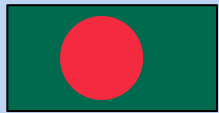


# GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

## Country Report



# Bangladesh

## General Country Score

# 24

South and East Asia

# 33

Global

# 33

### Capabilities

# 32

South and East Asia 37  
Global 42

### Governance

# 21

South and East Asia 36  
Global 36

### Availability

# 22

South and East Asia 29  
Global 30

### Use and Impact

# 11

South and East Asia 28  
Global 22

## KEY FINDINGS

Bangladesh scores lower than the regional average across the GDB pillars, but scores well for open-data initiative and civil service training under Capabilities. From a Governance perspective, the country also has strong data management frameworks and open-data policies. However, Bangladesh does not demonstrate good Use and Impact, with no evidence of using data to influence policy or support due diligence.

## CAPABILITIES

There is evidence of government's actions to train civil servants on data matters, where two organisations provide trainings that are open to non-technical public servants. However, the trainings are limited to high level officials at the national level. In terms of open data, the Bangladesh government formulated an Open Government Data Strategy in 2016, the initiative going live within that same year. There is also a non-government initiative that is opening up government data in accessible format. There is no evidence that city, regional, and local governments have the capability to effectively manage data, or that the government is providing support for data reuse.

	Country	Region
Open data initiative		6/11
Sub-national institutional capabilities to manage data		2/11
Widespread and regular training for civil servants		6/11
Support for data reuse		2/11

Table 1: Comparison of selected indicators of Capabilities in the country vs region. Green circles refer to availability widespread and regular evidence in the government, yellow circles refer to isolated evidence in the government, and red circles refer to no evidence. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

## GOVERNANCE

Bangladesh's Right to Information Act (2009) provides protection from disseminating personal data against RTI request. However, the Digital Security Act (2018) provides protection of personal data from a criminal point of view. Open Government Data (OGD) Strategy 2016 provides a framework for data management and publication with a minimum standard for metadata when government data is catalogued or published. The strategy also provides some technical standards recommendations for management and publication of government data. The Open Government Data (OGD) Strategy 2016 also mentions data sharing issues, but it does not explicitly state data sharing within government.

	Country	Region
Data protection laws		7/11
Data management frameworks		1/11
Data sharing frameworks		7/11

Table 2: Comparison of selected indicators of Governance in country vs region. Green circles refer to existence of framework with full force of law, yellow circles refer to existence of frameworks but no force of law, and red circles refer to no existence of such frameworks. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

## AVAILABILITY

Bangladesh has data available for existing land use, political finance data, RTI performance data, budget and spend data, public procurement data, vital statistics, real-time healthcare system capacity and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, company register, land tenure, asset declarations, lobbying data, public consultation data, emission, biodiversity and climate vulnerability.

	Country
Scored $\geq$ Global Average	Health & Covid 19
Scored < Global Average	Public Finance, Public Procurement, Political Integrity, Company Information, Land, Climate Action

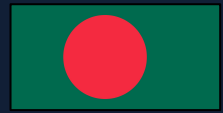
Table 3: Comparison of modules (except Capabilities and Governance) in the country against global average. Note that these are modules, so may have overlapping indicators with Use and Impact.

## USE AND IMPACT

There is no evidence that data is being used to influence policy in the interests of equitable and inclusive land tenure and use, or that government procurement data is being analysed to improve procurement practice. Similarly, there is no evidence of political integrity data being used to identify, expose, or highlight failures of government. No product or service has been found that uses open company data to support due diligence.

Use cases	Country	Region
Corporate due diligence		2/11
Influencing policy for inclusion and gender		5/11
Accountability use of political integrity		2/11
Procurement data analytics		5/11

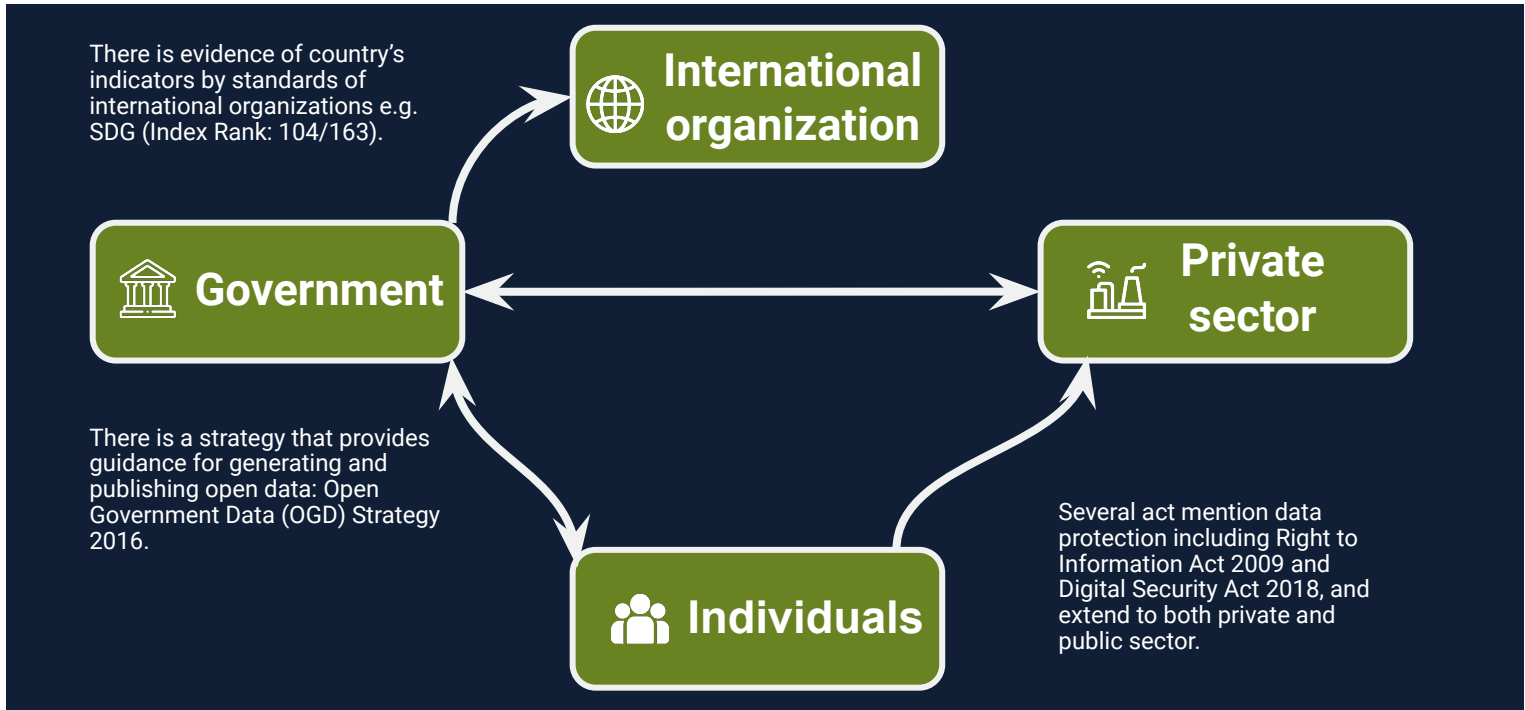
Table 4: Comparison of selected indicators of Use and Impact in country vs region ranked by green referring to uses that are widespread, regular and embedded, yellow referring to uses in isolated cases and red referring to no evidence of use. x/11 countries refer to x countries out of 11 reviewed which achieved the corresponding colour rank.



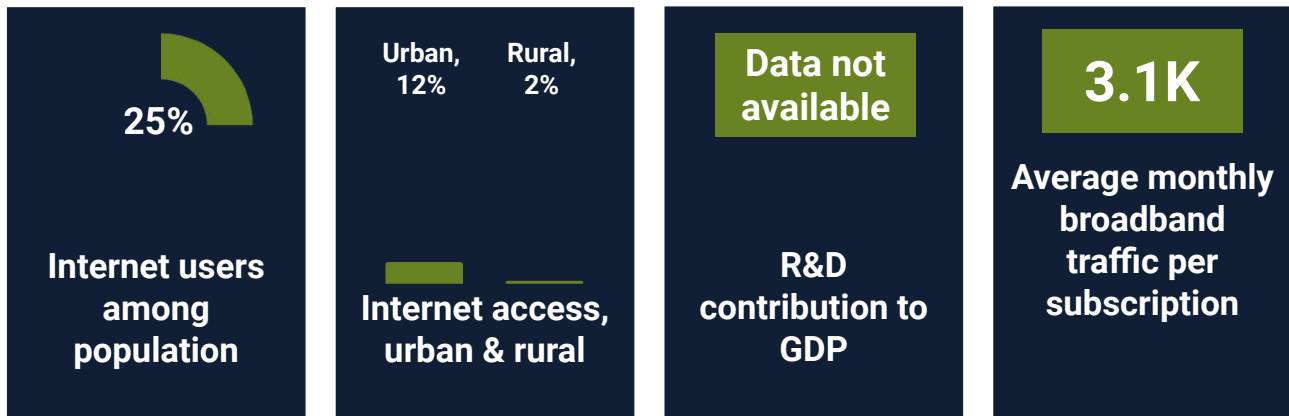
## SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Bangladesh, is a country in South Asia. It is the eight most populous country in the world, recording a population of more than 167 million people and an urban population of 38%. The large Muslim Bengalis majority makes it the third-largest Muslim-majority country in the world. Politically, Bangladesh is a unitary parliamentary constitutional republic based on the Westminster system. Its economy reached lower-middle income status in 2015. It has been significantly affected by the pandemic, although has rebounded 6.9% in 2021.

## DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY



## OTHER INDICATORS



### NOTES:

Data sources in this country report include the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>, <https://www.worldbank.org/>), World Population Review (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/>), Sustainable Development Goal Index (<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles>) and Digital Development Dashboard (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx>).

### GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policymaking, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: <https://globaldatabarometer.org/>.

