



OVERVIEW REPORT ON FOUR YEARS OF SDGs IN BANGLADESH

Presented by

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Dhaka: 27 April 2019

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Integration of the SDGs into National Policies
3. Changes in Non-state Actors' Activities and Priorities
4. State of the SDGs and Outlook for 2030
5. Challenges and Lessons Learnt
6. Recommendations



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is engaged in implementing the SDGs and has also been playing an active role in the global discourse on the SDGs.



The meeting of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on SDGs will be held in July 2019.

The GoB has adopted a “whole society approach” to SDG implementation.



In September 2019, Heads of State will gather at the United Nations Headquarters to follow up and review progress in the implementation of the SDGs.

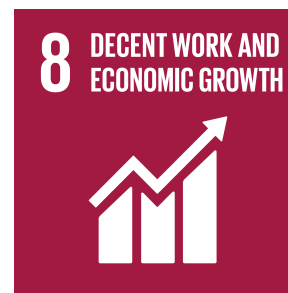
1.2 HLPF 2019 and Selected SDGs



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”

- The goals pre-identified for the HLPF 2019 review are particularly critical for Bangladesh, because of their overriding importance in the context of the current state of development of the country.
- These goals are also important for achieving the core objective of the SDGs – “Leave No One Behind”.



1.3 Objectives of this report

Examine

Examine the implementation progress of the SDGs in Bangladesh in six goal areas identified for review at the upcoming HLPF.

Assess

Assess the contribution of non-state actors in Bangladesh in attaining the SDGs.

Identify

Identify key implementation-related challenges and draw lessons to raise the efficacy of SDG implementation.

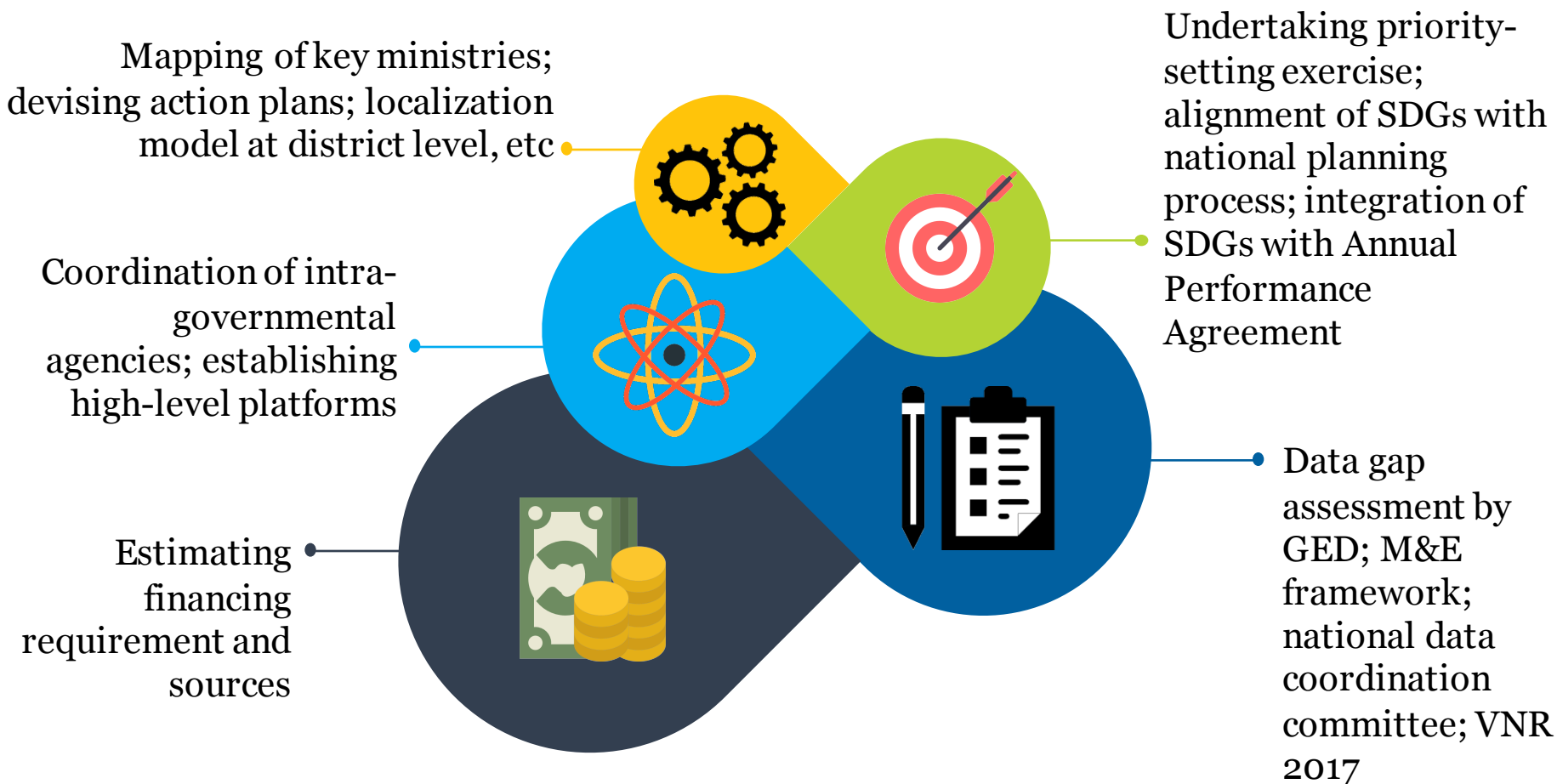
Recommend

Recommend measures to attain the SDGs in Bangladesh by 2030.



2. INTEGRATION OF THE SDGs INTO NATIONAL POLICIES

2.1 Measures taken for institutionalising the SDG implementation mechanism

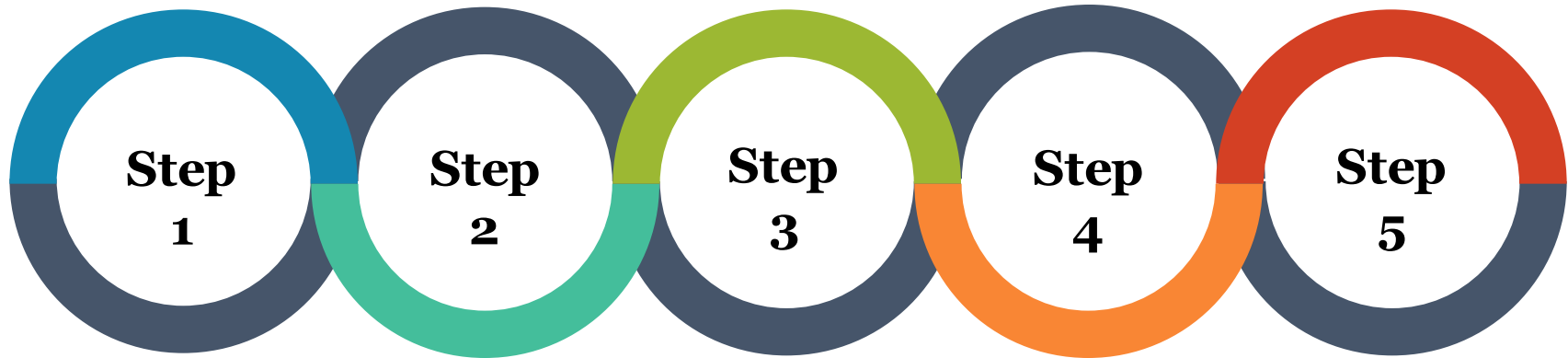


2.2 Steps required for integrating the SDGs into the national development process

1. Clear direction as to how the 'not-aligned' targets will be integrated

3. Mobilisation of both financial and non-financial resources (e.g. technology transfer, market access, etc.)

5. Institutionalisation of partnership with the private sector and clear role of parliamentarians

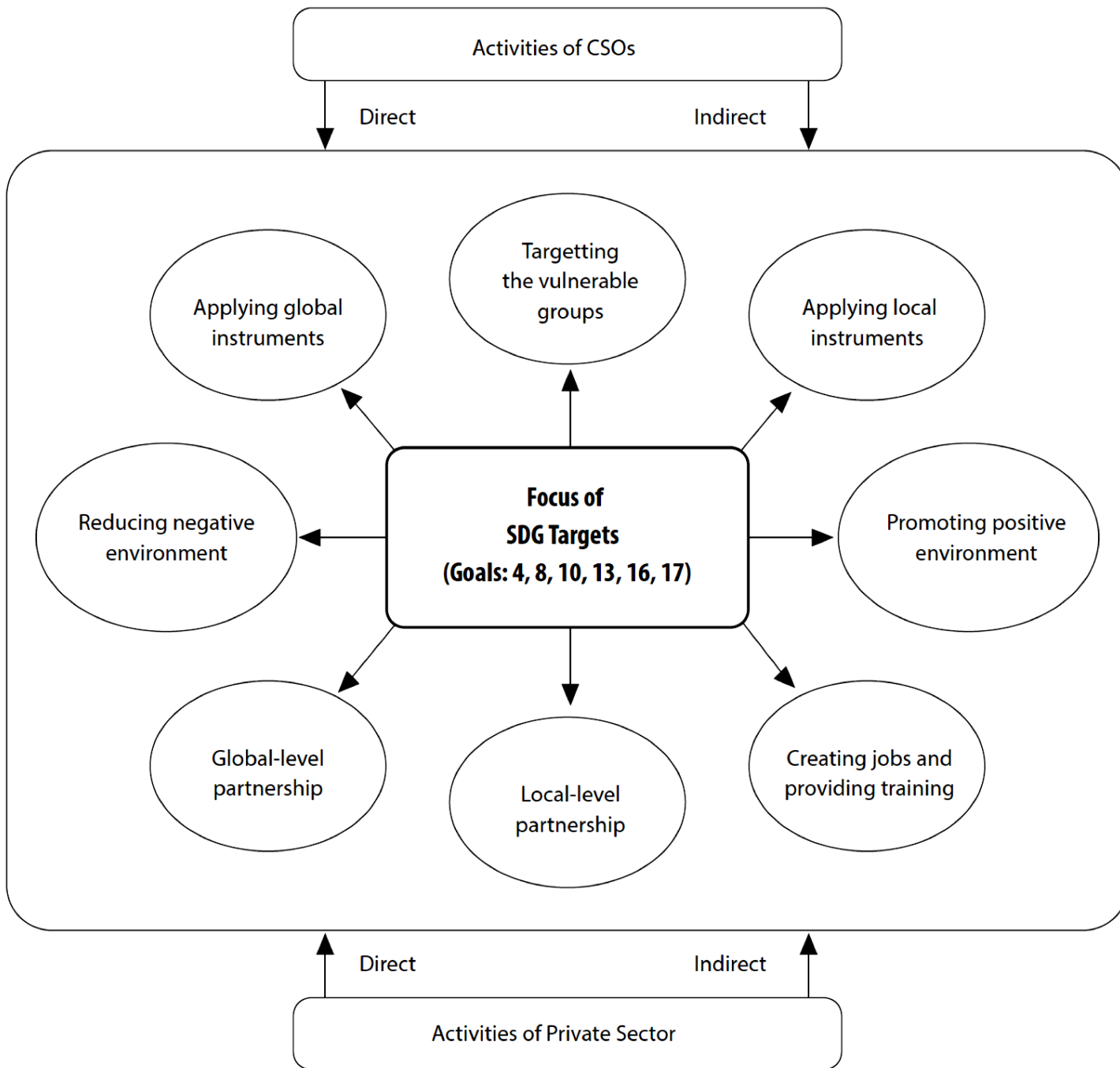


2. Ensuring proper implementation of the concept of 'localisation of SDGs' and devising local solutions

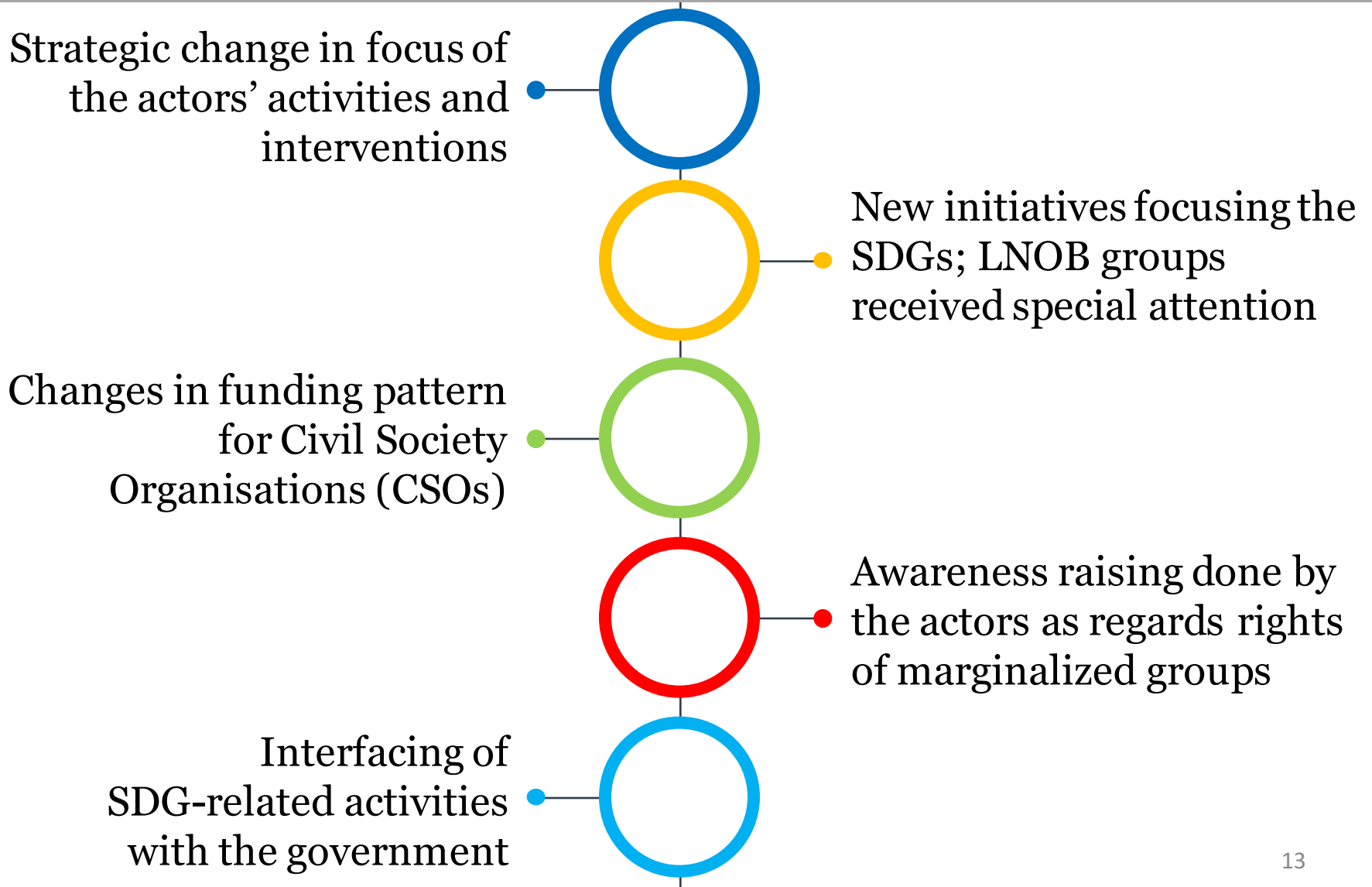
4. Generation of new data from various sources, including through new surveys, data from administrative source and recognising non-official data



3. CHANGES IN NON-STATE ACTORS' ACTIVITIES AND PRIORITIES



3.1 Changes in Non-state Actors' Activities and Priorities





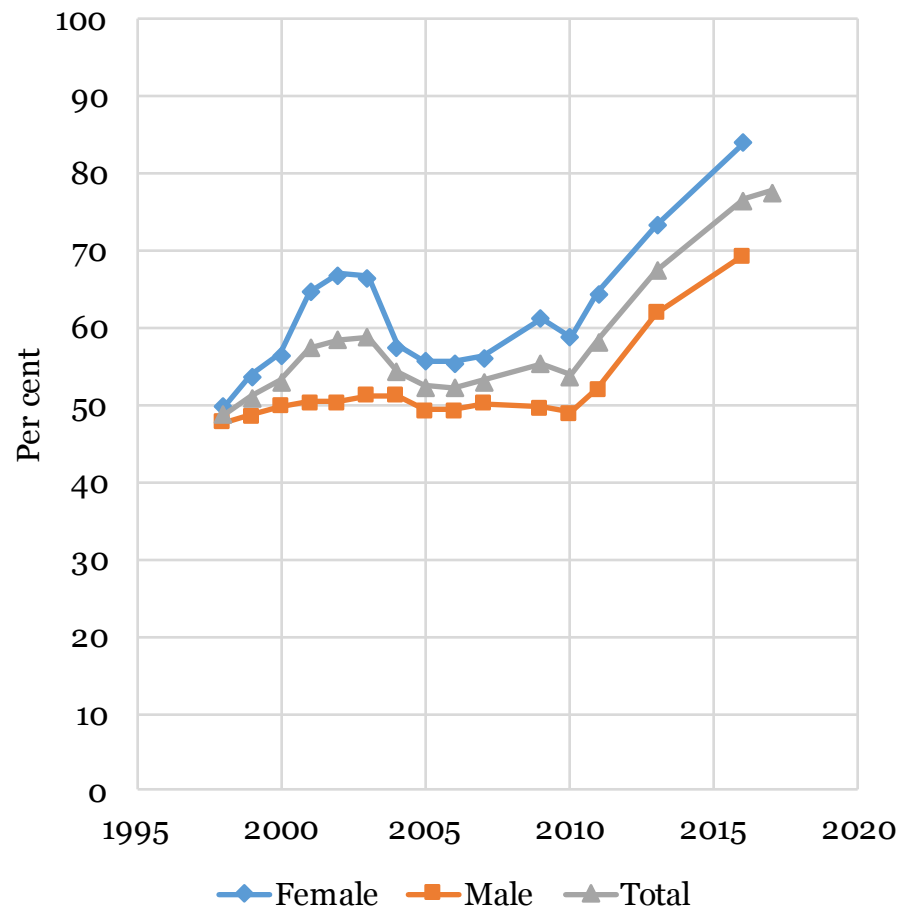
4. STATE OF THE SDGs AND OUTLOOK FOR 2030

4.1 State of Selected SDGs

- There are 68 targets and 95 indicators under the six selected SDGs.
- However, data for all indicators are not available.
- Moreover, some indicators are not quantifiable.
- For analyzing the state of the six selected SDGs and for forecasting the achievement prospects of the six SDGs, this study could only look into 38 targets and 50 indicators.
- In this presentation we have shown only one indicator per SDG which is central to the particular goal.

4.2 State of Selected SDGs: SDG 4 (Ensure Quality Education)

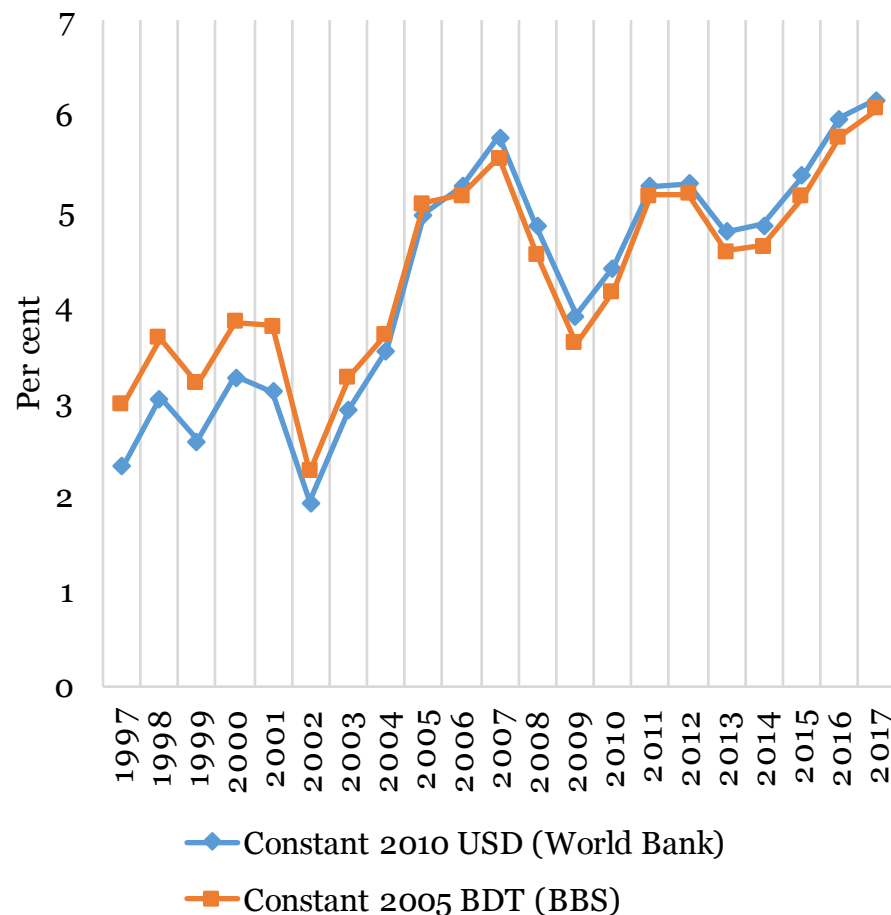
Figure 4.1: SDG 4.1.1 Lower secondary completion rate



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

4.2 State of Selected SDGs: SDG 8 (Promote Economic Growth)

Figure 4.2: SDG 8.1.1 GDP per capita growth



Source: World Bank and BBS

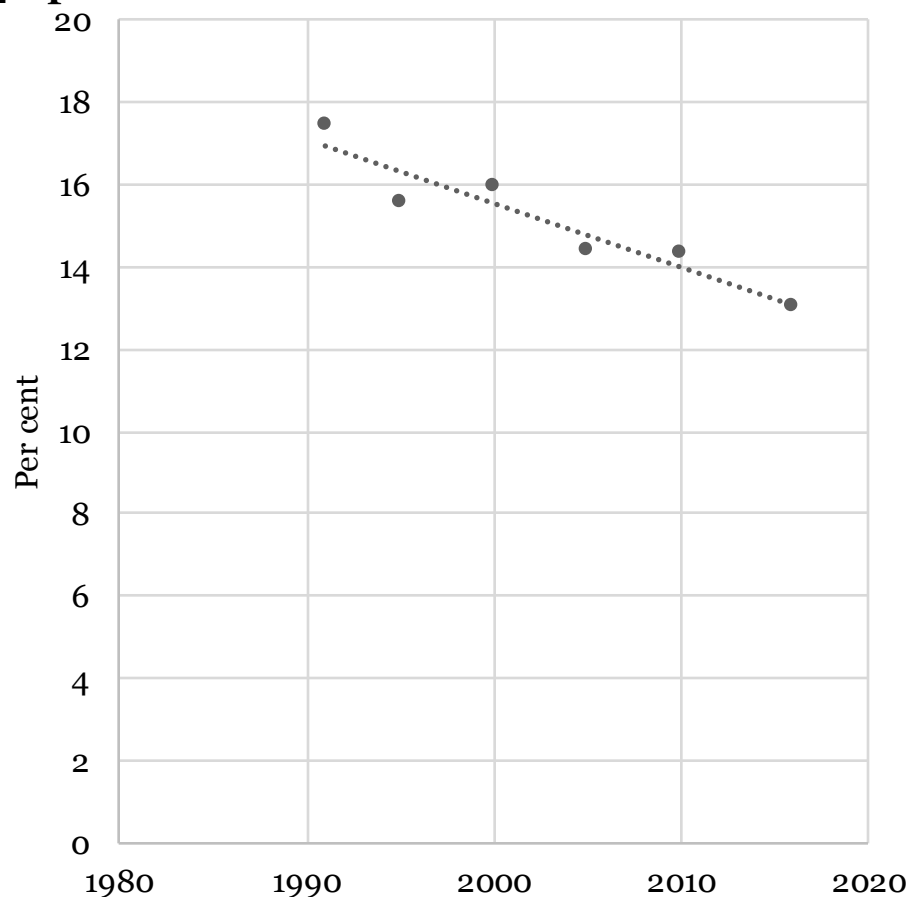
- Annual growth rate of GDP per capita at constant 2005 BDT increased from 2.96% in 1997 to 5.55% in 2007.
- Growth of GDP per capita in Bangladesh has been driven by the twin forces of rising economic growth and falling population growth.
- Real GDP growth rate increased from 4.43% in FY1997 to 7.86% in FY2018, while the annual population growth rate decreased from 1.49% in 1997 to 1.17% in 2018.



4.2 State of Selected SDGs:

SDG 10 (Reduce Inequality)

Figure 4.3: SDG 10.1.1 Income share of bottom 40 per cent



Source: BBS

- Income held by the poorest 40% of the population in Bangladesh has declined from 17.41% in 1991 to 13.01% in 2016.
- Income held by the richest 10% and 20% of the population in Bangladesh increased from 23.3% and 37.4% in 1991 to 26.8% and 41.4% in 2016, respectively.
- The Gini coefficient increased from 0.39 in 1991-92 to 0.48 in 2015-16.

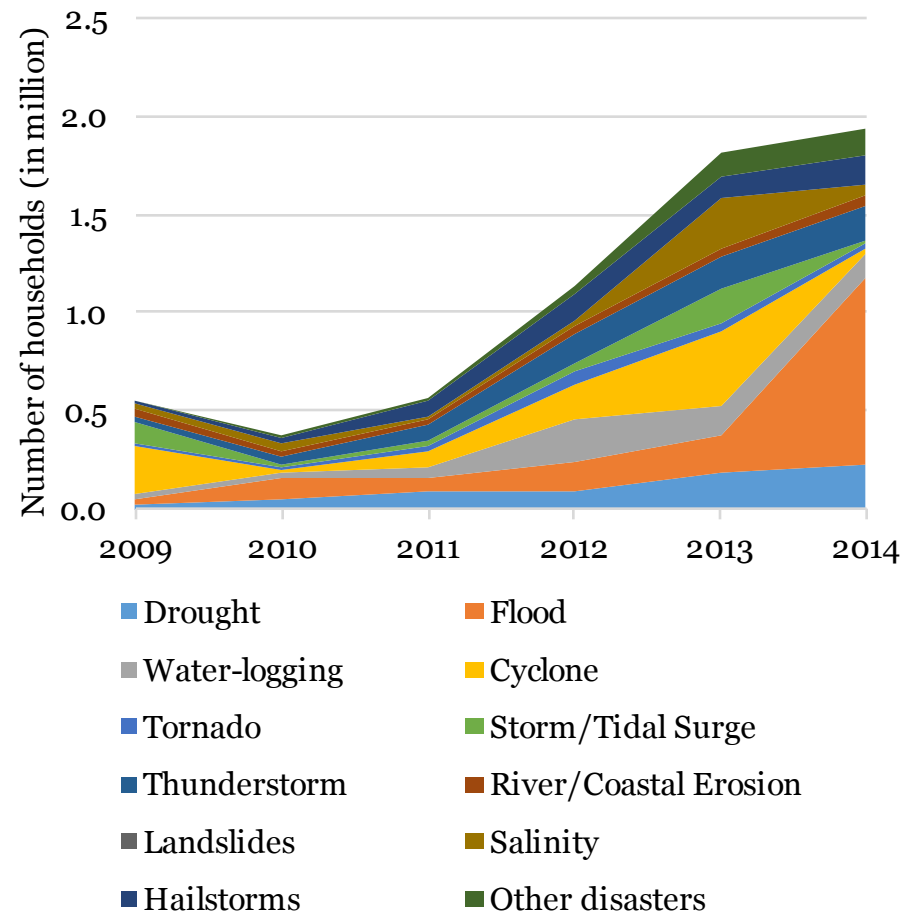


STRENGTHEN
RESILIENCE AND
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY
TO CLIMATE RELATED
DISASTERS

4.2 State of Selected SDGs: SDG 13 (Combat Climate Change)

- The number of households affected by natural disasters increased from around half a million in 2009 to around 2 million in 2014.
- The aggregate economic loss due to natural disasters during the period from 2009 to 2014 is around BDT 184,247 million.
- Annual average economic loss due to natural disasters per household can be as high as 16% of the income of the poorest households.

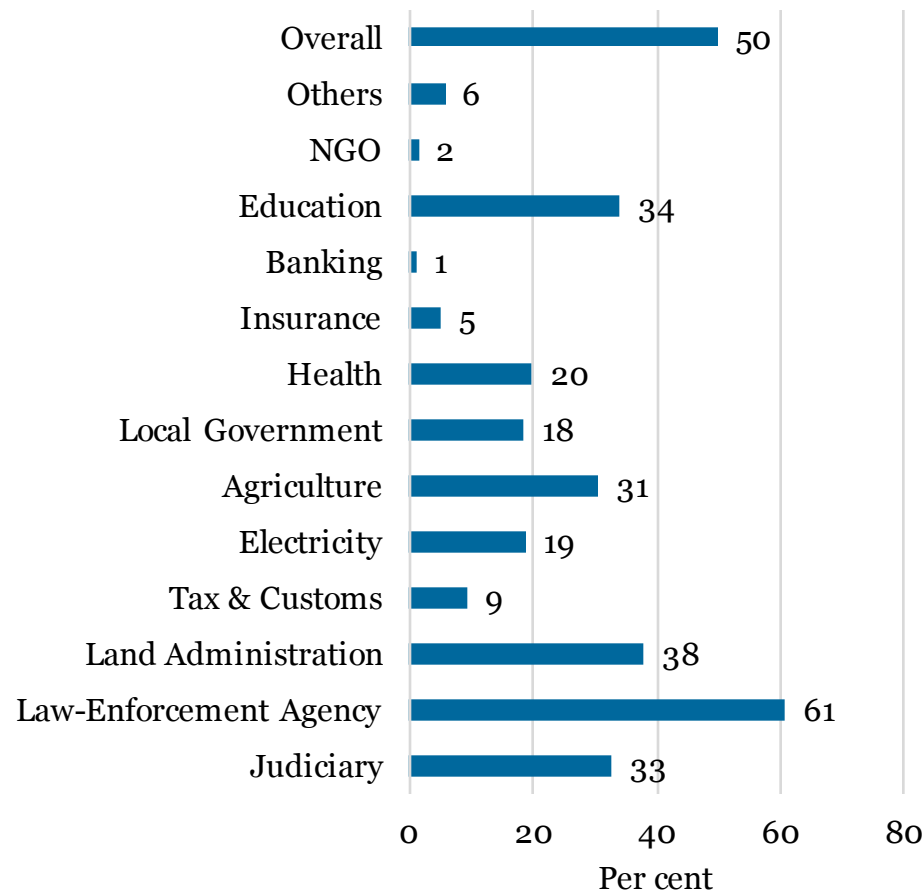
Figure 4.4: SDG 13.1.1 Number of households affected by natural disasters (in million)



Source: BBS

4.2 State of Selected SDGs: SDG 16 (Promote Peaceful Societies)

Figure 4.5: SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of households who paid bribe in 2017

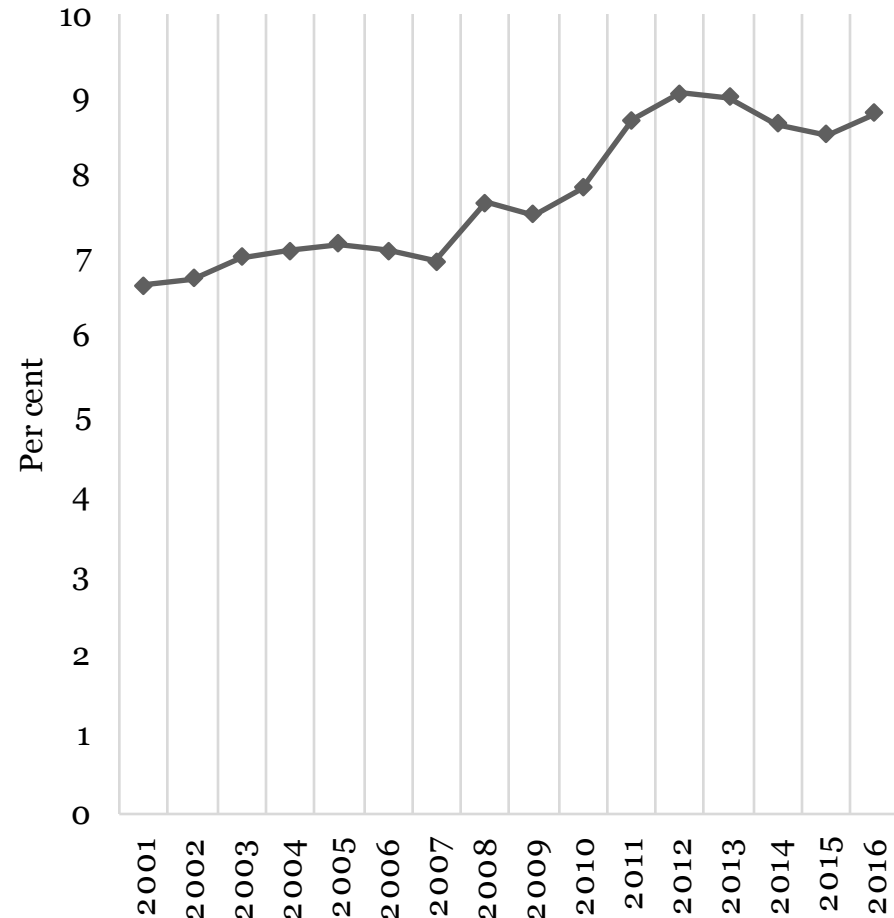


Source: Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)

- Proportion of households who paid bribes during interactions with different service providers increased from 42% in 2007 to 50% in 2017.
- Incidence of bribery in education increased from 9% in 2007 to 34% in 2017.
- The greatest amount of bribery in 2017 was reported in law-enforcement agencies.

4.2 State of Selected SDGs: SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)

Figure 4.6: SDG 17.1.1 Tax revenue (% of GDP)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

- Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased from 6.61% in 2001 to 8.77% in 2016.
- Nevertheless, 8.77% is much lower than the global average of 14.40%.
- Low tax-GDP ratio indicates that the nation is being deprived of the resources it needs for the achievement of all SDGs.

4.3 Classification of SDGs by Red-Amber-Green Status



- Going in the wrong direction
- Requires radical policy changes and significant efforts in order to reverse the trajectory



- Going in the right direction
- Requires some policy interventions to steer it towards SDG target achievement by 2030



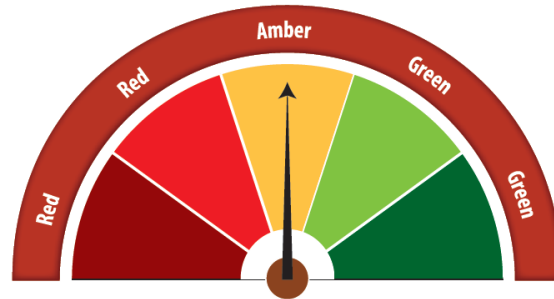
- Going in the right direction
- The target will be achieved within 2030

4.4 Heat Map of Selected SDG Indicators

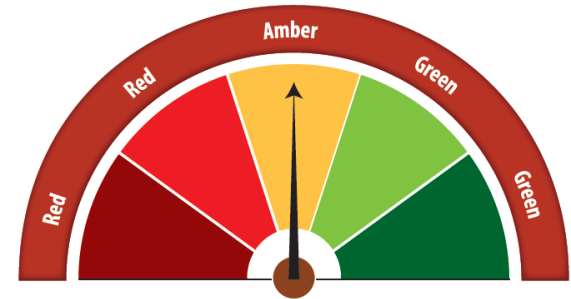
SDG 4 Education	SDG 8 Growth	SDG 10 Inequality	SDG 13 Climate Change	SDG 16 Peace and Justice	SDG 17 Partnership
4.1.1: Schooling completion rate	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	10.1.1: Growth rate of income of poorest 40 per cent	13.1.1a: Households affected by disasters	16.1.1: Intentional homicide per 100,000 people	17.1.1: Tax-GDP ratio
4.2.2: Pre-primary participation rate	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	10.5.1: Financial soundness indicators	13.1.1b: Aggregate economic loss due to disasters	16.1.2: Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	17.2.1: Net ODA received as % of GNI
4.5.1: Gender parity index of literacy rate	8.3.1: Informal employment rate in non-agriculture	10.B.1: Net ODA received	13.1.1c: Sickness and injury due to disasters, by area	16.1.3: Prevalence of violence against women	17.3.1: Net FDI inflow
4.6.1: Literacy rate	8.4.2: Domestic material consumption per capita	10.C.1: Remittance costs	13.1.1d: Sickness and injury due to disasters, by disaster	16.2.1: Proportion of children with aggression experience	17.3.2: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP
4.A.1: Schools' access to electricity, technology and sanitation	8.5.2: Unemployment rate		13.1.1e: Average economic loss per household due to disasters	16.3.1: Reporting of violence	17.4.1: Debt service as proportion of exports
4.B.1: Volume of ODA for scholarships	8.6.1: Proportion of youth NEET		13.1.1f: Non-schooling days due to disasters	16.4.1: Illicit financial outflows	17.6.2: Fixed internet broadband subscriptions
4.C.1: Proportion of trained teachers	8.7.1: Proportion of children in child labour		13.2.1a: Growth rate of greenhouse gas emissions	16.4.2: Number of arms act cases	17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the internet
	8.10.1a: Commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults		13.2.1b: Annual average temperature change	16.5.1: Public official bribery rate	17.11.1: Share of global exports
	8.10.1b: ATMs per 100,000 adults			16.7.1: Proportions of parliament seats held by women	17.17.1: Investment in energy with private participation
	8.10.2: Proportion of adults with a bank account			16.10.1: Kidnappings per 100,000 people	17.19.1: Resources for strengthening statistical capacity
	8.A.1: Aid for trade commitments and disbursements				

4.5 Red-Amber-Green Status of SDGs

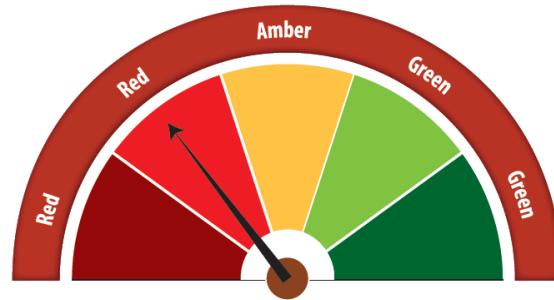
- **Deep Red** represents the worst status
- **Deep Green** represents the best status



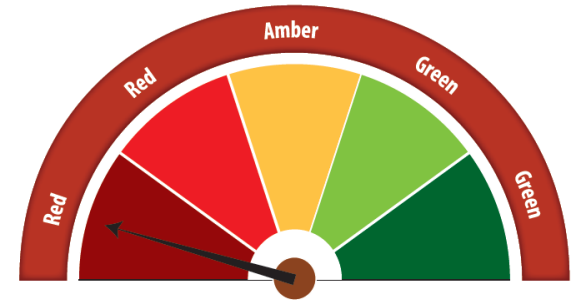
SDG 4



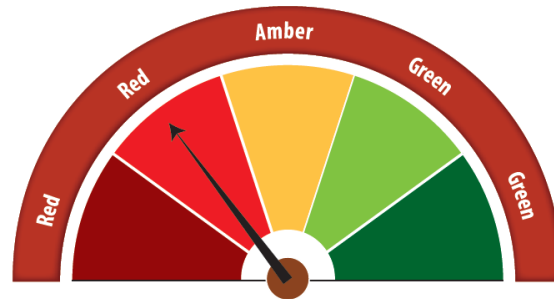
SDG 8



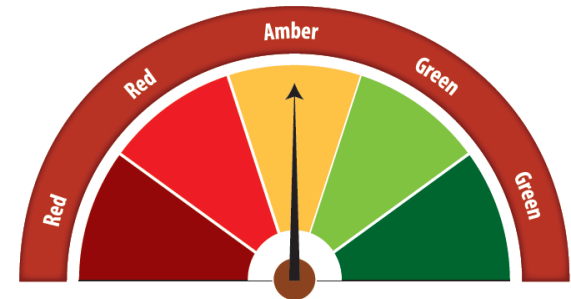
SDG 10



SDG 13



SDG 16



SDG 17

4.6 Ranking of SDGs Based on Projected Performance by 2030

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Rank 1

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Rank 2

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Rank 3

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Rank 4

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Rank 5

13 CLIMATE
ACTION

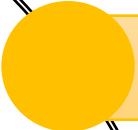


Rank 6



5. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT


5.1 Challenges and Lessons Learnt



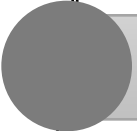
Availability of disaggregated data could increase efficacy of SDG implementation.



Non-state actors are key players in SDG delivery. Their role should be fully recognized.




Both the private and non-profit sectors are demonstrating sensitivity to the new global demands in areas which are critical to realising the SDGs.



Non-state actors' awareness is fine, but capacity is not always adequate.



Engagement of CSOs is constrained by limited resources.

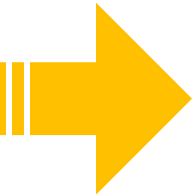






A stable working relationship between the government and non-state actors is key for the effectiveness of collaborative activities.



6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Recommendations

-  The projections of six SDGs should be taken into consideration by the policymakers.
-  The contribution of the CSOs and the private sector needs to be recognized properly by the government.
-  Non-state actors have to be considered as partners in the institutional framework for SDG implementation.
-  The government should form a special fund for SDG implementation by CSOs.
-  All out efforts need to be taken at national and global levels for minimising the data gap.



THANK YOU