Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In 1984

Bangladesh signed the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and as such pledges to eliminate discrimination against the girl child, including son preference.

Abortion is illegal in Bangladesh under the Penal Code of 1860.

In 1979

menstrual regulation services were incorporated into the national family planning programme. Menstrual regulation is illegal after 12 weeks.

Fertility Decline

The total fertility rate has declined dramatically from 6.3 births per woman in 1975 to 2.3 children in 2014.

Challenges/ Opportunities

- Weak law enforcement
- Lack of data
- Skewed sex ratio at birth at regional level

Constitutional guarantees of equality and participation as well as protective legislation to combat violence.