BANGLADESH VNR 2017

Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

Presented by
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Prime Minister’s Office
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Official Name: People’s Republic of Bangladesh

Area: 1,47,570 square km

Population: 160.8 million

GDP Growth Rate: 7.11% (FY 2016-17)

Estimated GDP Growth Rate: 7.24% (FY 2017-18)

Lower Middle Income threshold in 2015
"Let us together create a world that can eradicate poverty, hunger, war and human sufferings and achieve global peace and security for the well-being of humanity."

Father of the Nation
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
at the UNGA in 1974
Introduction

SDGs are reflected in the 7th FYP

Inter Ministerial SDGs Implementation & Monitoring Committee

SDGs Tracker

Mapping of Ministries

Data Gap Analysis

Resourse Gap Analysis

Bangladesh: An ‘early starter’ in implementing the 2030 Agenda
Political Commitment
SDGs are high on agenda in HPM Sheikh Hasina’s commitment

Whole of Society Approach
Government is keen to engage with all relevant stakeholders

SDG Action Plan
Action Plan for implementation of SDGs through 7th FYP

Incorporation in National Framework
- Five Year Plans (FYPs)
- Annual Performance Agreement (APA)
Institutional Mechanisms

- Data gap analysis
- Mapping for Ministries
- Annual Performance Agreement (APA)
- Web based data repository
- Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy
- National M&E framework
Authentication by NSO (BBS)
Stakeholders have been engaged in the implementation and review process of SDGs.
Stakeholder Engagement

Consultation Workshops on Role of NGOs in SDGs Implementation

Consultation VNR Report Preparation
Stakeholder Engagement

Consultation Workshops with Young Leaders
Alignment of SDGs with 7th FYP

- 14 Goals thematically aligned
- 3 Goals partially aligned
- 58 SDG Targets aligned
- 38 Targets partially aligned
## MDGs Achievement

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<th>National poverty</th>
<th>MDG 5</th>
<th>Maternal mortality</th>
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<td>Primary completion</td>
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<td>Infant mortality</td>
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<td>Safe drinking water</td>
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### LEGEND

- **Target Met**
- **Needs Attention**
- **On Track**
- **Low Achievements**
Accolades
SDG 1: No Poverty

Long-term Poverty Trend; Upper and Lower Poverty Lines

Percent


LPL UPL

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

56.7 51 48.9 40 31.5 24.3

41.1 34.4 34.3 25.1 17.6 12.9

NO POVERTY
SDG 1: No Poverty

Social Protection spending (US $ Billion)

- 2008-09: 2.01
- 2009-10: 2.41
- 2010-11: 2.94
- 2011-12: 2.78
- 2012-13: 2.89
- 2013-14: 3.43
- 2014-15: 3.94
- 2015-16: 4.60
- 2016-17 (Revised Budget): 5.20
- 2017-18 (Budget): 6.82

SP spending (Billion $)
SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Progress

Near self-sufficiency in cereal production

Declining underweight children below 5

Efficient food delivery mechanism

Improved rural infrastructure
SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Challenges

Disaster and climate risk

Food security

Nutritional requirement

High prevalence of low birth weight (22%)
SDG 3: Good health & well being

Reduction of under-five mortality (36/1000)

Increased Life expectancy at birth (72 years)

Declining Maternal Mortality Rate (181/100,000)

Healthcare infrastructure in the public sector
SDG 3: Good health & well being

Challenges

Skilled attendance at birth (42.1%, 2014)

Spread of infectious diseases

Prevalence of road accidents

CDs & NCDs
SDG 5: Gender Equality

Gender parity in primary & secondary education
- Women in Bureaucracy (21%)

Women in National Parliament (20%, 2014)
- 65% female teacher in schools

Progress
SDG 5: Gender Equality

Challenges

Female labour force participation (35.6%, 2016)

Conducive workplace environment for women

Preventing child marriage (58.6% before 18, 2014)

Violence against women
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Increase in Power generation capacity (164% growth between 2010 & 2017)
- Access to electricity (80%, 2016)
- Increasing tele-density (84%)
- Share of manufacturing in GDP (21%, 2016)
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Challenges

Implementation of Megaprojects

- Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- Financing
- National marine science data
**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

### 9.2.1: Contribution of Manufacturing in GDP, %

- **2015 (Base):** 17.8%
- **2030 Target:** 35%

### 9.2.2: Contribution of Manufacturing in employment %

- **2014-15 (Base):** 14%
- **2030 Target:** 25%

### 9.5.1 Share of Research and Development Expenditure in GDP

- **2015 (Base):** 0.3%
- **2030 Target:** 1%

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*Graph showing the contribution of manufacturing in GDP and employment, as well as the share of research and development expenditure in GDP.*
SDG 14: Life below water

Initiatives

- Voluntary Commitments
- Creating Coastal Green Belt
- Developing Inventory of Marine Biological Resources
- Extending Marine Fishing Horizon
- Capacity Development
SDG 14: Life below water

Challenges

- Maritime Knowledge, technology and human resources
- Conservation and Protection of Marine Ecosystem
- Institutional and Regulatory reforms
- Community Engagements
- Effective Partnership for Blue Economy
SDG 14: Life below water

Voluntary Commitment of Bangladesh in the Ocean conference, June 2017

Significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds by 2025

Declare 5% of marine area (7500 sq km) as protected by 2020

Effective regulation of fishing, illegal, unreported in marine areas by 2020
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

FY 2016 (Base) - 10%
2030 Target - 18%

17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

FY 16 (Base) - 64%
2030 Target - 70%

17.3.1: FDI and ODA as % of Budget

FY 16 (Base) - FDI: 6%, ODA: 9%
2030 Target - FDI: 11%, ODA: 10%

17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

FY 2015 (Base) - 5%
2030 Target - 6%

17.6.2: Fixed Internet Broadband subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants

2015 (Base) - 28
2030 Target - 64

17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

2015 (Base) - 30
2030 Target - 90
Means of Implementation

1. Domestic Resource Mobilization
2. Official Development Assistance
3. International Trade
4. Remittance
5. Innovative Financing
6. Capacity Development
7. Stakeholder Awareness
Next Steps

The SDGs Action Plan

Financial Needs Assessment & Financing

Capacity Development of NSO (BBS)

South-South, North-South & Triangular Cooperation

Ensure Engagement of Parliament

8th FYP (2021-2025) and 9th FYP (2026-2030)
National Social Security Strategy 2015

Core Lifecycle Programs

- Persons with disabilities
  - (60+ y)
  - (1-18 y)
  - (19-59 y)
  - Vocational education

- Working age 19-59 years
  - Workfare
  - Vocational training
  - Insurance

- Old age allowance 60 years+
  - Govt. service pension
  - Poor & vulnerable
  - Private voluntary pension

- School age children
  - Parental payments for abandoned children
  - Primary school stipend
  - Secondary school stipend
  - Orphans programme
  - School meal

- Children's programme up to age 4
  - Child benefit in cash
  - Immunisation
  - Child healthcare
  - Nutrition
  - Water
  - Sanitation outreach

- Vulnerable women
  - Financial benefit
  - Maternity insurance
  - Maternal health voucher scheme
  - Child care
One House One Farm

Community-based model for micro-savings

3.6 million poor families within next 4 years.

10 million beneficiaries
Transformational Mega Projects

- Roads and highways
- Utilities and Port
- Mitigate infrastructural gaps
- Overall socio economic development
Dream Trajectory for Bangladesh

- **Vision 2021**
- **Middle Income Country**
- **Development Junction**
- **Prosperous Nation**
- **Safe Delta**
- **SDGs 2030**
- **2041 Developed Country**
- **2100 Delta Plan**
- **2071 100 Years of Independence**

Depends on our ability to translate the vision.
"I am confident that Bangladesh could show its capacity in achieving SDGs the way it achieved the MDG goals."

Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina

THANK YOU ALL