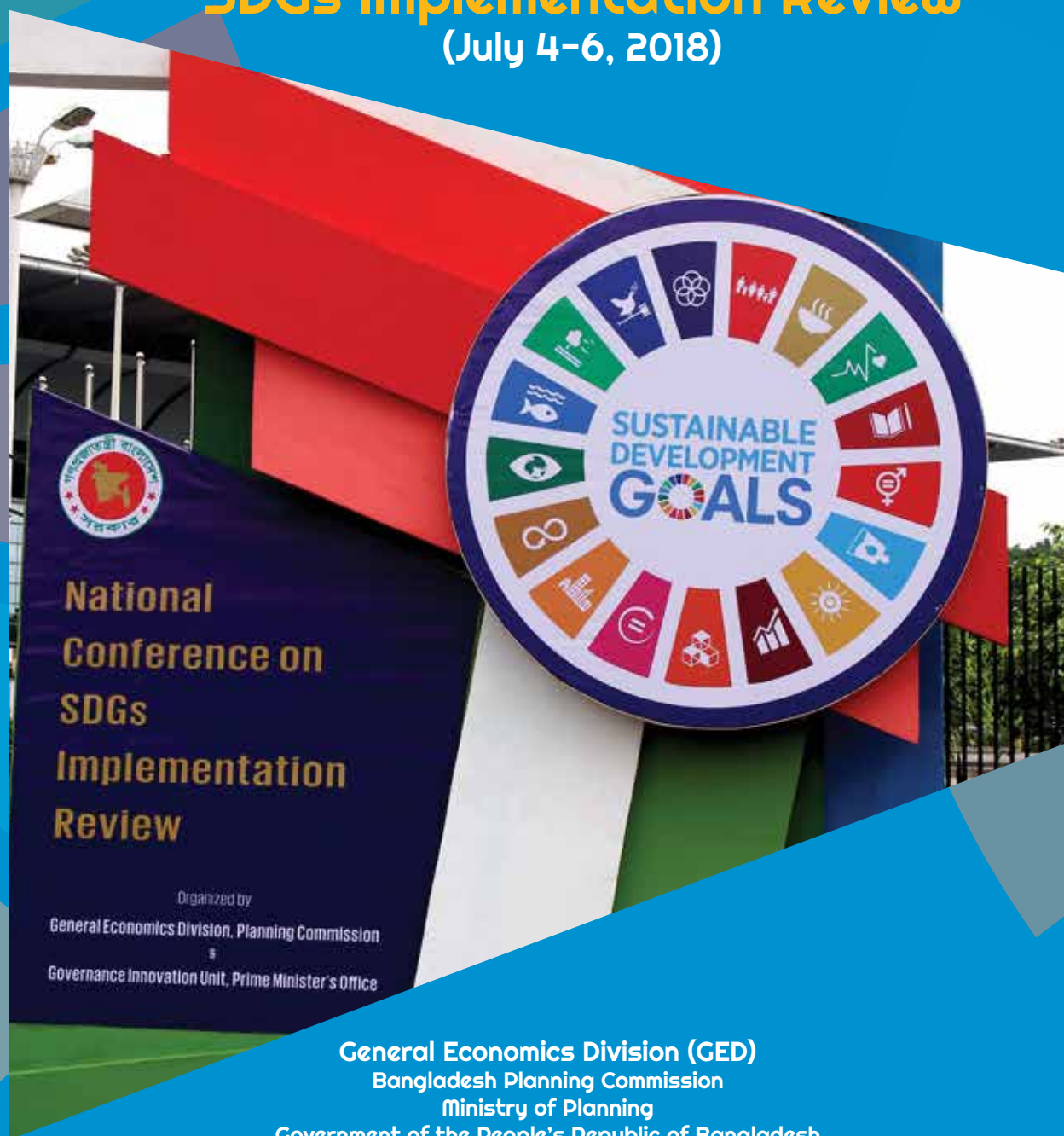




Synthesis Report on First National Conference on SDGs Implementation Review (July 4–6, 2018)



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

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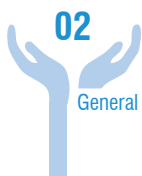
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Preface

In the development discourse, it is now mooted that political ownership of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their integration with the national development strategies are two most important preconditions for successful implementation of SDGs. Sheikh Hasina, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh, has a unique opportunity to remain present and be the signatory to both the Millennium Declaration and the SDGs Declaration held in the UN General Assembly in 2000 and 2015 respectively. Under her visionary leadership, Bangladesh has conspicuous success stories with respect to the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The feat and global acclamation for MDGs have encouraged the political masters of Bangladesh to own SDGs and align it with the national on-going 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20), the cornerstone for national development.

In order to ensure that no one is left behind, it is suggested that a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation of SDGs, and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing the Agenda 2030.

As part of systematic follow-up and review of implementation of the agenda 2030 at the national level, the Government of Bangladesh for the first time organized a National Conference on SDGs Implementation Review (SIR) during 4-6 July, 2018. The focus of the conference was to apprise different stakeholders about the implementation status of SDGs for the last two and half years. The conference brought together the Ministers, Senior Officials, NGOs, CSOs, Development Partners, Academia, researchers, right activists, and private sectors. Senior officials from Ministries/Divisions of the Government of Bangladesh, Development Partners, NGOs and CSOs presented their reports in plenaries and in different sessions followed by questions & answer. The presentation highlighted actions already taken, identified challenges and charted future course of actions. In three days, around 2000 participants registered and participated in this first national conference.

Since the goals of agenda 2030 are aligned with the 7th FYP in a befitting way, so the government believes that up to 2020 i.e. the terminal year of the present plan, the directives, and strategies of the plan will be followed to accomplish the SDGs as well. It is hoped that yearly national level monitoring will have a reinforcing effect on different stakeholders. Before the conference, a concept note was prepared jointly by GIU of PMO and GED, shared with the relevant Ministries/Divisions and workshops were held to assist the SDGs focal points to prepare their reports in a prescribed format. It is hoped that such conference will be held in each year on a regular basis with a view to tracking implementation of SDGs.

At the first national conference of its kind, 43 lead Ministries/Divisions along with almost same numbers of NGOs/CSOs/DPs presented their SIR Report. But in doing so, many did not follow the format supplied along with the concept note in writing the SIR. In the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of SDGs approved by the Government, the first milestones are set for 2020 against indicators of different of targets of SDGs covering the first quinquennium of the SDGs implementation. The SIR was supposed to report what have been done during 2016 and 2017 with a view to achieving the target of 2020. However, in most cases data for 2016 and 2017 have not been highlighted against benchmark of 2015. If the Ministries/Divisions could prepare their SIR in the prescribed format that would help assist the General Economics Divisions (GED) to come up with first SDGs Progress Report of Bangladesh-2018 in a very comprehensive way.



Since there are 43 lead Ministries/Divisions, it was suggested in the concept note that each Ministry/Division would provide two most important challenges and the way forward to address those challenges. But in SIR report, some ministries/divisions wrote only challenges or only way forward without challenges. It was suggested that only actions pertinent to the target attainment would be written, but many did not follow it and referred to Ministry's over all activities.

As part of follow up and review, monitoring and evaluation of SDG implementation demands addressing data challenges. Majority of Ministries/Divisions highlighted human resource capacity and resource mobilization as their major challenges in general. Regarding NGOs, CSOs and DPs, they also did not follow the guideline supplied earlier from GIU/GED in writing SIR. Since same NGOs/DPs are working with different Ministries/Divisions in different thematic areas so coordination problems were apparent particularly in presenting NGOs/DPs activities aligning with activities of Ministries/Divisions. It appears that because of paucity of time, Ministries/Divisions as reported didn't get much time for preparing themselves for SIR since the whole process started from mid of June 2018 which has been a budget ending month. With all the limitations of data non-availability, non-uniformity in report writing, this SIR of course provided each ministry, each associated NGOs, DPs and CSOs, participants to look into their specific roles with regard to SDGs. I believe, this first SIR gave them what have to be dispensed and better understanding that will hopefully allow them to consolidate and come up with good output report in the next SIRs. In future before holding SIR, there should be a full day workshop on the format to be provided to prepare the presentation as well. The government of Bangladesh is following 'Whole of Society' approach for SDGs implementation and the platform created by SIR will definitely pave the way for better accountability framework in the country, which will eventually lead to institutional strengthening and partnership building in the country towards implementation of the Agenda 2030.



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Ministry's/Division's Presentations

Cabinet Division

Progress according to M& E:

Indicators	Baseline Data 2016	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to June 2018)	Source of Data
1.1.1 Proportion of Population below International Poverty Line	13.9%	9.30%	Data is not available	WB
1.2.1 Proportion of Population below National Poverty Line	UPL: 24.3 LPL: 12.9%	UPL: 18.6% LPL: 8.9%	Data is not available	BBS
1.2.2 Proportion of Population living in poverty in all its dimensions	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
1.3.1 Proportion of Population covered by Social Protection	28.7%	30%	Data is not available	BBS
1.4.1 Proportion of Population with Access to Basic Services	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
1.4.2 Adult Population with secure tenure rights to land	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
16.5.1: Proportion of Persons paid bribe to public official during last 12 months	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
16.5.2: Proportion of Businesses paid bribe to public official during last 12 months	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as % of original budget, by sector	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			
16.6.2: Proportion of the Population satisfied with public services	Baseline Data is not Available, therefore Milestone cannot be set			

Note: Of 10 indicators, data for 07 indicators are not available (70%). Benchmark data for 2015 should have been reported to compare 2016, 2017 progress. Non availability of data for indicators has been the most constraining factor for assessing any change in progress.

Challenges:

- Generate relevant base line data for 6 indicators stands as the main challenges in achieving SDGs for Cabinet Division.
- Associate ministries/divisions and other organizations are more concerned for the targets in which their responsibility is as lead. Therefore, bring out their work plans against the targets in which they act as an associate is difficult and challenging.

Way Forward:

- To overcome the shortcomings of Social Protection System, CD is planning to establish a single registry MIS for all social protection programs. It is expected that this permanent data base will remove the drawbacks and ensure development of an effective social protection system.

Prime Minister's Office

Progress Monitoring:

Note: For 03 indicators no data available, so only option is qualitative statements.

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
17.5 Adopt and Implement investment Promotion regimes for least Developed countries (BIDA)				BIDA (PMO) NBR (IRD)	Meta data yet to finalize
17.14 Enhance policy Coherence for sustainable development (PMO)				GED MOEF	Metadata yet to finalize
17.17 Encourage and Promote effective public, public private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (PMO)				PPPA NGOAB ERD	

Challenges:

The structure and mandate of PMO is different than that of other functional ministries. It is not an implementing agency like GED. Therefore, it is largely dependent on other agencies for accomplishment of its targets. However, some of the activities can be implemented through its attached agencies (BIDA) and project (BIDA). Specialized unit like GIU and SRCC can also be utilized in this regard.

Way Forward:

This review is considered as a learning platform for PMO. It is expected that a good number of feedback and suggestions will come up during the review sessions. PMO will revise its actions and means of implementation based on the learning. And it is planning to have wide range of consultations with stakeholders before finalizing the next course of actions.

Ministry of Public Administration

Progress according to M& E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Date (Year)	Mile-stone for 2010	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
<p>Target: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>Indicator: 16.7.1 Proportion of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary)</p>	Not Available	Milestone cannot be set due to the lack of data.	Milestone yet to be set to measure the progress.	<p>The primary data source is administrative and employment records at national level. MIS needs to be established in Local Government Division, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division and Law and Justice Division for providing segregated data and as a lead ministry the Ministry of public Administration shall compile data for this indicator.</p> <p>International organizations for instance the World Bank, UNODC, UN Women, European Commission, IPU, OECD, ILO and UNDP also produce related data.</p>

Challenges:

The key challenges to achieve SDGs target 16.7 are: first, availability of data for methodological development for this indicator. Second, since there is no metadata, UN has not finalized the definitions and method of computation of the indicator. Third, in addition to target 16.7, this indicator has to monitor other targets i.e. 5.5 (women's full and effective participation) and 10.2 (political inclusion). Finally, the initiatives of other relevant ministries for example Ministry of Law and Justice, Cabinet Division, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division, Local Government Division and Ministry of Social Affairs will determine the attainment of this indicator.

Way Forward:

The primary data source will be the administrative and employment records at national level, the MoPA has decided to collect and compile national level data from relevant ministries. MoPA will organize several workshops and seminars involving all the stakeholders so that the role of lead ministry and relevant ministries will be identified regarding the attainment of the target. MoPA will further sharpen its Action Plan and find out the best way to formulate the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for SDGs. MoPA has already created a committee for working on the SDGs and its link to the transition of Bangladesh from the LDC status. Initiative is also underway to provide specialized training for the MoPA officials to enhance their capability in regard to SDGs and the specific role of MoPA in this process. At the same time MoPA has initiated a process to create a SDG desk to provide secretarial and data assistance to the committee.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹

Progress on Specific Targets

Target 14.c and its achievements

14c. 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'.

Global Indicator: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional framework, ocean related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the UN convention on the Law of the sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in charge of all issues related to UNCLOS. MoFA is working to provide inputs/consultation/assistance to other Ministries/divisions/institutions on the making fisheries sustainable, addressing marine pollution, sustainably managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystem and marine protected areas, increasing the economic benefits to LDCs and providing access to small scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, increasing scientific knowledge, developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology, minimizing ocean acidification and enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and resources by implementing the International Law as reflected in the UNCLOS. In this regard Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working closely to uphold the overall aspects of blue economy comprehensively. A detail action plan on SDG 14.c is enclosed at the last part of the report.

Target 16.8 and its achievements

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Global Indicator: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Proxy/Supplementary Indicator*: Qualitative engagement and participation in global discussions in the global governance institutions

Target 16.8 is more of global in nature than national. Hence qualitative participation, reporting and coordination will play a major role in achieving this target. Bangladesh spearheads its flagship resolution on „Culture of Peace“ in UNGA for a long since. Bangladesh will continue it in future. In case of Peace Building and Peace Keeping we“ve active engagement also. Our action plan also has incorporated these issues and we look forward to work on these issues in future.

1

MoFA has not followed the format provided. Narratives are provided by targets

Other Major achievements in terms SDG 16.8 implementation:

- The voting share of developing countries in many international organizations remained largely unchanged in 2017, as negotiations on governance reform are still ongoing. Some minor increases in the voting share of developing countries were observed at the International Monetary Fund (from 37.2 per cent in 2016 to 37.7 per cent in 2017) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (part of the World Bank Group) (from 37.9 per cent in 2016 to 38.8 per cent in 2017) as a part of previously agreed reforms.
- Bangladesh has been elected as a member of the Industrial Development Board (one of the two policy making organs of UNIDO) for the term 2017-2021.
- Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to UN Offices and other Int. Organizations in Vienna has been elected as the Vice-President of the 7th Session of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (term 2017-2019).
- Permanent Representative of Bangladesh UN Offices and other Int. Organizations in Vienna is currently serving as the Chair of the Asia-Pacific Group (APG) to the UN offices in Vienna (term February – July 2018).
- Bangladesh has pledged to increase its contribution to IFAD from US\$1 Million to US\$1.5 million in IFAD II replenishment. With the contribution, the proportion of voting rights of Bangladesh will increase in IFAD from 2019.
- Bangladesh is elected as member of the Executive Board of IFAD for 2020. Bangladesh will also be given preference in 2021
- Bangladesh is the member of Finance Committee of FAO for the term of July 2017 to June 2019 along with other 11 member nationals
- Bangladesh has been elected as a member of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of the Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for the term 2016 - 2018 after a gap of 12 years (Bangladesh last served in the Executive Council for the period 2002 - 2004). Bangladesh is also expected to be elected as a member of the Executive Council of the OPCW for the period of 2019 - 2021.
- The Embassy of Bangladesh in The Hague has remained active in the OPCW to align its activities for the building of national capacities especially of the developing States Parties including Bangladesh to prevent the re-emergence of chemical weapons and the use of toxic chemicals as weapons by non-State actors and terrorist organizations, promoting international cooperation and exchange in scientific and technical information in the field of peaceful use of chemistry in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States Parties, especially the developing States Parties including Bangladesh, implementation of relevant SDGs to bring the benefits of peaceful use of chemistry to ordinary people, etc.



- Bangladesh has strengthened cooperation with the ICC as well. Bangladesh Ambassador to the Netherlands contributed to the ICC as The Hague Working Group Facilitator for Victims for 2015 -2016. The Embassy of Bangladesh in The Hague has remained engaged with the ICC towards opening investigation by the ICC's Office of the Prosecutor against the perpetrators for the atrocity crimes against the Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- Bangladesh has been elected, for the first time, as a member of the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute for the period 2019 -2020.
- Bangladesh has also strengthened cooperation with the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) following its delimitation of maritime boundary with India in 2014 at the PCA. As a member of the Administrative Council of the PCA, Bangladesh Embassy in The Hague actively contributes in the PCA for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Target 17.16 and its achievements

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Global Indicator: Number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring framework that supports development.

Proxy/ Supplementary Indicator: Workshops for mobilizing and sharing knowledge and expertise for discerning tools that promotes the achievement of Sustainable Development goals

Target 17.16 works on global partnership which is more international in nature. We need to keep in mind its nature achieving this target. MoFA has been playing active role and remains engaged intensely in the negotiations on various global governance issues particularly in the areas of climate change, water diplomacy, disaster management and risk reduction, trade and investment, science and technology etc.

Other Major achievements in terms SDG 17.16 implementation:

- In 2016, 81 developing countries undertook national exercises to monitor development effectiveness, demonstrating their commitment to strengthening the means for SDG implementation and the quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Half of the countries showing overall progress are fragile states and SIDS.
- Under the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) of International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA), Bangladesh was supported with 13 country-specific projects worth USD 1 million, 37 regional projects and 5 inter-regional projects during the 2016-2017 cycle; and broad-based focus areas were human health, food and agriculture, nuclear safety and security, nuclear power, water management and environment, and human resources and capacity building. Similar trend will continue for the 2018-2019 cycle with country-specific projects worth USD 1.02 million. Alignment to the SDGs and UNDAF 2017-2020 is taken into account for the country programme planning of 2018- 2022.



- Similarly, The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Country Programme 2018-2020 to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Bangladesh also takes into consideration of the national priorities (Vision 2021 and the 7th five year plan), UNDAF 2017-2020, and the SDGs and indicates 11 country-specific projects worth USD 26.57 million for the cycle in three main components : 1. Improvement of infrastructure for provision of business services; 2. Development and innovation of high impact sectors and value chains; and 3. Development and diversification of environmental goods and services sector to aid national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.
- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has planned 24 activities for Bangladesh under 6 regional/inter-regional projects in the 2018- 2019 cycle (total estimated value of the projects are USD 3.9 million, however the exact cost estimated for Bangladesh is difficult to calculate) focusing on countering terrorism and violent extremism, FTF, and WMD.
- Bangladesh Missions in different countries are arranging various multi- stakeholder partnerships to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries especially in her transition face from LDC to developing countries.

Challenges:

Eroding faith in multilateralism: International cooperation for development is faced with daunting challenges of declining political will, dwindling resources and fragmentation of efforts. In the United Nations, development partners are backtracking on the fundamental issues such as ODA and trade. The global trade and investment are in stagnation and the multilateral trading system is being affected. Economic globalization has suffered setbacks. Since last year we have been facing their rigidity, reluctance as well as strong opposition while negotiating the major resolutions on these issues. Hence, financing for development, which is the key to the implementation of the SDGs, is now confronted with greater difficulties than ever before.

The rise of inward-looking and protectionist tendencies in some countries" policies and the growth of anti-globalization thinking have been weakening the development pillar of the United Nations as well as other international financial institutions.

Failure in delivering on commitments by the development partners: We have been witnessing consistent failure on the part of our development partners to fulfill their commitments on economic and financial issues. For instance, the target of 0.7% of GNI to be provided as ODA has never been fulfilled. The current figure of disbursed ODA remains much lower than the set target. For many countries, ODA still remains their largest and a critical source of external financing. We do not see any progress on the part of the partners to consider setting the target of 0.20 per cent of ODA/gross national income to LDCs within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda as stipulated in the Addis Agenda.



Diversion of resources from development: There is a growing tendency in our development partners to divert resources to conflict and humanitarian situations from development projects. Last year ODA increased because of its increase for the humanitarian situations. For development purposes, ODA remains stagnant. This is a major challenge facing the predictability for development finance.

Way Forward:

In coming days Bangladesh will look for more active participation in international forums to broaden and strengthen its voice and demands for all possible cooperation in SDGs. Besides as per the formulated action plan, Ministry will work to fulfill its projected activities. We have aligned our SDG work plan with our Annual Performance Agreement also. MoFA seek full cooperation from all stakeholders to achieve SDGs. Besides as co- lead and associate Ministry, MoFA is always ready to extend all possible cooperation to all Ministries/divisions.

Economic Relations Division

Key Activities of ERD towards Enhancing External Resource Mobilization:

Sl. No.	Key Activities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Number of completed pre-evaluation or fact finding missions	127	125	116
2.	Number of completed negotiations with development partners	95	90	54
3.	Number of agreement approved by the Government	97	88	54
4.	Number of tripartite meetings arranged to resolve the identified problems related to project implementation	39	34	24
5.	High-level meeting with development partners/countries	14	8	5
6.	Number of meetings of Joint Economic Commission	3	1	3
7.	Number of meetings of Local Consultative Groups	2	3	2
8.	Number of coordination meeting with relevant Ministries/Divisions of the IPoA Implementation Sub-Committee led by ERD	-	-	1
9.	Number of Seminars/Workshops arranged to exchange knowledge and experiences	23	16	15

Note: In SIR, outcome based analysis were sought rather than activities performed. ERD did not actually followed the format (matrix) GED provided. This comment would apply in such other Divisions also.

Achievement in External Resource Mobilization:

Year	Commitment			Disbursement			Pipeline
	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total	
2014-2015	494	4764	5258	571	2472	3043	18175
2015-2016	545	6503	7048	659	3096	3755	18693
2016-2017	405	17557	17962	459	3218	3677	22067
2017-2018 (Provisional)	506	14294	14800	309	5691	6000	35750

Challenges:

- Slow implementation of project results in slow disbursement of aid which leads to time and cost overrun.
- Lengthy approval process of the DPPs/TPPs takes longer time to start the projects.
- Procurement related bottlenecks and challenges in land acquisition process also slow down the speed of project implementation. Delay in approval of awarding contracts, delay

in appointing consultants, delay in releasing fund and lack of coordination among co-financers, (in case of multi-donors funded projects) were found to be the causes of slow disbursement.

Way Forward:

- ERD would follow the Prudent External Borrowing strategy with a view to maximizing grant and concessional loans as long as we have the access.
- Appropriate LDC Graduation Strategy would be developed and implemented which would complement SDGs implementation.



Finance Division

Targets addressed:

SDG Targets	Relevant Indicators	Proposed Action	Progress
Target 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.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Improve public financial management system by taking projects/ programmes to enhance implementation of health, education, social protection, climate resilience and skill development projects. (Projects of FD, SEIP, IBFCR, SPFMSP, Child budget project)	Public financial reform strategy approved; Implementation of BACS; formation of National Human Resource Development Fund;
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP		
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.b.1 Agricultural Export Subsidies	At present amount of export subsidy is trivial	Intension not a program.
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	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Government is increasing public investment every year and has taken various initiatives to enhance private investment. Strong domestic demand is the major growth driver.	From FY15 to FY18 per capita real GDP increased from 5.1% to 6.4% In last 3 consecutive years our GDP growth was more than 7 %.



SDG Targets	Relevant Indicators	Proposed Action	Progress
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Every year new social protection schemes are taken encompassing larger number of people. Policy document NSSS	BBS informed that next year they have a plan to estimate GDP on income method.
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulation	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Government has taken various initiatives to ensure a sound financial system.	Progress is not measurable as metadata is not available.
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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Government has a plan to decrease fuel subsidies by adjusting prices in the international market gradually.	Progress is not measurable as metadata is not available.
17.1 Strengthen domestic, resource mobilization including through including through, international support to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Government has taken various steps for tax compliance. VAT Act will be implemented from next year.	In the medium term the ratio will increase.
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	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Public Money and Budget Management Act 2009 emphasizes on reducing debt as proportion of GDP.	Debt in Bangladesh is at a tolerable level.



SDG Targets	Relevant Indicators	Proposed Action	Progress
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability,including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Under the proposed project of Finance Division on Public Finance Management, dashboard will be framed.	

Progress according to M& E:

Targets/Indicators		Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress Up to June 2018	Source of Data
1.a	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	76.3% (of revenue) 52.0% (budget)	-	73.4% (of revenue) 51.3(budget)	Tier III with no work plan from UN. However, FD generates this data before start of SDGs.
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Health 5.1% Education 13.7 % (E & T 14.8%) S.P. 14.99%	Health 5% Education 15% S.P. 15%	Health 5.4R % Education 12.6R % (E & T 16.6R %) S.P 13.1R%	ibas++, FD Agency UNSD
	1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	-	-	-	Tier III with no work plan from UN.
2.b	2.b.1 Agricultural Export Subsidies	413.9 crore Taka	Reduce the growth reasonably.	445.6 crore up to 23 April 2018 (increased)	Agency: WTO. Available from BB
8.1	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	5.11%	6.74% (MTMF)	6.4%	Available from BBS & FD. Growth from US\$ value.

Targets/Indicators		Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress Up to June 2018	Source of Data
10.4	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Data not available, however, government is increasing social protection expenditure over the years.			Meta data available.
10.5	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Meta data not available, however, according to Global Findex by WB, financial inclusion is on going			Tier III. Agency IMF. Work going on.
12.c	12.c.1 A mount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	6.0 billion Taka	-	Last year (FY 17-18) there was no fossil fuel subsidy. However, it depends on global oil price,	Tier III. Agency: UN Environment
17.1	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	63%	65%	62.5R %	Available. Agency IMF stat dept.
17.4	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	3.55%	-	3.3R %	Available. Agency: WB.
17.13	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Macroeconomic wing of Finance Division is working on preparing a macro database for a macro model which can be used as a Macroeconomic Dashboard.			Tier III with no work plan from UN

Challenges:

- Primary challenge of SDG implementation is financing.

Financial Institutions Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

Targets with Lead	Proposed Actions	Progress
8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Policies, strategies and programs regarding Financial Stability, Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Financial System	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft of National Financial Inclusion Strategy has been finalized. 2. Electronic Fund Transfer, Real Time Gross Settlement, Automated Clearing have been implemented towards full automation of all types of government and business payments (G2P, P2G, B2P, P2B). 3. Draft Mobile Financial Services Regulations is under process of approval. 4. Implementation of SDGs has been ingrained in the monetary policy process of Bangladesh Bank. 5. Establishment of Micro-Finance Credit Information Bureau has already been initiated. 6. Establishment of "Microfinance National Database" and "Digital Mapping of Microfinance access points in Bangladesh" has already been completed. 7. Regulatory framework on Bancassurance will be introduced to expand financial inclusion in the insurance sector. 8. The insurance premium payment has been brought fully under on line banking system across the country. 9. Payment and settlement system of capital market transactions have been fully automated including the introduction of internet based trading system. 10. Reform initiatives have been taken by BSEC to strengthen capital market. 11. Four projects are in progress aligned with SDGs.

Targets with Lead	Proposed Actions	Progress
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	Policies and actions on Foreign Remittances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All costs at the end of beneficiaries of remittance have been eliminated through facilitating policy and monitoring. 2. An online NRB Database has been created within BB website. 3. Bangladesh Bank Remittance Award has been initiated for recognizing the highest remitters and high remittance earner banks. 4. A coordination platform has been created under the scope of SDGs with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment. 5. IDRA is going to new insurance product like as 'Probashi Bima' collaborating with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment.
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.	Policies and programmes to Combat money laundering and terrorist financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines on Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing Risk Management Guidelines for Banks 2. Guidelines on Implementation of The UN Security Council Resolutions Concerning Targeted Financial Sanctions, Travel Ban, And Arms Embargo 3. Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Guidelines for Banks and Financial Institutions 4. Guidelines for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks Postal Remittance Business, Insurance Companies, Money Changers, Capital Market Intermediaries, NPO/NGO Sector. 5. Policy Instructions for Mobile Financial Services Providers for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks. 6. A web-based intelligence analysis named 'goAML' has been established for analyzing Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs), Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs) & information related to money laundering (ML)/financing of terrorism (TF). 7. IDRA has established complete framework for monitoring of AML/ CFT issues and implementing KYC in insurance sector supplemented by numerous capacity building workshops.

Progress according to M&E:

Indicators	Baseline Data (2014)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (December 2017)	Source of Data	Remarks
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	8.51 5.81	10.00 12.00	8.99 9.08	BB	
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	38%	60%	49%	BB	
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	4.20%	>4%	4.19%	BB	
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	-	-	-	BB	Tier-3 Indicator. Meta-data is under process of development
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	8.64%	-	5.79%	BB	For the volatility of remittance flow, currently it is difficult to set the milestone.

Note: Only 05 indicators, data are not available for one indicator and data are not available for year 2018. Challenges were not identified.

Way Forward:

FID will revise its actions and means of implementation based on the learning. And it is planning to have wide range of consultations with stakeholders before finalizing the next course of actions.

Internal Resources Division

Progress of specific targets:

Goal	Target	Indicators	Progress
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Target 17.1: Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	Indicator 17.1.1: Total Government Revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source; Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of Domestic Budget funded by Domestic Taxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBR tax revenue to GDP is achieved by 9.43%. • Nearly 59% of total budget is financed by NBR tax revenue. • NBR is achieved likely 86% of total tax revenue. • The revenue collection from VAT has highest share whereas Customs duty is the lowest. • NBR is publicized the tax policy and tax related topics in electronic media and print media. • To honour taxpayers Tax honour certificate, VAT honour certificate, 'KAR BAHADUR PARIBAR' award and certificate of merit awards are provided. • Income Tax ID card is given to all return submitted income taxpayers. • Automated and Online based tax systems have been introduced like: ASYCUDA world for customs procedure, iVAS for online VAT system and BiTAX for online income tax. • Income tax fair, Income tax day, VAT week and International Customs day are celebrated to aware people about duties and taxes. • Alternative Dispute Resolution is functioning to resolve court cases. • Structural reforms and expansion of Income Tax department have been completed to augment revenue target by creating conducive environment for taxpayers and reaching the taxpayers services at the doorstep of taxpayers. This reform has created 649 Circle Offices from existing 303 Circle offices. • Significant growth has been registered regarding submission of tax return. The number of return filers has surpassed the budgetary target. The growth of income-tax return submission was 40 percent higher compared to such growth of the previous financial year. e-TIN registered person has been crossed more than 35 lacs.



Goal	Target	Indicators	Progress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24X7 operation has been started in Chattagram Custom House and Benapol Custom House. • 'Revenue Hal Khata' is celebrated to collect arrear from taxpayers. • VAT Online Service Center (VOSC) has been set up at 16 locations in the country. By Calling, taxpayers no 16555, can find any information related to VAT.

Note: Format not followed so difficult to retrieve progress by year.

Challenges:

- Under invoicing or over invoicing creates the opportunity for tax evasion and money laundering.
- NBR has huge pending court cases in a scale of 26000 that represents 52000 crore unpaid tax amounts.

Way Forward:

- Enforcement of new VAT Act, Customs Act and Income Tax Act;



Implementation and Monitoring Evaluation Division

Target addressed:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to May, 2018)	Source of Data
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement Process using e-GP; Usage of PPR in procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Registered Tenderers: 45,651; Number of Tenders/Proposals Invited: 1, 84,606; Number of Contracts Awarded: 1, 05,085 & Number of e-GP Users: 76,903. All the Procuring Entities using Public funds are currently following PPR for their procurement activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-GP System; Government procuring agencies (Over 1300)

Challenges:

Restructuring of CPTU which is very much relevant to achievement of the SDG is a challenge as it requires huge tasks. Also, institutionalizing e-GP as a corporate entity is a challenge. However, CPTU with the present logistics under DIMAPP Project and policy support from the GoB would be able to overcome those.

Way Forward:

- Digitizing project monitoring of IMED, restructuring CPTU and institutionalization of e-GP, considering sustainable procurement, life cycle cost and a policy for public asset disposal, new procurement methods (implementing policy changes in STDs and their translation in Bangla, Auction, Reverse Auction, Green Procurement, Responsible Procurement, Innovative procurement etc.).
- The CPTU will be turned into Bangladesh Public Procurement Authority under the Bangladesh Public Procurement Authority Act. The BPPA Act will be promulgated and operationalized to implement sustainable procurement policy properly.
- A disposal policy will be promulgated and Life-Cycle cost analysis will be in place for evaluation in the procurement process with amendment to STDs. Other actions include capacity and professionalization, Citizen Engagement in contract implementation, Government-Tenderers Forum to speed up implementation of contract and awareness on public procurement, e-GP and sustainable procurement.

Statistics and informatics Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

SDG Targets	Proposed Action	Progress (up to June 2018)	Remarks
17.18 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a guidelines and action plan for data disaggregation for all the global indicators. • Amendment of Statistics Act, 2013 • Full funding of NSDS • Review the NSDS to align with SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive document titled 'Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines for Data Generation and Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs' was prepared to ensure the mandatory and common disaggregation in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This report will help Government to identify their data needs as well as measure the availability of data disaggregation. • To identify the gap between the Statistics Act, 2013 and fundamental principles of official statistics, BBS has formed a committee. The committee is expected to recommend Government to improve and strengthen statistical services and delivery system. • Most of core activities under NSDS is being implemented. Though some major activities including National Population Register, expansion of staffing and organogram could not be funded yet, SID has successfully attempted to secure funds for the activities. In this regard, recently an umbrella project has been approved by the Government to build the professional capacity of BBS through implementation of the NSDS being funded by World Bank. NSDS will review and align with SDGs and FYPs with the technical support from UNSD-DFID project as well. 	Metadata yet to be finalized



SDG Targets	Proposed Action	Progress (up to June 2018)	Remarks
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure funding to build the capacity of national statistics office and NDPs. • Conducting Population and Housing Census in 2021. • Linking NPR with CRVS system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected on the reporting mechanism of the indicator to pull the data from all the Ministries/Divisions/Agencies having statistical activities. Soon, SID/BBS would introduce ICT based interactive platform to have national statistics of integrity and reliability. • Comprehensive action plan need to prepare for building the capacity of other NDPs other than BBS. • The 6th round of Population and Housing Census will be conducted in 2021. The PDPP has been submitted to ERD for fund assurance. 	

Progress according to M&E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not Available	BBS under the supervision of SID, has prepared a 'Action Plan and Methodological Guidelines for Data Generation and Disaggregation for Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs' to ensure the mandatory and common disaggregation in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This report will help Government to identify their data needs as well as measure the availability of data disaggregation.	SID	Metadata yet to be finalized

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Bangladesh has Statistics Act 2013, approved by the National Parliament. The existing Statistics Act, 2013 is not completely complies with all the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by UN. To comply fully, amendment of the law is required.	To identify the gap between the Statistics Act, 2013 and fundamental principles of official statistics, BBS has formed a committee. The committee is expected to recommend Government, the possible amendments to improve and strengthen statistical services and delivery system.	SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global indicator • Qualitative indicator
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	The Government of Bangladesh has adopted an actionable National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) with strategic directions, policies and institutional reforms for strengthening the national statistical system. The approved NSDS will be implemented during 2014-2023.	Most of core activities under NSDS is being implemented. Though some major activities including National Population Register, expansion of staffing and organogram could not be funded yet, SID has successfully attempted to secure funds for the activities. In this regard, recently an umbrella project has been approved by the Government to build the professional capacity of BBS, through implementation of the NSDS, being funded by World Bank.	SID	NSDS will be also reviewed and updated to align with the SDGs and FYPs with the technical support from UNSD-DFID project.
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Baseline Data is not available	Reflected on the reporting mechanism of the indicator to pull the data from all the Ministries/ Divisions/agencies having statistical activities. Soon, SID/BBS would introduce an ICT based interactive platform to have national statistics of integrity and reliability.	SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global indicator • For LDCs, 184.6 MUS\$ was allocated for statistical capacity development (2014, PARIS21)



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.	a) Bangladesh conducts Population and Housing Census in every 10 years. b) BR: 37% (MICS, 2012-13) DR: 49%	a) The 6th round of Population and Housing Census will be conducted in 2021. The PDPP has been submitted to ERD for funding assurance. In parallel, the DPP was drafted that is under review through consultative workshops. b) BR: MICS 2018/19 will provide latest statistics up to district level. DR: Data will be provided by LGD	a) BBS, SID b) LGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global indicator Part (a) is qualitative and Part (b) is quantitative

Note: Challenges were not mentioned.

WAY FORWARD:

- Prepare Data Action Plan and Guidelines for data generation and disaggregation for all the global indicators would provide a clear direction to achieve the target by 2030.
- All the data supplying agencies, through the NDCC, would be aligned with the national statistical system and will be able to provide quality data in collaboration with BBS. Through the upcoming MICS 2018/19, BBS will produce disaggregated data on 29 SDG indicators up to district level. BBS will also consider developing costed annual thematic surveys around SDGs.
- SID and BBS would also consider the issues related to institutional capacity to meet the expanded demands from different Ministers, agencies and development partners. Data innovations and big data could be new area of interest to analysis vast administrative data around SDGs.
- Amendment of Statistics Act, 2013 will ensure complying with the fundamental principles of official statistics. The amendment will enrich the Statistics act as a global standard law to ensure reliable, timeliness and quality official statistics.
- Funding of NSDS is a continuous process. Mobilizing funds for NSDS activities would ensure the capacity building of official statistics in upcoming years.
- SID will take action to review the existing NSDS to incorporate the SDG related activities as well as covering the whole SDG period.
- The Population and Housing Census in 2021 will be conducted through GoB and development partner's investment. It will lead to ensure the disaggregation of socioeconomic and demographic data up to lowest administrative unit.
- As per Statistics Act, 2013, BBS will set up a link with CRVS and NPR to produce real time vital statistics.

Health Services Division

Target addressed:

Target	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June, 2018)	Sources of Data	Remarks
Target and Indicators under SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
<i>Target 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</i>					
Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	36.1% (BDHS,2014)	25%	Current survey data is not Available		The report on BDHS,2017 will be published soon
Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	a) Wasting: 14.3% (BDHS,2014) b) Over weight: 1.6% (MICS, 2012-2013)	a) 12% b) 1.5%	Current survey data is not Available		The report on BDHS,2017 will be published soon
Target and Indicators under SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
<i>Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</i>					
Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	181 (SVRS,2015)	105	172 (In rural area:182; urban area: 157)	SVRS, 2017	

Target	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June, 2018)	Sources of Data	Remarks
Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	42.1% (BDHS, 2014)	65%	50%	BMMS, 2016 (Pre-liminary report)	
<i>Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns 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</i>					
Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36 (SVRS, 2015)	34	31 (Male: 32, Female:29)	SVRS, 2017	
Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20 (SVRS, 2015)	19	17 (Male :18, Female:17)	SVRS, 2017	
<i>Target 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</i>					
Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.04 (Women 15-49 years:<0.1%, Men 15-49 years:<0.1%) (UNAIDS,2016)	0.03	<0.01	UNAIDS, 2017	
Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,00000 population	287 (NTP,2016)	250	221	Global Tuberculosis Report, WHO, 2017	
Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	4.3 (MCP,2015)	3	Malaria positive cases/1,000 population (in endemic areas): 1.58 (2016)	Health Bulletin, 2017	
Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	-	-	-	-	

Target	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June, 2018)	Sources of Data	Remarks
Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	49,873,889 (WHO,2016)	45,000,000	47,484,000	World Health Statistics, 2018, WHO	
<i>Target 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</i>					
Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	18% (WHO, 2016)	15%	18%	WHO, 2016	
<i>Target 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</i>					
Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential Health Services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	52 (WHO, 2016)	65	50	2017 Health SDG Profile: (Bangladesh perspective), WHO	

Target	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June, 2018)	Sources of Data	Remarks
Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of Population with large household's expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income			4.8% (25% threshold) 13.6% (10% threshold)	World Health Statistics, 2018, WHO	
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination					
Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	-	-	0.3	World Health Statistics, 2018, WHO	
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate					
Indicator 3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	43.3% (GATS, 2009, WHO)	35%	43.3%	GATS, 2009, WHO	
Target 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					
Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	78% (BDHS, 2014)	95%	82.3% (≤ 12 months old children) and 86.8% (≤ 23 months old children)	EPI-CES, 2016	
Target 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					

Target	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June, 2018)	Sources of Data	Remarks
Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution (per 10,000 population) and distribution (physician: nurse: health technologist)	(a) Density 7.4 (WHO,2016) (b) Physician 1: Nurse 0.5: Health Technologist 0.2 (HRH Data Sheet,2014, MOHFW)	(a) 18.9 (b) 1:1.3:1.8	(a) 8.3 (b) 1:0.56:0.40	HRD unit, HRH Country profile, 2017, MOHFW	
<i>Target 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</i>					
Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	87.5 (WHO,2016)	90	87.5	WHO, 2016	

The main structural challenge in achieving SDG 3 and UHC includes:

- Demographic Transition
- Epidemiological transition

Way Forward

The following areas to speed up efforts towards SDGs implementation:

Financing:

- Increasing government allocation for health
- Gaining efficiency in resource use and reducing wastage
- Improving financial risk protection, especially for the poor
- Strengthening public financial management

HR Capacity

- Implementation of approved HR strategy and action plan
- Expedite recruitment- Doctors, Nurses, Medical technologists and Paramedics, etc.
- Ad-hoc recruitment to quicken the recruitment process.
- Increasing budget allocation for capacity building.
- Strengthening institutions for capacity building

Data Management

- Increase budget allocation for periodic surveys
- Strengthen mechanism to routinely collect SDG data
- Invest in real time data collection (through hand-held devices)
- Strengthen capacity at individual and institutional levels.

Medical Education & Family Welfare Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

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

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is 72.6% according to Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2014, which is the baseline for SDGs. The SDGs target is to ensure universal access by 2030. Bangladesh has set the milestone 75% by 2020, 80% by 2025 and 100% by 2030. The next Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) will be done in 2017. So, the achievement up to 2018 is not possible to define.

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group: Adolescent birth rate is defined as the number of birth per 1000 women in a given year. The SVRS report 2015 shows that Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group is 75, which is the baseline for SDGs. The SDGs target is to ensure universal access by 2030. Bangladesh has set the milestone 70 per 1,000 women in the age group by 2020, 60 per 1,000 women in the age group by 2025 and 50 per 1,000 women in the age group by 2030. The next SVRS report has not yet been published. So, the achievement up to 2018 is not possible to define.

Way Forward

MOHFW has finalized the Action Plan to achieve SDGs by consultation with the relevant stakeholders and monitoring & evaluation framework. To achieve the health related targets, financial and technical support is needed from Government as well as the Development partners like MDGs Period.



Law and Justice Division

Progress on specific targets:

Law and Justice Division is going to achieve the specific targets.

- ❖ The Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP) sets an annual target of providing legal aid to 37000 beneficiaries by 2020. But already we have achieved to provide legal aid to 80000 beneficiaries in the year 2017. Now, we set to provide legal aid to 90000 litigants per year on the basis of our achievement by 2020.
- ❖ The 7 FYP sets an annual target of settling 25,000 cases per year under Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) by 2020. We have reached at a position of settlement of 16000 cases on an average through ADR up to 2017.

Actions for achieving our target	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
The number of cases disposed by ADR	14000	16000	18000
The number of beneficiaries providing legal aid	33000	57358	80000

Specific Challenges:

- i) Lack of awareness of mass people about legal aid program of the government.
- ii) Sufficient data is not available.
- iii) No separate ADR corner with necessary equipment's.

Structural Challenges:

- i) Want of rules for the job of the mediators
- ii) No authorized panel mediators
- iii) No set rules for the remunerations of the mediators
- iv) Lack of coordination among the implementing organizations and agencies
- v) Legal aid awareness is not enough
- vi) Want of logistic supports, infrastructure and well-trained manpower.

Way forward:

- ❖ Yet to provide Legal Aid Officers to all districts. (29 full -fledged District Legal Aid Officers have already been appointed.)
- ❖ Lack of Awareness of mass people about legal aid program of the government.
- ❖ Supporting staff of the district legal aid officers are insufficient in number.
- ❖ Sufficient data is not available.
- ❖ Lack of electronic database.
- ❖ Want of effective co-ordination among justice sector agencies.
- ❖ There is no direct global indicator related with Law and Justice Division to evaluate and monitor the progress of works done by this division.

Legislative & Parliamentary Affairs Division

Progress:

LPAD is associated with target 16b as lead and with target 16.3 as co-lead and with other 15 targets as associate ministries and divisions. As lead, LPAD is focusing on promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. In addition, the LPAD has important role as co-lead to promote the rule of law at the national and international level and ensure equal access to justice for all which is target 16.3.

Action to achieve the target 16b of SDG:

- Formulation of Draft on Elimination of Discrimination Act, 2018
- A draft bill on 'Elimination of Discrimination Act, 2018' has been submitted by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and such bill is under scrutiny of the LPAD.

Challenges and Way Out:

- Conducting extensive legal research to identify discriminatory laws and policies
- Legislative reform on discriminatory issues within timeframe
- Enactment of Laws and Policies within timeframe
- Lack of coordination and coherence among different ministries/divisions/departments
- Capacity building and human resources development
- Creating public awareness and education about equality and discrimination

Note: Challenges and way out are mixed up.



Local Government Division

Progress in attaining Targets:

Law and Justice Division is going to achieve the specific targets.

- ❖ The Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP) sets an annual target of providing legal aid to 37000 beneficiaries by 2020. But already we have achieved to provide legal aid to 80000 beneficiaries in the year 2017. Now, we set to provide legal aid to 90000 litigants per year on the basis of our achievement by 2020.
- ❖ The 7 FYP sets an annual target of settling 25,000 cases per year under Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) by 2020. We have reached at a position of settlement of 16000 cases on an average through ADR up to 2017.

Target	Ongoing Project number	Departments / Agencies	Major activates
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	35	DPHE, All WASAs	Supply of safe drinking water
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	35	DPHE, All WASAs	Water point, Pipe water
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.	16	DPHE, All WASAs	Sanitation, Sewage, Awareness
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.	7	DNCC, DSCC, WASAs	Waste mgt, Sewage mgt
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.	35	DPHE, ALL WASAs	Surface water, Reverse Osmosis, Desalination
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	water related projects	DPHE, WASAs, LGIs	WATSAN Committee: participation of the poor
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.	2	DNCC, DSCC	Waste mgt,

Target	Ongoing Project number	Departments / Agencies	Major activates
Waste to Energy			
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	6	All CCs and municipalities	Parks, footpath,
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	4	LGED	Master plan for Municipalities
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.	4	LGED	Master plan for Municipalities; Climate resilient infrastructure
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.	3	DSCC, DNCC	Waste mgt;
medical waste mgt			
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	3	DNCC, DSCC; NCC	Waste to Energy
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	Regular activities	Birth & Death Registration; LGIs	Birth registration and certificate

Note from GED: This is not the format provided with the indicators requesting to reveal quantitative changes that have accrued of the base period of 2015.

Progress according to M&E:

Targets and Indicators	Data Sources	Baseline data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Lead Ministry/ Divisions
1	2	3	4	5	7
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	a) LPAD b) LGD	(a) 20% (LPAD, 2014) (b) 23% (LGD, 2016)	(a) 33% (b) 25%	(a) 35% (b) 27%	Lead: MoWCA
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	87% (UNJMP, 2015)	100%	100%	Lead: LGD
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) BBS (MICS/ SVRS), SID b) UNJMP	61% (UNJMP, 2015)	76%	90%	Lead: LGD
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	a) DPHE, LGD b) LGD (WASA for City Corporations)	Data not available	-	-	Lead: LGD Co-Lead: MoEF; MoInd
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD Co-Lead: MoEF; MoInd
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) DAE, MoA d) WARPO, MoWR	Data not available	-	-	Lead: LGD; Co-Lead: MoA & MoInd
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	LGD	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	a) LGED, LGD b) BBS, SID	Do	-	-	Lead: RTHD Co-lead: LGD



Targets and Indicators	Data Sources	Baseline data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Lead Ministry/ Divisions
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	LGD	Do	-	-	Lead: MoHPW
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	LGD (City Corporations)	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	a) LGD (City Corporations) b) MoHPW (Development Authorities, i.e. RAJUK, CDA, KDA, UDD etc.)	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	a) LGD (City Corporations) b) MoHPW (Development Authorities)	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD; Co-Lead: MoHPW
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	(a) LGD (b) MoDMR	Data not available	-	-	Lead: LGD; Co-Lead: MoDMR
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	a) LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) MoST d) BBS, SID	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD Co-Lead: MoEF
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	a) LGD b) BBS, SID	Do	-	-	Lead: LGD

Targets and Indicators	Data Sources	Baseline data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Lead Ministry/ Divisions
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	a) MoPA b) LGD c) LPAD d) LJD	Do	-	-	Lead: MoPA
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	a) LGD b) BBS (MICS), SID	37% (MICS 2012-13)	60%	80%	Lead: LGD Co- Lead: EC
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	a) BBS, SID b) LGD	(a) Bangladesh conducts Population and Household Census in every 10 years. (b) BR: 37% (MICS, 2012-13) DR: 49%	(a)- (b) BR: 60% DR: 60%	(a) 6th round of Population and Household census will be held in 2021. (b) BR: 80% DR: 70%	Lead: SID Co-lead: LGD

Progress according to M&E (Only 05 Indicators have Data):

Indicators	Baseline data	Milestone 2020
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000)	5.96 (WHO 2016)	5.5
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	87% (UNJMP 2015)	100%
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	61% (UNJMP 2015)	76%
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	3.79% (UNSC 2014)	3.5%
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	37% (MICS 2012-13)	60%

Note: Column missing for data for the year 2016, 2017

Challenges:

- Organizational and HR capacity constraints of LGD and its agencies and departments to keep pace with the increased demand of workload for attaining SDG;
- Resource constraints: In 2017-2018, only 68% of required fund was allocated in RADP. This gap between resource requirement and allocation sometimes delays the implementation of projects and programmes
- Climate change impacts have appeared as a critical threat to sustainability of our achievements in development.
- Internationally accepted definitions of many indicators are yet available. Moreover, we do not have any mechanism of collecting and collating of many data which are important to monitor SDG implementation progress.
- Limitation in inter-agencies coordination often creates situations that minimize scope of synergy in implementing SDG related projects and programmes.

Way Forward:

- The LGD will maintain its focus on reaching the most marginalized through pro-poor projects and services; enhancing both community participation as well as national-level coordination and planning; and strengthening public accountability at all levels, especially through better use of data and information technologies. LGD will continue its vibrant engagement with development partners and NGOs, whose collaboration seeks to strengthen the implementation and tracking of SDG-related activities.
- Localization of SDG implementation will be institutionalized for involving all LGIs. Special attention will be given to strengthen their organizational capacity. Other lead organizations like DPHE, WASAs, and LGED will be restructured to enhance their capacity for undertaking new responsibilities associated with achieving the SDGs.



Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Progress according to M&E:

SDGs targets and Indicators	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Data sources
Learning: 4.1.1. Proportion of children (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of Primary Education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) Reading and (ii) Math, by Gender	Grade 3:Bangla: Boys: 62% Girls: 66% Total: 64% Math Boys: 75% Girls: 40% Total: 39%	Grade 3:Bangla: Boys: 75% Girls: 75% Total: 75% Math Boys: 75% Girls: 75% Total: 75%	Grade 3:Bangla: Boys: 62% Girls: 67% Total: 65% Math Boys-41% Girls-40%	The National Student Assessment (NSA)
4.1.2. Administration of a Nationally-representative Learning Assessment (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of Primary Education (Grade 5)	Grade-5: 3:Bangla Boys: 22% Girls: 24% Total: 23% Math Boys: 10% Girls: 11% Total: 10.5% All 6 Subjects Boys: 97.5% Girls: 97.1% Total: 97.3%	Grade-5: 3:Bangla Boys: 49.1% Girls: 50.1% Total: 49.5% Math Boys: 50% Girls: 50% Total: 50.5% All 6 Subjects Boys: 98.4 % Girls: 98.6% Total: 98.5%	Grade-5: 3:Bangla Boys: 22% Girls: 24% Total: 23% Math Boys: 10% Girls: 10% Total: 10% All 6 Subjects Boys: 94.93 % Girls: 95.40% Total: 95.16%	The National Student Assessment (NSA),APSC,
Completion: 4.1.3 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary Education (Survival Rate to Grade 5)	Boys: 77.9% Girls: 84.7% Total: 81.3%	Boys: 85% Girls: 85% Total: 85%	Boys: 81.3% Girls: 85.4% Total: 83.3%	The Annual Primary School Census (APSC)-2017
4.1.4 Primary Cycle Completion rate	Boys: 76.1% Girls: 83% Total: 79.6%	Boys: 85% Girls: 85% Total: 85%	Boys: 78.28% Girls: 84.4% Total: 81.3%	The Annual Primary School Census (APSC)-2017
Participation: 4.1.5 Out-of-school Children Rate (6-10 Years) and (11-14 years)4.1.6 Percentage of children over-age for grade in Primary	Boys: 17% Girls: 13% Total: 15%	Boys: 10% Girls: 10% Total: 10%	n/a	The Household income and Expenditure Survey n(HIES)
Provision: 4.1.7 Number of years of (s Free and (b) compulsory primary education guaranteed in legal frameworks	6 years including pp	6 years including pp	6 years including pp	Administrative Records/ MoU/ Policy/ Legislation
4.1.8 DPED/C-in-Ed trained teachers	All: 82% Male: 80% Female: 86%	All: 85% Male: 85% Female: 85%	All: 94.3% Male: 94.8% Female: 94.1%	APSR-2017

SDGs targets and Indicators	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Data sources
Readiness: 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who have access in Early Childhood Care and Development (ECD), by Gender	n/a	n/a	n/a	At present MoPME is not Concerned
Participation: 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by Gender	Boys: 38% Girls: 40% Total: 39%	Boys: 80% Girls: 80% Total: 80%	n/a APSC 2017 should check	The Annual Primary School Census (APSC)
4.2.3 Gross PPE enrolment ratio, by Gender	Boys: 102% Girls: 115% Total: 108.5%	Boys: 140% Girls: 140% Total: 140%	APSC 2017 should check n/a	APSC-2017
4.2.4 Net PPE enrolment ratio, by Gender	Boys: 78% Girls: 86% Total: 82%	Boys: 85% Girls: 85% Total: 85%	n/a APSC 2017 should check n/a	APSC
4.2.5 Well decorated & designated PPE classroom	58%	75%	n/a	APSC
4.2.6 PPE classroom size for children	58%	75%	n/a	APSC
4.5.1 Enrolment of Special need Children (moderate) in Primary Education, by Gender	Boys: 37535 Girls: 30298 Total: 67833	Boys: 74% Girls: 67% Total: 70.5%	Boys: 40820 Girls: 34201 Total: 752021	Administrative Records/ APSC
4.5.2 Teacher trained to manage special needs children	48%	80%		
4.a Proportion of schools with access to: a. Safe drinking water	82% schools	90% schools	97%	ASPR-2017
b. Separate toilet for Girls and Boys;	48% schools	70% schools	52.5%	ASPR-2017
c. basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	n/a	70%	n/a	
d. electricity connection;	58%	100%	n/a	
e. internet facility for pedagogical purposes	0.8%	80%	n/a	
f. computers for pedagogical purposes	0.8%	85%	n/a	
g. infrastructure for students with disabilities (e.g. Ramp)	n/a	50%	n/a	
h. adapted materials for students with disabilities (special books)	34%	60%	n/a	

SDGs targets and Indicators	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Data sources
i. Percentage of students experiencing bullying,	0%	0%	n/a	
j. Percentage of students experiencing corporal	0%	0%	n/a	
k. Percentage of students experiencing harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse	0%	0%	n/a	
Multimedia based classroom	508 schools (0.8%)	50%	n/a	
4.c Supply of Qualified teachers				
student-qualified teacher ratio	53:1	40:1	36:1	Annual Primary School Census 2017
b. Proportion of teachers in Primary Education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.9., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service training, by Gender	Total:76% Male: 82% Female: 71%	Total: 85% Male: 85% Female: 85%	n/a	APSC
c. Student-trained teacher ratio	42:1	35:1	n/a	APSC
d. Teacher attrition rate	7%	7%	n/a	APSC
h. Percentage of teachers who received in-service training in the last 12 months by type of training	Total:78% Male:75% Female: 87%	Total: 90% Male: 90% Female:90%	n/a	APSC
Skills: 4.6.1 percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	n/a		1 accomplished engagement of NGOs, recruitment of manpower, procurement of furniture 2. conducted training to the recruited NGOs and Upazila Program officer,	



SDGs targets and Indicators	Baseline Data	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Data sources
4.6.2 Youth / Adult literacy rate (BNFE will establish 5025 ICT based permanent COMMUNITY Learning centers (CLCs) at union levels including some urban settings in Bangladesh)	n/a	Establish at least 2,000 community learning centre (CLC) at union level		
Provision 4.6.3 participation rate of youth /adults in literacy programmers				

Challenges:

Creation of posts and appointment of quality teachers needs MoPA's approval; infrastructure development needs support from Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Financing in primary education, which is low in comparison to other LDCs. Coordination among Ministries/Divisions or Agencies is not well defined, needs to be further strengthened aiming to achieve the SDG4 target.

Way Forward:

Quality education is still far away to achieve within the limited financial resources and human capital. Government has approved the Fourth Primary Education Development Programmed (PEDP4) which would address the requirement of 2020 targets set for SDG4, if resources are mobilized as planned and in time for PEDP4 and other projects contributing to SDG 4. Organizational Development Capacity Building Guidelines (ODCBG) have been updated for administrative reform in the primary education subsector. This reform needs to take place by 202A.



Technical and Madrasa Education Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

- TVET enrolment rate has already reached a remarkable position of 15.12% as per 2018, whereas it was only 1.2% previously. Female enrolment has also substantially increased in TVET. At present the female enrolment rate in TVET is 24.49%. The female quota has been increased from 10% to 20%. To increase female enrolment further, New project has been taken for establishing 04 Mohila Polytechnic Institute. In addition, 08 Mohila TSC in 08 divisional headquarters will start very soon.
- The ongoing investment projects in TVET sector are mainly Skills and Training Enhance Project (STEP), Establishment of 100 Technical Schools and Colleges in 100 upazillas, Establishment of Barisal Engineering College.
- Bangladesh skills for Employment and Productivity (B-SEP), Skills and Employment Project in Bangladesh (SEP-B), Skills-21 Empowering Citizens for Sustainable Growth and Development -also playing an important role in capacity building, curriculum development, employment support, entrepreneurship-apprenticeship development, industry linkage and implementation of National Technical and Vocational Qualification Framework (NTVQF), formulation of National Qualification Framework (NQF) and other TVET activities as well.
- 'Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing 49 Polytechnic Institutes for additional enrolment', 'Strengthening Land Survey Education in Bangladesh' in TVET sector and 'Establishment of Madrasah Education Management and Information System (MEMIS)', 'Establishment of Multimedia classroom for 653 Madrasahs' in Madrasah sector are now under process of implementation. By proper implementation of these projects, TVET and Madrasah sectors are expected to meet the SDGs targets successfully.
- In case of BTEB, up-gradation of curriculum, development of occupational standards, skills training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), preparation of e-book & i-book, introduction of a number of emerging trades/technologies are the major activities in the field of TVET.
- Regarding policy support, introduction of vocational courses both in public and private institute in secondary level, increase of 20% enrollment by 2020, 40% female enrollment by 2020, formulation of TVET act, 5% admission quota for differently able people (DAP), increased female admission quota from 10% to 20% are the main policy intervention for TVET sector development.
- TMED has taken initiatives to prepare a future TVET action plan for the development of TVET in Bangladesh. In this context, Five TVET fields such as i) Policy & project formulation ii) Industry-institute linkage iii) TVET enrollment iv) Curriculum development v) Employment and Job market assessment were considered to prepare TVET action plan.
- TVET experts & professionals, Educationist, NGOs, private & public-sector representatives, Development partners and concerned personnel, the TVET master action plan has been prepared. This action plan will create an ample opportunity to transform the demographic dividend into human capital resulting a resilient economic growth in Bangladesh.



Progress according to M& E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<p>4.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of National Education Policy -2010 • Awareness raising programme for parents to make them aware of early childhood development benefits • Introduction of pre ebtedaye education i.e. Pre-primary (for children 3-5 years) will be expanded to make formal education more effective • highest level of priority will be given to increase enrolment rate and decrease dropout rate, train ebte-daye teachers, increase the attendance rate, increase contact hours, and maintain gender parity in access and achievement 	<p>-NEP-2010 approaches to Human resource development, enrolment, develop NQF, TVET and Madrasah Education capacity building, teachers training, entrepreneurship and employability, curriculum development etc.</p> <p>-Salient Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TVET Enrolment : 13.11% • NQF : not yet developed • Curriculum : Traditional • Capacity building : Continuing without specific action plan • HRM and Employability: Not yet measured • Other Indicators : Not yet measured <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: No such programs</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: Not applicable</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: enrolment 10%; dropout 46%</p>	<p>TVET : To achieve 20% enrolment Madrasah : To achieve 11.50% enrolment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TVET Enrolment: 20% • NQF : Develop NQF through 'Skills-21' project • Curriculum : Demand-driven • Capacity building : 20000 teachers training • HRM and Employability: Develop LMIS • Other Indicators : As per SDGs action plan <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: No such programs</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: Not applicable</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: Not applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and revision 	<p>TVET : Achieved 15.12% enrolment Madrasah : Achieved 10.97% enrolment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TVET Enrolment: 15.12% • NQF: Ongoing • Curriculum: Ongoing • Capacity building: Ongoing • HRM and Employability: Ongoing <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: No such programs</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: Not applicable</p> <p>TVET: Not applicable Madrasah: enrolment 12.31% dropout 45.55%</p>	<p>TVET: BTEB enrolment report 2015 and 2018 Madrasah: BANBEIS publication on Bangladesh Education Statistics 2016 and 2017 (Publication No. 456)</p>

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)		Milestone for 2020		Progress (up to June 2018)		Source of data
4.3 • Equal emphasis to the farm and non-farm sectors including internal and external labour mobility to expand employment opportunities for the youth • necessary training and support to the youth • technical and vocational ICT training facilities for the youth • pro-programmes to extract a rich demographic dividend through grooming the youth with secular, democratic, ethical, and humane values	TVET: Skills Training		TVET: Skills Training		TVET: Skills Training		TVET: BTEB enrolment report 2015 and 2018
	Formal	Non-formal	Formal	Non-formal	Formal	Non-formal	
	1,038,820	1,61,849	2000159	323650	1278128	2,02,852	
	Madrasah: Not Applicable TVET Training:		Madrasah: Not Applicable TVET Training:		Madrasah: Not Applicable TVET Training:		Madrasah: BANBEIS publication on Bangladesh Education Statistics 2016 and 2017 (Publication No. 456)
	Formal	Non-formal	Formal	Non-formal	Formal	Non-formal	
	1,038,820	1,61,849	2000159	323650	1278128	2,02,852	
	Madrasah: No such program available		Madrasah: Arabic and English language training for five thousand students.		Madrasah: Project to be taken.		BTEB, DTE
TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom: 450 ICT lab : 232		TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom: 1600 ICT lab : 500		TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 950 ICT lab : 400			
TVET: Private ICT lab : 3500		TVET: Private ICT lab: 6000		TVET: Private ICT lab : 4815			
Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom: NA ICT lab : NA		Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4944 ICT lab : 1600		Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4291 ICT lab : 1540			
TVET: • TVET Reform Project • Skill Development Project • Skills and Training Enhancement Project • Establishment of Barisal Engineering College Madrasah: Not Applicable		TVET: • Skills and Training Enhancement Project • Establishment of Barisal Engineering College • Establishment of Bangladesh Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (BITTTR)		TVET: • Establishment of 4 Mohila Polytechnic Institutes at Sylhet, Barisal, Rangpur and Mymensingh Divisional Head Quarters • Development of Infrastructure for Creating Facilities in Existing Polytechnic Institutes for more/ additional Students Admission			

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment in TVET up to 25% within the next 10 years (up to 20% by 2020) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching Quality Improvement in TVET Sector • Modernization of Technical Teachers Training College & Improving the Education System in the Polytechnic • Ensure recruitment of 100,000 TVET teachers in Govt and Private TVET Institutions by 2020 • Strengthening 8 Regional Director offices, TTTC and VTTI to create Training Hub for TVET teachers. • Conducting In-service crash training program for 25000 TVET teachers • Establishment of Technical Teachers Leadership Training Center at TSC Cox's Bazar Premise • Ensuring the participation of differently able people (DAP) in TVET sector. (Phase-1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Land Survey Education in Bangladesh • Skills-21 Empowering Citizens for sustainable Development • Establishment of 100 Technical School & College (TSC) in Upazila • Bangladesh Skills for Employment & Productivity (B-SEP) Project • Skills and Employment Programme in Bangladesh (SEP-B) Project • Establishing Centre of Excellence (COE) for RMG sector in Bangladesh • Establishment of Barisal Engineering College <p>Madrasah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of MEMIS (Madrasah Education Management and Information System) in DME • Establishment of Computer Lab with Multimedia Classroom in 653 Madrasah. 	



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of at least one technical subject in lower secondary level in 500 general schools & 500 madrasahs • Establishment of 23 Polytechnic Institutes in 23 Districts • Establishment of 8 Mohila Technical School & College at 8 Divisional Head Quarters • Establishment of Four Engineering Colleges at Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions • Physical Infrastructure Development and Modernization of Non-Government Technical School and Business Management Colleges • Capacity Building of Existing 64 Technical School & Colleges (TSC), • Establishment of dual training system -Phase-1 (Combination of training and work) 	<p>TVET: Enrolment: 15.12% Female: 24.49%</p> <p>Madrasah: Enrolment: 10.97% Female: 55.05%</p>	BTEB, BANBEIS



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening public private partnership for establishing training institutes and sharing resources • Transforming 20% of TVET Institutions as Registered Training Organization (RTO) and RPL assessment center • Capacity building program for developing registered assessors, registered trainers and Industry assessors (Phase-1) • Creating Opportunities of Employment Support for TVET Graduates • Establishment of Labour Market Information System (LMIS) and skills mapping for TVET Sector <p>Madrasah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational courses to be introduced in 3500 Madrasahs. • Establishment of Computer Lab with Multimedia Classroom in 500 Madrasah. 		



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing of female students enrollment for ensuring gender equity. • Build one thousand Eco and girl student friendly sanitary toilets in different Madrasah; • Stipend facilities for vulnerable, disabled and girl students. • Stipend Facilities for Madrasah Students of Alim to Kamil-special attention for Female and poor students. • Arabic language proficiency training for 5000 students of Madrasahs • English language proficiency training for 5000 students of Madrasahs • Foreign training of 2500 Madrasah personnel for upgrading their teaching quality • Training for 12000 Teachers to ensure quality education in Madrasahs 		



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for 3000 Institutional Heads (Madrasahs) to ensure good governance • Infrastructure development of 100 madrasah with science lab and language lab • Ensuring Internet Access to 3000 Madrasahs • Infrastructural development for selected Madrasahs. <p>NACTAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More 20 labs with 200 High configured Computer to be installed in NACTAR Premises-1 <p>TVET:</p> <p>Enrolment: 20% Female: 40% Madrasah: 11.5% Enrolment: 11.5% Female: Stable</p>		
<p>4.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure curriculum at degree and diploma levels for all technical courses along with the up-gradation of industrial training institutions. 	<p>TVET:</p> <p>Up gradation of curriculum: Diploma level : 124 subjects HSC level : 02 subjects SSC level : 27 subjects Short Course : 10 subjects</p> <p>Madrasah: Alim: 05 subjects Fazil: 04 subjects</p>	<p>VET:</p> <p>Up gradation of curriculum: Diploma level : 200 Subjects HSC level : 14 Subjects SSC level : 31 Subjects Short Course : 50 Subjects</p> <p>Madrasah: Alim: 08 subjects Fazil: 07 subjects</p>	<p>TVET:</p> <p>Up gradation of curriculum: Diploma level : 450 Subjects HSC level : Nil SSC level : Nil Short Course : 21 Subjects</p> <p>Madrasah: Alim: 05 subjects Fazil: 04 subjects TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 950 ICT lab : 400</p>	<p>TVET: DTE, BTEB</p> <p>Madrasah:</p>



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT training facilities for the youth/ adult Improve tele density to 100%, internet penetration to 100% and broadband coverage to 50% 30% of primary schools and 100% of all secondary schools to have an ICT laboratory All G2P cash transfers and most P2G and B2G payments done digitally Most vital government services are made available at all Digital Centers 	<p>TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom: 450 ICT lab : 232</p> <p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 2166</p> <p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 1200 ICT lab :1100</p> <p>TVET: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 70%</p> <p>Madrasah: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 65%</p> <p>TVET : 100% Madrasah : 8.5%</p> <p>TVET : 25% Madrasah : 35%</p> <p>TVET : 60% • e-filing- 0% • Online admission-30% • Online result- 100% • web circulation- 20% • e-GP- 0%</p> <p>Madrasah : 50% • e-filing-0%</p>	<p>TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 1600 ICT lab : 500</p> <p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 6000</p> <p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4944 ICT lab : 1600</p> <p>TVET: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 100%</p> <p>Madrasah: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 100%</p> <p>TVET : 100% Madrasah : 30%</p> <p>TVET : 100% Madrasah : 100%</p> <p>TVET : 100% • e-filing- 100% • Online admission-100% • Online result- 100% • web circulation- 100% • e-GP-100%</p> <p>Madrasah : 100%</p>	<p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 2368</p> <p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom: 4291 ICT lab : 1540</p> <p>TVET: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 90%</p> <p>Madrasah: • Tele density, Internet Penetration, Broadband Coverage- 85%</p> <p>TVET : 100% Madrasah : 13.84%</p> <p>TVET : 100% Madrasah : 80%</p> <p>TVET : 70% • e-filing- 70% • Online admission-50% • Online result- 100% • web circulation- 90% • e-GP- 20%</p> <p>Madrasah : 60% • e-filing-90% • Online admission- 50% • Online result-100% • web circulation-80%</p>	<p>DTE, BTEB, BANBEIS</p> <p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS</p> <p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB</p> <p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB, BMEB</p> <p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB, BMEB</p>

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 million trained HR for the ICT industry Strategy has to be pursued vigorously through PPP and private sector initiatives to operate demand driven technical training centers with public institutions managing quality control and accreditation system with the result that centers of manufacturing technology Excellence would be created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online admission- 20% Online result- 100% web circulation-40% e-GP- 0% <p>TVET: 25% Madrasah: 10%</p> <p>TVET: PPP Approach: 30 Private TVET institutes: 7333</p> <p>Madrasah: Not applicable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-filing-100% Online admission- 100% Online result-100% web circulation-100% e-GP- 100% <p>TVET: 70% Madrasah: 40%</p> <p>TVET: PPP Approach: 700 Private TVET institutes: 9000</p> <p>Madrasah: Not applicable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e-GP- 15% <p>TVET: 40% Madrasah: 20%</p> <p>TVET: PPP Approach: 477 Private TVET institutes: 7784</p> <p>Madrasah: Not applicable</p>	<p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB, BMEB</p> <p>DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB, BMEB</p>
<p>4.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female to male ratio in tertiary education to be raised from current 70 percent to 100 percent 	<p>TVET : 17:83 (Female: male)</p> <p>Madrasah : 30:70 (Female: male)</p>	<p>TVET : 50: 50 (Female: male)</p> <p>Madrasah : 50:50 (Female: male)</p>	<p>TVET : 17:83 (Female: male)</p> <p>Madrasah : 35:65 (Female: male)</p>	<p>DTE, BTEB</p>



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ratio of literate female to male for age group 20-24 to be raised to 100 per cent from the current 86 percent Encourage female enrolment in technical and vocational education Target to achieve 40 % female enrollment in TVET by 2020 Increase Differently Able People (DAP) with TVET Skills 	TVET : 17:83 (Female: male)	TVET : 50: 50 (Female: male)	TVET : 17:83 (Female: male)	DTE, BTEB
	Madrasah : 30:70 (Female: male)	Madrasah : 50:50 (Female: male)	Madrasah : 35:65 (Female: male)	
	TVET : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased female enrolment quota from 10% to 20% Providing Stipend to 100% female student 04 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female established 	TVET : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Stipend to 100% female student 08 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female established 08 Specialized female TSC established establishment of new female hostel 	TVET : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Stipend to 100% female student 04 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female Female friendly course introduced 	
	Madrasah : Not applicable		Madrasah : Not applicable	
	TVET: female enrolment 24.9% Madrasah : not applicable	Madrasah : Not applicable TVET: female enrolment 40% Madrasah : not applicable	TVET: female enrolment 24.49% Madrasah : not applicable	DTE, BTEB
	TVET : DAP enrolment quota 5% Madrasah : not applicable	TVET : DAP enrolment quota 5% Madrasah : not applicable	TVET : DAP enrolment quota 5% Madrasah : not applicable	DTE, BTEB
4.6	TVET: Female: Male- 25.71 : 74.29 [GPI-0.35, disparity to female students] Madrasah: Female: Male- 51.61 : 48.39 [GPI- 1.066, disparity to male students]	TVET: Female: Male- 40 : 60 [GPI-0.67, disparity to female students] Madrasah: Female: Male- 50 : 50 [GPI-1, parity exists]	TVET: Female: Male- 24.49 : 75.51 [GPI-0.35, disparity to female students] Madrasah: Female: Male- 55.05 : 44.95 [GPI-1.22, disparity to male students]	DTE, DME, BANBEIS, BTEB, BMEB

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote gender equality in TVET 	<p>TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased female enrolment quota from 10% to 20% • Providing Stipend to 100% female student • 04 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female established <p>Madrasah: Not Applicable</p>	<p>TVET :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Stipend to 100% female student • 08 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female established • 08 Specialized female TSC established • Establishment of new hostels • Developing female friendly environment in institutes • Ensuring foreign scholarships • Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation • Increasing female friendly courses <p>Madrasah: Not Applicable</p>	<p>TVET :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Stipend to 100% female student • 04 Specialized polytechnic institutes for female • Female friendly course introduced • Developing female friendly environment in institutes • Ensuring foreign scholarships • Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation <p>Madrasah: Not applicable</p>	DTE, DME
<p>4.7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building e-learning infrastructure, i.e., one school, one computer lab, smart class room with e-learning facilities 	<p>TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 450 ICT lab : 232</p> <p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 2166 ICT training- : 300000</p>	<p>TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 1600 ICT lab : 500</p> <p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 6000 ICT training- : 450000</p> <p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4944 ICT lab : 1600 ICT training-10000</p>	<p>TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 950 ICT lab : 400</p> <p>TVET: Private ICT lab : 2368 ICT training- 398189</p> <p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4291 ICT lab : 1540 ICT training: Nil</p>	BTEB, BANBEIS, DTE, DME



Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT education • ICT-based education • Vocational ICT training facilities for the youth. • Establishment of smart/multimedia classrooms • training teachers to create digital contents for their use in classrooms • Various subjects enhancing appreciate of fine arts should be introduced in primary and secondary level as per education policy. • Develop Bengali language and literature and create facilities to develop Bengali as the medium of instruction; student assessment 	<p>Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 1200 ICT lab :1100 ICT training-Nil</p> <p>TVET: 260 teachers Madrasah: NA TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress making • Graphics design • Fashion designing • Food and Bakery <p>Madrasah : NA TVET: Bengali textbook for SSC(Voc) and Dakhil (Voc)</p> <p>Madrasah: Bengali textbooks in Dakhil level in all subjects except one</p> <p>TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination • CBT & A <p>Madrasah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination 	<p>TVET: 1000 teachers Madrasah: 1306 TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture and Interior Design • Food Processing and Quality Control • Garments, Fashion design and Tailoring • Electro medical • Pharmaceutical products manufacturing • Graphic design and multimedia • Knitting and weaving • Jute products • Pulp and Paper products • Jewelry design • Leather products • Footwear manufacturing • Renewable energy • Industrial woodworking <p>Madrasah : NA VET: Bengali Textbook for all subjects Madrasah: Bengali Textbook for all subjects TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination • Presentation • Project Submission • CBT & A <p>Madrasah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination • Presentation 	<p>TVET: 367 teachers Madrasah: NA</p> <p>TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress making and tailoring • Graphics design • Fashion designing • Food and Bakery • Tourism and hospitality • Architecture and Interior Design <p>Madrasah : NA TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengali textbook for SSC(Voc) and Dakhil (Voc) • 5 Bengali Textbook prepared for Diploma Course <p>Madrasah: Bengali textbooks in Dakhil level in all subjects except one</p> <p>TVET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination • Presentation • Project Submission • CBT & A <p>Madrasah:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment • Final examination 	<p>DTE, DME</p> <p>DTE, DME</p> <p>DTE, DME</p>

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
4.c • more teachers will be trained • Every primary and secondary school will establish a multimedia classroom with internet-connected laptop, projector/ large-screen-TV and teachers professionally trained to use multimedia content for general subjects • Expand in-service training to teachers	TVET: 7500 Madrasah: 1735	TVET: 25000 (Cumulative) Madrasah: 10000 (Cumulative)	TVET: 16000 (Cumulative) Madrasah: 2610 (Cumulative)	DTE, DME,
	TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 450 ICT lab : 232	TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 1600 ICT lab : 500	TVET: Public Multimedia Classroom : 950 ICT lab : 400	DTE, DME,
	Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 1200 ICT lab : 1100	TVET: Private ICT lab : 6000 Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4944 ICT lab : 1600	TVET: Private ICT lab : 2368 Madrasah: Multimedia Classroom : 4291 ICT lab : 1540	DTE, DME
	TVET: 7500 Madrasah: 1735 by BMTTI	TVET: 25000 (Cumulative) Madrasah: 10000	TVET: 16000 (Cumulative) Madrasah: 2610 (Cumulative)	

Note from GED: Milestone targets are not based on SDG target baseline milestone by 2020 and progress should be based on SDG target and indicators.

Challenges:

- Adequate financial support for proposed project-programs,
- Infrastructure development,
- Modernization of laboratories,
- Capacity building and awareness program,
- Teachers' training,
- Curriculum development,
- Labor market information system development,
- Image building of TVET and social mobilization.

Way Forward: No Specific suggestion

Secondary and Higher Education Division

Progress on Specific Targets: Given in M&E as Lead and Co-Lead:

Progress according to M&E as lead ministry:

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data and remarks
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile & others such as disability status, indigenous peoples & conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	(a) Secondary (GPI-Student):	(a) Secondary (GPI-Student):	(a) Secondary (GPI-Student):	Bangladesh Education Statistics-2015, 2017; BAN-BEIS Partially Available *Data provided for the formal education *Includes tech-voc. and madrasah *Secondary is 6-10 grades and Higher Secondary is 11-12 grades
	National: 1.15	National: 1.14	National: 1.16	
	(b) Higher Secondary (GPI-Student):	(b) Higher Secondary (GPI-Student):	(b) Higher Secondary (GPI-Student):	
	National: 0.85	National: 0.90	National: 0.91	
	Rural: 0.86	Rural:	Rural: 0.95	
	Urban: 0.84	Urban:	Urban: 0.88	
	(c) Tertiary (GPI-Student): National-0.65	(c) Tertiary (GPI-Student): National-0.70	(c) Tertiary (GPI-Student): National-0.71	
	d) Technical (GPI Student Both): 0.38	d) Technical (GPI Student Both): 0.41	d) Technical (GPI Student Both): 0.38	
	(e) Disability GPI Student (6-10): 0.61	(e) Disability GPI Student (6-10): 0.74	(e) Disability GPI Student (6-10): 0.65	

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data and remarks
	Teacher Secondary GPI: 0.26	Teacher Secondary GPI: 0.34	f) Teacher Lower Secondary (6-10): 0.28 Upper Secondary (11-12): 0.27 Total GPI: 0.28	
	Teacher Tertiary GPI National: 0.21	Teacher Tertiary GPI National: 0.30	g) Teacher Tertiary GPI National: 0.26	
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				Metadata is not finalized yet.
4.c.1. Proportion of teachers in: (a) Pre- primary; (b) primary; (c) Lower Secondary; & (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) In-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	(c) Lower Secondary Total: 59.73%	(c) Lower Secondary Total: 73%	(c) Lower Secondary Total: 68.68%	Bangladesh Education Statistics-2015, 2017; BAN-BEIS MoPME/DPE will provide data for (a) Pre- primary; (b) primary; Readily Available
			Male: 69.09% Female: 67.61%	
	(d) Upper Secondary: Total: 44.10%	(d) Upper Secondary: Total: 60%	(d) Upper Secondary: Total: 58.54% Male: 55.79% Female: 71.54%	

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data and remarks
				* Lower Secondary 6-8 grades ** Upper Secondary 9-12 grades * Includes school, madrasah and colleges)
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyle in harmony with nature.				Metadata are not finalized

Progress according to M & E as co-lead ministry:

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data
4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of primary education; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	(c) at the end of lower Secondary: Reading: (Bangla) Total- 54 Boys- 55 Girls- 54 (English) Total-19 Boys-22 Girls-18 Math: Total- 57 Boys- 62 Girls-52	(c) at the end of lower Secondary: Reading: (Bangla) Total- 65 Boys- 65 Girls- 65 (English) Total-40 Boys-40 Girls-40 Math: Total- 63 Boys- 65 Girls-60		Data not available in 2017 (LASI-2015, DSHE is engaged for generating data) MoPME will provide data for (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of primary education.

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth & Adults in formal & non – formal education & training in the previous 12 months, by sex	(a) Secondary:	(a) Secondary:	(a) Secondary:	Bangladesh Education Statistics-2015, 2017; BAN-BEIS Partially Available * Data provided for the formal education * Includes tech-Voc. and madrasah * Secondary is 6-10 grades and Higher Secondary is 11-12 grades
	Both: 72.78	Both: 80.00	Both: 74.64	
	Girls: 77.84	Girls: 82.00	Girls: 81.90	
	Boys: 67.75	Boys: 75.00	Boys: 68.60	
	(b) Higher Secondary:	(b) Higher Secondary:	(b) Higher Secondary:	
	Both: 38.99	Both: 59.00	Both: 40.50	
	Girls: 35.86	Girls: 57.00	Girls: 38.13	
	Boys: 42.12	Boys: 60.00	Boys: 42.79	
	(c) Tertiary:	(c) Tertiary:	(c) Tertiary:	
	Both: 15.03	Both: 20.00	Both: 15.84	
	Girls: 12.11	Girls: 18.00	Girls: 12.87	
	Boys: 17.83	Boys: 22.00	Boys: 19.13	
4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	a) Computer: 15-24 years: 9.4% 25-74 years: 5.7% b) Internet: 15-24 years: 10.6% 25-74 years: 7.5% c) Mobile: 15-24 years: 91.4% 25-74 years: 86.7%	d) Computer: 15-24 years: 15% 25-74 years: 15% e) Internet: 15-24 years: 20% 25-74 years: 10% f) Mobile: 15-24 years: 95% 25-74 years: 90%		Benchmark data used from LAS of BBS, 2013

Target and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) 2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2017)	Source of Data
4.6.1: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex				Data not available
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Secondary: a) Electricity: 86.03%	Secondary: a) Electricity: 95%	Secondary: a) Electricity: 89.93%	Bangladesh Education Statistics-2015, 2017; BAN-BEIS MoPME/ DPE will provide the data for primary institutions Partially Available (Includes School, College School& College madrasah)
	b) Internet for Pedagogical purpose: 26.49%	b) Internet for Pedagogical purpose: 50%	b) Internet for Pedagogical purpose: 34.56%	
	c) Computer for Pedagogical purposes: 82%	c) Computer for Pedagogical purposes: 95%	c) Computer for Pedagogical purposes: 85.88%	
	d) Ramp: 14%	d) Ramp: 60%	d) Ramp: 17.38%	
			e) Basic drinking water: 96.61%	
			f) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities: 95.55%	
			g) Basic hand washing facilities: 19.68%	

Note: Progresses have been reported up to June 2017.

Challenges:

- Inadequate public resources for education by international comparison;
- Implementation of SDG4 targets by phases specially provision of free education up to grade 12;
- Making systematic efforts for the target 4.7 as well as 12.8 (particularly GCE);



- Accountability, transparency, governance and management structures for the huge educational system of the country;
- Up grading quality of teaching staffs
- Lack of holistic and sector-wide approach in planning, management and monitoring in secondary education subsector with the other education subsectors such as primary education, non-formal education, TVET and higher education,
- Improvement of student assessment system aligned with international standards;
- Strong coordination and partnership among the Government, non-state actors, civil society, private sector for optimal policy update, governance, resource mobilization and assessment of progress; greater voice of stakeholders;
- An integrated Education Management Information System (EMIS) for international reporting and avoiding data duplication at national level.

Way Forward:

1. Quality and relevance:

- Review and update the curriculum to make it more relevant and competency-based ;
- Enhance teacher quality for better teaching and learning;
- Align the learning assessment system with the competency-based curriculum;
- Enhance the use of ICTs in education.

2. Access and participation:

- Increase secondary education enrolment and completion rates especially for girls and children with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups;
- Encourage more students, especially girls, in science, technology, engineering and mathematics;
- Expand pathways between general secondary education and TVET.

3. Governance and partnership:

- Encourage participation of relevant private sector organizations, NGOs and DPs in activities/programs targeted to improve secondary and higher education
- Ensure more decentralization;
- Improve information and data in planning, management and monitoring of the programs.
- Resource mobilization and capacity building is an overall strategy for planning and monitoring national education targets in line with the SDG education related goals.

Security Services Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

SDG Targets	Proposed Action	Progress up to June 2018	Remarks
3.5	1. Establishment of 200 bed Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation centre at 07 divisional Headquarters (except Dhaka)	DPP of the proposed project has been prepared.	Metadata yet to be finalized
	2. Establishment of Narcotics Control Training Centres.	DPP of the proposed project has been prepared and it was duly verified by the verification committee of the division.	
	3. Establishment of Narcotics Control office building in Rangpur, Khulna and Mymensingh divisional Headquarters.	After verification DPP of the proposed project has been sent to the planning commission.	
	4. Establishment of Narcotics Control office building in 4 (four) districts.	DPP of the proposed project has been prepared and it was duly verified by the verification committee of the division on 25/03/2018.	
	5. Vertical extension of 3-storied divisional office building of Narcotics Department for setting up of 3 Chemical laboratories in three divisions.	DPP of the proposed project has been prepared and it was duly verified by the verification committee of the division on 25/03/2018.	
	6. Building partnership with other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Arranged stakeholders meeting in the ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 19/11/2017 with Secretary, Health Services Division in the Chair. ❖ Arranged stakeholders meeting in the ministry of Information on 28/01/2018 with honourable State Minister for Information in the Chair. ❖ Arranged stakeholders meeting in the ministry of Security Services Division on 05/02/2018 with Additional Secretary (Narcotics) in the Chair. ❖ Arranged stakeholders meeting in the ministry of Education on 13/03/2018 with Secretary, Secondary & Higher Education Division in the Chair. 	
	7. Enactment of new Narcotics Control Act, 2018	❖ Draft of the proposed New Act has been finalized.	

SDG Targets	Proposed Action	Progress up to June 2018	Remarks
16.3.2	1. Introduction of paralegal Advisory service to ensure access to justice for the vulnerable un sentenced prisoners. 2. To transform jailkhana in to a correctional centre. 3. Revision of 'Improvement of the Real Situation of Overcrowding in Prisons in Bangladesh' (IRSOP) Project for dealing with legal issues of the un sentenced prisoners.	✱ 27,608 prisoners were assisted by the paralegals. ✱ 2,918 prisoners were released from the jail through paralegals interventions. ✱ 268 meetings of case co-ordination committee were held in different districts. ✱ 2,729 prisoners attended skill development training programme. ✱ 1,545 substance user prisoners received counselling and other services.	Progress was made under a project titled 'Improvement of the Real Situation of Overcrowding in Prisons in Bangladesh'. Being implemented jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and GIZ.
	1. Enactment of Bangladesh Prison and Correctional Service Act"	✱ A Committee was duly formed to prepare a draft of the proposed Act. So far, the Committee arranged 11 meetings for preparing this draft.	

Note from GED: No benchmark is stated. Milestone is targeted figure and is not the progress. The progress mentioned is mostly not related to SDG indicator.

Challenges:

Drug addiction has spread its poisonous claws over all segments of the society. Security Services Division has been trying to involve all population groups of the society like guardians, religious leaders, private sectors, players, government's machineries, politicians, community leader's professional groups to combat this curse. For the target 16.3.2, it has been doing consultation workshops, case co-ordination meetings with the relevant criminal justice actors at the district level with assistance from development partner, GIZ.

Way forward:

This report is a learning means for Security Services Division. It is believed that valuable suggestions and feedback will come up during the ensuing review sessions. It is also expected that Security Services Division will learn from it's fellow organizations. The Division may go for revising it's action plan and also the means of implementation basing on that learning. Security Services Division is also planning to have wide range of consultations with all stakeholders before finalizing the next course of actions.

Public Security Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

The Public Security Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs is assigned as the “Lead” Ministry/ Division for the Goal 16 and five Targets under it - 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4 and 16.a respectively. The main stakeholder in implementing these Targets and the Indicators assigned against those targets is Bangladesh Police (BP), one of the important law-enforcing agencies of the government ensuring internal security of the Country. Similarly, the Border Guard Bangladesh, Bangladesh Ansar & VDP and Bangladesh Coast Guard are also responsible in implementing the specific targets and indicators of the SDGs following their own Action Plans.

Challenges:

- Data gap;
- Lack of disaggregated data ;
- Inadequate consultation among stakeholders;
- Lack of institutionalization;
- Lack of social awareness and appropriate education;
- Lack of taking legal action against violence and crimes;
- Lack of uniformity in digitization;
- Ownership of DNA act;
- Lack of social awareness and appropriate education;
- Trans boundary problems;
- Poor economic and social conditions of many people living across the border;
- Vested allies between some law enforcers and criminals.

Way Forward:

It will be a continuous initiative and the output will be a learning platform for Public Security Division. It is expected to establish a smart MIS (Management Information System) to get real time information from recent most data. PSD would arrange brain-storming session with all directorates, concerned DPs and NGOs on regular basis. From those sessions, new ideas and effective suggestions will come up. Based on those, PSD will revisit its actions and means of implementation. It is expected to meet the assigned target within the stipulated time-frame by leaving no one behind.

Note from GED: Not bothered about the format provided.



Road Transport and Highways Division

Progress according to M&E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to June 2018)	Source of Data
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	death per 100,000 (2011 and 2016)	50% of Death rate of 2011	Death per 100,000 (latest year)	BRTA
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. Indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season Highway Indicator 9.1.2 Passengers and freight volumes by mode of Transport	Data not available	-	-	Survey/study is needed
Target 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 Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Data not available	-	-	Survey/study is needed

Challenges:

The social and economic benefit from the road infrastructure is a multispectral issue and it requires synchronization within various organizations. Availability of Land is a major constraint in developing new road infrastructure in Bangladesh. The land acquisition problem is coupled with resettlement and compensation complexity. Moreover, the road construction technology, adequate finance, proper data, axle load etc. are very pertinent issues which need to be aligned properly. Additionally, road safety requires special attention from traffic police, City Corporation, budget, proper and adequate roads, accurate road accident data of different parameters, awareness of the users and so on. As a whole the following issues shall be factoring in ideal SDG implementation generally:

Way forward:

SDG Target 9.1 deals in developing quality, reliable sustainable and resilient infrastructure especially transport infrastructure to boost economic support and human well-being. In Bangladesh, some government agencies are involved in the activities fulfilling the Target 9.1. However, RTHD contributes majority in the transport sector in Bangladesh. RTHD puts its relentless efforts to build quality, reliable and sustainable highway network across the country as well as to create increased connectivity through several regional initiatives. In SDG Mapping, RTHD is assigned as Lead to implement SDG Target 9.1.

Road transport is the primary communication means in Bangladesh, which shares about 80% of the national passenger and freight transportation. In line with government Vision 2021 & Vision 2041, RTHD has taken numerous initiatives for highway network improvement as well as building up safe and sustainable road transport system. Road Transport and Highways Division has passed National Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy 2013. This would help creating a seamless, comfortable, inclusive and efficient transport system in the cities. Moreover, Road Transport Act is under process of approval. It has also passed Ride Sharing Act-2017 to incorporate all walk of people in the urban transportation system. Moreover, DTCA is implementing Revised Strategic Transport Plan (RSTP) (2015-2035) to ensure a well-planned transport environment in Dhaka and neighbouring areas under the acute guidance of the RTHD. Accordingly, highway network of the country is being improved day by day due to proper planning, timely initiatives and rigorous monitoring and use of modern technology.

Note from GED: Format not correctly filled in with the number sought. Both in challenges and in way forward, qualitative statements are provided.



Ministry of Science and Technology

Progress on Specific Targets:

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.

Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement:

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

9.5.2 Researcher (in full-time equivalent) million inhabitants

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

Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement:

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

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

Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement:

14.a.1 proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine 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

Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement:

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation

As a lead Ministry- MoST is responsible to monitor and evaluate the five indicators. In fact this Ministry is working relentlessly for last decade to establish new scientific research institutions and trying to expand/upgrade the existing organizations/infrastructures. By this time the budget for research and development of MoST has been increased in manifolds. But there are several Ministries/Divisions/Agencies and also some NGOs who are working and allocating money for R&D. Hence, to get required data (of present and base year) for indicators 9.5.1 and 9.5.2, it is needed to develop a national R&D survey by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Data for the Indicator 14.a.1 is also depends on this survey. Indicator 9.b.1 is for medium & high tech Industry, which is more relevant to ICT Division and Ministry of Industries.



MoST is providing R&D grants to the researchers of Universities/Research Institutions. Last few years the amount of this grants have been increased significantly. MoST is also providing scholarships named National Science and Technology (NST) Fellowship and Bangabandhu Fellowship on Science and ICT under Bangabandhu Fellowship Trust. Under Bangabandhu Fellowship on Science and ICT, 71 MS & 97 PhD in abroad and another 150 PhD & 19 Post Doctorate scholarships were awarded. Total amount disbursed for these scholarships was about Tk.98.00 Crore.

As an associate Ministry - MoST has been contributing to achieve the target of aforesaid 11 SDG indicators. Especially for access to electricity (SDG 7.1.1, 7.1.2 & 7.b.1) and for essential health service (SDG 3.8.1) MoST is playing a vital role. Countries biggest project 'Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant' is implementing under this Ministry. It is a suitable and sustainable option of producing electricity for climate change mitigation and protection of ecosystem. Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (RNPP) will provide us the access to safe, clean, reliable and affordable electricity with the largest amount of foreign direct investment ever Bangladesh received. By 2023, 1200 MW from unit-1 and by 2024 more 1200 MW from unit-2 that is total 2400 MW power will be produced from these two units. This project helps us to achieve the SDG goal-7 (especially contributing to the indicator 7.1.1, 7.1.2 and 7.b.1).

A central radioactive waste processing and storage facility has been established at Atomic Energy Research Establishment (AERE), Savar. It is a unique facility for radioactive waste management. All kinds of radioactive waste, generated anywhere in Bangladesh from Research Reactor, Institute of Nuclear Medicines and diagnostic centers which is supposed to process and store here. This radioactive waste management facility helps us to contribute on SDG Target-12.4 (Indicator 12.4.2). It was established under the recommendation and design of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Challenges:

The Ministry of Science and Technology is responsible for promoting science and technology in the country. This Ministry will work as lead ministry for achieving the targets. Focal points at Ministry level and attached department level have been identified in order to properly coordinate the activities related with SDGs. A separate section/branch is required in the Ministry for properly coordination of all SDG related issues in the Ministry.

Way Forward:

This review is a learning platform for MoST. It is expected that a good number of feedback and suggestions will come up during the review sessions. It is also expected that MoST will learn from its peer organizations. MoST will revise its actions and means of implementation based on the learning. And it is planning to have wide range of consultations with stakeholders before finalizing the next course of actions.

Note: Format provided not heeded (GED) no quantitative answer provided to the indicators.



Posts and Telecommunications Division

Progress:

1. Optical fiber network is expanded to union level.
2. Re-registration of NID helped to reduce many offensive activities.
3. "Cyber Threat Detection and Response" project has taken to observe and defend internet and cyber based crime.
4. To monitor and prevent anti-social and anti-national activities in social network sites, initiatives have been taken by coordinating with various online medium.
5. TSS has started marketing high configuration laptop, caller ID telephone, PABX, mobile set equipment etc. Bangladesh Cable Shilpa Shangstha has started producing optical fiber and HDPE Silicon Duct.
6. Call rate of mobile operator has been approved between 0.25 tk to 2 tk and Monthly Bandwidth charge for 1 Mbps as maximum 562tk which was previously 27,000 tk.

Progress according to M&E:

Sl. No.	Indicator No.	Proposed Global Indicators	Baseline Data (Year) with source	Type of Technology (2G/3G)	Status 2015	Status 2016	Status 2017
1.	9.c.1	Proportion of Population covered by a mobile network, by technology	December of each year. Source: BTRC	2G	99.4	99.46	99.49
				3G	71	90.2	92.55
2.	17.6.2	Fixed Internet Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	December of each year. Source: BTRC	Fixed Broad-band Internet	2.4	3.77	7,296,000*

Note: Progresses have been reported for one year.

*For indicator 17.6.2, BTRC provides the information of Fixed Broadband Internet subscriptions to ITU and ITU calculate the subscriptions percentage in respect of population during that time. Hence, the data of indicator of 17.6.2 has been provided from the MIS report of ITU. The subscriptions percentage will be calculated by ITU. The MIS report of 2018 has not published yet.

Challenges:

The barriers for achieving SDG targets of Posts and Telecommunications Division are:

1. Ensure connectivity at remote corners of the country.
2. Ensure Safety and Protection in using Telecommunications and Information Technology.
3. Develop local capacity in Industrial production (Doel laptop, mobile phones and other accessories.

Way Forward:

1. Central Data and Transmission Network Management System Development for Strengthening Digital Connectivity
2. Optical Fiber Cable Network Development and installation of Ring-type OFC Networks
3. Up gradation and Capacity Enhancement of IP Network to Increase Broadband Internet Penetration up to Rural Areas
4. Expansion of Teletalk 3G network Technology up to Union level.
5. Establishment of Solar based Base Stations in hard-to-reach areas for strengthening Teletalk Network Coverage.
6. Establish Wireless broadband network in rural level.
7. Increase the capacity of optical fiber plant by Bangladesh Cable Shilpa Limited.
8. To form institutional, legal and technical framework for the growth of e-commerce, cyber protection, ensure the Internet Safety and to build expert human resource in this sector.
9. To formulate guideline for Satellite Landing Rights, Unified Licensing, ISP, Telecom Tower Sharing.
10. Digital Broadcasting Switchover.
11. Up gradation and Extension of Spectrum Monitoring System.
12. Render services of Bangabandhu Satellite.
13. Installation of high capacity DWDM Optical fiber transmission network.



ICT Division

PROGRESS ON SPECIFIC TARGETS

Target No.	Target	Indicator
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.	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added..
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	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology.
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	Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

According to Bangladesh Economic Review (2016, Finance Division) contribution of industry in GDP (On basis of fixed price):

	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Contribution of Industry (%)	27.38	29.00	29.55	30.42	31.28
Growth rate (%)	9.02	9.64	8.16	9.67	10.10

Note: Data not reported for 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Having a close look at sectoral performance, industry is experiencing double digit growth as was targeted. According to BBS (April 2018) GDP contribution of medium and hi-tech industry is about 12%. To promote medium and hi-tech industry ICTD has taken initiatives to establish a number of hi-tech/ Software parks namely Bangabandhu Hi-tech City, KaliaKoir; Sheikh Hasina Software Technology Parks, Jessore; Sylhet Electronic City. These parks will provide conducive investment environment for medium and hi-tech industries.

According to BTRC (January 2016) about 80% of the population is covered by mobile phone network and 35% of population have access to internet facilities. But only 2.5% of population has access to broadband internet connections. Up to January 2018 the number mobile subscribers is 150 million and number of internet subscribers is 87 million.

It may be noted that ICTD is on right track in regards of number of mobile phone subscriptions and internet users. Interestingly only 2.5% of total population have access to broadband internet connection (2016, BTRC). Broadband internet connection provide low cost and high speed internet. So it is necessary to provide broadband internet connection facility to marginal people

for their economic and social development. ICTD and PTD have implemented projects which have already covered 1200 unions with broadband internet facilities. Info Sarker-3 project will cover additional 2600 unions with the same facilities within this year. Along with National Data Center -3 , National Tier IV Data Center will provide low cost data hosting facilities with high security of the data. It may be noted that info sarker-3 project along with the coverage already established by prior projects, additional 2% of the population will have access to fixed broadband internet facilities within a year.

Country/Region	Mobile subscription		Internet users		Fixed Bandwidth sub- scription	
	2005	2013	2005	2013	2005	2013
Bangladesh	6.29	74.43	0.24	5.75	0.0	0.97
India	8.0	70.78	2.39	12.58	0.12	1.16
China	29.84	88.71	8.52	42.3	2.83	13.63
Sri Lanka	16.85	95.5	1.79	18.29	0.11	1.99
Developing	22.9	90.2	7.8	32.4	1.3	6.1

Note: Upto date data not provided (GED).

Indicator of the ICT progress (%): ITU website, ICT facts and figures 2014.

Challenges:

- Ensure rapid and satisfactory completion of all ongoing ICT projects
- Upgrade ICT infrastructure to provide space for projected growth of ICT services in adequate speed and reliability
- Provide funding for R&D in ICT & science and Technology
- Provide funding for ICT capacity building in public institutions
- Support ICT initiatives to expand services in the rural areas (cloud based service, National helpline, BPO, Incubation center, ICT Research & Development center, Broadband connectivity etc.)
- Develop an e-government master plan
- Support product innovation and creation ecosystem

Provide physical incentives & Institutional reform to create appropriate investment climate

Way Forward:

- Investment in human development
- Overcoming infrastructure gap
- Quality education and investment in research
- Adoption of innovation, digitization and one stop service

Ministry of Industries

Progress on Specific Targets:

The contribution of manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (indicator 9.2.1) was 17.6% in 2014-15 which is augmented to 19.01% (provisional) in 2017-18 as against its target 21.5% up to 2020. Similarly, manufacturing value added of GDP per capita was USD130 in 2014-15 that incremented to USD 168 (provisional) in 2017-18. The manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (indicator 9.2.2) was 14.4% in 2015-16, however no change is made of its target to reach 20% up to 2020. Though, no change in total employment but interesting change is made in terms of female and male counterpart. The female employment is increased from 14.9% in 2015-16 to 15.4% in 2016-17.

Progress according to M& E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Target 9.2 (Lead: MoInd) 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					
Indicator 9.2.1 (Lead: MoInd) Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	17.61% and USD 130* (P) (BBS FY 15)	21.5%	19.01% (P) and USD168* (P) (BBS, 2017-18)	BBS (NAW/ SMI), SID	
Indicator 9.2.2 (Lead: MoInd) Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	14.4% (LFS 2015-16)	20%	14.4% (2016-17)	BBS (LFS), SID	No change in total however, female employment is increased from 14.9% to 15.4%.
Target 9.3 (Lead: MoInd) 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					
Indicator 9.3.1 (Lead: MoInd) Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	-	-	-	BBS (SMI), SID	Meta data yet to be finalized

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
Indicator 9.3.2 (Lead: MoInd) Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	-	-	-	BBS (SMI), SID	Meta data yet to be finalized
Target 9.4 (Lead: MoInd) 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					
Indicator 9.4.1 (Lead: MoInd) CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	-	-	-	a) DoE, MoEF, b) BBS, SID	Meta data yet to be finalized
Target 2.3 (Lead: MoA) 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					
Indicator 2.3.2 (Lead: MoInd) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	-	-	-	BBS (SME survey), SID	Meta data yet to be finalized
Target 6.4 (Co-Lead: MoInd) By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable with-drawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity					
Indicator 6.4.1 (Co-Lead: MoInd) Change in water-use efficiency over time	-	-	-	a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) DAE, MoA d) WARPO, MoWR	Meta data yet to be finalized
Indicator 6.4.2 (Co-Lead: MoInd) Level of water stress: fresh water withdrawal as a proportion of available fresh water resources	3.79% UNSC (2014)	3.5%		a) WDB, MoWR b) BADC/ BMDA, MoA c) UNSC	

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
Target 8.2 (Co-Lead: MoInd) Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors					
Indicator 8.2.1 (Co-Lead: MoInd) Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	4.49% (ILO 2015) GDP 5.35%* (P) (BBS, 2014-15)	5%	6.44%* (P) (BBS, 2017-18)	a) BBS (NAW/LFS), SID b) ILO	
Target 12.6 (Lead: MoInd) Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle					
Indicator 12.6.1 (Lead: MoEF) Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	-	-	-	DoE, MoEF	Meta data yet to be finalized

Note: For progresses, no yearly data were provided.

Challenges:

The SDG goals are interconnected - often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. Moreover, most of the targets/indicators are in qualitative in nature. It is therefore, the implementations of SDGs are greatly dependent on building strong institutional arrangements. Lack of proper & effective coordination with other ministries/divisions/departments/other stakeholders, governance, accountability as well as capability of officials is also among the challenges to achieve SDGs.

Way Forward

- Capacity improvement of officials through short, medium and longer version training;
- Development of SDG implementation modalities;
- Effective coordination with co-lead and associate ministries/divisions and other stakeholders;
- Further consultation with GED, relevant ministries/divisions and agencies to revisit of action plan for SDGs;
- Awareness building among the all stake-holders;
- Data management and data gap mitigation;
- Generation of innovative ideas.

Power Division

Progress on Specific Targets:

Target/Indicator	Baseline Data (2015)	Status (2016)	Status (2017)	Status (2018)	Data Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
Target: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services					
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	74%	76%	80%	90%	BPDB & Power Cell
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	16.68%	17.72%	-	-	World Bank
Target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix					
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption*	2.79%	2.85%	2.87%	-	SREDA
Target: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency					
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP**	3.63 ktoe/ billion BDT	3.67 ktoe/billion BDT	3.56 ktoe/ billion BDT	-	SREDA

* Total installed renewable capacity/ Total installed power generation capacity = MW/MW X100%

** Total Primary Energy consumption/GDP = ktoe/billion BDT

Note: Power Division provided required data as of indicators (GED).

Challenges:

Ensuring affordable, reliable and quality electricity stumbles at times due stressed-up domestic gas supply, lack of adequate and rapid project financing, up-gradation of existing infrastructure, fuel transportation, dredging rivers, implementation of fuel diversification plan, constraints in land acquisition in both urban and rural areas, dispute settlement mechanism, which slow-down timely implementation of the power projects and are the major challenges. Power Division has taken initiatives to work closely with other ministries and the private sector in a coordinated way to mitigate the obstacles that arise during project implementation phase to save both time and money.

Way Forward:

More than 90% of the generation capacity was based on gas-based power plant. Due to depleting gas reserve and the difficulties of domestic coal development, Bangladesh is moving towards imported fuel. As a result, keeping the generation cost at marginal level is a major challenge. The Government is introducing highly efficient power plants to the national power grid. Eligible single cycle power plants are being upgraded to combined cycle power plants. Some of the older power plants are in the process of repowering to increase its capacity with high efficient machines. All the upcoming coal power plants are being equipped with latest ultra-supercritical technology, flue gas desulphurization and electrostatic precipitator to minimize the impact on the environment. Adopting such proven and latest technologies will ensure the proper use of resources to achieve efficiency in power sector. In order to meet the gas demand Government has plans to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). For this purpose Floating Storage Re-gasification Units (FSRUs) are under construction.

In line with the SDGs target, power sector utilities have taken initiatives to implement grid based renewable power generation projects. Under the initiatives some projects are in preparatory stage. To promote development of renewable energy the Government is giving assistance to private sector in terms of incentives for implementing renewable based generation facilities. NGOs and private entities are playing a vital role in implementing solar home system (SHS) in rural areas.

Mobilization of additional financing needed to implement SDG Action Plan will be a major challenge. Other than the conventional financing by GOB and Development Partners, Power Division will continue to explore innovative financing such as Export Credit Agency (ECA) financing, private sector financing in IPP projects, joint venture project financing and G to G financing.



Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Progress on Specific Targets:

Relevant Targets	Proposed Actions	Progress	Remarks
SDG Target : 11.By 2030 ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Total 23 nos Govt flat project has been taken by PWD for government officials. There is a provision of 9702 nos flat construction -Total 9830 nos flats under 12 nos unapproved pipeline project.	-Under 4 nos projects already 1512 nos flats construction work is completed on June 2018. -By 2018 another 114 nos flat construction will be completed and by 2020 rest of the flat construction will be completed -By 2022 about 9830 nos flats will be completed under 12 nos pipeline projects.	
	-Rajuk has taken 3 nos residential plot projects for low and mid-dle income group people. -Rajuk has taken 2 nos Flat (2922 nos) projects for low and middle income group people	-Total plots 35085 nos in Purbachal, Uttara & Jhilmil Projects. -By 2017 total 22000 nos plot development work has been completed and rest of this Plot will be developed by 2020. -There is a provision of 29220 nos flats. Out of these flats 3500 flat will be completed by 2018 and rest of the flat construction will be completed by 2020.	Rajuk Own Finance project
	-NHA has been completed 19 nos residential plot and 09 nos flat projects for low and middle income group -Ongoing Projects : Total 22 nos plot projects and 18 nos flat projects for low and middle income group people. -Pipeline projects : Plot projects 15 nos and flat project 16 nos for low and middle income group	-NHA has been completed 4709 nos plots under 19 nos projects and 2169 nos flats under 9nos projects by 2017. -Total 3543 nos plots under this 22 projects and 7267 nos flats under 18 nos projects are in progress that will be completed by 2020 Pipeline projects. -Total plot 3311 nos and total flats 20006. Out of this 20006 nos flats 11063 nos flats will be construct for slum dwellers. Targeted completion of pipeline projects by 2021.	NHA Own Finance Project
	-Construction of 6000 nos flats for Non Bangali (Bihari) who lives in Mohammadpur Geneva Camp at Basila, Mohammadpur in Geneva Camp. Mohammad-pur.	-For Bihari people NHA has taken an initiative a flat project in GOB fund that will be completed by 2020	GOB Found

Relevant Targets	Proposed Actions	Progress	Remarks
SDG Target : 11.3 By 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement in all countries	Rajuk has taken a project of "Conservation of Flood Flow Zone and Compact Township Development	Project Proposal is under approval	
SDG Target : 11.a Support positive economic, social and environment links between urban, peri urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Preparation of Detailed Area Plan (2016-2035) for DMDP Area.		Rajuk Implemented by UDD
	Barishal, Sylhet, Cox's Bazar, Madaripur and Rajoir Upazilla, Mymensingh, Beanpole-Joshore Highway Corridor and other 14 nos Upazilla Development plans have been completed		
	Development plan of Kustia Sadar Upazilla, Mirsharai upazilla, Chhattagram is going on under 2 nos projects and under another project pyrakukata.		
SDG Target : 11.b By 2020 , Sustain ally increase the number of cities and human settlement adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans forwards inclusion resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the sandal Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk manage mental all levels.	-Taken a project of "Urban Resilience project RAJUK Part (2015-2020) -Taken a project of "Urban Building Safety project" by Pwd	Under this two projects consultant appointment is done, now consultant is working according to their terms and reference. Completion time of this project is June 2020	Rajuk Project PWD Project
	-Technical Development to Upgrade Structural Integrity of Building in Densely Populated Urban Areas and Its Strategic Implementation towards Resilient Cities in Bangladesh (TSUIB)	Project Proposal is under approval	HBRI

Relevant Targets	Proposed Actions	Progress	Remarks
Goal 9 : Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Target 9.b : Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	Training program for the creation of five lakh skilled worker on the construction sector	Project Proposal is under approval	HBRI

Challenges: No Specific challenges suggested.

Way Forward: No Specific suggestion



Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs

Progress according to M&E Framework:

Targets and Indicators	Base-line-2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress up to June 2018	Data Source with others relevant ministries, divisions and agencies
1	2	3	4	5
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against women and girls every where				
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.	-	-	Updating NPA in line with SDGs	Meta data yet to be finalized (BBS)
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.				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.	54.7% (VAW Survey, 2015)	40%	decreasing trend	25 national Daly news papers, published report of decreasing trend
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.	6.2% (VAW Survey, 2015)	5%	decreasing trend	Disaggregated data will be generated. BBS (VAW Survey) SID
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation				
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.	Before 15: 23.8% (MICS, 2012-13), Before 18: 58.6% (BDHS, 2014)	Before 15: 15% Before 18: 30%	Before 15: 10.7 % , Before 18: 47%,	BIDS, 2017.
5.4 Recognize and value for 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.				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.	Female: 25.8% Male: 5%(TUS, 2012)	Female: 25% Male: 6%	-	BBS (Time use Survey), SID
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.				

Targets and Indicators	Base-line-2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress up to June 2018	Data Source with others relevant ministries, divisions and agencies
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.	a) 20% (LPAD, 2014) b) 23% (LGA, 2016)	a) 33% b) 25%	a) 20.86%, b) Yet to be collected	UN women study, 2017. a) LPAD b) LGRD
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.	12.9% (QLFS, 2015-16)	18%	14.34% ,	UN women study, 2017. MOPA 2017.
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 Beijing Platform for action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.				
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. (MoHFW co-lead)	a) SR: 14% b) CU: 67% c) ANC: 65% (BDHS, 2014)	a) 20% b) 70% c) 70%	Indicators need to be aligned with country context. Taken initiatives to create awareness by MoWCA	BDHS, MoHFW
5.a: Undertake reforms to give women's equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws				
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure..	-	-	-	BBS (Agriculture Census/ Agriculture Sample Census/NHD), SID
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and or control.	-	-	-	LPAD
5.b: Ensure the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women				
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex. (Co-lead Post and Telecommunication division)	Both sex: 79.76% (BRTC, 2015)	85%	Disaggregated data yet to be finalized.	a) BBS b) BTRC
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels				

Targets and Indicators	Base-line-2015	Milestone for 2020	Progress up to June 2018	Data Source with others relevant ministries, divisions and agencies
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocation for gender equality and women's empowerment. (Co-lead Finance Division)	-	-	Gender responsive budgeting in Bangladesh, project has been adopted under MoWCA	b) MoWCA
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.	-	-	-	Meta data yet to be finalized (BBS)
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children				
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. (Lead: MOHA, Co-lead: MoWCA.)	Baseline figure will be available in 2018 survey by BBS.	-		BBS (MICS), SID.
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-20 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18. (Co-lead: MOHA)	Female: 3.45% (VAW survey 2015)	3%	Disaggregated data yet to be finalized.	BBS (VAW Survey), SID

Note: Data availability few (GED).

Challenges: No specific challenges suggested.

Way forward:

While important policies and plans are aligned with five year plan and SDG,s so that adequate attention need to be given for proper implementation particularly at the program and project levels. Indigenous knowledge, practices and community voice need to be strengthened in the development of policies and its implementation and monitoring mechanism.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

Progress according to M&E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
8.6.1	28.88%(NEET)	22.00%	Data on NEET yet to be finalise	SID, DYD

Challenges:

The National Youth Policy 2017 focuses on several target groups such as welfare of unemployed youths, young females, young entrepreneurs, expatriate youths, rural youths, school dropout youths, illiterate youths, unskilled youths, youths with special needs, youth with drug addiction problem, homeless youths, and youths suffering from epidemics.

Through the Department of Youth Development, the MoYS provides more than a dozen services including self-employment and entrepreneurship development training, ICT training, micro-credit scheme. On a pilot basis, the MoYS has introduced some digitized service delivery at the district and sub-district level. Out of 14 services given by Youth Development Directors, the GoB has fully digitized 8 services on a small scale in several districts.

Way forward:

- ❖ Strengthening of Department of Sports
- ❖ Strengthening of Regional BKSP
- ❖ Continuation of Development Cup Football Tournament
- ❖ Player hunting for different event through arranging tournaments from grassroots level to national level
- ❖ Enhancement of Allocation of resources at different levels
- ❖ Activation of clubs at different levels

Ministry of Social Welfare

Progress according to M&E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
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					MoSW Lead Ministry
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					MoSW Co-lead Ministry
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					MoSW Co-lead Ministry

Note: No data available on the indicators (GED).

Challenges :

According to the mandate of MoSW is an implementing agency for ensuring social justice for its citizen. Social Security, Cash transfer programs are increasing day by day. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) has been enacted; therefore, it is largely dependent on other core ministries for accomplishment of its targets. For better implementation of SDGs and NSSS restructuring of MoSW is very much needed now.

Way Forward :

This review is a learning platform for MoSW. It is expected that a good number of feedback and suggestions will come up during the review sessions. It is also expected that MoSW will learn from its peer organizations. MoSW will revise its actions and means of implementation based on the learning. And it is planning to have wide range of consultations with stakeholders before finalizing the next course of actions.

Ministry of Information

Progress according to M&E:

Target & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to June 2018)	Source of Data
01	02	03	04	05
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. in accordance with national legislation and international agreement	DMC base line year 2015 1. Film Show-348 2. Song-68 3. Workshop-34 4. Community /Courtyard Meeting-112 5. Publicity Materials-6.16 lac	1. Film Show-1765 2. Song-340 3. Workshop-170 4. Community /Courtyard Meeting-560 5. Publicity Materials-30.80 lac	1. Film Show-1146 2. Song-196 3. Workshop-138 4. Community /Courtyard Meeting-362 5. Publicity Materials-18.48 lac	DMC
	PID	i) Handout -21500 ii) Photo Coverage-20500 iii) Press Conference-100% iv) Accreditation Card- 2400 v) Special Supplement- 35 vi) Feature-1000 vii) Cartoon-36 viii) Meet the Press-4 ix) Visit-3	i) Handout -12412 ii) Photo Coverage-12146 iii) Press Conference-100% iv) Accreditation Card- 2621 v) Special Supplement- 25 vi) Feature-822 vii) Cartoon-55 viii) Meet the Press-6 ix) Visit-6	PID
	Betar Broadcast 30 hours	Broadcast 150 hours	30 hours	Betar
	BTV i) Right to information related talk show/ programme -25 hours (2012)	(i) Right to information related talk show/programme -250 hours	(i) Right to information related talk show/ programme -25 hours	BTV

Target & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to June 2018)	Source of Data
01	02	03	04	05
	DFP Documentaries-2 Filler-5 Article-10 Report-15 Feature-10	Documentaries-10 Filler-25 Article-50 Report-75 Feature-50	Documentaries-2 Filler-5 Article-10 Report-15 Feature-10	DFP
	InfCom Training of Newly Appointed Designated Officers (DOs) and other officers (Baseline Date 2012\	Training of Newly Appointed Designated Officers (DOs) 8820	Training of Newly Appointed Designated Officers (DOs) 8820	Infcom
	Training of Designated Officers: Actions to achieve the SDG targets @aseline Date 2013)	Training of Newly Appointed Designated Officers (DOs) 10020	Training of Newly Appointed Designated Officers (DOs) 8820	
	Online Training of Designated Officers and other officers (Baseline Date 2017)	Online Training of Designated Officers and other officers (Baseline Date 2017) 720	Online Training of Designated Officers and other officers (Baseline Date 2017) 180	
	Sensitization Meetings at Upazila (Baseline Date 2012\	Sensitization Meetings at Upazila-1000	Sensitization Meetings at Upazila-154	
	Progress of Appointment of Designated Officers (Monitorine) (Baseline Dxe 2012\	Progress of Appointment of Designated Officers (Monitorine) 13,850	Progress of Appointment of Designated Officers (Monitorine) 570	
	Making TVC for RTI Campaign (Baseline Date 2014)	Making TVC for RTI Campaign-10	Making TVC for RTI Campaign-2	



Target & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (Up to June 2018)	Source of Data
01	02	03	04	05
	Publication of News Letter on RTI (Baseline Date 2012\	Publication of News Letter on RTI-20	Publication of News Letter on RTI-1	
	Other Publication on RTI (Baseline Date 2012\	Other Publication on RTI -60	Other Publication on RTI -9	
	Preparing Campaign Materials on RTI (Baseline Date 2012\	Preparing Campaign Materials on RTI-50	Preparing Campaign Materials on RTI-9	
	Submitting Annual Report (Baseline Date 2012\	Submitting Annual Report-10	Submitting Annual Report-1	
	Disposal of complaints lodged in the Information Commission under RTI 2009 (Baseline Date 2012\	Disposal of complaints lodged in the Information Commission under RTI 2009-3800	Disposal of complaints lodged in the Information Commission under RTI 2009-506	
	Disposal of Complaints @ Baseline Date 2012)	Disposal of Complaints-3570	Disposal of Complaints-502	
	PIB Training for journalists: 6 Workshop: 01 Session: 35	Planned Targets (July 15-June 20) Workshop: 10 Feature : 11 Session: 180 Publication : 2	Workshop : 02 Session: 45, Feature: 3, Publication : 02	PIB
	BCTI	Seminar/ Workshop - 04 Class Session - 08 Number of Participants - 367	Seminar/ Workshop - 01 Class Session - 04 Number of Participants - 247	
	NIMC	Total Number of Participant -1726 Total Number of Session -266	Total Number of Participant -511 Total Number of Session -56	

Note: Relevant data not provided to indicators (GED).

Specific challenges faced in pursuing activities:

Inadequate research, research based planning to create new ideas, new strategies for the betterment of broadcast, promotion and campaign activities. There is also Shortage of expertise, insufficient adaptation of modern technology .People need to be more oriented with public broadcasting .Increase broadcast in private and social media in addition to the public media to attach more audience as well as marginalized population. To overcome these challenges we need comprehensive review and projects for adopting policy, planning and increase budget. Need more cooperation of development partners and ratification at the political level is essential for this policy purpose.

Structural Challenges

Inadequate manpower, inadequate expertise, insufficient source of information, huge pressure for broadcasting competitive programs, technological challenges and lack of modern training institute, etc. are the existing structural challenges of this Ministry. Manpower recruitment in being processed by Ministry, BTV and Bangladesh Betar. Planning cell of the Ministry has taken initiatives for projects.

Way Forward:

1. Regular monitoring and review of the action plan,
2. Identify new and innovative content of the program,
3. Integration with other electronic platform,
4. Ownership by the organizations,
5. Plan to establish Information hub,
6. Promotion and Campaign of SDGs will be taken from motivational content to inclusive implementation,
7. Public broadcasting has to be more attractive to the public. This will bring about the qualitative changes of program production and broadcasting. To do these, it is necessary to undertake various researches, research based planning, research projects and modern technologies.



Ministry of Agriculture

Progress on Specific Targets:

For achieving SDG-2, Ministry of Agriculture has prepared an Action Plan and identified 198 ongoing and new development projects in the Action Plan. Out of these 149 new development projects have been identified in the Action Plan for the period 2017-2030. BDT 554710.00 Million (appx./Rough Estimate) will be required for implementing all these new 149 development projects during 2017-2030. Some projects of the Action Plan are already been approved by the appropriate authority and some are in the process of approval.

SDG target wise (lead targets) project status is given in the following table below:

Sl No.	SDG Targets	No. of Projects Identified in the SDG Action Plan (Ongoing and New)	No. of Ongoing Development Projects included in the ADP	No. of New Development Projects in the process of approval (PEC/SPEC/Appraisal/DPP preparation done)	
				Included in Action Plan	Included in ADP (Outside Action Plan)
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2
01.	2.1 End hunger ...	38	8	6	2
02.	2.3 Double the agricultural productivity	61	19	11	14
03.	2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems..	57	13	10	4
04.	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity..	11	0	2	-
05	2.a Increase investment in agricultural research ..	31	8	6	3
	Total	198	48	35	25

Progress according to M&E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to December 2017)	Source of Data	Remarks
1	3	4	5	6	7
Target 2.1					
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	-	-	-	BBS, SID, NIPORT, MoHFW, DGHS	BBS and NIPORT have not provided any data.

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to December 2017)	Source of Data	Remarks
1	3	4	5	6	7
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity.	-	-	-		
2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit.	-	-	-	BBS	Tier- III, Data is not available
Target 2.4					
2.4.1 Area under productive and sustainable agriculture	-	-	-	BBS	Tier- III, Data is not available
Target 2.5					
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources...					
BARI	8384				
accessions	9884	9018			
accessions	BARI				
BRRRI	8051	8281	8209	BRRRI	
BJRI	6012	6030	6027	BJRI	
BSRI	1128	1250	1136	BSRI	
CDB*	505	545	524	CDB*	
BFRI**					
(Fisheries)	16	-	18	BFRI**	
(Fisheries)					
DLS	204.82				
Lakh	-	207.45			
Lakh	DLS				
BLRI (Animal)	30	-	32	BLRI (Animal)	
BLRI (Plant)	42	-	56	BLRI	
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk .					
BSRI	Sugarcane-Not at risk. Date palm, Palmyra palm & Golpata are at risk.			BSRI	Data not available
BFRI (Fisheries)	At risk 64		64	BFRI	

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (2015)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to Decem-ber2017)	Source of Data	Remarks
1	3	4	5	6	7
	Not at risk 189		189		
BLRI	At risk-2 (Gayal, Mipkadim) Not at risk-20 & Unknown level of extinction			BLRI	
2.a					
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index ..	0.72 (2013)	0.80		GED	-
Target: 9.5					
9.5.2 Researchers per million inhabitants	12 (2015)	-	14	BARC (NARS)	

Note: Data not provide as of indicators no clear picture has emerged (GED).

Challenges:

- Increasing agriculture-product diversification and consumption for improving nutrition;
- Increasing resource use efficiency and judicious use of agricultural inputs;
- Shifting where feasible to higher-value crops for commercialization including increasing quality horticultural crop production;
- Popularizing of good agricultural and IPM practices;
- Linking farm-produces with market;
- Facilitating increased private investments in agriculture
- Expanding irrigation and farm mechanization with appropriate technology including better use of renewable energy;
- Abrupt depletion of soil organic matter,
- Degradation of land (salinity, erosion, water logging etc.),
- Combating climate change effects on agriculture,
- Declining availability of land for crop agriculture and decreased soil fertility,
- Data gap regarding SDGs Targets & Indicators,

Way Forward:

- Implement actions and activities in light of the Action Plan
- Capacity Development
- SDGs are all encompassing requiring huge resources for implementation. Traditional sources of funding are insufficient to implement the SDGs. Therefore, it is needed to find innovative ways of financing from both the public & private sectors and development partners and ensure effective and efficient ways for utilization.
- Monitoring and Review the SDG Action Plan.

Ministry of Water Resources

Targets and Indicators		Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
Targets	Indicators				
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation	50 (2017)	57	52	Annual Development Plan (ADP), Annual Performance Agreement (APA), BBS, Consultation Meeting, Results from Country Questionnaire (UNEP), National Action Plan on SDG 6, Annual Report
	6.5.2: Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	38 (2016)	-	38	Joint River Commission (JRC), Ganges Water Treaty (1996)
6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Protected areas (Forest: Marshy land and others): 12790 km ² (2016)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore and protect more 1% of Forest: Marshy land and others • Restore more 1% mountain lake 	National Action Plan on SDG 6.6 prepared by DBHWD
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	14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	-	-	-	Data not available

Note: Indicators 6.5.1; 14.11 are not well defined (GED)

Challenges:

Recently Government approved Bangladesh Water Rules, 2017 to translate the policies related to issues such as access to water, water allocations to different usage etc. IWRM practice is being improved through multiagency involvement still facing some challenges, which needs to be specified under institutional challenges, climate change threats and policy contexts. For instance, BWDB has started integrating climate change in designing and developing climate adaptive infrastructures. So, innovative adaptive forms of water management in agriculture, watershed management, inland fisheries and aquaculture, livestock and rangeland management need to be explored and implemented in a comprehensive way applying IWRM principles.

Apparently there is no Joint body for IWRM at River Basin Level in this region of South Asia. In this context, the Joint Bodies like River Basin Organizations/River Basin Commissions (e.g. Mekong River Commission, Nile Basin Initiative etc.) comprising respective riparian countries of these rivers may be established.

While important policies and plans are aligned with IWRM concept and principles, adequate attention needs to be given to ascertain as to what extent they have been translated fully into action, particularly at the program and project levels. Indigenous knowledge, practices and community voice need to be recognized and integrated in the development of water related policies and mechanisms. Better and stronger collaboration among ministries, agencies, institutions is needed for full attainment of IWRM. New adaptive forms of water management in agriculture, watershed management, inland fisheries and aquaculture, livestock and rangeland management need to be explored and implemented in a comprehensive way applying principles of the IWRM. To ensure food security, healthy society, quality water and to combat climate change impacts regulatory measures are needed.

There is growing consensus among the experts that strong institutional arrangements with well-defined implementing procedures - supported by agreements and clear regulations- is the key to developing integrated trans-boundary water management. It is also crucial to adopt guidelines and formulate joint plans to approach the new emerging issues such as climate change, water-energy, water-ecosystems and water-food-energy nexus. The prosperity of this region depends largely on efficient and sustainable.

Note: Two challenges were sought in bullet format but long narrative was provided and no way forward was suggested (GED).

Ministry of Food

Progress of SDG targets and indicators:

Target and Indicators	Baseline data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Mile-stone by 2025	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
1	2	3	4	5	6
MoFood as Lead Ministry (MoA is Co-Lead)					
12.3.1 Global Food Loss index	-	-	-	DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE. FAO IS THE CUSTODIAN FOR THIS INDICATOR. MINISTRY OF FOOD HAS IDENTIFIED A TA PROJECT REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG INDICATOR 12.3.1 AND SENT THE PROJECT LIST TO ERD FOR FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. IN THIS REGARD A MEETING WAS HELD ON 10TH JUNE 2018 WHERE FAO AGREED TO PROVIDE THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM FAO TCPF (TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM FACILITIES). MOREOVER, FAO HEADQUARTER MISSION VISITED THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SHOWED THEIR POSITIVE RESPONSE TO WORK WITH GoB IN THIS SECTOR.	a) BBS, SID b) FPMU, MoF
MoFood as Co-Lead Ministry (MoA is Lead)					
2.1.1 Prevalence of under-nourishment	16.4% (FAO, 2016)	14%	12%	15.1% (FAO, 2017)	a) BBS (HIES), SID b) DGHS (NSS), MoHFW c) FAO
2.1.2 Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	-	-	-	Data not available. FAO is working on this indicator with Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (INFS) of Dhaka University for collecting baseline data on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) through a representative food consumption and dietary intake survey. The primary results of the FIES baseline data is expected to be available in September 2018	BBS (HIES), SID, FAO
MoFood as Co-Lead Ministry (MoHFW is Lead)					



Target and Indicators	Baseline data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Mile-stone by 2025	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of data
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 *SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.	36.1% (BDHS, 2014)	25%	16%	Updated data is not available. Results will be available from next Bangladesh demographic & Health Survey (BDHS).	a)BBS (CMNS/ MICS), SID b)NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 *SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)	a) wasting 14.3% (BDHS, 2014) b) Over weight 1.6% (MICS, 2012-13)	a) 12% b) 1.5%	a) 10% b) 1.0%	Updated data is not available. Results will be available from next Bangladesh demographic & Health Survey (BDHS).	a)BBS (CMNS/ MICS), SID b)NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW
MoFood as Co-Lead Ministry (MoC is Lead)					
2.c.1 Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)	-	-	-	DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE. FAO IS CUSTODIAN FOR THIS INDICATOR. FAO IS WORKING ON THIS ISSUE.	a) Prices and wages section, BBS, SID b) BTC, MoC c) FPMU, MoF

Note: Data on indicators for 2017, 2018 were not provided (GED).

Challenges:

In Bangladesh and even in the global level, private sector is playing very important role in the food commodity market especially in the food grain (rice and wheat) market. It is very difficult to monitor private sector in market economy. It is a challenging task for Ministry of Food to stabilize the food price for the consumers (particularly price of rice, paddy and wheat) and to provide fair price for the producers and farmers.

Way Forward:

To overcome the challenges the following issues needs to be addressed/considered/expedited to enhance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda:

- i. To achieve the targets of SDG indicator 12.3.1 (reducing the targets of food loss and food waste), Ministry of Food identified a Technical Assistance project. The objectives of the proposed project are
 - ❖ to conduct a comprehensive baseline study to assess the food loss and waste situation in every step of food supply chain to get the idea about the present situation of food waste or loss in different sectors of food in Bangladesh
 - ❖ To review the existing strategy of different agencies/sectors/sub-sectors to reduce the food loss and waste.
 - ❖ To formulate a medium to long term strategy to reduce the food loss/waste in different sectors (crop and non-crop sectors) particularly to achieve the SDG indicator 12.3.1.
 - ❖ Preparation of Action Plan to implement the strategies in different sub-sectors,
 - ❖ To introduce a multi-stakeholders' institutional set up in a coordinated manner to address the target of SDG indicator 12.3.1.
- ii. Technical assistance and capacity strengthening is required for update in the policy and strategies regarding food and nutrition security and food safety. It will require committed support from specialized UN and development agencies like FAO, WFP, WHO, World Bank, ADB, other development partners. More technical assistance is required to implement proposed projects/programs/actions mentioned in the SDG action plan.
- iii. To achieve the SDG targets inter agency coordination and cooperation with the private sector, civil society, NGO/NPO needs to be strengthened. In this regard, inter-ministerial/ inter-agency working group need to be formed.
- iv. To improve the nutritional status of the people, the existing greater dependency on rice needs to be reduced. A nationwide awareness program on dietary diversification should be implemented.
- v. Food-based social safety net program needs to be strengthened particularly for ultra-poor and vulnerable group like disable people, distressed women and children focusing on disability.

Note: Much narrative. Projects objective if have to be reported, a division many have even dozen projects. Way forward should be based on challenges (GED).

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Progress on Specific Targets

a. SD Target 14.2

To achieve the SD Targets 14.2 MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

Action plan formulated.

b. SD Target 14.4

To achieve the SD Target 14.4 MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

- To ensure Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) DoF has developed short, medium and long-term management plan for the marine sector development.
- DoF has taken necessary initiatives to regulate over fishing, IUU fishing practices complying FAO, CCRF guidelines.
- During the recent past years some effective regulatory measures like – seasonal ban, depth control, mesh size and species size control, maintenance of marine reserve and coastal sanctuaries, fishing vessel regulation, harmful fishing gear restriction is implementing with the active participation of coastal communities.
- DoF has taken several socio-economic initiatives to uplift the livelihood status of the poor fisher's.
- DoF in collaboration with relevant agencies developed a holistic management tools for coastal and marine fisheries resource management.

Note: 'a' and 'b' narratives were not requested (GED).

c. SD Target 14.5

To achieve the SD Targets 14.5 DoF has following Progress:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.	2016-17 7.94%	10%	7.94%	DoF

d. SD Target 14.6

To achieve the SD Targets 14.6 MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

- DoF has taken several socio-economic initiatives to uplift the livelihood status of the poor fisher's. Interventions taken by DoF are outlined below:
 - ❖ Extend coverage of SSNP (Social Safety Net Program) to ensure fishers livelihood
 - ❖ Continue and extend the coverage AIGA/VGF

e. SD Target 14.7

To achieve the SD Targets 14.7 MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

Sustainable uses of marine resources are the key challenge for the fulfillment of protein demand of future generation of the densely populated country like us. DoF has taken several initiatives

to boost up the coastal aquaculture production like-

- Introduction and expansion of cluster farming,
- ensuring PCR tested PL stocking,
- Fish and shrimp farm registration,
- Adopting GAP in the coastal shrimp and fish farm.
- In the short, medium and long-term management plan for the marine sector development DoF has plan to introduce and expand mariculture after successful piloting. Interventions taken by DoF are outlined below:
 - ❖ Piloting of semi-intensive coastal aquaculture and mariculture
 - ❖ Stock assessment for Management Plan
 - ❖ Declaration and management of Marine Protected Area (MPA) and fish sanctuaries

BFDC is establishing Fish Landing Centres with ancillary facilities in 3 coastal districts at 4 selected areas. By now, 25% progress has been made.

f. SD Target 14.b

To achieve the SD Targets 14.b MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

- Provided free legal access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and market to support the livelihood of the poor fishermen.
- As the poor fishermen are helpless for their poverty and dependent on Mohajon or Dadonder, DoF has a plan to establish trust fund for these vulnerable fishermen.
- At present VGF and AIGA programs are in place. Interventions taken by DoF are outlined below:
 - ❖ Extend coverage of SSNP (Social Safety Net Program) to ensure fishers livelihood
 - ❖ Continue and extend the coverage AIGA/VGF

In general following major interventions have been underlined to achieve the SDG targets in Fisheries Sector:

- ❖ Introduce fish Sanctuary Community Guards (SCG)
- ❖ All artisanal fishing vessels will be registered
- ❖ 5% artisanal fisheries withdrawn
- ❖ Reduce 10% of coastal fishers from fishing profession through livelihoods transformation
- ❖ Stock assessment for pelagic and demersal fishes and also for shrimp
- ❖ Capacity of CG, Navy and RP be increased and sustained
- ❖ Development of comprehensive sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management plan and implementation
- ❖ Licensing of fishing trawlers and vessels by 2030
- ❖ MSY for Pelagic and Demersal Fishes and also for shrimp
- ❖ Real time VTMS/AIS for all industrial fishing vessels

- ❖ Promote or facilitate environment friendly fishing vessels
- ❖ Introduction of TED for all fishing trawlers
- ❖ Identification, declaration and management of potential fishing ground
- ❖ Alternate income generation for the marine fishers through livelihoods transformation

Note: Ministry's initiatives or activities were sought (GED).

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.	2016-17 7.94%	10%	7.94%	DoF

To achieve the SD Targets 14.6 MoFL has taken the following initiatives:

- DoF has taken several socio-economic initiatives to uplift the livelihood status of the poor fisher's. Interventions taken by DoF are outlined below:
 - ❖ Extend coverage of SSNP (Social Safety Net Program) to ensure fishers livelihood
 - ❖ Continue and extend the coverage AIGA/VGF

Challenges:

Implementation of SDG depends on the inter-ministerial collaboration which is a great challenge. For every SDG target, the lead ministry should conduct multi-stakeholder's meeting. Gathering and integrating data on one target from different sources and its validation is another great challenge. BBS has been declared as only authority for data validation which is another challenge. Ministries have been grouped into different clusters for supervising and coordinating the data generation and management. National Data coordination Committee has been formed by SID to oversee the data validation. A2I has been introduced Data Tracking System for easy and reliable digitized data uploading. This has also great challenge to give training on Data Training system.

Way Forward:

- Promulgation of new acts, laws, rules, regulations, aligned with SDG targets.
- Updating and revision of old laws, policies, rules etc in line with SDGs.
- Undertaking new development projects, programs aiming the specific SDG targets.
- Strong, effective, correct data recording arrangement should be put in place.
- Rigorous training of SDG related personnel, both at field and HQ level, is essential.
- Capacity building of BBS is a must to handle and validate huge data to be generated and uploaded into SDG Tracker System.
- Introduction of appropriate technologies, and its dissemination at all levels.
- Regular meeting with co-lead and associate ministries to be done to evaluate progress.
- There should have strong coordination among Ministries, BBS and A2I.



Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Progress on specific Targets:

Target	Progress
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CASE Project to improve the Air Quality • SLCPs project to reduce Short Lived Climate Pollution from air. • Bondhu Chula (ICS) to reduce indoor air pollution. • Brick Kiln Efficiency Project to reduce Air Pollution
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment (DoE) has been implementing the 'Strengthening Monitoring and Enforcement in Meghna River for Dhaka Sustainable Water Supply' project. • DoE also taken Enforcement Activity against those industries which are responsible for water pollution. • DoE also prepare and publish every year Water Quality Monitoring Report (Science 2010) • DoE also introduce Zero discharge policy for effluent generating industries. • DoE has been arranging a training workshop on 'SDG 6.3.2 and 6.6.1 Indicator Monitoring and Reporting' with the technical help of UN Environment. • DoE has plan to develop online ETP monitoring system.
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoE also develop a draft E-waste Rules for proper management of E-waste. • DoE also take initiative to develop baseline for E-Waste generation in Bangladesh. • 'Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh' project to environmentally sound management and disposal of Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) and obsolete pesticide in Bangladesh. • 'Environmentally-sound Development of the Power Sector with the Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)' Project to dispose PCBs from old transformer of power sector project.

Target	Progress
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘National Capacity Development for implementing Rio Conventions through Environmental Governance’ project to develop institutional capacities for management of global environment, Mainstreaming of global environmental conventions into human resource development and raising awareness of the linkages between the Rio Conventions and sustainable development. • CTCN TA on Saline Water purification for households and low-cost durable housing technology for coastal area of Bangladesh’ project. • Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection (CBA-ECA) Project • Nation-wide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) on Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure & Health Sectors covering the 64 districts and in selected hotspots (coastal, drought prone & flood/flash flood prone areas) under Climate Finance Governance Project of MoEFCC. • ‘Integrating Climate Change adaptation into sustainable development pathway of Bangladesh’ project. • Preparation of NDC Implementation Roadmap along with Sectoral Action Plan on Power, Industry and Transport sector. (Individual and Institutional Capacity building is an integral part of the NDC Roadmap)
Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Since July 2016, DoE regularly measure average marine acidity (pH) at representative sampling stations in Chittagong coast.
Target 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	Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection (CBA-ECA) Project
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of degraded forest ecosystem and conserve biodiversity through sustainable forest management • Community engagement for establishing and implementing sustainable forest management • Involving community in forest management



Target	Progress
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bangladesh: Revision and Alignment of National Action Program (NAP) with UNCCD 10-years Strategic Plan and Framework' project • 'Ecosystem based approaches to adaptation in drought prone Barind tract and Haor wetland area' project. • 'Establishing National Land Use and Land Degradation Profile toward Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management Practices in Sector Policies – ENALULDEP/SLM' project.
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of degraded hill forest through participatory social forestry activity. • Eco-restoration and biodiversity conservation involving local people in this region. • Development ecotourism involving local people. • Floristic composition and regeneration status of PAs
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Survey of Vascular Flora of Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts' under implementation • 'Survey of Vascular Flora of Barisal and Sylhet Division' under preparation • 'Preparation of Plant Red List of Bangladesh' under preparation • In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation of endangered and rare species of wildlife. • Conservation of endangered flora and fauna
Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources Bangladesh has promulgated 'Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act 2017'. • DoE has already proposed the MoEFCC towards processing the instrument of ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.
Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventh Five Year Plan and NBSAP, 2016-2021 included the Target • Valuation on Mangrove and Wetland ecosystems are done through CREL and NBSAP updating project
Target 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCCSAP, NAPA and NDC developed • CTCN TA on Saline Water purification for households and low-cost durable housing technology for coastal area of Bangladesh' project.

Note: Progresses should have been reported quantitatively using data for indicators (GED).

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
15.5.1: Red List Index	RLI of Mammals 0.55, Birds 0.91, Reptiles 0.76, Amphibians 0.85, Fresh water Fish 0.81, Crustaceans 0.90 and Butterflies 0.64	New Red list need to be done in 2020	RLI of Mammals 0.55, Birds 0.91, Reptiles 0.76, Amphibians 0.85, Fresh water Fish 0.81, Crustaceans 0.90 and Butterflies 0.64	IUCN, 2015

Challenges:

Approve organizational reform proposal including infrastructural development and capacity building of staffs for enhancing organizational effectiveness of MoEFCC and delivering desired outcome with respect to achieving SDGs in due course.

Way Forward:

- Capacity development at the Ministry/Division/Agency level
- Implement the lessons learnt from best practices
- Organize further consultation with the relevant ministries and agencies to pinpoint the weaknesses in data deficiency
- International cooperation is required (Financing, technology, logistics and human capital).

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Progress:

- Constructed 3868 multi-purpose cyclone shelters (220 more shelters construction is going on) and have constructed 304 flood shelters and 423 flood shelters construction is going on which all are climate resilient as well as disaster resilience.
- Around 10447 bridges and culverts are constructed (construction of 2333 bridges/culverts is going on) to connect shelters with the community. Safety net programs contributed to the community level for risk reduction and employment generation in building resilience.
- During 2016-17 FY GR (Food) 25393 metric ton and 195191,000 BDT as GR (Cash) has disbursed to the vulnerable people. Beneficiary of VGF are people from Bandarban, flood victims, waterlogged areas, fishermen, tea-workers and landslide victims.
- Ten lakhs Palm trees have been planted to reduce the effect of lightening. Innovative approach is adopted through disaster-resilient housing in coastal village with higher plinth level to address flood, storm surge and sea level rise.
- An online data base of 55,260 CPP volunteers is established. Solar panel, solar home system, biogas plants and improved stove also facilitate to meet Goal 7 [sustainable energy].
- Earthling is made compulsory in National Building code to mitigate the risk of lightning. MoDMR has made an incredible success to manage five mega disasters in 2017. These are - Hoar flash flood in April, Cyclone Mora in May, Landslide in June, Flood in August and forcibly displaced Myanmar Nationals as human disaster.
- Early warning system is being tested outside Dhaka by volunteer community members to save lives and protect livelihoods. 31300 volunteers are trained by GoB funding under CPP in the year 2016-17.
- 40 cyclone preparedness mock drills and 350 rallies were organized to build public awareness. GoB funded 4.50 crore BDT to procure equipment for CPP volunteers. Pole fitted mega Syrian was established under ECRRP project in 35 upazilas.
- Interactive Voice Response (IVR) has made early warning effective. At least one million calls are done for Cyclone Mora in 2017. A budget of BDT 1.59 billion (USD 20.0 million) has been allocated to procure search and rescue equipments for the Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) Department and the Armed Forces Division (AFD).
- In 12 districts 4450 women and 8614 men are trained, under ECRRP project. The National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) is designed that will include an emergency command center to better prepare transportation, communication, and rescue services. MoDMR arranged ToT course for 72 professionals for Crisis Preparedness and Trauma management and it is a continuous process.

Note: Progresses should have been reported in terms of data available for indicators for the years 2016, 2017 (GED).



Progress according to M&E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
Indicator : 1.5.1 Indicator : 11.5.1 Indicator : 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	12881 [2015]	6500		SID->BBS->ICCHL
Indicator : 1.5.2 Indicator : 11.5.1 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	1.3 [2015]	1.2		SID->BBS->ICCHL
Indicator : 1.5.3 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020) contains a chapter Institutional Framework for Disaster Management where SFDRR is followed.			MoDMR->DDM
Indicator : 11.b.1 Indicator : 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	MoDMR has prepared Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies of Bangladesh (2016-2020) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other international protocol ratified by the Government of Bangladesh			MoDMR

Note: Progresses were not reported for 2016, 2017 (GED).

Challenges:

The HR capacity building; ii) Financing; iii) Inadequate data which are not gender, age, disability (GADD) disaggregated; iv) Coordination among the stakeholders in multi-setting context; v) Rapid unplanned urbanization; vi) Internal displacement due to disasters; vii) Climate induced disasters; viii) Population density at vulnerable location; ix) Slow on set disaster like increasing salinity and water logging; x) Inadequacy in international and regional level data and technology sharing mechanism.

Way Forward:

Risk informed measures that build resilience and that are integrated and inclusive of whole-of-society is the future move of MoDMR. Efforts are done for preventing creation of new disaster risk as well as reducing existing disaster risk. Target is to manage residual risk.

Disaster management committees need to work more proactively. The urban committees need to be activated urgently to manage emerging and current urban risk. Systems are to be tested in local level for getting effective outcome. Strengthen local government to work during crisis at the central and periphery in resilient building in terms of capacity and resources allocation. More attention is to be given to prevent the risk of Fire, Chemical hazards association with expansion of industry.

Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

Target addressed:

Target	Indicators	Lead, Co-Lead and Associates
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries		
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in the country of destination	Lead: MoEWOE Co-Lead: MoFA Associates: MoE (TMED), MoHA (SSD), MoInf, MoPA, MoCAT
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	

Note: Progresses for indicators were given cumulatively up to June 2018. That is ok if not yearly break-up available (GED).

Progress according to M&E:

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
01	02	03	04	05
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies Indicator: 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in the country of destination	Base Year 2016 For Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) Approved Migration Cost: TK 165,000 Yearly income: TK 300,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 55% (approx.)	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 40%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 55%	BMET, BOESL MoEWOE (Demand letter from the Employer)

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
	For Malaysia Approved Migration Cost : TK 178,000 for factory/ construction workers TK 150,000 for Plantation workers Average yearly income: TK 300,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 59.33% for factory/ construction workers and 50% for Plantation workers	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 45 % for factory/ construction workers and 40% for Plantation workers	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 59.33% and 50%	
	For Libiya Approved Migration Cost : TK 146,000 Average yearly income: TK 360,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of Yearly income: 40%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 40%	
	For Bahrain Approved Migration Cost : TK 98,000 Average yearly income: TK 240,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 41%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 41%	

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
	For UAE Approved Migration Cost : TK 108,000 Average yearly income: TK 240,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 45%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 45%	
	For Kuwait Approved Migration Cost : TK 107,000 Average yearly income: TK 288,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 37%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 37%	
	For Oman Approved Migration Cost : TK 101,000 Average yearly income: TK 300,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 25 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	
	For Iraq Approved Migration Cost : TK 130,000 Average yearly income: TK 384,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 25 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	



Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
	For Qatar Approved Migration Cost : TK 101,000 Average yearly income: TK 720,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 14%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 10 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 14%	
	For Jordan Approved Migration Cost : TK 103,000 Average yearly income: TK 180,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 57%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 40 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 57%	
	For Maldives Approved Migration Cost : TK 116,000 Average yearly income: TK 264,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 44%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 44%	
	For Brunei Darus Salam Approved Migration Cost : TK 121,000 Average yearly income: TK 360,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 25 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 34%	

Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
	For Lebanon Approved Migration Cost : TK 118,000 Average yearly income: TK 360,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 33%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 25 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 33%	
	For Greece Approved Migration Cost : TK 252,000 Average yearly income: TK 600,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 42%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 30 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 42%	
	For Egypt Approved Migration Cost : TK 120,000 Average yearly income: TK 180,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 67 %	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 40%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 67%	
	For Russia Approved Migration Cost : TK 167,000 Average yearly income: TK 600,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 28%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 20%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 28%	



Targets and Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
	For Singapore Approved Migration Cost : TK 262,270 Average yearly income: TK 600,000 (approx.) Cost as percentage of yearly income: 28%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 20%	Cost as percentage of yearly income: 28%	
Indicator: 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	The Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment has approved its "Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy (EWOEP) 2016" in January 2016. A draft Action Plan is prepared to implement the policy.	Implementation status will be furnished in the given format.		MoEWOE

Key Challenges:

Diaspora investors can be attracted and encouraged for investment through bringing in necessary reforms in the investment regime and providing better service and incentives for them. Policies are yet to be taken to utilize the Bangladeshi diaspora community living in the different of the world.

Remittance-led SMEs in the rural community can be another frontier to address economic empower of the women folks as well as alleviation of poverty in their locality. More targeted financial support, necessary training can facilitate SMEs development. Particular attention should be paid to enhancing the regulation of financial entities providing credit and micro-credit. Entrepreneurs should also be offered information and opportunities for training, and protection against risks e.g. insurance, to prevent them from failing into unsustainable debt. The MoEWOE is also working to reintegrate the returnees with the mainstream socio-economic activities of the country, which has not yet been visible.

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Progress of MoLE as Lead Ministry:

Target 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

Implementation status

Better Work: Implementation of Better Work Program in Ready-Made Garments industry has been launched on 22/10/2013. Under Better Work Bangladesh (BWB) a total of 102 factories are registered with BWB employing a total of 215,670 workers, 54% of which are female. 19 buyer partners and 70+ additional buyers are sourcing from member factories. 11 Buyer Partners are subscribing to assessment reports. A total of 110 assessment completed. 545 advisory visits have been conducted. As part of strengthening participation committee, Better Work first developed PC formation guidelines, and related forms, on the basis of the Bangladesh Labour Act, Bangladesh Labour Rules and International Labour Standards (ILS). A total of 14 Supervisory Skills training for 298 supervisors (including 39 female) have been conducted. A total of six batches training on 'Managing People' conducted for 18 factories where 82 mid-level management staff participated including 9 female. Eight batches of training on sexual harassment and prevention done with 154 participants. An additional 13 batches of training took place, on 'Sexual harassment and prevention', where 254 management level participants (including 43 females) participated. Six batches of training on work place cooperation for 49 mid-level management staff. A total of 348 mid-level management staff participated in 22 batches (including 161 female). Forty-four batches of Workers Life Skills training have been conducted, with 679 workers (including 430 females). (All data are as of October 31, 2016)

Bangladesh Action Plan: To implement Bangladesh Action Plan 2013 proposed by United States of America to improve fire safety and working environment. ILO, Development Partners and the foreign buyers have jointly taken the following initiatives to ensure decent work place:

- ❖ Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh signed by European buyers;
 - ❖ Bangladesh Safety Alliance signed by North American buyers;
 - ❖ A project of amounting to Tk. 100 crore funded by JICA for factory building inspection and relocation;
 - ❖ A project has been taken by GIZ to rehabilitate the disabled workers affected by Rana Plaza collapse;
 - ❖ Improving working conditions in the Ready-Made Garments Sector in Bangladesh Project is being implemented by ILO;
 - ❖ "Employment Injury Protection and Rehabilitating Scheme" is being implemented by the financial and technical assistance of ILO and GIZ.
- SDG and Associated Targets for MoLE are 8.5, 8.7 and 8.8 as head Ministry and Goal as 8

Target 8.6: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.



Implementation status

Skilled manpower plays important role to build Bangladesh as a dream nation improving development in all fields. There is no alternative skill training to create skilled manpower by providing long-term technical and vocational education and training reform program. The National Skill Development Policy 2011 was formulated to transform huge population into skilled manpower prepared for international labour market. With the support of development partners, our government has been working relentlessly to implement this with our limited resources.

12 ISC (Industry Skills Council) have been formed in 12 priority based Industry Sectors with the technical and financial assistance of ILO in order to increase participation of industries in TVET skills training.

To create new employment, government has been working new initiatives to encourage trade facilitation, reducing the cost of capital, infrastructure, uninterrupted power supply, establishment of one hundred economic zones, establishment of new industries, port facilities and the creation of regional and sub-regional cooperation, SME development, improvement of roads and railways, several flyover, elevated expressway and metro rail.

Target 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 including recruitment and use of child soldiers.

Implementation status

The Constitution of Bangladesh ensures establishment of a society based on the rule of law, justice, and respect for human dignity and the equal worth of all persons. In Bangladesh any form of forced and bonded labour are banned constitutionally. It is the state's obligation to prevent the violation of human rights including human trafficking, forced labour, and slavery.

The Constitution at its Article 34 prohibits all forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010 has been adopted with the following objectives:

- ❖ Withdrawing the working children from hazardous and worst forms of activities at work places;
- ❖ Providing income generating incentives to parents for getting them out of the vicious circle of poverty;
- ❖ Offering stipends to working children to get children out of work and put them back to school;
- ❖ Integrating indigenous and physically and mentally challenged children into the mainstream society;
- ❖ Coordinating amongst the concerned stakeholders and sectors for the welfare of working children;
- ❖ Making suggestions to enact or amend necessary laws and strengthen institutions for law enforcement;

- ❖ Raising general awareness amongst parents, the community and civil society about child labour;
- ❖ Adoption and implementation of specific short, medium and long term strategies and programmes to eliminate at least the severe forms of child labour.

b) Initiatives have been taken by government to eliminate hazardous child labour by 2021. Government of Bangladesh has been implementing programmes/projects on regular basis for abolition of child labour. The development partners have also come with funds to implement programmes on child labour. With all these efforts there has been remarkable success. At present there is no child labour in Ready -Made Garments (RMG) sector & Shrimp Processing Plant. Children are engaged mainly in informal sectors. It is expected that the volume of child labour in the country will be reduced to a considerable level if the present trend of promotional activities and participation of the social partners continue. Child labour issues have been incorporated in all major national development projects and plans (like Sixth Five Year Plan, National Plan of Action for education and reflection in annual budget etc.). The country has gradually been increasing coverage of social safety net programmes for its citizens which directly or indirectly affect abolition of child labour.

Bangladesh has ratified Worst forms of Child labour convention, 1999 (No. 182). In line with Worst forms of Child labour convention, 1999 (No. 182) in order to prevent children from hazardous jobs a list of jobs numbering 38 which is considered as hazarded for children has been published in 2013. Bangladesh requires technical support for improvement of socio-economic conditions in addition to technical assistance for undertaking programmes on eliminating Child Labour.

Time Bound Program (TBP) in order to eliminate child labour from urban informal economy, the MOLE with the assistance of ILO has implemented the Urban Informal Economy (UIE) Project to Support the Time Bound Program (TBP) towards the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Bangladesh during January, 2007 to December 2011. The project was implemented in 4 zones of Dhaka City Corporation. Through this project a total of 10,342 children have been withdrawn from hazardous work.

Capacity of DIFE has been increased to almost three times for close monitoring of Hazardous/ Worst forms of child labour from factories and establishments.

A list of 38 works has been made and declared as hazardous forms of works for the children by the MoLE.

Target 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.

Implementation status

Government is committed to protect labour rights and improve the working environment of labours. In this regard following activities has been taken by the MOLE for the wellbeing of the labors:



- ❖ Bangladesh Workers Welfare Foundation has been formed;
- ❖ Labour Act has been amended;
- ❖ Labour Rules 2015 has been formulated and published;
- ❖ To execute the related provisions at work place adequate manpower of DIFE has been appointed and trained;
- ❖ Govt. has formed Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) council headed by the State Minister, Ministry of Labour and Employment. OSH Council has formed 2 sub committees to formulate action plan and its working procedure. DIFE has formed an Occupational Safety and Health Unit, consisting of 26 members, headed by Inspector General;
- ❖ Directorate of Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) has established a hotline. DIFE also launched a Labour Help Line (0800 44 55 000) on 15 March 2015 which aims to facilitate workers to register their complaints and grievances.

Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

Implementation status

12 ISC (Industry Skills Council) have been formed in 12 priority based Industry Sectors with the technical and financial assistance of ILO in order to increase participation of industries in TVET skills training.

Progress of MoLE as Co-Lead Ministry:

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Implementation status

MOLE is playing an important role in alleviating poverty in labour sectors. Some of them are as follows:

- ❖ Declaring minimum wages at industrial sectors;
- ❖ Providing skill development training to industrial workers;
- ❖ Increasing productivity of workers providing knowledge based IR training;
- ❖ Controlling Tea Workers Provident Fund;
- ❖ It may be mentioned that Government has already announced minimum wages for 38 sectors including RMG out of total 42 industrial sectors. We are also working to form “National Wages and Productivity Commission 2015” to determine the wages for the workers of Nationalized Industries and Factories which would help to increase the productivity.

Target 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.

Implementation status

Declaration of minimum wage:

Government has announced minimum wages for 38 industrial sectors out of total 42 industrial sectors which increase the wages to more than 50% for the industrial workers. Specially the Government has declared the minimum wages for the workers of the Ready-Made Garments industry with an increase of 77% from the previous one. It has been implemented since 01 December 2013. Now the minimum wage of garments workers is Tk 5300/- . Beside that the MoLE is working to form "National Wages and Productivity Commission 2015" to determine the wages for the workers of Nationalized Industries and Factories which would help to increase the productivity.

Target 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

Implementation status

Labour Welfare foundation under MoLE is working for social protection of the poor and vulnerable. It also already introduced group insurance program for 04 sectors.

Target 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

Implementation status

To ensure universal access to quality health care services following steps have been taken:

- ❖ A National OSH Policy was adopted by the Government in November 2013. The policy was developed in consultation with social partners and ILO assistance;
- ❖ A National OSH Profile was drafted in December 2014 to replace the profile of 2002. ILO commissioned the drafting of this profile;
- ❖ National Safety Council headed by the Minister for Labour was established in 2013 to support National OSH policy and OSH Action Plan;
- ❖ A National Labour Inspection strategy has been drafted in collaboration with ILO which also includes OSH inspection.

A project named ChaNGE is being implemented to prevent SGBV(Sexual and Gender Based Violence), GBV(Gender Based Violence) and to develop the curriculum with regard to gender equality, GBV and SRHR(Sex, Reproductive Health and Right) and to develop SOP(Standard Operating Procedure) for VAW(Violence Against Women) cell in Garment Industries.



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

Implementation status

The Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 has been amended to reflect workers rights to protect their financial risk and health coverage. Moreover, existing 29 Labour Welfare Centres (LWC) situated in different parts of the country are being engaged to provide free medical consultation with free medicine to the workers and their family members. Moreover, DIFE always inspects all the factories to ensure occupational health and safety measures of the factories and establishments according to the BLA-2006.

Future Plan of Action

All factories and establishments will be taken under inspection coverage to ensure health and safety of workers and labours. Beside that 29 labour welfare centers are providing health support for the workers. MOLE is planning to establish two occupational disease hospitals at Tongi, Gazipur & Chasara, Narayanganj.

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Implementation Status:

Department of Labour is imparting knowledge based educational training to workers & employers representatives through its 04 Industrial Relations Institutes across the country. Moreover, quality health and family planning education through workers education courses are being provided to workers by 29 Labour Welfare Centres (LWC) situated in different parts of the country.

Construction of 3 Training Centre-Cum Dormitory has been completed. The centers will provide Quality Technical Training to 10800 women of northern areas of the country by 2018.

Target 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

Implementation status

- ❖ National Skills Development Council (NSDC) has been constituted to implement all activities related to human resource development through diploma and other courses. It also coordinates all public and private training providers related to TVET and skills development training for better employment in public and private sectors;
- ❖ National Skills Development Policy has been formulated and approved by the Government;
- ❖ NSDC Secretariat has been established to Provide Secretarial assistance to NSDC and ECNSDC (Executive Committee of NSDC) and to co-ordinate all stakeholders related to skill development in the public and private sectors;

- ❖ To improve the quality and consistency of nationally recognized qualifications NTVQF (National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework) has been approved by the Government where 2 pre-vocational levels (for under-privileged and low educated group) have been incorporated besides 5 vocational and one diploma level qualifications;
- ❖ The CBT&A (Competency Based Training & Assessment) system has been launched to introduce demand-driven training which would result in the development of partnerships between industry sectors and the training organizations;
- ❖ RPL system has been introduced.

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Implementation status

- ❖ The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees that the State shall endeavor to ensure equal opportunities for all citizens both men and women. It further says that steps shall be taken to ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life. The laws, legislation, and rules have been framed in order to promote equal opportunity and treatment in respect of employment, occupation and training irrespective of race, religion, colour, political opinion or of social strata;
- ❖ Bangladesh Labour Act and Rules have been formulated with the approaches to ensure gender equality and women empowerment at work places. Provision for women representation in trade union activities has been kept to ensure women empowerment and equal remuneration ensures gender equality at work place;
- ❖ Bangladesh has ratified ILO convention concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958 (No. 111) on 22 June 1972 and necessary legal provisions have been made in the Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 (amended up to 2013);
- ❖ Women participation in different learning programs of DIFE, DoL and other offices under MoLE are being encouraged.

Target 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.

Implementation status

- ❖ DIFE and DOL's role in forming participation committee or workers association at work place is helping to reduce exploitation of female workers. Moreover the awareness building campaign at workplace conducted by departments under MOLE is creating positive approach against all forms of violence against female including trafficking and sexual harassment to them;
- ❖ In line with the ILO convention, MOLE has initiated to declare Domestic Worker as formal workers and has approved the 'Domestic Workers' protection and welfare Policy, 2015' to protect the right and welfare of Domestic workers.



Target 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

Implementation status

In line with the ILO convention, MOLE has initiated to declare large number of workers engaged in Domestic Worker recognized as formal workers and has approved the 'Domestic Workers' protection and welfare Policy 2015 to protect the right and welfare of Domestic workers.

Target 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

Implementation status

MoLE and ILO is working to ensure decent work in garment factories.

Challenges: No Specific Challenges suggested.

Way Forward: Suggested at target wise (Long List).

Note: Too much narrative and hugely surpassed the page limit by words as set by GIU and GED. Format not at all adhered to (GED).

Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

Progress on specific targets

A number of policy/ strategies have been taken in the action plan of the Ministry to be completed by 2030 including development of Tourism Master Plan, Community Based Tourism Policy, Eco-tourism Policy, up-gradation of National Tourism Policy 2010, review of Master Plan of Airports etc. along with a good number of projects/ programs of both tourism and aviation sector which best relates the SDG goals.

Tourism is a specialized sector and a combination of transportation (including air, water and rail), accommodation, foods and recreations, the holistic plan with prioritization is highly needed. Creation of Exclusive Tourist Zones along with targeted master plan can ensure the sustainable development of tourism. Currently 1.3 million direct employments have been generated from this sector while 2.4 million employments are indirect. Moreover, once the Master Plan is implemented, it is expected that more than 6 million employments will be created by 2030. However, the responses of the local people, local administration and the stakeholders are encouraging for tourism and aviation sector.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism is promoting cultural and heritage tourism products at home and abroad. As a part of that MoCAT tries to ensure smooth and successful implementation of the programs and projects. The Ministry organized several numbers of international conferences and workshops to learn the best practices of other countries that how they are using their resources in the sustainable manner and getting benefits out of it especially to conserve and preserve the natural and cultural heritages and to promote the tourism attractions. The initiative such as tourism circuits have been planned for the tourists so that they can move from one place to another place of attraction easily and spend a few more days in Bangladesh. Moreover, initiatives have been taken to advocate and allocate some resources at the local administration to implement the connectivity or tourism circuit in some parts of the country.

Progress according to M&E:

Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline data (Year) 2012	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates job and promotes local culture and products				
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	1.56	2.5	2.16	TSA of prepared by World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC)
8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	10,58,140 1.8%	14,00,000 2.0%	12,14,030 1.86	TSA of prepared by WTTC

Goals, Targets and Indicators	Baseline data (Year) 2012	Milestone by 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Rules of Tourism Protected Areas and Special Tourist Zone	-	TMP, Declaration of Tourism Zones	TMP Report

Challenges:

Statistics is the key to working out any development strategy towards tourism. Tourist trend and potentials cannot be ascertained without required tourism data which is very hard to get in integrated form. Data unavailability, inadequate investment, underdeveloped infrastructure etc. are prevailing in pursuing existing activities to develop tourism sector. Moreover, absence of data, tourism plans are made on the perception and assumption basis which usually contains unidentified errors that sometimes frustrates the implementation process. It should be noted that the target 12.b gives clear direction to work out the monitoring tool to measure the impact of sustainable tourism. To measure the impact of tourism, ITDMS in line with the TSA (a statistical format and recommended methodology by UNWTO) is to be developed by the year 2020.

Way Forward:

Considering the challenges and the opportunities, the Ministry keeps monitoring the ongoing programs and projects and ensures timely commencement of the upcoming ones. With close collaboration with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs as co-lead, Banks and Financial Institutions Divisions, Statistics and Informatics Division, Local Government Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and Ministry of Information as associate and other relevant Stakeholders, initiative will be taken to develop ITDMS and to introduce eco-tourism and community-based-tourism policy. The process of preparing Tourism Master Plan will get utmost priority and to be completed within the given timeline. As a result of operation of ITDMS, the inter-ministerial coordination will become stronger so that each of the relevant agencies can work together for achieving the targets.

Note from GED: Long narratives were provided for progress, challenges and way forward. Progress only could be based on target indicators (GED).

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Progress in Specific Targets:

- Considering SDG target based actions, MoCA has made an Action Plan which includes 13 new projects/programmes up to 2020.(Action Plan,Annex.01). Out of 13 projects only one project namely 'Establishment of Nazrul Research & Memorial Centres at Faridpur, Chittagong and Karpasdanga of Chuadanga' has been recently approved by Planning Commission and rest 12 projects are awaiting for approval of Planning Commission.
- Besides it has taken initiative to amend The Antiquities Act, 1968 and Copy Right Act. It completed national surveys covering 34 districts so far and will conduct surveys in 3 Upzillas in the next financial year 2018-19 (Annex. 02). MoCA excavated 23 archeological sites during last 3 years and has planned to excavate 08 archeological sites for 2018-19 financial year (Annex.03). Conservation activities are also going on simultaneously in possible cases.
- ADB aided South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development project (Bangladesh Portion) has been completed with an aim to improve culture based tourism and to strengthen linkages between tourism and local people by building capacity of communities to enable them obtain greater benefits from tourism.
- MoCA extends financial supports to non-government organizations like Asiatic Society, Augrosor Bikrampur Foundation, Oitijyo Annweson, Asiatic Society, Bishwa Sahitya Kendra and Bangeeo Shilpakala Charchar Antarjatic Kendra that are engaged in archaeological preservation work and research both of tangible and intangible heritages and persons engaged in cultural activities.
- About 57 research books and journals have been published during last 3 years for development of Bengali language and literature and 13 thousand folk songs and music that were on threat to extinct have been collected and preserved. It completed archaeological surveys in Kushtia, Chuadanga and Meherpur districts, Jaldhaka upazilla of Nilphamari district, Kotalipara and Tungipara upazilla of Gopalganj district in last 3 years and Archaeological survey has been completed in 34 districts .Out of 13 proposed projects (included in Action Plan), one project entitled 'Establishment of Nazrul Research & Memorial Centres at Faridpur, Chittagong and Karpasdanga of Chuadanga' has been recently approved by Planning Commission.
- 'Mongal Shovajatra' and 'Shitalpati (Traditional Shitalpati Weaving of Sylhet' have been enlisted by UNESCO in the as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in last two years.

Challenges:

Urban planning can be an effective tool for making the city more inclusive, resilient, safe and sustainable. But in our country haphazard urban development and inadequate planning is a major challenge to cultural landscape regeneration. Sometimes, MoCA has to acquire land for development works. Land litigation and dependency on public works Department for development work are vital issues to slow-down its work process. Trained manpower with special knowledge and skills are also limited.



Way Forward:

1. To work together with Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism to link between Cultural and tourism and prepare innovative projects;
2. To organize several stake-holder consultation meetings for awareness building;
3. To make proper workout and negotiation with Ministry of Finance to enhance budget allocation and
4. To take initiative making technology- transfer and expertise in appropriate arena.
5. MoCA will take special initiative to integrate urban planning policies and measures to safeguard and preserve tangible and intangible cultural heritages.

Note: Format provided was not adhered to (GED).

Ministry of Commerce

Progress on Specific Targets:

Relevant Targets	Proposed Actions (By MoC , it's agencies and associate Ministries)
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	Number of ongoing actions – 1 Number of projects on midterm – 8 (MoC -7, DAE-1) Number of projects on long term –3
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	Number of ongoing actions – 3(MoF) Number of projects on midterm – 8 (MoC, MoF & DAE) Number of projects on long term –5(MoC, MoF & DAE)
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	Number of ongoing actions – 29(MoEWoE,) Number of projects on midterm – 23 (MoC, MoEWoE, MoT&J, BARI) Number of projects on long term –21
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	Number of ongoing actions – 2(WTO Cell) Number of projects on midterm – 7 (WTO Cell) Number of projects on long term –3 (wto cELL)
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	Number of projects on midterm – 3 (MoC) Number of projects on long term –2(MoC)
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	After graduation from LDC, some projects/initiative will be needed to make our trading regime compliant with WTO obligations as a developing country. The study proposed under target 8.a may be useful in this regard.
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	Number of ongoing actions – 5 Number of projects on midterm –20 (MoC, MoT&J) Number of projects on long term –8

Relevant Targets	Proposed Actions (By MoC , it's agencies and associate Ministries)
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	Persuasion needs to be continued for duty-free & quota-free market access

Note: Not sought by GIU/GED (GED).

Progress according to M&E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Source of Data	Remarks
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	-	-	a) Prices and Wages Section, NAW, BBS, SID b) BTC, MoC c) FPMU, MoF	WFO is custodian of this indicator. And FPMU will create an indicator for Bangladesh following according to the metadata. According to FPMU, they are working on it.
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	a) Com: 2424.3 MUS\$ b) Disb: 910.1 MUS\$ (OECD-WTO, 2015)	a) Com: 3500 MUS\$ b) Disb: 1000 MUS\$	a) ERD b) MoC c) WTO	
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	All developing countries: 50.3% LDCs: 65.1% (UNSC, 2015)	-	a) WTO Cell, MoC b) UNSC	Situation remains the same as Doha round negotiation of WTO but not progressing for many years. But Bangladesh has been trying to achieve better market access by multilaterally, regionally and bilaterally.
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	4.85% (MoC, 2015)	5.5%	a) BTC, MoC b) WTO Cell, MoC	Baseline data need to be revised

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Milestone for 2020	Source of Data	Remarks
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	a) Global Service Exports => Developing: 31.04%; LDCs: 0.84% b) Global Merchandise Exports => Developing: 44.56%; LDCs: 0.94% c) Global Service Imports => Developing: 39.20%; LDCs: 1.68% d) Global Merchandise Imports=> Developing: 42.19%; LDC: 1.45% (2015, UNSTATs)	a) Global Service Exports : LDCs 2% b) Global Merchandise Exports : LDCs: 0.91% c) Global Service Imports : LDCs: 2%	WTO Cell, MoC	Achievement upto 2017 a) Global Service Exports => Developing: 33.09%; LDCs: 0.94% b) Global Merchandise Exports => Developing: 43.4%; LDCs: 0.94% c) Global Service Imports => Developing: 42%; LDCs: 1.05%
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	a) MFN: 8.25% b) Preferential: 3.88% (MoC, 2014)	-	BTC, MoC	Achievement upto 2016 a)MFN: Bangladesh faces 10.5% MFN 13.25% Weighted tariff b)Preferential Margin Weighted: 9.47 %(WTO, 2016)

Note: Progress were not given by indicators. So no change could be assessed (GED).

Challenges:

- The overall capacity of the Ministry as well as the attached bodies is not sufficient to quality and timely implementation of the projects. So, capacity needs to be enhanced.
- Another challenge is that trade-related activities involve many other Ministries and organizations in addition to the Ministry of Commerce.
- Moreover, projects and activities of various Ministries and organizations need to be complementary to each other for the common goal surrounding an issue.

Way Forward:

1. Resource mobilization in terms of financing SDGs is the key way out. Ministry of Finance may allocate more resources to implement the SDGs action plan.

2. The country needs to build collaboration at bilateral, regional and global levels for resource capacity building and sharing of best practices and information, transfer of technologies to achieve the SDGS targets..
3. MoC should take necessary steps of effective negotiation according to the targets of SDGs in global bilateral forum in favor of LDCs.
4. The indicators should be defined specifically to monitor the result and progress of the actions taken.
5. Planning Division should take necessary steps to enhance the capacity of Planning Cell of MoC.

General Economics Division

Progress according to M&E:

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
<i>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</i>					
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups				FD MoWCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata yet to be finalized • According to FD, in FY 15, 31.4% of total budget was gender responsive. In 2017-18 (actual) 22.51% of Budget
<i>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</i>					
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	77.5% (M: 74.9%, F: 88.4%) (QLFS, 2015-16)	75%		BBS (LFS), SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies will be conducted to promote expansion of formal sector.
<i>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</i>					
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Yearly income growth of – (a) bottom 40% popn: 3.1% (b) total popn: 6.5% (HIES, 2016)	a) 8% b) 8%		BBS (HIES), SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline figure covers annual income growth from 2010 to 2016
<i>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</i>					
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities				BBS (HIES), SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata yet to be finalized

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
<p>12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>(At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in June 2012, the world's Heads of States adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. This followed their reaffirmation that "fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development" (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002).</p>					
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies				MoEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Indicator • A draft roadmap has been prepared for developing 10 Year Framework of Programme on SCP
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning					
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)				MoEF MoDMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata yet to be finalized
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group				BBS, SID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata yet to be finalized

Targets & Indicators	Baseline Data (Year)	Mile-stone for 2020	Progress (up to June 2018)	Source of Data	Remarks
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development					
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (%)	a) new development interventions drawn from country led RF: 82.9% b) result indicators drawn from country led RF: 56.6% c) results framework which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring system: 51.5% (OECD & UNDP, 2017)			GED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Indicator • ERD can initiate a survey to see the extent of using DRF of our 7th FYP by the DPs

Challenges:

The GED is a division of the Bangladesh Planning Commission. Therefore, the structure and mandate of the GED is different from functional ministries, divisions and implementing agencies. The GED prepares the policies, plans, strategies, frameworks for all government bodies. As a result, the achievement of those generally depends on the implementation and subsequent accomplishment of functional ministries, divisions and implementing agencies. The GED, therefore, trains relevant government officials in attaining the goals and objectives of these policies, plans, strategies and frameworks.

Way Forward :

The GED has undertaken an initiative to formulate Perspective Plan (2021-41) where the SDGs will be incorporated for the period 2021-2030. In addition, background studies for formulation of 8th Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan (2021-41) will also take the SDGs integration into consideration. With upcoming project on SDGs implementation and monitoring, the GED will pilot localization of SDGs in selected districts/sub-districts, so that the model can be scaled up the remaining geographical area of the country. As the National Focal Point of the SDGs, the GED will be reviewing the progress of implementation of SDGs in the country. It will also prepare country reports to showcase the achievements, figure out challenges and suggest possible way forward in course of SDGs attainment.



Comments from Development Partners

UNDP:

- ❖ Country programmes of the DPs are well aligned with the 7th 5YP and the SDGs;
- ❖ Bolster support to ERD in implementing the relevant SDG Targets;
- ❖ Support towards a sustained improvements that brings about development effectiveness in making a positive change to institution or intervention DPs would like to continue their support towards SDGs;
- ❖ Country programmes of the DPs are well aligned with the 7th 5YP and the SDGs;
- ❖ Bolster support to ERD in implementing the relevant SDG Targets;
- ❖ Support towards a sustained improvements that brings about development effectiveness in making a positive change to institution or intervention

Challenges:

- GOB-DP relationships shows that mechanisms like LCG, Sector Working Group, BDF etc. are in place, but these mechanisms have not yet utilized its full potential;
- According to the global aid principles and agenda in Bangladesh highlighted that the impact of aid and development effectiveness is less than it could be due to a number of interlinked and interdependent structural, procedural and capacity challenges;

IMF:

Higher tax revenues-indispensable for transition to higher middle income status

- Tax revenue-GDP ratio less than 10 percent is meagre to finance a comprehensive development Agenda 2030
- Comparable tax revenue-GDP ratio about 15 percent
- IMF ready to support administrative reform
- Policy reform-implementation of the VAT reform needed
- Shift away from trade-related taxes and duties to have edge in competition

Ensuring additional revenue leads to quality public spending

- Good recent examples: IBAS++ and BACS
- PFM reforms-transparency and financial control of budget needed
- Integration of recurrent and ADP spending
- Action Plan for 2016-21 PFM Reform Strategy to be effected

Preserving macroeconomic stability for sustainable growth

- Commitment to fiscal discipline through budgetary framework
- Debt sustainability through public private partnerships
- Inclusive budgeting and climate resilience financing needed

- Export diversification-trade regime review is urgent
- Attracting FDI and strengthening business environment through financial and capital market strengthening

Healthy and stable financial system to meet SDG costs

- 42 percent of \$928 billion to come from private sector, strategies to be developed
- Capital market deepening, innovative ways of financing, and more access to SME credit
- Good governance in the financial system ensured
- Incentivizing strong performance in the SoCBs
- Better pricing and appropriate targeting of the NSCs

DFID:

DFID Contribution to SDG Results:

- 932 thousand children are supported to gain a decent education
- 878 thousand people get sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation with the support of DFID project
- 47 thousand children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions
- Will continue to provide skills training that will enable 84,000 people to get suitable jobs;
- Will work to reduce regulation complexity and make it easier to do business; and support the creation of 50,000 formal jobs and
- £325 million of new private sector investment over the next three years will be facilitated.
- Will support 82,500 female garment workers access to decent work conditions.

DFID Contribution in the Financial Sector Development

SDG Target	DFID Contribution
1.4 access to basic services, appropriate new technology and financial services	By 2020 88,150 micro and small enterprises (MSEs) will have access to formal financial sector.
1.5 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to economic shocks	Our programme is contributing in creating 2.3million additional jobs in the MSE sector that will improve income and livelihood opportunities for poor men and women
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies	Our programme is supporting the development of the first 'National Financial Inclusion Strategy' for Bangladesh which will provide the roadmap for developing policies to sustainably provide financial services to the poor and excluded.
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Our programme is supporting the establishment of the first Microfinance Credit Information Bureau which will strengthen the capacity of the MFIs to expand its services and provide it to the ones who need it the most.



Supporting GoB to achieve SDG (financial sector)

SDG Target	DFID Contribution (Tentative)
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection system and substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable	We plan to work on Microinsurance which will provide an alternate to the social protection scheme for people living above the poverty line. Microinsurance is a basic service which will also help the poor and vulnerable to get access to healthcare services. This can take the help of technology to bring down the cost and make it accessible by the poor. This will also contribute in the SDG targets of 1.4, 1.5, 3.8 and 3.c
1.4 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, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	We will continue to support inclusive financial services and reforms to the investment climate which will allow the poorest to start and grow small businesses, creating jobs and reducing poverty.
1.5 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	We can provide support to develop a nationally appropriate Disaster Risk Insurance programme that will help the Government to strengthen disaster planning and get finances in place before disaster strikes with technical assistance, financial analytics, investing in data science and innovation in financial tools. This will also contribute in the SDG targets of 8.1 (FID), 9.1, 13.1, 13.2

Future plan: 2020, 2025, 2030

- Continue to support extremely poor people to lift themselves out of poverty, promoting better livelihoods, with the objective of linking them to economic opportunities.
- Continue to support inclusive financial services and reforms to the investment climate which will allow the poorest to start and grow small businesses, creating jobs and reducing poverty.
- Strengthen national capacity on disaster resilience and response, and continue our support to the humanitarian crisis.
- Address the root causes of poverty, including gender inequality and malnutrition, and expand our work on modern slavery, family planning and disability. We will strengthen national capacity on disaster resilience and response, and provide humanitarian relief where required.

World Bank and IFC Priorities and SDG

- Support End Extreme Poverty by 2030
- Boost Shared Prosperity in a sustainable manner
 - ❖ 3 Priority Areas:
 - ❖ Accelerating sustainable & inclusive economic growth
 - ❖ Investing in people to build human capital
 - ❖ Fostering resilience to global shocks & threats
 - ❖ Country Partnership Framework focuses on Growth and Competitiveness, Social Inclusion, Climate and Environment Management
 - ❖ Aligned to GoB's 7th Five Year Plan and Vision 2021
 - ❖ Fully Aligned to SDG

WBG CPF for Bangladesh: Fully aligned with SDGs, and Govt.'s 7th Five Year Plan with same planning cycle (2016-2020).

- ❖ Focus Area 1: Growth and competitiveness
- ❖ Focus Area 2: Social inclusion
- ❖ Focus Area 3: Climate and environment management

Sustainable Development Goal 17.1: How WB/IFC are contributing

BICFII (Trade Competitiveness for Export Diversification: TraCED)- USD 2.89 m, grant funded TA with an aim to reduce time to trade by 10%

- Tariff Modernization: Enhanced Policy Analysis Capacity
- Implementation Support for Customs Act: Rules and regulations, English Version, Stakeholder Orientation
- Implementation Support for Risk Management: Capacity building, design architecture for multidimensional software, to encourage self-compliance
- Implementation Support for NSW: Policy Framework for effective and sustainable solution, design specifications
- Implementation Support for WTO TFA: Other Government Agency-specific Reform Memo and selective implementation support, TRS-based reform, HR Strategy.

Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project 1 (Customs Modernization)- USD 150 m investment operation, Customs Modernization USD 74 m benefitting 319,00 traders with reduced time to 122 hours for import and 88 hours for export in the 5th year of operation

- Implementation of National Single Window for trade
- Implementation of multi-dimensional Risk Management Software
- Implementation of Valuation Database and skills development in valuation



Achieved so far?

Enhanced Trade Facilitation

- Policy review initiated for implementation of the proposed new Customs Act. An English version is being prepared to support international trade.
- Reform memo drafted for and endorsed by BSTI, PQW, BLPA, CPA and BB for alignment to WTO TFA. Policy review initiated for key agencies
- First ever National Workshop on Time Release Study was conducted and 19 recommendations are suggested to be implemented immediately at four key custom houses to reduce time and cost to trade. NBR to conduct TRS on a regular basis.
- NBR central risk management team formed with for full roll out of risk based customs control within two years. Vision workshop conducted and action plan finalized.
- Design specifications for multidimensional Risk Management Software developed
- Policy review initiated for implementation of National Single Window for Trade. Design specifications developed. MoU finalized to be signed by 35 agencies and 12 ministries.

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

- ❖ Public procurement ➔ 10-20% of the GDP. In Bangladesh, it accounts for > 20% of national budget (\$16 B) & 60-80% of ADP (\$13 B) ➔ critical to country's developmental outcome

Public Procurement: ensures value for money in public expenditures demonstrating: economy, efficiency, transparency & fairness.	Sustainable Public Procurement: Ensures value for money in public expenditures demonstrating: economy, efficiency, transparency & fairness, taking into account its economic, environmental and social impacts.
BD has been transforming its public procurement in a sustained manner & playing a leading role within SAR & WB	
Public Procurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Consistent support for reforms since 2002 ❖ 3 consecutive projects (\$128 million) ❖ Own laws & nodal institution (CPTU) ❖ Fully functional e-GP system ❖ Developed 65 trainers, 143 MCIPS, 165 Masters in procurement ❖ Provided training to 15,000 persons ❖ Citizen engagement and behavioral change communication program 	Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tendering process become environment- & eco-friendly with e-GP (saving tons of paper) ❖ Ongoing project- DIMAPPP (2017-2022) includes several elements of SSP ❖ Adopting more SPP IT tools: on-line contract management & project implementation monitoring ❖ Improving tender document clauses on child labor & social inclusion ❖ Processing amendment of laws to include in "SPP" framework

Future Plan (Pipeline Initiatives)

Proposed Jobs DPC (US\$ 750 m)

- One pillar around Trade and Investment
- Customs Act, Bonded Warehouse, NSW and Risk Management prioritized for policy issues
- Expected Board date November 2018

Proposed Bangladesh Regional Trade and Investment Program (US\$ 170 m)

- Modernization of selected Custom Houses and LC Stations
- National Targeting and Operations Center based on the principle of collaborative border management
- NBR submitted PDPP in January 2018, still awaiting approval

ADB

Salient Features in DPs Interventions

- High Technology & Innovation:
 - ❖ Conversion/re-powering of thermal power plant
 - ❖ Cross-border HVDC links
 - ❖ Automation of power system operations
 - ❖ Aluminum Conductor Composite Core (ACCC) & Low Losses ASCR
 - ❖ Renewable Energy (Solar)
 - ❖ Carbon capture and Storage (CCS)
 - ❖ Distributed Control System (DCS)
- Energy Efficiency & Conservation:
- Technical Assistance & Feasibility Studies:
 - ❖ Power Transmission Planning
 - ❖ Geographical Information System (GIS)
 - ❖ Renewable Energy (RE)
 - ❖ Solar site mapping
 - ❖ Wind resource assessment (USAID)
 - ❖ TA project on commercial wind power development in Bangladesh
 - ❖ Supporting RE policy harmonization (UNDP)
 - ❖ Support RE resource assessment (UNDP)

DPs Strategy in Energy Sector

- ADB's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2016-20:
 - ❖ Electricity generation, transmission and distribution: SDG 7 & SDG 9



- ❖ Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EEC): SDG 7 & SDG 13
- ❖ Gas sector development and efficiency improvement: SDG 7 & SDG 9
- ❖ Regional electricity interconnection: SDG 9
- ❖ Renewable energy development: SDG 13
- WB's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2016-20:
 - ❖ Assist rural electrification to achieve 100% electricity access: SDG 7, SDG 9
 - ❖ Invest in power transmission infrastructure, including cross-border interconnections and increase of transmission capacity: SDG 7 & SDG 9
 - ❖ Emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency: SDG 7 & SDG 13
 - ❖ Promote cross-border and regional power trade: SDG 9
 - ❖ Follow low carbon path in energy and power development: SDG 13
 - ❖ UNDP's UNDAF 2017-2020:
 - ❖ Scale up action on climate adaptation and mitigation: SDG 7 & SDG 13

DPs Future Energy Program

- ❖ ADB COBP 2019-2021 → 12 Sovereign Loans (\$4.3 billion)
- ❖ DPs Future Energy Program associated with SDGs Implementation:
- Power Generation: SDG 7 & SDG 9
- Power Transmission & Distribution Grid Expansion: SDG 7 & SDG 9
- Cross-border Electricity Interconnection: SDG 9
- Rural Electrification: SDG 7 & SDG 9
- Renewable Energy Development: SDG 13
- LNG Financing & Infrastructure: SDG 7 & SDG 9
- Energy Efficiency & Grid Reliability: SDG 7 & SDG 13
- Low Carbon Urban Development: SDG 13
- Conversion of Refrigerator & Compressor Walton Manufacturing Facility: SDG 7 & SDG 13
- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan-2 (Montreal Protocol): SDG 7 & SDG 13

UNFPA

UNFPA's Support to Decent Work and Economic Growth

Target: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

- ❖ Development of competency standards on gender-responsive Life Skills Education for Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)
- ❖ Development of a curriculum and materials on gender-responsive Life Skills Education for TVET

- ❖ Building the capacity of the MoY&S to provide gender-responsive Life Skills Education in select youth training centers (YTCs).

Target: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

- ❖ Development of an Action Plan for the National Youth Policy 2017
- ❖ Development of an “Youth Development Index” for Bangladesh
- ❖ Develop the capacity of the MoY&S to provide Life Skills Education to young people in TVET
- ❖ Building the capacity of the MoY&S to implement the Action Plan and the Youth Development Index.

Long Term Support to the Ministry of Youth and Sports

- ❖ Provide technical support to review and revise the Youth Policy
- ❖ Provide technical support to review and revise the Action Plan for the Youth Policy
- ❖ Provide technical support to review and revise the Youth Development Index
- ❖ Provide technical support to improve and maintain standards on gender sensitive LSE
- ❖ Provide technical support to achieving gender parity in national TVET programmes

CPD:

CPD’s current engagement in delivering SDGs

Inspired by the concept of ‘Leaving no one behind’ and based on the need for special attention to the vulnerable groups, the CPD as well as the Citizen’s Platform have included the following activities or initiatives in its work plan for 2018 under SDGs 1,5,7,8,10,16 and 17.

- No one left behind: Tackling poverty and inequality in Asia and around the world under the 2030 Agenda (Bangladesh Case Study)
- Role of women in Bangladesh’s middle-income journey: An exploration of governance challenges from labour market perspective
- Research on ‘Gender specific issues in the RMG Industry: Changes and challenges’
- Enabling Green Growth in Energy Sector of Bangladesh
- Quest for an inclusive growth strategy: A full-employment approach
- Role of private sector in delivering the SDGs in Bangladesh in the context of productive capacity building and decent Works
- Workplace safety in RMG enterprises, remediation initiatives and improvement in the inspection process: Lessons from ‘Accord’ inspected enterprises
- Business Environment in Bangladesh: Global Competitiveness Report
- Service delivery effectiveness at the local level
- Role of Social Protection in implementing SDGs in Bangladesh
- Townhall meeting in Sylhet/Sunamganj on role of expatriates in SDGs implementation



- State of the Economy and Budget Analysis
- Importance and Implications of SDGs in Bangladesh Local Government
- The Role of the local government in implementing the SDGs
- Enhancing the participation of community based organizations (CBOs) and CSOs in democratic governance in Bangladesh
- Southern Voice Global Report on State of SDGs
- Re-thinking Development Effectiveness
- Finance for SDGs: Addressing governance challenges of aid utilization in Bangladesh
- Revenue Potential of Bangladesh: An Examination of HIES Data
- Blended finance in Bangladesh
- WTO MC11 and Interests of Bangladesh as an LDC
- LDCs in an Evolving WTO: Areas of Interest and the Way Forward
- The emerging new trade alliance scenario: Why the LDCs should be concerned?
- Exploring opportunities for Bangladesh's closer cooperation with BIMSTEC
- WTO decision on TRIPS and Public Health: A Window of opportunity for Bangladesh's Pharmaceutical Industry

Summary of Outcomes of National Conference: Lessons Learnt (Synthesis by GED)

Summary of Challenges identified

- 1) One of the biggest challenges of SDGs implementation will be tackling inequality and creating decent job in the wake of 4th industrial revolution. Many jobs and skills will become obsolete and many will lose jobs if not retrained or reoriented.
- 2) Ensuring availability and high frequency timely data remains a big challenge. As part of follow up and review process, monitoring and evaluation of SDG implementation demands addressing data challenges. Managing big data shall also remain a major concern.
- 3) Majority of Ministries highlighted problems of human resource capacity and resource mobilization as their major challenges, in general.
- 4) Creating a knowledge based society will not only require all-out effort from Ministries working on education and ICT but also need support from all ministries, DPs, NGOs and society as a whole.
- 5) Although, we are a resilient nation amidst frequent and violent impact of climate change, it continues to strain our agriculture sector and food security. It would be challenging to double the agricultural productivity by 2030 as was targeted in SDGs. Technological advancement and contiguous innovations must be supported by public and private resources.
- 6) Considerable effort has to be made to prevent environmental degradation, restoring balance in the ecosystem and further improving it. For this implementation of BDP 2100 appears a must.
- 7) Improving basic service delivery of government institutions to the citizen particularly in public health, education and provision of quality infrastructures continues to be a concern for making prosperous nation by 2041 through the road to Agenda 2030.

Recommendations

- 1) Bringing down the SDG implementation to the Grassroots level most possibly first at Upazila level (Responsibilities of line Ministries) by preparing action plans at upzila level by following GED localization model.
- 2) Efforts must be continued to ensure 30 percent share of PPP in ADP emphasizing project allocations and SDGs Action Plan Projects.
- 3) Implementing SDGs by 2030 and making Vision 2041 a reality require qualified professional in the government. Focus also should be on developing managerial and technical capacity within and outside Ministries.
- 4) The primary focus shall be ensuring quality education. Ensuring education for all up to grade 12 and bringing out-of-school and hard to reach area children to schools as well as training teachers shall remain our great responsibility. In this regard, technical education shall be a top priority. The Development Partners and NGOs can continuously be important partners in this process.



- 5) For SDGs implementation- policy support and brain storming alone is not enough if not supported by budgetary allocations. Budgetary allocations may be re-aligned as of 17 SDG goals.
- 6) Ministries/Divisions/Agencies must enforce regulations, promote competition, transparency, fairness to implement SDGs for a country with strong institutions and enforcement.

Programme Schedule

Day 1

Time			
12:30 - 13:55	Lunch	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) PMO
14:00 - 14:05	Opening Speech By Moderator		
14:05 - 14:10	Speech of Member. GED	Special	Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam
14:10 - 14:15	Speech of Special Guest 1	Guests:	Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division
14:15 - 14:20	Speech of Special Guest 2		Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman
14:20 - 14:30	Speech of Chief Guest		Principal Secretary to HPM, PMO
14:30 - 14:35	Closing Speech by Moderator	Chief Guest:	Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP Hon'ble Planning Minister
Parallel Session 1, Venue: Carnival Hall, BICC 4			July 2018 Wednesday
14:45 - 15:15	Finance Division	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) PMO
15:20 - 15:50	Economic Relations Division		
15:55 - 16:25	Internal Resources Division	Discussant 1:	Dr. Md. Abdur Rob Howlader Senior Secretary Parliament Secretariat
16:30 - 17:00	Financial Institutions Division		
17:00 - 17:05	Speech of Discussant 1	Discussant 2:	Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan Siddiqui CEO, Bangla Chemical
17:05 - 17:10	Speech of Discussant 2		
17:10 - 17:20	Speech of Chief Guest	Chief Guest:	Dr. Mohammad Farashuddin Former Governor, Bangladesh Bank
17:20 - 17:30	Closing Tea		
Parallel Session 2, Venue: Media Bazaar, BICC			4 July 2018 Wednesday
14:45 - 15:15	General Economics Division	Moderator:	Dr. Shamsul Alam Member (Senior Secretary), GED
15:20 - 15:50	Statistics and Informatics Division	Discussant 1:	Mr. Md. Ziaul Islam Secretary, Planning Division
15:55 - 16:25			
16:30 - 17:00	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division	Discussant 2:	Dr. Md. Salim Uddin Chairman, HBFC
17:00 - 17:05	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Chief Guest:	Mr. M.A. Mannan Hon'ble State Minister Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning
17:05 - 17:10	Speech of Discussant 1		
17:10 - 17:20	Speech of Discussant 2		
17:20 - 17:30	Speech of Chief Guest		
	Closing Tea		
Parallel Session 3, Venue: Windy Town, BICC			4 July 2018 Wednesday
14:45 - 15:15	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Moderator:	Mr. Mohammad Shafiul Alam Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Division
15:20 - 15:50			
15:55 - 16:25	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Discussant 1:	Mr. Md. Nurul Amin Secretary In Charge, MoCHT
16:30 - 17:00	Ministry of Water Resources	Discussant 2:	Dr. A Atiq Rahman Executive Director, BCAS
17:00 - 17:05	Local Government Division		
17:05 - 17:10	Speech of Discussant 1	Special	Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad Chairman, PKSF
17:10 - 17:20	Speech of Discussant 2	Guest:	Barrister Anisul Islam Mahmud, MP
17:20 - 17:30	Speech of Special Guest		
17:30 - 17:40	Speech of Chief Guest	Chief Guest:	Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
	Closing Tea		

Day 2			
Plenary Session, Venue: Carnival Hall, BICC			5 July 2018 Thursday
09:00 - 09:05	Opening Speech By Moderator Speech of Member, GED Speech of Special Guest 1 Speech of Special Guest 2 Speech of Chief Guest Closing Speech by Moderator Tea Break	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) PMO
09:05 - 09:15		Special Guests:	Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan Former Senior Secretary, MoPA Sir Fazle Hasan Abed Founder & Chairperson, BRAC Mr. Tofail Ahmed, MP Hon'ble Commerce Minister
09:15 - 09:25			
09:25 - 09:35			
09:35 - 09:40			
09:40 - 09:45		Chief Guest:	
09:45 - 10:00			
Pre-lunch Session			
Parallel Session 1, Venue: Carnival Hall, BICC			5 July 2018 Thursday
10:00 - 10:30	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Speech of Discussant 1 Speech of Discussant 2 Speech of Special Guest Speech of Chief Guest Lunch Break	Moderator:	Dr. Shamsul Alam Member (Senior Secretary), GED
10:35 - 11:05		Discussant 1:	Mr. Md. Faizur Rahman Chowdhury Secretary, Ministry of Textiles & Jute
11:10 - 11:40			
11:45 - 12:15		Discussant 2:	Dr. Mustafizur Rahman Distinguished Fellow, CPD
12:20 - 12:50			
12:50 - 12:55		Special Guest:	Md. Shafiuul Islam (Mohiuddin) President, FBCCI
12:55 - 13:00			
13:00 - 13:05		Chief Guest:	Mr. Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali, MP Hon'ble Minister, MoFA
13:05 - 13:15			
13:15 - 13:55			
Parallel Session 2, Venue: Media Bazaar, BICC			5 July 2018 Thursday
10:00 - 10:30	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Secondary & Higher Education Division Technical & Madrasa Education Division Speech of Discussant 1 Speech of Discussant 2 Speech of Special Guest Speech of Chief Guest Lunch Break	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) PMO
10:35 - 11:05		Discussant 1:	Mr. S. M. Ghulam Farooque Secretary, RDCE
11:10 - 11:40			
11:45 - 12:15		Discussant 2:	Prof. Salimullah Khan, ULAB
12:20 - 12:50			
12:50 - 12:55		Special Guest:	Ms. Rasheda K. Chowdhury Executive Director, CAMPE
12:55 - 13:00			
13:00 - 13:05		Chief Guest:	Mr. Nurul Islam Nahid, MP Hon'ble Minister, MoE
13:05 - 13:15			
13:15 - 13:55			

Parallel Session 3, Venue: Windy Town, BICC			
10:00 - 10:30	Ministry of Agriculture	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman
10:35 - 11:05	Ministry of Fisheries And		Principal Secretary to HPM, PMO
11:10 - 11:40	Livestock	Discussant 1:	Mr. Md. Abdul Jalil
11:45 - 12:15	Ministry of Food		Secretary, Ministry of Land
12:20 - 12:50	Health Services Division	Discussant 2:	Dr. Zaidi Satter, Chairman, PRI
12:45 - 12:50	Medical Education and Family	Special	Ms. Nihad Kabir, President, MCCI
12:50 - 12:55	Welfare Division	Guest:	Begum Matia Chowdhury, MP
12:55- 13:00	Speech of Discussant 1	Chief Guest:	Hon'ble Minister
12:55- 13:00	Speech of Discussant 2		Ministry of Agriculture
13:00 - 13:15	Speech of Special Guest		
13:15 - 13:55	Speech of Chief Guest		
	Lunch Break		
Post-lunch Session			
Parallel Session 1, Venue: Carnival Hall, BICC		5 July 2018 Thursday	
14:00 - 14:30	Cabinet Division	Moderator:	Dr. Shamsul Alam
14:35 - 15:05	Ministry of Public		Member (Senior Secretary), GED
15:05 - 15:30	Administration	Discussant 1:	Mr. M A Karim
15:30 - 16:00	Tea Break		Managing Director, PKSF
16:05 - 16:35	Prime Minister's Office	Discussant 2:	Mr. Ali Imam Majumder
16:40 - 16:45	Public Security Division		Former Cabinet Secretary
16:45 - 16:50	Speech of Discussant 1	Special	Dr. Saadat Husain
16:50 - 16:55	Speech of Discussant 2	Guest:	Former Cabinet Secretary
16:55 - 17:05	Speech of Special Guest		Begum Ismat Ara Sadique
	Speech of Chief Guest	Chief Guest:	Hon'ble State Minister
			Ministry of Public Administration
Parallel Session 2, Venue: Media Bazaar, BICC		5 July 2018 Thursday	
14:00 - 14:30	Ministry of Science and	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad
14:35 - 15:05	Technology		Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs)
15:05 - 15:30	Post and Telecommunication		PMO
15:30 - 16:00	Division	Discussant 1:	Mr. Anir Chowdhury
16:05 - 16:35	Tea Break		Policy Advisor, a2i Programme
16:40 - 16:45	Information & Communication	Discussant 2:	Ms. Sonia Bashir Kabir
16:45 - 16:50	Technology Division		Country Manager, Microsoft-BD
16:50 - 17:00	Ministry of Information	Chief Guest:	Mr. Mustafa Jabbar
	Speech of Chief Guest		Hon'ble Minister, MoPT & ICT
	Speech of Discussant 1		
	Speech of Discussant 2		
Parallel Session 3, Windy Town, BICC		5 July 2018 Thursday	
14:00 - 14:30	Security Services Division	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman
14:35 - 15:05	Law and Justice Division		Principal Secretary to HPM, PMO
15:05 - 15:30	Tea Break	Discussant:	Air Commodor Ishfaq Ilahi
15:30 - 16:00	Legislative and Parliamentary		Choudhury
16:05 - 16:35	Affairs Division	Special	Treasurer, University of Asia Pacific
16:40 - 16:45	Ministry of Social Welfare	Guest:	Ambassador Munshi Faiz Ahmad
16:45 - 16:50	Speech of Discussant		Chairman, BIIS
16:50 - 17:00	Speech of Special Guest	Chief Guest:	Mr. Hasanul Huq Inu, MP
	Speech of Chief Guest		Hon'ble Minister
			Ministry of Information

Day 3			
Closing Session, Venue: Carnival Hall, BICC		6 July 2018 Friday	
09:00 - 09:05	Opening Speech By Moderator	Moderator:	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) PMO
09:05 - 09:35	Ministry of Industries		
09:40 - 10:10	Road Transport and Highways	Discussant 1:	Khandker Anwarul Islam
10:15 - 10:40	Division		
10:45 - 11:10	Ministry of Housing and Public	Discussant 2:	Senior Secretary, Bridges Division
11:15 - 11:25	Works		
11:25 - 11:35	Power Division	Special	Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur
11:35 - 11:45	Speech of Discussant 1	Guest:	Executive Director, PRI
11:45 - 12:00	Speech of Discussant 2		Mr. Nasrul Hamid
12:00 - 12:10	Speech of Speical Guest		Hon'ble State Minister
	Speech of Chief Guest		Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources
	Closing Speech by Member, GED	Chief Guest:	Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith, MP Hon'ble Finance Minister



Photographs of Distinguished Guests and Discussants (4-6 July, 2018)











List of SDG Publications by GED since 2016

1. Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the 7th Five Year Plan (February 2016)
2. A Handbook on Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20) (September 2016)
3. Data Gap Analysis for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (January 2017)
4. টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট, লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ও সূচকসমূহ (মূল ইংরেজী থেকে বাংলায় অনূদিত) (প্রকাশকাল: এপ্রিল ২০১৭)
5. Bangladesh Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (June 2017)
6. SDGs Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective (June 2017)
7. A Training Handbook on Implementation of the 7th Five Year Plan (June 2017)
8. Bangladesh Development Journey with SDGs [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 72nd UNGA Session 2017] (September 2017)
9. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (March 2018)
10. National Action Plan of Ministries/Divisions by Targets for the Implementation of SDGs (June 2018)
11. Journey with SDGs : Bangladesh is Marching Forward [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 73rd UNGA Session 2018] (September 2018)
12. এসডিজি অভিযাত্রা: এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে বাংলাদেশ (সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৮)
13. Synthesis Report on First National Conference on SDGs Implementation (November 2018)



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