

Country-Level Data for Bangladesh country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-BGD_D_1.1

Data as of:
26 April 2024

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.1 XM-DAC-41146-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

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment




Impact areas

 Women's economic empowerment

Organizational outputs

 Norms, laws, policies and institutions

 Financing for gender equality

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

Outcome Description

UNSDCF SP1

UN Partners

UNAIDS

 UNDP

 UNFPA

UNICEF

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

RESOURCES

\$813.03 K

Planned Budget

\$684.17 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET



ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL



EXPENSES




Funding Partners


Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$88,150

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 UN Women as Administrative
Agent for Joint Programmes
\$300,000

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$90,545

 International Organization for
Migration (IOM) \$205,477

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
\$596,021

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.1

B – Baseline M – Milestones T – Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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	SP_D_0.1.5	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
		2023 (Milestone)	1	-
		2024 (Milestone)	1	-
		2025 (Milestone)	1	-
		2026 (Target)	0	-
	• Complementary Indicator :			

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.2.4	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of innovative financing instruments introduced that include gender equality objectives (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.1.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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_1.1.1A	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	No. of sectoral ministries with enhanced capacities on gender responsive planning and budgeting.	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Milestone)	-	-
		2026 (Target)	-	-

Planned Budget:
\$819.08 K



Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$592.22 K

Shortfall: \$226.87 K



Expenses:
\$529.80 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1B Number of local level government institutions piloting GRB	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	No	False
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2025 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2026 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1C	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
No. of evidence-based reports on the implementation of gender equality commitments (e.g. related to 7th 5YP, CEDAW, SDGs) produced nationally.	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1D	2016 (Baseline)	10	N/A
No. of ministries supported by UN Women involved in the CSW process through voluntary national presentations.	2022 (Milestone)	1	1
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	1	-
	2025 (Milestone)	1	-
	2026 (Target)	2	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.E	2017 (Baseline)	No	N/A
Existence of monitoring framework developed and piloted in selected ministries.	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1F	2020 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
% of the prioritized gender-responsive policy reforms are in place in the targeted ministries and private sector.	2022 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1G	2020 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
Number of SDG priorities reflected in the revenue and development budget gradually improves.	2022 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.1H	2020 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
Number of consultation events/meetings with participation of national women's machineries and women's CSOs	2022 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.e Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	2	1
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	2	-
	2025 (Milestone)	2	-
	2026 (Target)	4	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.h Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes to promote engagement of governments with civil society and other partners to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	5	5
	2023 (Milestone)	5	-
	2024 (Milestone)	5	-
	2025 (Milestone)	5	-
	2026 (Target)	10	-

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.1.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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_1.1.2A Number of gender assessment conducted of the BEC to see its operational effectiveness.	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Milestone)	-	-
		2026 (Target)	-	-

Planned Budget:

\$794.70 K



Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$497.77 K

Shortfall: \$296.92 K



Expenses:
\$459.30 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.2B Number of BEC officials trained on gender sensitive electoral management system	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.2C	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of strategy for addressing VAW in election	2022 (Milestone)	No	False
	2023 (Milestone)	No	-
	2024 (Milestone)	No	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.d Number of women accessing information, goods, resources and/or services through UNW supported platforms and programs in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	2000	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	1625
	2023 (Milestone)	7000	-
	2024 (Milestone)	9500	-
	2025 (Milestone)	10000	-
	2026 (Target)	15000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.c	2021 (Baseline)	5	N/A
Number of dialogues, mechanisms, platforms and/or coalitions created and sustained that enable meaningful and safe participation and engagement by gender equality advocates and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations, in decision-making (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	1
	2023 (Milestone)	9	-
	2024 (Milestone)	13	-
	2025 (Milestone)	17	-
	2026 (Target)	12	-

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.1.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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 Planned Budget: \$905.55 K	BGD_D_1.1.3A	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	No. of ministries involved in the national Beijing+25 review	2022 (Milestone)	4	45
		2023 (Milestone)	9	-
		2024 (Milestone)	20	-
		2025 (Milestone)	0	-
		2026 (Target)	20	-

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$595.54 K

Shortfall: \$310.01 K



Expenses:
\$537.03 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.3B	2018 (Baseline)	1	N/A
No. of pre-CSW dialogues involving governments, civil society and other relevant actors, including women's organizations and organizations working with women and disability and with minority women issues conducted.	2022 (Milestone)	80	229
	2023 (Milestone)	180	-
	2024 (Milestone)	150	-
	2025 (Milestone)	0	-
	2026 (Target)	380	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.1.3C	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
No. of evidence-based reports on the implementation of gender equality commitments (e.g. CEDAW) produced nationally.	2022 (Milestone)	2	16
	2023 (Milestone)	4	-
	2024 (Milestone)	15	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	10	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

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

There has been progress towards this outcome in 2022. In line with the gender-related priorities highlighted in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (2020-2025), the socioeconomic policies of the government are focusing more on addressing the lack of inclusive and equitable economic development among subpopulations. Women constitute 36 per cent of Bangladesh's labour force, of which migrant workers, Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs), and tea garden workers are a critical but vulnerable subgroup. The Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEW&OE) has taken concrete steps to address the policy gaps for migrant workers with the development of a draft comprehensive National Reintegration Policy for Migrants with a clear focus on the needs and challenges of women migrant workers. There is an uptake on the policy commitment by MoEW&OE, at the Ministerial level, for increased legal assistance, health and psychosocial assistance, social protection, vocational training, and employment opportunities for returnee women migrant workers. UN Women, along with ILO and IOM, supported MoEW&OE to develop the National Reintegration Policy for Migrants through a participatory process that has resulted in a gender-responsive draft policy that incorporates the voices of women migrant workers which addresses the needs of migrant returnee women, including social stigma associated to women migrant workers and lack of livelihood opportunities for women. Another policy area that has seen improved attention, through strengthened capacity, is the social protection of tea garden workers and their families. There has been commitment from the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) to increase social protection support for tea garden workers and their families by strengthening their capacity on the application of gender-responsive planning

and budgeting (GRPB). In the multi-stakeholder workshops on GRPB, participant's advocacy on increased investment for most disadvantaged women workers and their family members in the tea garden communities was amplified, drawing the attention of policymakers as reflected in national and local media. For example, Ferdousi Begum, Deputy Secretary (Budget and Audit) at MoWCA, said "By 2025, we wish to support 100% of pregnant mothers in vulnerable communities, and we also have the safety nets for female tea garden workers in Sylhet, which is ongoing". Gender equality issues have also been prioritized by the private sector as demonstrated by their commitment to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) in 2022. Sixteen CMSMEs in Bangladesh became signatories to WEPs, which will ensure leadership commitment to providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for women. The commitment of the sixteen WEPs signatories will potentially impact over one thousand employees through gender responsive and sustainable and decent work opportunities. On the individual level, women tea garden workers have strengthened agency to stand up against injustice through collective solidarity to ensure decent work environments, supported by UN Women, in partnership with Oxfam Bangladesh. The "Gender Talks" were deemed as one of the most effective initiatives taken by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) joint programme, according to the evaluation, noting that women tea garden workers participating in the "Gender Talk" sessions were more conscious and vocal about their rights, both in the work environment and within the family. The "Gender Talk" sessions were discussion forums to change social norms and gender stereotypes to contribute to a positive and respectful work environment through women's solidarity, implemented as part of the UN SDG Joint Programme "Enhancing Social Protection for Female Tea Garden Workers and Their Families in Sylhet Division, Bangladesh". With improved understanding of human rights and gender equality through the "Gender Talks", women were more aware and vocal about the rights. The Theory of Change (TOC) remains valid for this Outcome. The Government's leadership has played a critical role in driving the drafting of National Reintegration Policy development, through which there has been observed increased consideration for inclusive and participatory policy development. This participatory and consultative process can be considered as best practice in the policy formulation, which is owned and driven by the relevant ministry.