Progress Report on Sustainable Development Goal 16

Government Performance Monitoring System (GPMS) indicator of SDG Branch

Coordination Wing

Cabinet Division

Goal 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Introduction

Peace, justice, strong institutions and good governance are fundamental prerequisites for achieving sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 recognizes that peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice, and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are both outcomes and enablers of sustainable development. In an increasingly interconnected world, conflicts, insecurity, weak institutions and violations of human rights continue to pose significant challenges to sustainable development. Even countries that are geographically distant from conflict zones may experience indirect consequences through economic disruptions, forced displacement, transnational crime and social instability.

SDG 16 aims to substantially reduce all forms of violence, promote the rule of law, ensure equal access to justice, reduce illicit financial and arms flows, combat corruption and bribery, and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions. The achievement of this Goal is intrinsically linked with the attainment of other SDGs, including poverty eradication, food security, quality education, good health and well-being, gender equality and economic growth. Conversely, the absence of peace, justice and strong institutions undermines sustainable development efforts across all sectors.

The global development landscape has become increasingly complex due to emerging challenges such as climate change, forced displacement, cybercrime and transnational organized crime. Climate change, in particular, acts as a threat multiplier by intensifying existing social, environmental and political vulnerabilities, potentially leading to conflict and instability. Therefore, strengthening the rule of law, promoting human rights, curbing illicit financial and arms flows, and ensuring meaningful participation of developing countries in global governance mechanisms are essential for advancing sustainable development.

National Context

Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in maintaining peace, social cohesion and institutional stability despite its unique demographic and geographical challenges. With a population of nearly 180 million residing within a relatively small geographical area, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Despite limited land resources and associated socio-economic pressures, the country has maintained a comparatively stable and peaceful social environment.

A culture of communal harmony, social resilience and strong community networks has contributed significantly to preserving social stability and minimizing conflict-related casualties. The Government of Bangladesh has undertaken proactive measures to strengthen law and order, improve public security and prevent violence. As a result, incidences of violent crimes and human trafficking have remained under control, while sustained efforts are being undertaken to further reduce these challenges.

Recognizing access to justice as a cornerstone of inclusive development, the Government has implemented a range of reforms to reduce case backlogs and improve judicial efficiency. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms have been promoted to facilitate speedy, cost-effective and accessible justice delivery. Legal aid services have also been expanded to ensure that disadvantaged and marginalized groups can access justice.

Special emphasis has been placed on ensuring the safety, security and empowerment of women and children, who remain among the most vulnerable segments of society. Various legal, policy and institutional measures have been adopted to protect their rights and prevent violence, exploitation and discrimination. Women's participation in elected bodies and public administration has increased steadily, reflecting progress towards inclusive governance, although further improvements remain necessary.

The Government of Bangladesh has identified corruption as a major impediment to sustainable development and has adopted a policy of zero tolerance against corruption. The effective implementation of governance reform initiatives is expected to foster transparency, accountability and responsiveness in public service delivery, thereby reducing opportunities for bribery and corruption.

Nevertheless, significant challenges remain. Many SDG 16 indicators are categorized as Tier II, indicating insufficient availability of regular and internationally comparable data. Consequently, despite considerable progress in governance reforms and institutional strengthening, measuring and demonstrating progress in certain areas continues to be constrained by data limitations.

Progress towards SDG 16

Bangladesh has demonstrated notable progress in advancing the objectives of SDG 16 through comprehensive legal, institutional and administrative reforms. The Government remains committed to upholding the principles of peace, justice, human rights, accountability and inclusive governance.

Progress has been observed in several areas, including the reduction of intentional homicide and human trafficking victims, strengthening public safety, and improving institutional effectiveness. To establish transparent, accountable and citizen-centric public institutions, the Government has introduced and institutionalized a number of governance reforms and accountability mechanisms.

Key initiatives include:

- **Government Performance Monitoring System (GPMS):** Introduced to strengthen results-based management, improve institutional performance and enhance accountability across government ministries and agencies.
- **Grievance Redress System (GRS):** Established to ensure responsive public service delivery by providing citizens with accessible mechanisms for lodging complaints and seeking redress. Formulation of policies and guidelines on Grievance Redress Management; introduction of software for online submission of complaints; launch of Android and iOS mobile applications; and operationalization of the national hotline number 333 for lodging complaints.

- **Right to Information (RTI):** Strengthened to enhance transparency, public participation and access to information.
- **Citizens' Charters:** Formulation, implementation, monitoring and continuous improvement of Citizens' Charters in government, semi-government and autonomous institutions; display of Citizens' Charters at visible locations in government offices; and publication of the Charters on official websites.
- **Digital Governance Initiatives:** Expansion of digital public services has improved efficiency, transparency and accessibility while reducing opportunities for corruption.
- **Judicial and Legal Reforms:** Continuous efforts are underway to modernize judicial processes, expand legal aid services and promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- **Smart Case Management System (SCMS):** Ensuring effective management of government interest-related cases pending before the higher judiciary through the Smart Case Management System (SCMS) software and taking necessary measures to safeguard government interests.
- **National Integrity Strategy (NIS):** Implemented to promote integrity, ethics, transparency and accountability in public institutions.
- **Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS):** Implementation and coordination of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) activities; organization of meetings of the CRVS Steering Committee and provision of related secretarial support; implementation of the Bangladesh Digital Registration Information System (BDRIS); and strengthening coordination between health service providers and local government institutions to facilitate birth registration.

Bangladesh has also continued its efforts to strengthen institutional capacity, enhance citizen engagement and promote participatory governance. The country remains committed to ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.

The progress report on various initiatives undertaken by the relevant ministries/divisions and departments/agencies for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 is presented below:

SDG Progress Report

Name of Ministry/Division: Election Commission Secretariat

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1.	16.9 Provided legal identity for all			Provided 9 core smart card among the citizens of Bangladesh.	Provided smart card among the citizens of Bangladesh.	
2.	16.16 Capacity Building of ECS in Use of ICT in Electoral Process	Using of ICT in Electoral Process. 5% Online Nomination Submission in National Election.	100% Online Nomination Submission in local Election	100% Online Nomination Submission both in Local and National Election.		

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implemen-tation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.9 Provided legal identity for all by 2030	A Project Named "Identification at System for Enhancing Access to Services (IDEA)" has been completed.	a) Registration of Citizen for the issuance of NID card b) Providing NID authentication services to different agencies c) The Election Enhanced capacities to prepare and disseminate a credible and accurate voter registration with biometrics d) Help Desk at each UFO/TEO Providing NID services to the citizen. e) Registration of Citizens for NID 12,82,46,176 f) Smart Card Personalization 8.8772 core g) Provided 7.29 core smart card among the people h) Helpline: 105 i) Citizen Charter		

16.16 Developed effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	A Project Named "Capacity Building of ECS in Use of ICT in Electoral Process (CBTEP)"	100% Online Nomination Submission both in Local and National Election.		
Provided legal identity for all citizens of Bangladesh	Project titled Identification System for Enhancing Access to Services (IDEA-II) in ongoing.	Voter registration with biometrics of 12,77.11.793 persons completed up to November 2025.		

Name of Ministry/Division: Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1	16.1.3	2015 (VAW)	VAW	30	15	-
2	16.1.4	2018 (CPHS)	CPHS	84.81	95	-
3	16.2.1	2019 (MICS)	MICS	80	70	-
4	16.2.3	2015 (VAW)	VAW	1.5	0	-
5	16.3.1	2015 (VAW)	VAW	20	30	-
6	16.3.3	2018 (CPHS)	CPHS	83.6	-	-
7	16.5.1	2018 (CPHS)	CPHS	15	10	-
8	16.6.2	2018 (CPHS)	CPHS	60	90	-
9	16.7.2	2025 (CPHS)	CPHS	24.62	-	-
10	16.9.1	2023 (SVRS)	SVRS	80	100	-
11	16.b.1/10.3.1	2018 (CPHS)	CPHS	19.31	20	-

Name of Ministry/Division: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	2019: 88.5% (Source: MICS 2015)	2019: 88.5% (Source: MICS 2015)	Reduce to below 80%	Reduce to below 70%	Awareness raising, banning corporal punishment in schools
2	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2015: 1.75%	2023: 0.64%	Reduce to 0.3%	Reduce to 0%	Strengthen border monitoring and expand rehabilitation programs
3	16.2.3 Proportion of young women aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2015: 3.45%	2015: 3.45%	Reduce to below 1.5%	Reduce to 0%	Expand OCC and helpline services, ensure speedy trial.

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implementation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and man aged 18-29 years who	<u>On-going projects:</u> 1. Establishment Kishore-Kishori Club.	1. Establishment of Kishore-Kishori Club Project established 4883 adolescents (age 10 to 19 years) Club throughout the country. Including 4553 Union Parishad area and 330 Pouroshava area primary	

and all forms of violence against and torture of children	experienced sexual violence by age 18		school. Already 292980 adolescents (age 10 to 19 years) completed life skill training (Such as stop child marriage, protect dowry, Reducing risk of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. Gender Based Violence, elimination of all sorts of discrepancy among girls and boys, self-protection) under Kishore-Kishori Club Project. Besides these, 146490 adolescents are taking life skill training through this project in current year 2023. 2. The aim of this project is to provide security by teaching swimming to prevent children's drowning death and life. 20 lakh children will be given swimming training under this project. 3. a. This programme to support and encourage working women those who are working outside of the home. There are 64 Daycare centers are currently running for the children of age 6 months to 6 years, 25 Daycare centers in Dhaka city 13 in district level and 5 in 5 divisional towns. In each center 80 children are getting daycare support at divisional town and in Dhaka city 60 children can accommodate. 60 Daycare centers are under process. 3.b. Under Establishment of 20 Child Daycare Center Project Providing safe daycare services for children aged 04 months to 06 years for working women of lower and middle class so that women can work safely in the workplace. In the financial year 2022-23, 934 children have been provided with balanced meals, intramural sports and recreation have been arranged and this Working mother benefited.	
		2. To ensure justice for victims of sexual violence, the perpetrator should be brought to justice by the	Total number of DNA test in 2025: 1514	

		honorable court based on a DNA report obtained through DNA testing. **Projects/Programmes to be undertaken:** Enhancing MOWCA capacity to promote psycho-social counseling support at district level. Multisectoral approach to enhance capacity of MOWCA to reduce child marriage and violence against women. Laws: 1. Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000. 2. Women and Children Repression Prevention (Amendment) ordinance 2020. 3. Dowry Prohibition Act 2018 4. Digital Security Act 2018 5. Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 6. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act 2014 7. Pornography control Act 2012 8. Acid Control Act 2002 9. Acid Crime Protection Act 2002 10. Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010 11. Human Trafficking (Prevention and Protection) Act 2012 **Rules:** 1. Human Trafficking Prevention Rules 2017 2. Child Marriage Restraint Rules 2018 3. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Rules 2018 4. Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules 2013 **Policies/Guidelines:** 1. National Women Development Policy 2011. 2. Domestic Worker (Protection and Welfare) Rules 2015.		

		Action Plan: 1. National Action Plan to prevent violence against women and children (2018-2030). 2. National Action Plan to End child marriage (2018-2030		

Name of Ministry/Division: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2030	Comments
1	**Target 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. **Indicator 16.8.1:** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	**Bangladesh's voting rights in:** UNGA:0.5181% UNSC:0% UN ECOSOC: 1.85% WTO: 0.625% IFC: 0.3847% IBRD: 0.321% IMF: 0.2409% ADB: 1.116% **Bangladesh's Proportion of Membership:** UNGA: 0.5181% UNSC: 0% UN ECOSOC: 1.8518%; WTO: 0.625%; IFC: 0.5419%; IBRD:0.5319%; IMF: 0.5319%; ADB:1.4925% *Data for Base year 2015	**Bangladesh's voting rights:** UNGA:0.5181% UNSC: No Membership UN ECOSOC:1.8518% WTO: 0.6024% IFC: 0.40% IBRD: .30% IMF: 0.24% ADB: **Bangladesh's Proportion of Membership:** UNGA: 0.5181% UNSC: No Membership UN ECOSOC: 1.8518% WTO: 0.6024%; IFC: 0.5376%; IBRD:0.5291%; IMF: 0.5235%; ADB: [Data garnered from the websites and annual reports of concerned International Organizations.]	-	• Global Indicator. No Target for individual country. • As the annual report of ADB for the 2025 hasn't been published yet. Data couldn't be provided. The Report is scheduled to be published in April 2026.

SDG Targets/ Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator	Achievement Status	Problems faced (if any)	Remarks
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance **Indicator 16.8.1:** Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not applicable	**Bangladesh's voting rights:** UNGA:0.5181% UNSC: No Membership UN ECOSOC:1.8518% WTO: 0.6024% IFC: 0.40% IBRD: .30% IMF: 0.24% ADB: **Bangladesh's Proportion of Membership:** UNGA: 0.5181% UNSC: No Membership UN ECOSOC: 1.8518% WTO: 0.6024%; IFC: 0.5376%; IBRD:0.5291%; IMF: 0.5235%; ADB:	-	• Global Indicator. No Target for individual country. • As the annual report of ADB for the 2025 hasn't been published yet. Data couldn't be provided. The Report is scheduled to be published in April 2026. **[Data garnered from the websites and annual reports of concerned International Organizations.]**

Name of Ministry/Division: Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division

A. LPAD as Lead Ministry (Targets 16.b)

SDG Targets & Indicators	Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Lead	Associate Ministries/Division	Data Sources	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Lead: LPAD	CD; GED; LJD; MoHA; SID	a) BBS(CPHS), SID	35.6% (CPHS, 2018 BBS)	25%	15%	Updated data is not yet available

B. LPAD as Co-Lead Ministry (Target 16.3)

SDG Targets	Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Lead/ Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Associate Ministries	Data Sources	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and levels international and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution to mechanism	Lead: LJD; Co-Lead: LPAD	NHRC: LGD: MoFA: MOHA; MOPA: SID: C&AG	a) BBS (VAW Survey/GBV S), SID b) BP, MoHA	Female: 2.45% (VAW Survey, 2015)	Female: 20%	Female: 30%	Updated data is not yet available

SDG targets/indicators assigned	Actions taken against the target/indicator (act/policy/strategy/ Project/program)	Achievement status (Up to 31 March, 2026) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implement-tation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Target: 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. (LPAD is lead Ministry) Indicators: 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	(1) Project Title: Legislative Research and Reform for Promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory Laws and Policies Project Estimated Cost: Tk. 890 Lac (GoB) Implementation period: May 2019- October 2021	The project has been completed in October 2021. The major achievement of the project are as follows: a. 4 inter-ministerial consultation meeting with representatives from other associated ministries /divisions for implementation of target 16.b. b. Identification of discriminatory provision in the existing 1286 laws of Bangladesh by designated research firm. c. Translation of 101 selected laws from English to Bengali and vice –versa to promote foreign investment as well as to enhance peoples' access to law. d. Publication of Legislative Desk-book to make ready reference and instructions for preparation of legislative draft. e. Training of all officers and staffs of LPAD and other selected Ministries /Divisions for their professional development. f. 6 (six) Stakeholder consultation for identification of problems in existing legal system and recommendation for eradicating those. g. Distribution of Posters and handbill regarding constitutional and legal rights.		Identified the provision in different principal legislations which discriminated directly/indirectly regarding legal rights among different classes of people such as male and female, rich and poor, govt. and non-govt. etc.
	(2) Project Title: Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Legal Awareness Building	To achieve the targets of SDG-16. b, a new project titled as "Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Legal Awareness Building Project" for the period of July		The project has been started within limited budget allocation

	Project Estimated Cost: Tk. 3878.92 Lac (GoB) Implementation period: July 2022- June 2026	2022-June 2026 has been undertaken. The major objectives and activities of the project are as follows: • To develop skilled and trained manpower in legislative drafting work for formulating quality and world class legislation; • Legislative Translation and publication of 250 translated Laws (Bengali to English and vice-versa); • Preparation of Legislative Desk-book in Bengali language; • Codification and updating of existing subordinate laws and publish in code form and upload on the website; • Restoration and management of BD Laws and Laws of Bangladesh website; • Conducting seminars, workshops and stakeholder consultations to sensitize the citizens about Constitutional and legal rights; • Support to establish and strengthen Legislative Research Cell and Legislative Editing Unit; • Support to establish standard libraries and e-libraries; • Strengthen the printing and publication section and the editing section etc. The major activities done so far within the limited budget allocation under this project are as follows: • Under the project, forty-eight local training regarding legislative process and technique and capacity building were held in 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 where the officials and relevant staff of LPAD and other related ministries participated. • Twenty-two awareness building workshops and six stakeholder consultations on constitutional and legal		from November-2022. More GoB fund will be required in the coming financial years to achieve the targets of the project within 8th Five Year Plan period

		rights have been held in different districts of the country. • The workshops and stakeholder consultations were attended by civil society representatives, elected public representatives, Lawyers, human rights activists, representatives from local administration and govt. offices, NGO representatives, electronic & print media representatives, representatives of minorities, disabled/poor and women and children etc. • Workshop on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Implementation Progress of the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division organized by the project was held on 12/10/2023. 66 officials of LPAD and other related ministries participated in the workshop. • Legislative Translation of selected 120 Acts from English to Bengali and vice versa has been done under two consultancy packages. • The consulting firm has already been engaged to formulate the Legislative Desk book in Bengali. The draft of legislative desk book in Bengali has already been submitted by the consulting firm. • The recruitment of consulting firm for Development and maintenance of Laws of Bangladesh website has been done. The consulting firm has submitted draft Inception Report. • The consulting firms has already been engaged for Preparation of Code of Delegated Legislation of Bangladesh under Three packages.		

	(3) Act taken: Company (2nd amendment) Act, 2020) (Act No 24 of 2020)	The Company (2nd amendment) Act ,2020 was passed in 2020		
Target: 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (LPAD is co-lead Ministry) Indicator: 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism	Do	Do	Do	LPAD has undertaken the above-mentioned projects/activities to achieve the SDG target 16.b which will also play a significant role to achieve the SDG target 16.3.
Target: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (Cabinet is lead Ministry where LPAD is associate Ministry) Indicator: 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) Indicator: 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Do	Do	Do	LPAD has undertaken the above-mentioned projects/activities to achieve the SDG target 16.b which will also play a significant role to achieve the SDG target 16.6.

Name of Ministry/Division: Finance Division

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1.	16.6.1	Finance Division	Finance Division	-	-	Administrative Data

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implementation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.6.1	Administrative Data	Data prepared. Awaiting approval and SDG Tracker upload	-	-

Name of Ministry/Division: Economic Relations Division

16.8.1 (Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations)

SI.	Institution	Voting Power of Bangladesh (Percent of Total)
1	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1.11
2	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	0.74
3	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	0.98
4	World Bank-IBRD	0.30
5	World Bank-IDA	0.60
6	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	0.40
7	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	0.38
8	New Development Bank (NDB)	1.85

Name of Ministry/Division: Financial Institution Division (Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit)

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1.	16.4.1	Amount of Illicit Financial Flow linked to criminal activities i.e., drug trafficking, corruption, bribery etc. and other commercial practices like trade mis-invoicing including tax evasion.	Assessment of IFF generated from drug trafficking during 2017-2020* (Data source: https://unstats.un.org.sdgs/dataportal/database)	Data collection for the Measurement of IFF associated with trade mis-invoicing	-	* Data has not been published publicly considering the sensitivity and credibility of the estimated data in the pilot test. Furthermore, UNODC has not yet sent the official report of the pilot project to BD.

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implement - tation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
SDG Target 16.4: 2030, By arms significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	• Restructured the Inter-agency Taskforce on Stolen Asset Recovery and Management, chaired by the Governor. BFIU is providing secretarial support to the Taskforce. • Initiatives taken to amend Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012 and Money Laundering Prevention Rules, 2019 to strengthen asset recovery and management efforts.	• Separate office space and logistic support have been provided by Bangladesh Bank to the previously formed Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) for 11 priority cases. • The teams are currently conducting the inquiry and investigation of the respective ML cases against the big conglomerates/business groups/individuals/PEPs. • Significant amount of laundered assets is identified by BFIU and the LEAS.	• Lack of Inter-agency cooperation and coordination • Insufficient legal framework on recovering of laundered assets and management. • No special funding for carrying out	Inter-agency coordination needs to be strengthened.

	• MOU signed with International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (based in UK)	• Significant amount of both domestic and foreign assets connected to the ML cases have been frozen and attached by the Court. • A "Protocol of Co- operation" has been signed between International Anti-Corruption Coordination Centre (IACCC) and JIT agencies i.e., BFIU, ACC, NBR and CID of Bangladesh Police on technical assistance for effective investigation and recovering the laundered assets. • Capacity building training programs for the LEAs on effective money laundering case investigation, prosecution and drafting Mutual Legal Assistance Request.	special taskforce and Joint Investigation Teams.	
SDG indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows: in current United States Dollars	Initiated 2nd project on 'Measuring & Curbing Illicit Financial Flows' associated with trade & tax for the year 2023-2026, in assistance of UNESCAP.	• For developing statistical capacity to measure trade related IFF, ESCAP provided training to the employees of relevant ministries, departments and agencies was held on May 2025. (First one was on May 2024) • A technical committee has been formed for data collection and measurement.	• Interagency coordination • Some complications in data collection process	Issues regarding data collection process are currently being worked on by the stakeholders.

Name of Ministry/Division: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1	16.10 Ensure Public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, accordance with national	Training of Designated Officers (DOs) and other officers (Baseline Date 2015) (18814)	61077	43000	70000	"Due to the absence of a Chief Information
		Training of Trainers among the Designated Officers (Baseline Date 2015) (412)	723	1200	1950	

	legislation and international agreement 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.	Online Training of Designated Officers and in other officers (Baseline Date 2015) (5018)	62251	34000	65000	Commissioner at the Information Commission, Bangladesh, activities under several targets could not be undertaken. Consequently, no progress has been achieved in those targets."
		Sensitization Meetings at Upazila (Baseline Date 2015) (31)	644	3600	6600	
		Progress of Appointment of Designated Officers (Monitoring) (Baseline Date 2015) (23519)	43225	40000	80000	
		Making TVC for RTI Campaign (Baseline Date 2015) (1)	3	32	52	
		(Publication of News Letter on RTI Baseline Date 2015) (12)	21	40	60	
		Other Publication on RTI (Baseline Date 2015) (3)	11	26	41	
		Preparing Campaign Materials on RTI (Baseline Date 2015) (15)	25	20	30	
		Submitting Annual Report (Baseline Date 2015) (7)	16	9	15	
		Total no. of complaints under RTI 2009 (Baseline Date 2015) (1143)	6748	7000	8500	
		Disposal of Complaints (Baseline Date 2015) (1143)	6005	5000	8500	

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	**Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)**	**Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)**	**Problems faced during implementation (if any)**	**Remarks**
1	2	3	4	5
16.10 Ensure Public access information to and in protect fundamental	Training of Designated Officers (DOs) and other officers (Person)	61077	-	"Due to the absence of a Chief Information
	Training of Trainers among the Designated Officers	723		

with freedoms, accordance international national legislation and agreement 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.	Online Training of Designated Officers and in other officers	62251		Commissioner at the Information Commission, Bangladesh, activities under several targets could not be undertaken. Consequently, no progress has been achieved in those targets."
	Sensitization Meetings at Upazila	644		
	Progress of Appointment of Designated Officers (Monitoring))	43225		
	Making TVC for RTI Campaign	3		
	(Publication of News Letter on RTI	21		
	Other Publication on RTI	11		
	Preparing Campaign Materials on RTI	25		
	Submitting Annual Report	16		
	Total no. of complaints under RTI 2009	6748		
	Disposal of Complaints	6005		

Name of Ministry/Division: Law and Justice Division

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2026	Target For 2030	Comments
1.	Targets 16.3 Indicators 16.3.3- Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in Target 16.3 Indicator the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute-resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.	Number of access and usage of legal aid services by the poor and disadvantaged group from National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO)	22000 (2024 NLASO)	133744 (December 2025 NLASO)	200000	240000	-
2	Target 16.3 Indicator 16.3.3	Number of cases settled per year through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) by NLASO	14000 (2024 NLASO)	29245 (December 2025 NLASO)	27000	30000	-

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implementation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Target-16.3- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all Indicator- 16.3.3- Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute-resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.	1. To provide legal aid services to the people by the NLASO	133744 (December 2025, NLASO)		
	2. To adjudicate civil and criminal cases by Courts	-		
	3. Construction of Chief Judicial Magistrate Building in 23 Districts with vertical extension in two districts (2nd phase)	DPP is being recast and sent to the planning Commission for approval.		
	4. Construction of Nayakunjo (resting place) for litigants visiting district courts.	Construction of Nayakunjo have been completed in 63 districts.		
	5. Strengthening Capacity of judicial System for Child Protection in Bangladesh (Jan 2018-Dec 2023)	95% of the project activities have been completed.		
	6. E-Judiciary	DPP is being recast in accordance with the observation of the planning commission.		
	7. Establishment Bangladesh national judicial Academy	Land acquisition process has been completed.		
	8. Construction of Record Building for Bangladesh Supreme Court (July 2023- June 2026)	Ongoing		
	9. Strengthening Access to Justice through the process of Mediation and Civil Litigation (April 2024- June 2027)	Ongoing		
	10. Strengthening Alternatives and Restorative Justice System for Children (January 2024-December 2026)	Ongoing		

	11. Construction of Chowki Courts residence for the judges	DPP is being recast in accordance with the observation of the planning commission.		
	12. Access to Justice for Women: Strengthening Dispute Community Resolution and Case Management	Approved by ECNEC conditionally		
	13. Enhancing the ADR system by expanding mediation activities at the District Legal Aid Office to resolve case backlog	1. Ongoing		
	14. A new Government of Bangladesh (GoB) project for 2025-2026 has been initiated, titled "Enhancing the ADR System by Expanding Mediation Activities at District Legal Aid Offices to Address Case Backlogs."			

Name of Ministry/Division: Ministry of Home Affairs

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Targets
1	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	7.08	7.21	3.48	7.29	7.56	8.04	8.68	8.99	7.98	8.07	8.46	2.4
2	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	2.29	2.44	1.26	1.57	1.69	1.42	1.67	1.67	2.25	2.63	2.81	1.2
3	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age	1.8	1.59	1.65	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.43	1.41	1.16	1.66	1.50	1
4	16.1.2 Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age and cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
5	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation	0.85	0.05	0.58	0.29	0.61	0.46	0.41	0.72	0.64	0.92	1.27	0

6	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35635	1791	-
7	16.3.2 Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of the overall Prison Population	-	76.5	84	81.3	79	79	80.9	77	73	72	75	40

Name of Ministry/Division: Ministry of Public Administration

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1.	16.7.1b	0.53 (2017 Statistics)	0.56 (Public Servant Statistics)	-	-	-

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to June 2026)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implement - tation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.7.1b	Recruitment Continuing at vacant posts as per Recruitment	0.56 (Up to December, 2023)	There is no HRMIS for Public HR Management	-

Data Chart For SDG 16.7.1 (b)												
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh												
Grade	**Sex**		**Total Employees**	**Age Group**		**Religious Affiliation**					**Disabled**	**Minor Ethnic Sect**
	Male	**Female**		**Up to 34 yrs.**	**Above 34 yrs.**	**Islam**	**Hinduism**	**Buddhism**	**Christianity**	**others**		
Grade V and Above	34462	8423	42885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade VI-XX	997673	402353	1400026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade Total	1032135	410776	1442911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of Ministry/Division: Local Government Division (Office of the Registrar General Birth and Death Registration)

S.L.	SDG Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Source of Data)	Latest Data (Source of Data)	Target For 2025	Target For 2030	Comments
1	16.9.1 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	Office of the Registrar General Birth and Death Registration Local Government Division	Office of the Registrar General Birth and Death Registration Local Government Division	80%	100%	-

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implementation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.9.1 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	1. Effective the e-notification between BDRIS & DHIS-2 for registering birth & death which are occurred on the facilities. 2. Arranging Training to transfer the knowledge for improving the technical skill of BDRIS user's and organizing Workshop for building awareness of mass people. 3. Taking initiative to upgrade the BDRIS version-2 for improvement the existing the system to deliver the better service.	1,94,13,629 (Numbers of birth registration under 5 children) Data Source: Office of the Registrar General Birth and Death Registration, Local Government Division.	1. E-notification cannot be | successfully transformed to registration due to insufficient information.' 2. People are unaware and very reluctant to register their children before their needs.	Data provided till 31 May 2026

Name of Ministry/Division: General Economics Division (GED)

SDG Targets/Indicators assigned	Action taken against the target/indicator. (Act /Policy /Strategy /Project / Program) (Up to December 2025)	Achievement Status (Up to December 2025) (Including data and data source)	Problems faced during implementation (if any)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative	To achieve the target 16.7, GED prepares various long term, medium term, development plan/policies through "whole of society approach" in wider consultation with all levels of stakeholders-Ministries/ Divisions/ Agencies, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sectors, Development	1. Task Force Report on Re-strategizing the Economy and Mobilizing Resources for Equitable and Sustainable Development. (Completed)	Data unavailability Lack of coordination	

decision-making at all levels. **Related Indicator:** 16.7.2 Proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive by sex, age, disability and population group. **Lead: GED**	Partners, academics, women's organizations, Minorities and ethnic communities, representatives from local government bodies. The following plans/strategies were prepared 1. The Eighth Five-Year Plan (July 2020 June 2025) 2. The Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 3. Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2018, 2020, 2022 4. SDGs Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective, 2017 5. Bangladesh Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2017, 2020 6. Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) 7. Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Partner Agencies for SDG Implementation of Bangladesh. 8. National Action Plan of Ministries/Divisions by targets for the Implementation of SDGs (2018) 9. 2nd National Action Plan of Ministries/Divisions by targets for the Implementation of SDGs (2023) 10. SDG Implementation Review (SIR) Conference 2018 and 2022 11. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable. Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (2017) 12. Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (2020) 14. SDG Progress Report 2018, 2020 and 2022	2. Preparation and publication of Bangladesh Voluntary Reviews 2025 (Completed) 3. National Multidimensional Poverty Index (N-MPI) for Bangladesh based on MICS 2019 (Completed) 4. Preparation and publication of Sustainable Development Goal: Bangladesh Progress Report 2025 (Completed) 5. Monthly Economic Review Published on current macroeconomic scenario. 6. State of the economy (Completed) 7. Preparation of Strategy paper to restrategize the economy (ongoing) 8. Piloting intervention in 03 Villages as model 'SDG village' to promote SDG localization (Ongoing)	among various stakeholders. Lack of manpower Inadequate financial resources for implementing interventions	

Conclusion:

To accelerate progress towards SDG 16, Bangladesh will continue to strengthen democratic governance, uphold the rule of law, improve access to justice, enhance institutional transparency and accountability, and promote inclusive decision-making processes. Greater emphasis will be placed on improving data availability and quality for SDG monitoring, strengthening anti-corruption measures, expanding digital governance, and enhancing the capacity of public institutions.

Sustained political commitment, active citizen participation and effective partnerships among government, civil society, development partners and the private sector will remain critical for achieving a peaceful, just and inclusive society by 2030.