

**Outstanding Performance and Achievement
of Bangladesh for graduation from LDCs:
Pathway and review**

Momentum of Bangladesh

European trade and rule in South Asia

Europe:

- was mainly doing trade in the world economy during 15 century
- The main catalyst for the [period of European exploration](#).
- ❖ To search for the wealth and prosperity of India led to the accidental "discovery" of the Americas by [Christopher Columbus](#) in 1492.
- ❖ Only a few years later, near the end of the 15th century, [Portuguese](#) sailor [Vasco da Gama](#) became the first European to re-establish direct trade links with India since Roman times (1497–1499).

British colony and partition of India

- ❖ Trading rivalries among the European brought other European powers to India like Dutch Republic, England, France, and Denmark-Norway. They all established trading in India in 17th century.
- ❖ However, the colonial era in India began in 1502, when the Portuguese Empire established the first European trading centre at Kollam, Kerala.
- ❖ In the later 18th century, Great Britain and France struggled for dominance, partly through proxy Indian rulers but also by direct military intervention.
- ❖ The defeat of the redoubtable Indian ruler Tipoo Sultan in 1799 marginalized the French influence. Defeat of Tipu sultan was followed by a rapid expansion of British power through the greater part of South Asia in the early 19th century.

Modern Bangladesh

- ❖ After second world war, partition of India was the process of dividing the subcontinent in 1947
 - The northern, predominantly Muslim sections of India became the nation of Pakistan.
 - The southern and majority Hindu section became the Republic of India.
- ❖ Finally East part (Bangladesh) was separated as independent with the territory of 147,570 km from Pakistani right after 9 months bloody war in 1971.

Why?



Economic and political deprivation



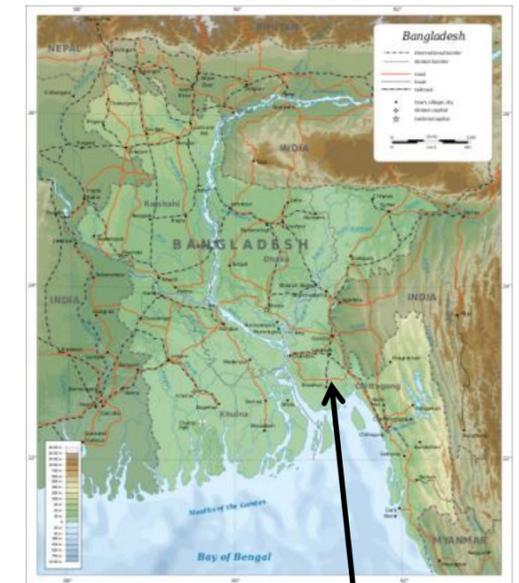
Persecution and mass killing



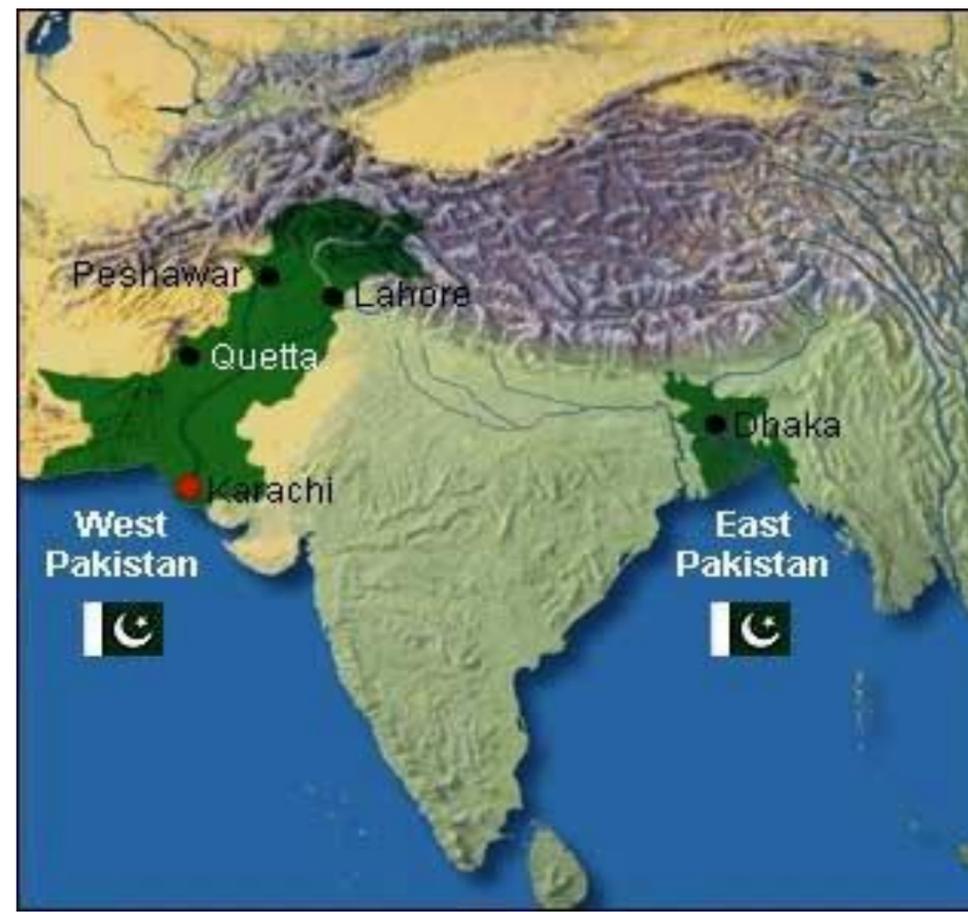
Cultural harassment

- ❖ The price of independent were 3 millions of innocent souls and 0.2 million women raped.
- ❖ Bangladesh was given the status of member by UN on 17 September, 1974 as 136th country

History of Bangladesh.....



Before 1947

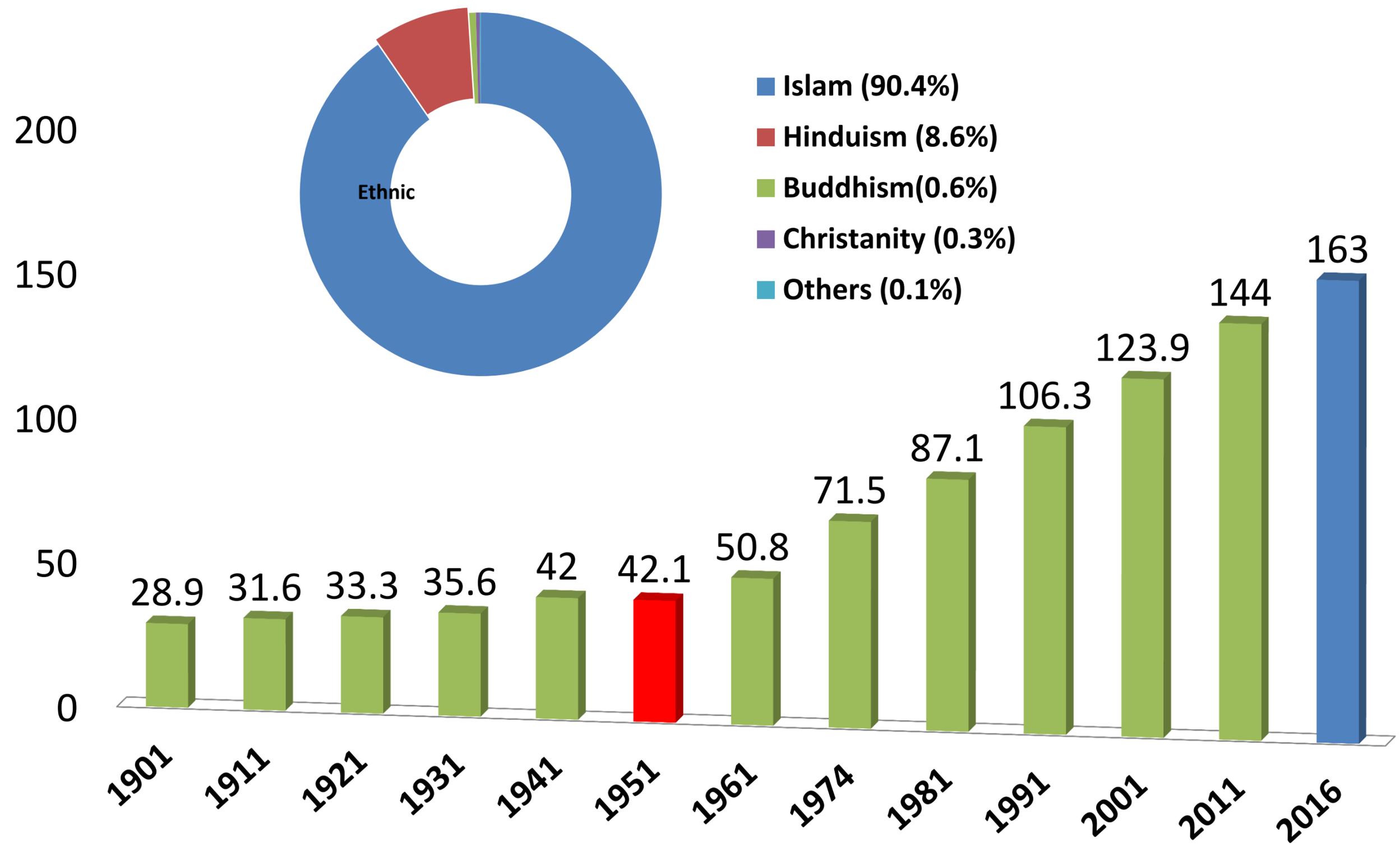


In 1947

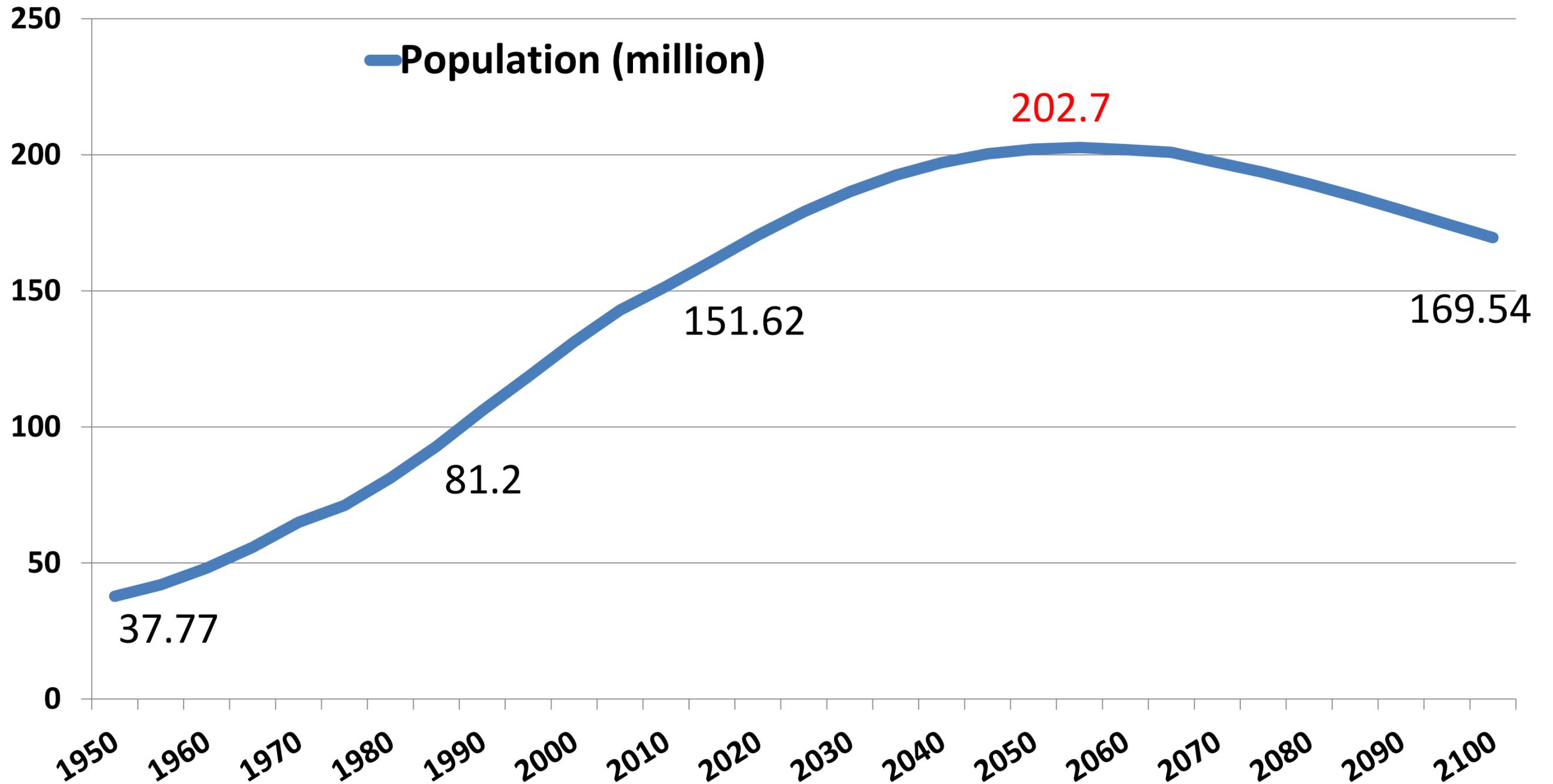


After 1971

Population trajectory



Projection of population by 2100



Source: BBS, 2014

UN First development decade

- In 1961, the first United Nations development decade was launched to mark a major worldwide endeavor
 - ✓ to create stability and wellbeing
 - ✓ to ensure minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through social and economic progress and development.
- Soon after a decade, countless millions of people appeared to be still in pitiful condition.
 - ✓ Undernourishment, Uneducated, and Unemployed
 - ✓ Want of other amenities of life in developing countries
- But people in a part of the world lived in great comfortable and affluent condition
- Terrible situation and disparity continued to be widen that contributed to the aggravation of world tension

UN Second development decade

- **In 1970 United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions**

“2626 (XXV) International Development strategy for second UN Development Decade” A solemn pledge was given to continue the effort toward new international order

- On the thresholds of 1970s, governments dedicate themselves a new to fundamental objective enshrined in the UN first development decade.
- Therefore, 1970s was designated as second UN development decade and pledged collectively or individually to create more rational social and economic order
- **Average annual rate of growth was at least 6% in GDP during this decade**
 - ✓ 4% in Agricultural output
 - ✓ 8% in manufacturing output

Mid-decade review and appraisal

A. Toward a new economic order:

☞ the collective performance is quite good in first half of second development decade but implementation of development strategy is very disappointing.

B. Mid point review: A retrospective look

- ✦ In 1973 through 1974, increasing oil price resulted in price hike of all commodities eventually leading to rapid inflation combined with recession. But growth of GDP in many developing countries rose to 6% per annum.
- ✦ Harvest failures led to heavy purchases of food that severely affected the less developed one in South Asia.
- ✦ Creation of employment could not be kept pace with the increasing labor force leading to worsen income distribution and pushed huge people below poverty line.

- ✦ The term of trade in developing countries was as a whole improved as result of oil price but not true for many countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bangladesh and India.
- ✦ Even though the target of second development decade which was apparently met, was very turbulence meaning that there was extreme disparity and extraordinary failures.

C. Therefore, the policies priorities emerged:

-  Linkages among development policies
-  Agriculture, food policies and rural development.
-  Industrial development
-  Trade policies
-  Financial and technical cooperation

Responsible committee

 **In 1965**

Committee for Development Planning was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1079 (XXXIX) as a subsidiary body of the Council. Committee members work on development planning and execution.

 **In 1998**

The Committee was renamed as the Committee for Development Policy (CDP). The Committee is also responsible to accomplish triennial review of the list of LDCs and monitor the progress even after graduation:

 added to the list of LDCs

 graduated from LDCs and

 The annual meeting held in March or April for five working days.

 The agreed topics and drafts its report and submitted to the Council in July.

Definition of LDCs

Definition of LDCs:

- ↻ low-income
- ↻ Constantly suffer with severe structural impediments to sustainable development
- ↻ highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks
- ↻ low levels of human assets.

Concept of LDCs

- ⇒ The category of LDCs was officially declared in 1971 UN General Assembly
- ⇒ to attract more international support for the disadvantaged members of UN.
- ⇒ Initially started with 25 LDCs and now 47 countries on the list of LDCs

Characteristics of LDCs

- 👉 Low per capita income and widespread poverty
- 👉 lack of capital and weak human asset
- 👉 High population and dependency
- 👉 Massive unemployment and weak institutional capacities
- 👉 Predominance of agriculture
- 👉 Vicious cycle of low productivity and investment
- 👉 Suffer from political instability, government crises and external conflict

Spatial distribution of LDCs

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

(47 countries)

Africa 33, Asia 9, Caribbean 1, Pacific 4



What?.....between LDC and MIC

Issues	LDC	MIC
Classification authority	UN Classification Single category	World Bank Classification – two classes under middle income- <i>lower middle & upper middle</i>
Purpose	To attract special support measures from international community; preferential treatment in WTO etc.	Make lending decisions; benefits provided in terms of lower interest rates; debt relief; etc.
Basis for taxonomy	3 criteria- 12 different structural indicators and an indicator for income	Income in WB Atlas method (LMIC: \$1,026-\$4,035; UMIC: \$4,036-\$12,475)
Inclusion and graduation thresholds	Income threshold uses WB Atlas method; and is average of 3 years; updated for triennial review; HAI and EVI are indices fixed at 2012 level 2 out of 3 threshold needs to be met to graduate	Uses WB Atlas method; Considers only 1 year; updated every year; Differs from LDC income threshold. One threshold to be met
Income only option	Graduates when GNI per capita is double of the income threshold	No such option
Cap on Population	Additional criteria included in 1991; Population must be less than 75 million	No cap
Process of exit	Long. Minimum 6 years from meeting the criteria	Short. Changes every year
Decision regarding inclusion and graduation	Once recommended for inclusion, countries decide whether to accept the LDC status or not Once recommended for graduation, countries have no choice but to graduate	Countries bound to accept whatever classification is assigned to them

Noteworthy that:

Main three criteria was established in 1971 UNGA :



per capita GDP



Share of manufacture in total output



Literacy ratio

Based on then available information, four countries were excluded from the LDCs:



Bangladesh



Central Africa Republic



Democratic Yemen



Gambia

However, fortunately Bangladesh got the inclusion in 1975.

Pathway to graduate from LDCs

↓	Year 0 (first triennial)	<p>CDP: Finds country eligible (first finding)</p> <p>DESA: Notifies countries</p>
↓	Between years 0 and 3	<p>UNCTAD: Prepare vulnerability profile</p> <p>DESA: Prepare ex ante impact assessment (both report circulated to country for comments)</p>
↓	Year 3 (second triennial review)	<p>Graduation country: Oral presentation at preparatory EGM; written statement to CDP plenary (both voluntary)</p> <p>CDP: Confirm eligibility criteria (second finding)</p> <p>ECOSOC: takes action on CDP recommendations</p> <p>General assembly: Takes note of CDP recommendation</p>
↓	Between years 3 and 6	<p>Graduating country: Establishes consultative mechanism; prepares transition strategy; report to CDP on preparation of strategy (voluntary); UNDP: Facilitates consultative group; provides support (if requested); UN system: provides targeted assistance and capacity building (if requested);</p> <p>Development and trading partners: participate in consultative mechanism.</p> <p>CDP: Monitors development progress during the period and reports to the council</p>
↓	Years 6	Graduation becomes effective
↓	After 6	<p>Graduated country: Implements and monitors the transition strategy, voluntarily submit annual report (for first three years after graduation and triennial report to CDP (at 2 triennial review))</p> <p>Development and trading partners: Support the implementations of transition strategy; no abrupt reduction of LDC specific support.</p> <p>CDP: Monitor development progress; report to the councils annually for the first three years after graduation during 2 triennial reviews thereafter</p>

Change in criteria over times

LDC criteria over time, as of the 2015 triennial review

Year	Definition	Criteria
2011	LDCs are low-income countries suffering from the most severe structural impediments to sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Human assets index (HAI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population undernourished Under-five mortality rate Gross secondary enrolment ratio Adult literacy rate Economic vulnerability index (EVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Remoteness Merchandise export concentration Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP Share of population in low elevated costal zones Victims of natural disasters Instability of agriculture production Instability of exports of goods and services
2005	LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low levels of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Human assets index (HAI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population undernourished Under-five mortality rate Gross secondary enrolment ratio Adult literacy rate Economic vulnerability index (EVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Remoteness Merchandise export concentration Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP Homelessness due to natural disasters Instability of agriculture production Instability of exports of goods and services
2002	LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low levels of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Human assets index (HAI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the requirement Under-five mortality rate Gross secondary enrolment ratio Adult literacy rate Economic vulnerability index (EVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population size Export concentration Share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP Instability of agricultural production Instability of export of goods and services
1999	LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low level of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Augmented physical quality of life (APQL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the requirement Under-five mortality rate Combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio Adult literacy rate Economic vulnerability index (EVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population size Export concentration Share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP Instability of agricultural production Instability of export of goods and services
1991	LDCs are low-income countries suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular, low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Augmented physical quality of life (APQL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita calorie supply Life expectancy at birth Combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio Adult literacy rate Economic diversification index (EDI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export concentration ratio Share of manufacturing in GDP Share of employment in industry Per capita electricity consumption
1971	LDCs are countries with very low levels of per capita gross domestic product facing the most severe obstacles to development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNI per capita Adult literacy rate Share of manufacturing in GDP

Source: CDP secretariat.

Note: **Bold** type indicates new components.

Current Criteria to identify the LDCs

Income (USD)

Computed using Atlas method-three years average .

For instance review in 2015, the average was of 2011-13

Human Asset index

(original indicator values converted into indices from 0-100)

% of population undernourished

Mortality rate of children aged five and under

Gross secondary enrollment

Adult literacy rate

Economic Vulnerability index

(original indicator values converted into indices from 0-100)

Exposure Index

- i. Population**
- ii. Remoteness**
- iii. Merchandise export concentration (Economic structure)**
- iv. Share of agriculture, forestry, and fishery (economic structure)**
- v. Share of population in low elevated coastal zone (Environment)**

Shock Index

- vi. Instability of export (Trade shock)**
- vii. Victims of natural Disaster (Natural shock)**
- viii. Instability of Agricultural production**

Inclusion and Graduation threshold from LDCs

	Inclusion	Graduation
GNI per capita	\$1,025 or below	GNI per capita: \$1,230 or above Income-only: \$2,460 or above
HAI	60 or below	66 or above
EVI	36 or above	32 or below

- ✧ The CDP reviews the list of LDCs and makes recommendations for inclusion and graduation from the category
- ✧ Not only based on the criteria scores, complementary information and views of the government are also taken into account
- ✧ Inclusion: each of the three criteria (GNI per capita, HAI and EVI) for inclusion
- ✧ Graduation: any two for graduation in two consecutive triennial.
- ✧ In inclusion, the Population must be no larger than 75 million inhabitants
- ✧ Effective graduation: GNI per capita of the country is at least twice the graduation (income-only criterion)

GNI per capita at Atlas method

Gross domestic product (GDP) is monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a borders in a year.

 GDP = consumption (C) + investment (I) + gov. spending (G) + [exports - imports (X)]

 GNI = GDP + (income from abroad) – (income remitted by foreigners)

GNI in U.S. dollars (*Atlas* method) for year t (3 years) ($Y_t^{atlas\$}$) is calculated by the *Atlas* conversion factor (e_t^{atlas}) to a country's GNI in current prices (local currency) (Y_t) as follows:

$$Y_t^{atlas\$} = Y_t / e_t^{atlas}$$

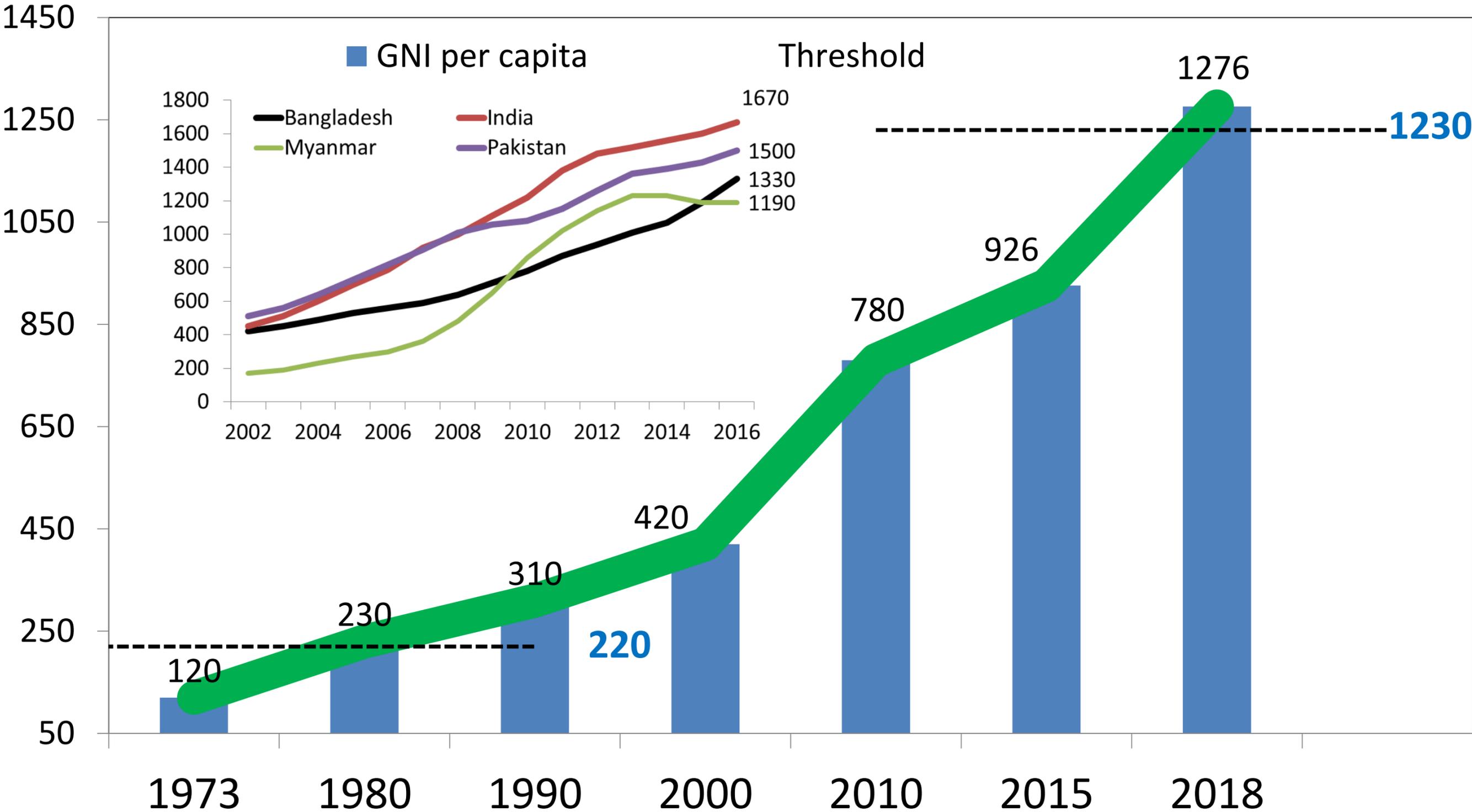
$$e_t^{atlas} = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_t + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{r_{t-1}}{r_{t-1}^{SDRS}} \right) + e_{t-2} \left(\frac{r_{t-2}}{r_{t-2}^{SDRS}} \right) \right]$$

GNI per capita current US\$ at three year average

$$Y_t^{atlas\$} / N_t$$

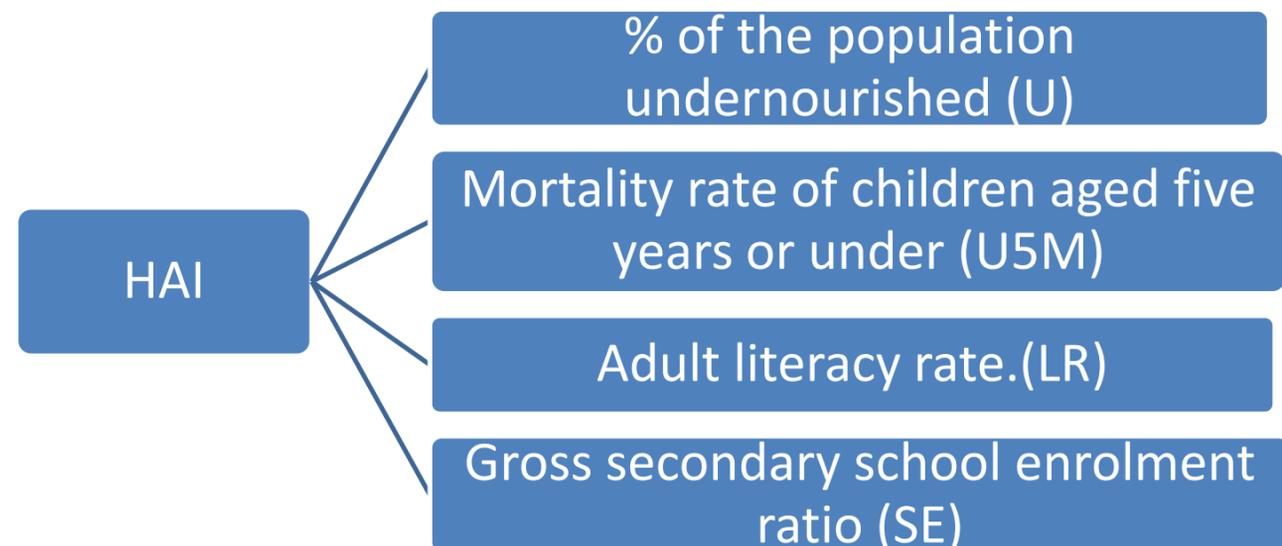
N_t is Mid-year population, millions

GNI per capita (USD) at Atlas method



The way to calculate HAI

Since 2006 Human Assets Index (HAI) of four components was computed and published by UN-CDP for the triennial reviews of the LDCs.



Normalization and bound

Individual indicators index	
% of undernourished	
$Uindex = \begin{cases} 100 * \frac{Max - x_U}{Max - min} & \text{if } min < x_U < Max \\ 0 & \text{if } x_U > Max \\ 100 & \text{if } x_U < min \end{cases}$	
Mortality rate	
$U5Mindex = \begin{cases} 100 * \frac{Max - x_{U5M}}{Max - min} & \text{if } min < x_{U5M} < Max \\ 0 & \text{if } x_{U5M} > Max \\ 100 & \text{if } x_{U5M} < min \end{cases}$	
Adult literacy	
$LRindex = \begin{cases} 100 * \frac{Max - x_{LR}}{Max - min} & \text{if } min < x_{LR} < Max \\ 0 & \text{if } x_{LR} > Max \\ 100 & \text{if } x_{LR} < min \end{cases}$	
Secondary school enrollment	
$SEindex = \begin{cases} 100 * \frac{Max - x_{SE}}{Max - min} & \text{if } min < x_{SE} < Max \\ 0 & \text{if } x_{SE} > Max \\ 100 & \text{if } x_{SE} < min \end{cases}$	

Simple arithmetic average of HAI

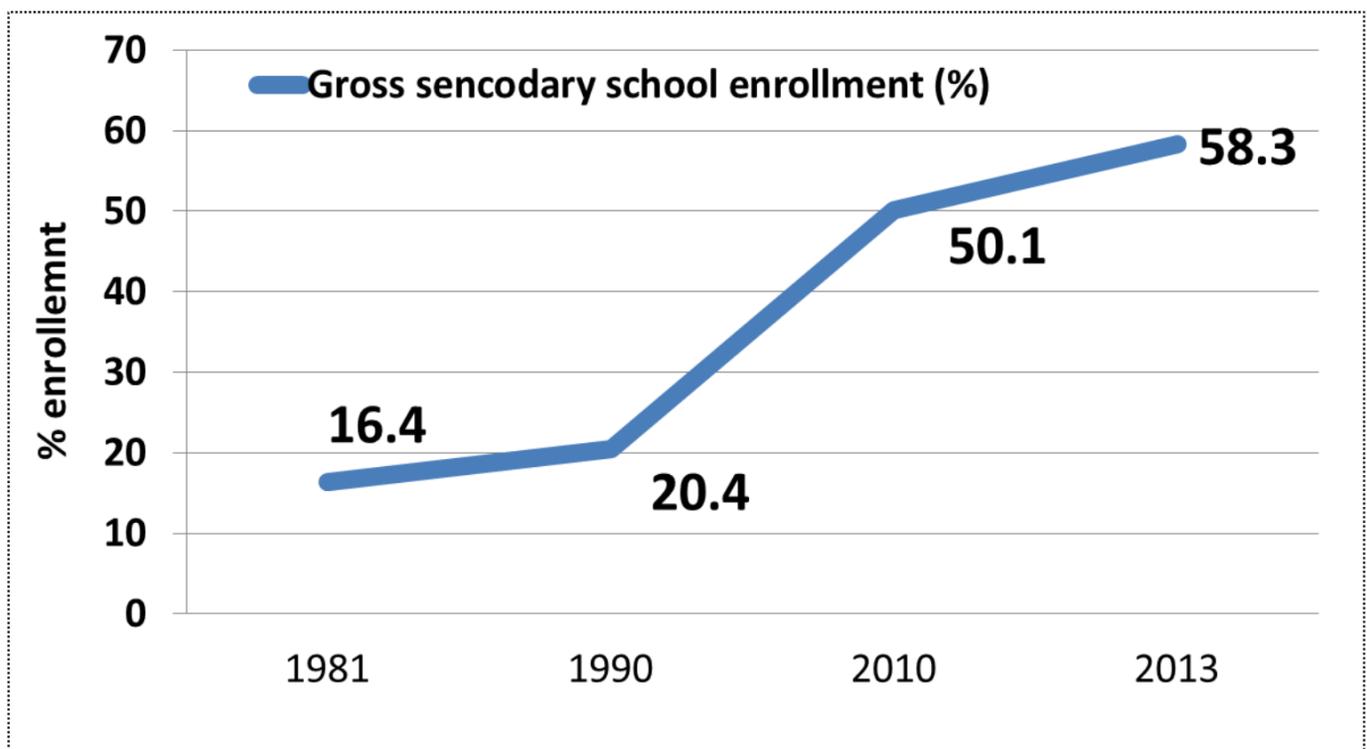
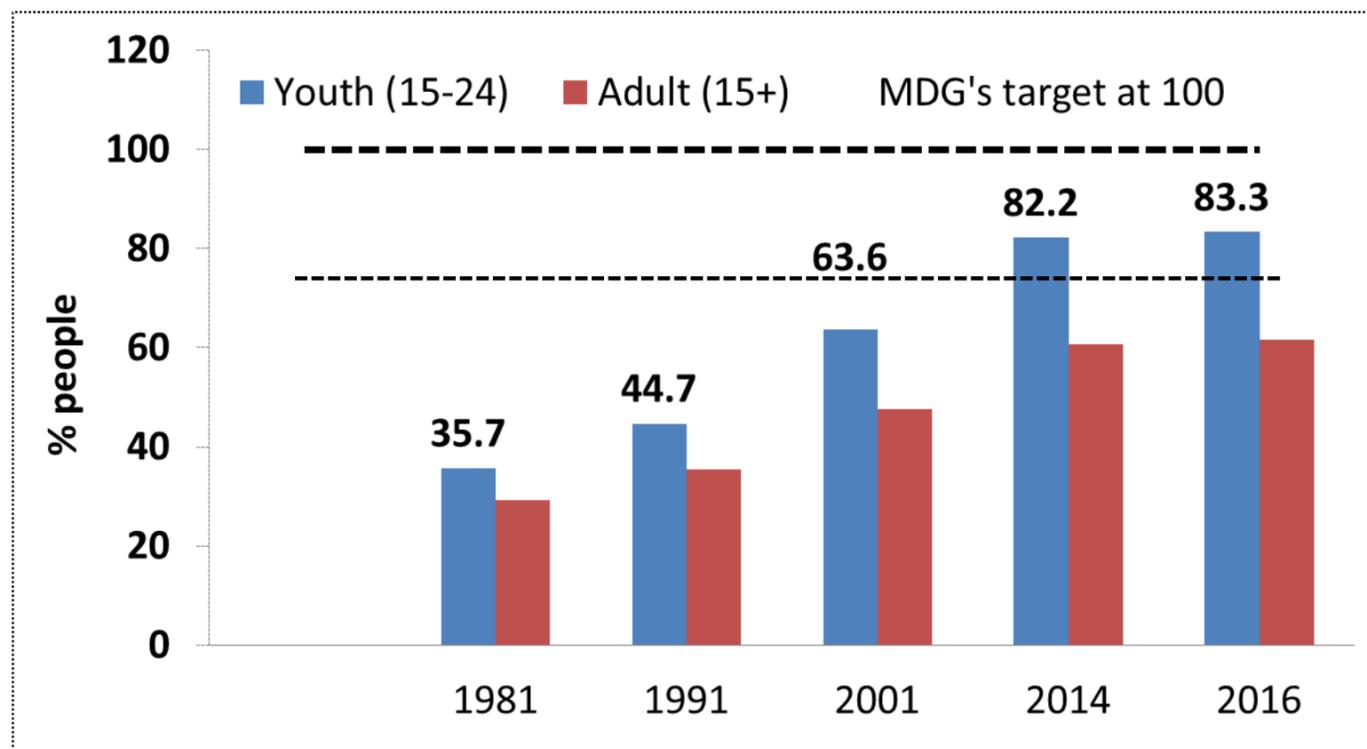
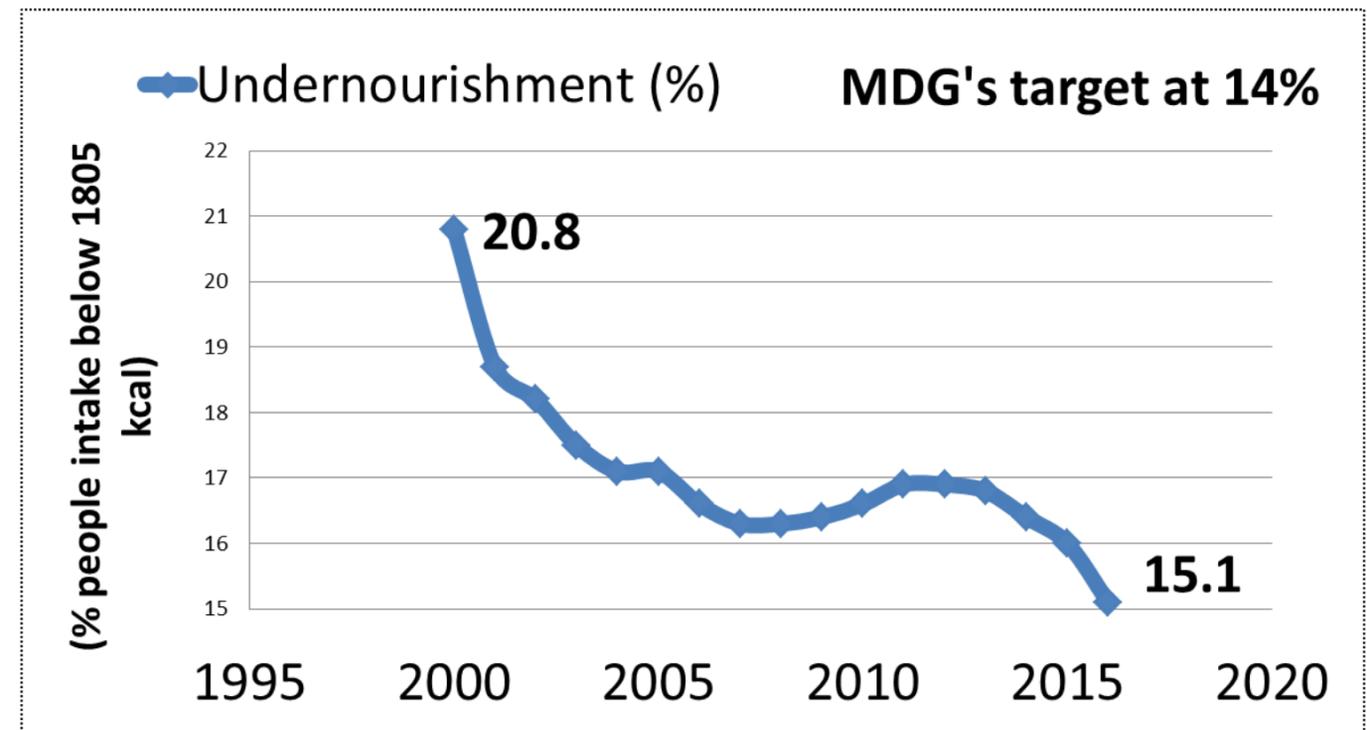
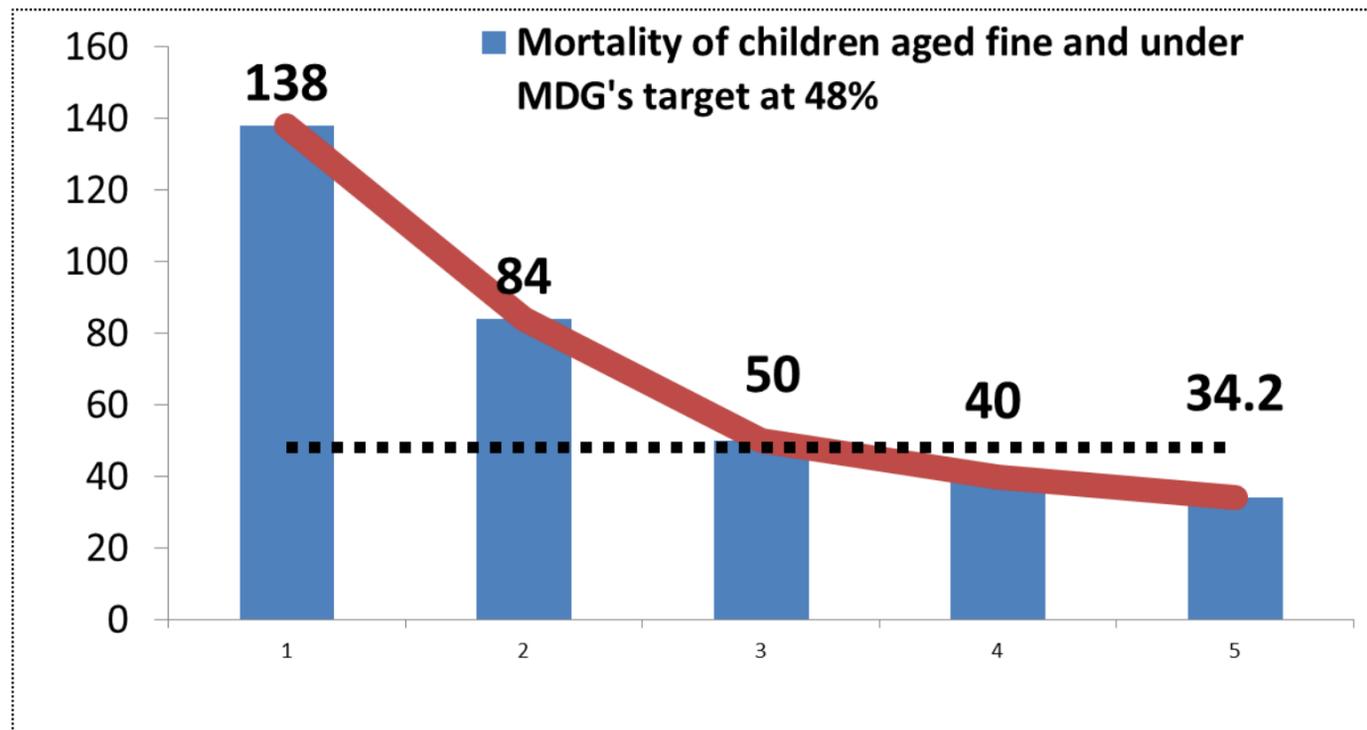
$$HAI = \frac{Uindex + U5Mindex + LRindex + SEindex}{4}$$

U index and U5M are negatively related to HAI
LR index and SE are positively related to HAI

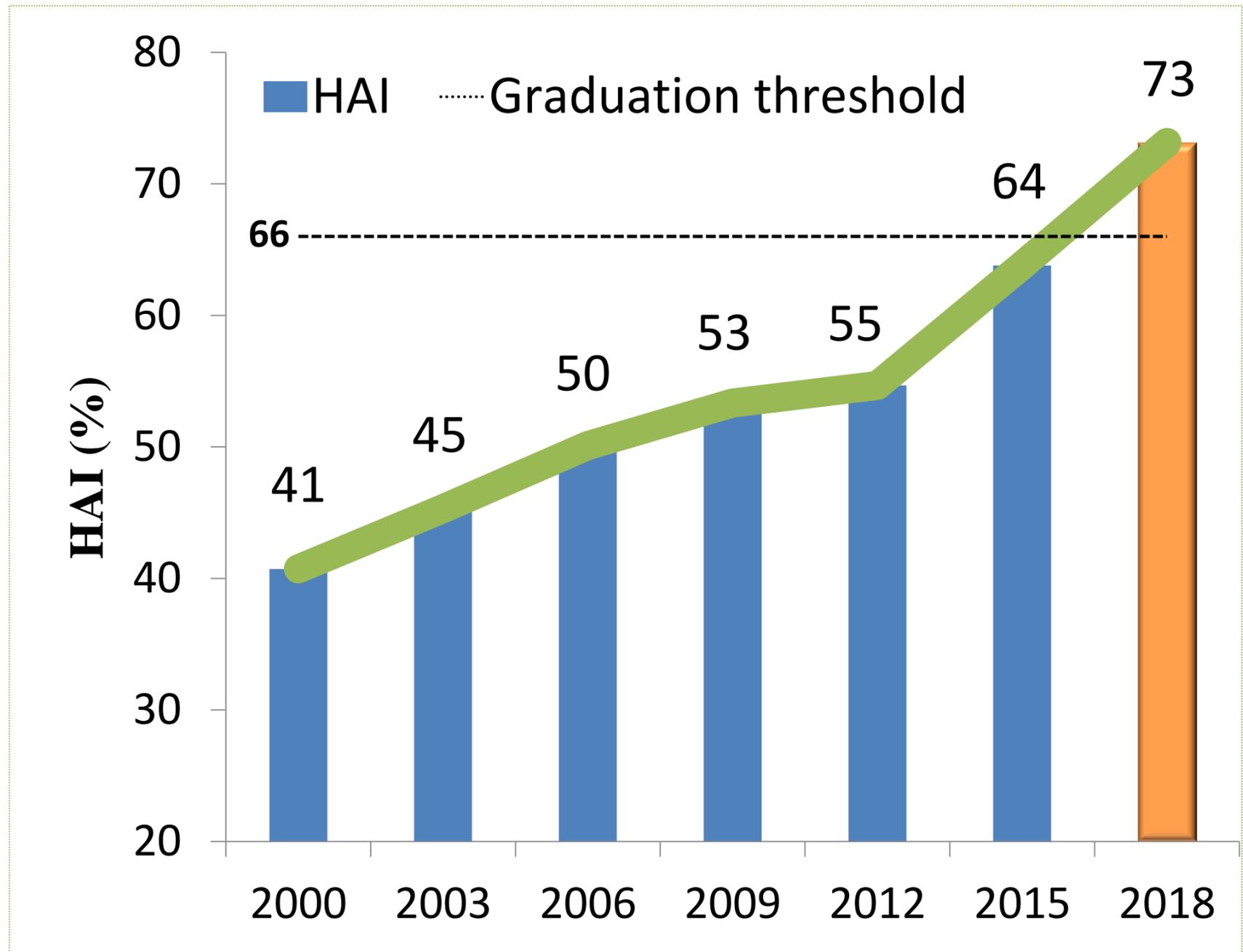
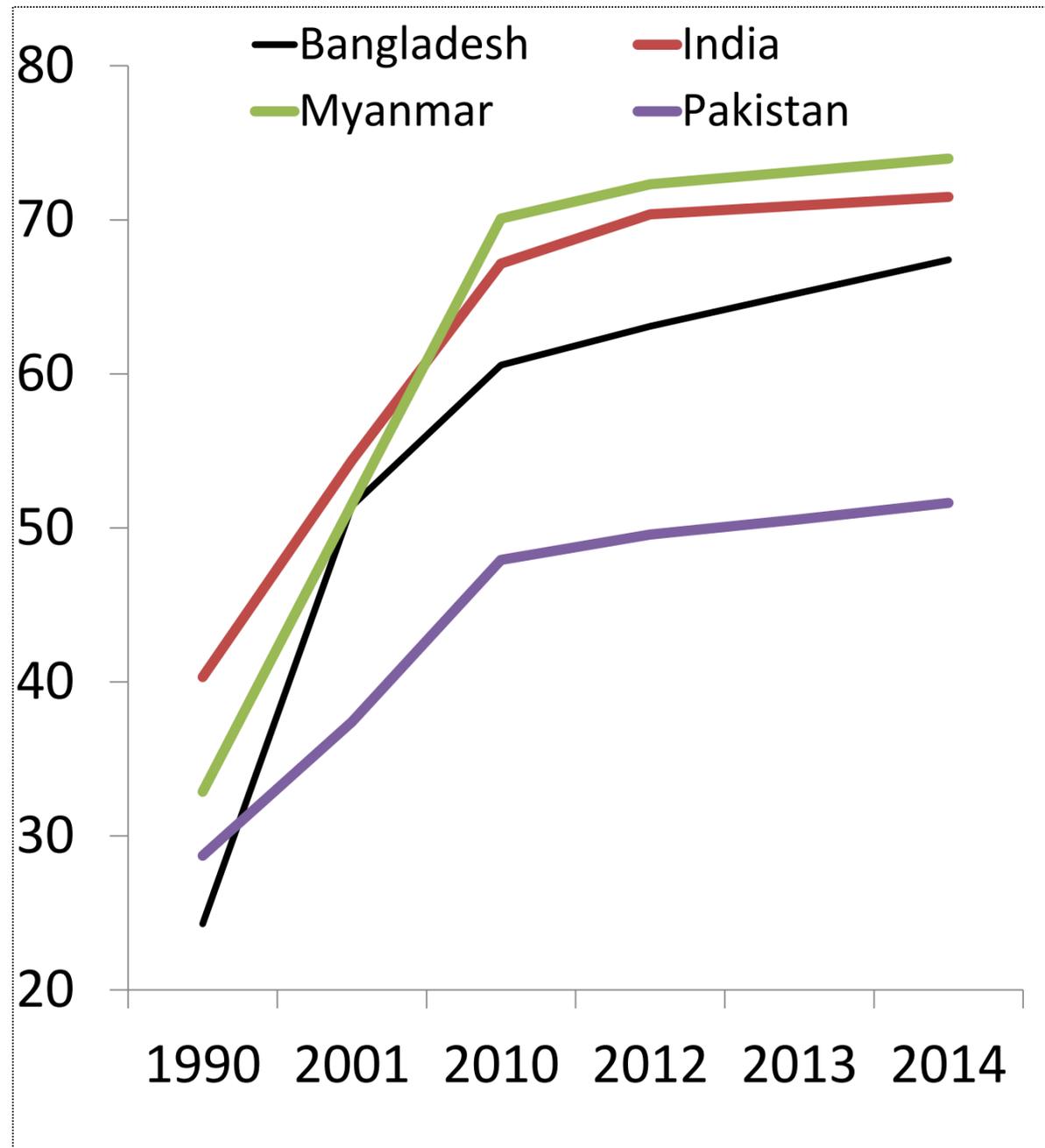
Standard boundary value for HAI (%)

	2009		2012		2015	
Components	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Undernourishment	2.5	65	5	65	5	65
Under Five Mortality	10	240	10	175	10	175
Secondary School Enrolment	5.7	100	10	100	10	100
Literacy rate	15	100	25	100	25	100

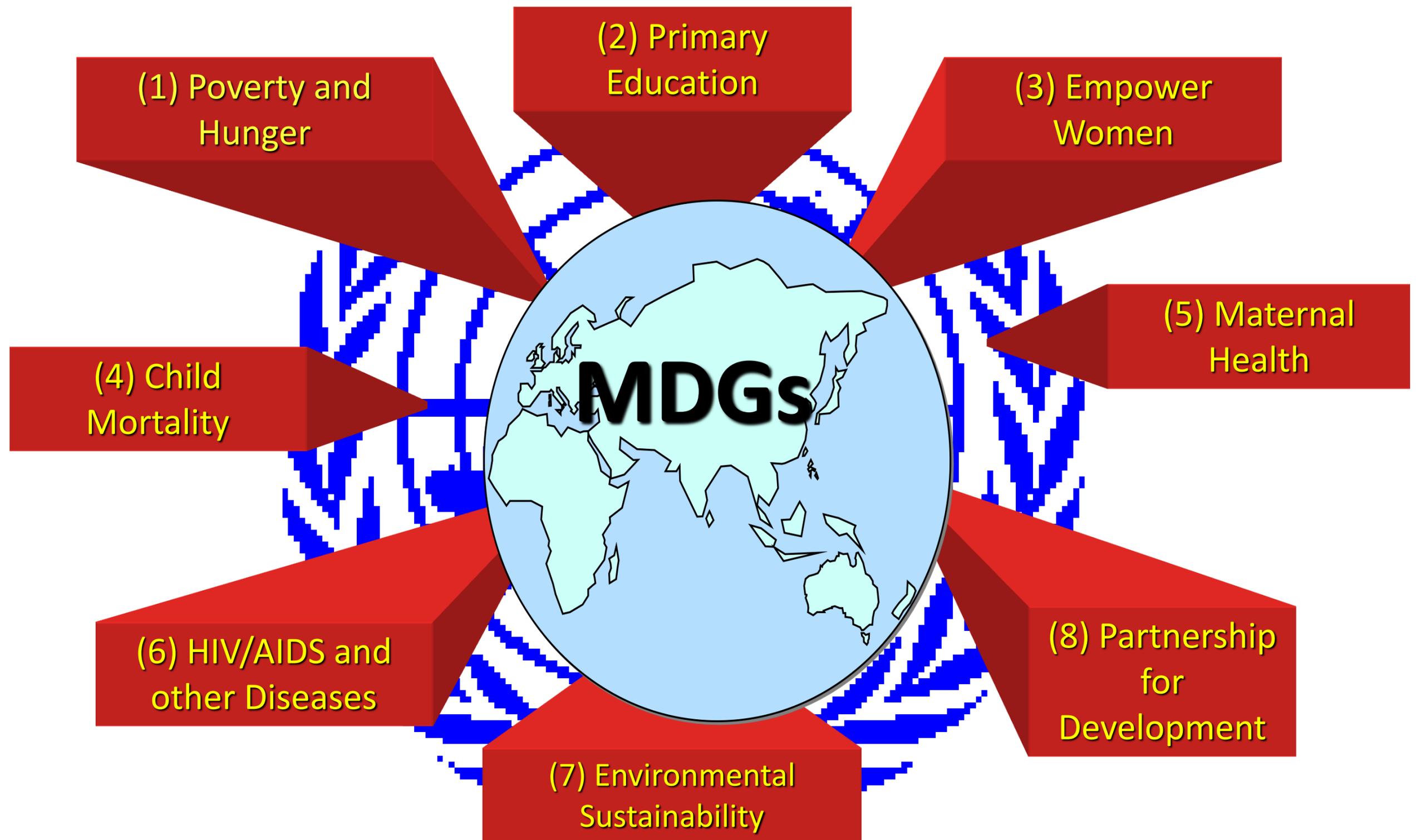
Individual indicator for HAI



HAI in triennial review since MDGs



Eight Millennium Development Goals





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



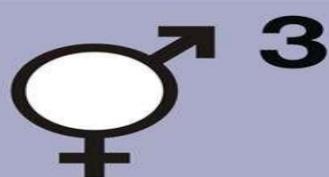
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ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION

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



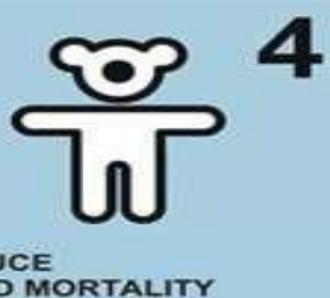
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PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN

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.

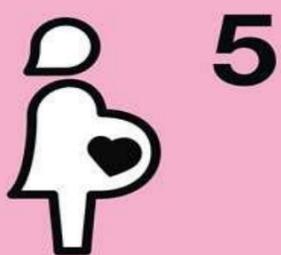
Targets Achieved	Base Year	Current Status	Target 2015	Status
Ratio of girls to boys in Primary education (Gender Parity Index, GPI=Girls/Boys)	0.83	1.04 (DPE 2015)	1.0	Goal met
Ratio of girls to boys in Secondary education (Gender Parity Index, GPI=Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.14 (BANBEIS 2015)	1.0	Goal met
Ratio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



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



5

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

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

**6****COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES**

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

The way to calculate EVI

Economic vulnerability has three main determinants:



Size and likelihood of shocks

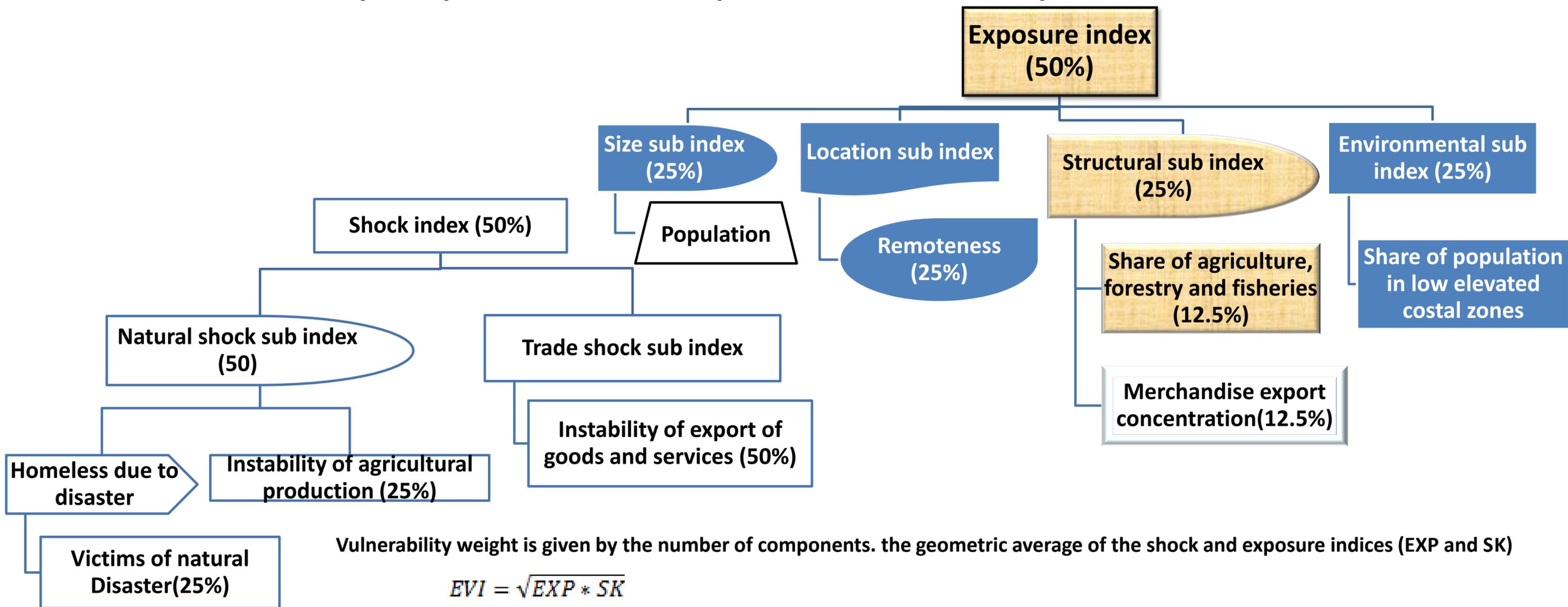


Exposure to these shocks



Resilience or the capacity for reacting to them.

The more a country is exposed to shocks, exposure makes a country all the more vulnerable



Vulnerability weight is given by the number of components. the geometric average of the shock and exposure indices (EXP and SK)

$$EVI = \sqrt{EXP * SK}$$

More emphasis is given to the impact from the two shock and exposure indices and calculate

$$EVI = 1 - \sqrt{(1 - EXP) * (1 - SK)}$$

Trend of each index of EVI

Normalization formulae of population:

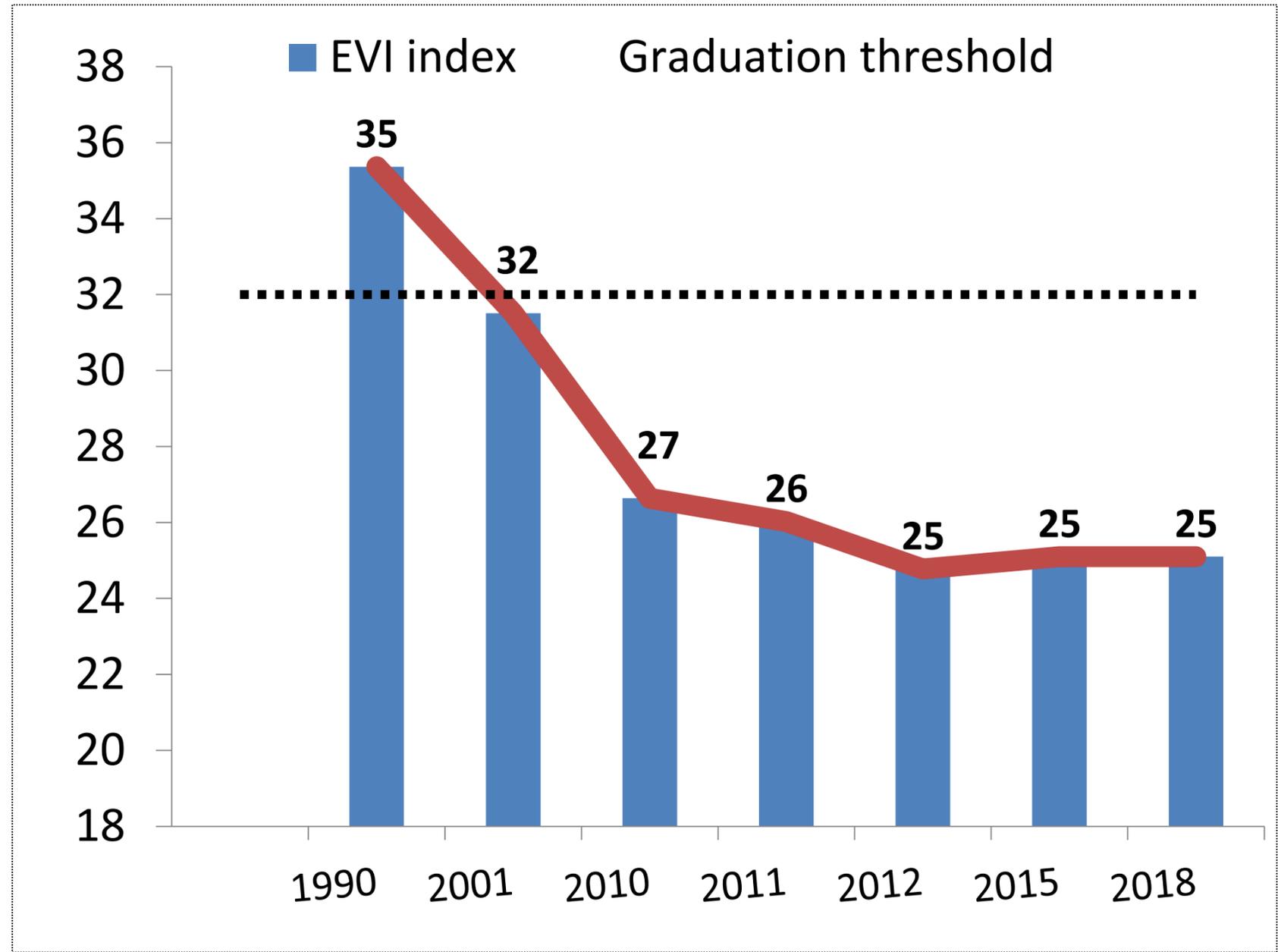
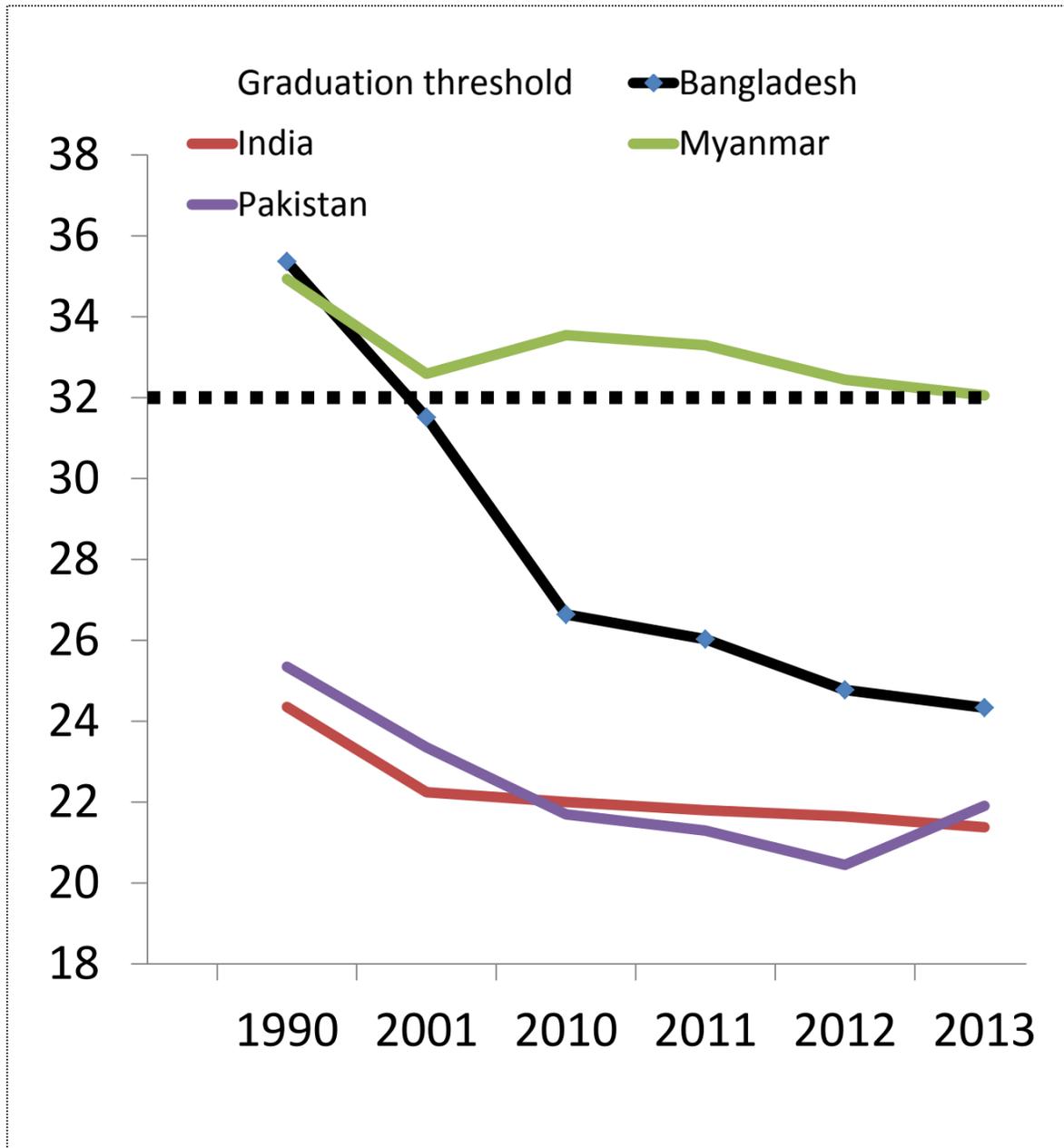
$$Size = \frac{\text{Log}(\text{Max}) - \text{Log}(\text{population})}{\text{Log}(\text{Max}) - \text{Log}(\text{min})}$$

Lower bound (millions) = 0.15 Upper bound (millions) = 100

The smaller the country population, the higher the index

Components	1990	2001	2010	2013	Trend
Exposure	29	28	24	22	Decreasing
Shock	42	35	29	27	Decreasing
Population	0	0	0	0	Decreasing
Remote	57	50	42	33	Decreasing
Export_concen	18	32	34	32	Decreasing
LECZ	25	25	25	25	Decreasing
Share_agril	51	39	29	27	Decreasing
Instab_agril	6	10	10	8	Decreasing
Instab_export	30	16	6	4	Decreasing
Disaster	100	100	93	90	Decreasing

Economic vulnerability index

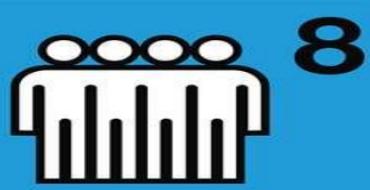




Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- 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



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

Additional information: HDI

UNDP calculate the Human Development Index (HDI) with following three dimensions:

1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Education index: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling
3. A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US\$)

Life expectancy at birth: $LEI = \frac{LE - 20}{80 - 20}$

LEI is 1 when Life expectancy at birth is 85 and 0 when Life expectancy at birth is 20.

Education index: $EI = \frac{MYSI + EYSI}{2}$

Mean years of schooling index: $MYSI = \frac{MYS}{15}$

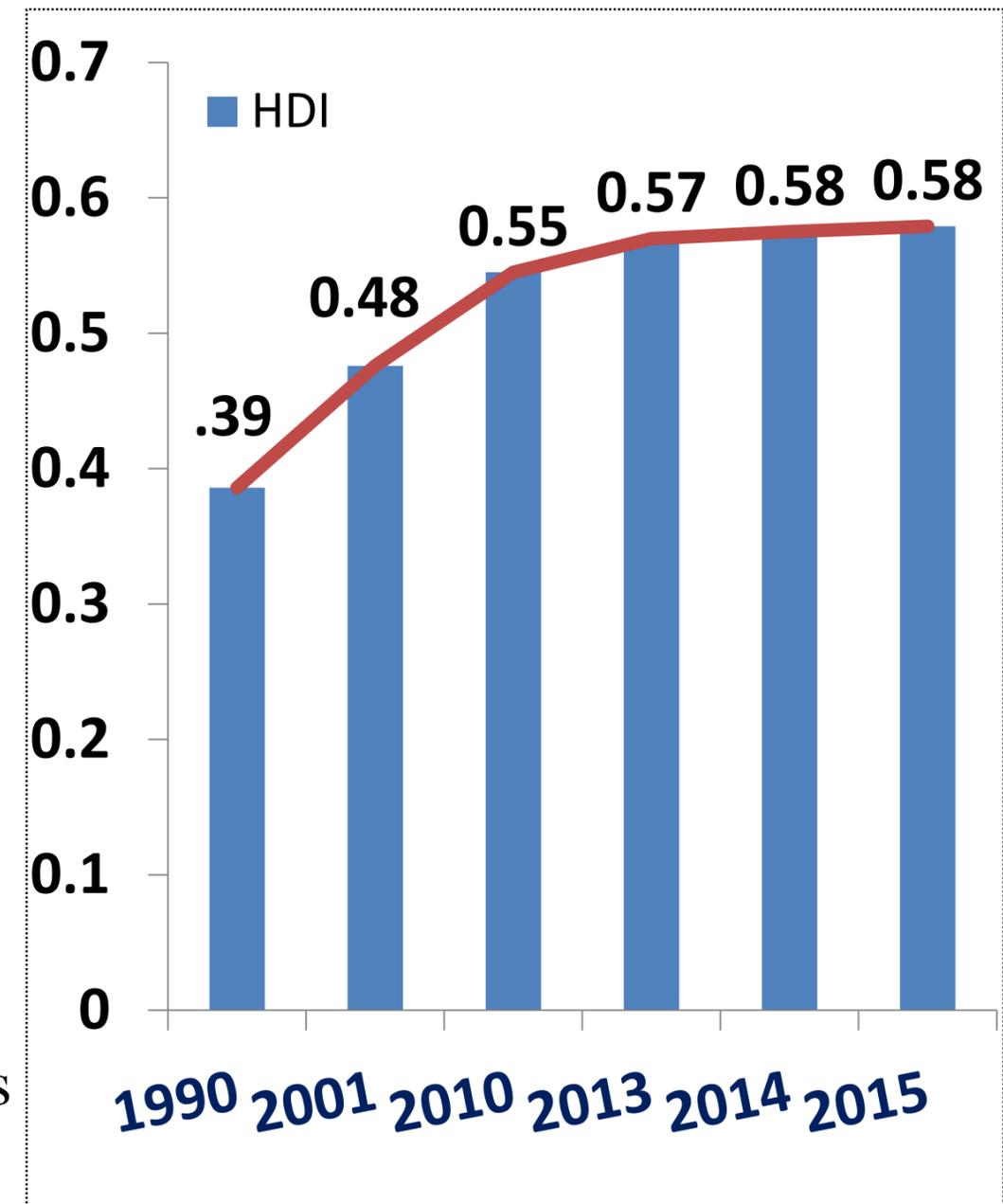
Expected years of schooling: $EYSI = \frac{EYS}{18}$

Standard of living: $II = \frac{\ln(GNIpc) - \ln(100\$)}{\ln(75000\$) - \ln(100\$)}$

II is 1 when GNI per capita is \$75,000 and 0 when GNI per capita is \$100.

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{LEI * EI * II}$$

HDI is geometric mean of the previous three normalized indices



Steps and reviews of transition period

	GNI	HAI	EVI
Bangladesh	1274	73.2	32
Graduation	1230	66	25.1

Eligible for graduation For second time Graduation effective Transition

Bangladesh



MIC

Preparation of transition strategy, 3-year period	Graduation	Implementation of transition	
Transition period report procedures	3 years General Assembly takes note of CDP recommendation	3 years	Triennially
Graduating country Invited to report annually to CDP on the preparation of the transition strategy	Graduation becomes effective	Graduated country Reports annually to the CDP on the implementation of the smooth transition strategy for 3 years	Graduated country Report to the CDP as a complement to 2 triennial reviews on implementation of the smooth transition strategy
CDP Monitors development progress in its annual report to ECOSOC		CDP Monitors development progress in consultation with graduated country for 3 years and report results to ECOSOC	CDP Monitors development progress in consultation with graduated country as a complement to 2 triennial reviews and reports results to ECOSOC

Source: Report of Committee for Development Policy on the Fifteen session (18–22 March)

Specific ISMs and Graduation

FINANCE

- ODA target
- ODA modalities
- Climate finance
- General measures

TECHNOLOGY

- TRIPS flexibilities
- Technology transfer

TRADE

- Preferential market access
- Special & differential strategy

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Enhanced Integrated Framework
- Aid for Trade

ISMs and Graduation

- The international community adopted special ISMs for LDCs to escape from the crossed vicious circles
- LDC moves from dependency on ISMs to being able to benefit equally from global markets
- The loss of LDC status at graduation may give rise to potentially important economic costs
- First Bangladesh made milestone, must win survival in a race to escape the LDC category
- A "smooth transition" process should follow the graduation phasing out of LDC-specific ISMs to avoid disruption
- Maintaining access to some ISMs depends on the graduating country's negotiating capacities.
- Taking advantage of international support measures towards graduation and a smooth transition thereafter entail overcoming economic handicaps and traps that limit development of productive capacities and progress

Internal challenges

Institutional:

- Implementation of proper taxations for government revenue
- Removal of corruption, bribery and effectiveness of responsibility
- Ensure resilient development of infrastructure
- Establish quality institution, build up peaceful society and equal justice for development
- Ensure political stability and transparent accountability
- Well designed plan for education sector and proper care
- Control the terrorism inside the border
- Public-private-civil society partnership

Economic:

- Establish the small and large entrepreneurs for value addition
- Develop the human capital and proper utilization in productive way
- Reduction of the income disparity and creation of employment
- Difficulty of domestic resource mobilization
- Ensure the huge productive investment (private and public)
- Combat with money laundering and financial terrorism
- Setting the economic and political priorities
- Economic integrated policies and sector specific policy priorities
- Implementation of SDGs and smooth transition

Environment:

- Control environmental pollution and follow the Kyoto protocol
- Combat with natural catastrophe

External challenges

Economic pitfalls

- Declining ODA
- Slow global recovery
- Rising protectionism in developed economies
- New polarization in regional cooperation
- Declining remittance flow

Widening technology gaps

- Rise of automation and robotics
- Slower technology transfer

Climate change

- Inadequate funds from the development partners

Weakening governance and international security

- Conflict and refugee crisis
- Cross border and inter-state terrorism
- Cross border money laundering

Smooth Graduation and SDGs

Network analysis that examined the linkages between graduation criterion and SDG Targets:

GNI and SDGs

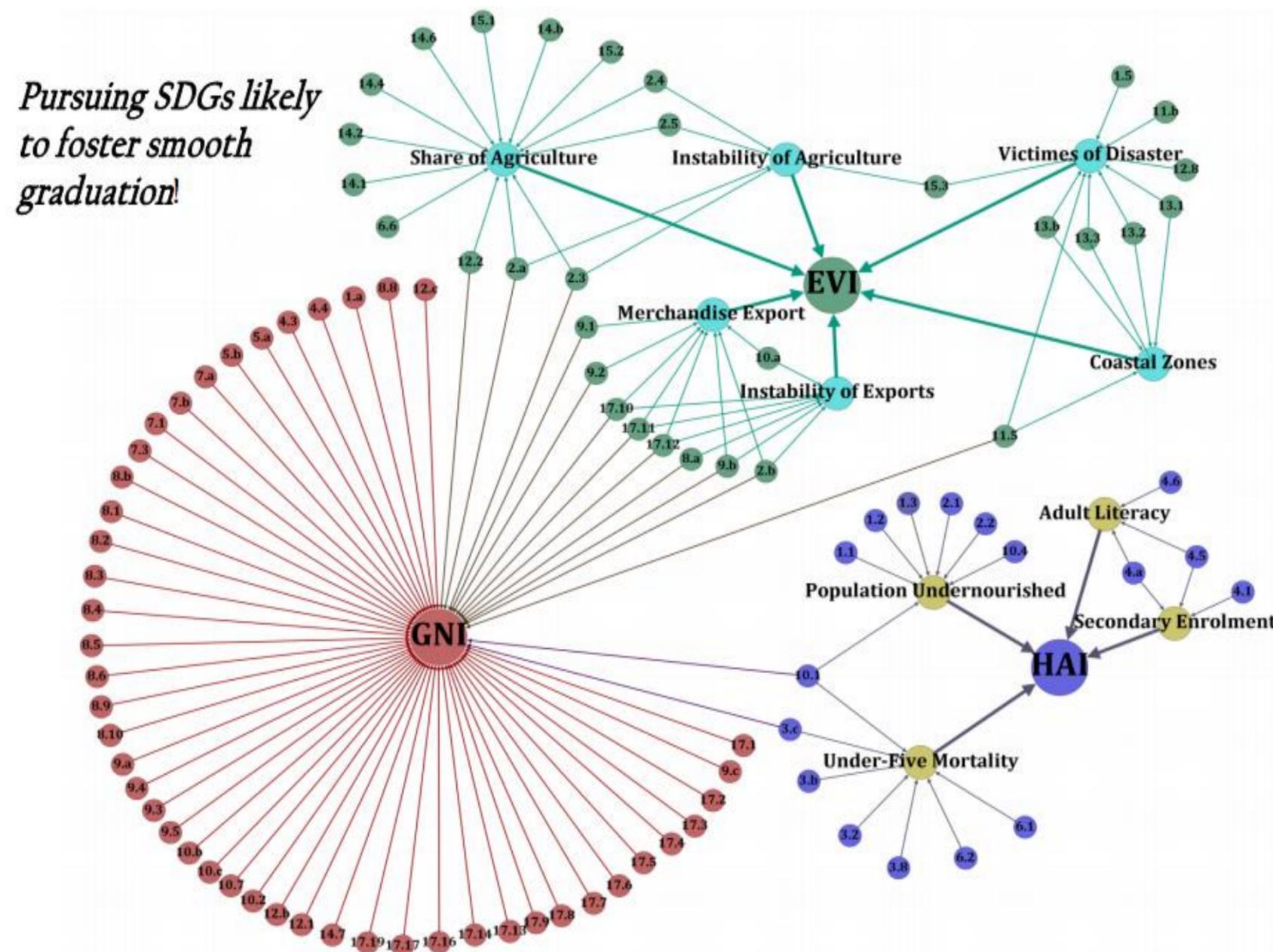
- Targets that may directly and indirectly contribute towards higher income are selected to show the network
- Out of 169 SDG targets, 60 have the potential to influence GNI per capita.
- SDG targets 8.1 and 10.1 explicitly refer to income growth

HAI and SDGs

- Total 17 targets from 6 SDGs have connections with HAI that relate to health and education
- SDG 3 and 4 have explicit indicators on human development; SDGs 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger and nutrition), 6 (access to safe water and sanitation) and 10 (inequality) also have linkages with HAI

EVI and SDGs

- EVI indicators are not directly linked to SDGs
- Total 31 targets from total 12 goals are indirectly linked with EVI
- Population and remoteness indicators cannot be linked with SDGs



Challenges that BRRI carry over in transition and beyond

- Develop export diversified, more productive and nutrient enrich varieties
- Suitable machineries and dissemination that contribute in the capital accumulation in transition time and beyond.
- Undertake more policy support researches in line with SDGs
- Design rice research based on cropping zone and strategic plan to minimize consequence of disaster.
- Build up technology and varieties bank for stress specific rice ecologies
- Strengthen the inter-institution linkages and extend technology service
- Build up qualified manpower to overcome challenges in transition time
- Bring crystal clear accountability in line with national strategies
- Ensure reward for outstanding job and punishment for corruption

Concluding mark

- Bangladesh's LDC graduation will be a balanced graduation and must be a unique example
- Achievement of Bangladesh's graduation from LDC has come in reality after long battle under the umbrella of present government
- Bangladesh needs to prioritize the future strategies for smooth transition from LDC
- Focus should be given on longer term development pathway rather than on meeting the statistical eligibility for graduation
- Quality of structural transformation will be a key determinant in terms of smooth Graduation
- A smooth graduation strategy should include solid industrial policies and raises competitive strength of our economy
- Both product and market diversification will be critical to Bangladesh's smooth graduation
- Mobilizing domestic resources and productive investment should be prioritized

Concluding mark

- Adequate preparation for emerging global risks is required for smooth transition
- Fixing technology gap should be linked to ISM measures to promote technology transfer and strengthen technological capabilities
- SDGs momentum and sustainable graduation will be major motto in national economic strategic policies
- Share the experience with already graduated countries
- What I talked and shared with you all are ground of the outstanding achievement way to low middle income country.
- Bangladesh made remarkable progress in achieving MDGs and emerging role model country in the future for implementation of SGDs