



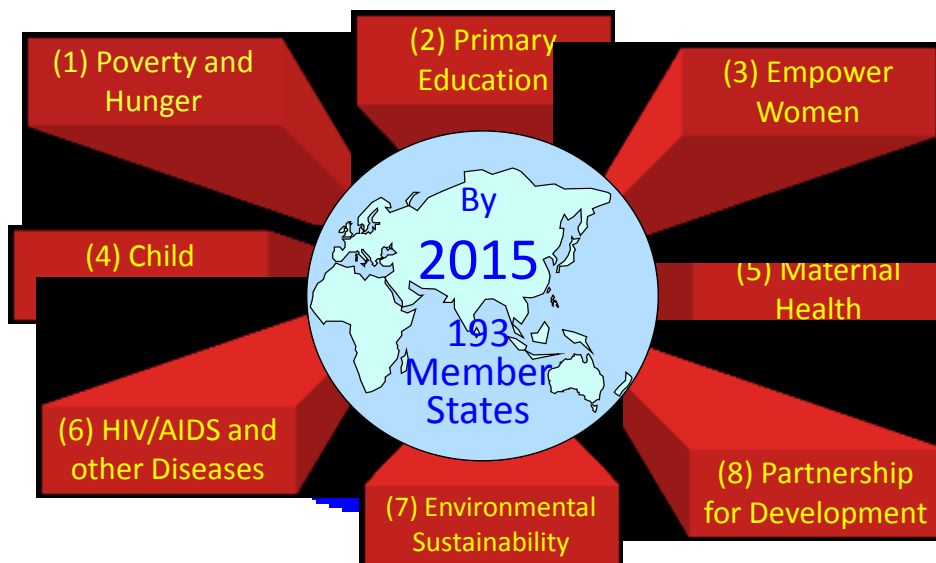
Achievement of MDGs and Adaptation of SDGs: Bangladesh Context

Presented by
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(*Making Growth Work for the Poor*)
Bangladesh Planning Commission
15th February, 2018

1

Eight Millennium Development Goals



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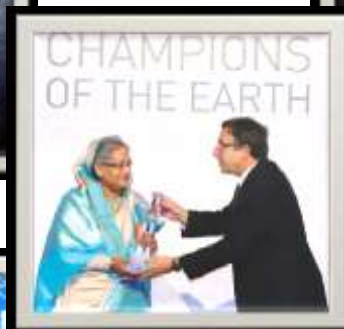
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Bangladesh MDGs achievements: International recognition

- Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh was awarded with '**UN MDG Awards 2010**' for reducing under five child mortality rate (MDG-4).
- Bangladesh received **South-South Award** '*Digital Health For Digital Development*' for success on attainment of MDG- 4 & MDG-5.
- Bangladesh received '**Diploma Award**' from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for achieving the MDG-1.
- Bangladesh was honoured with the '**special recognition**' for outstanding progress in fighting hunger and poverty.
- Bangladesh was awarded '**South-South Award**' for achievements in alleviating poverty.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister was awarded '**UNESCO Peace Tree Award**' for her commitment to women's empowerment and girls' education.
- Bangladesh received '**Women in Parliaments Global Forum Award**', as Bangladesh ranked 10th out of 142 countries in the political sphere.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister was awarded "**Champions of the Earth**" by UNEP for *Policy Leadership*.
- The UN-Women recognised our Hon'ble Prime Minister as "**Planet 50-50 Champion**"
- The Global Partnership Forum awarded Hon'ble Prime Minister "**Agent of Change Award**" for her outstanding contributions to women empowerment.

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Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger

- With sustained GDP growth rate of over 6%, the MDG target of halving the population living under the poverty line (from 56.7% to 29%) was achieved by 2012, three years ahead of the target date.
- The social protection allocation was increased from 1.98% of GDP in FY 09 to 2.30% in FY 15.
- Half of the total budget expenditure has been related to poverty reduction for the last seven years.

Targets Achieved	Base Year 1990-91	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Proportion of people below national upper poverty line (%) (Cost of Basic Need=CBN method)	56.7	24.8 (GED 2015)	29.0	Goal met
Poverty gap ratio (%)	17.0	6.5 (HIES 2010)	8.0	Goal met
Prevalence of underweight children under –five years of age (6-59 months), (%)	66.0	32.6 (BDHS 2014)	33.0	Goal met
% of people below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1805 kcal/day) (Direct Calorie Intake = DCI)	28.0	16.4 (Estimate for 2015 by UNSD)	14.0	On Track

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5



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- Net Enrolment Ratio:** Bangladesh was well ahead than the regional neighbors, except India and Nepal
- Literacy rate:** Bangladesh is better than India and Pakistan along with other South Asian counterparts except Maldives and Sri Lanka.
- A major milestone in the education sector is the adoption of National Education Policy 2010, which the government is implementing.

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%)	60.5	98 (2015, DPE)	100.0	Goal met
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (%)	43.0	81.3 (2015, DPE)	100.0	Substantial Achievement
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men, %	-	75.4 (Pop. Cens., BBS 2011)	100.0	On Track

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6



Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- Bangladesh has been maintaining gender parity at secondary education level during the last 15 years.
- Gender parity at the secondary level is highest in Bangladesh, followed by Maldives, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- With respect to *share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector*, Bangladesh outperformed India, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan and Bhutan.

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Ratio of girls to boys in Primary education (Gender Parity Index, GPI=Girls/Boys)	0.83	1.04 (DPE 2015)	1.0	Goal met
Ratio of girls to boys in Secondary education (Gender Parity Index, GPI=Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.14 (BANBEIS 2015)	1.0	Goal met
Ratio of girls to boys in Tertiary education (Gender Parity Index, GPI=Girls/Boys)	0.37	0.65 (BANBEIS 2015)	1.0	Substantial Achievement

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7



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

- In order to strengthen primary healthcare facilities, the government has launched 13,126 community clinics during the 6th FYP period.
- The under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births in Bangladesh is lower than that of India and Pakistan.
- Bangladesh also performed better than India and Pakistan in case of infant mortality and children 1 year old immunized against measles.

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Under-five (6-59 months) Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	146	36 (SVRS 2015)	48	Goal met
Infant (0-1 year) Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	92	29 (SVRS 2015)	31	Goal met
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles (%)	54	80 (BDHS 2014)	100	Substantial Achievement

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8



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate & Maternal Mortality Ratio: Other than Maldives and Sri Lanka, Bangladesh's achievement is impressive than other South Asian countries.
- Health and Population Sector Programme (HPSP), followed by Health Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP) sought to improve the state of health of the people of the country with focus on women, child and the poor.

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	574	176 (MMEIG 2015)	143	Substantial Progress
Proportion of births attended by Skill Health Personnel (%)	5.0	42.1 (BDHS 2014)	50.0	Ditto
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	39.7	62.1 (SVRS 2015)	72	On Track
Antenatal Care coverage (at least 1 visit) %	27.5	75 (SVRS 2015)	100	Substantial Progress
Antenatal Care coverage (at least 4 visits) %	5.5	31.2 (BDHS 2014)	50	Ditto

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9



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

- Bangladesh's performance in Halting HIV/AIDS is inspiring compared to the South Asian neighbors.
- Notwithstanding the success in containing Tuberculosis, TB prevalence rate is still highest in Bangladesh among the regional countries

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
HIV prevalence among population (%)	0.005	<0.1 (UNAIDS 2013)	Halting	On Track
Prevalence of Malaria per 100,000 Population	776.9	434 (NMCP 2014)	310.8	Substantial Progress
Deaths of Malaria per 100,000 Population	1.4	0.34 (NMCP 2014)	0.6	Goal met
Proportion of children U5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets (%)	81	92.2 (NMCP 2014)	90	Goal met
TB Case Notification rate (all forms) per 100,000 population per year	59	53 (WHO 2014)	120	Goal met
Cure Rate of TB under DOTS (%)	73	92 (WHO 2014)	> 90	Goal met



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- In case of *Using Improved Drinking Water Sources* Bangladesh's performance is impressive comparing to India and Pakistan.
- In case of access to improved sanitation, Bangladesh has been doing better than Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Cambodia.
- Despite positive picture in afforestation, extensive clearing of forests for agriculture, homestead and other non-forest purpose thwart attaining of the target

Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	9.0	13.40 (TD>=30%) (DoF)	20.0 (TD>=70%)	Substantial Progress
Consumption of ozone – depleting substance in Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) tonnes	72.6	64.9 (DoE, 2013)	65.39	Goal met
Proportion of people using an improved Drinking Water Sources	78	97.9 (SVRS 2015)	100	Goal met
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	34	73.5 (SVRS, 2015)	100	Substantial Progress

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11



A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

- Between 1990-91 and 2014-15, the disbursement of ODA as a proportion of Bangladesh's GDP has fallen from 5.59 per cent to 1.56 per cent.
- Developing and least developed countries did not get promised financial assistance from most of the OECD/DAC countries.

Indicators	Base Year	Current Status	Status
Net ODA received by BD in billion US\$	1.73	1.79 (Ave. FY91 to FY15; GED, 2015)	-
Net ODA received by BD as % of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (FY: 14)	-	0.002 (ERD, FY14)	-
Average tariff imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textile & clothing (%)	12	0-9 (BTC, 2011)	-
Debt Service as % of exports of goods & services (%)	20.9	5.1 (ERD, FY15)	Highly Impressive
Cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	80 (BTRC, June 2015)	Highly Impressive

Area of Attention Required for Fulfilling the unfinished MDGs

- **Unemployment and underemployment** is still persistent especially among the young people between 15 to 24 years of age.
- Addressing **stunting and wasting** will be a major concern to improve nutritional wellbeing.
- Reducing **income inequality** and the low economic participation of women remain as matter of concerns.
- **Primary education completion rate** and the adult literacy rate are yet to obtain.
- **Quality of education** is a challenge at the primary and higher secondary levels.
- **Inequalities** remain in maternal health.
- Prevalence of **malaria** is still high even though death incidences are reduced.
- Prevalence of **TB and TB mortality** targets are yet to be achieved.
- **Tree coverage** and proportion of protected terrestrial and marine areas is much less.
- Access to **safe water** for all is still a challenge.
- One-third population are not using improved **sanitation**.
- Capacity to **raise public resources** domestically is limited.

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13



70th UNGA Adopted SDG as Post-2015 Agenda

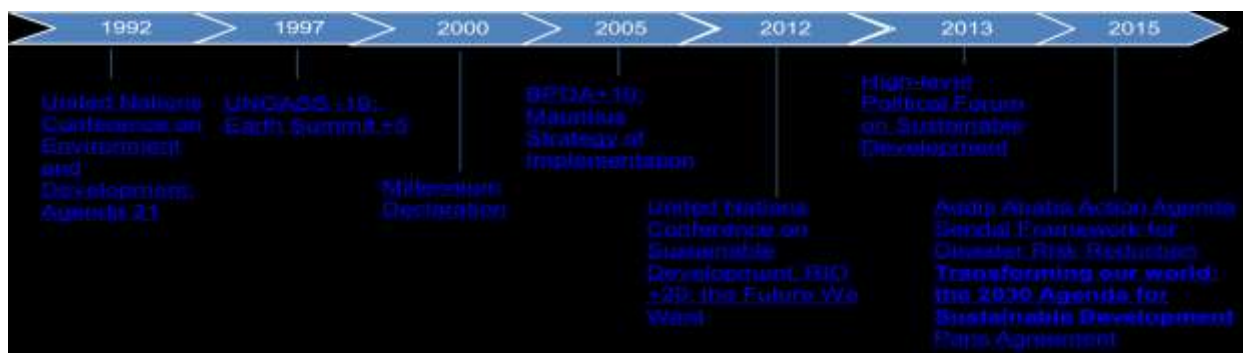


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Chronology of Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development

- The Brundtland Report, published in 1987, coined the term "sustainable development" and defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."



- Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012 was the international forum where Sustainable Development Issue has been focused for preparing Post 2015 Development Agenda.

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15

The SDGs are ...

- A set of 17 goals for the world's future, through 2030
- Backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets
- Emerged from the most inclusive process in the UN's history, with the involvement of approximately 8.5 million people or organizations (GOB proposed: 11 Goals, 58 Targets & 241 Indicators)
- Negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations (March 2013 to August 2015)
- 136 Heads of State or Government was present (25th September 2015).



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16

MDGs versus SDGs

- MDGs was based on UN Millennium Declaration (2000) and SDGs are based on UNCSD (Rio+20 declaration, 2012).
- In the SDGs, unfinished agenda of MDGs are carried forward along with inclusion of human rights, peace, access to justice, energy, growth & employment, innovation & industrialization, urbanization & climate change issues.
- The MDG period was 2001-2015 and the SDG period is 2016 to 2030.
- MDG started with 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators (later 20 targets & 60 indicators). SDGs starts with 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. (6 indicators used twice; 3 indicators thrice)
- MDGs were built on top down approach, but SDGs are built on bottom up approach.

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17

MDGs versus SDGs (Contd.)

- MDGs were mainly focused for the LDCs but SDGs are universal. **UNIVERSALITY**
- Goal to goal linkages were missing in MDGs but well inter-linkages among the goals are there in SDGs. **INTEGRATION**
- MDGs focused on National level only quantitative data. But SDGs focus on quantitative and qualitative disaggregated data. **TRANSFORMATION**
- Means of Implementation (MoI) were absent in MDGs but well-coordinated MoIs are present in SDGs. (MoI Target=> 43; MoI Indicators =>48)
- Hunger was treated as part of poverty in MDGs but hunger is now treated as part of food security and nutrition in the SDGs.
- Private sector was not involved in the MDGs implementation, but in SDGs they are treated as important players.

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18



19

1 NO POVERTY

SDG # 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere










SDG # 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



SDG # 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



SDG # 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



5 GENDER EQUALITY



SDG # 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



SDG # 6: Ensure availability and Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



SDG # 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG # 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG # 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation





SDG # 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries



SDG # 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable





SDG # 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



13 CLIMATE ACTION



SDG # 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts





SDG # 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



15 LIFE ON LAND



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



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG # 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG # 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Each goal
is
important
in itself ...



37

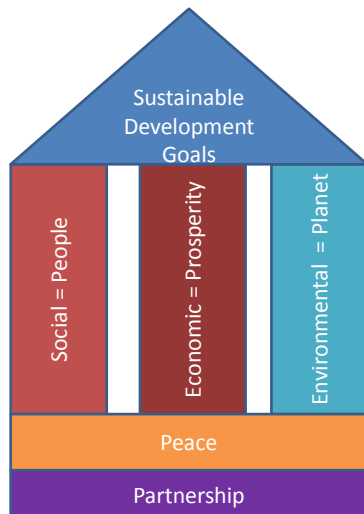
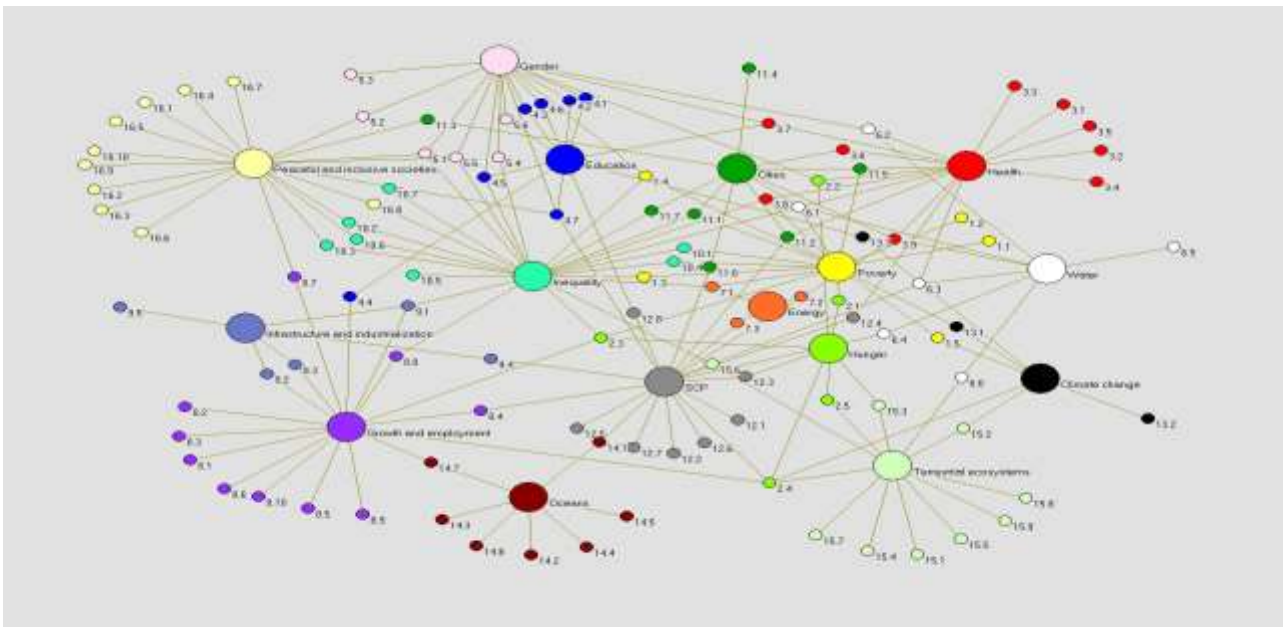
Each goal
is
important
in itself ...



And they
are all
connected

38

SDGs as a Network of Targets

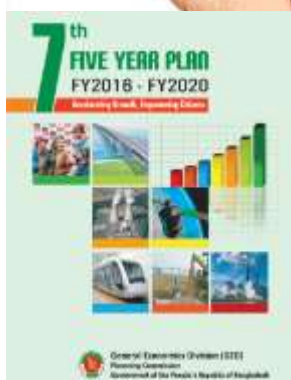


17 Goals in 5Ps



"The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere. It is an agenda for people, to end poverty in all its forms—an agenda for the planet," Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General in 70th UNGA

Initiatives of GOB in mainstreaming the Agenda 2030 (SDGs) Implementation



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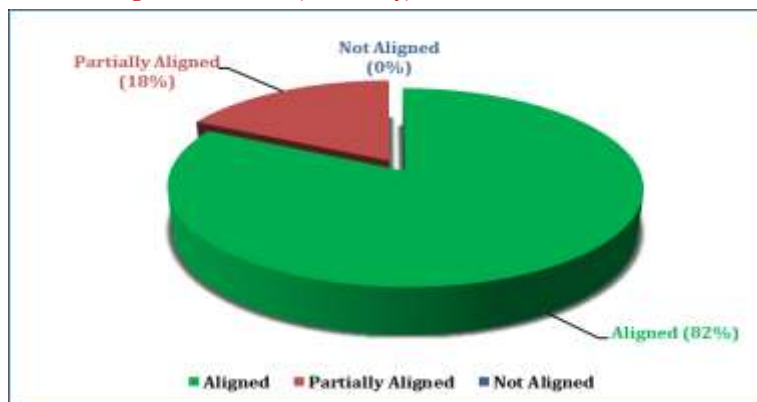
41

Alignment of SDGs with 7th FYP

- As an 'early starter' country to implement Agenda 2030, Bangladesh emphasized SDGs while setting up the priority areas for 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20).

Alignment of SDGs (Goals only) with the 7th Five Year Plan

- A total of 14 goals (82%) are found to be thematically fully aligned with the plan document
- 3 Goals -Goal 14, Goal 16 and Goal 17 (18%) are partially aligned.



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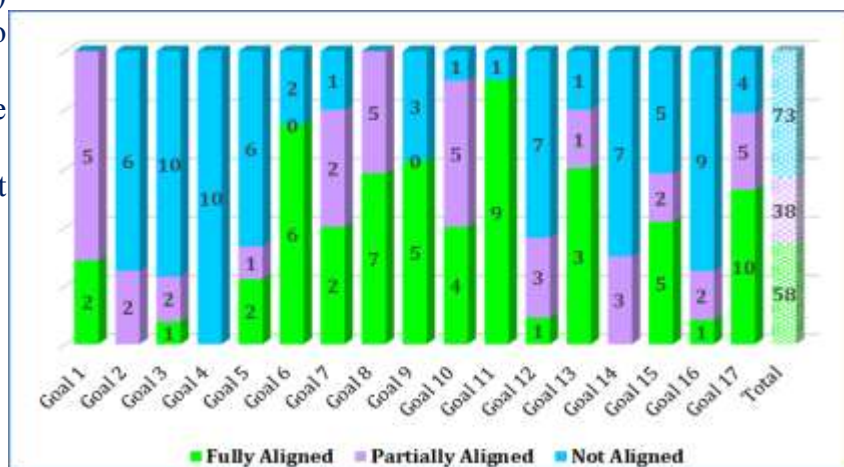
42

Alignment of SDGs with 7th FYP (contd)

- A total of 58 (34.3%) SDGs targets are found to be aligned with 7th FYP
- 38 (22.5%) targets are partially aligned
- 73 (43.2%) targets are not aligned.

Challenges remain in Indicators as around 20% Indicators of SDGs are incorporated in the 7th FYP

Alignment of SDGs (Targets) with the 7th Five Year Plan



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43

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Roadmap for Bangladesh for Implementing Agenda 2030

- PMO has created an inter-ministerial committee, “SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee” which includes 20 Senior Secretaries/ Secretaries from different ministries/ divisions.
- GED is the secretariat for the committee to coordinate the implementation at policy level along with monitoring and reporting SDG attainment status of Bangladesh.
- On top an office of Principal Coordinator for SDGs Affairs has been established in PMO to coordinate and facilitate overall implementation and monitoring of SDGs.
- SDGs are aligned in the 7th FYP, the National Developmental Plan of Bangladesh.
- SDGs Mapping among the Ministries/Divisions have been finalized and published.
- SDG Data Gap Analysis has been finalized and published.
- National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for SDGs is in the process of finalization.
- SDGs Action Plan are in the process of preparation.
- A study on SDGs Need Assessment and Financing is being done.
- An on-line SDGs Data Repository system is in the process preparation.
- Instruction has been given to include SDGs issues in the APA of all Ministries/Divisions/Agencies.
- Instruction has been given to include SDGs issues in the different training institutions.

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44

Whole Society Approach of SDGs implementation

- The government has adopted a “**whole of society**” approach for implementation and attainment of the SDGs.
- GED in collaboration with UNRC in Bangladesh has organized a Consultation on **Stakeholders’ Engagement on the SDG Implementation** in Bangladesh held on **30th March 2016**. Representatives from the NGOs, CSOs, DPs and Media participated and opined different stakeholders’ involvement in SDGs implementation.
- A consultation meeting between the GoB, Private Sector and the UN System on the **Role of the Private Sector in Facilitating** the SDGs was held on **23rd November 2016** held in Radisson Blu Hotel, Dhaka. GED presented a trigger paper on the role of Private sector in implementing SDGs in Bangladesh. From the private sector, FBCCI also presented a paper on the topics.
- A seminar on **Role of Media** in SDGs Implementation in Bangladesh was held on **25th January 2017** at the NEC Conference Room. Effective and coherent role of media on creating SDGs awareness and branding of success was sought. It was proposed that print media might publish a page/supplementary on SDGs and Electronic media could broadcast program on SDGs issues in a regular basis to create awareness among the stakeholders to create social demand for implementation.

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45

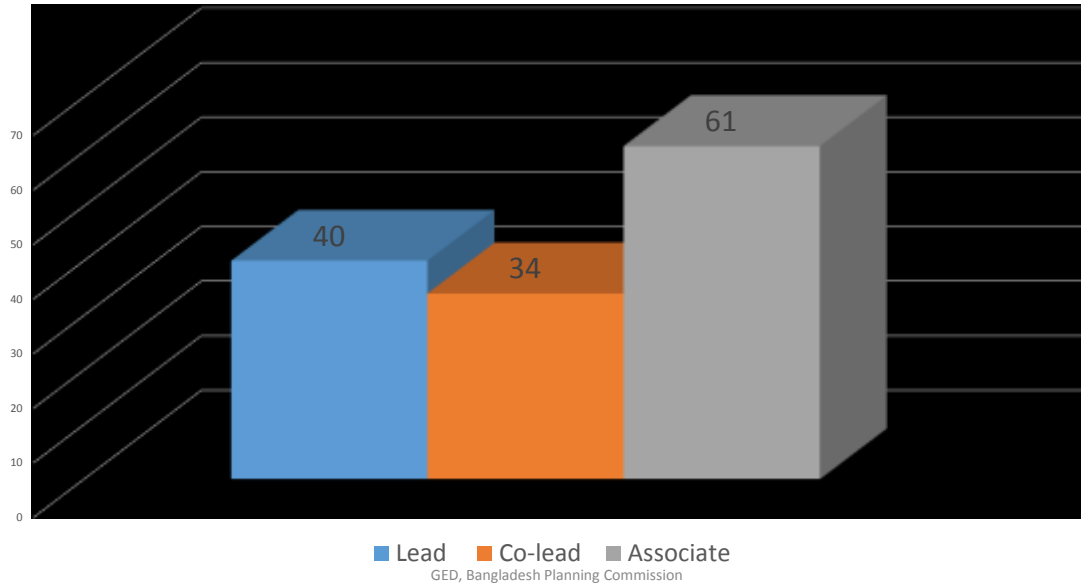
Mapping of Ministries/Divisions by SDG Targets



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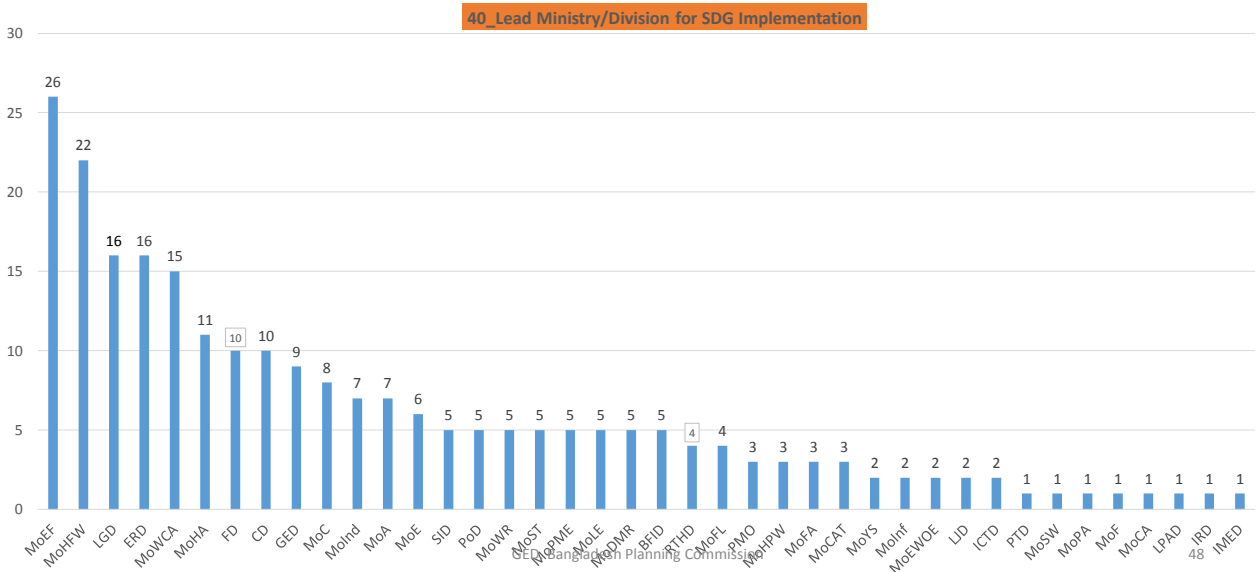
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SDG Mapping (Who to do what)



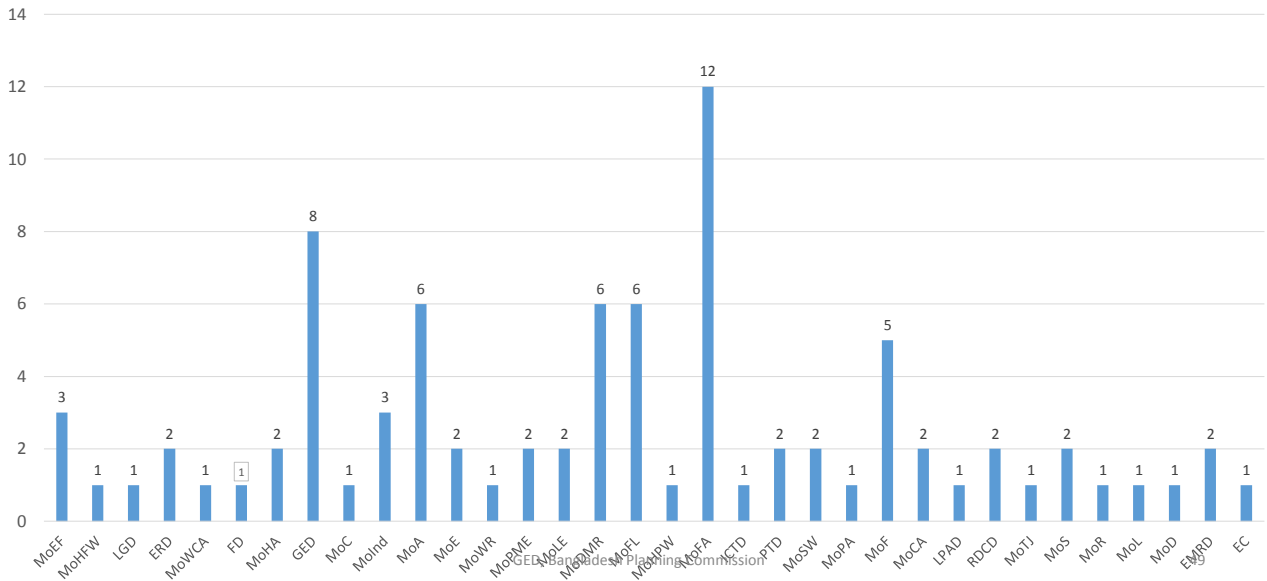
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Lead Ministries/Divisions for Implementing SDGs



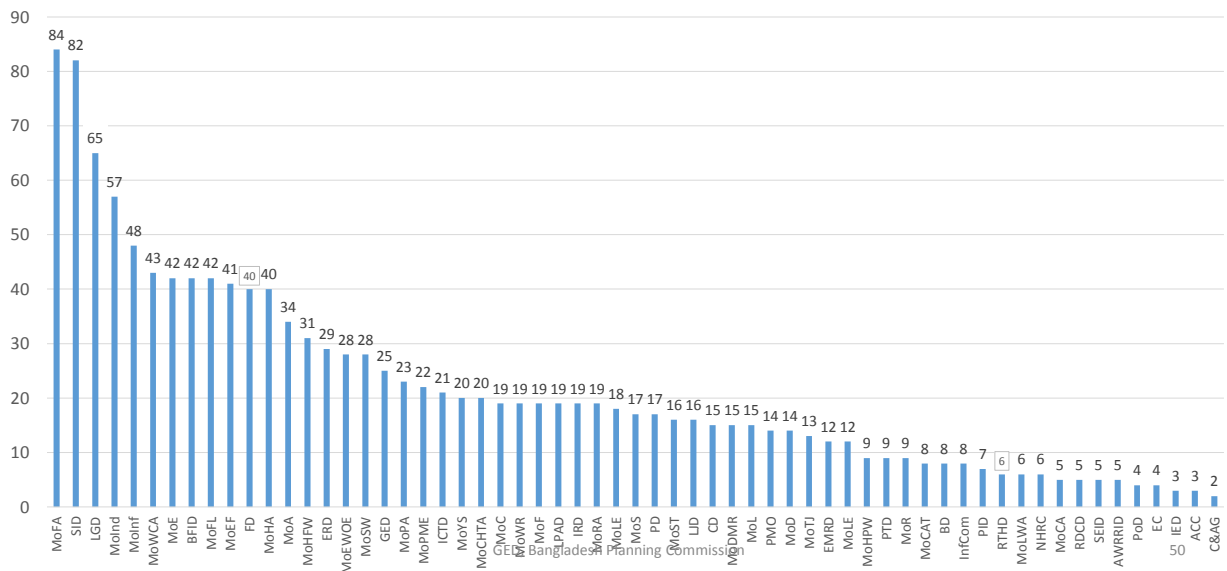
Co-Lead Ministries/Divisions for Implementing SDGs

34_Co-lead Ministries/Divisions

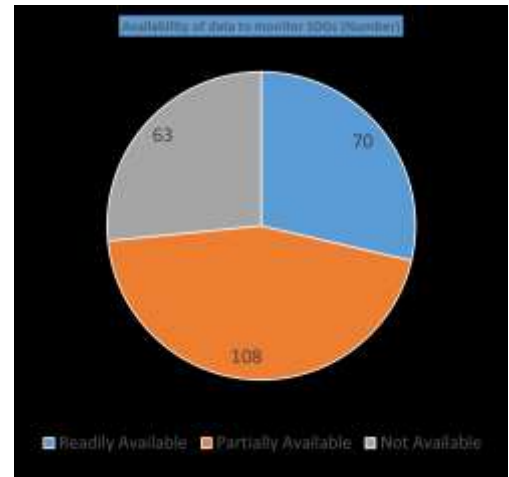
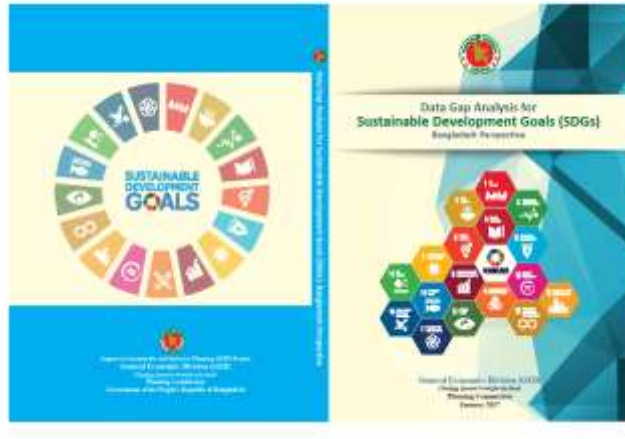


Associate Ministries/Divisions/Institutions for Implementing SDGs

61_Associate Ministries/Divisions/Institutions



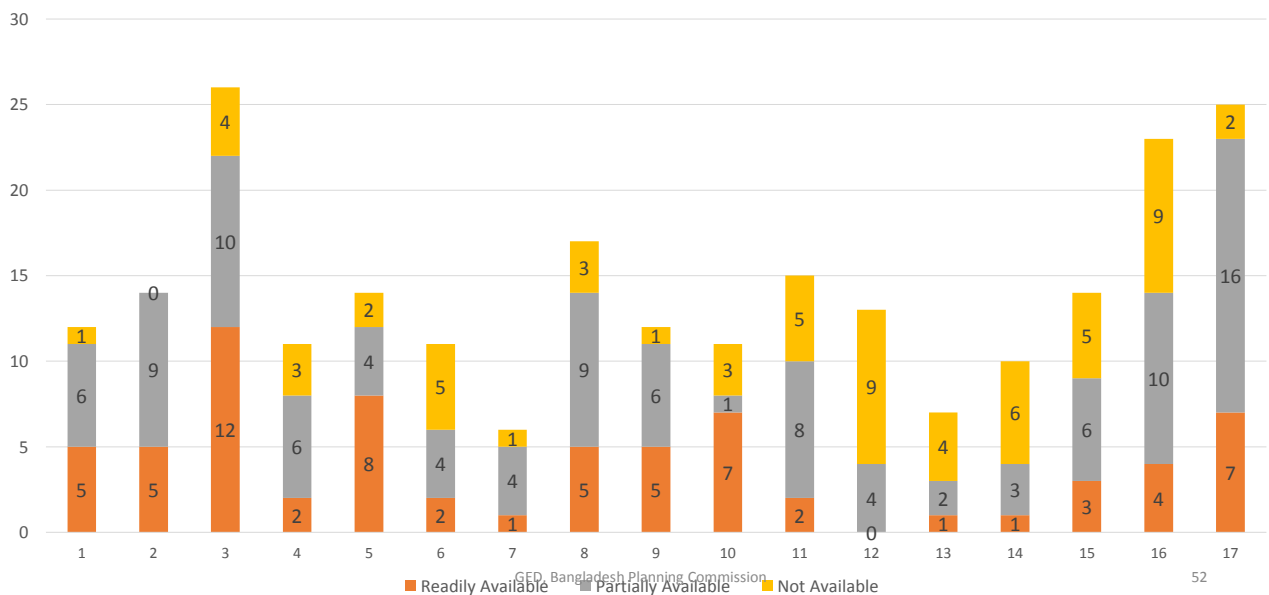
Data Gap Analysis for SDGs Monitoring



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51

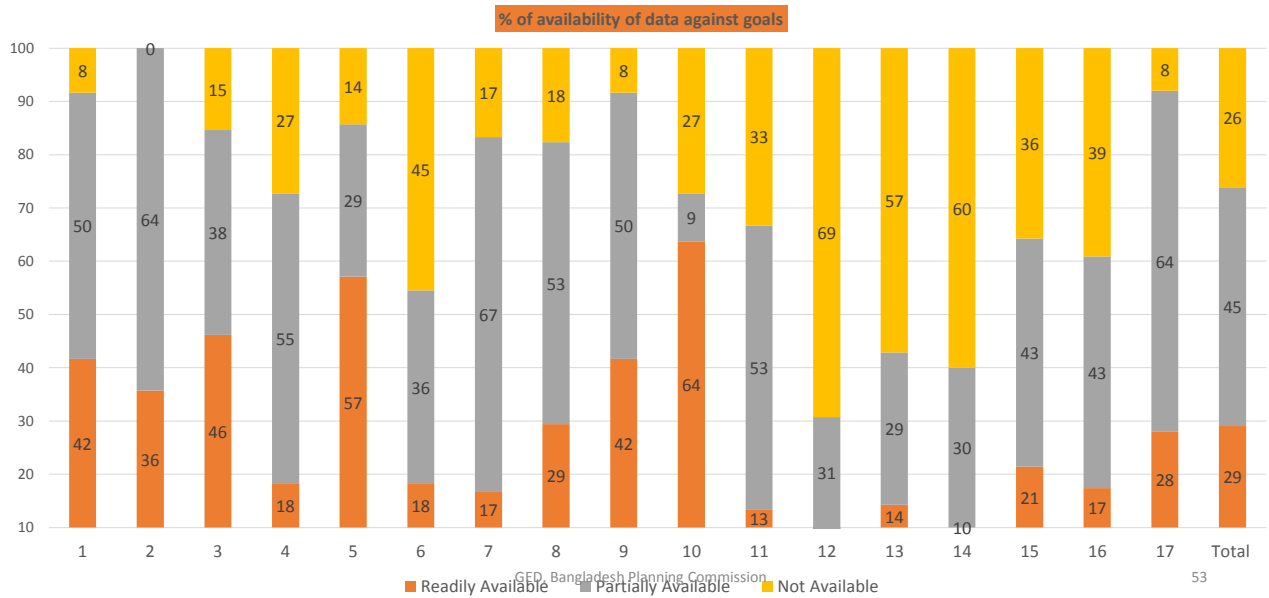
Data availability against Goals (number)



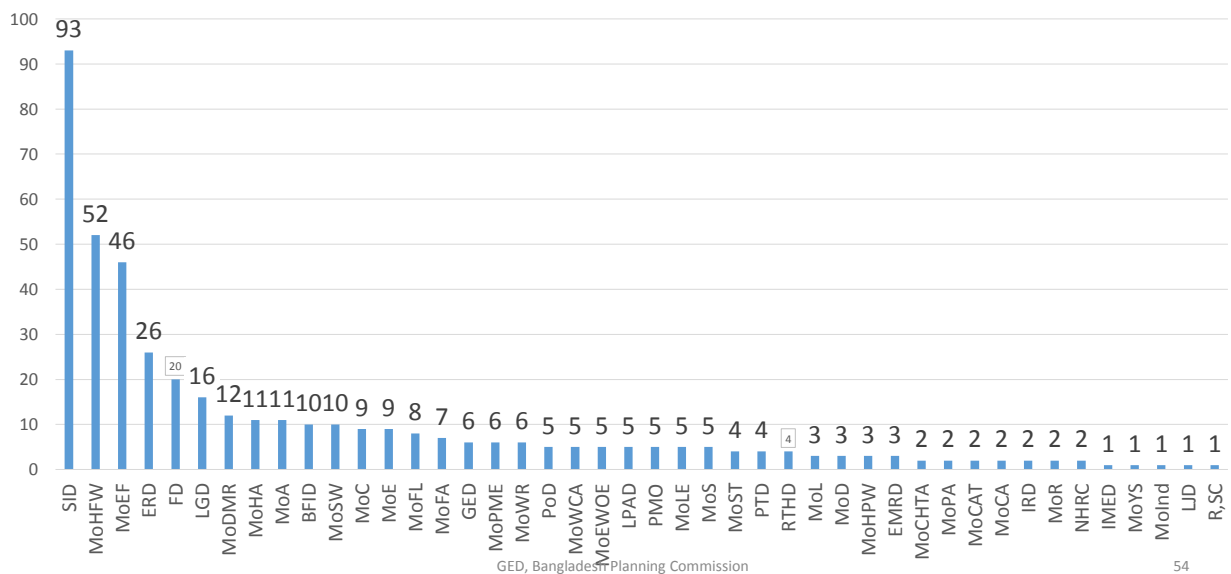
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52

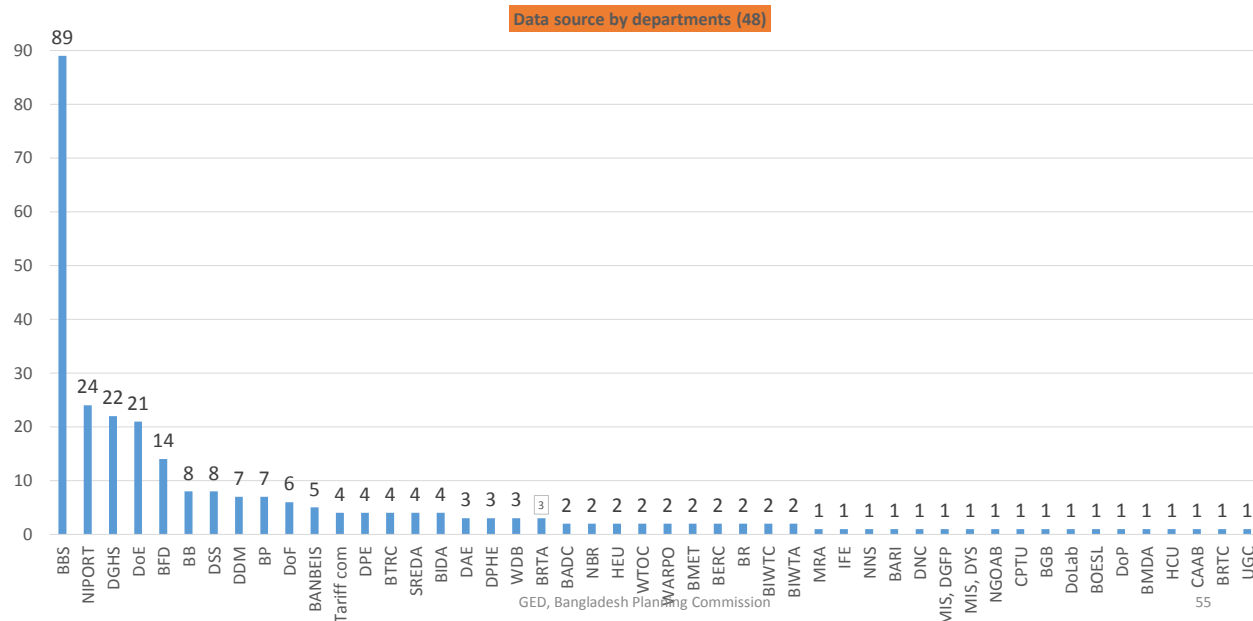
Data Availability Against Goals (%)



Ministries/Divisions responsible for data source



Departments responsible for SDG Data Source



Action Plan to Implement SDGs through 7th FYP

- Following the SDGs mapping, preparation of “Action Plan to Implement SDGs through 7th FYP” is already initiated by GED through training and consultation with Ministries in a phased manner.
- Subsequently, the responsible lead ministries/divisions, as identified in the SDG Mapping, will prepare their own action plans for attaining the SDGs’ target.
- The LEAD ministry will initiate working for each target of the SDGs in consultation with the associate ministries to prepare action plan as formatted by GED
- Ministries/Divisions will prepare their action plan to achieve the SDG targets in accordance with 7th FYP for the next five years and beyond
- The draft action plan from LEAD ministry will be sent to GED, Planning Commission
- GED will compile and edit the action plans for the targets of SDGs received from each LEAD ministry in consultation with the respective ministries.
- Several inter-ministerial consultation workshops will be arranged for finalisation of the DRAFT “Action Plan to Implement SDGs through Five Year Plans”

SDG Action Plan through National Mid-Term and Long-Term Development Plans

SDG Targets	Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Lead/ Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Associate Ministries/Divisions	7th FYP Goals/ Targets related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Programme to achieve 7th FYP Goals/ Targets		Requirement of New Project/ Programme up to 2020		Actions/ Projects beyond 7th FYP Period (2021-2030)	Policy/ Strategy if needed (in relation with Column 8)	Remarks
					Project Title and Period	Cost in BDT (million)	Project Title and Period	Cost in BDT (million)			
1	2	3	4	5	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.2	8	9	10

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57

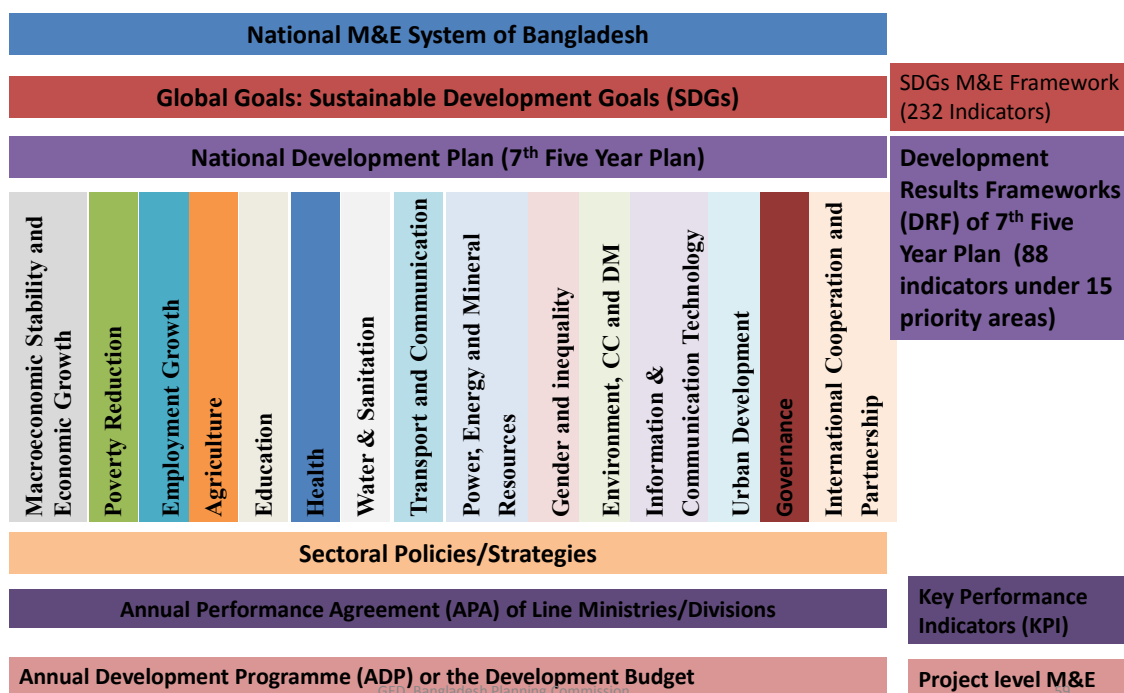
Study on SDGs Needs Assessment and Financing for Implementing Agenda 2030

- GED has prepared ‘SDGs Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy’ for Bangladesh to estimate the resources needed for achieving SDGs in Bangladesh by 2030.
- Global estimate shows that *US\$ 3-5 trillion would be required annually throughout the world.*
- In Bangladesh, around **928.48 Billion US\$** additional funding would be required from 2017 to 2030 to fully implement the SDGs (2015-16 constant prices). Annual average cost would be **66.32 billion US\$**
- It would be **19.75%** of the accumulated GDP under 7th FYP extended scenario during the period FY2017-FY2030.
- Of the additional required costs, **domestic financing: 85.1%** (US\$ 796.09 billion); **External financing: 14.9%** (US\$ 132.39 Billion).
- Of the domestic financing, Govt: 33.5%, Private: 42%, PPP: 5.6%, NGOs: 4%. Of the external, FDI: 9.95%, Aid & Grants: 4.94%
- Annual average: **US\$ 56.86 Billion** from domestic, **US\$ 9.46 Billion** from external sources (**FDI: US\$ 6.91 Bn/year; Grants & Aid: 2.55 Bn/year**)

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58



National Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for SDGs

- On the basis of the findings of SDGs Data Gap Analysis, the SDG Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is being prepared.
- The GED has initiated a process of M&E Framework formulation process through inter-ministerial workshop.
- The framework has been finalized after a series of consultations with all government and non-government stakeholders.
- Means of implementation will need to be clearly formulated and gaps identified.
- Private Sector's roles and partnership needs to be delineated/ figured out.

National M&E Framework for SDGs (Cont)

Goals, Targets and Indicators	Status of Data Availability with Indicator Priorities ^[1] (1/2/3)	Data Sources (Relevant Agency with Ministry/ Division to generate/ provide data)	Baseline data (Year ^[2])	Milestone by 2020	Milestone by 2025	Target by 2030	Lead Ministry/ Divisions	Remarks ^[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. 1 = if data is Readily Available now;
2 = if data is partially available at present; 3 = if data is not presently available

2. Baseline data should not be before 2010, closer to 2015 is preferable

3. Whether the indicator is not relevant to Bangladesh; whether the metadata is not available; if disaggregated data is not available to Bangladesh as required by the indicator itself.

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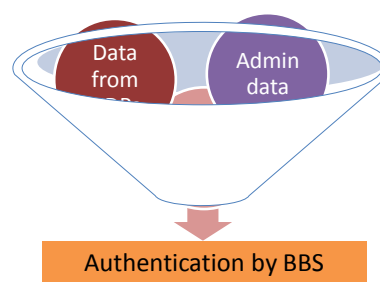
61

Establishment of Macro-level Data Repository System for Tracking Agenda 2030 Implementation

- To facilitate the results based monitoring system within Government, **a macro-level data repository system** is being prepared by a2i of PMO to facilitate GED.



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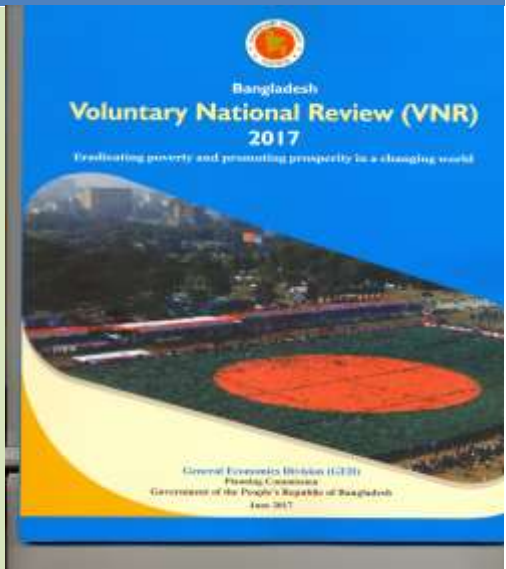


- An SDG Tracker has been established with the help of a2i of PMO to analyze the data for tracking and evaluating SDG attainment.

62

Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs

- Bangladesh has participated in the **Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs in 2017**.
- The focus of the report is where we are in implementing Agenda 2030.
- **7 Goals: Goal 1 (Poverty); Goal 2 (Hunger); Goal 3 (Health); Goal 5 (Gender); Goal 9 (Infrastructure); Goal 14 (Life under water); Goal 17 (Means of implementation)**-have been reviewed.
- In 2017 Bangladesh has submitted VNR of SDGs along with 42 other countries.
- **74 targets and 115 indicators related to 7 goals** have been used for reviewing the SDGs.
- GED has drafted VNR Report of SDGs taking inputs from different Ministries/Divisions.
- The draft report was shared with different stakeholders including government, NGOs, CSOs, Academia and Development Partners.
- After consultations, the VNR was finalized and sent to the HLPF of Sustainable Development.
- On 17th July 2017, Hon'ble Planning Minister led delegation of Bangladesh presented the VNR to HLPF at the UNHQ, NY.



GED, Bangladesh Planning Commission

63

“I am confident that Bangladesh could show its capacity in achieving SDGs the way it achieved the MDG goals.”

Honorable Prime Minister
Sheikh Hasina



"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."

***Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman,
Founding Father of Bangladesh***

