



An Estimated Action Plan

to Implement

National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Strategy, 2021



O C T O B E R 2 0 2 5

Local Government Division
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
www.lgd.gov.bd



An Estimated Action Plan

to Implement

National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Strategy, 2021



O C T O B E R 2 0 2 5

Local Government Division
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
www.lgd.gov.bd

Contents

Executive Summary	5
List of Acronyms	7
1 Background.....	9
2 Objective.....	11
3 Current Situation of MHM in Bangladesh	11
3.1 Knowledge and Awareness	11
3.2 MHM Practice, Misconceptions, Beliefs and Norms	11
3.3 WASH Blocks	12
4 Interventions on MHM	12
4.1 Initiatives by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB)	12
4.2 Initiatives by International Organizations and NGOs	13
5 National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021.....	14
6 Method.....	15
6.1 The Process of Developing the Estimated Action Plan	15
6.2 Prioritization of Activities	16
6.3 Cost Estimation Method	17
6.4 Key Assumptions.....	17
7 Results	18
7.1 Total Costs of Action Plan for MHM 2023-2030.....	19
7.2 Funding Requirement for Implementation of Action Plan 2023-2030.....	21
7.3 Costs by Strategy	21
7.3.1 Strategy 1: Strengthening and Amplifying Awareness Creation Through Education and Information Dissemination	22
7.3.2 Strategy 2: Making Quality MHM Products Affordable and Available.....	29
7.3.3 Strategy 3: Upgrading WASH Facilities for Women and Children	35
7.3.4 Strategy 4: Safe, Hygienic, and Environment-friendly Disposal of Used MHM Products Aiming to Protect the Environment from Pollution.....	40
7.3.5 Strategy 5: Achieving Synergy.....	43
7.3.6 Strategy 6, 7 and 8: Guiding the Stakeholders and Achieving Coordination and Collaboration	45
7.4 Divisionwise Total Cost of MHM Action Plan 2023-2030.....	47
7.5 Accounting for Divisional Differences.....	48

8	Discussion and Recommendations	502
8.1	Discussion.....	502
8.2	Limitations of the Estimation	513
8.3	Recommendations	524
9	Reference.....	546
10	Annex	568
10.1	Unit Costs	568
10.2	Description of Funding Source for MHM Activities During 2023-2030	635
10.3	Workshop Findings	68
10.4	Menstrual Hygiene Management Coordination Committees	835
10.5	List of Extremely Hard to Reach Unions Across the Eight Divisions of Bangladesh.....	879

List of Tables

Table 1: Timing of the Division and Central Level Workshops.....	16
Table 2: Strategywise Summary of Cost for Implementation During 2023-2030.....	20
Table 3: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 1	22
Table 4: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 2	29
Table 5: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 3	36
Table 6: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 4.....	41
Table 7: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 5	44
Table 8: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 6, 7 and 8	45
Table 9: Division Level Yearly Costing of the MHM Action Plan 2023-2030.....	48
Table 10: Cost Status to Address Divisional Differences.....	49

List of Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Unit Costs of Inputs	56
Supplementary Table 2: Strategy 1- Breaking the Barriers Through Education.	63
Supplementary Table 3: Strategy 2- Making Quality MHM Products Affordable and Available.....	66
Supplementary Table 4: Strategy 3- Upgrading WASH Facilities for MHM.....	66
Supplementary Table 5: Prioritized Activity list of Strategy-01 from Divisional Workshops	68
Supplementary Table 6: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-01 from Divisional Workshops..	70
Supplementary Table 7: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-02 from Divisional Workshops.....	71
Supplementary Table 8: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-02 from Divisional Workshops..	73
Supplementary Table 9: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-03 from Divisional Workshops.....	74
Supplementary Table 10: Common Prioritized Activity list of Strategy-03 from Divisional Workshops .	75
Supplementary Table 11: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-04 from Divisional Workshops.....	76
Supplementary Table 12: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-04 from Divisional Workshops	79
Supplementary Table 13: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-05 from Divisional Workshops.....	79
Supplementary Table 14: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-05 from Divisional Workshops	81
Supplementary Table 15: Prioritized Activity list of Strategy-06 from Divisional Workshops	81
Supplementary Table 16: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-06 from Divisional Workshops	82
Supplementary Table 17: National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition.....	83
Supplementary Table 18: Divisional Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition.....	85
Supplementary Table 19: District Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition.....	86
Supplementary Table 20: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Barishal Division.....	87
Supplementary Table 21: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Chittagong Division	90

Supplementary Table 22: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Dhaka Division.....	96
Supplementary Table 23: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Khulna Division	99
Supplementary Table 24: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Mymensingh Division	102
Supplementary Table 25: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Rajshahi Division	103
Supplementary Table 26: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Rangpur Division	105
Supplementary Table 27: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Sylhet Division.....	106

List of Figures

Figure 1: Steps in Developing Estimated Action Plan.....	16
Figure 2: Strategywise Funding Gap	21
Figure 3: Yearwise Total Cost and Current Funding Status	21

Executive Summary

Bangladesh has made commendable progress in terms of various development indicators, yet there are gaps in many health indicators. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is one of those issues which, despite having significant impact on women and girls' health, has long been neglected. According to the National Hygiene Survey 2018, only 36% of adolescent girls have any prior knowledge of menstruation in Bangladesh. Enhancing menstrual hygiene management improves the health, education, and dignity of girls and women, while empowering them during a critical life stage. Acknowledging the significance of appropriate menstrual hygiene management (MHM) practices, the government of Bangladesh and several non-government entities have taken commendable steps to address these challenges. The Local Government Division (LGD) collaborated with various stakeholders and developed the "National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Strategy, 2021." To ensure successful implementation of the strategy, this estimated action plan is developed in consultation with stakeholders. The estimated action plan will guide development partners and implementation agencies in achieving national MHM targets on betterment of MHM practices.

The national menstrual hygiene management (MHM) strategy 2021 consists of eight strategies that center around different aspects of MHM.

- Strategy 1 of the 'National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy-2021' emphasizes awareness activities through education and communities.
- Strategy 2 aims to prioritize affordability, availability and accessibility of quality menstrual hygiene products.
- Strategy 3 aims to enhance WASH facilities for MHM to ensure privacy, safety and security of women.
- Strategy 4 emphasizes the safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal of MHM products.
- Strategy 5 strives to achieve synergy through collaboration, gender mainstreaming, social capacity building activities, awareness raising through SBCC campaign etc.
- Strategy 6 seeks to involve the private sector in the key MHM activities.
- Strategy 7 aims to provide guidance to stakeholders in formulating advocacy strategies and to ensure its effective implementation and progress through monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- Strategy 8's main goal is to strengthen cooperation and coordination among stakeholders through committee formation and decentralization.

The costing of the national menstrual hygiene management (MHM) strategy 2021 in Bangladesh has been carried out with strategic support from government departments and other stakeholders. Workshops and consultations were organized at divisional level to prioritize the activities and at central level to validate the findings and to develop an appropriate action plan. Costing for the MHM action plan has been done using an ingredient-based approach¹, collecting cost data from relevant departments and organizations involved in MHM activities. Population estimates have been used to assess the target population and calculate the total cost per intervention. Record review and interviews have been conducted to gather information on the current status, ongoing activities, costs, and budgets of MHM strategies. Secondary

¹ National Institute of Population Research and Training (Bangladesh) et al., eds., *Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey, 2019-20: Final Report* (Dhaka, Bangladesh: National Institute of Population Research and Training, 2021), https://www.data4impactproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/BAHWS-2019-20-Summary-Findings_FS-20-514_D4I.pdf.

sources and consultation with organizations have been used for demographic and service-related data. Assumptions and calculations have been made for future costs, net present value, weighted averages, and shadow pricing.

The workshops at division and district levels helped to identify the prioritized activities and the workshops at the central level helped evaluating the prioritized activities and formulation of an action plan for implementation of the National Menstrual Hygiene Management strategy 2021. The total cost of implementing the developed MHM action plan for the period 2023-2030 is estimated to be USD 632,084,788. The annual cost is expected to increase every year and the total estimated cost would increase from USD 6,667,998 in 2023 to USD 100,750,752 in 2030.

The ongoing activities on MHM are with a limited project timeline and current funding available for the implementation of MHM activities is insufficient for most strategies. Strategy 2 has the largest funding gap (41%) followed by Strategy 1 (35%), 3 (16%) and 4 (6%) would also face deficits, whereas, strategy 5, 6, 7, and 8 have relatively lower requirement. The key prioritized activities with major cost share are; student's awareness and establishing MHM corners at educational institutions, providing subsidy for ensuring availability of MHM products at educational institutions, developing MHM friendly WASH infrastructure according to the need, sensitization of the social gatekeepers and relevant stakeholders etc. The estimated action plan also has taken into account the divisional differences and special need of the marginalized populations and adopted activities to address these.

The effective implementation of the national menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021 is crucial to address the health and socio-economic challenges faced by adolescent girls and women. Proper menstrual hygiene management can have significant positive impacts on education, productivity, and healthcare expenditure. The estimated action plan serves as a guide for policymakers and implementers to plan and allocate resources for implementing the strategy, focusing on key areas such as awareness, availability and affordability of MHM products, infrastructure improvement, waste management, capacity building, and ensuring proper monitoring and coordination among stakeholders.

However, challenges exist in some of the major activity areas for translating the strategy into on-the-ground activities. The current action plan needs further development and validation in these areas for effective implementation. It will also require periodic revisions to accommodate the changes in practice and demand over time, alignment with national priority and availability of resources. Learning from the previous and ongoing activities and innovative interventions to promote and improve menstrual hygiene management can contribute to the refinement of action plan. The national and regional coordination committees for MHM will play a vital role in spearheading implementation of the activities at different levels through facilitating coordination among activities carried out by the different ministries, private sector entities, NGOs and other stakeholders.

List of Acronyms

ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
AVAS	Association of Voluntary Actions for Society
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BNFE	Bureau of Non-Formal Education
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DGFP	Directorate General of Family Planning
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DSHE	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education
DSS	Department of Social Service
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
EECR	Education, Empowerment, and Child Rights
EED	Education Engineering Department
ESP	Education Sector Plan
FYP	Five-Year Plan
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
icddr,b	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JMS	Jatiyo Mohila Sangstha
KII	Key Informant Interview
KHL	Khulna (city acronym)
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LMIC	Low- and Middle-Income Countries
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoInd	Ministry of Industries
MoP	Ministry of Planning

MoPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoRA	Ministry of religious Affairs
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NCTB	National Curriculum and Textbook Board
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PSB	Policy Support Branch
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SBCC	Social and Behavioral Change Communication
SD	Supplementary Duty
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Programme
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TMED	Technical and Madrasah Education Board
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Background

Bangladesh has achieved remarkable progress in many development indicators including maternal, neonatal, child health, sanitation, and hygiene coverage. However, despite the significant improvement in basic sanitation and hygiene management, there are still gaps, particularly for menstrual health and hygiene management, as evidenced by statistics. According to the National Hygiene Survey 2018, only 36% Bangladeshi adolescent girls have reported hearing about menstruating before menarche^{2 3}. If menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is ensured from the beginning of a girl's menarche, it can contribute to enrichment of health, education, and dignity of girls and women that underlies female empowerment⁴.

According to the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) menstrual health can be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being related to the menstrual cycle, where individuals have access to accurate information, proper menstrual hygiene resources, appropriate healthcare, a supportive environment and the ability to participate in all aspects of life without menstrual-related barriers.⁵ Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) encompasses the rights and ability of women to use clean menstrual materials to absorb or collect menstrual blood, with the ability to change these materials in privacy as frequently as necessary throughout their menstrual period. It also involves having access to soap and water for washing the body as required, and access to safe and convenient facilities for disposing of used menstrual materials.⁶ MHM has long been an under-discussed issue, surrounded by social taboos, which requires special attention when addressing adolescent and women's health⁷. In Bangladesh, there is still inadequate knowledge about norms, attitudes, and practices regarding Menstrual Hygiene Management. Addressing MHM is crucial for ensuring the dignity, health, and overall well-being of women and girls during their menstrual cycles⁸.

Over 50% of Bangladeshi girls use old cloths to manage their menstrual bleeding which can result in irritation and infections, and only 12% practise the recommended cleaning methods for their used clothes⁹. The major impediments for girls and women in Bangladesh towards proper MHM include lack of sanitation, taboos, and access to hygienic menstrual products causing them suffer in silence, and engage in unsafe, unhygienic, unhealthy, and potentially detrimental menstrual management practices¹⁰.

² National Institute of Population Research and Training (Bangladesh) et al.

³ The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Bangladesh, "National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021," n.d., https://lgr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/lgr.portal.gov.bd/publications/f73bdd9d_5a2e_42c1_a921_7ffa15e133ea/2021-11-09-05-29-77b9a2b477e1697615dd5bbc7734b82f.pdf; Bangladesh, WaterAid (Organization: Bangladesh), and UNICEF Bangladesh, eds., *National Hygiene Survey 2018 =: Nyāsanāla Hāijina Sārbe 2018* (Dhaka: Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, 2020).

⁴ "Menstrual Hygiene Management and Women's Economic Empowerment," n.d.; Julie Hennegan et al., "Women's and Girls' Experiences of Menstruation in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Qualitative Metasynthesis," *PLoS Medicine* 16, no. 5 (2019): e1002803.

⁵ UNICEF and WHO, "Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2022: Special Focus on Gender," n.d., <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jmp-report-2023/>.

⁶ World Health Organization, "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Joint Monitoring Programme Update 2014." *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Joint Monitoring Programme Update 2014*, 2014.

⁷ Padma Das et al., "Menstrual Hygiene Practices, WASH Access and the Risk of Urogenital Infection in Women from Odisha, India," ed. Brenda A Wilson, *PLOS ONE* 10, no. 6 (June 30, 2015): e0130777, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0130777>.

⁸ Mahbub-Ul Alam et al., "Menstrual Hygiene Management among Bangladeshi Adolescent Schoolgirls and Risk Factors Affecting School Absence: Results from a Cross-Sectional Survey," *BMJ Open* 7, no. 7 (2017): e015508.

⁹ The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Bangladesh, "National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021."

¹⁰ The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Bangladesh, "National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021."

Fortunately, MHM is no longer considered a women's issue but rather a social responsibility across gender. The lack of proper MHM practice is also an obstacle to sustainable development as MHM issues cross-cut several SDGs, such as SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12, indicating the importance of addressing MHM issues¹¹. Historically, menstruation is a proscribed topic in Bangladesh; however, in the past few years a momentum has been built to raise awareness of the social and health implications of poor menstrual hygiene management. In 2012, the 'National Hygiene Promotion Strategy' recognized menstrual hygiene as an important part of personal hygiene and designated Local Government Division to coordinate, guide and allocate resources for hygiene promotion¹². The inclusion of menstrual hygiene in the recent national hygiene survey demonstrates growing interest in understanding key issues. Based on the survey findings, the Government of Bangladesh is committed to improving toilets and sanitation facilities in schools, with an emphasis on accommodating the needs of female students, though this commitment is yet to be implemented.

Recognizing the importance of proper MHM practices, the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRD&C) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders developed the "National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Strategy, 2021". Its overarching goal is to address existing gaps and ensure all girls and women can access safe, dignified menstruation to realize their rights and opportunities in health, education, employment, and other areas. Key objectives include facilitating systematic MHM programs across sectors, fostering an enabling policy environment through stakeholder collaboration, enhancing private sector engagement, coordinating across relevant entities, and ensuring MHM facilities and accessibility in educational institutions, healthcare settings, workplaces, public spaces, and other contexts. The strategy presents a multi-pronged effort involving programmatic interventions, policy integration, multi-sector coordination, and infrastructure development to comprehensively address menstrual health and hygiene needs for women and girls throughout Bangladesh.

To articulate national priorities for MHM and to provide guidance at national and divisional levels on evidence-based programming for MHM so as to achieve the expected results, as well as to identify the resources needed for implementation of the MHM strategy, the development of a National Estimated Action Plan on MHM is initiated by the LGD in close consultation with all stakeholders. The estimated action plan will also serve as a reference document for development partners and implementation agencies to contribute towards achieving the national MHM targets on betterment of MHM practices. Some of the activities identified in the action plan might already be included in other health-related programs addressing water, sanitation and hygiene and others may include new initiatives to promote MHM at the different facilities and in the community in general. The plan will identify resources and activities that are already in place and will not require further investment by the government and those that will require additional funding for implementation. The plan will thus help ensure coherence and harmonization of efforts towards advancing MHM practices in Bangladesh.

¹¹ "UNICEF-Guide-Menstrual-Hygiene-Materials-2019.Pdf," n.d.

¹² Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and Government of Bangladesh, "National Hygiene Promotion Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh 2012," n.d., <https://www.psb.gov.bd/policies/nhpswsse.pdf>.

2 Objective

The overall objective of developing the estimated action plan is to ensure effective implementation of the national menstrual hygiene management (MHM) strategy 2021. The specific objectives of the estimated action plan are:

- Prioritize activities for effective implementation of MHM strategy 2021
- Develop action plan with timeline for the period 2023-2030
- Estimate the cost of implementation of the set of priority actions for each of the strategies outlined in MHM strategy 2021
- Identify resource gaps and sources of funding for implementation of the action plan

3 Current Situation of MHM in Bangladesh

3.1 Knowledge and Awareness

Menarche is recognized as a significant landmark of sexual maturity, and menstruation is a natural process. However, studies have shown that neither married nor unmarried adolescent females clearly understand these concepts¹³. The lack of prior information about menstruation and its administration causes a girls' first menstruation to be frightening and shocking¹⁴.

In Bangladesh, a significant portion of female adolescents lacked knowledge about menstruation before experiencing their first period. According to the Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019-20, approximately 30% of unmarried adolescents and one-in-four ever-married adolescents were aware of menstruation before their menarche. The National Hygiene Survey 2018 revealed that 36% of individuals aged 10-19 had heard about menstruation before their menarche, while 30% of women aged 20-49 had similar knowledge. Textbooks and other books were the major sources to learn about menstruation for both ever-married females and unmarried females (65% unmarried) and (81%), respectively. The next most common sources of information were TV/radio (23% and 29%) and internet (11% and 14%) for ever-married and unmarried female adolescents, respectively¹⁵. These findings underscore the need for improved menstrual education and awareness programs among young girls and adolescents in Bangladesh.

3.2 MHM Practice, Misconceptions, Beliefs and Norms

Menstruation and management of menstruation is often associated with misconceptions, taboos, cultural beliefs, and social stigma¹⁶. Adolescent girls are often told that menstruation is very private and it is a natural process that all girls and women must endure, so there is nothing to discuss or learn about it. Even though females can attend school during their periods, they cannot participate in sports or games and religious events¹⁷.

Existing literature suggest that poor MHM, such as using reusable pads, not cleaning or air-drying cloths, use of less hygienic absorbents, not cleaning properly or lack of proper WASH facility is related to

¹³ Venkatraman Chandra-Mouli and Sheila Vipul Patel, "Mapping the Knowledge and Understanding of Menarche, Menstrual Hygiene and Menstrual Health among Adolescent Girls in Low- and Middle-Income Countries," *Reproductive Health* 14, no. 1 (December 2017): 30, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-017-0293-6>.

¹⁴ The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Bangladesh, "National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021."

¹⁵ National Institute of Population Research and Training (Bangladesh) et al., *Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey, 2019-20*.

¹⁶ Chandra-Mouli and Patel, "Mapping the Knowledge and Understanding of Menarche, Menstrual Hygiene and Menstrual Health among Adolescent Girls in Low- and Middle-Income Countries."

¹⁷ "National menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021," n.d.

symptoms of lower Urinary tract infection (abnormal vaginal discharge, burning or itching in the genitalia, or itching when urinating) or Reproductive tract infection (RTI) ¹⁸. National Hygiene Survey 2018 reported that most adolescent girls (50%) and women (64%) used old cloth for menstrual hygiene management. Disposable pads were more likely among adolescents (43%) than women (29%). Among the unmarried female adolescents ages 15-19, 72% in the urban area and 66% in the rural area uses sanitary pad or any disposable hygienic menstrual product. Only 9.4% ever married females and 11.9% of Unmarried females change sanitary material/ disposable products at least four times a day as the international recommendations advise. In urban settings, only 14% of girls adhere to this standard, whereas in rural areas, the corresponding figure decreases to 11%.¹⁹ Also, the majority of adolescent girls and women dry MHM clothes in a hidden place (55% to 67%).

3.3 WASH Blocks

Inadequate water and sanitation, lack of privacy, and insufficient education about menstrual hygiene, as well as social stigma and cultural restrictions on activities, are obstacles to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in schools²⁰. Girls, who attended schools without water or toilet paper in each toilet stall, were more likely to report menstrual-related absences. In addition, there is a correlation between the absence of gender-segregated WASH blocks and an increased likelihood of school absence²¹.

According to the National Hygiene Survey 2018, 80% of secondary and 50% of primary schools have separate, improved, and unlocked toilets. Average number of students per toilet was 115 which was 120 for primary and 112 for secondary level respectively. Overall, 65% of co-education schools had separate, improved toilets for boys and girls among which only 32% of schools had soap and water available at these change rooms/toilets. Overall, 22% of schools had sanitary pad disposal bins available, and 13% of schools had hygiene kits available. Students do not change their MHM material (74%) or throw them in the toilet (24%), if there is no separate changing room or washroom, which can lead to significant health issue²².

4 Interventions on MHM

4.1 Initiatives by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB)

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has launched a comprehensive array of initiatives to address menstrual hygiene management (MHM) challenges. Inclusion in the 8th Five-Year Plan involves integrating MHM education into the curriculum via the "Wellbeing" textbook, with dedicated female teachers educating girls about proper MHM practices and ensuring access to sanitary napkins in educational institutions²³. The Government of Bangladesh's interventions directed towards MHM also includes increasing the proportion of secondary schools with an adequate, safe, and healthy environment, as indicated by age- and gender-appropriate WASH blocks (disability-friendly and with separate toilets

¹⁸ Ruchi Juyal, S. D. Kandpal, and Jayanti Semwal, "Menstrual Hygiene and Reproductive Morbidity in Adolescent Girls in Dehradun, India," *Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science* 13, no. 2 (2014): 170–74; Vinod K. Mishra, "Social and Psychological Impact of Limited Access to Sanitation: MHM and Reproductive Tract Infections," 2015; Monika Rathore, Leela Vyas, and A. K. Bhardwaj, "Prevalence of Reproductive Tract Infections amongst Ever Married Women and Sociocultural Factors Associated with It," *Journal of the Indian Medical Association* 105, no. 2 (2007): 71–72.

¹⁹ "UNICEF-Guide-Menstrual-Hygiene-Materials-2019.Pdf."

²⁰ Sarah House, Thérèse Mahon, and Sue Cavill, "Menstrual Hygiene Matters," n.d.

²¹ Jessica Davis et al., "Menstrual Hygiene Management and School Absenteeism among Adolescent Students in Indonesia: Evidence from a Cross-Sectional School-Based Survey," *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 23, no. 12 (December 2018): 1350–63, <https://doi.org/10.1111/tmi.13159>.

²² Bangladesh, WaterAid (Organization : Bangladesh), and UNICEF Bangladesh, *National Hygiene Survey 2018*.

²³ "Education Sector Plan (ESP) for Bangladesh Fiscal Years 2020/21-2024/25 |," accessed May 15, 2023, <https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2020/education-sector-plan-esp-bangladesh-fiscal-years-202021-202425-7052>.

and water points for female students and teachers, and menstrual management facilities), playgrounds, and boundary walls²⁴. Different ministries and departments have also directed their efforts ranging from awareness building sessions in school, sanitary napkin distribution and sanitary napkin manufacturing training to women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, several efforts were directed towards establishing Children and Adolescent Clubs in schools, wards and community. The adolescents' clubs are aimed at Preventing child marriage and gender-based violence, raising awareness about sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and creating a grace-friendly environment to prevent SRHR / GBV among 10-19-year-old adolescents. Currently, there are 4883 adolescent clubs in eight divisions of Bangladesh. Each club has 30 members and 1095 gender promoters in these clubs²⁵. Another mentionable initiative by GOB in an attempt to decrease the price of sanitary napkins was exemption of Value-Added Tax (VAT) on imports of unprocessed sanitary napkins and diaper raw materials, also exempted supplementary duty to encourage domestic production²⁶ ²⁷. One of the flagship initiatives of GOB for children and youth is called Generation Breakthrough aiming to change attitudes and behaviors regarding gender roles, gender-based violence, and sexual and reproductive health, it employs cutting-edge strategies in collaboration with UNFPA and support from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands²⁸. The Health Education Bureau's involvement reinforces MHM education by providing training, materials, and conducting monthly health education sessions led by Health Inspectors and Health Assistants in schools and madrasahs. Additionally, School Health Clinic medical officers offer services like first aid, treatment for common ailments, nutrition promotion, and referrals to district hospitals, enhancing the effectiveness of school health education programs.

4.2 Initiatives by International Organizations and NGOs

Alongside the government, a few international organizations and NGOs are also working to implement proper menstrual health and hygiene practice among the adolescent girls and women in Bangladesh²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³². The initiatives range from establishment of hygiene corners, distribution of Reusable Sanitary Napkins, renovated girls' wash blocks with disposal facilities (incinerator, pit etc.), Establishment of Adolescent Girls' club in schools and colleges to educate girls on Reproductive Health, Nutrition, Personal Cleanliness, Healthy Habits, Mental Health, Age of marriage and safe motherhood, arranging awareness program, organizing different community education programme that focus on adolescent health, social capacity building program, comic books on personal hygiene and MHM management. Other mentionable initiative includes development & distribution of Leaflets and Fliers, Folk song on MHM, community education program, promoting school girls' physical and mental health program through mass media.

²⁴ "Education Sector Plan (ESP) for Bangladesh Fiscal Years 2020/21-2024/25 |."

²⁵ "Kishore Kishori Club Project," accessed September 7, 2023, <https://kkcp.gov.bd/>.

²⁶ "NBR Offer Tax Exemption on Imports of Sanitary Napkins," Dhaka Tribune, July 2, 2019, <https://archive.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2019/07/02/nbr-offer-tax-exemption-on-imports-of-sanitary-napkins>.

²⁷ "Budget FY22: VAT Exemption on Sanitary Napkin Production Proposed," Dhaka Tribune, June 3, 2021, <https://archive.dhakatribune.com/business/economy/2021/06/03/budget-fy22-vat-exemption-on-sanitary-napkin-production-proposed>.

²⁸ "UNFPA Bangladesh | Generation Breakthrough," accessed May 16, 2023, <https://bangladesh.unfpa.org/en/news/generation-breakthrough>.

²⁹ "UNFPA Bangladesh | Generation Breakthrough."

³⁰ "Cultural Inclusion Through Menstrual Education in Chakma Language," n.d.

³¹ "Fast Responsive Funding (FRF) Completion Report," n.d.

³² Sohrab Hossain, "Period No More a Taboo in Barguna," The Daily Star, March 6, 2020, <https://www.thedailystar.net/country/news/period-no-more-taboo-barguna-1876993>.

5 National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021

At the national level, a number of ministries, multilateral and bilateral development partners are directly and indirectly addressing adolescent issues within the scope of their mandates and contributing to policy development. The Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MoLGRD&C) in collaboration with other ministries, local, national and international NGOs, academia/research organizations and sector stakeholders has developed a strategy titled “National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Strategy, 2021” to ensure effective coordination and close collaboration among all the stakeholders, address the current gaps and improve MHM practices and realize tangible impacts.

Strategy 1: Breaking the Barriers through Education

The strategy focuses on strengthening and amplifying awareness creation through education and information dissemination. The key activity areas are: developing and distributing MHM-SBCC contents and materials, awareness in the formal and non-formal education areas, youth/adolescent clubs, updating the educational curriculum with age appropriate MHM contents, orientation of women/mothers and men/fathers, observing as MHM Day nationally throughout the country etc.

Strategy 2: Making Quality MHM Products Affordable and Available

The strategy aims to ensure the MHM products, accessibility through making them available, affordable, suitable, and of good-quality for establishing proper MHM practices. The key activity areas are, installing and maintaining MHM corners and vending machines at educational and other relevant institutions and ensuring supply of MHM products to communities and hard to reach areas to make MHM products more available, revising and reducing the tax rates of MHM products and relevant materials and formulating and implementing pricing strategies to make them more affordable, promoting reusable MHM products and ensuring good-quality through proper monitoring and evaluation of quality standards.

Strategy 3: Upgrading WASH Facilities for MHM

The strategy seeks to ensure inclusive WASH infrastructure and amenities including protection and promotion of privacy, safety and security of girls and women. The major activities of this strategy are, the development of a guideline and design for inclusive and MHM- friendly toilet infrastructure design, updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets and ensuring proper maintenance.

Strategy 4: Disposing MHM Products Safely

Through proper disposal of MHM products this strategy intends to protect the environment from pollution and keep it safe, clean, hygienic for the interest of Public Health and hygiene. The key activities are, development of content and materials for disposal awareness, provide proper training on environmentally friendly disposal, establish environmentally friendly disposal system throughout the country to protect the environment from pollution and keep it safe, clean, hygienic.

Strategy 5: Achieving Synergy

This strategy targets to achieve synergy among all relevant stakeholders to address such a culturally sensitive and complex issue. The major activity areas are, ensuring effective collaboration mechanism among stakeholders, social capacity building through engagement and awareness of social gatekeepers, conducting SBCC awareness campaign at different platforms, establishing and maintaining an online MHM information and knowledge hub etc.

Strategy 6: Harnessing the Private Sector

Supporting the promotion of correct MHM behavior and ensuring proper MHM practices presents significant opportunities for partnership with the private sector. The major activity areas are, engaging the private sector in the key MHM activities such as, creating awareness through awareness activities, ensuring accessibility and good-quality of products, ensuring inclusive WASH facilities and supply proper WASH materials, menstrual product disposal, social capacity building, and campaign activities etc.

Strategy 7: Guiding the Stakeholders

The key activity areas are: developing or updating terms of references for central coordination committee and thematic groups/committees, detailed advocacy strategy development in line with relevant SDGs for policy review and new policy formulation, forming a structured monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting system to monitor and evaluate all the activities and their progress etc.

Strategy 8: Achieving Coordination and Collaboration

The key activities include the development of the coordination and collaboration among members of all the relevant stakeholders, guide and coordinate all the activities, promote collaboration among relevant stakeholders, decentralization of the coordination committee at the regional level, regular meeting of the committees at the central and divisional level etc.

6 Method

6.1 The Process of Developing the Estimated Action Plan

The costing of the MHM action plan has been carried out with strategic guidance from Policy Support Branch (PSB) of Local Government Division (LGD) along with other stakeholders. The costing exercise follows two broad steps including (1) identification and prioritization of activities required to implement the MHM strategy at the division level and (2) costing of identified activities and reprioritization of activities if needed (Figure 1). The prioritization of activities is decided based on the available evidence around which activities work and availability of resources to implement the activities. Based on prioritization an action plan is developed which is then estimated. In addition, resources are mapped at the various ministries and stakeholder organizations to identify available resources for strategy implementation and also the gaps in funding for the MHM strategy.



Figure 1: Steps in Developing Estimated Action Plan

Source: World Health Organization

6.2 Prioritization of Activities

The prioritization of activities was carried out by organizing workshops at four divisions and two districts. Workshops were conducted with identified stakeholders such as; government officials, private sector entrepreneurs, international and local NGOs, and other key players. The findings at the division level workshops were further validated and an action plan was developed through holding workshops at central level in Dhaka, organized by Policy Support Branch (PSB) LGD conducting key informant interviews (KII) of the workshop participants.

Table 1: Timing of the Division and Central Level Workshops

Date	Division level workshops	Date	District level workshops	Date	Central level workshops
December 18, 2022	Workshop at Khulna Division	February 23, 2023	Workshop at Chittagong Division	April 17, 2023	Workshop at Dhaka with LGD, LGED and DPHE
January 11, 2023	Meeting with MHM Platform Members	March 5, 2023	Workshop at Rajshahi Division	May 3, 2023	Workshop at Dhaka with MoE and MoSW
January 30, 2023	Workshop at Barisal Division	March 22, 2023	Workshop at Kurigram District	May 10, 2023	Workshop at Dhaka with MoHFW and MoWCA
February 16, 2023	Workshop at Sylhet Division	March 29, 2023	Workshop at Sherpur District		

6.3 Cost Estimation Method

Record review of relevant documents has been carried out to assess the current status, ongoing activities of relevant stakeholders, key indicators, output targets, and relevant implementing bodies etc. of different MHM activities. All costs have been collected from provider perspective. An ingredient-based approach is adopted in the estimation of estimated action plan where, the supply side inputs are identified, quantified and valued through provider-level-inventory, record review and key informant interviews³³. Cost data has been collected from relevant government ministries, departments and other stakeholders involved in delivery of MHM activities (such as, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare and other stakeholders such as, City Corporation and municipality offices, schools, NGOs, etc.). Data have also been collected from reviewing facility records/registers. For items whose data on unit costs were not readily available, experts have been consulted, relevant operation plans document of the government reviewed, and current market prices considered. Several organizations (NGOs) that are currently working or have previously worked on MHM activities have also been consulted and documents such as: project implementation reports, financial documents, timelines etc. are collected and reviewed.

The quantities required for MHM strategy implementation are estimated using a population-based approach, where a target population for a service is multiplied by the proportion of the population needing the service per year to estimate an annual number of services. Target population are estimated using population data from national level estimates such as, Bangladesh Population and housing census of 2011, Bangladesh Education Statistics 2021, Annual Primary School Census 2021, Preliminary Report of Population and Housing Census 2021 etc. The Bangladesh Population and Housing Census of 2011 are used since the final report of Bangladesh Population and Housing Census of 2021 is unavailable. The number of services is multiplied by the cost per service to calculate the total cost per intervention. Costs are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT). The cost of prioritized and planned activities and also the cost of ongoing activities are estimated.

6.4 Key Assumptions

In the process of developing of the estimated action plan, some assumptions are considered. The key assumptions used in the analysis are:

- As the activities are to be implemented for the next 8 years (i.e., up to 2030), the average inflation rate of the previous 8 years (2014-15 to 2021-22) was calculated and the unit costs were inflated with this average inflation rate up to 2030. Year 2022 is considered as the price year for this study.
- Future costs are expressed at net present value for all items included in the cost estimation to account for the current value of activities that will be implemented in the future.
- Weighted averages have been calculated in areas where data from any primary or secondary sources were unavailable.
- Shadow pricing has been implied when unit prices were unavailable (different operational plans, expenditure reports and other related reports have been used).
- The average exchange rate from Bangladesh Bank's monthly statistical reports for 9 months (From July'22 to March'23) has been used for currency exchange rate (1 USD=97.81 BDT rate).

³³ Abdur Razzaque Sarker et al., eds., *Cost of oral cholera vaccine delivery in a mass immunization program for children in urban Bangladesh*, 2022).

- National Board of Revenue (Govt. of Bangladesh) will not impose additional tax, VAT, sales tax on the sanitary napkin production materials.

Additionally, the newly developed textbook curriculum by NCTB for class 6 to 10 contains age appropriate MHM contents and guidelines which are assumed to be used for conducting MHM awareness activities of adolescent students. For student awareness sessions in educational institutions; Primary and Secondary Educational Institutions (schools and madrasahs), Social Welfare Institutions with adolescent girls and Technical Schools and Colleges which follow NCTB curriculum along with technical education are considered. In the rural areas, the community awareness sessions are assumed to be conducted by DGHS and DGFP along with their community awareness activities which in the urban areas are assumed to be conducted through NGOs. MHM day is expected to be observed upto upazila level administration and also in all the secondary level educational institutions mentioned above.

For ensuring availability of MHM products, installation of vending machine and MHM corners in secondary level educational institutions and colleges are considered. Besides, providing 2 sets of reusable sanitary pads to 902 adolescent students through a MoWCA project named "Sanitary Towel Manufacturing and Distribution Programme for Adolescent Health Protection and Women's Economic Empowerment" is presumed to promote the use of reusable sanitary pads. To make MHM products available and affordable at educational institutions, a 30% subsidy on MHM products at all secondary level educational institutions is anticipated. Besides, distribution of 5,000 packs of MHM products each month through the community clinics till 2028 is assumed in the hard to reach areas for increasing accessibility, availability and affordability of MHM products.

One of the units of a WASH block is expected to be developed or updated into MHM friendly WASH facility for each institution. The estimated MHM friendly WASH infrastructure development cost at secondary educational institutions is also assumed for other institutions. Government sector plans, current SEDP, PEDP, Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (2016-2025) and other relevant plans were reviewed and current coverage and targets of the action plan have been aligned with these sector plan's coverage and targets. Activities in implementation through these sector plans are considered as ongoing activities with budget availability till the end of the plans. With respect to this, funding gap has been estimated as the difference between the total estimated annual cost of the action plan and budget available in the ongoing activities and sector plans mentioned above. Also, disposal related training of the cleaners is set for the current workforce of the city corporations and municipalities. The media and social media campaign as SBCC activities are anticipated for 7 days before the MHM day. Two monitoring visits to divisional level each year are assumed. An MHM friendly WASH facility at workplaces is assumed to be ensured by the respective organizations with proper leadership, guidelines, monitoring, and evaluation from relevant government entities.

7 Results

The major outcome of the workshops at the division and district levels was the list of priority activities to be initiated or continued. Based on the workshop outcomes and consultation with major stakeholders working directly or indirectly in the field of MHM, an action plan was developed for the time period 2023-2030 for effective implementation of MHM strategy 2021. Through the central level workshops, the

action plan has been evaluated and revised to make it a feasible and an implementable one. After finalization of the action plan, the cost of action plan has been estimated. The estimated cost of strategies along with their activities is given below.

7.1 Total Costs of Action Plan for MHM 2023-2030

The estimated total cost for implementing the MHM strategy 2021 during the period from 2023 to 2030 amounts to USD 632,084,788. The annual cost is expected to rise, from USD 6,667,998 in 2023 to USD 56,517,695 in 2025, USD 187,326,081 in 2028 and USD 100,750,752 in 2030. This shift in cost figures is due to an increased scale of implementation for activities in the following years. Strategy 3 incurs the highest cost share (52%) followed by strategy 2 (23%) and strategy 1 (21%). However, funding gap is maximum for strategy 2 (41%) followed by strategy 1 (35%) ([Table 2](#)). Total estimation should be 100% instead of 96%.

The cost is projected to be approximately USD 4,040,659 in 2023 of the ongoing activities. If all priority activities are fully implemented, this amount would increase to USD 7,176,399 in 2025, USD 130,626,927 in 2028, and USD 42,226,041 in 2030. Given the current funding status, additional allocation required would sum up to be USD 56,929,852 in short term (2023-2025), USD 162,463,196 in mid-term (2026-2028), and USD 123,469,173 in long term (2029-2030).

Table 2: Strategywise Summary of Cost for Implementation during 2023-2030

Strategy	Details	Grand total (BDT)	Grand total (USD)	(%) of total	Existing Fund (Allotted by GoB) (BDT)	Funding gap (BDT)	(%) of Funding gap
Strategy 1	Strengthening and amplifying awareness creation through Education and Information dissemination	13,284,375,343	135,818,171	21%	1,488,754,010	11,795,621,333	35%
Strategy 2	Making quality MHM products affordable and available	14,060,643,582	143,754,663	23%	253,334,388	13,807,309,194	41%
Strategy 3	Upgrading WASH Facilities for Women and Children	31,886,699,934	326,006,543	52%	26,546,770,916	5,339,929,018	16%
Strategy 4	Safe, hygienic and environment-friendly disposal of used MHM products	2,158,645,872	22,069,787	3%	-	2,158,645,872	6%
Strategy 5	Achieving synergy	411,199,067	4,204,060	0.7%	-	411,199,067	1.23%
Strategy 6, 7 and 8	Harnessing the private sector, Guiding the stakeholders and achieving coordination and collaboration.	22,649,293	231,564	0.04%	-	22,649,293	0.07%
Grand total		61,824,213,091	632,084,788	100%	28,288,859,314	33,535,353,777	100%

7.2 Funding Requirement for Implementation of Action Plan 2023-2030

Several activities outlined in the Action Plan for implementing MHM are currently being carried out by various ministries. However, most of the activities have been planned in their respective strategies only until the year 2025 with available funds allocated accordingly. In the period from 2023 to 2025, the funding gap amounts to total BDT 5,568,308,793 for the implementation of MHM strategies. When considering the entire period from 2023 to 2030 (Figure 3), it becomes apparent that the funding gap increases with time amounting to total BDT 15,890,525,199 for the time period 2026 to 2028 and total BDT 12,076,519,785 for the time period 2029-2030.

Among the strategies, Strategy 2 faces the largest shortfall, amounting to approximately BDT 13,807,309,194 (41%). Strategy 1 follows with a funding gap of BDT 11,795,621,333 (35%). Strategy 3 and 4 have funding gaps of BDT 5,339,929,018 (16%) and BDT 2,158,645,872 (6%) respectively (Figure 2).

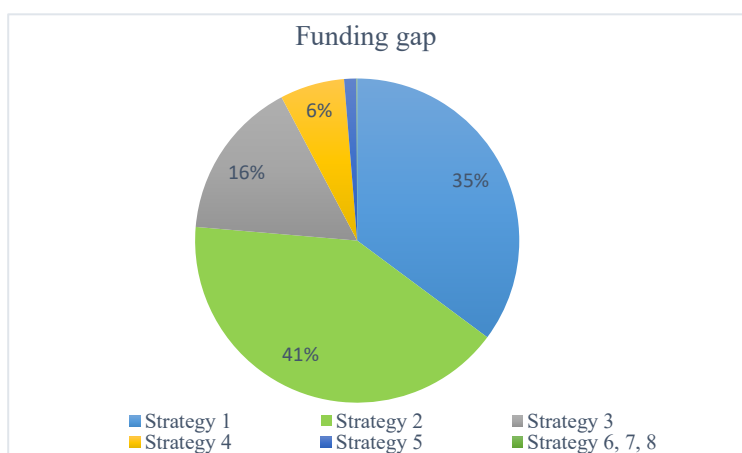


Figure 2: Strategy Wise Funding Gap

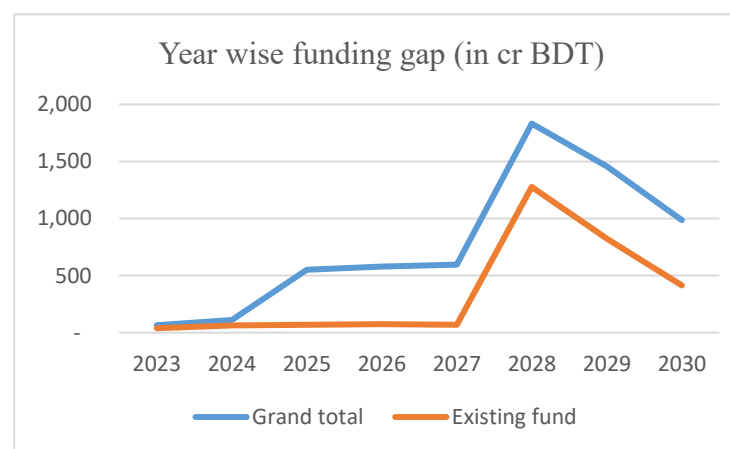


Figure 3: Year Wise Total Cost and Current Funding Status

7.3 Costs by Strategy

Cost for implementation of the activities is estimated for the time period from 2023 to 2030. This section exhibits the activity wise targets and total cost for implementation of the strategies within this time period.

7.3.1 Strategy 1: Strengthening and Amplifying Awareness Creation through Education and Information Dissemination

Strategy 1 encompasses the activities necessary for awareness creation through education and information dissemination. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and Ministry of Education (MoE) are the lead ministries for most of the activities of this strategy. The following table (Table 3) exhibits year wise cost for implementation of the activities across the time period. Awareness session conduction of adolescent students through educational institutions holds the largest cost share (53.6%) for implementation followed by observing MHM day across the country (28%) largely due to broader activity area i.e. all primary and secondary level educational institutions.

Besides, SBCC materials development, training of teachers, textbook printing with MHM contents etc. also incurs significant cost share among the activities. Some of the activities incurs no cost share as these have already been completed such as; activities related to the age appropriate MHM content development for curriculums and textbooks for all adolescent students (formal, non-formal and marginalized and vulnerable adolescent groups). The awareness session conduction cost of adolescent students for the non-formal education also does not incur any cost share as according to stakeholders, its implementation will not require any additional costs.

Table 3: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 1

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
		Overarching output: MHM sessions conducted for different population groups following structured module/guideline supplemented by SBCC materials.	Overarching indicators: % of students, adolescents, adults (disaggregated by gender) who have received education about menstruation/MH M (disaggregated by setting – school primary/ secondary, social welfare institutions, madrasah, community, HCF etc) % of schools (and											

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
			other relevant institutions – disaggregated by institution type) that have at least one staff member trained to teach MHM module.											
1. Social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) content development on MHM for student (class 5 to 10) awareness sessions at the educational institutions.	One off	Comprehensive SBCC content development for students (class 5 to 10) awareness sessions	Final approved content	67%	100%							2,638,429	NCTB	SHED, DPE, TMED
2. SBCC packages and tools (leaflets, posters, SBCC boards) development, printing and distribution on MHM for schools and hospitals		SBCC material developed, designed, printed and distributed to all the relevant institutions	Number of posters/ leaflets/SBCC boards developed, designed and printed										MoHFW	MoPME, MoE
a. Poster, leaflet and SBCC board design development	One off		Number of SBCC materials distributed to all the relevant institutions per year		50%	100%						958,311		DGFP, DGHS
b. Poster and leaflet printing for student awareness sessions	Repeated					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	794,783,195		MoPME, MoE

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
at educational institutions.														
c. MHM SBCC boards printing for hospitals	One off				20%	50%	100%					11,067,296		DGHS
d. Poster and leaflet distribution from central to divisional level	Repeated (Biannual)					100%		100%		100%		603,921		MoPME, MoE
e. Poster, leaflet and SBCC board distribution from divisional to district level	Repeated (Annual)					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,174,995		MoPME, MoE, DGHS, DGFP
3. Training of teachers at national, divisional, district and upazila level on developed MHM contents of textbooks for conducting student awareness sessions		Conducted training sessions and covered divisions/ districts/ upazilas	Number of training session conducted per year per institution, number of divisions/ districts/upazilas covered per year										NCTB	DPE, SHED, TMED
a. Training session of primary level school teachers on MHM	Repeated				100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	123,349,675		NCTB, MoPME
b. Training sessions of secondary level school teachers on MHM	Repeated			67%	100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	173,269,675		NCTB, TMED, SHED

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
4. Conducting awareness session of adolescent school students (class 5 to 10 assuming one session for each class each year) at educational institutions	Repeated	Adolescent students aware with proper MHM knowledge	Number of sessions conducted for students of class 5 to 10 per year		30%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	7,124,131,733	MoPME , MoE	DPE, SHED, TMED
5. MHM content development for the non-formal education curriculum to conduct student awareness.	One off	Non-formal education curriculum with appropriate MHM contents	Numbers of revisions of the contents		100%							No cost is incurred to carry out the activity	BNFE	MoPME
6. Training curriculum and manual development/review for TOT of master trainers and teachers	One off	Revised/ updated training manual with appropriate MHM content	Number of revisions of the training manual		100%							27,128	BNFE	MoPME
7. Training of master trainers on MHM for non-formal education students awareness	One off	Trained Master trainers on updated training manual with adequate MHM content	Number of master trainers training sessions conducted per year		100%							12,207	BNFE	MoPME
8. Training of teachers and supervisors of non-formal education for non-formal education students awareness	One off	Trained teachers and supervisors on updated training manual with adequate MHM content	Number of teachers and supervisors received trainings per year		100%							1,505,417	BNFE	MoPME

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
9. Conducting student awareness session once a year of adolescents of non-formal education.	Repeated	Out of School/drop out adolescent students of non-formal education aware with proper MHM knowledge	Number of awareness sessions conducted per year		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No cost is incurred to carry out the activity	BNFE	MoPME
10. TOT of NGO community workers of the urban areas for MHM community awareness sessions at the urban areas.	Repeated	Trained NGO community workers at the urban areas.	Number of TOT sessions organized per year			100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	47,814,960	LGI	LGD, DGHS, DGFP
11. Conducting MHM awareness sessions of women once a year at each community of the unions	Repeated	Community people aware with appropriate MHM knowledge	Number of awareness session conducted per year			50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	9,824,032	MoHFW , MoWC A	DGHS, DGFP, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
12. Conducting MHM awareness session for women once a year at each wards of city corporations and municipalities	Repeated					50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50,679,290	LGI	LGD, DWA, JMS, DGHD, DGFP
13. MHM awareness session conduction in the communities youth and adolescent clubs (assuming one session per month)	Repeated	Youth and adolescent members of Kishore Kishori Club Project , made aware with appropriate MHM	Number of awareness session conducted per year per club Total number of awareness	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	287,876,672	MoWC A	DSS, DWA

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
for each club of Kishore Kishori Club Project)		knowledge	sessions conducted per year											
14. Curriculum review of class 5 to 10 and proper MHM content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks	One off	Updated curriculum of class 5 to 10 with appropriate MHM content	Number of revision of curriculum from class 5 to 10 for updating with proper MHM content	100%								Already accounted in activity 1 of this strategy	NCTB	MoPME, MoE
15. Printing and distribution of textbooks updated with proper MHM contents from class 5 to 10	Repeated	Students with textbook updated with proper MHM contents	Number of updated textbooks printed and distributed	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	890,018,019	MoPME, MoE	NCTB, DPE, SHED, TMED
16. MHM content development according to the need for education of the marginalized group (For vulnerable adolescent girls of social welfare institutions)	One off	MHM content developed and assessed according to the need for education of the marginalized group	Number of MHM content developed and assessed		100%							Completed	NCTB	MoPME, MoE, MoSW

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
17. TOT of teachers of social welfare institutions for MHM awareness session conduction of adolescent students.	Repeated	Trained teachers of social welfare institutions	Number of TOT session arranged per year		100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	2,834,168	MoSW	DSS
18. Conducting student awareness sessions (one per institution per year) of adolescents of social welfare institutions.	Repeated	Adolescent students aware with proper MHM knowledge	Number of awareness sessions conducted for students per year			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	7,331,286	MoSW	DSS
19. Observing MHM day at Central/ divisional level	Repeated	Observed MHM day at central/ divisional/ district/ upazila level/ educational institute	Number of institutions celebrating the MHM day at central/ divisional/ district/ upazila level per year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	6,214,270	LGD	DGHS, DGFP, LGI, DPHE, MoWCA
20. Observing MHM day at district level	Repeated					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15,535,676	LGD	DGHS, DGFP, LGI, DPHE, MoWCA
21. Observing MHM day at upazila level	Repeated					100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	117,915,782	LGD	DGHS, DGFP, LGD, DPHE, MoWCA
22. Observing MHM day at educational institutions.						25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	3,613,809,205	MoE, MoHFW, MoSW	DPE, SHED, TMED, DSS
Total												13,284,375,343		

7.3.2 Strategy 2: Making quality MHM Products Affordable and Available

The strategy consists of activities aimed for increasing the affordability and availability of quality MHM products to ensure its accessibility and thus access to proper menstrual hygiene management. MoE, MoWCA, MoSW, MoHFW and LGD are the lead implementing entities of these activities. The cost share incurred by different activities are given in the following table (Table 4). As seen from the table, providing MHM products to secondary level educational institutions (School, madrasa, technical institutions) at a 30% subsidized price holds the highest cost share (41.4%) followed by the installment cost of MHM corner at secondary level educational institutions (28.9%). Besides, the activities such as; vending machine installment, maintenance of MHM corners and vending machines, providing MHM products to hard-to-reach areas and marginal population, promoting reusable sanitary pads etc. also exhibits significant cost shares for implementation.

Activities such as, installment of vending machines at the workplaces, and other relevant institutions and making MHM products more available to the rural areas through community workers involvement do not require any budget allocation for implementation. For the first one mentioned, it is to be done through the institutions themselves and the second one mentioned is assumed to be a business transaction where MHM products will be sold in the communities. The estimated total cost of this strategy sums up to around BDT 14,060,643,582 from 2023 to 2030.

Table 4: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 2

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
		Overarching output: Women and girls have access to affordable, quality MHM products	Overarching indicators: Percentage of women and girls who reported having enough menstrual materials during their last menstrual period. Percentage of institutions (schools/HCF/work places/public toilets etc.) with menstrual materials available.											

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
1. Vending Machine installment at girls WASH blocks of secondary educational institutions and colleges (assuming one for each facilities) for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available	One off	Vending machines installed and increased availability of MHM products	Number of vending machines established per year			10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	879,290,608	MoE	EED, SHED, TMED, DWA, Private organizations
2. Vending Machines maintenance at girls WASH blocks of secondary educational institutions and colleges	Repeated	Vending machines maintained and sustained/ continuous availability of MHM products	Number of maintenance visits per year per institutions					10%	20%	30%	40%	646,601,313	MoE	EED, SHED, TMED, DWA, Private organizations
3. MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of secondary educational institutions and colleges for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available	One off	MHM corners established and increased availability of MHM materials	Number of MHM corner established per year			20%	40%	60%	80%	100%		4,064,847,458	MoE	EED, SHED, TMED, DWA, Private organizations
4. MHM corner maintenance at girls' common rooms of secondary educational institutions and colleges	Repeated	MHM corner maintained and sustained /continuous availability of MHM materials	Number of functioning/active MHM corner with adequate MHM materials			20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%	1,047,025,642	MoE	EED, SHED, TMED, DWA, Private organizations

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
5. Vending Machine installment at girls WASH blocks of social welfare institutions (assuming one for each facilities) for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available	One off	Vending machines installed in all the WASH blocks of social welfare institutes and increased availability of MHM products	Number of vending machines installed, Proportion of WASH blocks with vending machines			10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	3,289,680	MoSW, MoWCA	DSS, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
6. Vending Machines maintenance at girls WASH blocks of social welfare institutions	Repeated	Vending machines maintained and sustained / continuous availability of MHM products	Number of maintenance visits per year					10%	20%	30%	40%	2,651,210	MoSW, MoWCA	DSS, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
7. MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of social welfare institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available'	One off	MHM corners established and increased availability of MHM products	Number of MHM corner established			20%	40%	60%	80%	100%		15,207,766	MoSW, MoWCA	DSS, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
8. MHM corner maintenance at girls' common rooms of social welfare institutions	Repeated	MHM corners maintained and sustained continuous availability of MHM products	Number of functioning/active MHM corner with adequate MHM materials			20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%	3,917,226	MoSW, MoWCA	DSS, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
9. Vending Machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available	One off	Vending machine installed and increased availability of MHM products	Number of vending machines installed			10%	13%	15%	18%	22%	25%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	LGD	LGI, LGED, DPHE
10. Vending Machines maintenance at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces	Repeated	Vending machines maintained and sustained/ continuous availability of MHM products	Number of maintenance visits per year					10%	13%	15%	18%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	LGD	LGI, LGED, DPHE
11. Vending Machine establishment at WASH blocks of health service outlets/facilities (assuming one for each facilities) for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available	One off	Vending machine installed and increased availability of MHM products	Number of vending machines installed		5%	12%	18%	25%	33%	42%	50%	435,761,408	DGHS, DGFP, LGI	LGD
12. Vending Machines maintenance at girls WASH blocks of health service outlets/facilities	Repeated	Vending machines maintained and sustained /continuous availability of MHM products	Number of maintenance visits per year				5%	12%	18%	25%	33%	390,401,503	DGHS, DGFP, LGI	LGD

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
13. Vending Machine establishment at public WASH blocks (assuming one for each facilities).	One off	Vending machine installed and increased availability of MHM products	Number of vending machines installed			10%	13%	15%	18%	22%	25%	12,534,363	LGI	LGD, LGED, DPHE
14. Vending Machines maintenance at public WASH blocks	Repeated	Vending machines maintained and sustained /continuous availability of MHM products	Number of maintenance visits per year					10%	13%	15%	18%	13,838,312	LGI	LGD, LGED, DPHE
15. Providing 2 sets of reusable sanitary napkins to 902 adolescent girls on average of every districts through MoWCA to increase the use of reusable sanitary napkin.	Repeated	Provided reusable sanitary napkins and increased affordability and sustainability of MHM products	Number of girls receiving reusable sanitary napkins per year per institution		10%	55%	100%					27,829,740	MoWCA	LGD, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
16. Revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products	One off	Revised tax policies and increased affordability of MHM products	% of tax reduction % of retail price reduction			100%						123,124	NBR	LGD, MoHFW, MoWCA

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
17. Patronizing small and medium size enterprises (creating women entrepreneur in 64 districts) to make MHM products more available and affordable	Repeated	Women entrepreneur in 64 districts and increased availability of MHM products	Number of enterprises created for 64 districts		100%	100%	100%					247,835,881	MoWCA	LGD (DDLG), LGED, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
18. Providing technical training to women entrepreneurs (creating women entrepreneur in 64 districts)	One off	Skilled/trained women entrepreneur	Number of technical trainings conducted per year		100%							5,498,508	MoWCA	DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation, LGD, MoHFW
19. Providing MHM products to secondary level educational institutions (School, madrasa, technical institutions) at a 30% subsidized price.	Repeated	Subsidy provided to educational institutions and increased affordability of MHM products	Number of educational institutions receiving subsidy per year Average amount of subsidy received per institution		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%	100%	5,827,253,368	MoE	SHED, TMED
20. Providing MHM products (5000 packs of sanitary pad per union per month) to marginal population of extremely hard to reach areas at free of cost	Repeated	Availability of MHM products to marginal population	Number of marginal population received MHM products per year			40%	53%	66%	80%			423,167,450	MoHFW, MoWCA	DGHS, DGFP, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation
21. Involving community workers to provide MHM products to the community	Repeated	Involved community workers	Number of community workers involved in MHM product distribution per year				20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	No cost is incurred to carry out the activity	MoHFW, MoWCA LGD	DGHS, DGFP, DWA, JMS, Joyeeta Foundation, LGD

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Output	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
22. Engagement of MHM coordination committee to revise and update the current products standards if necessary (Workshop and assignment of 1 staff for 2 month)	One off	Meeting of MHM coordination committee to revise and update the current standards if necessary	Annual number of meetings of MHM coordination committee to revise and update the current standards			100%						223,862	LGD	MoHFW MoInd, MoWCA
23. Encourage and conduct research and development on MHM	Repeated	Conducting research, developing reports, sharing findings	Number of research ideas developed and implemented per year Number of research reports and dissemination seminars conducted per year			17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	13,345,159	LGD	MoHFW, MoWCA, BANBEIS
Total												14,060,643,582		

7.3.3 Strategy 3: Upgrading WASH Facilities for Women and Children

This strategy's key activity areas are focused on developing, updating and maintaining inclusive and MHM-friendly WASH infrastructure for adolescent girls and women (Table 5) at educational institutions, healthcare facilities, public places and workplaces to ensure protection and promotion of their privacy, safety and security. Some of these activities are already in implementation such as; activities related to developing, updating, and maintaining MHM friendly WASH facilities in the educational institutions for adolescent girl students. LGD and its relevant institutions, MoE, MoPME, MoSW etc. are the lead implementing entities of this strategy. Developing MHM friendly WASH infrastructure holds the highest proportion of estimated cost (75.8%) of this strategy followed by their maintenance cost (15.9%). Similar to the previous strategy, activities related to workplaces, private marketplaces and institutions/industries experience no budget allocation necessary as these activities are to be implemented by themselves. The total estimated cost for implementation of these activities amounts to around BDT 31,886,699,934.

Table 5: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 3

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Ooutput	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
1. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets at Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, and technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics) and workplaces.		MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks	Percentage of MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks that meet standards for MHM friendly toilets									-	LGD	MoPME, MoE, MoHFW, LGI, MoP, MoC, MoF
a. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at government primary schools	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at government primary schools	Percentage of government primary schools with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities	50%	80%	100%						535,163,276	DPE	DPHE
b. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at other Non-government primary level schools		MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at other Non-government primary level schools	Percentage of Non-government primary schools with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities								100%	-	Owner of the respective Educational Institution	MoPME, MoE

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Ooutput	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
c. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at secondary level schools	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at secondary level schools	Percentage of secondary level schools with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities			70%	100%					850,703,667	EED	SHED, TMED
d. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at social welfare institutions	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at social welfare institutions	Percentage of social welfare institutions with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities			50%	100%					8,361,756	MoSW	DPHE, EED
e. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at Public Places	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at Public Places	Percentage of Public Places with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities			50%	57%	63%	70%	75%	80%	65,572,187	LGI	LGED, DPHE
f. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at Healthcare facilities	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at Healthcare facilities	Percentage of Healthcare facilities with MHM-friendly inclusive WASH facilities			30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	1,166,252,947	MoHFW, LGI	DPHE, LGD
g. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at work places.	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at work places.	Percentage of work places with MHM friendly inclusive WASH facilities			50%	57%	63%	70%	75%	80%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	LGD	MoF, MoC, MoInd, MoHFW, MoE, MoPME, MoWCA

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Ooutput	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
h. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at factories or industries.	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at factories or industries	Percentage of factories or industries with MHM friendly inclusive WASH facilities			20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	MoInd	MoF, MoC, LGD, MoP, MoHFW, MoWCA
i. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic ones at private markets	One of	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks at private markets	Percentage of private markets with MHM friendly inclusive WASH facilities								100%	The activity is to be carried out by respective authorities	Owner of the respective market premises	LGD
2. Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH facilities according to the needs of the areas.		MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks									-	LGD	MoPME, MoE, MoHFW, LGI, MoP, MoC, MoF
a. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in Primary Schools.	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased in Primary Schools	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks in Primary Schools						60%	100%		10,455,718,774	DPE	DPHE

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Ooutput	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
b. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in Secondary Schools	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased in Secondary Schools	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks in Secondary Schools						40%	70%	100%	12,345,916,086	EED	SHED, TMED
c. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in Public Places	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased in Public Places	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks in Public Places				5%	6%	8%	9%	10%	1,388,817,534	LGI	LGED, DPHE
d. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in work places.	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased in work places	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks in work places				5%	6%	8%	9%	10%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	LGD	MoF, MoC, MoInd, MoHFW, MoE, MoPME, MoWCA
e. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in factories or industries.	One off	MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks increased in factories or industries	Percentage of increased MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks in factories or industries				5%	6%	8%	9%	10%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	MoInd	MoF, MoC, LGD, MoP, MoHFW, MoWCA

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected Ooutput	Indicators	Target Per Year (%)								Total Cost of Implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
3. Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH facilities.		MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks maintained	Number of maintenance visits by technician									-	LGD	MoPME, MoE, MoHFW, LGI, MoP, MoC, MoF
a. Providing maintenance fund for WASH blocks of Primary Schools	Repeated	Adequate fund allocated and proper maintenance of MHM friendly inclusive WASH blocks	Number of institutions with maintenance fund	80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3,745,136,056	DPE	DPHE
b. Providing maintenance fund for WASH blocks of Secondary educational institutions	Repeated					70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1,325,057,648	EED	SHED, TMED
c. Maintenance of WASH blocks of other institutions	Repeated					70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	The activity is to be carried out by respective institutions	LGD	MoPME, MoE, MoHFW, LGI, MoP, MoC, MoF
Total												31,886,699,934		

7.3.4 Strategy 4: Safe, Hygienic, and Environment-friendly Disposal of Used MHM Products Aiming to protect the Environment from Pollution

The national menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021 also aims to protect the environment from any harm due to MHM activities through promoting safe, hygiene and environment friendly disposal of used menstrual product at all situations and locations. The key activity areas of this strategy intends to ensure this objective through activities such as; content development and training of stakeholders on hygienic and environment friendly disposal, providing relevant waste disposal materials to educational and other

institutions and establishing a hygienic and environment friendly waste disposal system across the country (Table 6). The lead implementing entities are LGD and its relevant departments and institutions.

But, the current situation analysis suggests the inadequate capacity of existing infrastructure for materializing the last activity area mentioned i.e. establishing a hygienic and environment friendly waste disposal system within this timeline. Due to this lack of feasibility, no cost could be estimated in this activity area. Among the other activities, providing waste disposal materials (waste bins, bags, inflammables etc.) to relevant institutions exhibits the major cost share (95.4%). The total estimated cost of this strategy currently amounts to BDT 2,158,645,872 for implementation.

Table 6: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 4

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
		Overall output: Systems in place for safe disposal of menstrual products from primary collection, transport and final disposal for all situations and areas.	Overall indicator: %/ of institutions which have covered disposal bins in WASH blocks, and %/ of institutions and communities with discreet and safe menstrual disposal mechanisms (on site or off site).											
1. Content, guideline and training manual development on environment friendly MHM waste disposal.	One off	Developed content, guideline and training manuals	Number of content, guideline and training manuals being developed			100%						1,578,229	LGD	MoHFW, MoEF&CC, MoPEMR, DPHE, LGED

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
2. Training on environment friendly MHM waste disposal.		Arranged training sessions	Number of training sessions arranged, number of people being trained										LGD	SHED, DPE, TMED, DWA, JMS, DPHE, NILG
a. TOT of master trainers on environment friendly MHM waste management.	One off	Arranged TOT for master trainers	Number of TOT arranged for master trainers			100%						246,248	LGD	SHED, DPE, TMED, DWA, JMS, DPHE, NILG
b. Training of the city corporations waste management body on safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal of MHM wastes.	One off	Arranged training sessions	Number of training sessions arranged			100%						51,502,934	LGD	LGI, NILG
c. Training of the municipalities waste management body for safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal of MHM wastes.	One off		Number of training sessions arranged			20%	50%	100%				44,923,087	LGD	LGI, NILG
3. Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets and public facilities.	Repeated	Provided waste disposal materials to relevant places	Number of waste disposal materials are provided to relevant places			50%	70%	100%				2,060,395,374	LGD	MoHFW, MoPME, MOE, LGED, DPHE, LGI, Private Sector

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
4. The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the primary menstrual waste disposal site.	Repeated	Involved waste collectors in primary disposal collection	Number of waste collectors involved in primary disposal collection										LGD	MoHFW, MoPME, MOE, LGED, DPHE, LGI, Private Sector
5. The secondary collection of MHM waste product by an assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.	Repeated	Involved waste collectors in secondary disposal collection	Number of waste collectors involved in secondary disposal collection										LGD	MoHFW, MoPME, MOE, LGED, DPHE, LGI, Private Sector
6. At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.	Repeated	Involved waste transport vans for disposal collection	Number of waste transport vans involved in disposal collection										LGD	MoHFW, LGED, DPHE, LGI, Private Sector
Total												2,158,645,872		

7.3.5 Strategy 5: Achieving Synergy

This strategy through sensitizing the relevant stakeholders aims to create a synergistic effect for addressing the culturally sensitive and complex issue of promoting proper MHM behavior in the society. Sensitizing the social gatekeepers and stakeholders and conducting awareness campaign through mass media, social media and MHM database are the major activity areas of this strategy (Table 7). MoHFW and MoIB are the lead implementing entities of this strategy. Sensitization of the social gatekeepers and relevant stakeholders bears the highest cost share (86.9%) for this strategy. The total cost sums up to BDT. 411,199,067 from 2023 to 2030.

Table 7: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 5

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
1. Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM through creating a supportive environment.	Repeated	Social gatekeepers aware of proper MHM and gender related issues.	Number of seminars, training sessions arranged			5%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	357,893,632	MoHFW	MoPA, MoWCA, LGI
2. Conducting SBCC campaign in the community (media campaign on a channel twice a day for a week per year) to overcome social taboo and constrains of MHM.	Repeated	SBCC campaign/ intervention in the community through media campaign	Number of campaign, intervention arranged			20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	53,146,562	MoIB	MoHFW, MoWCA, LGD
3. Promoting MHM through internet and social media campaign	Repeated	Provided promotional activities	Number of promotional activities			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	64,403	MoIB	MoHFW, MoWCA, LGD
4. Establishment of an online MHM database and knowledge hub.	One off	Established knowledge hub and database	Number of established knowledge hub and database			20%	47%	73%	100%			94,470	MoIB	MoHFW, MoWCA, LGD
Total												411,119,067		

7.3.6 Strategy 6, 7 & 8: Guiding the Stakeholders and Achieving Coordination and Collaboration

The key activity areas of these strategy are the sensitization of private sectors to be a part of the key activities implementation, formation of monitoring and evaluation committee and regular monitoring and evaluation of the activities and their implementation, formation of coordination and collaboration committee and establish proper coordination and collaboration among the key stakeholders for effective implementation of all the activities (Table 8). Among these, coordination and collaboration committee formation has already been done and thus incurs no further cost. LGD is the lead implementing entity of these activities. The total estimated cost of other activities is BDT. 22,649,293 from 2023 to 2030.

Table 8: Activitywise Cost of Strategy 6, 7 and 8

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
1. Through workshop or seminar, encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable.	One off	MHM products more available and affordable with different pricing level	Number of workshops or seminars conducted with private sectors, Number of MHM products with different pricing levels			100%						123,124	LGD	MoF, MoC, MoWCA, MoInd
2. Coordination and collaboration committee development with members of all the relevant stakeholders to guide and coordinate all the activities and ensure proper collaboration among relevant stakeholders	One off	Developed coordination and collaboration committee with relevant stakeholders	Number of coordination and collaboration committee development	100%								Completed	LGD	MoIB, MoP, MoE, MoPME, MoHFW, MoWCA, MoSW, Others

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
3. Coordination and collaboration committee's thematic group division.	One off	Divided thematic groups	Number of thematic group division		100%							No cost is incurred to carry out this activity	LGD	MoIB, MoP, MoE, MoPME, MoHFW, MoWCA, MoSW, Others
4. Developing or updating terms of references for central coordination committee and thematic groups/committees	One off	Developed or updated ToR for central coordination committee	Number of developed or updated ToR for central coordination committee	100%								Completed	LGD	MoIB, MoP, MoE, MoPME, MoHFW, MoWCA, MoSW, Others
5. MHM coordination and collaboration committee meeting twice a year at central level.	Repeated	2 meetings per year of the coordination committee	Number of meetings per year of the coordination committee		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3,883,358	LGD	Relevant members of ministries and departments
6. Decentralization of central MHM Coordination committee at regional level.	One off	Coordination committee decentralized at regional level	Number of coordination committee decentralized at regional level			100%						No cost is incurred to carry out this activity	LGD	Relevant members of ministries and departments
7. Divisional MHM coordination and collaboration committee meeting twice a year and regular monitoring to National committee.	Repeated	2 meetings per year of the coordination committee	Number of meetings per year of the coordination committee			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14,914,249	LGD	LGI, MoPA

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Activity Frequency (One off/ Repeated)	Expected output	Indicators	Target per year (%)								Total cost of implementation (BDT)	Implementing Entity	
				2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		Lead	Supporting
8. District MHM coordination and collaboration committee meeting quarterly and regular monitoring report to divisional committee.	Repeated	4 meetings per year of the coordination committee	Number of meetings per year of the coordination committee			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No cost is incurred to carry out this activity	LGD	LGI, MoPA
9. Regular annual monitoring visit to division level to monitor and evaluate all the activities and their progress.	Repeated	Regular monitoring visits to divisions	Monitoring reports available on updates of activities			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3,728,562	LGD	LGI, MoPA
Total												22,649,293		

7.4 Division wise Total Cost of MHM Action Plan 2023-2030

This section presents division wise total cost of the eight strategies of MHM action plan. This helps in realization of the division wise cost for implementation of the strategies. As seen from Table 9, Dhaka incurs the highest cost in total followed by Chittagong and then Rangpur. Sylhet holds the lowest cost share with a total estimated cost of around BDT 3,658 million. The estimated total annual cost gradually increases with time from 2023 and picks in the year 2028 (BDT 18,322 million) which then follows a decrease in the following two years (BDT 14,580 million in the year 2029 and BDT 9,854 million in year 2030).

Table 9: Division Level Yearly Costing of the MHM Action Plan 2023-2030

Division	Year wise cost in (BDT)								
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Dhaka	111,386,564	195,997,817	991,252,546	1,250,912,639	1,087,254,932	3,134,131,836	2,598,791,075	1,750,170,693	11,119,898,102
Chittagong	115,938,826	196,379,168	954,965,345	954,974,086	1,021,921,893	3,150,111,582	2,485,555,622	1,671,228,294	10,551,074,818
Khulna	58,402,112	117,764,702	650,639,958	666,420,900	713,572,231	2,049,423,387	1,625,815,552	1,221,612,374	7,103,651,216
Rajshahi	85,719,709	149,204,907	783,527,104	837,716,821	867,110,606	2,632,841,612	2,101,921,317	1,470,696,087	8,928,738,164
Sylhet	49,444,429	75,146,679	338,178,606	322,581,270	353,588,032	1,123,011,965	872,002,947	523,968,672	3,657,922,599
Barisal	61,547,671	101,806,185	514,688,106	505,549,934	555,796,640	1,769,905,766	1,374,696,151	936,742,042	5,820,732,495
Rangpur	92,999,464	157,316,953	812,360,090	802,721,962	879,771,030	2,741,511,312	2,171,710,310	1,491,532,017	9,149,923,138
Mymensingh	76,758,078	110,754,753	482,383,981	462,136,943	500,329,567	1,721,426,518	1,350,001,809	788,480,908	5,492,272,558
Total	652,196,851	1,104,371,165	5,527,995,735	5,803,014,557	5,979,344,933	18,322,363,979	14,580,494,783	9,854,431,088	61,824,213,091

7.5 Accounting for Divisional Differences

There are different diversities with respect to the divisions that need to be considered in the development of the estimated action plan. All the strategies suggest taking the divisional differences and challenges into account for implementing the activities. Such divisional differences and challenges have also been addressed in the divisional level workshops. Some of the major issues that have been mentioned are: presence of salinity in the hard to reach areas of Khulna and Barishal division resulting in the unavailability of clean water for cleaning and washing purpose, lack of proper WASH system in hard to reach areas and urban slums, poor communication system in hard to reach areas, language barriers among the rural areas and different ethnic minorities, financial constraints of the people living below poverty line in rural areas and urban slums, etc.

Providing MHM products free of cost to hard-to-reach areas has been considered to ensure availability of MHM products in those areas. According to the report titled, “Hard-to-Reach Areas: Providing Water Supply and Sanitation Services to All” published in 2012, there are 1,144 hard-to-reach unions, out of which, 582 unions are extremely hard-to-reach areas which are located across the eight divisions (Table 10). Chattogram has the highest number of extremely hard-to-reach areas, resulting in the highest cost requirement of BDT 105 million (25%) for the region. Sylhet follows with the second-highest cost share of BDT 75 million (18%), while Khulna and Barisal require BDT 62 million each. On the other hand, Mymensingh has the lowest cost share of BDT 15 million (4%). The cumulative cost for these regions amounts to BDT 423 million until 2030.

Table 10: Cost Status to address Divisional Differences

Division	Extremely hard to reach areas	Providing MHM products to the hard to reach areas population at free of cost.									Proportion (%)
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total	
Dhaka	64	-	-	7,020,319	9,841,202	12,965,570	16,626,968	-	-	46,454,060	11%
Chittagong	146	-	-	16,015,103	22,450,242	29,577,707	37,930,272	-	-	105,973,324	25%
Khulna	73	-	-	8,007,552	11,225,121	14,788,853	18,965,136	-	-	52,986,662	13%
Rajshahi	53	-	-	5,813,702	8,149,745	10,737,113	13,769,208	-	-	38,469,768	9%
Sylhet	104	-	-	11,408,019	15,991,953	21,069,051	27,018,824	-	-	75,487,847	18%
Barisal	86	-	-	9,433,554	13,224,115	17,422,485	22,342,489	-	-	62,422,643	15%
Rangpur	36	-	-	3,948,930	5,535,676	7,293,133	9,352,670	-	-	26,130,409	6%
Mymensingh	21	-	-	2,303,542	3,229,144	4,254,328	5,455,724	-	-	15,242,738	4%
Total	582	-	-	63,950,720	89,647,199	118,108,240	151,461,291	-	-	423,167,450	100%

The action plan also tackles additional concerns such as language barriers, ensuring the availability of MHM products in rural areas, and financial constraints. Furthermore, addressing issues like the lack of proper WASH systems in hard-to-reach areas and urban slums necessitates collaborative efforts across multiple sectors. By focusing on research and development, these challenges can be effectively addressed in a cost-efficient manner. The MHM coordination committee, in collaboration with key stakeholders, can engage in discussions to formulate the necessary activities aimed at addressing these issues and ensuring proper MHM practices for all.

8 Discussion and Recommendations

8.1 Discussion

Poor MHM practice is a major challenge that needs to be addressed nationally. It can lead to significant negative impacts on health and socio-economic outcomes for adolescent girls and women. An effective MHM action plan and its effective implementation can save millions of women and adolescent girls of the country from these adverse effects. Proper MHM management can also lead to economic benefits for the nation in terms of higher productivity and participation on labor market and also in terms of lower spending on healthcare. The Estimated Action Plan presented in this document provides a concrete roadmap for effective implementation of the national menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021 and thereby ensuring proper MHM practice in the country.

As the estimated action plan suggests, Strategy 1, 2 and 3 are activity areas that require most of the resources. These strategies are mostly targeted at adolescents, women and communities as a whole across the country and thus need to cover a large implementation area. For example: the awareness sessions for adolescents aim to cover 100% of the primary and secondary level educational institutions of the country within 2025 and continue this till 2030. The community level awareness activity also is expected to be fully implemented (100% coverage) across the whole country within 2026 and continue till 2030. MHM day is also expected to be fully observed (100% coverage) across all the upazilas within 2025 and all the secondary level educational institutions within 2028 and continue till 2030. The installment of vending machines, MHM corners and MHM friendly WASH infrastructure are also expected to be implemented in all the secondary level educational institutions. Therefore, the implementation activities of these encompasses several very broad areas and results in a large estimated cost share for implementation.

The implementation of Strategy 1 addresses some of the major MHM issues such as; social taboos and stigma, absence of prior knowledge, misconceptions, unhygienic use of MHM materials etc. through awareness activities in the educational institutions, communities, clubs and observing MHM day at all levels. Its estimated cost is around BDT. 1,328 crore (21% of total) till 2030. Strategy 2 addresses the lack of affordability, accessibility, and availability of quality MHM products throughout the country and costs around BDT 1,406 crore (23% of total) for implementation till 2030. It intends to ensure availability of quality MHM products and relevant other materials at the educational institutions, workplaces and in the communities considering the geographical, financial, social and other existing barriers. Strategy 3 also addresses some major MHM issues such as, school absenteeism, lack of MHM friendly infrastructure etc. Its implementation amounts to BDT 3,188 crore (52%) till 2030, which is the most cost driving strategy. But, implementation of activities of this strategy is ongoing in the education sector and thus requires less funds (BDT. 533 crore) than the cost estimated.

Strategy 4 aims to ensure proper, environmentally friendly disposal of MHM wastes and to ensure the protection of the environment and its living beings. However, this strategy lacks a feasible action plan within this timeline due to the country's current inadequate waste management system of our country. As such, the current estimated action plan includes estimation of some of the key activity areas and fails to exhibit the overall cost estimation for this strategy. Through further discussion and formulation proper action plan, a complete estimated action plan development of this strategy is needed. Strategy 5 costs around BDT 41 crore until 2030 for implementation. The priority activities of this strategy also address some of the major areas such as; eliminating social taboos, stigmas and misconceptions creating an

MHM- friendly and supportive social environment for women; building social capacity and providing proper MHM knowledge etc.

Strategies 6, 7 and 8 are focused on guiding the different government, non-government, and private stakeholders properly and maintaining proper coordination and collaboration among them to make the best impact out of this national MHM strategy. The cost sums up to around BDT 2.2 crore until 2030 for implementation. The roles of the key stakeholders are immense, and their collaborative effort is necessary for achieving the targets. Though the strategy and thus action plan focus mainly on the role of government entities, the non-government, private and other entities also holds a great share of responsibility and have a scope of opportunities to work side by side with the implementing entities. Proper coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, as well as also monitoring and evaluation of the activities are of utmost importance for effective and impactful implementation of the strategies and for paving the pathway toward achieving the MHM goals.

Strategy 2 has the largest funding gap (41% of the total funding gap) due to a lack of ongoing activities in this area. Strategy 1 has the second-highest funding gap (35% of total funding gap) as majority of activities for this strategy also lack any ongoing implementation. As mentioned earlier, Strategy 3, being the highest cost-incurring strategy, has a funding gap of 16% due to ongoing activities and thus available funds. They rest of the strategies does not have any ongoing activities and thus have a funding gap equal to their estimated total cost. These gaps represent the overall lack of resources in different activity areas and show the sector-wise requirement of funding for the proper implementation of the national menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021.

The national Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021 aims to address the gaps in current MHM practices and to ensure that, each girl and women can access safe and dignified menstruation to realize their rights to health, education, economic and other opportunities. This estimated action plan demonstrates the pathways, scopes and challenges to attain the objectives of the strategy. Through proper guidance, coordination and collaboration of all stakeholders, the implementation of the activities will help in achieving this goal.

8.2 Limitations of the Estimation

Although the national MHM strategy was developed in 2021, activities are largely missing on the ground. The current action plan is mostly based on experience from pilot project of the government, NGOs and private organizations and on discussions with stakeholders. The action plan was drafted and then reviewed and validated through workshops and discussions with the relevant stakeholders.

Besides, several government and non-government entities have taken the MHM into accounts and included it in their operational plans. They are implementing this, in line with their other activities and separately where necessary. However, their current operation plans have a certain duration and with funds for that particular time period which do not covers the implementation timeline of the current action plan. Nevertheless, these entities maybeable to achieve the targets to its full extent by the next phase of operational plans through continuation of their activities implementation. It is for this reason; the current estimated action plan is considered to be a live document which is subject to modification with time.

Another major challenge is developing the estimated action plan for environment al management of MHM wastes. Though the activities suggested in the implementation strategies represents a proper guideline for environment friendly disposal of MHM wastes but are unattainable through current

available resources. As a result, this area needs revision to develop feasible activities and targets to attain the goals of the strategy.

Even though this process followed an ingredient-based approach, for some components data were unavailable but total or contract out cost were available and thus, were used instead. The final BBS population and housing census report of 2021 is unavailable for which, the BBS population and housing census report of 2011 has been used instead in our calculation. As a result, the estimated cost of the report may vary in some extent.

8.3 Recommendations

Most of the issues and constraints surrounding MHM are being addressed. However, some areas still demand further attention and initiation of action. Most of the prevalent MHM products are plastic-made and are very harmful to the environment. As mentioned earlier, lack of a proper disposal system across the country makes it difficult to formulate any action plan for environment friendly disposal of MHM waste products within this implementation timeline. Since proper waste management is unavailable, some alternatives can contribute to overcome this problem. Increasing the use of environment friendly MHM products (eg. biodegradable and reusable sanitary pad) can be a sustainable solution. Reusable sanitary pad can be used for a longer period of time (around 2 years) and thus becomes cost effective and environment friendly. Though biodegradable sanitary pad is also environment friendly, one eight-piece packet of such sanitary pad costs around BDT 160 which is expensive for many and less affordable than the regular MHM sanitary products. Through further research and development activities, such alternatives need to be made more accessible, affordable and acceptable.

Suggestions were also made to provide separate bins and install initial dumping and disposal stations for MHM waste products at female crowded places such as female hostels, transport stations, factories and industries, and girl's educational institutions, etc. There are several such disposal machines available now (around 6 lakhs per machine) which can be used to dispose these products in an environment friendly manner. These have the disposal capacity of around 100 pads per hour and produce a minimum amount of gas fumes. Besides, there are several entities currently managing the medical waste in the major cities (BDT 153 per kg of unrecyclable waste such as laboratory waste). These programs can be extended adding the MHM waste management along with medical waste management as an intervention. However, such initiatives will only ensure MHM waste management to some extent, and a sustainable disposal system needs to be established throughout the country in the long run.

Investment in and continuation of research and development related activities is also crucial for supporting the development and implementation of effective, innovative and sustainable interventions and overcoming challenges along the pathway. Since most of the key actions suggested through the strategy are yet to be initiated, steps should be taken to expedite their implementation. Moreover, considering the limitations of the action plan and current resource constraints, it is to be treated as a live document with capacity to accommodate changes over time. Through monitoring and evaluative activities, observing the implementation progress of the actions and adopting necessary changes will be needed. Formulating and adopting a feasible, effective, and impactful action plan will also be necessary in certain areas of the estimated action plan, with limitations throughout the implementation process. Thus, research and development and evaluative activities are of utmost importance to pave the pathway for achieving the MHM targets.

Awareness creation activities at the educational institutions and communities, ensuring availability and affordability of MHM products, MHM friendly WASH facilities for privacy and proper monitoring to ensure the effective implementation are key priority areas for materializing proper menstrual hygiene management across the country. As a result, assuring proper implementation of related activities is of maximum importance. There are several organizations who are working to create awareness and eliminate taboos and stigmas surrounding MHM. They have been using several innovative SBCC materials such as comic books, booklets with informative, instructive and colorful pictures, board games, etc. These can be interesting interventions to address the MHM issues and create proper MHM awareness. Some organizations are using different cost-effective disposal interventions within the female WASH blocks, which allow a female to dispose her used MHM material from inside the WASH block to an outside disposal chamber through a pipe/shoot. Such interventions can make the female WASH blocks more MHM-friendly.

Specific attention needs to be given to the working group of women. Readymade garments sector, Shrimp culture, tea cultivation etc. are some major work areas enriched with woman employees. A huge group of the women stays deployed there for a significant time of the day and must be given high priority for ensuring proper MHM. Multiple intervention models should be implemented and the most effective one identified for scale-up. Appropriate interventions with adequate resources also need to be formulated exclusively for the marginalized population to ensure no one gets left behind. Since lack of proper MHM creates health risks for adolescents and its immediate eradication is unlikely, separate intervention in this area from a psychological perspective is also necessary to ensure support for mitigating the resulting health hazards.

The effective implementation of the action plan and scale-up of activities will depend to a large extent on strong leadership. Effective implementation of the strategy demands coordination from different ministries and departments. All concerned ministries and departments should be made aware of their responsibilities to ensure adequate investment from these ministries. Estimates show an increasing trend in funding gap starting the year 2025. Authorities should plan ahead of time to narrow this gap to ensure uninterrupted implementation of MHM activities. Formation of National and Regional level MHM Coordination and Collaboration Committee and their regular monitoring and evaluative activities are the next in hand priorities necessary for immediate materialization. As the strategy suggested, a National MHM Coordination Committee is already formed and composition of Regional MHM Coordination Committee has been prepared. The National and Regional Coordination Committees should take the leadership roles and steer the MHM activities to achieve the targeted goals of the strategy. Their key activity areas are:

- Regular monitoring and evaluation
- Coordination among different ministries, departments, and organizations
- Negotiation activities for budgetary allocation
- Facilitate creation of an enabling environment for private sectors and entrepreneurs
- Regular feedback meeting and periodic updates of action plan and resource allocation plan
- Ensure research and development on MHM

The estimates presented in this report represent a roadmap for implementation of the National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021 and identify potential future investment required for meeting the targets on time. It will guide policy makers as well as implementing agencies in planning and allocation of resources and initiation of targeted interventions to achieve the goals of the national menstrual hygiene management strategy 2021.

9 Reference

- Alam, Mahbub-Ul, Stephen P. Luby, Amal K. Halder, Khairul Islam, Aftab Opel, Abul K. Shoab, Probir K. Ghosh, Mahbubur Rahman, Therese Mahon, and Leanne Unicomb. “Menstrual Hygiene Management among Bangladeshi Adolescent Schoolgirls and Risk Factors Affecting School Absence: Results from a Cross-Sectional Survey.” *BMJ Open* 7, no. 7 (2017): e015508.
- Bangladesh, WaterAid (Organization : Bangladesh), and UNICEF Bangladesh, eds. *National Hygiene Survey 2018 =: Nyāśanāla Hājjina Sārbe 2018*. Dhaka: Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, 2020.
- Chandra-Mouli, Venkatraman, and Sheila Vipul Patel. “Mapping the Knowledge and Understanding of Menarche, Menstrual Hygiene and Menstrual Health among Adolescent Girls in Low- and Middle-Income Countries.” *Reproductive Health* 14, no. 1 (December 2017): 30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-017-0293-6>.
- “Cultural Inclusion Through Menstrual Education in Chakma Language,” n.d.
- Das, Padma, Kelly K. Baker, Ambarish Dutta, Tapoja Swain, Sunita Sahoo, Bhabani Sankar Das, Bijay Panda, et al. “Menstrual Hygiene Practices, WASH Access and the Risk of Urogenital Infection in Women from Odisha, India.” Edited by Brenda A Wilson. *PLOS ONE* 10, no. 6 (June 30, 2015): e0130777. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0130777>.
- Davis, Jessica, Alison Macintyre, Mitsunori Odagiri, Wayan Suriastini, Andreina Cordova, Chelsea Huggett, Paul A. Agius, et al. “Menstrual Hygiene Management and School Absenteeism among Adolescent Students in Indonesia: Evidence from a Cross-Sectional School-Based Survey.” *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 23, no. 12 (December 2018): 1350–63. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tmi.13159>.
- Dhaka Tribune. “Budget FY22: VAT Exemption on Sanitary Napkin Production Proposed,” June 3, 2021. <https://archive.dhakatribune.com/business/economy/2021/06/03/budget-fy22-vat-exemption-on-sanitary-napkin-production-proposed>.
- Dhaka Tribune. “NBR Offer Tax Exemption on Imports of Sanitary Napkins,” July 2, 2019. <https://archive.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2019/07/02/nbr-offer-tax-exemption-on-imports-of-sanitary-napkins>.
- “Education Sector Plan (ESP) for Bangladesh Fiscal Years 2020/21-2024/25 | Planipolis.” Accessed May 15, 2023. <https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2020/education-sector-plan-esp-bangladesh-fiscal-years-202021-202425-7052>.
- “Fast Responsive Funding (FRF) Completion Report,” n.d.
- Hennegan, Julie, Alexandra K. Shannon, Jennifer Rubli, Kellogg J. Schwab, and G. J. Melendez-Torres. “Women’s and Girls’ Experiences of Menstruation in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Qualitative Metasynthesis.” *PLoS Medicine* 16, no. 5 (2019): e1002803.
- “Home - Kishore Kishori Club Project.” Accessed September 7, 2023. <https://kkcp.gov.bd/>.
- Hossain, Sohrab. “Period No More a Taboo in Barguna.” *The Daily Star*, March 6, 2020. <https://www.thedailystar.net/country/news/period-no-more-taboo-barguna-1876993>.
- House, Sarah, Thérèse Mahon, and Sue Cavill. “Menstrual Hygiene Matters,” n.d.
- Juyal, Ruchi, S. D. Kandpal, and Jayanti Semwal. “Menstrual Hygiene and Reproductive Morbidity in Adolescent Girls in Dehradun, India.” *Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science* 13, no. 2 (2014): 170–74.
- “Menstrual Hygiene Management and Women’s Economic Empowerment,” n.d.
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives and Government of Bangladesh. “National Hygiene Promotion Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh 2012,” n.d. <https://www.psb.gov.bd/policies/nhpswsse.pdf>.

- Mishra, Vinod K. “Social and Psychological Impact of Limited Access to Sanitation: MHM and Reproductive Tract Infections,” 2015.
- National Institute of Population Research and Training (Bangladesh), Data for Impact (Project), International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, and USAID/Bangladesh, eds. *Bangladesh Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Survey, 2019-20: Final Report*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: National Institute of Population Research and Training, 2021.
https://www.data4impactproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/BAHWS-2019-20-Summary-Findings_FS-20-514_D4I.pdf.
- “NATIONAL MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2021,” n.d.
- Organization, World Health. “Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Joint Monitoring Programme Update 2014.” *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Joint Monitoring Programme Update 2014*, 2014.
- Rathore, Monika, Leela Vyas, and A. K. Bhardwaj. “Prevalence of Reproductive Tract Infections amongst Ever Married Women and Sociocultural Factors Associated with It.” *Journal of the Indian Medical Association* 105, no. 2 (2007): 71–72.
- The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, Bangladesh. “National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021,” n.d.
https://lgd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/lgd.portal.gov.bd/publications/f73bdd9d_5a2e_42c1_a921_7ffa15e133ea/2021-11-09-05-29-77b9a2b477e1697615dd5bbc7734b82f.pdf.
- “UNFPA Bangladesh | Generation Breakthrough.” Accessed May 16, 2023.
<https://bangladesh.unfpa.org/en/news/generation-breakthrough>.
- UNICEF and WHO. “Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2022: Special Focus on Gender,” n.d. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jmp-report-2023/>.
- “UNICEF-Guide-Menstrual-Hygiene-Materials-2019.Pdf,” n.d.

10 Annex

10.1 Unit Costs

Supplementary Table 1: Unit Costs of Inputs

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
1	Advertisement on social media per day	1,184	Estimated Implementation Plan for National Family Planning Programme in Bangladesh: 2020-2022 (CIPNFPPB 2020-22)
2	Conducting student awareness session once a year of adolescent school girls of class 5 or equivalent level at primary level schools	2,000	District Primary Education Office of Barishal, Thana Education Office of Khulna
3	Conducting student session once a year of adolescent school girls for each class of secondary level schools	5,000	District Secondary Education Office, Barishal
4	Coordinators/facilitators honorarium for awareness session of social gatekeepers at upazilas.	1,000	District Primary Education Office of Barishal, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
5	Coordinators/facilitators honorarium for training session of MHM waste disposal body (cleaners).	2,000	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
6	Coordinators/facilitators honorarium per day for training session of women entrepreneurs at districts.	2,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
7	Coordinators/facilitators honorarium for MHM waste management training of master trainers.	3,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
8	Coordinators/facilitators honorarium for TOT of NGO community workers for urban community awareness.	1,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
9	Cost per banner/backdrop	1,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna, World Vision of Sylhet, JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
10	Cost per participation certificate printing	100	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna, JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
11	Cost per training module printing	300	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna, JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
12	Development of radio advertisement (30 second spot)	20,000	abc radio
13	Development of television advertisement (30 second spot)	950,000	Operational Plan of 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Programme
14	Distribution of SBCC Board from division to districts	5,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division
15	Establishment of MHM waste disposal system (shoot disposal) at educational institutions	30,000	World Vision of Sylhet
16	Flammables (Keroshine) per three month for MHM waste disposal	1,000	JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
17	Honorarium of community workers for community awareness in the rural settings or unions	50	Multipurpose health volunteer administrative guideline, CBHC, DGHS
18	Honorarium of MHM governing body's personnel for divisional level visit	3,000	Government Document
19	Honorarium of NGO community workers for community awareness sessions in the urban settings	1,000	JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
20	Honorarium of Participants (social gatekeepers)	500	District Primary Education Office of Barishal
21	Honorarium of resource person/trainers for awareness sessions in youth and adolescent clubs	500	MoWCA
22	Housing allowance per participants per session for master trainers training on MHM waste disposal	2,000	JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal, World Vision in Sylhet
23	Implementation of radio advertisement (30 second spot)	5,921	CIPNFPPB(2020-22)

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
24	Implementation of television advertisement (30 second spot)	53,293	CIPNFPPB(2020-22)
25	Installing MHM friendly WASH blocks in public places	3,000,000	DPHE of Barishal, DPHE of Khulna, DPHE of Rajshahi, DPHE of Chittagong
26	Installing new MHM friendly WASH blocks in educational institutions	900,000	DPHE of Barishal, DPHE of Dhaka, DPHE of Khulna, DPHE of Rajshahi, DPHE of Chittagong
27	Updating current WASH facility into an MHM friendly WASH facility	60000 (50,000-60,000)	DPHE of Barishal, DPHE of Khulna, DPHE of Rajshahi, DPHE of Chittagong
28	Annual minor maintenance fund for MHM friendly WASH facility in educational institutions	6,000	DPHE of Barishal, DPHE of Khulna, DPHE of Rajshahi, DPHE of Chittagong
29	Leaflet printing for school awareness sessions	9	CIPNFPPB(2020-22)
30	MHM content development for student awareness	641,026	National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB)
31	MHM content printing cost per book section	4	NCTB
32	MHM corner establishment at girls common room of educational institutions	100,000	AVAS, Barishal
33	MHM corner maintenance per month at girls common rooms of educational institutions	500	AVAS, Barishal
34	Non-local resource person/trainers travel allowance for TOT of NGO community workers for urban community awareness.	1,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
35	Observing MHM day at district level	50,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division
36	Observing MHM day at educational institutes	20,000	AVAS in Barishal, World Vision in Sylhet
37	Observing MHM day at national/divisional level	100,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division
38	Observing MHM day at Upazila level	30,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
39	One pack with 8 pieces of Biodegradable Sanitary Pad (Senora)	160	Current market price
40	Participants honorarium for master trainers training at central level	2,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
41	Participants honorarium for training of waste management body (cleaners) per day	600	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
42	Participant's meal (i.e. lunch) allowance for participants training.	300	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
43	Participants refreshment allowance for awareness session	50	JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal, World Vision of Sylhet
44	Participants transportation allowance at training session of women entrepreneurs	1,000	Interviewed Government Official
45	Participant's transportation allowance for training of MHM waste disposal body (cleaners) of city corporations.	200	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
46	Participants travel allowance for training of MHM waste disposal body (cleaners) of municipalities.	400	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
47	Per pack sanitary pad cost with 8 pieces of sanitary pads	40	Current minimum market price
48	Poly bag for MHM waste bin	28	Current minimum market price
49	Poster printing for awareness (18"X 24")	53	CIPNFPPB: 2020-22
50	Public address system (e.g. projector cost, sound system etc.)	5,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
51	Resource person/trainers honorarium for awareness sessions of social gatekeepers	1,000	District Primary Education Office of Barishal, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
52	Resource person/trainers honorarium for conducting student awareness session at social welfare institutions	1,000	Divisional Social Service Office of Khulna, Divisional Social Service Office of Barishal

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
53	Resource person/trainers honorarium for TOT of NGO community workers for urban community awareness.	2,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
54	Resource person/trainers honorarium for training of MHM waste disposal body	2,000	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
55	Resource person/trainers honorarium for training of women entrepreneurs	2,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
56	Resource person/trainers honorarium per session of master trainer training	3,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
57	Resource person/Trainers transportation allowance (Nonlocal) for training of MHM waste disposal body (cleaners) at municipalities	2,000	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
58	Resource person/trainers travel allowance (Nonlocal) for awareness sessions of social gatekeepers	2000	District Primary Education Office of Barishal, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
59	Reusable sanitary napkin development cost per unit	422	WREETU foundation
60	Salary of women entrepreneurs per person per month (engaging in production of sanitary towel)	8,000	MoWCA
61	SBCC Board printing for hospitals	500	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division
62	SBCC boards, poster and leaflet design development	200,000	Operational Plan of 4th Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Programme
63	SBCC boards, poster and leaflet distribution from central to divisional level	20000 (15000-25000)	EPI office, DGHS
64	Secretarial support staff's honorarium	1,000	District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
65	Stationary materials cost (pen, pad, etc.) per person	100	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna
66	Support staff/Clerk honorarium	300	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
67	Teachers training on MHM for each class per district	390,000	National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB)
68	TOT honorarium of NGO community workers for urban community awareness	1,000	Jagrata Juba Sangha (JJS) of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal, World Vision of Sylhet
69	TOT transportation allowance of non-local NGO community workers for urban community awareness	1,000	JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
70	Training curriculum, guideline and manual preparation for waste management training sessions on MHM products	1,410,000	JJS, Khulna
71	Transportation allowance of MHM governing personnel for divisional level visit	9000 (BDT 17/km)	Review of Operation Plan
72	Transportation allowance per participants (nonlocal) per session for master trainers training at the central level	4,000	Interviewed Government Official
73	Transportation cost for providing MHM products to hard-to-reach areas	5,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division
74	Vending machine installment and maintenance cost for first two years	35,000	Jyoti Vending Machine Company, Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK) of Chittagong
75	Vending machine maintenance cost per month from third year	1,300	Jyoti Vending Machine Company, DSK of Chittagong
76	Venue cost for meetings/seminars/sessions	3,000	Office of the Director (Health), Barisal Division, District Civil Surgeons Office of Khulna, World Vision of Sylhet, JJS of Khulna, AVAS of Barishal
77	Waste bin (Large)	4,000	Barishal City Corporation, Rajshahi City Corporation
78	Website design	59,215	CIPNFPPB(2020-22)
79	Website hosting page	17,764	CIPNFPPB(2020-22)
80	Workshop cost for revision and updating of the current quality standards of MHM products	200,000	Interviewed Government Official

Sl. No.	Item Type	Unit Cost (BDT)	Source
81	Workshop cost for stakeholder (e.g. private sector, policy makers etc.) engagement	110,000	Interviewed Government Official
82	Workshop cost of divisional MHM coordination committee	60,000	Interviewed Government Official
83	Cost of (shared) training curriculum and manual development on MHM for 5 day TOT of master trainers and teachers	25,641	NCTB
84	Per participant cost (shared) of 5 day refresher training of Master trainers on MHM at the national level for non-formal education awareness.	385	Bureau of Non-Formal Education
85	Per participant cost (shared) of 5 Day training sessions of non-formal education teachers and supervisors at upazilas	51	Bureau of Non-Formal Education
86	Encourage research and Development	10,308,011	OP of MNC&AH (January 2017-June 2022)

10.2 Description of Funding Source for MHM Activities During 2023-2030

The following table contains the year wise available/potentially available cost data for the implementation of the activities of respective MHM activities. The cost data are color coded. The green colored cost data represents the activities that have available fund and are under implementation or ongoing. The red colored cost data represents the activities which will potentially be taken into implementation in the upcoming years through different ministries and departments through their new or renewed or extended projects.

Supplementary Table 2: Strategy 1- Breaking the Barriers Through Education.

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Cost per year (BDT)								Source of Funding
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1. Social and behavior change communication (SBCC) content development on MHM for students (class 5 to 10) for conducting awareness sessions at the educational institutions.	1,282,051	1,356,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	Funded by MoE, MHM contents have been developed by NCTB for class 6 to 7, will be developed within 2023 for class 8 to 9 and in 2024 for class 10 and for class 5 if approved by MoPME.
2. Training of Teachers: at national, divisional, district and upazila level on developed MHM contents of textbooks for conducting student awareness sessions.									Funded by MoE, NCTB have completed the teachers training on the new curriculum of class 6 to 7, will complete the training within 2023 for class 8 to 9 and within 2024 for class 10 and for class 5 if approved by MoPME.
a. Short course training sessions of teachers from each primary level schools at upazilas.	-	26,407,056	13,969,003	14,778,855	15,635,660	16,542,137	17,501,167	18,515,798	
b. Short course training sessions of secondary level (secondary schools, madrasahs and technical schools)school teachers at upazilas	49,920,000	26,407,056	13,969,003	14,778,855	15,635,660	16,542,137	17,501,167	18,515,798	

3. MHM content development for the non-formal education curriculum to conduct student awareness.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Funded by MoPME, BNFE is expecting a two year extension of their project for educating the out of school children.
4. Training curriculum and manual development for TOT of master trainers and teachers for non-formal education awareness.	-	27,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Training of Master Trainers for non-formal education student awareness.	-	12,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Training of non-formal education teachers and supervisors at upazilas for non-formal education student's awareness.	-	1,505,417	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Conducting student awareness session once a year of adolescents at non-formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Conducting MHM awareness session of women once a year at each community of the unions.	-	-	762,755	1,613,950	1,707,519	1,806,513	1,911,245	2,022,050	Funded by MoHFW, MHM awareness session is being conducted in the rural settings under the health related community awareness activities.

9. MHM awareness session conduction in the communities youth and adolescent clubs (assuming one session per month for each club of Kishore Kishori Club Project)	29,298,000	30,996,552	32,793,577	34,694,784	36,706,214	38,834,257	41,085,673	43,467,615	Funded by MoWCA, under the Kishore Kishori Club Project, MHM awareness session is in implementation at the adolescent clubs by Department of Women Affairs till 2025.
10. Printing and distribution of textbooks updated with proper MHM contents from class 5 to 10..	-	74,086,283	117,572,153	124,388,399	131,599,816	139,229,315	147,301,135	155,840,918	Funded by MoE, NCTB have distributed the newly developed textbooks for class 6 to 7, will distribute for class 8 and 9 within 2023 and for class 10 and for class 5 within 2024 if approved and funded by MoPME.
11. Assessment and MHM content development for vulnerable adolescent girls of social welfare institutions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The new curriculum content has been developed in Unicode by NCTB and thus do not incur any content development cost.
12. TOT of master trainers at central level.	-	232,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	Funded by MoE, NCTB conducts the training on the new curriculum.
13. TOT of teachers of social welfare institutions	-	556,918	294,603	311,682	329,752	348,869	369,095	390,493	

Supplementary Table 3: Strategy 2- Making Quality MHM Products Affordable and Available

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Cost per year (BDT)								Source of Funding
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1. Patronizing small and medium size enterprises (creating women entrepreneur in 64 districts) to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.	-	78,002,381	82,524,569	87,308,931	-	-	-	-	Funded by MoWCA, DWA has been patronizing women entrepreneurs under the project, “To Produce and Distribution of Sanitary Pad for Safety of Adolescent Health and Creation of Women Economic Power”.
2. Providing technical training of women entrepreneurs (creating women entrepreneur in 64 districts)	-	5,498,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Supplementary Table 4: Strategy 3- Upgrading WASH Facilities for MHM

Detailed Activity/Sub-activity	Cost per year (BDT)								Source of Funding
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1. Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH facilities according to the needs of the areas.									
a. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in Primary Schools.	-	-	-	-	-	6,131,247,632	4,324,471,142	-	Funded by MoPME, DPHE is expecting to implement the next primary education development project i.e. ‘PEDP-5’ through which, fund will be available for installing MHM friendly WASH blocks.

b. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in Secondary Schools	-	-	-	-	-	3,267,199,298	1,728,307,589	1,828,506,221	Funded by MoE, Education Engineering Department (EED) is implementing the infrastructure development activities to materialize the 'Secondary Education development Programme (SEDP)'.
c. Increasing MHM-friendly hygienic WASH facilities in madrashas	-	-	-	-	-	2,643,775,333	1,398,524,104	1,479,603,539	
2. Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH facilities.									
a. Providing maintenance fund for WASH blocks in Primary Schools	314,716,800	374,582,820	440,332,510	465,860,787	492,869,066	521,443,150	551,673,817	583,657,106	Funded by MoPME, minor maintenance funds are provided under the 'PEDP-4' project and is expected to be continued in 'PEDP-5'. Government Primary Schools are also provided with SLIP fund for improvement and maintenance activities.

10.3 Workshop Findings

The major outcome of the workshops at division and district levels was the list of priority activities to be initiated or continued with ranking according to the level of priority (One being the highest). It presents the priority list of the activities of strategy 1 from the workshops held in different divisions/districts. MHM social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) strategy and content development for conducting TOT sessions for teachers and student awareness sessions was recorded as the highest priority activity at the Khulna, Sylhet, Rajshahi, and Sherpur divisional/district workshop. Conducting awareness sessions for women at unions or communities received top priority at Barisal divisional workshop. Assessment and MHM content development according to the need based on educational needs of marginalized groups (specifically vulnerable adolescent girls of social welfare institutions) was recognized as the highest priority activity by the stakeholders at the Chattogram divisional workshop.

Supplementary Table 5: Prioritized Activity list of Strategy-01 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 1: Breaking the barriers through education		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
	2	Training of Teachers (TOT) session at national, divisional and district level.
	3	Conducting student awareness session of adolescent school students.
	4	Governing, monitoring and reporting of school awareness sessions.
	5	SBCC material printing and distribution like leaflets, posters etc.
Barisal	1	Conducting awareness session for women at unions or communities
	2	Conducting student awareness session of adolescent school students.
	3	Developing a subcommittee for curriculum review and content development
	4	Observing MHM day at Central government
	5	MHM session in the school's youth and adolescent clubs
	6	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
Sylhet	1	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
	2	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
	3	Conducting awareness session for women at unions or communities

Strategy 1: Breaking the barriers through education		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	4	Assessment and MHM content development according to the need for education of the marginalized group (For vulnerable adolescent girls of social welfare institutions)
Chattogram	1	Assessment and MHM content development according to the need for education of the marginalized group (For vulnerable adolescent girls of social welfare institutions)
	2	Training of trainers (TOT) for community sessions.
	3	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
	4	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
	4	Conducting student session of adolescent school girls at educational and other institutions (social welfare institutions) of the marginalized group.
	5	Governing, monitoring and reporting of school awareness activities.
Rajshahi	1	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
	2	Training of trainers (TOT) for community sessions.
	3	SBCC material development like leaflets, posters etc.
	4	Conducting awareness session for women at city corporations or municipalities
	5	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
Sherpur	1	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
	2	SBCC material development like leaflets, posters etc.
	3	Conducting student awareness session of adolescent school students.
	4	Conducting student session of adolescent school girls at educational and other institutions (social welfare institutions) of the marginalized group.
	5	MHM session in the community's youth and adolescent clubs
	6	Observing MHM day at Central government
Kurigram	1	Conducting student awareness session of adolescent school students.
	2	Conducting student session of adolescent school girls at educational and other institutions (social welfare institutions) of the marginalized group.

Strategy 1: Breaking the barriers through education		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	3	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
	4	SBCC material development like leaflets, posters etc.
	5	Conducting awareness session for women at city corporations or municipalities
	5	Observing MHM day at Central government

The common prioritized activity list of strategy-01 from divisional workshops is recorded here. MHM Social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) content development for conducting TOT sessions of teachers and student awareness sessions were considered as the most common activities at the divisional/district workshops. On the other hand, conducting awareness session for women at city corporations or municipalities was found as the least common activity at the divisional/district workshops.

Supplementary Table 6: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-01 from Divisional Workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
5 times	MHM Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) content development for student awareness sessions.
4 times	Conducting student awareness session of adolescent school students.
2 times	Governing, monitoring and reporting of school awareness activities.
3 times	Conducting awareness session for women at unions or communities
3 times	Observing MHM day at Central government
5 times	MHM curriculum review and content development for including in and updating the educational textbooks (from class 6 to 10 for all groups).
3 times	Conducting awareness session for women at unions or communities
2 times	Training of trainers (TOT) for community sessions.
3 times	Conducting student session of adolescent school girls at educational and other institutions (social welfare institutions) of the marginalized group.
3 times	Governing, monitoring and reporting of school awareness activities.
3 times	SBCC material development like leaflets, posters etc.
2 times	Conducting awareness session for women at city corporations or municipalities

It illustrates the priority list of the activities of strategy 2 from the workshops of the divisions/districts. Providing MHM products to institutions (i.e., school, madrasah) at a subsidized price was recorded as the most prior activity at the Barisal and Rajshahi divisional workshops. MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of all secondary level educational institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available was found as the highest priority activity at Khulna divisional workshop, likewise, community worker involvement to provide MHM products to the community at Sylhet divisional workshop; increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins at Chattogram; vending machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces at Sherpur and revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products was found as the highest priority activity at Kurigram district workshops.

Supplementary Table 7: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-02 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 2: Making quality MHM products affordable and available		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of all secondary level educational institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	2	Increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins (Making Cloths a useful intervention)
	3	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price
Barishal	1	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price
	2	Community worker involvement to provide MHM products to the community
	3	Patronizing small and medium size enterprises to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.
	4	Increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins (Making Cloths a useful intervention)
	5	Ensuring and monitoring quality of MHM products (sanitary napkin, clothes)
	6	Encourage research and development on MHM
Sylhet	1	Community worker involvement to provide MHM products to the community
	2	Increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins (Making Cloths a useful intervention)
	3	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price
	4	Developing new MHM products according to the demand with high quality and low prices
	5	Ensuring and monitoring quality of MHM products (sanitary napkin, clothes)
	6	Patronizing small and medium size enterprises to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.
Chattogram	1	Increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins (Making Cloths a useful intervention)
	2	Patronizing small and medium size enterprises to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.
	3	Revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products
	4	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price.

Strategy 2: Making quality MHM products affordable and available		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	5	Vending Machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	6	Vending Machine establishment at WASH blocks of health service outlets/facilities for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	7	Engagement of MHM distribution committee with the apex bodies to expand the distribution network and increasing the outlets
	8	Ensuring and monitoring quality of MHM products (sanitary napkin, clothes)
	9	Establishing community level warehouses
Rajshahi	1	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price.
	2	Making a wide range of MHM products available to be chosen according to their need
	3	Revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products
	4	Developing new MHM products according to the demand with high quality and low prices
Sherpur	1	Vending Machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	2	Vending Machine establishment at WASH blocks of health service outlets/facilities for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	3	MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of all secondary level educational institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
	4	MHM corner maintenance at girls' common rooms of all secondary educational institutions
	5	Vending Machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of social service institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
Kurigram	1	Revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products
	2	Patronizing small and medium size enterprises to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.
	3	Developing new MHM products according to the demand with high quality and low prices
	4	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price
	5	Encourage research and development on MHM

Common prioritized activity list of strategy-02 from divisional workshops was recorded here. Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price was considered as the most common activity (6 times) at the divisional/district workshops followed by Community worker involvement to provide MHM products to the community (5 times).

Supplementary Table 8: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-02 from Divisional Workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
2 times	MHM corner establishment at girls' common rooms of all secondary level educational institutions for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
4 times	Increasing the use of reusable sanitary napkins (Making Cloths a useful intervention)
6 times	Providing MHM products to institutions (School, madrasah) at a subsidized price
5 times	Community worker involvement to provide MHM products to the community
3 times	Patronizing small and medium size enterprises to make MHM products available at cheaper prices.
3 times	Ensuring and monitoring quality of MHM products (sanitary napkin, clothes)
2 times	Encourage research and development on MHM
3 times	Developing new MHM products according to the demand with high quality and low prices
3 times	Revising the govt. tax policies to minimize the cost of MHM products
2 times	Vending Machine establishment at girls WASH blocks of other institutions/workplaces for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
2 times	Vending Machine establishment at WASH blocks of health service outlets/facilities for making Pads, Menstrual Cup or other MHM products available
2 times	Making a wide range of MHM products available to be chosen according to their need

It describes the priority list of the activities of strategy 3 from the workshops of the divisions/districts. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), and workplaces was recognized as the highest priority activity at the Barisal, Sylhet and Chattogram divisional/district workshop. Workshops in Khulna and Sherpur identified developing guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions by the MHM coordination committee as the highest priority activity. Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas was considered the highest priority activity at Rajshahi and Kurigram workshops. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places, Schools, healthcare facilities, and workplaces was ranked as the highest priority activity in divisional workshop in Chattogram, Barisal and Sylhet.

Supplementary Table 9: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-03 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 3: Upgrading WASH facilities for MHM		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	2	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), workplaces.
	3	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
Barishal	1	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), workplaces.
	2	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	3	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
Sylhet	1	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), workplaces.
	2	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
	3	Ensuring affordable price with maximum quality
Chattogram	1	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), workplaces.
	2	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	3	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
	4	The MHM coordination committee along with PSB and DPHE- Line directors will develop an Inclusive toilet infrastructure design.
	5	Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH blocks.
Rajshahi	1	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
	2	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus

Strategy 3: Upgrading WASH facilities for MHM		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
		stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa and technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics) and workplaces.
	3	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	4	Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH blocks.
Sherpur	1	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	2	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
	3	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa and technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics) and workplaces.
	4	Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH blocks.
Kurigram	1	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
	2	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa, technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics), and workplaces.
	3	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
	4	The MHM coordination committee along with PSB and DPHE- Line directors will develop an Inclusive toilet infrastructure design.
	5	Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH blocks.

Common prioritized activity list of strategy-03 (three) from divisional workshops were recorded here. Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in public places, schools, healthcare facilities, workplaces and increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas were considered as the most common activities (7 times) at the divisional/district workshops. In contrast, designing an inclusive toilet infrastructure by the MHM coordination committee along with PSB and DPHE line directors was the least common activity.

Supplementary Table 10: Common prioritized activity list of strategy-03 from divisional workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
6 times	The MHM coordination committee will develop a guideline for inclusive toilet infrastructure design in line with national sanitation strategy provisions
7 times	Updating current WASH blocks into MHM-friendly hygienic toilets in Public Places (Markets, Bus stands), Schools (Primary, Secondary, madrasa & technical education), Healthcare facilities (Hospitals, Clinics) and workplaces.
7 times	Increasing the number of hygienic and MHM friendly toilets according to the needs of the areas.
2 times	The MHM coordination committee along with PSB and DPHE- Line directors will develop an Inclusive toilet infrastructure design.
4 times	Maintenance of hygienic and MHM friendly WASH blocks.

It describes the priority list of the activities of strategy 4 from the workshops of the divisions/districts. Developing a guideline for safe disposal was recorded as the most prioritized activity at the Barisal, Sylhet, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Sherpur and Kurigram divisional/district level workshops. The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site was found as the top priority activity at the Khulna workshop.

Supplementary Table 11: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-04 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 4: Disposing MHM products safely		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	2	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
	3	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Barishal	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets, public facilities. (the procurement cost and maintenance cost will be self-beard)
	3	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	4	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.

Strategy 4: Disposing MHM products safely		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	5	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Sylhet	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Training of trainers for providing training to waste disposal body
	3	Training of the waste management and disposal body for safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal.
	4	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	5	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
	6	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Chattogram	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets, public facilities. (the procurement cost and maintenance cost will be self-bear)
	3	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	4	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
	5	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Rajshahi	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Training of trainers for providing training to waste disposal body
	3	Training of the waste management and disposal body for safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal.
	4	Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets, public facilities. (the procurement cost and maintenance cost will be self-bear)
	5	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	6	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.

Strategy 4: Disposing MHM products safely		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	7	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Sherpur	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Training of trainers for providing training to waste disposal body
	3	Training of the waste management and disposal body for safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal.
	4	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	5	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
	6	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
Kurigram	1	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
	2	Content development and inclusion in MHM sessions at education and community level
	3	Training of trainers for providing training to waste disposal body
	4	Training of the waste management and disposal body
	5	Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets, public facilities. (the procurement cost and maintenance cost will be self-beard)
	6	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
	7	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
	8	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.

It enlists the common prioritized activities of strategy 04. Based on the priority ranking from the divisional/district workshops, the primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site; the secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van; and at tertiary level, collection of the wastes of wards/unions by a larger waste transport van and dispose it to the incineration body, are considered as the most common activities (7 times) of strategy 04.

Supplementary Table 12: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-04 from Divisional Workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
7 times	The primary disposal of MHM wastes by waste personnel from households, institutions, healthcare facilities, workplaces, public places and others in the menstrual waste disposal site.
7 times	The secondary collection of MHM waste product by assigned personnel for each ward/union using a small Menstrual waste transport van from primary menstrual waste disposal site and disposal of these wastes in the ward/union menstrual waste transport van.
7 times	At tertiary level, a larger waste transport van will collect the wastes of wards/unions and dispose it to the incineration body.
6 times	Developing a guideline for safe disposal
4 times	Providing waste disposal materials to relevant educational institutions, health service outlets, public facilities. (the procurement cost and maintenance cost will be self-beard)
4 times	Training of trainers for providing training to waste disposal body
3 times	Training of the waste management and disposal body for safe, hygienic and environment friendly disposal.

It describes the priority list of the activities of strategy 5 from the workshops of the divisions/districts. SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM was recognized as the highest priority activity at Sylhet, Barisal, Sherpur and Kurigram workshops. Engagement of social gatekeepers to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment through seminar or training sessions was recorded as the most prior activity at the Khulna and Chattogram divisional workshops. Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities, in providing support for psychological issues, physical issues, and in buying MHM products, was selected as the highest priority activity in the Rajshahi divisional workshop.

Supplementary Table 13: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-05 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 5: Achieving synergy		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
	2	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies.
Barishal	1	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM.

Strategy 5: Achieving synergy		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	2	Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM Kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities and providing support for psychological issues, Support for physical issues, Buying MHM products.
	3	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
	4	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies.
Sylhet	1	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM.
Chattogram	1	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
	2	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies.
	3	Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM Kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities and providing support for psychological issues, Support for physical issues, Buying MHM products,
	4	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM
	5	Establishment/updating of online MHM database and knowledge hub
Rajshahi	1	Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM Kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities and providing support for psychological issues, Support for physical issues, Buying MHM products,
	2	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies.
	3	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
	4	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM.
Sherpur	1	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM
	2	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies
	3	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
Kurigram	1	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM.

Common prioritized activity list of strategy-05 (five) from divisional workshops is presented here. It was observed that engagement of social gatekeepers to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promotion of MHM by creating a supportive environment through seminar or training sessions were considered as the most common activities (5 times) at the divisional/district workshops. On the other hand, Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities, in providing support for psychological issues, physical issues, and in buying MHM products, was found as the least common activity at the divisional/district workshops.

Supplementary Table 14: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-05 from Divisional Workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
5 times	Through seminar or training sessions, engagement of social gatekeepers (Head teachers, Imams, female public representatives, union chairman etc.) to eliminate gender-related taboos and stigma and promote MHM by creating a supportive environment.
4 times	Mainstreaming MHM issues by promoting gender equity and women empowerment in relevant ministries and bodies.
4 times	SBCC intervention/campaign in the community to overcome social taboo and constraints related to MHM.
3 times	Engagement of boys and males, in the process of distribution of MHM Kits to women and adolescent girls with disabilities and providing support for psychological issues, Support for physical issues, Buying MHM products

It describes the priority list of the activities of strategy 6 from the workshops of the divisions/districts. Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups was found as the top prioritized activity at the Sylhet, Chattogram and Rajshahi divisional workshop. Supply of MHM products, soap, disposable bins, and different cleansing materials by private sector was recommended as the highest priority activity at Barisal and Sherpur workshops, engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of WASH facilities as per specification was found as highest priority activity at Khulna and sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials was recognized as most priority activity at Kurigram workshop.

Supplementary Table 15: Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-06 from Divisional Workshops

Strategy 6: Harnessing the private sector		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
Khulna	1	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of WASH facilities as per specification
	2	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials.
Barisal	1	Supply of MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials by private sector.
	2	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal
Sylhet	1	Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups.
	2	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials.

Strategy 6: Harnessing the private sector		
Division/Area	Ranking	Activity
	3	Supply of MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials by private sector.
	4	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of Wash facilities as per specification
	5	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal
Chattogram	1	Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups.
	2	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials
	3	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal
Rajshahi	1	Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups
	2	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials (how: not clear)
	3	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal
	4	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of Wash facilities as per specification
Sherpur	1	Supply of MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials by private sector.
	2	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal
Kurigram	1	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials.
	2	Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups.
	3	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for product disposal.
	4	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of WASH facilities as per specification.

From divisional/district workshops engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of WASH facilities as per specification was considered as the most common activities.

Supplementary Table 16: Common Prioritized Activity List of Strategy-06 from Divisional Workshops

Repetition	Common Activities
4 times	Engaging the private sector and NGOs for construction of WASH facilities as per specification
3 times	Sensitize the private sector to supply MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials.
3 times	Supply of MHM products, soap, disposable bins and different cleansing materials by private sector.
3 times	Encouraging the private sector to produce MHM products with different pricing levels to make it available and affordable for different types of socioeconomic groups.

10.4 Menstrual Hygiene Management Coordination Committees

Based on National Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy 2021, following lists are the compositions and TORs of National, Divisional and District Menstrual Hygiene Management Coordination Committees:

Supplementary Table 17: National Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition

Sl.	Designation and Ministry/ Division/ Organization	Position
1	Additional Secretary (Water Supply Wing), LGD, MoLGRD&C	Chairperson
2	Representative, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Member
3	Representative, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member
4	Representative, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member
5	Representative, Health Education and Family Welfare Division, MoHFW	Member
6	Representative, Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education	Member
7	Representative, Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Education	Member
8	Representative, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Member
9	Representative, Ministry of Youth and Sports	Member
10	Representative, ICT Division, Ministry of Post, Telecommunication and Information Technology	Member
11	Representative, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Member
12	Representative, Ministry of Industries	Member
13	Representative, Ministry of Commerce	Member
14	Representative, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Member
15	Representative, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Member
16	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
17	Representative, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	Member
18	Representative, National Board of Revenue	Member
19	Representative, Islamic Foundation	Member
20	Representative, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
21	Representative, DPHE	Member
22	Representative, FBCCI	Member
23	Representative, BGMEA	Member
24	Representative from Women Chamber of Commerce	Member
25	Representative from National Press Club	Member
26	Representative from UNICEF	Member
27	Representative from UNFPA	Member
28	Representative from UNDP	Member
29	Representative from UN Women	Member
30	Representative from GIZ	Member
31	Representative from SNV Netherlands	Member

Sl.	Designation and Ministry/ Division/ Organization	Position
32	Representative from ICDDR,B	Member
33	Representative from International Development Enterprises (IDE)	Member
34	Representative from CARE Bangladesh	Member
35	Representative from WaterAid Bangladesh	Member
36	Representative from NGO Forum for Public Health	Member
37	Representative from Dustha Shastha Kendro (DSK)	Member
38	Representative from BRAC WASH Programme	Member
39	Representative from Development Organization of the Rural poor (DORP)	Member
40	Representative from Max Foundation	Member
41	Representative from Practical Action Bangladesh	Member
42	Representative from Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (WSUP)	Member
43	Representative from MHM Platform	Member
44	Representative from Sharno Kishore Foundation	Member
45	Joint Secretary, Policy Support Branch, LGD, MoLGRD&C	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference of the Committee (ToR):

- Coordinate, guide, and support estimated implementation plan development by the ministries/sectors/department and relevant stakeholders.
- Lead the development of all the required guideline/module/materials/SoPs to operationalize the National MHM Strategy.
- Establish a structured monitoring system using a set of indicators to measure the progress of the planned activities on a regularly; provide feedback on the progress and take remedial measures as needed to accelerate the process and ensure quality.
- Undertake survey/assessment/study/research/review and evaluation on MHM issues to update policy documents/strategies and adjust the implementation plan accordingly.
- Facilitate and ensure availability of the updates/reports on MHM issues on the webpage/online MHM information and knowledge hub; publish certain documents and best practices/case studies to reach global audiences.
- Represent MHM initiatives of Bangladesh in different national/regional/international platforms/forum.
- Facilitate negotiation and solicitation with development partners for resource mobilization to implement listed planned activities/research/findings/policy guidelines etc.
- Facilitate partnership between the private sector and other stakeholders with the relevant government ministry/departments/sectors.

Supplementary Table 18: Divisional Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition

Sl.	Designation and Ministry/ Division/ Organization	Position
1.	Divisional Commissioner	Chairperson
2.	Director/Deputy Director, Health Services Division	Member
3.	Director/Deputy Director, Family Planning	Member
4.	Director/Deputy Director, Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education	Member
5.	Director/Deputy Director, Directorate of Technical Education	Member
6.	Director/Deputy Director, Directorate of Primary Education	Member
7.	Superintending Engineer, Education Engineering Department (EED)	Member
8.	Director/Deputy Director, Department of Women Affairs	Member
9.	Director/Deputy Director, Department of Social Services	Member
10.	Director/Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development	Member
11.	Superintending Engineer, DPHE Circle Office	Member
12.	Director/Deputy Director, Mass Communication Department	Member
13.	Director/Deputy Director, Department of Environment	Member
14.	Director/Deputy Director, Islamic Foundation	Member
15.	Chief Executive Officer/Secretary, City Corporation	Member
16.	President/Secretary of Divisional Chamber of Commerce	Member
17.	President/Secretary of Divisional Women Chamber of Commerce	Member
18.	Representative of UNICEF Divisional Office	Member
19.	President/Secretary of Press Club, Divisional Press Club	Member
20.	Representatives from NGO's, (3 members of NGO's working on MHM related activities, nominated by Divisional Commissioner)	Member
21.	Representatives from Private Sector, (2 members of private sector related to MHM product manufacturing/ marketing, nominated by Divisional Commissioner)	Member
22.	Director of Local Government (DLG), Divisional Commissioner Office	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference of the Committee (ToR):

- Coordinate, guide, support, monitoring and review estimated implementation plan of National MHM strategy
- Develop an annual work plan for implementation of MHM related activities according to national MHM strategy and it's estimated action plan
- Coordinate, review and monitoring divisional and district level implementation of MHM related activities
- Implementation of decisions of national MHM coordination Committee
- Organize biannual review meeting of the committee
- Routine reporting to national MHM coordination committee
- Co-opt additional members if necessary.

Supplementary Table 19: District Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Coordination Committee Composition

Sl.	Designation and Ministry/ Division/ Organization	Position
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2	Civil Surgeon	Member
3	Deputy Director, FP	Member
4	District Education Officer	Member
5	District Primary Education Officer	Member
6	Executive Engineer, Education Engineering Department	Member
7	Deputy Director, Department of Women Affairs	Member
8	Deputy Director, Department of Social Services	Member
9	Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development	Member
10	Executive Engineer, DPHE	Member
11	Deputy Director, Mass Communication Department	Member
12	Deputy Director, Department of Environment	Member
13	Deputy Director, Islamic Foundation	Member
14	Chief Executive Officer/Secretary of City Corporation/Pourashava	Member
15	President/Secretary of District Chamber of Commerce	Member
16	President/Secretary of District Women Chamber of Commerce	Member
17	President/Secretary of Press Club, District Press Club	Member
18	Representatives from NGO's, (2 members of NGO's working on MHM related activities, nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
19	Representatives from Private Sector, (2 members of private sector related to MHM product manufacturing/ marketing, nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
20	Deputy Director, Local Government (DDLG), DC office	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference of the Committee (ToR):

- Coordinate, Guide, support, monitoring and review estimated implementation plan of National MHM strategy
- Develop an annual work plan for implementation of MHM related activities according to national MHM strategy and it's estimated action plan
- Coordinate, review and monitoring district and Upazila level implementation of MHM related activities
- Implementation of decisions of divisional level MHM coordination Committee
- Organize quarterly review meeting of the committee
- Routine reporting to divisional MHM coordination committee
- Co-opt additional members if necessary.

10.5 List of Extremely Hard to Reach Unions across the Eight Divisions of Bangladesh

Supplementary Table 20: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Barishal Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Barguna	1	Amtali	Atharagashia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	2	Amtali	Chowra	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	3	Amtali	Amtali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	4	Amtali	Arpangashia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	5	Amtali	Barabagi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	6	Bamna	Dauatala	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	7	Barguna Sadar	Keorabunia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	8	Barguna Sadar	Phuljhury	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	9	Barguna Sadar	Ayla Patakata	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	10	Barguna Sadar	Badarkhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	11	Barguna Sadar	Burir Char	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	12	Barguna Sadar	Dhalua	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	13	Barguna Sadar	Naltona	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	14	Betagi	Bibichini	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	15	Betagi	Betagi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	16	Betagi	Hosnabad	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	17	Betagi	Kazirabad	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	18	Betagi	Sarishamuri	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	19	Patharghata	Kakchira	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barguna	20	Patharghata	Kanthali Tali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Barishal	1	Bakerganj	Bhar Pasha	Char
Barishal	2	Bakerganj	Niamati	Char
Barishal	3	Barisal Sadar	Jagua	Char
Barishal	4	Hizla	Harinathpur	Char
Barishal	5	Hizla	Memania	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Barishal	6	Hizla	Guabaria	Char
Barishal	7	Hizla	Bara jalia	Char
Barishal	8	Mehendiganj	Andhar Manik	Char
Barishal	9	Mehendiganj	Char Ekkaria	Char
Barishal	10	Mehendiganj	Lata	Char
Barishal	11	Mehendiganj	Bidyanandapur	Char
Barishal	12	Mehendiganj	Mehendiganj	Char
Barishal	13	Mehendiganj	Dari Char Khajuria	Char
Barishal	14	Mehendiganj	Bhasan Char	Char
Barishal	15	Mehendiganj	Jangalia	Char
Barishal	16	Mehendiganj	Char Gopalpur	Char
Barishal	17	Mehendiganj	Alimabad	Char
Barishal	18	Wazirpur	Guthia	Char
Bhola	1	Bhola Sadar	Kachia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	2	Bhola Sadar	Bapta	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	3	Bhola Sadar	Dhania	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	4	Bhola Sadar	Bhedaria	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	5	Bhola Sadar	Char Samaia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	6	Bhola Sadar	Alinagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	7	Bhola Sadar	Uttar Dighaldi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	8	Bhola Sadar	Bhelu Miah	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	9	Bhola Sadar	Dakshin Dighaldi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	10	Burhanuddin	Bara Manika	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	11	Burhanuddin	Deula	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	12	Char Fasson	Aslampur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	13	Char Fasson	Nilkamal	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	14	Char Fasson	Aminabad	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Bhola	15	Char Fasson	Jinnaghar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	16	Char Fasson	Nurabad	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	17	Char Fasson	Char Manika	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	18	Daulatkhan	Uttar Joynagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	19	Daulatkhan	Char Khalifa	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	20	Daulatkhan	Saidpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	21	Daulatkhan	Dakshin Joynagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	22	Lalmohan	Dhali Gauranagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	23	Lalmohan	Lalmohan	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	24	Lalmohan	Farazganj	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	25	Manpura	Hajirhat	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	26	Manpura	Sakuchia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	27	Tazumuddin	Sonapur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	28	Tazumuddin	Shambhupur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	29	Tazumuddin	Chandpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bhola	30	Tazumuddin	Chanchra	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	1	Bauphal	Kalisuri	Char
Patuakhali	2	Bauphal	Kanchi Para	Char
Patuakhali	3	Bauphal	Surjyamani	Char
Patuakhali	4	Bauphal	Kanakdia	Char
Patuakhali	5	Bauphal	Baga	Char
Patuakhali	6	Bauphal	Daspara	Char
Patuakhali	7	Bauphal	Adabaria	Char
Patuakhali	8	Bauphal	Noamala	Char
Patuakhali	9	Galachipa	Golkhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	10	Galachipa	Ratandi Taltali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	11	Galachipa	Panpatty	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Patuakhali	12	Galachipa	Char Kajal	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	13	Galachipa	Chalitabunia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	14	Galachipa	Bara Baisdia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	15	Galachipa	Rangabali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	16	Kala Para	Dhankhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	17	Kala Para	Chakamaiya	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	18	Kala Para	Lalua	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	19	Kala Para	Nilganj	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	20	Kala Para	Mithaganj	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	21	Mirzaganj	Madhabkhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	22	Mirzaganj	Amragachhia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Patuakhali	23	Mirzaganj	Deuli Subidkhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline

Supplementary Table 21: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Chittagong Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Bandarban	1	Rampal	Rajnagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bandarban	2	Rampal	Malliker Ber	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bandarban	3	Rampal	Dema	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bandarban	4	Rampal	Bhojpatia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bandarban	5	Alikadam	Alikadam	Hilly
Bandarban	6	Bandarban Sadar	Rajbila	Hilly
Bandarban	7	Bandarban Sadar	Kuhalong	Hilly
Bandarban	8	Bandarban Sadar	Bandarban	Hilly
Bandarban	9	Bandarban Sadar	Sholaka	Hilly
Bandarban	10	Bandarban Sadar	Tankabati	Hilly
Bandarban	11	Lama	Aziznagar	Hilly
Bandarban	12	Naikhongchhari	Baishari	Hilly

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Bandarban	13	Naikhongchhari	Dochhari	Hilly
Bandarban	14	Naikhongchhari	Ghandung	Hilly
Bandarban	15	Rowangchhari	Nowa Patang	Hilly
Bandarban	16	Rowangchhari	Alikhong	Hilly
Bandarban	17	Rowangchhari	Rowangchhari	Hilly
Bandarban	18	Rowangchhari	Tarachha	Hilly
Bandarban	19	Ruma	Ruma	Hilly
Bandarban	20	Ruma	Remakri Pransa	Hilly
Bandarban	21	Thanchi	Bali Para	Hilly
Bandarban	22	Thanchi	Thanchi	Hilly
Bandarban	23	Thanchi	Tindu	Hilly
Bandarban	24	Thanchi	Remakri	Hilly
Brahmanbaria	1	Bijohnagar	Budhanti	Char
Brahmanbaria	2	Bijohnagar	Harashpur	Char
Brahmanbaria	3	Brahmanbaria Sadar	Majlishpur	Char
Brahmanbaria	4	Bijohnagar	Char Islampur (1)	Char
Brahmanbaria	5	Bijohnagar	Dakshin Ichhapur	Char
Brahmanbaria	6	Brahmanbaria Sadar	Machhihata	Char
Brahmanbaria	7	Brahmanbaria Sadar	Basudeb	Char
Brahmanbaria	8	Nasirnagar	Nasirnagar	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	9	Nasirnagar	Bolakot	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	10	Nasirnagar	Kunda	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	11	Nasirnagar	Gokarna	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	12	Nasirnagar	Purbabagh	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	13	Nasirnagar	Haripur	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	14	Sarail	Pak Shimul	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	15	Sarail	Kalikachchha	Haor/wetland

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Brahmanbaria	16	Sarail	Noagaon	Haor/wetland
Brahmanbaria	17	Sarail	Shahbazpur	Haor/wetland
Chandpur	1	Haim Char	Uttar Algi Durgapur	Char
Chandpur	2	Haim Char	Dakshin Algi Durgapur	Char
Chandpur	3	Haim Char	Char Bhairabi	Char
Chandpur	4	Haim Char	Haim Char	Char
Chandpur	5	Haim Char	Gazipur	Char
Chittagong	1	Banshkhali	Pukuria	Hilly
Chittagong	2	Banshkhali	Sadhanpur	Hilly
Chittagong	3	Banshkhali	Khankhanabad	Hilly
Chittagong	4	Banshkhali	Kalipur	Hilly
Chittagong	5	Banshkhali	Bailchhari	Hilly
Chittagong	6	Banshkhali	Saral	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Chittagong	7	Banshkhali	Gandamara	Hilly
Chittagong	8	Banshkhali	Silkup	Hilly
Chittagong	9	Banshkhali	Chambal	Hilly
Chittagong	10	Banshkhali	Sekherkhil	Hilly
Chittagong	11	Rangunia	Hosnabad	Hilly
Chittagong	12	Rangunia	Silak	Hilly
Chittagong	13	Rangunia	Sarapbhata	Hilly
Chittagong	14	Rangunia	Padua	Hilly
Chittagong	15	Sandwip	Batajore	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Chittagong	16	Sandwip	Haramia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Chittagong	17	Sandwip	Magdhara	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Chittagong	18	Sandwip	Musapur	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Chittagong	19	Sandwip	Maitbhanga	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Chittagong	20	Sandwip	Sarikait	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Cumilla	1	Daudkandi	Barakanda	Char
Cumilla	2	Daudkandi	Uttar Jagatpur	Char
Cumilla	3	Daudkandi	Gobindapur	Char
Cumilla	4	Daudkandi	Uttar Daudkandi	Char
Cumilla	5	Daudkandi	Goalmari	Char
Cumilla	6	Homna	Paschim Ghagutia	Char
Cumilla	7	Homna	Bhasania	Char
Cumilla	8	Homna	Dakshin Homna	Char
Cumilla	9	Homna	Radhanagar	Char
Cox's Bazar	1	Chakaria	Chiringa	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	2	Cox's Bazar Sadar	Khurushkul	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	3	Cox's Bazar Sadar	Jhilwanja	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	4	Teknaf	Whykong	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	5	Teknaf	Nhilla	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	6	Teknaf	Baharchhara	Hilly
Cox's Bazar	7	Teknaf	Sabrang	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Cox's Bazar	8	Ukhia	Palong Khali	Hilly
Khagrachari	1	Dighinala	Dighinala	Hilly
Khagrachari	2	Dighinala	Kabakhali	Hilly
Khagrachari	3	Dighinala	Boalkhali	Hilly
Khagrachari	4	Khagrachari Sadar	Bhaibonchhara	Hilly
Khagrachari	5	Khagrachari Sadar	Perachhara	Hilly
Khagrachari	6	Khagrachari Sadar	Golabari	Hilly
Khagrachari	7	Khagrachari Sadar	Kamalchhari	Hilly

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Khagrachari	8	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	Hilly
Khagrachari	9	Lakshmichari	Dulyatali	Hilly
Khagrachari	10	Lakshmichari	Barmachhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	11	Mahalchari	Kayangghat	Hilly
Khagrachari	12	Mahalchari	Maschhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	13	Mahalchari	Mubachhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	14	Mahalchari	Mahalchhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	15	Mahalchari	Sandukchhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	16	Manikchari	Batnatali	Hilly
Khagrachari	17	Matiranga	Tubalchhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	18	Matiranga	Baranala	Hilly
Khagrachari	19	Matiranga	Belchhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	20	Matiranga	Matiranga	Hilly
Khagrachari	21	Guimara	Guimara	Hilly
Khagrachari	22	Panchhari	Latiban	Hilly
Khagrachari	23	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	Hilly
Khagrachari	24	Guimara	Hapchhari	Hilly
Khagrachari	25	Ramgarh	Pathachhara	Hilly
Noakhali	1	Hatiya	Sukh Char	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	2	Hatiya	Nalchira	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	3	Hatiya	Char King	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	4	Hatiya	Char Ishwar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	5	Hatiya	Tamaruddin	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	6	Hatiya	Burir Char	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	7	Hatiya	Sonadia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	8	Hatiya	Jahajmara	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	9	Noakhali Sadar	Kadir Hanif	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Noakhali	10	Kabirhat	Narottampur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	11	Noakhali Sadar	Niazpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	12	Noakhali Sadar	Dadpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	13	Kabirhat	Chaprashirhat	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	14	Subarnachar	Char Jubille	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Noakhali	15	Subarnachar	Char Clerk	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Rangamati	1	Baghai Chhari	Rupakari	Hilly
Rangamati	2	Baghai Chhari	Baghai Chhari	Hilly
Rangamati	3	Baghai Chhari	Sarboatali	Hilly
Rangamati	4	Barkal	Bara Harina	Hilly
Rangamati	5	Barkal	Bhushan Chhara	Hilly
Rangamati	6	Barkal	Barkal	Hilly
Rangamati	7	Barkal	Aima Chhara	Hilly
Rangamati	8	Barkal	Shublong	Hilly
Rangamati	9	Belai Chhari	Farua	Hilly
Rangamati	10	Belai Chhari	Kangara Chhari	Hilly
Rangamati	11	Belai Chhari	Belai Chhari	Hilly
Rangamati	12	Jurai Chhari	Jurai Chhari	Hilly
Rangamati	13	Jurai Chhari	Banjugi Chhara	Hilly
Rangamati	14	Jurai Chhari	Maidang	Hilly
Rangamati	15	Kaptai	Chandraghona	Hilly
Rangamati	16	Kaptai	Kaptai	Hilly
Rangamati	17	Kaptai	Chitmaram	Hilly
Rangamati	18	Kaptai	Raikhali	Hilly
Rangamati	19	Kawkhali (Betbunia)	Fatik Chhari	Hilly
Rangamati	20	Kawkhali	Ghagra	Hilly

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
		(Betbunia)		
Rangamati	21	Kawkhali (Betbunia)	Kalampati	Hilly
Rangamati	22	Langadu	Adarak Chhara	Hilly
Rangamati	23	Langadu	Gulshakhali	Hilly
Rangamati	24	Langadu	Mayanimukh	Hilly
Rangamati	25	Langadu	Baghachatar	Hilly
Rangamati	26	Langadu	Langadu	Hilly
Rangamati	27	Langadu	Kalapakurjya	Hilly
Rangamati	28	Langadu	Bhasanya Adam	Hilly
Rangamati	29	Nanner Char	Sabekhyong	Hilly
Rangamati	30	Nanner Char	Naniarchar	Hilly
Rangamati	31	Nanner Char	Burighat	Hilly
Rangamati	32	Rajasthali	Ghila Chhari	Hilly
Noyakhali	33	Companigonj	Char Kakra	Hilly
Rangamati	34	Rajasthali	Gainda	Hilly
Rangamati	35	Rangamati Sadar	Balukhali	Hilly
Rangamati	36	Rangamati Sadar	Jibtali	Hilly

Supplementary Table 22: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Dhaka Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Madaripur	1	Shib Char	Matbarer Char	Char
Madaripur	2	Shib Char	Sannyasir Char	Char
Madaripur	3	Shib Char	Panch Char	Char
Madaripur	4	Shib Char	Bayratala	Char
Jamalpur	1	Bakshiganj	Bagar Char	Char
Jamalpur	2	Jamalpur Sadar	Lakshmir Char	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Jamalpur	3	Melandaha	Jhaugara	Char
Kishorganj	1	Austagram	Khayerpur Abdullahpur	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	2	Austagram	Austagram	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	3	Austagram	Kastail	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	4	Austagram	Deoghar	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	5	Austagram	Kalma	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	6	Austagram	Bangal Para	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	7	Bajitpur	Humaipur	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	8	Bajitpur	Dighirpar	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	9	Itna	Raituti	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	10	Itna	Badla	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	11	Itna	Itna	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	12	Itna	Mriga	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	13	Itna	Joy Siddhi	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	14	Itna	Elongjuri	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	15	Itna	Baribari	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	16	Karimganj	Niamatpur	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	17	Karimganj	Sutar Para	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	18	Karimganj	Gundhar	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	19	Katiadi	Kargaon	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	20	Mithamain	Dhaki	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	21	Mithamain	Khatkhal	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	22	Mithamain	Keorjori	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	23	Mithamain	Ghagra	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	24	Nikli	Singpur	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	25	Pakundia	Egarasindur	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	26	Tarail	Jawar	Haor/wetland

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Kishorganj	27	Tarail	Damiha	Haor/wetland
Kishorganj	28	Tarail	Digdair	Haor/wetland
Manikganj	1	Shibalaya	Arua	Char
Munshiganj	1	Gazaria	Tenger Char	Char
Munshiganj	2	Lohajang	Baultali	Char
Munshiganj	3	Lohajang	Kanaksar	Char
Munshiganj	4	Lohajang	Gaodia	Char
Munshiganj	5	Lohajang	Kumarbhog	Char
Kishorgonj	6	Karimgonj	Dehunda	Char
Jashore	1	Jashore Sadar	Lebutala	Barind
Narsingdi	2	Narsingdi Sadar	Alokbali	Char
Narsingdi	3	Narsingdi Sadar	Karimpur	Char
Narsingdi	4	Narsingdi Sadar	Nazarpur	Char
Narsingdi	5	Roypura	Chandpur	Char
Narsingdi	6	Roypura	Char Aralia	Char
Narsingdi	7	Roypura	Paratali	Char
Narsingdi	8	Roypura	Sreenagar	Char
Rajbari	1	Goalandaghat	Daulatdia	Char
Rajbari	2	Goalandaghat	Debagram	Char
Rajbari	3	Goalandaghat	Chhota Bhakla	Char
Rajbari	4	Goalandaghat	Ujan Char	Char
Rajbari	5	Pangsha	Machh Para	Char
Rajbari	6	Pangsha	Jashai	Char
Rajbari	7	Kalukhali	Ratandia	Char
Rajbari	8	Pangsha	Pourashava	Char
Shariatpur	1	Gosairhat	Kodalpur	Char
Shariatpur	2	Naria	Char Atra	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Shariatpur	3	Naria	Char Nawapara	Char
Tangail	1	Bhuapur	Arjuna	Char
Tangail	2	Bhuapur	Nikrail	Char
Tangail	3	Kalihati	Durgapur	Char
Tangail	4	Kalihati	Kok Dahara	Char
Tangail	5	Madhupur	Arankhola	Barind
Tangail	6	Madhupur	Ausnara	Barind
Tangail	7	Tangail Sadar	Magra	Char

Supplementary Table 23: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Khulna Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Bagerhat	1	Mongla	Suniltala	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bagerhat	2	Mongla	Pourashava	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bagerhat	3	Mongla	Chandpi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bagerhat	4	Mongla	Mithakhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bagerhat	5	Mongla	Sundarban	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Bagerhat	6	Rampal	Ujalkur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Jessore	1	Abhaynagar	Mahakal	Beel/wetland
Netrokona	2	Kendua	Noapara	Beel/wetland
Jessore	3	Abhaynagar	Rajghat	Beel/wetland
Jessore	4	Manirampur	Dhakuria	Beel/wetland
Jessore	5	Manirampur	Manirampur	Beel/wetland
Khulna	1	Batiaghata	Batiaghata	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	2	Batiaghata	Amirpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	3	Batiaghata	Baliadanga	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	4	Batiaghata	Bhanderkote	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	5	Batiaghata	Gangarampur	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Khulna	6	Dacope	Chalna	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	7	Dacope	Bajua	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	8	Dacope	Dacope	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	9	Dacope	Kailasganj	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	10	Dacope	Laudubi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	11	Dacope	Banishanta	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	12	Dacope	Nalian Range	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	13	Dacope	Tildanga	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	14	Dacope	Kamarkhola	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	15	Dighalia	Dighalia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	16	Koyra	Nalian Range	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	17	Koyra	Amadi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	18	Koyra	Maheshwaripur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	19	Koyra	Bagali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	20	Koyra	Maharajpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	21	Koyra	Koyra	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	22	Koyra	Uttar Bedkashi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	23	Koyra	Dakshin Bedkashi	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Khulna	24	Rupsa	Sreefaltala	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Narail	1	Kalia	Joynagar	Beel/wetland
Narail	2	Kalia	Pourashava	Beel/wetland
Narail	3	Kalia	Kalabaria	Beel/wetland
Narail	4	Kalia	Benda	Beel/wetland
Narail	5	Lohagara	Naldi	Beel/wetland
Narail	6	Narail Sadar	Tularampur	Beel/wetland
Narail	7	Narail Sadar	Banshgram	Beel/wetland
Satkhira	1	Assasuni	Kulla	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Satkhira	2	Assasuni	Durgapur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	3	Assasuni	Budhhata	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	4	Assasuni	Baradal	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	5	Assasuni	Assasuni	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	6	Assasuni	Khajra	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	7	Debhata	Parulia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	8	Debhata	Noapara	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	9	Kaliganj	Nalta	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	10	Kaliganj	Tarali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	11	Kaliganj	Champaphul	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	12	Kaliganj	Dakshin Sreepur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	13	Kaliganj	Mathureshpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	14	Satkhira Sadar	Balli	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	15	Satkhira Sadar	Labsa	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	16	Satkhira Sadar	Shibpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	17	Satkhira Sadar	Pourashava	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	18	Satkhira Sadar	Brahma Rajpur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	19	Satkhira Sadar	Alipur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	20	Satkhira Sadar	Fingri	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	21	Shyamnagar	Kashimari	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	22	Shyamnagar	Padma Pukur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	23	Shyamnagar	Atulia	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	24	Shyamnagar	Shyamnagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	25	Shyamnagar	Ishwaripur	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	26	Shyamnagar	Buri Goalini	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	27	Shyamnagar	Kaikhali	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	28	Shyamnagar	Ramjan Nagar	Coast, offshore island, and saline

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Satkhira	29	Shyamnagar	Gabura	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	30	Shyamnagar	Munshiganj	Coast, offshore island, and saline
Satkhira	31	Shyamnagar	Buri Goalini range	Coast, offshore island, and saline

Supplementary Table 24: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Mymensingh Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Mymensingh	1	Bhaluka	Dakatia	Barind
Mymensingh	2	Bhaluka	Mallikbari	Barind
Mymensingh	3	Bhaluka	Meduary	Barind
Mymensingh	4	Bhaluka	Uthura	Barind
Mymensingh	5	Fulbaria	Naogaon	Barind
Mymensingh	6	Gaffargaon	Langair	Char
Mymensingh	7	Gaffargaon	Paithal	Char
Mymensingh	8	Muktagachha	Daogaon	Barind
Netrokona	1	Barhatta	Singdha	Haor/wetland
Netrokona	2	Kalmakanda	Kalmakanda	Haor/wetland
Netrokona	3	Khaliajuri	Chakua	Haor/wetland
Netrokona	4	Mohanganj	Tentulia	Haor/wetland
Netrokona	5	Mohanganj	Gaglajore	Haor/wetland
Sherpur	1	Jhenaigati	Kangsa Dhansail	Hilly
Sherpur	2	Jhenaigati	Nalkura Gauripur	Hilly
Sherpur	3	Jhenaigati	Jhenaigati	Hilly
Sherpur	4	Nalitabari	Nunni Poragaon	Hilly
Sherpur	5	Nalitabari	Ramchandrakura Mandalia	Hilly
Sherpur	6	Sreebardi	Singa Baruna	Hilly
Sherpur	7	Sreebardi	Rani Shimul	Hilly

Supplementary Table 25: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Rajshahi Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Bogra	1	Adamdighi	Chhatiagram	Barind
Bogra	2	Sariakandi	Sariakandi	Char
Bogra	3	Sariakandi	Kutubpur	Char
Bogra	4	Sariakandi	Kamalpur	Char
Chapainawabganj	1	Bholahat	Jambaria	Barind
Chapainawabganj	2	Nachole	Nachole	Barind
Chapainawabganj	3	Nachole	Nezampur	Barind
Chapainawabganj	4	Nawabganj Sadar	Char Anupnagar	Char
Chapainawabganj	5	Nawabganj Sadar	Char Bagdanga	Char
Chapainawabganj	6	Shibganj	Uzirpur	Char
Joypurhat	1	Joypurhat Sadar	Puranapail	Barind
Joypurhat	2	Joypurhat Sadar	Amdai	Barind
Joypurhat	3	Joypurhat Sadar	Bambu	Barind
Joypurhat	4	Joypurhat Sadar	Jamalpur	Barind
Joypurhat	5	Kalai	Udaypur	Barind
Joypurhat	6	Kalai	Kalai	Barind
Joypurhat	7	Kalai	Punat	Barind
Joypurhat	8	Khetlal	Khetlal	Barind
Joypurhat	9	Panchbibi	Bagjana	Barind
Joypurhat	10	Panchbibi	Atapur	Barind
Joypurhat	11	Panchbibi	Mohamadpur	Barind
Joypurhat	12	Panchbibi	Aolai	Barind
Joypurhat	13	Panchbibi	Balighata	Barind
Naogaon	1	Niamatpur	Hajinagar	Barind
Naogaon	2	Niamatpur	Parail	Barind
Natore	1	Lalpur	Lalpur	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Natore	2	Singra	Chaugram	Beel/wetland
Natore	3	Singra	Dahia	Beel/wetland
Natore	4	Singra	Chamrai	Beel/wetland
Pabna	1	Bera	Haturia Nakalia	Char
Pabna	2	Bera	Dhalar Char	Char
Pabna	3	Ishwardi	Sara	Char
Rajshahi	1	Baghmara	Jogi Para	Barind
Rajshahi	2	Charghat	Salua	Barind
Rajshahi	3	Charghat	Nimpara	Barind
Rajshahi	4	Godagari	Mohanpur	Barind
Rajshahi	5	Godagari	Pakri	Barind
Rajshahi	6	Godagari	Basudebpur	Char
Rajshahi	7	Godagari	Rishikul	Barind
Rajshahi	8	Godagari	Godagari	Barind
Rajshahi	9	Godagari	Gogram	Barind
Rajshahi	10	Godagari	Matikata	Char
Rajshahi	11	Godagari	Deopara	Barind
Rajshahi	12	Mohanpur	Dhurail	Barind
Rajshahi	13	Paba	Darshan Para	Barind
Rajshahi	14	Paba	Damkur	Barind
Rajshahi	15	Paba	Harian	Barind
Rajshahi	16	Paba	Haripur	Char
Rajshahi	17	Tanore	Talanda	Barind
Rajshahi	18	Tanore	Saranjai	Barind
Sirajganj	1	Chauhali	Sthal	Char
Sirajganj	2	Chauhali	Gharjan	Char
Sirajganj	3	Chauhali	Mirkutia	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Sirajganj	4	Chauhali	Omarpur	Char
Sirajganj	5	Royganj	Chandaikona	Char
Sirajganj	6	Royganj	Ghurka	Char

Supplementary Table 26: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Rangpur Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Dinajpur	1	Ghoraghat	Singra	Barind
Dinajpur	2	Ghoraghat	Palsa	Barind
Dinajpur	3	Ghoraghat	Ghoraghat	Barind
Dinajpur	4	Hakimpur	Khatta Madhab Para	Barind
Dinajpur	5	Hakimpur	Boaldar	Barind
Dinajpur	6	Parbatipur	Rampur	Barind
Dinajpur	7	Parbatipur	Pourashava	Barind
Dinajpur	8	Parbatipur	Palashbari	Barind
Dinajpur	9	Parbatipur	Harirampur	Barind
Dinajpur	10	Parbatipur	Habra	Barind
Gaibandha	1	Fulchhari	Kanchi Para	Char
Gaibandha	2	Fulchhari	Uria	Char
Kurigram	1	Char Rajibpur	Kodailkati	Char
Kurigram	2	Char Rajibpur	Char Rajibpur	Char
Kurigram	3	Char Rajibpur	Mohanganj	Char
Kurigram	4	Kurigram Sadar	Punchgachhi	Char
Kurigram	5	Nageshwari	Kedar	Char
Kurigram	6	Nageshwari	Ballabher Khas	Char
Kurigram	7	Nageshwari	Berubari	Char
Kurigram	8	Nageshwari	Narayanpur	Char
Kurigram	9	Nageshwari	Noonkhawa	Char

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Kurigram	10	Raumari	Bandaber	Char
Kurigram	11	Raumari	Saulmari	Char
Kurigram	12	Raumari	Raumari	Char
Kurigram	13	Ulipur	Begumganj	Char
Kurigram	14	Ulipur	Durgapur	Char
Kurigram	15	Ulipur	Hatia	Char
Kurigram	16	Ulipur	Tabakpur	Char
Kurigram	17	Ulipur	Bazra	Char
Lalmonirhat	1	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Mogalhat	Char
Lalmonirhat	2	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Kulaghat	Char
Lalmonirhat	3	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Rajpur	Char
Lalmonirhat	4	Patgram	Jongra	Char
Lalmonirhat	5	Patgram	Dahagram	Char
Nilphamari	1	Dimla	Jhunagachh Chapani	Char
Nilphamari	2	Jaldhaka	Golna	Char
Nilphamari	3	Jaldhaka	Daoabari	Char
Nilphamari	4	Jaldhaka	Kaimari	Char

Supplementary Table 27: Extremely Hard to Reach Unions of Sylhet Division

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Habiganj	1	Ajmiriganj	Badalpur	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	2	Ajmiriganj	Jalsuka	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	3	Ajmiriganj	Ajmiriganj	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	4	Ajmiriganj	Shibpasha	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	5	Ajmiriganj	Kakailseo	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	6	Baniachong	Daulatpur	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	7	Baniachong	Kagapasha	Haor/wetland

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Habiganj	8	Baniachong	Baraiuri	Beel/wetland
Habiganj	9	Baniachong	Khagaura	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	10	Baniachong	Pukhra	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	11	Baniachong	Muradpur	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	12	Baniachong	Mandari	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	13	Baniachong	Pailarkandi	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	14	Baniachong	Makrampur	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	15	Baniachong	Sujatpur	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	16	Chunarughat	Shatiajuri	Hilly
Habiganj	17	Chunarughat	Sankhola	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	18	Chunarughat	Ranigaon	Hilly
Habiganj	19	Chunarughat	Mirashi	Hilly
Habiganj	20	Chunarughat	Deorgachh	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	21	Chunarughat	Gazipur	Hilly
Habiganj	22	Chunarughat	Ahmedabad	Hilly
Habiganj	23	Lakhai	Bulla	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	24	Lakhai	Bamai	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	25	Lakhai	Lakhai	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	26	Nabiganj	Paschim Bara Bhakhair	Haor/wetland
Habiganj	27	Nabiganj	Nabiganj	Haor/wetland
Moulvibazar	1	Barlekha	Uttar Shahabajpur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	2	Barlekha	Dakshin Shahabajpur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	3	Barlekha	Dasher Bazar	Hilly
Moulvibazar	4	Barlekha	Talimpur	Haor/wetland
Moulvibazar	5	Barlekha	Uttar Dakshinbhag	Hilly
Moulvibazar	6	Kamalganj	Rahimpur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	7	Kamalganj	Patanushar	Hilly

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Moulvibazar	8	Kamalganj	Kamalganj	Hilly
Moulvibazar	9	Kamalganj	Alinagar	Hilly
Moulvibazar	10	Kamalganj	Adampur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	11	Kamalganj	Madhabpur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	12	Kamalganj	Islampur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	13	Kulaura	Goalbari	Hilly
Moulvibazar	14	Juri	Jaifarnagar	Hilly
Moulvibazar	15	Kulaura	Baramchal	Hilly
Moulvibazar	16	Kulaura	Bhakshimail	Hilly
Moulvibazar	17	Juri	Sagarnal	Hilly
Moulvibazar	18	Kulaura	Brahman Bazar	Hilly
Moulvibazar	19	Kulaura	Kadirpur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	20	Kulaura	Kulaura	Hilly
Moulvibazar	21	Kulaura	Routhgaon	Hilly
Moulvibazar	22	Kulaura	Tilagaon	Hilly
Moulvibazar	23	Kulaura	Prithim Pasha	Hilly
Moulvibazar	24	Juri	Fultala	Hilly
Moulvibazar	25	Moulvi Bazar Sadar	Chandighat	Hilly
Moulvibazar	26	Moulvi Bazar Sadar	Giasnagar	Hilly
Moulvibazar	27	Rajnagar	Munshi Bazar	Beel
Moulvibazar	28	Rajnagar	Panchgaon	Beel
Moulvibazar	29	Rajnagar	Uttarbhag	Beel
Moulvibazar	30	Rajnagar	Tengra	Beel
Moulvibazar	31	Rajnagar	Kamar Chak	Beel
Moulvibazar	32	Sreemangal	Mirzapur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	33	Sreemangal	Kalapur	Hilly
Moulvibazar	34	Sreemangal	Bhunabir	Hilly

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Moulvibazar	35	Sreemangal	Kalighat	Hilly
Moulvibazar	36	Sreemangal	Satgoan	Hilly
Moulvibazar	37	Sreemangal	Sreemangal	Hilly
Moulvibazar	38	Sreemangal	Ashidron	Hilly
Moulvibazar	39	Sreemangal	Sindurkhan	Hilly
Moulvibazar	40	Sreemangal	Rajghat	Hilly
Sunamganj	1	Bishwambarpur	Fatehpur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	2	Chhatak	Dakshin Islampur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	3	Derai	Rafinagar	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	4	Derai	Charnar Char	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	5	Derai	Kulanj	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	6	Dharampasha	Uttar Bangshikunda	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	7	Dharampasha	Dakshin Bongshikunda	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	8	Dharampasha	Chamardani	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	9	Dharampasha	Madhyanager	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	10	Dharampasha	Joysree	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	11	Dharampasha	Paikurati	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	12	Dharampasha	Uttar Sukhair Rajapur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	13	Dharampasha	Dharmapasha	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	14	Dharampasha	Selborash	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	15	Dharampasha	Dakshin Sukhair Rajapur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	16	Dowarabazar	Uttar Purba Dowarabazar	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	17	Jamalganj	Beheli	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	18	Jamalganj	Sachna Bazaar	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	19	Jamalganj	Jamalganj	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	20	Jamalganj	Bhimkhali	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	21	Jamalganj	Fenarbak	Haor/wetland

District	SL. No.	Upazila Name	Union Name	Physiographic Condition
Sunamganj	22	Sulla	Atgaon	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	23	Sulla	Habibpur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	24	Sulla	Bahara	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	25	Sulla	Sulla	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	26	Sunamganj Sadar	Shimulbak	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	27	Tahirpur	Uttar Sreepur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	28	Tahirpur	Dakshin Sreepur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	29	Tahirpur	Tahirpur	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	30	Tahirpur	Balijuri	Haor/wetland
Sunamganj	31	Tahirpur	Dakshin Bordal	Haor/wetland
Sylhet	1	Bishwanath	Deokalas	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	2	Companiganj	Telikhal	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	3	Gowainghat	Paschim Jaflong	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	4	Gowainghat	Towakul	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	5	Gowainghat	Nandirgaon	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	6	Jaintiapur	Darbasta	Beel/wetland
Sylhet	7	Kanaighat	Paschim Lakshmip Rasad	Hilly
Sylhet	8	Kanaighat	Purba Dighirpar	Hilly
Sylhet	9	Kanaighat	Dakshin Banigram	Hilly
Sylhet	10	Kanaighat	Jhingrabari	Hilly
Sylhet	11	Zakiganj	Kajalshar	Hilly
Sylhet	12	Zakiganj	Sultanpur	Hilly