

2024



# Country 4MR Report 2024

## Bangladesh

ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT COUNTRY STATUS OF THE 4MR THEMES

JAHANGIR HASAN MASUM

## Introduction

Bangladesh is the 8th most populous country in the world with 168 million population. Bangladesh is a subtropical monsoon climate characterized by wide seasonal variations in rainfall, moderately warm temperatures, and high humidity. Bangladesh is a middle-income country. The per capita income of Bangladesh was US\$ 2824 in 2022. The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has been increasing to around 7% per year since 2015. Agricultural sector contributes around 17% to the total GDP and engage around 48% labor force of the country. The industry sector contributes about 20% of the GDP. Argogeologically disadvantaged areas or areas that are highly exposed to climatic hazards (such as severely flooded areas; char land, flash flood prone areas, coastal tidal surge and salinity prone areas and hilly areas) constitute about 41% of the country. Around half of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

The ruling party has monopoly over state institutions, constitutional bodies and most of the civil society. The supreme leader of the ruling party is the source of de facto power. The political culture of Bangladesh is dominated by authoritarian democracy and widespread violence mostly by ruling party members. Political parties, when in opposition, also use violence in the form of general strikes and blockades for political gain. Any political debate between political activists or groups always ends up with disagreement or confrontation, if not violence. The ruling party has traditionally been used police and security agencies to torture opposition party activists and leaders. However, currently torture of opposition party leaders by the police and security agencies have increased in manyfold because government is intolerant of any criticism. Local elites control the local development and most of the government initiatives. Every locality is controlled by powerful syndicates linked to ruling political parties. Lack of space for exercising political rights of the opposition parties are very common at local level.

The government has been increasing its control over civil society and the media through new rules and regulations. Since mainstream media outlets were already facing indirect state control, cyberspace became a major avenue to raise critical voices.

Bangladesh's National Policy on Development Cooperation (NPDC) seeks to navigate the complexities and prospects associated with development assistance. While the country has made notable strides in mobilizing domestic resources, it still acknowledges the vital role of development aid in its economic and social progress. The policy underscores the commitment to international agreements and pledges concerning development effectiveness, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also recognizes the rising significance of southern nations as key contributors to economic and technical cooperation within the Global South, including Bangladesh. The Economic Relations Division in the Ministry of Finance is in charge of the government's National Policy on Development Cooperation.

## Assessment of the 4MR status in Bangladesh: Background & Objectives

The Global Partnership Monitoring is an internationally recognized, partner country-led voluntary monitoring exercise (popularly known as MR or monitoring round) to promote collective accountability concerning the effectiveness of development co-operation. The ongoing 4MR (fourth monitoring round) of the Global Partnership will take place between 2023 and 2026. The first three global monitoring rounds took place in 2014, 2016, and 2018. The Global Partnership Monitoring Framework guides the MR (monitoring round) to promote collective accountability by measuring progress of development co-operation around four dimensions (Whole-of-society, State and use of country systems, Transparency and Leaving no one behind). The MR is based on the four internationally-agreed four principles of effective development co-operation (Country Ownership, Focus on Results, Inclusive Partnerships and Transparency & Mutual Accountability). The MR provides a unique opportunity to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue and identify joint solutions to overcome challenges to effective development co-operation. In development co-operation context, CSOs are particularly important as independent development actors in their own right as well as implementing partners. CSOs through a “CSO Focal Point” report to two components of the MR framework: the assessment of the enabling environment for CSOs and the optional Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) on effective private sector engagement (PSE) in development co-operation. CSO Focal Point facilitates the engagement and contributions from civil society in the monitoring, and play crucial role for assessing the enabling environment for CSOs and for the KPA (if the government has decided to undertake it).

The 4MR offers active participation for CSO engagement in multi-stakeholder dialogues, action planning and follow-up at the country level. CPDE conducted a Training on CSO engagement in the 4MR on 7-8 December 2023, in Brussels, Belgium. CPDE also planned to support country CSOs to engage in the national level official GPEDC 4MR process. Coastal Development Partnership (CDP) is the CPDE Country Focal point and designated CSO Focal Point for GPEDC 4MR in Bangladesh. During the training, CDP has committed to working with CPDE over the next 12 months for an effective CSO participation in the fourth monitoring round. The current CDP efforts on the “CSOs assessment of the 4MR status in Bangladesh” is an expression of that commitment as well as fulfilment of responsibility as “CSO Focal Point” for consulting CSOs and providing representative CSO views to the official assessments.

The “CSOs assessment of the 4MR status in Bangladesh” has the following objectives:

1. to encourage active participation of the CSOs in the GPEDC 4MR process of Bangladesh.
2. to assess the current country status of the 4MR themes in Bangladesh

The national coordinator has not yet convened the multistakeholder kick-off meeting at the strategic level.

## Methodology for 4MR Status Assessment

The CSO focal point had organized five (05) consultations in five different areas (Dhaka, Barishal, Bagerhat, Khulna & Jhenaidha) within the country to reach out diverse types of civil society organizations (CSOs). Representatives from 81 CSOs had expressed their views, which were consolidated into one CSO answer following the GPEDC Monitoring Guide 2023-2026, particularly the annex 4: CSO enabling Environment Questionnaire – Characteristics of Practice. The CSOs from different fields of activity and regions, including CSOs representing marginalized groups, non-government organizations, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, social movements, organization of persons with disabilities (OPD), women's groups, research institutes and network of NGOs/CSOs took part in the consultations. In addition, 17 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted to seek information, advice and opinion. During the consultative process, the CSO focal point was not only collected input but also shared information with the CSOs about the 4MR process. The preparation of the 4MR country report was done using the CPDE core questions related to 4MR themes.

Types of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Jhenaidah	Khulna	Barishal	Bagerhat	Dhaka
Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	4	8	6	6	1
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	1		1		
Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs)	1		1		
Social Movements	1	3	2	3	
Women's Groups	1	1	3	1	1
Research/Educational/Public benefit Institutes	3			1	
Professional Associations	5	2	2	2	
Youth Groups	2		1	1	1
Volunteer Groups			1	2	1
Organization of Persons with Disabilities (OPD)					8
International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs)				1	
Network of NGOs/CSOs		2			1
	18	16	17	17	13
<b>Total CSOs Consulted for 4MR Assessment</b>	<b>81</b>				

District	Types of Key Informant Interview (KII) participants								
	Community-Based Organizations	Faith-Based Organizations	Social Movements	NGOs	Network of NGOs/CSOs	Women's Groups	Organization of Persons with Disabilities	Private Sector	Elected Local Government representatives
Jhenaidah		1		1				1	1
Barishal	1			1				1	1
Khulna			1	1	1				
Bagerhat			1	1		1			
Dhaka					1		2		
	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>								

The consultation covered CSOs from 3 big cities and 2 small sub-districts. The small sub-districts were chosen specially to get the voices from the local CSOs who are often excluded in the monitoring exercise. Besides, CSO consultation in the capital city (Dhaka) was mainly targeted organization of persons with disabilities (OPD) to ensure that voices of the persons with disabilities are not left behind.

## Status of the 4MR themes

CSOs in Bangladesh have tried the 4MR exercise is expected to assess the progress, opportunities, and obstacles related to effective development co-operation using the CPDE core questions as well as GPEDC monitoring questions related to the components of the 4MR themes. The evidence generated from the CSO consultations is grouped around the 4MR thematic areas: Whole-of-society, State and use of country systems, Transparency, Leaving no one behind.

### *Whole of Society*

The term “Whole-of-society” refers to an approach that involves inclusive and equitable participation of all actors of society in the development process. Effective development co-operation recognizes the Whole-of-Society as a development approach. The engagement of the sub-national governments, parliaments, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector, foundations, and trade unions in the development process is limited and depends on government likings or preference. In this context, it can be envisaged that the “Whole-of-society” is not adopted in the development co-operation approach.

**Engagement and dialogue:** The existing engagement and dialogue practices has limited stakeholders’ (sub-national governments, parliaments, CSOs, private sector, foundations, and trade unions) engagement, often by invitation only and generally structured to endorse government plans & strategies. Typically, CSOs participate in steering committee meetings of various ministries as well as district and sub-district coordination meetings. In general, the CSOs do not have much expectations that their views or recommendations will be seriously considered by the government.

**Parliamentary oversight:** Information on official development co-operation is shared with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, when requested. Only development co-operation data on national budgets are subject to parliamentary review.

**Enabling environment for civil society organizations (CSOs):** The government exercises an explicit monopoly over civil society organizations (CSOs). The government actively represses those who attempt to defy its monopoly on political activity. Legal and Regulatory Framework are affecting the enabling environment for civil society organizations (CSOs). The government legal and regulatory frameworks and the reporting requirements of the development partners generally drive the accountability mechanisms for CSOs.

Components	Questions	CSOs views on GPEDC Scale	CSOs Score
Space for CSO Dialogue on National Development Policies	To what extent does the government consult CSOs in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies?	Level 2: Occasional consultations, but the quality of consultation is poor	3 out of 10
	In the context of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to what extent does the government consult CSOs in the prioritization, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs?	Level 2: Some selected CSOs are occasionally being consulted around SDG mainstreaming, implementation and monitoring.	3 out of 10
	To what extent do CSOs have the right in law and in practice to access relevant government information for effective participation in consultations	Level 2: Right to access may exist in law, but there are very significant limitations in the law and/or in its implementation	4 out of 10
	To what extent have the results of recent consultations with CSOs informed government design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies?	Level 2: Consultations with CSOs take place, but none or only minor comments are normally taken on board.	3 out of 10
	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>3.25 out of 10</b>
Legal and Regulatory and political Environment	With respect to the right to freedom of assembly, to what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable CSOs to exercise these rights in law and in practice?	Level 3 Most peaceful assemblies are allowed in law and practice, although some issues or groups may be subject to discriminatory decision making	5 out of 10
	With respect to the right to freedom of expression, to what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable CSOs to exercise these rights in law and in practice?	Level 2 Expression by CSOs and their members is extensively controlled by the government, but some alternative media exist.	3 out of 10
	With respect to the freedom of association, to what extent does the legal and regulatory framework enable in law and practice CSO formation, registration and operation?	Level 1 Registration is mandatory, difficult, lengthy, costly and required periodically.	2 out of 10
	To what extent does the legal and regulatory environment facilitate access to resources for domestic CSOs?	Level 2 Access to either national or international resources is possible, but is subject to government restrictions.	5 out of 10
	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>3.75 out of 10</b>

**Space for CSO Dialogue on National Development Policies:** The government invites only a few selected CSOs to the consultation. Besides, consultations take place at stages when change in decisions or directions is virtually impossible in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies. In most cases, comments or feedback provided by CSOs are not seriously considered. The government has been carrying out ad hoc and occasional consultations with select CSOs around the SDGs. The CSO access to most relevant information in practice differ among government departments and also the CSO relationship with the government departments.

<b>Components</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>CSOs views on GPEDC Scale</b>	<b>CSOs Score</b>
Development Partner support for CSO enabling environment	To what extent do development partners consult CSOs in the design, implementation and monitoring of their development co-operation policies and programmes?	Level 2: Consultations with CSOs in this country are occasional and limited to some individual development partners and selected CSOs and focus only on the implementation of donor programs.	3 out of 10
	To what extent is the promotion of an enabling environment for CSOs (e.g. political, financial, legal and policy aspects) an agenda item in development partners' policy dialogue with the government?	Level 2 Some development partners occasionally include some elements of the enabling environment agenda as an item in their policy dialogue with the government, particularly if CSOs lobby on specific issues.	3 out of 10
	To what extent is development partner financial support maximizing sustainable engagement of CSOs in all aspects of development?	Level 1: Development partner funding tends to focus on implementing the development partners' own programming priorities through unpredictable calls for proposals and funding opportunities, with very limited transparency and/or possibility to influence for CSOs in partner countries.	2 out of 10
	To what extent do development partners make available information about their CSO support to the public, including to the government?	Level 2: Some development partners make available aggregate information on their support to CSOs at the country level.	4 out of 10
	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>3 out of 10</b>

**Legal and Regulatory and political Environment:** Peaceful assemblies are allowed but are subject to a notification procedure with a few days' advance notice and most spontaneous assemblies, except for small groups are not allowed. Law enforcement often uses disproportionate physical means leading to serious injuries to participants, including widespread arrests and/or use the criminal system against peaceful protesters. CSOs cannot criticize the government without fear of government sanctions or harassment. Civil society members who criticize power holders risk surveillance, harassment, intimidation, and imprisonment. The CSO registration process is lengthy (6 months to a year or sometimes more), burdensome, involves multiple authorities and often requires sensitive personal information. CSOs can do their registration with various governmental departments but they must often pay bribes to officials involved in the registration process. Government officials have broad discretion to inspect the activities and finances of CSOs. CSOs receiving international resources, must obtain special registration with a particular body to access resources, which monitors the flow of resources to CSOs and have to receive case-by-case approval to access funds. In general, CSOs do not benefit from tax exemptions.

**Development Partner support for CSO enabling environment:** There is no coordinated process for development partners to consult with a diversity of CSOs. There is very limited opportunities for CSOs to engage in the design, implementation and monitoring of development co-operation policies and programmes of the development partners. Sometimes, development partners respond to CSO lobbying on specific issues. The domestic CSOs have no opportunities to influence development partners' funding priorities and mechanisms. The large National NGOs and the international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) capture most of the funding from development partners. Almost all small domestic CSOs/NGOs receive funding as sub-contractor through large NGOs or INGOs based in development partner countries. The domestic CSOs/NGOs do not receive any direct institutional core support from development partners. The development partner's own programming interests and country priorities guide the funding priorities and mechanisms.

**Transparency in Development Partners' Support for CSOs:** Some development partners make available aggregate information on their support to CSOs at country level (through reports on their websites), which may include geographical or thematic information, but not activity level or beneficiary level information.

#### **CSO Development Effectiveness - Accountability and Transparency**

Registered Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) must submit an annual report and audited accounts to the registration authority. This authority has the power to inspect, approve amendments to the memorandum of association, and, in cases of financial irregularity or compliance failure, suspend the governing body and appoint an administrator or a caretaker body.

The activities of NGOs or CSOs are overseen by the local administration on behalf of the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB) and by the local Social Services Office on behalf of the Department of Social Services

(DSS). NGOs are required to submit various reports, including annual reports and audited financial statements, to these local offices. Additionally, NGOs participate in monthly NGO Coordination Meetings led by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) or Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and present progress reports on their activities. Local administration officers occasionally visit NGO project activities. Additionally, NGOs are required to participate in various social awareness programs conducted by the local administration and the Social Service Office.

**Partnership between financing CSOs and Domestic CSOs:** The partnership between financing CSOs and domestic CSOs are unpredictable, irregular and very short-term. The partnership is mainly based on the implementation of financing CSO projects by the domestic CSOs. Their relationship is generally defined by the fiduciary reporting requirements imposed by the financing CSO. The financing CSOs, as development partners determine the content and terms of partnership relationships using the back-donor terms and conditions for financing CSOs. Only a few domestic CSOs have long-term partnership relationships (5-10 years) with the financing CSOs that are based on shared programming interests and solidarity.

**CSO-initiated co-ordination mechanisms:** There are no national CSO platform through which government can engage with CSOs in policy or programmatic dialogue at the national level. Several CSO platforms often compete with each other for participation in policy dialogue prioritized by government and development partners.

**CSOs implementing human rights-based approaches in their development work:** Most local CSOs working in the country do not have explicit policies intended to guide their own development practice and programmes based on human rights-based approaches.

**CSO-led accountability mechanisms:** CSOs in Bangladesh are accountable to their constituencies, their governing body, financial partners and government regulatory bodies. Individual CSOs maintain accountability and basic transparency through their own efforts and uses annual reports and audit reports as key public accountability mechanisms. The majority of CSOs make their basic organizational information available on their website. National level CSOs who have linkages with regional or global CSO networks also voluntarily tries to adopt international accountability mechanisms and processes for NGOs. As a compliance, CSOs regularly report to different tiers of government.

**Private sector engagement in development co-operation /Kampala Principles Assessment:** The Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) collects evidence on the status of private sector engagement in development co-operation at the country level, as a part of the Whole-of-Society dimension of the GPEDC monitoring framework. As the government has not yet declared their intention about KPA, the 4MR assessment has not collected data on KPA.

Components	Questions	CSOs views on GPEDC Scale	CSOs Score
CSO Development Effectiveness - Accountability and Transparency	To what extent are partnerships equitable and based on mutual interest between financing CSOs and their CSO partners?	Level 1: Most domestic CSOs experience short term, often one-off, project relationships, which are sole expressions of the financing CSO programming interests.	1 out of 10
	To what extent do CSOs participate in CSO-initiated co-ordination, including mechanisms (e.g. platforms, networks, associations) that facilitate CSOs engagement in policy dialogue and/or co-ordination among CSOs at national or sectoral level?	Level 1: No national platforms. CSO co-ordination mechanisms are largely ad hoc and have short-term project-oriented goals.	2 out of 10
	To what extent are CSOs implementing their development work guided by international human rights standards and principles? (e.g. human rights-based approaches)	Level 2: CSOs in the country generally have policies and programs guided by international human rights standards and principles, but the evidence of consistent external and internal practice is minimal and only among a few large CSOs.	3 out of 10
	To what extent are CSOs aligning with CSO-led accountability mechanisms to address CSOs' transparency and multiple accountabilities?	Level 2: CSO accountability mechanisms are under discussion through a representative CSO platform.	2 out of 10
	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>2 out of 10</b>

**State and Use of Country Systems**

**Planning:** Since 2015, the government has been aligning development planning with the national budgetary frameworks and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The national five-year plan uses a Development Results Framework (DRF). Most of the national development strategies, plans and policies are publicly available and accessible online.

**Respect country’s policy space:** The use of country Public financial management (PFM) system has been increasing among the development partners systems.

**Public financial management (PFM):** According to the GPEDC 3M report, Bangladesh experienced an overall decline in the quality of its public financial management (PFM) systems.

**Gender budgeting:** In Bangladesh, allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are made public. Besides, Bangladesh also tracks allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment to meet the requirements of SDGS indicator 5.c.1. In addition, the public financial management (PFM) systems promote gender-related goals and targets.

**Accountability mechanisms:** Bangladesh has institutionalized a dedicated Development Effectiveness Wing under the Economic Relations Division (ERD) at the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to coordinate with development partners through the Local Consultative Group (LCG). The Government of Bangladesh and development co-operation providers meet at the annual Bangladesh Development Forum to review progress made on the Joint Co-operation Strategy (JCS). Bangladesh has yet to approve the draft policy for development co-operation. CSOs, the private sector and sub-national governments are still excluded from the evaluation process.

**Information management:** The national Aid Information Management System (AIMS) collects the development cooperation information. Development partners use AIMS.

### ***Transparency***

Bangladesh has improved on making development co-operation related information publicly available. Although most development partners have a country strategy, not all of them are making their strategy publicly available online. Development co-operation use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations.

Domestic CSOs generally not aware of global portals to access to data on development cooperation. Very few domestic CSOs are accessing AIMS or using OECD DAC. Neither government or development partners are taking proactive action to address this issue.

There is sometimes no clear and consistent mechanism for governmental bodies to provide development co-operation related information to citizens.

### ***Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)***

Local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are always left behind in any consultations related to development co-operation. CSOs that deal with human rights, democracy and good governance have been experiencing bureaucratic harassment for renewal of registration and delayed approval for foreign support in the country.

CSOs have acknowledged that disaggregated data by income class, gender, & geographic location is available for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but they are not aware about such data for monitoring development co-operation.

## Lessons and Challenges

- ✓ The government and development partners often fail to realize that the scope and roles for CSOs in development are distinct from government and development partners.
- ✓ The Cyber Security Act has impeded the effective functioning of CSOs by endowing the government with extensive punitive powers. Since its inception on October 1, 2018, the Digital Security Act (DSA) of 2018 has been the tool of choice for the government and its supporters to muzzle dissenting voices, restrict the freedom of expression of CSOs, and debilitate civil society organizations. The DSA was revised to the Cyber Security Act (CSA) in 2023, which includes a peculiar clause permitting anyone to initiate legal action if they believe another person has been defamed or insulted. Furthermore, the CSA empowers law enforcement to detain individuals, conduct searches, and confiscate equipment without a warrant, based merely on the suspicion of a crime being committed via social media. The act also enables the government to mandate the removal or blocking of any online information or data it considers necessary, thus broadly curtailing the voices of critics and those disseminating information about human rights abuses within the nation. Consequently, CSOs have become reticent to engage in advocacy that could contest governmental actions.
- ✓ Numerous local CSOs rely on government support for their existence, that necessitate backing from local elites, particularly leaders of the ruling political party. Due to the decline in foreign donations for development work in recent years, NGOs are increasingly turning to microcredit as a financial source for their social development initiatives. Advocacy focused NGOs are fully or partly dependent on foreign funding sources.
- ✓ The short-term project-based funding mechanisms limits CSOs' ability to retain full-time, qualified staff. Besides, current funding modalities for CSOs are reducing civil society actors to development contractors.
- ✓ Inequitable partnerships are very common between Financing CSOs and implementing CSOs. Power inequalities between financing CSOs and domestic CSOs are too wide. Recently, financing CSOs are not building formal partnerships with CSOs who does not have the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB) registration.
- ✓ The fund disbursement to the civil society organizations (CSOs) by the government and international development partners is expected to be reduced due to the graduation of Bangladesh from the least developed country (LDC) category to middle income country. According to a study titled 'Role of CSOs and NGOs in LDC Graduation of Bangladesh: opportunities and challenges' by the Citizen's Platform

for SDGs, Bangladesh, the disbursement of official development assistance (ODA) to the Bangladeshi CSOs declined by 11.3 per cent between 2015-2020.

- ✓ Government does not respect the CSOs as development actors “in their own right” because most Development Partners (DPs) are not sincerely facilitating an enabling environment for CSOs in Bangladesh.
- ✓ CSOs are subject to unreasonable government control because they have to keep pleasing government officials from local to national level for their operations. The government does not allow CSOs to engage in a participatory process to shape the national development strategy rather to entangle CSOs with compliance measures.

## Conclusion and Next Steps

There should be a representative national CSO platform for unifying CSOs to adopt the Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness to enhance their own development effectiveness, transparency and accountability. This platform should certify development effectiveness, transparency and accountability practices within the CSO community.

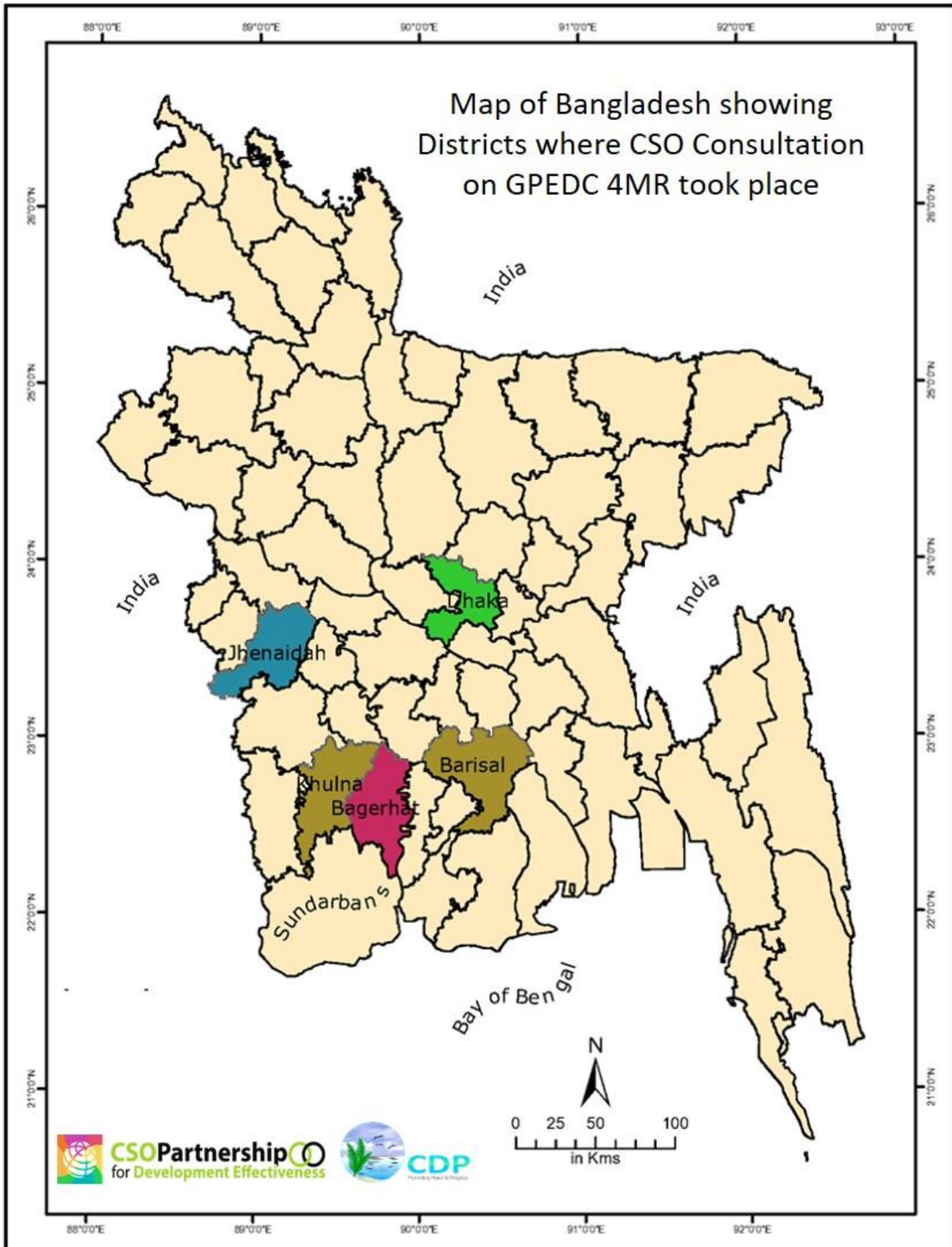
Development partners financial support to CSOs should be based on CSO proposals derived from their own objectives and partnerships, and not by objectives defined through the priorities of a given development partner. Development partners’ financing modalities should strengthen core or institutional funding mechanisms for CSO sustainability. The simplification and harmonization of funding requirements between development partners may increase access to funding for a diversity of CSOs.

Almost all CSOs suggested that consultation practice needs substantial improvements. CSOs should have full access to relevant, comprehensive information, with sufficient time (2-4 weeks) to prepare for participation in consultations. There should also be a mechanism so that CSOs can request for additional information if needed.

The government should establish a clear selection criterion, which are open, transparent and unrestricted to invite CSOs for any consultation.

Development partners should create regular and planned opportunities to engage with CSOs. Development partners should also create opportunities for CSOs to engage their government on enabling environment issues. Development partners shall support domestic civil society organizations in monitoring enabling environment issues.

## Annex 1: Map of the consultation areas



## Annex 2: Photographs of the Consultations



CSO Consultation on GPEDC 4MR in Bagerhat District



CSO Consultation on GPEDC 4MR in Dhaka



CSO Consultation on GPEDC 4MR in Khulna



CSO Consultation on GPEDC 4MR in Jhenaidah



CSO Consultation on GPEDC 4MR in Barishal