

Country-Level Data for Bangladesh country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-BGD_D_1.4

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.4 [XM-DAC-41146-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

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Outcome Description

UNSDCF SP5

Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms



Gender statistics

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Intergovernmental Normative Support

UN system coordination (discontinued)

RESOURCES

\$1.22 M

Planned Budget

\$1.20 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$173,547

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$69,905



Fast Retailing Co., Ltd \$26,699



Canada \$881,150



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
\$29,630



United States of America NC
\$0



UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
\$14,815

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$1,022,198

OUTCOME BGD_D_1.4

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
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	Percentage of UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard requirements met or exceeded by UNCT Bangladesh in the past four years (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.15) (0.7.2)	2021 (Baseline)	26.6	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	26.60%	26
		2023 (Milestone)	26.60%	26
		2024 (Milestone)	26.6	
		2025 (Milestone)	60	-
		2026 (Target)	60%	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The number of government institutions demonstrating a use of gender statistics, analysis and policy research. (0.6.3)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	2
	2023 (Milestone)	2	1
	2024 (Milestone)	2	
	2025 (Milestone)	2	-
	2026 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Desk Review)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	No	-
	2023 (Milestone)	No	-
	2024 (Milestone)	No	-
	2025 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2026 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of national budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment out of total budget (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	32	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	32	33.87
	2023 (Milestone)	32	34.37
	2024 (Milestone)	34	
	2025 (Milestone)	34	-
	2026 (Target)	35	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	5	4
	2023 (Milestone)	6	0
	2024 (Milestone)	1	
	2025 (Milestone)	3	-
	2026 (Target)	0	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

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

Progress towards the outcome is on track in 2023. An enabling environment for gender equality was fostered by the increased capacity of duty bearers to design and implement gender-responsive policy frameworks and the enhanced ability of rights holders, especially women and girls, at the community level to challenge harmful norms and practices. In 2023, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) finalized the National Action Plan (NAP) 2021-2030 for the National Women Development Policy (2011) (NWDP). The NAP is a critical framework to guide the implementation of NWDP, which constitutes the core policy document of the government on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). The NAP will guide all 54 ministries to mainstream gender issues within their planning and budgeting processes and ensure focused interventions. The NAP NWDP, based on the 12 critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action and mapped against relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and the Development Results Framework of the 8th Five-Year Plan (8FYP), addresses key structural barriers to gender equality, including social norms, violence against women and girls, and discriminatory legal frameworks. The NAP calls for the utilization of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) for effective implementation of actions across ministries. The finalization of NAP NWDP marks a culmination of technical assistance and advocacy provided by UN Women over several years (including technical review, support for inter-ministerial coordination, and consolidation of stakeholder inputs). The Government of Bangladesh reaffirmed its vision for GRB at the 2023 SDG Summit, with a dedicated commitment to increase gender budget allocation to a minimum of 35 per cent of the national budget by 2025. It thereby underlines the need to accelerate financing for GEWE to realize the country's development objectives, including the implementation of the NAP NWDP and the SDGs, through GRB. As

part of a UN Country Team-led effort, UN Women provided technical inputs on GRB to inform the National Statement of Commitments . Girls and boys enhanced their ability to influence decision-making and challenge harmful norms and practices, fostering an enabling environment for gender equality in their communities. Girls and boys across five secondary schools in Dhaka improved their ability to identify and address discriminatory gender stereotypes through play-based classroom activities. More than 67 per cent of girls and 85 per cent of boys were able to identify gender stereotypes. Moreover, 61 per cent of girls and 31 per cent of boys self-reported increased ability to respond (know what to do) when witnessing sexual harassment incidents, a significant increase from the baseline of 20 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. This was facilitated by UN Women and its partner JAAGO, a youth-led organization, under the “Ending Gender Stereotypes in Classrooms’’ project. The theory of change remains valid for this outcome. At the mid-point of the 8FYP (2022-2025), Bangladesh is at a pivotal juncture as it prepares for the graduation from Least Developed Country status in 2026. In the run-up to the national elections (in January 2024) the country witnessed an overall slowdown. UN Women must re-strategize priorities in 2024 to facilitate the acceleration of GEWE priorities. The forthcoming development of the national 9th Five-Year Plan offers an opportunity to support MoWCA to mainstream gender across the national development plan.