



Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh

এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে নাগরিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম, বাংলাদেশ



Operationalising 2030 Agenda in Bangladesh: Setting the benchmarks and implementation challenges

PRESENTED AT
APPRECIATION COURSE ON
2030 AGENDA: FRAMEWORK ISSUES AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

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I. Introduction



❑ **Lessons learned from the MDGs implementation in Bangladesh**

- Low alignment with national plans
- Silo approach in implementation
- Inadequate data availability
- Low engagements of stakeholders
- Weak monitoring and accountability practice
- One of the weaknesses of MDGs implementation was absence of dedicated institutional mechanism for implementation.
- GED was involved in producing monitoring reports with the help of other government agencies



I. Introduction



❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

Data source: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?area=BGD>

SDG1: No poverty
SDG2: Zero hunger

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1.1 | 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day | 60.0 | 43.7 (2010) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 1.2 | 1.2.1 Proportion of population below national poverty line | 48.9 | 23.2 (2016, BBS) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social assistance programs | 12.4 (2005) | 14.6 (2010) | Substantial coverage | Slow Progress |
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment | 23.1 | 16.4 (2016) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 2.2 | 2.2.1 Proportion of stunted children (height for age below minus two standard deviations from the median) under the age of 5 years | 50.8 | 36.4 (2014) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 2.2 | 2.2.2 Proportion of wasted children (weight for height below minus two standard deviations from the median) under the age of 5 years | 12.5 | 14.3 (2014) | 0.0 | Off track |



I. Introduction

❑ Bangladesh’s progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG3: Good health and well-being

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 399 | 176 (2015) | 70.0 | On track |
| 3.1 | 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 13.9 | 42.1 (2014) | 100.0 | Slow Progress |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 64.4 | 30.7 (2015) | 25.0 | On track |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 88.0 | 37.6 (2015) | 12.0 | On track |
| 3.2 | 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 42.6 | 23.3 (2015) | 0.0 | On track |
| 3.3 | 3.3.1 Estimated HIV incidence rate | 0.00 | 0.01 (2015) | 0.0 | Off track |
| 3.3 | 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | 225 | 227 (2014) | 0.0 | Off track |



I. Introduction



❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG3: Good health and well-being

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 3.3 | 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | 364.9 | 68.7 (2013) | 0.0 | On track |
| 3.4 | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | 18.7 | 17.5 (2012) | 6.2 | Slow Progress |
| 3.4 | 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate | 6.1 | 6.6 (2012) | 0.0 | Off track |
| 3.6 | 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries | 14.3 | 13.6 (2013) | 7.2 | Slow Progress |
| 3.7 | 3.7.1 Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 60.7 | 72.5 (2014) | 100.0 | On track |
| 3.7 | 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15-19 | 134 | 113 (2013) | 1,000.0 | Slow Progress |



I. Introduction

❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG4: Quality education

SDG5: Gender equality

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 4.2 | 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) | 30.1 (2009) | 59.9 (2011) | 100.0 | On track |
| 4.5 | 4.5.1 Gender parity index of teachers in lower secondary education who are trained | 1.6 | 1.4 (2013) | 1.0 | On track |
| 4.c | 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in lower secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country | 36.8 | 59.6 (2013) | 100.0 | Slow Progress |
| 5.3 | 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married by age 15 | No data | 18.1 (2013) | 0.0 | Lack of baseline data |
| 5.5 | 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments | 9.1 | 20.0 (2016) | 33.0 | Slow Progress |



I. Introduction

□ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG6: Clean water and sanitation SDG7: Affordable and clean energy

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 6.1 | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources | 73.7 | 87.03 (2015) | 100.0 | On track |
| 6.2 | 6.2.1 Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities | 43.7 | 62.1 (2015) | 100.0 | Slow Progress |
| 7.1 | 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity | 32.0 | 59.6 (2012) | 100.0 | On track |
| 7.2 | 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | 59.4 | 38.3 (2012) | Substantial increase | Off track |
| 7.3 | 7.3.1 Energy intensity level of primary energy | 4.2 | 3.8 (2012) | 2.3 | Slow Progress |



I. Introduction

❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG8: Decent work and economic growth

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 8.1 | 8.1.1 Growth rate of real GDP per capita | 3.9 | 5.3 (2014) | 7.0 | On track |
| 8.2 | 8.2.1 Growth rate of real GDP per employed person | 1.9 | 3.7 (2015) | No target | -- |
| 8.5 | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate | 10.3 | 9.4 (2013) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 8.6 | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training | 39.8 (2002) | 61.8 (2013) | 100.0 | Slow Progress |
| 8.7 | 8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5-17 years engaged in labour | 7.5 (2006, MICS) | 4.3 (2013) | 0.0 | On track |
| 8.10 | 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 | 39.8 (2011) | 34.5 (2014) | 100.0 | Off track |



I. Introduction



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❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG10: Reduced inequalities

SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities

SDG12: Responsible consumption and production

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 9.2 | 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added share in GDP at constant 2010 United States dollars | 13.7 | 18.7 (2015) | 27.3 | Slow Progress |
| 10.4 | 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | 1.1 | 2.7 (2011) | No target | -- |
| 11.1 | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums | 77.8 | 55.1 (2014) | No target | -- |
| 12.2 | 12.2.1 Material footprint (kilograms) per unit of GDP | 1.5 | 1.5 (2010) | No target | -- |
| 12.2 | 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (metric tons) per capita | 1.7 | 1.7 (2010) | No target | -- |



I. Introduction

❑ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG 14: Life below water

SDG 15: Life and land

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 14.5 | 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | N/A | 1.3 (BFD, 2013) | 10.0 | Slow Progress |
| 15.1 | 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area | 11.3 | 11.0 (2016) | 20.0 | Off track |
| 15.1 | 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas | 5.3 | 10.5 (2016) | No target | -- |
| 15.5 | 15.5.1 Red List Index | 0.8 | 0.8 (2016) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |
| 16.1 | 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population | 2.6 (2011) | 2.8 (2013) | 0.0 | Off track |
| 16.3 | 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | 66.7 (2005) | 65.1 (2014) | 0.0 | Slow Progress |



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□ Bangladesh's progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

| Target | Indicators | Benchmark year 2000 | Current status | Target by 2030 | Comments |
|--------|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| 17.3 | 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | 3.7 | 8.7 (2014) | No target | -- |
| 17.4 | 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | 10.2 | 5.1 (2013) | No target | -- |
| 17.6 | 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 0.0 | 2.4 (2015) | No target | -- |
| 17.8 | 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet | 0.1 | 14.4 (2015) | No target | -- |
| 17.9 | 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries (Constant Billion USD) | 219.8 | 468.9 (2014) | No target | -- |
| 17.19 | 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (million USD) | 1.25 (2006) | 47.8 (2013) | No target | -- |

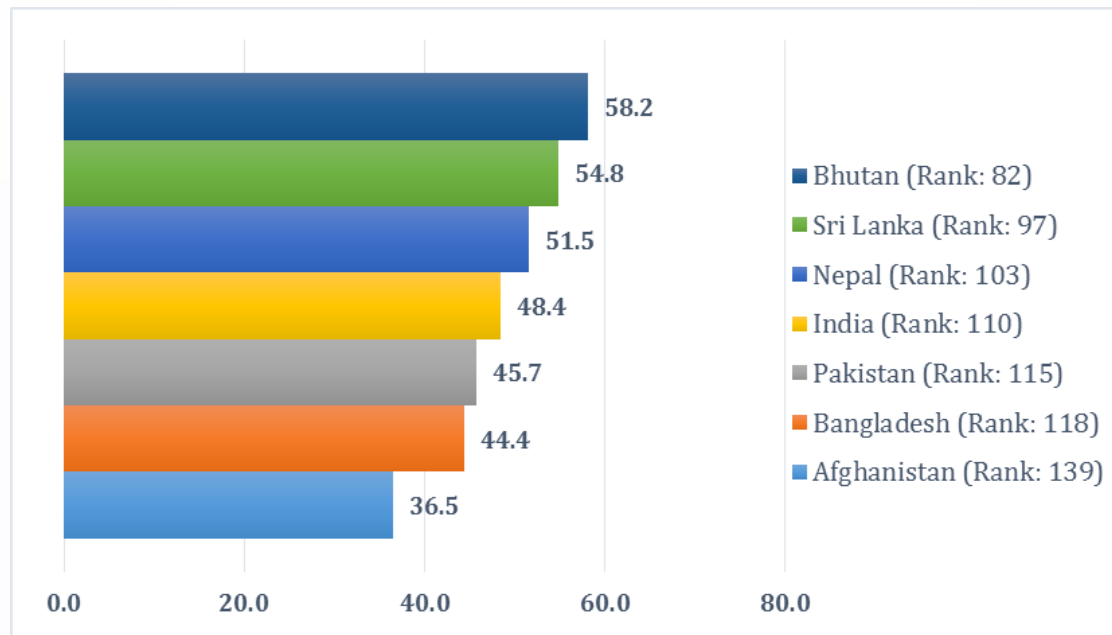


I. Introduction



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- **Ranking and score of South Asian countries in SDG Index (SDGI), developed by UN Sustainable Development Solution Network (SDSN), a private think tank**
 - Bangladesh ranked 118 among 149 countries in SDGI
 - It is also ranked the second lowest after Afghanistan among South Asian countries



SDGI score implies that a country is 'X' per cent on its way to achieve the best possible outcome which is 100 (worst is 0).



I. Introduction

❑ South Asian countries prospects towards attaining SDGs

- Apart from SDG 10, Bangladesh based on 24 indices has major challenges remaining for all other selected SDGs

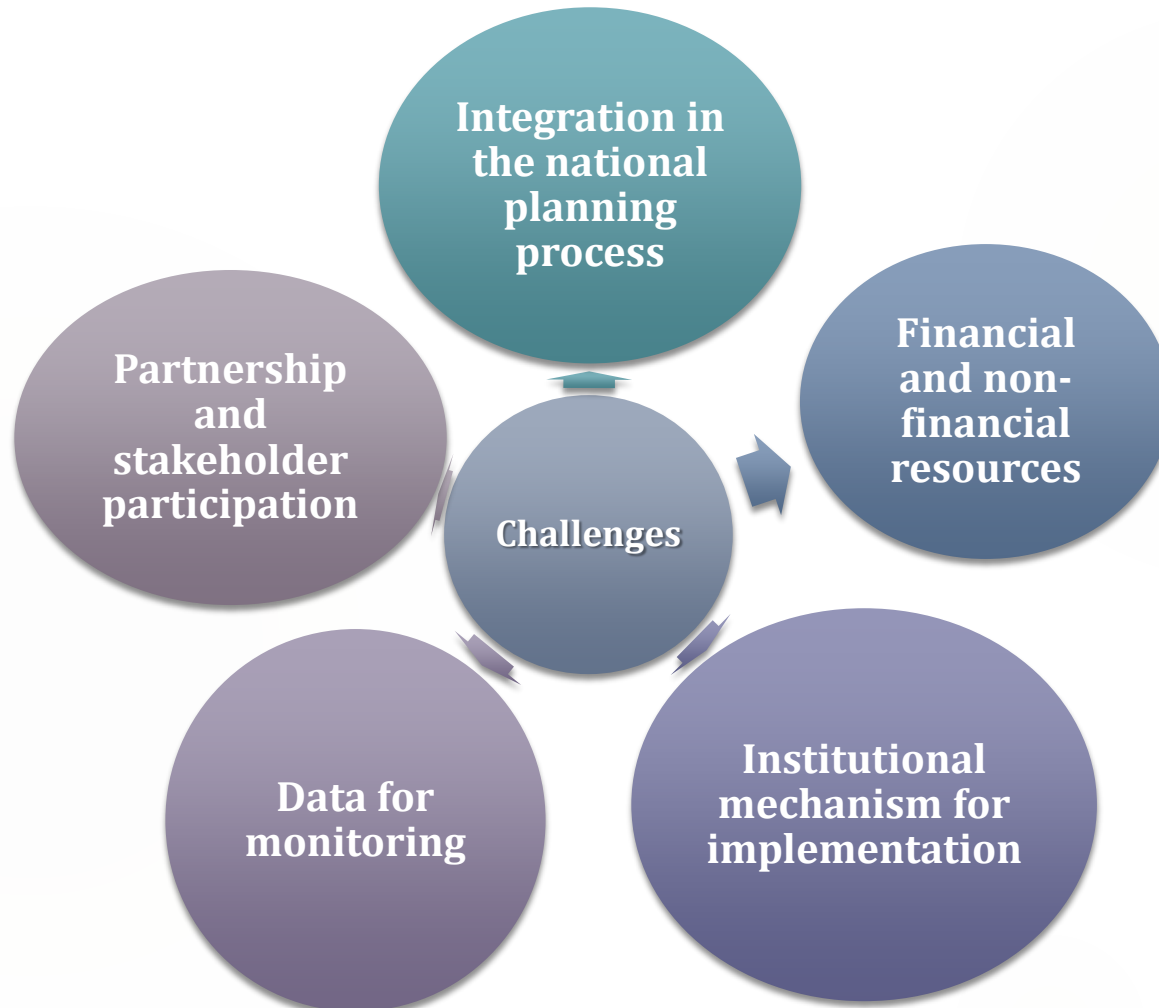
| SDG Goals | Afghanistan | Bangladesh | Bhutan | India | Nepal | Pakistan | Sri Lanka |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| SDG 1 | Grey | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Yellow | Green |
| SDG 2 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 3 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 4 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| SDG 5 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 6 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow |
| SDG 7 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 8 | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 9 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 10 | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| SDG 11 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 12 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 13 | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| SDG 14 | Grey | Red | Grey | Red | Grey | Red | Red |
| SDG 15 | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Red |
| SDG 16 | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| SDG 17 | Yellow | Red | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red |

‘Red’ highlights major challenges as regards SDGs, ‘yellow’ should also be interpreted as key challenges, ‘green’ implies that the country is on track towards attaining an SDG, ‘grey’ signifies data missing or not applicable for that country



I. Introduction

❑ Implementation challenges with regard to the SDGs





2. Policy gaps/legal requirements towards implementing the SDGs

❑ **Challenges of prioritisation include-**

- “No cherry picking” while emphasis should be on weaker areas of MDG achievement, e.g.
 - Employment to population ratio (15+)
 - Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
 - Births attended by skilled health personnel
 - Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
 - Contraceptive prevalence rate
 - Proportion of land area covered by forest
- Need to put significance emphasis on Goal 10 (Reduced inequality) and Goal 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)
- Should not opt for the lowest possible measure- some SDG targets could be less than our national aspiration



2. Policy gaps/legal requirements towards implementing the SDGs



❑ **National plans (at least 15), strategies and policies that are already in place**

- 7th Five Year Plan
- National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015 (Draft)
- National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-2015)
- National Health Policy 2011
- Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP) 2011-16
- National Education Policy 2010; Primary Education Development Program (PEDP III) 2011-16
- National Women's Development Policy (NWDP) 2011
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (From 7FYP)
- Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010
- National Labor Policy 2012
- National Skills Development Policy (NSDP 2011)
- National Industrial Policy 2015 (draft)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-21
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009
- National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010-2015



2. Policy gaps/legal requirements towards implementing the SDGs

- ❑ 8 Goals are better integrated in the existing national prioritisation processes
- ❑ About 21% SDG targets are not currently reflected in plans and policies

| Better Integrated Goals |
|-------------------------------------|
| Goal 1: No poverty |
| Goal 2: Zero hunger |
| Goal 4: Quality education |
| Goal 5: Gender equality |
| Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation |
| Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy |
| Goal 13: Climate action |
| Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals |

| Lesser Integrated Goals |
|---|
| Goal 3: Good health and well-being |
| Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth |
| Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure |
| Goal 10: Reduced inequalities |
| Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities |
| Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production |
| Goal 14: Life below water |
| Goal 15: Life and land |
| Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions |



3. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation



- ❑ In November 2015, the GoB established an inter-Ministerial committee on ‘SDG Monitoring and Implementation’ as part of her highest level commitment
- ❑ The Principal Secretary of the PMO chairs the committee, with the GED of the Planning Commission, serving as the Secretariat
- ❑ Secretaries of 11 key ministries/divisions comprise the membership of the committee
- ❑ The Committee has already started working on priority setting and contextualising global goals with the national ambitions requesting all ministries to identify relevant goals and targets and reflect these in their respective sectoral plans, as well as in newly introduced Annual Performance Appraisal (APA)
- ❑ GED will prepare a National Action Plan for implementing the SDGs based on the inputs prepared by ministries/divisions in a phased manner, following the three cycles of five year development planning in Bangladesh
- ❑ The Prime Minister will be reported by the inter-ministerial Committee in every six months



3. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation

- ❑ The planning commission has also conducted a mapping of all the concerned ministries/divisions by SDG areas
- ❑ Also mapped existing policies and actions proposed by 7FYP

Ministry/division wise responsibility matrix for all SDG

| SDGs | Lead Ministries/Divisions |
|---|---|
| Goal 1: No poverty | CD; GED; MoEF, MoDMR; FD |
| Goal 2: Zero hunger | MoA; MoFood; MoHFW; MoInd; ERD; MoC; FD |
| Goal 3: Good health and well-being | MoHFW; MoHA; RTHD; MoLE; MoEF; ERD |
| Goal 4: Quality education | MoPME; MoE; ERD |
| Goal 5: Gender equality | MoWCA; MoSW |
| Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation | LGD; MoA; MoVWR; ERD |
| Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy | PoD; EMRD; ERD |
| Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth | FD; MoC; MoInd; MoA; GED; MoLE; MoYS; MoCAT; MoCA; BFID |
| Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure | RTHD; LGD; MoInd; MoEF; MoST; MoA; ERD; ICTD; PTD |



3. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation

Ministry/division wise responsibility matrix for all SDG

| SDGs | Lead Ministries/Divisions |
|---|---|
| Goal 10: Reduced inequalities | GED; LJD; FD; ERD; MoEWOE; MoC; BFID |
| Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities | MoHPW; RTHD; MoR; MoCA; MoDMR; LGD; MoWCA; ERD |
| Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production | MoFA; MoEF; MoF; MoA; LGD; MoInd; IMED (CPTU); MoE; MoPME; ERD; MoCAT; FD |
| Goal 13: Climate action | MoDMR; GED; MoEF |
| Goal 14: Life below water | MoWR; MoS; MoST; MoFL; MoEF; MoD |
| Goal 15: Life and land | MoEF; ERD; FD; MoFA |
| Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions | MoHA; MoWCA; MoFA; LJD; LPAD; BB; CD; MoPA; GED; ERD; LGD; MoInf |
| Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals | IRD; FD; ERD; PMO (BoI); BB; MoST; PTD; MoEF; ICTD; GED; MoC; PMO (PPPA); SID (BBS) |



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



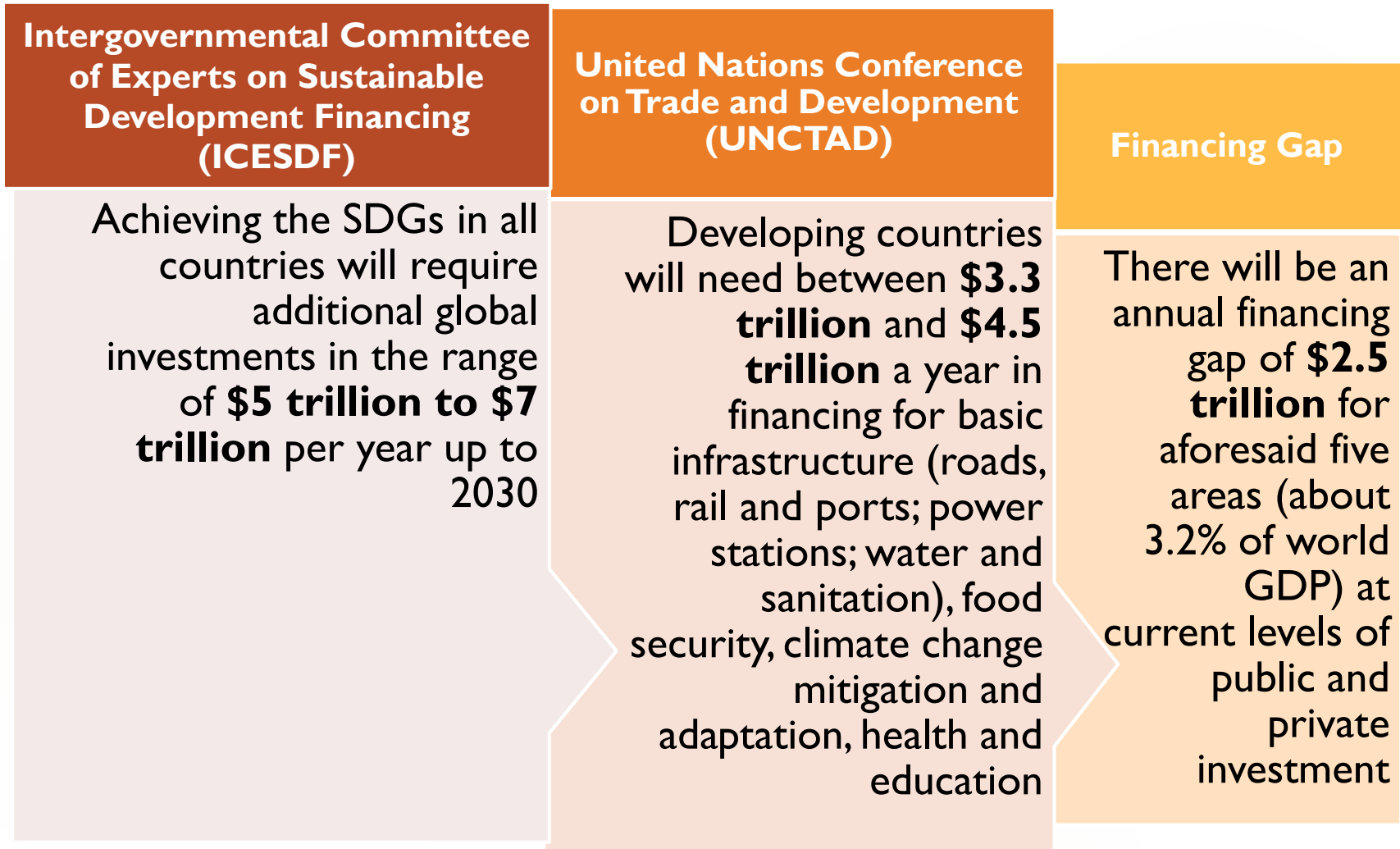
□ **Why financing is important so early?**

- For MDGs, resource requirement was not estimated upfront
- Resource needs for MDGs were estimated individually for different goals – which ended up in double counting
- As the global indicators have now been finalised, resource requirements for implementing SDGs need to be carried out at both country level and globally
- Target based estimates need to be considered
- Synergy among the targets and trade-offs need to be taken into cognisance
- Estimated resource requirement needs to be matched with existing flow of resources (by sources)
- This will lead to more accurate estimates of resource gaps and identification of potential sources for financing



4. Finance for implementing SDGs

❑ Costing and financing gaps

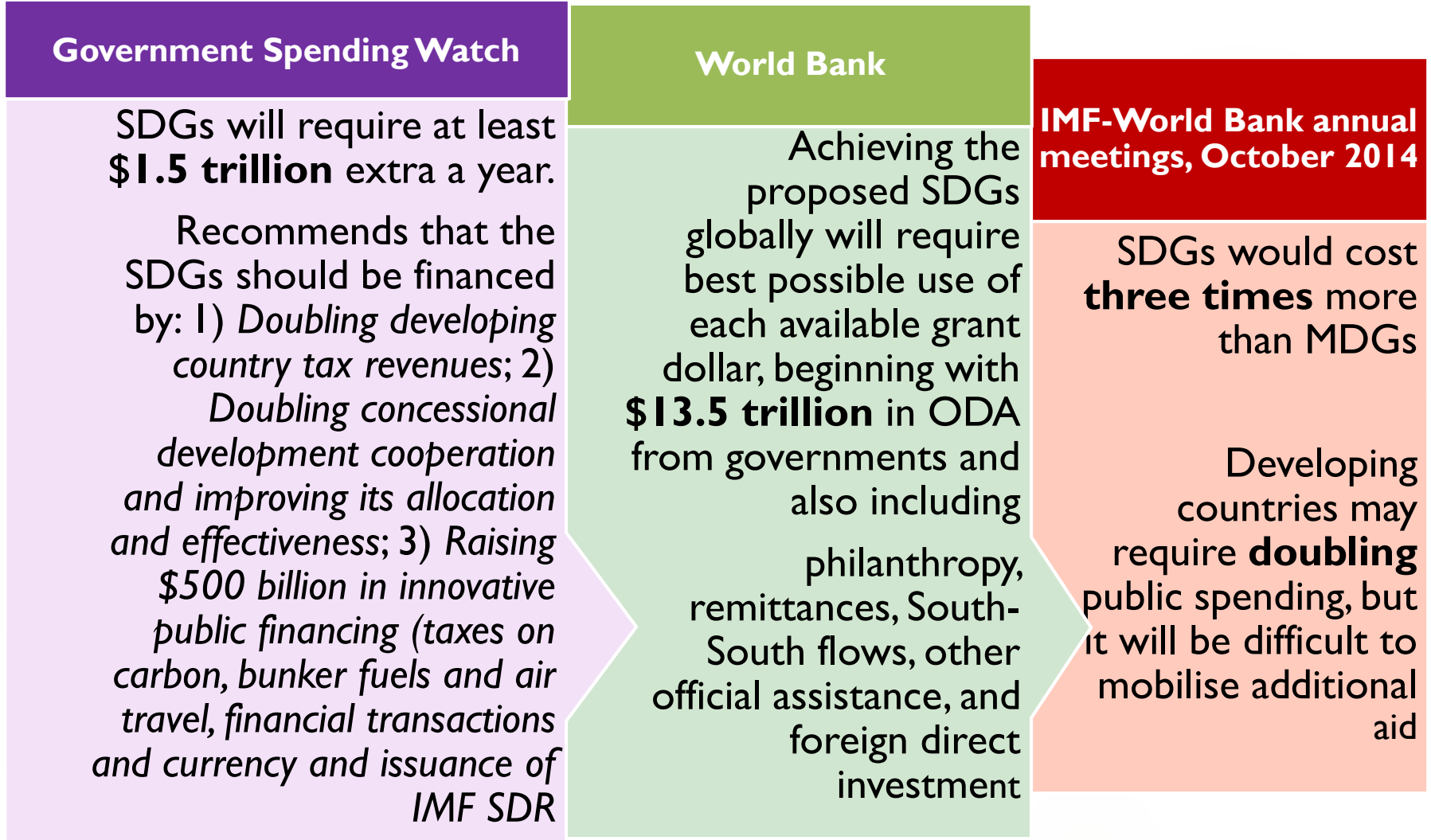




4. Finance for implementing SDGs



❑ Costing and financing gaps





4. Finance for implementing SDGs

□ Sources of financing

- **Financial resources:** To mobilize the needed finance for SDG implementation, additional flows must come from two main pillars:

Public sector

- Domestic resource mobilisation is **\$23.5 billion** (12.1% of GDP)
- Illicit outflows of a staggering **\$5.6 billion** during 2004-2013 (6.4% of GDP in 2013)
- ODA is **\$3.1 billion** (1.6% of GDP)– more than \$20 billion in the pipeline
- Public investment is **\$13.4 billion** (6.9% of GDP)

Private sector

- Private investment is **\$43.0 billion** (22.1% of GDP) – stagnant over last three years
- Foreign direct investment is **\$1.8 billion** (0.9% of GDP) – comparatively low
- Remittances is **\$15.3 billion** (7.8% of GDP) – volatile prospect



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



❑ Sources of financing

- **Non-financial resources:** Apart from the financial resources, non-financial resources would also be needed to implement such an ambitious agenda:
 - Market access for goods and services and preference erosion
 - Intellectual property rights
 - Technology transfer
 - Climate finance

- ❑ GED has initiated a project to estimate the cost needed to implement SDGs in Bangladesh



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



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❑ Adequacy of finance



Public spending for reducing poverty has been marginally over **8% of GDP** on an average during FY2007-FY2015 which is a good figure compared to other sectors

- Reflecting the priority of the government in poverty reduction and success in the MDGs



Spending on agriculture and food security has been declining consistently both as a share of GDP and total budget in last 5-6 years

- Average share of agriculture and food security is around **1.1% of GDP** during FY2002-FY2014



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



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❑ Adequacy of finance



Average share of health in total public expenditure stagnated at **0.7% of GDP** during FY2003-2014

- WHO stipulates that the allocation should be 5% of GDP
- Out-of-pocket health expenditure as percentage of total health expenditure has increased from 56% in 1997 to 63% in 2012



Education budget (both allocation and expenditure) has been about **2% of GDP** during FY2003-2014

- UNESCO stipulates that the allocation should be 6% of GDP



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



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❑ Adequacy of finance



Budgetary allocation on gender is increasing steadily over the years which is a positive sign

- From 2.6% of GDP in 2007 to 4.4% of GDP in 2015



There is no separate sectoral allocation for water and sanitation in the budget

- The share of allocation for water and sanitation in total ADP declined from 6.1% in FY1996 to only 3.2% FY2014



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



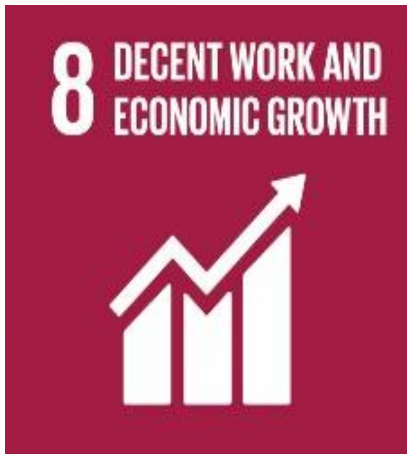
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❑ Adequacy of finance



Although public spending on energy and fuel has been on an increasing trend in recent years but they are still inadequate

- The share is hovering around less than or equal to **1% of GDP**



The share of Labour and Employment sector as % of GDP is very insignificant and even as a share of ADP (allocation and expenditure) has been around **0.3-0.6 %** during the last decade

- One of the lowest among the 17 sectors of ADP
- Reflecting a major funding gap toward productive and decent mass employment generation



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



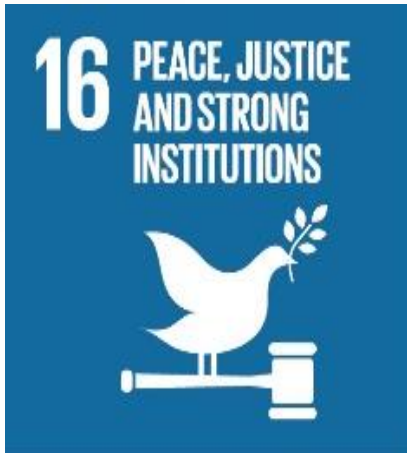
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❑ Adequacy of finance



Public expenditure on social security is also hovering around **2% of GDP**

- About 25-30% of this spending is pension for retired government employees
- Without government pension, budget allocation has been stagnated at **1.5% of GDP**



Government expenditure to maintain public order and safety has been hovering around 1% of GDP over the last fourteen years

- It has increased to 0.9% of GDP in FY2015 from 0.6% of GDP in FY2002.



4. Finance for implementing SDGs



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❑ National priority vs. future investment plan

- A study by Bhattacharya *et al.* suggests that resource allocation in the 7FYP is better for the sectors which are better aligned with the SDGs at the planning level

SDG alignment vs. resource allocation in the 7FYP

| Alignment with SDGs | Better allocation | Less allocation |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| Better aligned | SDG1 SDG4 SDG7 | SDG 2 SDG13 |
| Less aligned | SDG9 | SDG3 SDG8 SDG10 SDG14 SDG15 SDG16 |



5. Availability and adequacy of data to monitor the SDGs

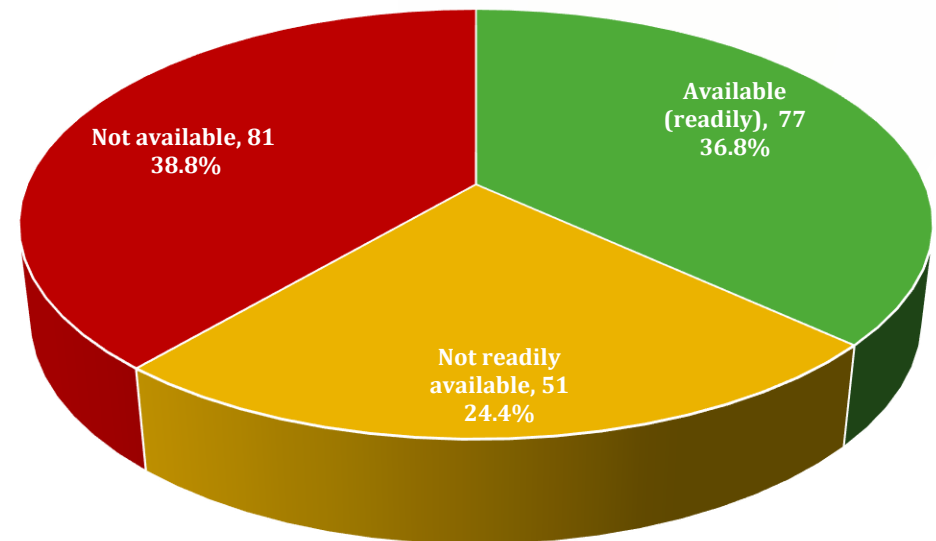


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□ Data availability

- Rahman *et al.* (2016) undertook a data-mapping exercise to assess the availability of data for Bangladesh in the light of the SDG indicators
 - It was found that of the 209 indicators, data for one-third indicators (**38.8%**) are not available
 - Of the 51 indicators for which data is not readily available, 30 (**58.8%**) require estimations to be made using various administrative records

Data Availability in Bangladesh across all Proposed SDG Indicators



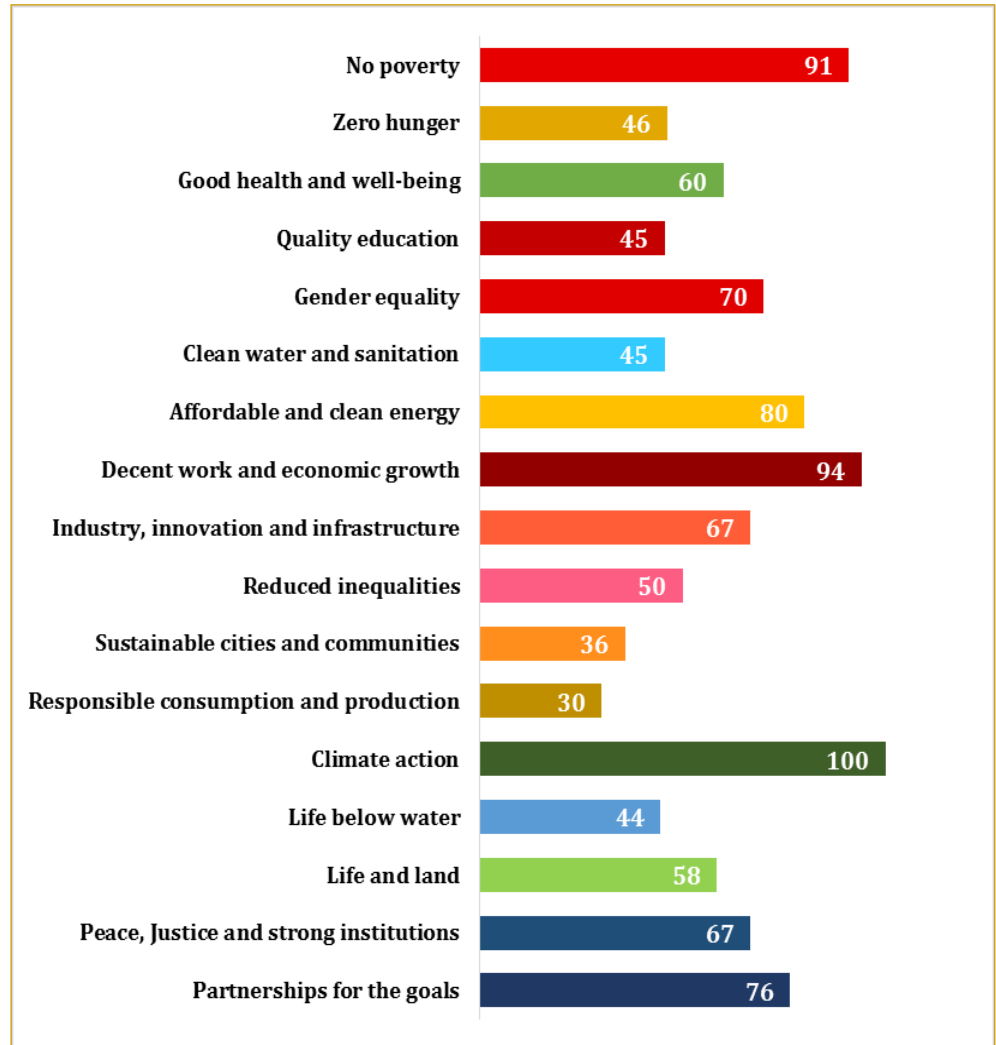
Total indicator: 241, Not relevant for Bangladesh: 32



5. Availability and adequacy of data to monitor the SDGs

❑ Data availability by goal areas

- Data availability for goals related to ‘poverty’, ‘affordable and clean energy’, and ‘decent work’ has been found to be relatively strong
- Serious data scarcity was found for areas such as ‘life below water’, ‘sustainable cities and communities’, ‘responsible consumption and production’, ‘hunger’, and ‘quality education’





5. Availability and adequacy of data to monitor the SDGs

□ Data production challenges by category

- **Survey based:** Data is not available without a time lag of 3-5 years for other major surveys such as HIES and LFS
- **Administrative:** Data for energy, disaster, crime, violence, refugees are often not readily available in usable format
- **Technical:** Indicators such as ‘material footprint’ will require the use of technical tools and expertise to collect data
- **Perception-based:** Data for indicators such as ‘percentage of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive’ are generally collected by private sector
- **International data:** Data for a significant number of indicators for which data is not available from national sources for which information may need to be taken from international sources
 - there is also a related concern regarding the validation of these international statistics, many of which are produced by private international bodies



5. Availability and adequacy of data to monitor the SDGs



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□ Key challenges

- Accessibility, quality and timeliness of data will be critical
- Fixing a reference year will be a challenge
- Rapid technological progress should be put into effective use
- Coordination among National Statistical Agency and private sector for addressing the methodological gap
- Validation of non-official data
- Ensuring finance for data is a challenge given that global support to statistics has declined in recent years
 - Aid for statistics to Bangladesh has been extremely volatile over the last eight years, ranging from just \$0.5 million in 2009 to \$47.8 million in 2013 indicating a significant gap between the resources available and demand
- Independence of statistical office is important



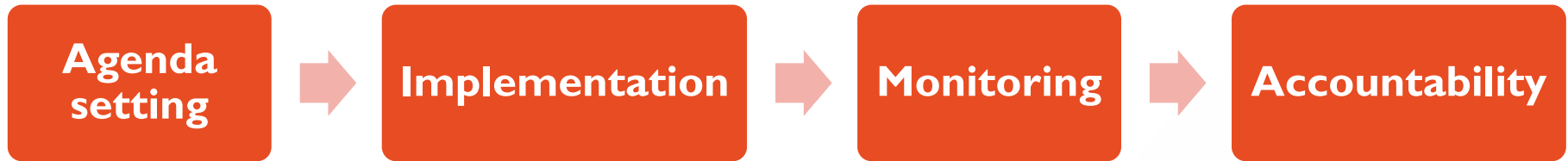
5. Availability and adequacy of data to monitor the SDGs

□ Data Action Plan

- BBS has done a data mapping at the target level. An indicator level data mapping exercise needs to be initiated at an early date to better understand the gap at the disaggregated level
 - Study by Rahman *et al.* (2016) can be a reference point in this regard
- Develop a modality for validating and stocktaking non-official data
- National Strategy for the Development of the Statistics (NSDS) needs to be revised accordingly
- Estimate a resource requirement for financing more, quality, accessible, and timely data
- Create a domestic trust fund including contributions from development partners and philanthropy



6. Partnership and stakeholder participation



- Mode of participation
- Instrument for enforcing accountability
- Role of public representatives (Parliament and local government)





6. Partnership and stakeholder participation



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- ❑ **Involvement of private sector, NGOs, CSOs and think tanks**
 - **Planning process**
 - Input of all stakeholders in prioritization and sequencing of SDGs
 - **Implementation**
 - Civil society groups can lend a hand in grant management
 - NGOs work can help in implementing SDG in the ground
 - Private sector can fill the resource gap for financing the SDGs
 - **Monitoring and evaluation**
 - Private sector, NGOs, CSOs and think tanks can provide alternative sources of data
 - They can set up parallel review process that will ensure accountability



6. Partnership and stakeholder participation



- ❑ **Involvement of private sector, NGOs, CSOs and think tanks**
 - With the objective to contribute to the delivery of the SDGs and enhance accountability in the process, CPD in partnership with 40 organizations has initiated a **Citizen's Platform for SDGs**
 - The planning commission has also arranged a stakeholder meeting on March 2016 with CSO on **7th Five Year Plan and Roadmap for Implementing SDGs in Bangladesh**
 - However no institutional framework has been developed as yet to conduct such meeting on a regular basis
 - Private sector will play a key role in implementing the SDGs
 - Citizen's Platform in association with the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) has organized a dialogue on 2 October 2016 on **Role of Private Sector in SDG Implementation**
 - GED is also planning to conduct a dialogue on private sector role in SDGs on 23 November 2016



7. Risk factors and Concluding Remarks

- ❑ Inadequacy of resources, both in terms of domestic resource availability and global support
 - Redefining support envelope! - Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD)
- ❑ Externalities
 - Adverse political developments
 - Developments such as Brexit and US Elections
 - Global economic and financial crises
 - Environmental shocks (e.g. climate change, natural disasters, epidemics and diseases)
 - Terms of trade deterioration
 - Migration and refugee crises
- ❑ Lack of coherence in global negotiations and initiatives (e.g. WTO, COP)
- ❑ Risk emanating from trade-offs, prioritization and short-term political exigencies



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

THANK YOU

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS