Gender Data Gap in Bangladesh: Initiatives and Approaches

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The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees equal rights for both men and women in all spheres of state and public life.

Some of the articles in the Constitution are firmly patronizing towards women rights:

- The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth—Article 28 (1)
- Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens—Article 28 (4)
- Steps shall be taken in ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life as a fundamental principle of state policy—Article 10

Bangladesh has also signed its commitments to the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1984.

Bangladesh Government has been actively engaged in adoption of preemptive policies, legislations, strategies and taking national affirmative action plans and programmes.

GoB introduced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in an effort to mainstream gender issues at all policies and decision making levels since 2005.

Notable actions have been taken by the government to protect women’s legal rights and improve their social status:

- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980 which forbids anyone from giving or receiving dowry.
- Acid Crime Prevention Act, 2000 and Acid control Act, 2000 as a primitive measure to protect from the acid violence.
- National Women policy, 2011 was adopted for the empowerment of women.

The 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2025) has given special focus on ending Gender Discrimination with evidence based monitoring.
The contribution of *women in employment* is encouraging as about 19.98 million of females are engaged in different economic sectors.

The women share in *full time worker in Permanent Economic establishment* estimated about 48% while female workers are more than 40% of total person engaged in all permanent economic establishments.

The Head Count Ratio (HCR) of incidence of poverty observed significantly less (19.9%) for *female-headed households* than that of male-headed households (24.8%).
Data Availability for SDGs in Bangladesh

2016

- Baseline Data Available: 46% (112)
- No Data Available: 54% (132)

2021

- Baseline vs. Update: 54% (175)
- Tier I and Tier II Indicator Unavailable: 29% (129)

Updated: 2021

Baseline: 2016

Updated: 2021
Data Availability SDGs indicators in Bangladesh

Goal 1 | Goal 2 | Goal 3 | Goal 4 | Goal 5 | Goal 6 | Goal 7 | Goal 8 | Goal 9 | Goal 10 | Goal 11 | Goal 12 | Goal 13 | Goal 14 | Goal 15 | Goal 16 | Goal 17
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Baseline available | Completely unavailable

6
Challenges in Data Generation in Bangladesh

- Readily Available: 21
- Partially Available: 13
- Not Available: 19
Data Mapping for Gender Related SDGs indicators in Bangladesh

HELPING GOVERNMENTS AND STAKEHOLDERS MAKE THE SDGS A REALITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

9 Targets
14 Indicators
19 Providers
Data Provider for Gender Related SDGs indicators in Bangladesh

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
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HPM Sheikh Hasina Unveiled the ‘Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines towards Data Generation & Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs’ on 7 September 2021
Minimum Disaggregation Dimensions for Generating SDGs Data

Figure 6: Minimum Disaggregation Dimensions of SDG Data
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Total Targets 9 | Total Indicators 14

Tier Classification
- Tier I
- Tier II
- Tier III
- Multiple Tier

Local Indicator Group
- Group 1
- Group 2
- Group 3

Frequency of Data Generation
- Annual
- Bi-annual
- Triennial
- Five-yearly
Local Indicator Group of Gender Data Generation in SDG 5

Tier Classification
- Tier I: 10
- Tier II: 4
- Tier III: 1
- Multiple Tier: 1

Local Indicator Group
- Group 1: 4
- Group 2: 1
- Group 3: 8
Frequency of Gender Data Generation in SDG 5

**Frequency of Data Generation**

- **Annual**: 3
- **Bi-annual**: 3
- **Triennial**: 7
- **Five-yearly**
## Data Reporting Timeline Action Plan

### Data Provider - Ministry of Land (MoL)

| No. | Indicator | Indicator Name | Data Provider List All | Data Provider | Data providing activities | Frequency of Data Generation | Reporting Month | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|-----|-----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1   | 15.3.1    | 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | MoL | MoL | Bi-annual | July | Round 1 | Round 2 | Round 3 | Round 4 | Round 5 | Round 6 | Round 7 | Round 8 | Round 9 | Round 10 | Round 11 | Round 12 | Round 13 | Round 14 | Round 15 |

### Data Provider - Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

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<tr>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
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<th>Data Provider</th>
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<td>5.5.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
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### Data Provider - Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA)

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<td>- Production of gender disaggregated and frequent statistics</td>
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<td>- Availability of baseline gender data for setting milestones</td>
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<td>- Lack of technical and financial support for gender related statistics from development partners</td>
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<td>- Initiation of modern innovative technologies in generation of gender related statistical data</td>
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Activities related to Gender Statistics by BBS

- Facts and Figures of Gender Compendium of Bangladesh 2009
- Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008
- Conducted Violence Against Women Survey 2011
- Published Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2012
- Conducted Time Use Pilot Survey 2012 and 2021
- Conducted 2nd Round of Violence Against Women Survey 2015
- Compilation of Gender Statistics 2017 (On going)
- Established Gender Statistics Cell in BBS
- Partnership with UN Women for capacity building in gender statistics
Prioritized Activities for Gender Related SDG Indicators

- Population and Housing Census 2021
- Time use survey 2021
- Gender Based Violence Survey 2022
- Informal Sector Survey 2022
- Labour Force Survey 2022
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024
- Child and Mother Nutrition Survey 2023
Thank You

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