

Country-Level Data for Bangladesh country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-BGD_D_1.3

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.3 [XM-DAC-41146-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.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Women's voice, leadership and agency

Policy Marker

Outcome Description

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.

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

-

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

RESOURCES

\$1.07 M

Planned Budget

\$755.40 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES





Funding Partners


Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$4,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 United States of America NC
\$360,924

 Japan
\$70,625

 Australia
\$319,853

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$751,402

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.3

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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_1.3A	2016 (B)	No	N/A
	Resources devoted to improving gender statistics as a percentage of total resources devoted to statistics	2022 (M)		To be reported
		2023 (M)		To be reported
		2024 (M)		To be reported
		2025 (M)		To be reported
		2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3B	2017 (B)	0	N/A
Percentage of national minimum core set of indicators (BMSGI) with data available from 2013 onwards	2022 (M)	2	2
	2023 (M)	2	2
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	2	2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3C	2017 (B)	0	N/A
Number of Tier I, Tier II and Tier III gender-specific SDGs indicators, produced and published with relevant disaggregation in the previous 5 years respectively.	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.7	2021 (B)	No	N/A
Number of adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security with monitoring indicators (CO)	2022 (M)	Yes	False
	2023 (M)	Yes	False
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	Yes	False

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_1.3D	2017 (B)	0	N/A
SP 2.6.4: Number of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics, including in improving Tier II and Tier III SDGs indicators, with UN-Women's support	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_6.2A	(B)	-	N/A
SP 1.2.1: Number of thematic briefings and dialogues convened by UN-Women at the global level in preparation for intergovernmental processes (Not for country reporting)	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_6.2B	2017 (B)	1	N/A
SP 1.2.2: Number of dialogues convened and platforms created by UN-Women for non-governmental organizations to contribute to global policy discussions	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.3.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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_1.3.1A	2016 (B)	0	N/A
		2022 (M)		To be reported
		2023 (M)		To be reported
		2024 (M)		To be reported
		2025 (M)		To be reported
		2026 (T)		To be reported

Planned Budget:

\$911.00 K

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

\$709.25 K

Shortfall: \$201.74 K

Expenses:

\$638.33 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3.1B	2017 (B)	No	N/A
Conducted and/or analysed an existing (recent, less than 5 years), a) Time use survey, and/or b) violence against women prevalence survey.	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3.1C	2017 (B)	0	N/A
Proportion of SDG indicators with respect to time use and GBV/VAW that can be processed and published based on time use and GBV/VAW surveys.	2022 (M)	2	2
	2023 (M)	3	2
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	5	2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3.1D	2017 (B)	0	N/A
Number of trainings for data producers on the collection of data and compilation of gender statistics supported by UN Women .	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.h	2021 (B)	0	N/A
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)	2022 (M)	1	1
	2023 (M)	1	1
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	1	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.c	2021 (B)	0	N/A
	2022 (M)	0	2
	2023 (M)	1	2
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	1	2

OUTPUT BGD_D_1.3.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Planned Budget: \$144.03 K	BGD_D_1.3.2A	2021 (B)	36	N/A
	The number of CSOs, including women's rights, community-based, religious and youth organizations, that have strengthened capacity to exercise their leadership role and participate in citizen engagement activities to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful, gender-equal societies. (0.5.d)	2022 (M)	40	29
		2023 (M)	44	29
		2024 (M)		To be reported
		2025 (M)		To be reported
		2026 (T)	56	29

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$46.15 K

Shortfall: \$97.89 K



Expenses:
\$49.24 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3.2B	2017 (B)	No	N/A
Central user-friendly web-based database for storing and sharing national gender indicators and gender-related SDGs indicators developed.	2022 (M)	2680	244
	2023 (M)	2880	244
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)	4375	244

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
BGD_D_1.3.2C	2017 (B)	No	N/A
Report results of a pilot project to explore the usefulness of using Big Data for producing gender-specific SDG indicators is published and disseminated.	2022 (M)		To be reported
	2023 (M)		To be reported
	2024 (M)		To be reported
	2025 (M)		To be reported
	2026 (T)		To be reported

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

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.

The progress against this outcome remains on track in 2022. Bangladesh has demonstrated its commitment to improving the lives of women and girls by prioritizing gender equality in the national development plans, including in the country's Eighth Five Year Plan (2020–2025) (8 th FYP). Against this backdrop, the Bangladesh government remains steadfast in its commitments to global normative agendas, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) concluding observations and the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) on Women Peace and Security (WPS). The strengthened national women's machinery and relevant national institutions are able to roll out and implement national strategies that focus on enhancing the lives of women and girls, and promote good governance, peace, and social cohesion. The implementation of the country's first-ever National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (NAP WPS) (2019 – 2022) has been extended until 2025 to enable the government to re-align its priorities at the tail-end of a global pandemic and its ensuing socioeconomic impacts. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina reiterated the importance of the WPS agenda in Bangladesh to build a peaceful and cohesive society. The revision of the National Action Plan (2013) of the National Women Development Policy 2011 (2011) has further refined the plan's priorities. The revised NAP will bolster the implementation of commitments set in the 8 th FYP and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it maps the key actions of government stakeholders – a testament to the government's national and global commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) priorities. The government's acknowledgment of civil society, especially women-led organizations, as critical partners in implementing national GEWE priorities demonstrates the impact of the country's robust women's movement in advancing the actions of GEWE. The NAP WPS implementation framework, through an Inter-

Ministerial Coordination Group (IMCG) led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), officially included leading women-led organizations Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP), both valued UN Women partners, as the two civil society members of the IMCG. The inclusion of civil society in the IMCG safeguards their representation in the implementation of the NAP. The Women Peace Café (WPC) – a university-based platform for young women and men to promote civic engagement and peaceful societies – co-created by UN Women in partnership with Centre for Peace and Justice (CPJ), Brac University – demonstrated its sustainability as a replicable model as it sustains beyond the UN Women supported intervention under the "Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities" programme, which ended in March 2022. The new WPC in Asian University for Women in Chattogram, Bangladesh, established after the project, is a fully student-led initiative by young women who participated in UN Women-supported training and events. The institutionalization of the WPC model in Brac University as an official university club ensures that the initiative can thrive through the support of the university authorities. Overall, from 2018 to 2022, the WPC model garnered around 400 members; trained over 1,000 students on social entrepreneurship, peace and social cohesion, gender, leadership, and digital literacy; awarded 18 student-led initiatives with seed funds for innovative social entrepreneurship; and reached nearly two million people through robust social media engagement. The strengthened leadership capacity of young female students, and their male allies, has manifested in their ability to continue engaging in and sustaining WPC activities beyond any external intervention. This is demonstrated by anecdotal evidence that several WPC members trained on digital literacy in 2021 became trainers themselves in 2022, replicating a contextualized version of the digital literacy training coordinated by the UN Women Asia-Pacific Regional Office. One of the key outcomes of UN Women's intervention has been the extensive social media engagement, including online advocacy, campaigns, webinars, and events, that has fostered a growing band of youth empowered with knowledge and skills on navigating the difficulties of the virtual space. In their own words, WPC members elaborate on how their lives have changed through engagement with the WPC model: "I have been involved with the Project "HARMONY" as an anchor and content writer for around four months. From this journey, I have learned so many things to raise my voice as a woman[…]. I have also learned how to prevent and take steps against cyberbullying, hate speech, etc. […..] Besides all this, I have achieved some skills such as leadership, decision-taking, gender equality, communication, network build-up, etc. At last, all these works and dedication help me to become the best version of me as a youth leader and peace builder." - Lamiatun Nisa Protibha, Women Peace Ambassador initiative " HARMONY ", Women Peace Café Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University . UN Women's contribution to the above results was primarily through technical support to the government (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), as well as fostering strong partnerships with key government stakeholders (members of the IMCG, Bangladesh Armed Forces Division and its training wing for UN Peacekeepers), women-led organizations (BNPS), academia (Brac University), development partners (Governments of Australia, Canada, and Japan) and the UN system in Bangladesh (through the UN Country Team Prevention of Violent Extremism Working Group). UN Women enhanced engagement with Members of Parliament on WPS issues, which has opened opportunities for further conversations on their role in promoting peace and social cohesion within their constituencies in anticipation of the national elections in 2024. Engagement with the media, especially through civil society-led initiatives with influential news media (print, television) has opened avenues for further advocacy on the WPS agenda and the role women play in building peaceful and resilient societies. Key partners have also acknowledged UN Women's interventions. The Secretary, Maritime Affairs Unit, of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rear Admiral (Retd.) Md. Khurshed Alam acknowledged and thanked UN Women for its role and contribution to advancing the WPS agenda. H.E. Ito Naoki, Ambassador of Japan in Bangladesh , said, "I was very impressed by young female leaders from respective universities from Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Dhaka, who empowered vulnerable communities at a grass-roots level in partnership with CPJ, Brac University, and UN Women". Although the Theory of Change (TOC) remains valid for this outcome, challenges remain. With the threat of a looming global recession amidst an ongoing global pandemic and conflicts in Ukraine and Afghanistan, much-needed development assistance has been diverted away from Bangladesh. This has affected UN Women's WPS programme in Bangladesh, with the loss of anticipated funding affecting the planned interventions. To mitigate this, the office is developing a robust resource mobilization strategy, as well as engaging with the UN Women Asia-Pacific Regional Office to contribute to the regional framework for Governance and Peace and Security, which would enable

further funding opportunities for the Bangladesh office. The programme partners are also seeking resource mobilization opportunities, including partnerships with other UN Women programmes, such as the humanitarian response or climate change programmes that will enable cross-thematic engagement.