

UNDP To Provide US\$266 Million For Development Of Bangladesh

September 7, 2006 10:45 a.m. EST

Siddique Islam - All Headline News Foreign Correspondent

Dhaka, Bangladesh (AHN) - The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will provide US\$266.05 million under the Country Program Action Plan 2006 -2010 (CPAP) to meet development challenges of Bangladesh over the next five years.

The Bangladesh government and the UNDP signed an agreement on Thursday under which the UNDP will provide the fund for Bangladesh in five priority areas, a press statement says in Dhaka.

The five areas, as outlined in the CPAP, are: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

The CPAP is the key tool for UNDP's program -level management for the next five years emphasizing results to be achieved during the period. The CPAP is the legal agreement between the Bangladesh government and UNDP to implement the country program.

The CPAP indicates that over the last five years (2001-2005), UNDP-assisted projects have made impressive gains in key development areas in Bangladesh.



UNDP-government agreement signed for development funding
The deal to bring US\$ 266.05 million

Dhaka, Sept 7 (UNB) – The government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thursday signed an agreement that will bring US\$ 266.05 million for funding uplift works in priority areas.

Known as 'Country Programme Action Plan 2006 -2010 (CPAP)', the deal outlines UNDP support for meeting development challenges over the next five years, with greater emphasis on "democratic governance and poverty alleviation".

The five areas outlined in the CPAP are Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women, and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

An official announcement said the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) is the key tool for UNDP's programme-level management for the next five years, emphasizing results to be achieved during the period.

The CPAP is the legal agreement between the government of Bangladesh and UNDP to implement the country programme.

"The CPAP indicates that over the last five years (2001 -2005), UNDP-assisted projects have made impressive gains in key development areas in Bangladesh," said a UNDP release.

Citing examples, the UN development agency said the environment in Dhaka has improved as a result of two policies that UNDP supported: a ban on plastic bags and the conversion of motorized rickshaws and other public and private transports to operate with compressed natural gas.

The UNDP supported government in creating a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response practices to comprehensive risk reduction.

Again, a UNDP publication on human security drew policy attention to the criminal justice system, problems of access to justice, and violence against women.

This enabled the government and UNDP to engage in participatory consultations leading to other initiatives, such as police reform.

A pilot initiative for good governance in Sirajganj district strengthened the capacity of Union Parishads (Ups) and contributed to government decision to allocate block grants to all Ups in Bangladesh.

The UNDP release noted that over 63 million people in Bangladesh still live below the poverty line, under the constant threat of sudden shocks, natural and manmade disaster, the uncertain impact of globalisation and an increasingly competitive international trade environment that impedes higher growth rates.

"Challenges in governance remain as persistent constraints to development. Bangladesh's PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper), Unlocking the Potential National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (USAPR) finds that governance has justifiably emerged as the most critical of

issues at the interface of democracy and development," the UN agency said.

It said future interventions to promote pro-poor growth would contribute to the achievement of poverty-related MDGs, PRS goals for economic growth, trade promotion, private-sector development, urban poverty alleviation, rural non-farm activities, women's economic empowerment and women's advancement and rights.

UNDP initiatives will facilitate confidence building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and develop infrastructure appropriate to governance in the region.

Model Thana (Police Station) will be established in urban and rural locations to demonstrate how pro-people policing can benefit the community and ensure their needs and expectations to be met. Support will be provided to enhance skills for high-quality police operations and investigations and to ensure that lower-court prosecution brings closure to the investigative effort.

UNDP will also contribute to the development of umbrella programmatic initiatives as well as separate projects to address the impact of climate change, land-and water-management issues, biotechnology potential, energy issues and management of ecologically critical areas.

END/UNB/JH/MUA/ 2116 Hrs

The New Nation

Bangladesh's Independent News Source

CITY NEWS

UNDP to provide \$266m in 5 years

By Staff Reporter

Thu, 7 Sep 2006, 10:24:00

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With greater emphasis on democratic governance and poverty alleviation, The Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bangladesh yesterday signed an agreement that outlines UNDP support to meet development challenges over the next five years, says a press release.

The agreement known as the Country Programme Action Plan 2006 -2010 (CPAP), aims to fund US dollar 266.05 million for Bangladesh in five priority areas.

The five areas, as outlined in the CPAP are - Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of women and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

The CPAP is the key tool for UNDP's programme -level management for the next five years emphasizing results to be achieved during the period. The CPAP is the legal agreement between the Bangladesh Government and UNDP to implement the country programme.

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The Daily Star

Committed to PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW

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\$ 266m UNDP fund for 5 priority areas

Staff correspondent

The UNDP will fund US\$ 266.05 million for Bangladesh in five priority areas over the next five years.

The government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) signed an agreement in this regard in Dhaka yesterday, says a press release.

The agreement, known as the Country Programme Action Plan 2006 -2010 (CPAP), will help meet the development challenges of the country.

The five priority areas are Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

The Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) is the key tool for UNDP's programme -level management for the next five years, emphasising results to be achieved during the period.

THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS

\$266.05m UNDP funding to help face development challenges

FE Report
9/8/2006

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will provide US\$266.05 million under the Country Programme Action Plan 2006 -2010 (CPAP) to help Bangladesh face development challenges over the next five years.

The government and the UNDP Thursday signed an agreement under which the UNDP will provide the fund for Bangladesh in five priority areas, said a UNDP press release.

The five areas, as outlined in the CPAP, are: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

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The environment in Dhaka has improved as a result of two policies that UNDP supported: a ban on plastic bags and the conversion of motorised rickshaws and other public and private transports to operate with compressed natural gas .

The UNDP supported the government in creating a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response practices to comprehensive risk reduction.

A pilot initiative for good governance in the Sirajganj district strengthened the capacity of union parishads (UPs) and contributed to government decision to allocate block -grants to all UPs in Bangladesh.

Over 63 million people in Bangladesh still live below the poverty line, under the constant threat of sudden shocks, natural and manmade disasters. The uncertain impact of globalisation and an increasingly competitive international trade environment impedes higher growth rates.

Challenges in governance remain as persistent constraints to development. Bangladesh's PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper), Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR), finds that "governance has justifiably emerged as the most critical of issues at the interface of democracy and development."

THE News Today

Dhaka, Friday, September 08, 2006

UNDP, govt sign deal on dev funding projects

The government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thursday signed an agreement that will bring US\$ 266.05 million for funding uplift works in priority areas, reports UNB. Known as 'Country Programme Action Plan 2006-2010 (CPAP)', the deal outlines UNDP support for meeting development challenges over the next five years, with greater emphasis on "democratic governance and poverty alleviation".

The five areas outlined in the CPAP are Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Environment and Energy Management, Reduction of Social and Economic Vulnerability, Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women, and Democratic Governance and Human Rights.

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"The CPAP indications that over the last five years (2001-2005), UNDP-assisted projects have made impressive gains in key development areas in Bangladesh," said a UNDP release.

Citing examples, the UN development agency said the environment in Dhaka has improved as a result of two policies that UNDP supported: a ban on plastic bags and the conversion of motorized rickshaws and other public and private transports to operate with compressed natural gas.

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THE HINDU

News Update Service

Saturday, September 9, 2006 : 0330 Hrs

[International](#)

UN to provide \$ 266.05 mn for Bangladesh

Dhaka, Sept. 9 (PTI): With greater emphasis on democratic governance and poverty alleviation, Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have signed an agreement to support Dhaka's efforts to meet development challenges over the next five years.

The agreement-Country Programme Action Plan 2006-2010 (CPAP)- will provide \$ 266.05 million to Bangladesh to fund projects in five priority areas- economic growth and poverty alleviation, sustainable environment and energy management, reduction of social and economic vulnerability, gender equality and the advancement of women and democratic governance and human rights, an official spokesman said yesterday.

Over 63 million people in Bangladesh still live below the poverty line, under the constant threat of natural and manmade disasters while the uncertain impact of globalisation and an increasingly competitive international trade environment impedes higher growth rates.

Challenges in governance remain as persistent constraints to development. Bangladesh's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper finds that governance has justifiably emerged as the most critical of issues at the interface of democracy and development.

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