

Country programme Results overview

Data as of:
13 Apr 2026

Outcomes (aligned with interagency frameworks)

BGD_D_1.1

By 2026, more people in Bangladesh, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized from all gender and social groups and those from lagging districts benefit from sustainable livelihood and decent work opportunities resulting from responsible, inclusive, sustainable, green, and equitable economic development

BGD_D_1.1.1

The government, at both the national and sub-national levels, has enhanced capacities to draft laws, policies and practices promoting inclusive and resilient women's economic empowerment, gender-responsive green growth and decent work (including addressing unpaid care and domestic work and supporting informal sector workers), with support from UN Women

BGD_D_1.1.2

Women workers, employees and entrepreneurs, in particular migrant workers, internally displaced women, WWDs and indigenous women, have enhanced knowledge, capacities and agency to demand and benefit from gender-responsive public and private services and skills for green jobs and decent work opportunities at home and abroad, and to influence related policies, regulations and practices (i.e. the national social protection system, renewable energy and low carbon technology).

BGD_D_1.1.3

Women-led or women-oriented enterprises cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises, with an enhanced capacity to implement gender-responsive and green business policies, practices and services

BGD_D_1.2

By 2026, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized in both rural and urban settings, benefit from and contribute to, in a gender responsive manner, a cleaner environment, an enriched natural resource base, low carbon development, and are more resilient to climate change, shocks and disasters

BGD_D_1.2.3

Multi-stakeholder, inter-sectoral and multi-level coordination groups, platforms, networks, and forums are supported and/or strengthened to effectively coordinate and oversee gender-responsive DRR and humanitarian actions

BGD_D_1.2.1

Women, in particular the most vulnerable to climate change, natural disasters and environmental hazards, have the required knowledge and skills to lead and influence climate action, and have increased access to the relevant resources (i.e. resilient infrastructure and basic services, information, finance, capacity and technology) needed to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change and related disasters

BGD_D_1.2.2

National and local-level government institutions, CSOs and private sector actors are capacitated and supported with the necessary skills, knowledge and evidence to address GEWE and promote women's leadership in DDR, CCA and resilience building

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BGD_D_1.3

By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from more equitable, non-discriminatory, gender-responsive, participatory, accountable governance and justice, in a peaceful and tolerant society governed by the rule of law.

BGD_D_1.3.1

Government institutions have strengthened capacities to promote and implement CEDAW general recommendations, concluding observations 2016 and the WPS agenda (including the NAP on UNSCR 1325) to realize gender equality, non-discrimination and the empowerment of women and promote peace and social cohesion

BGD_D_1.3.2

Women's groups and youth groups have strengthened skills and knowledge to promote positive social norms in support of women's human rights and to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful societies

BGD_D_1.4

By 2026, women, girls and gender diverse people benefit from an environment in which they are empowered to exercise their rights, agency and decision-making power over all aspects of their lives and are free from all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful norms and practices

BGD_D_1.4.1

Government institutions have strengthened capacities to mainstream GEWE into public policies, laws, plans, financing strategies, institutional frameworks and data collection processes, in line with global GE standards, including for VAW prevention and reduction

BGD_D_1.4.2

Selected public sector service providers (law enforcement and judiciary) and civil society service providers have strengthened capacities to deliver high-quality and comprehensive gender-responsive and survivor-centred VAW services in line with international standards, with UN Women's support.

BGD_D_1.4.2

Law enforcement and policing services at national and local level have strengthened capacities to support survivors of violence perpetrated in the workplace, and public spaces.

BGD_D_1.4.3

Civil society, especially WLOs and youth networks, have strengthened capacities, budgets and access to platforms that facilitate their engagement with government actors and enable them to influence policies promoting GEWE and eliminating VAW.

BGD_D_1.4.4

The government, public and private Institutions and CSOs have strengthened capacities to adapt and/or implement evidence-driven strategies and to promote knowledge generation, coordination, advocacy and partnerships to advance social norms that prevent VAW

BGD_D_1.4.4

The government and public institutions (such as Bangladesh Roads and Transport Authorities (BRTA) and the MoWCA) have strengthened capacities to implement evidence driven SGBV prevention initiatives at workplace and public spaces, including public transports.

BGD_D_1.4.5

The Bangladesh UNCT has increased access to technical assistance, capacity building support, and resources (incl. data/tools/guidance) to facilitate the full implementation of agreed-upon actions of the UNCT SWAP-GE Comprehensive Assessment, and enhance system-wide accountability and inter-agency coordination on GEWE through UN Women's support

BGD_D_1.4.5

The Bangladesh UNCT has increased access to technical assistance, capacity building support, and resources (incl. data/tools/guidance) to facilitate the full implementation of Gender Equality Acceleration Plan, agreed-upon actions of the UNCT SWAP-GE Comprehensive Assessment, and enhance system-wide accountability and inter-agency coordination on GEWE through UN Women's support.

BGD_D_1.4.6

Government institutions at the national and local level (DCOs, UNOs, upazilas and union parishads) have strengthened capacities to review, reform and enact gender responsive laws and policies and apply gender responsive budgeting to address GBV at the workplace, and public space.

BGD_D_1.4.7

University Grant Commission (UGC) and the tertiary educational institutions have strengthened capacities to adapt, implement and monitor the whole-of-school approach to prevent SGBV and encourage attitudes, behaviour and norm change.

BGD_D_1.4.8

Civil society organisations, especially WLOs, OPDs and youth networks have strengthened capacities to gain access to platforms that facilitate their engagement with government actors and advocate initiatives to address SGBV in public space, workplace and tertiary educational institutions.

BGD_D_1.5

By 2026 more women and girls are empowered by gender responsive enabling environment, to exercise their agency and decision-making with improved access to protection, education, and socio-economic opportunities.

BGD_D_1.5.1

Women and girls from both the Rohingya community and host community have increased capacities to participate meaningfully in decision making and access multi-sectorial services, protection, education, and socio-economic opportunities

BGD_D_1.5.1

More Rohingya and host community women have access to diversified livelihood opportunities and are empowered with increased social and economic security.

BGD_D_1.5.2

Rohingya and host community women and WLOs have enhanced advocacy and leadership capacities to promote GEWE, GBV prevention and response, and social cohesion

BGD_D_1.5.2

More Rohingya and host community women and local women-led organizations and networks exercise their leadership to advance social cohesion and gender-responsive service delivery and governance in the Rohingya camps and in Cox's Bazar.

BGD_D_1.5.3

Humanitarian actors' (including WLOs) coordination mechanisms, leadership and gender-responsive programming capacities in Cox's Bazar are enhanced

BGD_D_1.5.3

Increased accountability of humanitarian actors, including government officials in Cox's Bazar to coordinate and deliver gender-responsive services, with the participation of women leaders and women-led organizations.

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency

BGD_O_1

UN-Women is an accountable and trustworthy development organization that manages its financial and other resources with integrity and in line with its programmatic ambitions and fiduciary obligations

BGD_O_2

UN-Women effectively leverages and expands its partnerships, communications and advocacy capabilities to increase support for and financing of the gender equality agenda, while securing sustainable resourcing for the delivery of its own mandate

BGD_O_3

UN-Women strategically plans for and transforms its business model to deliver impact at scale, through agile and ethical leadership rooted in a continuous improvement culture

BGD_O_4

With its unique and inclusive culture, UN-Women is an employer of choice with a diverse and highly performing cadre of personnel that embodies UN values

BGD_O_5

UN-Women efficiently and effectively discharges of all business processes that advance integrated delivery of its mandate at HQ, Regional and Country levels, including through shared services