

# MDGs to Sustainable Development Transforming our World: SDG Agenda for Global Action (2015-2030)

A Brief for Bangladesh delegation:  
UNGA 70<sup>th</sup> Session, 2015



**General Economics Division (GED)**  
Bangladesh Planning Commission  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
September 2015

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## Content

About this Booklet	vii
'Progress of MDGs in Bangladesh' a Story of Remarkable Success	09
'Post 2015 Development Agenda and Implementation Challenges'	17
Post 2015 Development Agenda: Bangladesh Proposal to UN	22
Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Finalised SDG text for adoption 1 August, UN Headquarters)	29



## About this Booklet

This booklet on Bangladesh's MDGs achievements and the process of formulation of Post2015 Development Agenda was prepared with the aim to be used by Bangladesh Delegation led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina in the 70<sup>th</sup> UNGA to be held from 15-30 September 2015 in New York, USA.

Bangladesh has accomplished remarkable progresses in MDG achievement. The areas where Bangladesh have made outstanding progress are poverty alleviation, halting stunting, ensuring food security, primary school enrolment, gender parity in primary and secondary level education, lowering the infant and under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, improving immunization coverage and reducing the incidence of communicable diseases.

Achievements of these impressive results reflect the commitment of the country's political leadership toward this global development agenda, and have also encouraged Bangladesh to take up the role of lead contributor to the development of post-2015 agenda.

Meanwhile on 2 August 2015, 193-member states of the United Nations agreed on the final version of the draft post-2015 development agenda, titled 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 'for the next 15 years that pledges to leave no-one behind. World leaders will meet during September 25-27 at the United Nations in New York to formally adopt the new sustainable development agenda. Earlier; on July 2015 more than 100 countries agreed on the 'Addis Ababa Action Agenda -AAAA' to finance the sustainable development goals.

I would like to thank the officials of the General Economics Division (GED) and the UNDP funded Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning (SSIP) Project for their contribution to publish this booklet containing evaluation of the MDG achievement by Bangladesh and implementation challenges of the transformational SDGs to be adopted by the 70<sup>th</sup> session of the UNGA in 2015.

I hope that this booklet will be a guide for the Bangladesh delegation to 70<sup>th</sup> UNGA to recapitulate the long consultation path



of the Post 2015 agenda and formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals benchmarking MDGs attainment in transition to Post 2015 Development Agenda.

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*September 2015*



# 1.

## 'Progress of MDGs in Bangladesh' a Story of Remarkable Success

It is encouraging to mention that following the UN Millennium Declaration, Bangladesh has well-tuned the Millennium development goals into its long term and mid-term development Plans and now reaping the benefits of it in different socio-economic arena.

The latest publication of Bangladesh MDGs Progress Report 2014 shows that Bangladesh has achieved remarkable progresses in the areas of poverty alleviation, ensuring food security, primary school enrolment, gender parity in primary and secondary level education, lowering the infant and under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, improving immunization coverage, and reducing the incidence of communicable diseases.

Bangladesh being the densely populated country in the world could achieve this success by virtue of the keenness and championships of the political authority shown for MDGs, particularly from the highest level of the present Government. Hence, the international organizations have bestowed their special recognition by offering Awards to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh in fulfilling the targets of different goals of the MDGs.

However, there are some areas which need greater attention are employment generation, increases in primary school completion and adult literacy rates, creation of decent wage employment for women, increase in the presence of skilled health professionals at delivery, increase in forest coverage, and coverage of Information and Communication Technology.

Hence, it can be said that the achievements of MDGs in our Country's perspective are not whole-form as many targets are already met but some are on-track to be achieved by the stipulated time period and some targets need additional time, resources and technological know-how to be attained. Notwithstanding, it can be rightly said that the experience of implementation of MDGs in our country and the lessons learnt will be helpful in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to be adopted in the 70<sup>th</sup>

UNGA in September this year.

*Goal-wise latest MDG Progress of Bangladesh is described briefly below:*

### **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Bangladesh has made commendable progress in respect of eradication of poverty and hunger. It has sustained a GDP growth rate of 6+ percent in recent years that has played a positive role in eradicating poverty. The robust growth has been accompanied by corresponding improvements in several social indicators such as increased life expectancy (70.4 in 2013) and lower fertility rate (2.3 in 2014) despite having one of the world's highest population density. Inclusive growth approach has resulted in impressive poverty reduction from 56.7 percent in 1991-92 to 31.5 percent in 2010; the rate of reduction being faster in the present decade than the earlier ones. The latest HIES 2010 data show that the incidence of poverty has declined on an average 1.74 percentage points in Bangladesh during 2000 to 2010 against the MDG target of 1.20 percentage points. The estimated poverty headcount ratio for 2015 is 24.8 percent and it suggests that the MDG target of halving the population living below the poverty line has already been achieved by 2012 that is three years ahead of the 2015. Bangladesh has already met one of the indicators of target-1 by bringing down the poverty gap ratio to 6.5 percent against 2015 target of 8.0 percent. The target of hunger as reflected through underweight of children has already been achieved as 66 percent of under-five children were underweight in 1990, which has come down to 33 percent in 2014. However, unemployment as well as underemployment is yet dominant among the young people of our country. The absolute number of poor people; 39.2 million in under the upper poverty line and 20.4 million under the lower poverty line, poverty pockets in remote and char areas, reducing income inequality and the low economic participation of women remain as major challenge.

### **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Significant progress has been made in increasing equitable access in education (Net Enrolment Ratio, NER: 97.7 percent), reduction of dropouts, improvement in completion of the cycle, and

implementation of a number of quality enhancement measures in primary education. Bangladesh has already achieved gender parity in primary and secondary enrolment. Initiatives have been taken to introduce pre-school education to prepare the children for formal schooling. The government is in the process of implementing a comprehensive National Education Policy (2010) to achieve its objectives. The free distribution of all books to all the students up to class nine, introduction of Primary School Completion (PSC) and Junior School Completion (JSC) examinations, taking examinations timely and providing results in stipulated times, introducing modern technology for learning are some of the important measures taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in the country. The Constitution of Bangladesh has provision for free and compulsory primary education. The Government nationalized over 36,165 primary schools in 1973 and regularized it under the Primary Education (Taking Over) Act of 1974, and declared 157,724 primary school teachers as government employees. Bangladesh is a signatory to the World Declaration on Education for All (EFA). The country has formulated National Plan of Action I and II to realize the goals of Education for All. The country has also prepared a Non-formal Education Policy. After four decades, in January 2013, in a landmark announcement, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh declared the nationalisation of all non-government primary schools of the



country. With a view to spreading and augmenting the quality of education, the government has taken a landmark decision by nationalizing 26,193 primary schools from January 2013 and jobs of 1 lakh 4 thousand 776 teachers have also been nationalized. The challenges under MDG 2 include attaining the targets of primary education completion rate and the adult literacy rate. A large part of the physically and mentally retarded children remains out of the schooling system. Improvement of quality of education is also a challenge at the primary and higher levels that need to be taken care of on priority basis.

### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

Bangladesh has already achieved the targets of gender parity in primary and secondary education at the national level. This positive development has occurred due to some specific public interventions focusing on girl students, such as stipends and exemption of tuition fees for girls in rural areas, and the stipend scheme for girls at the secondary level. The Education Assistance Trust Act, 2012 has been passed and the Education Assistance Trust established by the previous government of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to benefit the underprivileged meritorious students. In an effort to overall development through female education and women empowerment, the government has newly introduced first ever Education Trust Fund for students of graduate or equivalent level and allocated Tk.1,000 crore for FY 2014-15. From the interest of the fund, the government would distribute Taka 75.15 crore among 1.33 lakh female students. Benevolent persons and education lovers have been urged to donate money to this fund and their donation would enjoy tax-waving facility. Bangladesh has made significant progress in promoting the objectives of ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women. There has been steady improvement in the social and political empowerment scenario of women in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Government is committed to attaining the objective of CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and MDGs in conformity with the fundamental rights enshrined in the Bangladesh Constitution and has adopted the National Policy for Women's Advancement (2011) and a series of programs for ensuring sustainable development of women. There has been a sharp increase in the number of women parliamentarians elected (20

percent of total seats) in the present parliament. In 2015, Bangladesh was awarded the prestigious Women in Parliaments Global Forum award, known as WIP award, for its outstanding success in closing gender gap in the political sphere; Bangladesh ranks 10th out of 142 countries.

#### **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

Bangladesh is on track in meeting the target of this goal measured in three different indicators like under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate and immunization against measles. The under-five mortality rate was 151 per 1000 live birth in 1990 which has come down to 41 per 1000 live birth in 2013 and hence achieved the MDG target before the stipulated time. Likewise, the infant mortality rate was 94 per 1000 live birth in 1990 which has reduced to 32 per 1000 live birth in 2013 and hence on the verge to achieve the target of 31 by 2015. The successful programs for immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases and Vitamin A supplementation are considered to be the most significant contributors to the decline in child and infant deaths along with potential effect of overall economic and social development. Bangladesh is a global leader in developing low-cost interventions such as the use of zinc in the treatment of childhood diarrhoea, oral rehydration solution, delivery kits, tetanus vaccinations for pregnant women, and iodized salt. These interventions have been rolled out locally, scaled up and even used in other developing countries. Bangladesh's strong emphasis on childhood immunization has resulted in almost universal access.

#### **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**

According to Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey (BMMS), The Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined from 574 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 170 per in 2013, showing a 70 percent decline in the last twenty three years. The average rate of decline from the base year has been about 3.06 percent per year, compared with the average annual rate of reduction of 3.0 percent required for achieving the MDG in 2015. The overall proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased by more than eight-folds in the last two decades, from 5.0 percent in 1991 to 42 percent in 2014. In the same duration, the antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) has increased

51 percentage points; 27.5 percent in 1993-94 to 78.6 percent in 2014. The government has framed the National Health Policy, 2011' with a view to revamping the health sector and the 'National Population Policy 2012' has also been finalized. Moreover, in order to strengthen primary healthcare facilities, the government has launched 12,979 community clinics to expand health services to the grassroots level in rural areas. The innovative idea to use the Information and Communication Technology for progress of the health of women and children has already been acclaimed by the world.

### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

Bangladesh has performed well in halting communicable diseases under this goal. Available data show that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh currently is less than 0.1 percent and thus is still below an epidemic level. According to National AIDS/STD Programmes (NASP), condom use rate at last high risk sex was 43 percent in 2013. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is 17.70 percent in 2013. There was a significant improvement in the reduction of malarial deaths in the country over the years. The prevalence of malaria per 100,000 population was 776.9 in 2008, which has come down to 434 in 2014. The MIS data of National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) show that the proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets in 13 high risk malaria districts was 81 percent in 2008 which has increased to 92 percent in 2014. The proportion of children under-5 with fever that are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs was 60 percent in 2008, which was recorded at 99.92 percent in 2014 and has already achieved MDG target. The death rate associated with TB was 61 per 100,000 populations in 1990. The current status is 51 in 2014. The overall TB case notification rate was 53 per 100,000 population in 2014. The NTP adopted the DOTS strategy and started its field implementation in November 1993. The programme has been maintaining over 90 percent treatment success rate since 2006, and has successfully treated 92 percent of the new smear-positive cases registered in 2014.

### **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

At present there is only 13.40 percent of land in Bangladesh having

tree cover with density of 30 percent and above and the area having tree cover is much lower than the target set for 2015 (20 percent). Since 1991, there has been a steady increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emission in Bangladesh because of increasing development interventions and activities. In 2005, the emission was 0.32 tonne per capita. At present the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected is 1.81 percent and 1.34 percent respectively which is much less than the target of 5 percent. Data show that without considering the issue of arsenic contamination, 97.9 percent of the population of Bangladesh is using improved drinking water source; 56 percent of population is using improved sanitation in 2012-2013. However, access to safe water for all is a challenge, as arsenic and salinity intrusion as a consequence of climate change fall out will exacerbate availability of safe water especially for the poor.

## **Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

During the last twenty four years, Bangladesh, on an average, received US\$ 1,736 million ODA per year (Grants: US\$ 635 million, Loans: US\$ 1,101 million). The disbursed ODA as a proportion of Bangladesh's GDP has declined from 5.59 percent in FY 90-91 to 1.78 percent in FY 13-14. During the same period, per capita ODA disbursement saw fluctuating figures ranging from US\$ 19.79 to US\$ 7.60. Out of 34-member states of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), nine countries provided US\$ 748.02 million ODA to Bangladesh in 2013-14. The amount was about 24.25 percent of the total ODA received by Bangladesh in that particular year.

It is well known that resource constraint is one of the major impediments to achieving all the MDGs. The GED publication of "MDG Financing Strategy for Bangladesh" estimated that US\$ 78.2 billion is required for attaining all the MDGs in Bangladesh during 2011-15. According to the study, Bangladesh needs foreign assistance of US\$ 5.0 and US\$ 3.0 billion per year under the business as usual and high growth scenarios respectively. However, the MDG Progress Report 2014 reveals that from 1990-91 to 2013-14, Bangladesh, on an average, received US\$ 1.74 billion ODA per year, which has been far short of the required US\$ 3.0 billion per year assuming attaining high growth regimes.



The encouraging factor is that the MDGs sectors like education, health, social welfare, labour, public administration and social infrastructure together with agriculture and rural development was in an increasing trend in getting net ODA and it constituted around 51 percent of the total ODA outlay received from 1990-91 to 2013-14. Apart from domestic source of financing, the development partners should have generously supported Bangladesh's endeavour for achieving the targets set under the MDGs and also for forthcoming SDGs.



## 2.

## 'Post 2015 Development Agenda and Implementation Challenges'

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a universal pledge to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity, and free the world from extreme poverty and hunger. The MDGs, with eight goals and a set of measurable time bound targets (21), established a blueprint for tackling the most pressing development challenges of our time. At September 2010 MDG Summit, UN Member States initiated steps towards advancing the development agenda beyond 2015. In June 2012 at Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, UN Member States adopted '*The Future We Want*' outcome document, which set in motion many of the inter-governmental processes for the post-2015 development agenda.

### Convergence of Bangladesh's Proposals into the UN draft final SDGs to be placed in the 70th UNGA for approval

The national proposal of Bangladesh for Post 2015 Development Agenda contains 11 goals, 58 targets and 241 measurable indicators. On the other hand, the UN draft final SDGs have proposed 17 goals with 126 targets. It is comforting to mention that out of 11 goals proposed by Bangladesh, 9 goals are very common with the proposals of UN draft final SDGs. The issues of the common goals are: Poverty, Inequality, Gender equality, Food security & nutrition, Healthy lives, Quality education, Productive employment, sustainable production and consumption, Environmental sustainability and Global partnership. Bangladesh proposed inequality along with poverty but inequality has been proposed as a separate goal in the UN proposal. Bangladesh's proposal of Good governance is met by the proposal of accountable and inclusive institution of the UN. Two goals of UN related to 'water & sanitation' and 'sustainable energy' are, however, included as targets in Bangladesh's proposal. The goals proposed by UN relating to 'climate change', 'resilient infrastructure', 'conservation of natural resources' are also included as targets in Bangladesh's proposal.

From the above discussion, it can be discerned that Bangladesh might feel comfort if the UN proposed SDGs are accepted in the upcoming 70th UNGA as maximum of the goals/targets proposed by Bangladesh convergence with the global aspirations and priorities.

## Implementation Challenges of Post 2015 Development Agenda

It is well known that resource constraint is one of the major impediments to achieving the MDGs in many developing countries like Bangladesh. The challenges ahead of Bangladesh for the Post 2015 regime also call for mobilizing required resources and targeted interventions in the areas lagging behind. In Bangladesh the domestic resource mobilization was excelled during the last six years where, on an average, each year resource mobilization growth was commendable around 18 percent. However, in the same periods, on an average, in each year Bangladesh received US\$ 1.73 billion as ODA against the required rate of US\$ 3.0 billion each year with a view to implementing the MDGs in our country.

Moreover, the interdependent mix of domestic and external mobilization of financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, equitable globalization and trade, regional integration, as well as, the creation of a national enabling environment required to implement the new sustainable development agenda, particularly in developing countries, like Bangladesh would be crucial.

The implementation of the post 2015 development agenda will require States and other relevant actors to adopt policies and mobilize resources to advance equitable, human rights-based, sustainable development. In this context, a renewed and strengthened global partnership for expediting the means of implementation to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions in an integrated manner and strengthening governance and accountability frameworks. In this regard, capacity building for people and institutions would be required.

The Government of Bangladesh, in partnership with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations Development Programme convened an important global meeting on 17-18 May 2015. The salient features of the discussion were as follows:

There are differing concepts and definitions of aid and development finance among various international actors. The importance of reliable and comparable data is a precondition for effective cooperation. Peer review and mutual accountability benefit all partners in leveraging technical and financial support to achieve SDGs.

A central objective of effective cooperation and implementation should be to harness the potential of the private sector by promoting

human resource development and investment in infrastructure, providing a foundation for sustainable progress. Role of SMEs in promoting women entrepreneurship, clean energy and developing southern grown development solutions was discussed in the meeting.

Regional cooperation and regional integration creates a common platform for developing countries to promote common prosperity and better utilization of their resources. Regional connectivity in terms of roads, railways, air routes and telecommunications networks can be enhanced by learning from experiences of regional cooperation initiatives including SAARC, BIMSTEC, EU, ASEAN, among others. Infrastructure is extremely important in terms of regional connectivity and poverty reduction, and cooperation is critical to connect with neighbours and avoid competition for resources.

ICT for development is an issue that has special significance and potential in the realm of South-South Cooperation and Financing for Development.

Forging universal connectivity would entail wide-ranging economic and social benefits, however many gaps exist in broadband infrastructure, and financing this infrastructure is a persistent challenge.



Overall, infrastructure is essential for the development of LDCs and LLDCs. Public Private Partnerships should be encouraged in infrastructure and state domination and monopolies should be avoided. In facilitating public-private partnerships, quality criteria relating to transparency, accountability and inclusiveness are essential. Private sector needs to be combined with development goals, and initiatives that are able to be undertaken commercially should not be done with public funds.

Human-centred development must remain at the core of Financing for Development initiatives in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Investments in education, youth skills development and empowerment, maternal and child health, and sustainable urbanization are critical in ensuring that progress is achieved and sustained. Demand driven skills training and certification in line with the National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Frameworks (NTVQFs), especially for youth and women, will allow countries to harness the full potential of their demographics for countries that have the potential to benefit significantly from Demographic Dividend, as in the case for Bangladesh. Investing in the economic empowerment of women, in securing wider access to differently able people in economic activities, and learning from Southern partners who have made progress in gender equity in traditionally or culturally sensitive situations, will unleash powerful resources, financial and otherwise, for attaining the achievement of the Post-2015 development agenda. Encouraging international labour migration on demand basis will help generate funds for development and more value addition in resource creation of the nations.

Climate change will potentially exacerbate some negative impacts of migration, requiring greater efforts and preparedness towards disaster risk reduction. The 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-AR5) has predicted that sea-level rise threatens coastal and deltaic rice production areas in Asia, such as those in Bangladesh and the Mekong River Delta. Coastal freshwater wetlands may be vulnerable to saltwater intrusion with rising sea-levels. By 2050, Bangladesh will face incremental cost to flood protection of US\$ 2.6 billion initial costs and US\$ 54 million annual recurring costs. This will mean strengthening resilience of cities absorbing urban

migrants, and protecting and supporting populations in vulnerable coastal areas or suffering soil degradation.

Finally, development agenda for the years following 2015 will by necessity have to focus on making growth and economic development both sustained and sustainable. It will require not just ensuring that economic growth is entrenched into the fabric of developmental policy, but also by ensuring that economic growth takes place within the rubric of sustainability and obviously without environmental damage. The developing countries, without forging strong effective global and regional partnership, would really face huge challenges for implementing the new development agenda, nevertheless.

We have to highlights: (a) actions to ensure the full and accountable implementation of the post-2015 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, at all levels; local, national, regional and global. (b) strengthen and support participation of the people, especially those living in poverty and marginalization, volunteers and civil society in the accountable implementation of the post-2015 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals; and (c) building a global movement focused on following up on the implementation of the post-2015 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, with inclusive and participatory processes with a balanced leadership from the Global South and North representing all regions.



### 3.

## Post 2015 Development Agenda: Bangladesh Proposal to UN

### Backdrop

Since 2000 Millennium Development Goals generally known by their acronym MDGs have served as global framework for development. They indeed guided the efforts of the international community, particularly in the developing countries, to intensify the fight against disenabling factors, which stood in the way of realizing and harnessing the full human potential. During these years, progress has been achieved in many of the targets identified under the MDGs, while other areas deserve further attention.

However, a brief review of the progress of MDGs reveals some interesting weaknesses also. Firstly, MDGs, having been a top down process, followed a sectoral approach where issues were treated in a fragmented manner practically in silos. As a result, MDGs in some cases only addressed the symptoms instead of the root causes of the problem. Second, narrow indicators were used to identify progress toward the target and goals, which overlooked the consequences which may have generated out of the progress. One such area is the fight against poverty. While some progress has been achieved in this area, inequality has grown noticeably dividing most of the societies and in the process raising more questions than answered. Third, lack of focus on human rights and human development also weakened the framework; it prioritized statistical figures more than the issue of human progress. Fourth, the issue of mutual accountability along with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities was practically absent from the MDG framework.

In addition, some members of the international community took a lacklustre view of their role in the process and failed to respect their initial commitment under the MDG framework. Perhaps that explains why in the end the struggle for achieving MDGs has been mostly driven and led by the developing nations themselves through their own national means and resources without practically any tangible support from their partners.

As we are approaching the target year for the expiry of the MDGs, some degree of consensus is however emerging to continue the ongoing work for completing the unfinished agenda of MDGs and to articulate a new set of goals in the post 2015 period.

### Guidance from Rio+ 20 Conference

Against this backdrop, UN Conference on Sustainable Development, popularly known as *Rio + 20 Conference*, which took place in Brazil in June 2012, rearticulated the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely social, economic and environmental dimensions. The outcome document of Rio+20 entitled, "*The future we want for all*" also recognized that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent actions on sustainable development. It also acknowledged the importance and utility of a set of goals for Post 2015 Development Agenda (P2015DA). It recommended that these goals should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

The conference also underscored that the Post 2015 Development Agenda should be action oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally acceptable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

### Wide Consultations held

In Bangladesh, several set of actors have become involved in the process of consultation, including the government. The General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission was vested responsibility to prepare the framework along with Goals and Targets of Post 2015 Development Agenda supported by several indicators. The Core Committee chaired by Member, GED Planning Commission initiated rounds of consultation among the multiple stakeholders.

The sub-national level consultations were conducted throughout the country. Senior officials from the GED, Government representatives at that level, members of civil society and media representatives, among others, attended those consultations and came up with useful recommendations.



The UN system in Dhaka under the leadership of UNDP has assisted the government in this process. Various representatives and experts from the UN system provided useful insights and inputs for inclusion in the draft. Inputs and suggestions received from different ministries have been suitably integrated into the draft. The draft was reviewed by an inter-Ministerial High Level Official meeting held on 5 May 2013. The revised draft was again reviewed by the Core Committee and a group of experts from the specialized organizations of the UN stationed in Dhaka. The draft was shared with the Development Partners on 19 May 2013 and they offered a good number of suggestions. The final consultation, which was held



nationally at the Rupashi Bangla on 2 June 2013 inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, attended by the Honourable Planning, Finance and the Foreign Ministers, Advisors, Secretaries and Civil Society representatives among others, reviewed and scrutinized the proposed goals and targets in light of the national priorities of Bangladesh and keeping the larger global perspective in mind. The national document of Bangladesh contains 11 goals, 58 targets and 241 indicators.

### **Bangladesh prioritizes Goals with Global Perspectives: Rationale for Post 2015 Development Agenda (P2015DA)**

The draft has been organized under broad 11 Goals. The first goal entitled 'Unleash human potentials for sustainable development' focuses on the people as the central element in the development process, and touches on harnessing the potential of all segments of population. Targets practically cover the interests of all segments of population. Under the goals entitled 'Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality' ambitious targets have been proposed to completely eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and accelerate pro-poor growth for reducing inequality. On the goal entitled 'Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all' special attention has been given to develop targets for ensuring nutrition of pregnant women, ensuring safe food, diversify food supply and promote dietary diversity. Under the goal entitled 'Universal access to health and family planning services', targets include ensuring basic health services and reproductive health rights along with efforts to control and if possible eliminate non-communicable diseases and climate induced diseases and development disorders. Under the goal of 'Achieve gender equality' elimination of violence against girls and women, child labour and ensuring role of women in decision making process have been included as targets.

On 'Ensure quality education and skills for all', in addition to attaching importance to achieving 100% enrolment target in primary education, mainstreaming of TVET, skills training has been suggested along with lifelong education to make the young population ready for the increasingly competitive complex job market.

The goal on 'Increase employment opportunities and ensure worker rights' talks about creating opportunities for decent employment, including in the informal sector, legal framework on worker rights, equal wages for men and women, and migration as a part of development dynamics.

On the goal relating to 'Ensure good governance', issues ranging from global governance to local governance have been included as targets along with strengthening the accountability and transparency institutions, empowering people through effective implementation of right to information (RTI) regimes and removing barriers to market access. On 'Promote sustainable production and consumption' goal, sustainable use of resources for production and consumption pattern has been proposed along with measures to ensure further efficiency. On the goal entitled 'Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management' suggestion has been made to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into the core component of sustainable development, and increase the resilience of communities, and encouraging regional and global cooperation for disaster forecasting and managing post disaster situation. On the environment side, a comprehensive perspective linked to use of land, water, agriculture, forest, urbanization and energy has been suggested.

For 'Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for Sustainable Development', issues of resources sharing, fulfilling of ODA commitment and creating new opportunities for promoting collaboration among government, trade facilitation, participation of private sector, civil society and philanthropic entities has been included as targets.

## **Post 2015 Development Agenda: Bangladesh National Proposal**

- Goal 1: Unleash human potentials for sustainable development
- Goal 2: Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality
- Goal 3: Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all
- Goal 4: Universal access to health and family planning services
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality
- Goal 6: Ensure quality education and skills for all
- Goal 7: Increase employment opportunities and ensure worker rights
- Goal 8: Ensure good governance
- Goal 9: Promote sustainable production and consumption
- Goal 10: Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management
- Goal 11: Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for sustainable development

## Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*
- Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 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
- Goal 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

# 4.

## Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Finalised SDG text for adoption 1 August, UN Headquarters)

### Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

#### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
  - 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
  - 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
  - 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
  - 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
  - 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive

development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

## **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
  - 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
  - 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
  - 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
  - 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and

livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

### **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children





under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

#### **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global

citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

## **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



## **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
  - 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
  - 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and small island developing States

## **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

## **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities



9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

## **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

## **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

## **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production



- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

### **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

## Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation<sup>2</sup>
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of *The Future We Want*



## **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species



- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**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**

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

## **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

### **Finance**

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

## Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

## Capacity-building

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

## Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.





***Supported & Published By:***

**Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning (SSIP) Project**

General Economics Division, Planning Commission

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

and

UNDP Bangladesh

Phone : +88-02-9180730

*Copies Printed: 500*

Photo: Courtesy of UNDP Bangladesh

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### General Economics Division (GED)

Bangladesh Planning Commission

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

September 2015