility for sector reform contracts.

Another risk is the limited interface between the education sub-sectors, which are administered by two different ministries resulting in unclear roles in different aspects of policy together with weak level of coordination.

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 addition to investment, the education challenge requires improvements in public service delivery through governance and other institutional reforms. Here again, risks will be related to the limited management capacities, to the low level of involvement of the private sector and to the 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 the education sector wide interventions.

4. Support Measures

An indicative **amount** of EUR 7.0 million will be set aside for measures aimed at supporting the preparation and implementation of actions under the MIP including through feasibility studies, consultation and planning workshops, outreach, audits, evaluations and other activities as necessary to ensure a high quality design and implementation of actions.

Bangladesh basic data:	EU position in the country:
Countrv Rank: LDC Human development index ⁹ : 0,515 (rank 146) GDP per Capita 2013 ¹⁰ : EUR 734,99 (rank 188) Worldwide Governance Indicators: ¹¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Voice and Accountability 34 · Political Stability/Absence of Violence 9 · Government Effectiveness 22 · Regulatory Quality 20 · Rule of Law 19 · Control of Corruption 21 Red Flags for Food Security ¹² : Yes Fragility according to OECD list of fragile states ¹³ : <i>Л/о</i> Member of the G7+ initiative for fragility ¹⁴ : No New Deal pilot country or assimilate: <i>No</i>	EU Rank (volume of aid in the country ⁷): 1 st grant donor. Total: EU (including Member States): first grant donor (around EUR 500 million/year) EC is the 5 th donor. Number of donors in the country: 16 (including international organisations). EU% of ODA in the country: 38% (OECD Statistics) EU allocation for 2014-2020 MFF: EUR 690 million

Annexes

1. Bangladesh at a Glance
2. Donor Matrix
3. Sector Intervention Framework and Performance Indicators
4. Indicative Timetable for Commitment of Funds

⁹ [http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/profiles/\(2012\)](http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/profiles/(2012))

¹⁰ <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

¹¹ <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp> (2012)

¹² Note DOS-FF, Sustainable agriculture and food security in development cooperation for 2014-2020, ARES(814817)

¹³ <http://stats.oecd.org/awids/>

¹⁴ <http://www.g7plus.org/>

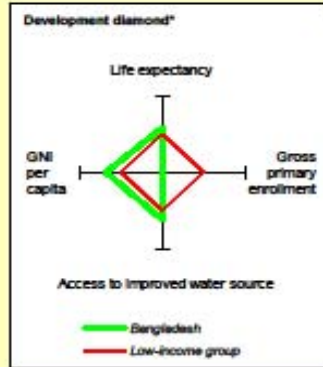
<http://stats.oecd.org/gwids/>

Bangladesh at a glance

3/17/13

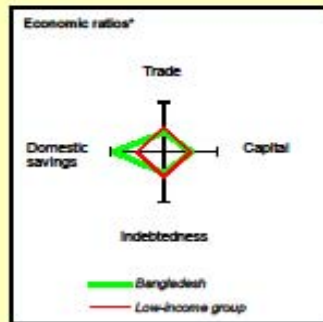
POVERTY and SOCIAL

	Bangladesh	South Asia	Low-income
2011			
Population, mid-year (millions)	150.5	1,656	817
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	780	1,313	571
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	117.8	2,175	466
Average annual growth, 2006-11			
Population (%)	1.1	1.5	2.1
Labor force (%)	2.1	1.0	2.6
Most recent estimate (latest year available, 2006-11)			
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)	32	..	..
Urban population (% of total population)	28	31	28
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69	66	59
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	37	48	63
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	41	33	23
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	81	90	65
Literacy (% of population age 15+)	57	62	63
Gross primary enrolment (% of school-age population)	..	106	105
Male	..	107	108
Female	..	105	103



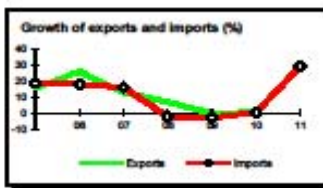
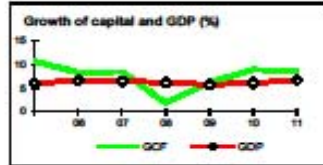
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1991	2001	2010	2011	
GDP (US\$ billions)	31.0	47.0	100.4	111.9	
Gross capital formation/GDP	16.9	23.1	24.4	25.2	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	6.7	15.4	18.4	22.9	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	11.3	17.0	17.8	16.4	
Gross national savings/GDP	16.2	25.1	38.7	36.7	
Current account balance/GDP	-3.1	-2.2	3.7	0.8	
Interest payments/GDP	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	
Total debt/GDP	42.0	31.8	25.7	24.2	
Total debt service/exports	27.2	9.1	5.5	5.9	
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	..	15.5
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	..	68.6
1991-01 2001-11 2010 2011 2011-16					
(average annual growth)					
GDP	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.3
GDP per capita	2.9	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.0
Exports of goods and services	13.4	11.1	0.9	29.3	14.3



STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1991	2001	2010	2011
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	30.4	24.1	18.6	18.3
Industry	21.7	25.9	28.5	28.2
Manufacturing	13.4	15.6	17.9	17.6
Services	47.9	50.0	53.0	53.5
Household final consumption expenditure	84.5	78.5	76.8	77.8
General gov't final consumption expenditure	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.8
Imports of goods and services	12.2	21.5	25.0	31.6
1991-01 2001-11 2010 2011				
(average annual growth)				
Agriculture	3.3	3.8	5.2	5.1
Industry	7.3	7.7	6.5	8.2
Manufacturing	6.9	8.0	6.5	9.4
Services	4.7	6.3	6.5	6.2
Household final consumption expenditure	3.1	4.8	4.6	5.6
General gov't final consumption expenditure	4.4	7.9	8.9	8.3
Gross capital formation	9.6	7.7	8.9	8.6
Imports of goods and services	10.7	8.7	0.7	29.2



Note: 2011 data are preliminary estimates.

This table was produced from the Development Economics LDB database.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

Bangladesh - Country Profile: Human Development Indicators – United Nations Development Programme

Human Development Index

Year	Bangladesh	Ranking		
		Low human development	South Asia	World
2012	0.515	0.466	0.558	0.694
2011	0.511	0.464	0.555	0.692
2010	0.508	0.461	0.552	0.690
2009	0.502	0.455	0.545	0.685
2008	0.495	0.448	0.538	0.683
2007	0.488	0.442	0.531	0.678
2006	0.481	0.432	0.522	0.672
2005	0.472	0.424	0.514	0.666
2000	0.433	0.385	0.470	0.639

Health

Indicator	Value	Notes
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	1.2	
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	48	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.2	
Health index	0.777	

Education

Indicator	Value	Notes
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	2.2	
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	58.4	1
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	33.8	
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	8.1	2
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	56.8	3 4
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	4.8	5
Education index	0.415	
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	n.a.	

Income

Indicator	Value	Notes
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	1,785	

Inequality

Indicator	Value	Notes
Loss due to inequality in life expectancy (%)	23.2	
Loss due to inequality in education (%)	39.4	
Loss due to inequality in income (%)	17.7	
Inequality-adjusted education index	0.252	6
Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index	0.595	
Inequality-adjusted income index	0.350	7
Inequality-adjusted HDI value	0.374	

Poverty

Indicator	Value	Notes
MPI: Multidimensional poverty index (%)	0.292	8
MPI: Intensity of deprivation	50.4	
MPI: Headcount, percentage of population in multidimensional poverty (% of population)	57.8	
MPI: Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day (%)	43.3	

Gender

Indicator	Value	Notes
Population with at least secondary education, female/male ratio (Ratio of female to male rates)	0.784	
Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19 years) (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	78.9	
Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (Ratio of female to male shares)	0.679	
GII: Gender Inequality Index, value	0.518	
Shares in parliament, female-male ratio	0.246	
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)	240	9 10

Sustainability

Indicator	Value	Notes
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)	0.3	
Population living on degraded land (%)	n.a.	
Change in forest area, 1990/2010 (%)	-3.5	

Demography

Indicator	Value	Notes
Population, total both sexes (thousands)	152,408.8	11
Population, urban (%) (% of population)	28.9	
Population, female (thousands)	75,314.09	
Population, male (thousands)	77,094.69	

Composite indices

Indicator	Value	Notes
Non-income HDI value	0.567	

Innovation and technology

Indicator	Value	Notes
Fixed and mobile telephone subscribers per 100 people (per 100 people)	46.8	

Trade, economy and income

Indicator	Value	Notes
GDP per capita (2005 PPP \$)	1,568	
Income index	0.425	

Footnotes

1. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
2. Data refer to 2011 or the most recent year available.
3. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (UIS) estimate derived from its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections Model, which is based on national data since 2000.
5. Data refer to 2010 or the most recent year available.
6. The list of surveys used for estimation of inequalities is given at <http://hdr.undp.org>.
7. The list of surveys used for estimation of inequalities is given at <http://hdr.undp.org>.
8. Not all indicators were available for all countries; caution should thus be used in cross-country comparisons. Where data are missing, indicator weights are adjusted to total 100 percent. For details on countries missing data, see Alkire and others (2011).
9. Estimates have been computed to ensure comparability across countries; thus they are not necessarily the same as official statistics of the countries, which may use alternative rigorous methods.
10. Data were computed to ensure comparability across countries and are thus not necessarily the same as official country statistics, which may be based on alternative rigorous methods. Data are rounded according to the following scheme: less than 100, no rounding; 100-999, rounded to the nearest 10; and greater than 1,000, rounded to the nearest 100.
11. Projections based on medium-fertility variant.

n.a. Data not available

Annex 2: Donor Matrix Bangladesh (in million USD)*

Sectors by DAC code	Education	Health	Population Policies	Water Supply and Sanitation	Government and Civil Society	Other Social Infrastructure and Service	Transport and storage	Communications	Energy	Banking and Financial Services	Business and other Services	Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	Industry, Mineral Resources and Mining, Constructing	Trade and Tourism	Multi-sector/Cross-cutting	Commodity Aid and general Programme Assistance	Action related to Debt	Emergency assistance and Reconstruction	Support to NGOs	Unallocated/Unspecified	Total by donor
All present EU Donors																					
Denmark	14		11	12	x					x		95		x	8.6		x				140.3
Germany	30	122		61	xx				x					x	5		xx				217.3
Netherlands	123	49	50	25	xx					xx		25		x	12						284.4
Sweden	53	76		8	x										1.9		xx				138.8
United Kingdom	222	196	112	240	xx				x	x		445		xxx	1.9		xxxx				1217
EU	193	154	1	107	x					x	x	190		xx	7.5		xxx	xxx	66		718.8
EU + MS	635	597	174	452								755									2716
Major Non-EU Donors																					
Australia	21	33				x								x			xx				54.18
Canada	83	76	8	13	xx	xx			xx	x										11	190.7
Japan	7	3	152	5	x				400			52		xx	60		x				678.9
Korea				0			xxx		xxx												0.49
Switzerland	12			5	x									x			x				16.98
United States	18	103		18	xx				x			220		x			xx				359.2
International Organisations																					
ADB	400	25	158	397	xx	xxxx		xxxx				400		x						40	1420
United Nations	15	82		14	x					xx		103		x			x				213.7
World Bank	332	300	111	609	xx	xxxx		xxx	37			305		xxx			xxxx				1694
IDB	27		6																		33
<i>Total by sector</i>	<i>1550</i>	<i>1219</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>1513</i>								<i>1835</i>									<i>7377</i>
% EC	12%	13%	0%	7%								10%									10%

* Timelines for the data: The Matrix reflects commitments, for the period 2007 to 2013

Annex 3: Sector Intervention Framework

Sector 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

Specific objective 1: Foster democratic ownership

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) An empowered civil society contributes to a more accountable and legitimate State	Level of perception of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.	Worldwide Governance Indicators, http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	2012	Improvement over the previous measured year
2) Adolescents and youth participate meaningfully in decisions that affect their lives	1) Identifiable budget allocation for children and adolescents	National budget papers	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year

Specific objective 2: Strengthen local governance

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Capacity, accountability and coordination mechanisms at the lowest levels of local government strengthened, including the mechanisms for dispute resolution and land administration	1) Percentage of local authorities implementing development plans in CHT region	Local MDG assessments, reports on CHT	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year
	2) Extend to which citizens are involved in running of local affairs	Reports from shavas, women development forums and standing committees	2013	
	3) Percentage of UPs providing justice delivery through village courts	% of households reporting corruption from the land administration (measured through Bi-annual BD Transparency International Bangladesh Household Survey)	2010	
	4) Level of progress in modernisation of land administration (increased transparency)			

Specific objective 3: Enhance financial governance

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Public expenditure and participatory fiscal management strengthened	1) Number of large spending MTBF line ministries having a Medium Term Strategic and Business Plan for the better forecast and execution of their budget for better service delivery 2) PEFA scores	http://www.pefa.org/	2010	Improvement over the previous measured year

Sector 2: Food and Nutrition Security

Specific objective 1: Enhance livelihoods, in particular for extremely poor women and increase resilience

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Food and nutrition security policy enhanced	1) Effective monitoring & information systems measured by the frequency of M&E reports being made publically available 2) GoB Country Investment Programme budget allocation	Data Food Policy management Unit, FAO, UNICEF, WHO reports.	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year
2) Social protection system strengthened	1) % of extremely poor women with access to employment and IGAs under GoB social safety nets 2) GoB spending on social protection as % of GDP and National budget	Household Income and Expenditure survey done by BBS	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year
3) Income earning opportunities, services and market linkages for the extreme poor scaled up	1) % of households with access to financial services	Household Income and Expenditure survey done by BBS	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year
4) Vulnerability to shocks and stresses reduced including expected impacts from climate change	1) % of households with secure access to land for livelihood purposes 2) Number of operational Union/Community Disaster Management Committees integrating Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation in Local Planning processes 3) Existence and implementation status of early warning system for natural hazards (flood, cyclone, river erosion,	National statistics	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year

	drought) 4) % of health infrastructure facilities that meets climate proof criteria			
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Specific objective 2: Improve maternal and child nutrition

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Nutrition governance strengthened	1) Existence and status of institutionalized multi-sectoral platform for effective nutrition governance 2) Rate of women who continue breastfeeding throughout the first 12 months of the baby's life 3) Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women and young children aged 6-59 months	CIP monitoring data, Food Security Nutritional Surveillance System,	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year
2) Child care, hygiene and diet improved	1) Individual dietary diversity and food consumption scores for women of reproductive age and children aged 24-59 months	Food Security Nutritional Surveillance System	2013	Improvement over the previous measured year

Sector 3: Education and skills development

Specific objective 1: Increase access to, and completion of, quality and equitable education

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Efficient, inclusive and equitable primary education system further improved	1) Completion rate of the primary education 2) % of schools that meet the teacher/student ratio standard of 1:46	data from BBS, Banbeis.	70% in 2013 50% in 2013	90% in 2020 80% in 2020

2) Access to and completion of education for hard to reach children improved	1) % of hard to reach children remaining out of school 2) Number of children with special needs enrolled	Annual School Census	15% (2013) in 2013	5% in 2020 Double baseline by 2020
3) Absorptive capacity, completion, and quality of secondary education improved	1) Enrolment rate in the secondary education 2) Existence of an implementation strategy for secondary education, including TVET 3) % of secondary teachers meeting NEP qualification requirements	programme reports for secondary education	50% in 2013 66 % in 2013	76% in 2013 90% in 2020

Specific objective 2: *Improve access to the labour market*

<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Baseline*</i>	<i>Target</i>
1) Skills development systems further improved	1) Existence and implementation status of National Skills Development Policy Action Plan 2) Existence and implementation status of TVET Act & National Skills Development Council (NSDC) Act 3) Existence of NTVQF (National Technical and Vocational Qualification Framework)	Publications from Government on TVET	2013	Adoption of relevant legal texts by 2015
2) Individuals employability, awareness of rights, and ability to adapt to labour market enhanced	1) Number of people lifted out of poverty through increased income from work 2) Number (and %) of vacant skilled and unskilled positions or unfilled job offers	National Employment statistics	2012	Improvements over the previous year

*Baseline information will be included at the latest in the Action documents.

Annex 4: Indicative Timetable for Commitments (million EUR)

	Indicative allocation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR 1 – Strengthening Democratic Governance		24						
SECTOR 2 – Food and Nutrition security		37						
SECTOR 3 – Education and Skills Development		35						
Support measures during identification and formulation phases, for macroeconomic and political risk assessments, for PFM assessments, 7 for policy dialogue, other studies and unforeseen needs								
Total Commitments	690	96	104	100	100	100	100	100

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.