# Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective

**General Economics Division (GED)**
*(Making Growth Work for the Poor)*
Bangladesh Planning Commission
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

April 2020

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**M. A. Mannan, MP**
Honourable Minister
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

# Message

I am immensely delighted to know that the General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission is publishing the revised version of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The first Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the SDGs was formulated in March 2018 for 108 indicators while baselines were given for 127 indicators. Since then, data domain has witnessed development both in global arena as well as in country context. Moreover, many indicators have been graduated to Tier II, even to Tier I from Tier III.

In addition to this, Bangladesh is going to present its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July; prepared second Bangladesh SDGs Progress Report and will organize second round of conference on SDGs Implementation Review (SIR) in 2020. Furthermore, Bangladesh is in the process of preparation of the 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP), the development blueprint of the country. As a result, it is the high time to revisit the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the SDGs in order to track progress made by the country by using as many indicators as possible with new information available. It will also help in devising the Development Results Framework (DRF) of the 8FYP by integrating SDGs indicators in the DRF.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank GED for preparing the time befitting SDGs monitoring and evaluation framework. I also express my sincere gratitude to the Prime Minister's Office, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), various Ministries/Divisions/Agencies and custodian agencies in Bangladesh for providing their data inputs to GED to come up with preparation of this revised framework.

I hope everyone will be benefitted by using this monitoring and evaluation framework while tracking progress of implementation of SDGs in Bangladesh and help preparation of SDGs performance progress reports.

(M. A. Mannan, MP)

**Zuena Aziz**
Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs)
Prime Minister's Office
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

# Message

I am pleased to be informed that the General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission is coming up with the "Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective" at a time when Bangladesh is in the process of preparation of the second Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and second SDGs Progress Report.

The availability of metadata against SDGs indicators has improved since the first SDGs M&E Framework which was published by GED in 2018. In addition, the status of data availability has also witnessed changes while examining the metadata of each indicator thoroughly. As a result, revisiting the framework was needed with a view to keeping the pace of progress tracking and preparation of monitoring reports on SDGs implementation.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officials of the General Economics Division (GED) for discharging their responsibility towards SDGs mainstreaming, implementation, monitoring, and reporting progressively. I would also like to express my appreciation to all ministries, divisions, agencies and development partners for their technical inputs to make this revisited framework a reality.

I believe this framework will be a useful tool for monitoring the progress of SDGs implementation in the country. I also believe that under the visionary and dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the country will again become a leading SDGs achiever in the course of its transformative development journey, the way Bangladesh was globally recognized as 'role model' of MDGs implementation.

(Zuena Aziz)

**Dr. Shamsul Alam**
Member (Senior Secretary)
General Economics Division (GED)
Bangladesh Planning Commission

# Prefatory Note

The "Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective" is an updated version of the first SDGs M&E Framework that was developed by the General Economics Division (GED) in March 2018 to use for SDGs progress monitoring.

From the perspective of SDGs, a national monitoring and evaluation system will rely on sets of indicators for which benchmark and follow-up data are available. National ownership at all levels of the SDGs is also critical, and national monitoring must respond to national priorities and needs. Keeping this in mind, the SDGs M&E Framework has been revisited and updated by latest data availability accommodating newly generated data against indicators as well as include recalculated data in line with transformed metadata of indicators.

The revisiting work started with considering data availability for 232 indicators (244 in total including repetition). At the time of completion of the Framework, changes have been observed in the Global Indicators Framework. A total of 8 indicators have newly been included, 5 indicators have been deleted, while 35 indicators from the previous list have been refined or replaced. As a result of inclusion, exclusion, refinement and replacement, the number of 'unique' indicators now stands at 231. This was the compelling reason that we have to revisit the first SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. However, total number of indicators now stands at 247 because 8 indicators have been repeated once and 4 indicators have been repeated twice as of Global Indicators Framework released by IAEG-SDGs in 17 April, 2020.

Although revisiting of SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework began with 26 September 2019 version of the list of SDGs indicators suggested by the IAEG-SDGs, the framework also took into account the version released on 17 April 2020. The Framework
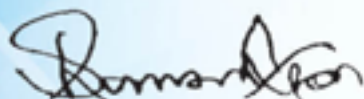
has been thus rechecked and revised again at the last moment to reflect the changes made in the SDGs indicators. Baseline data has now been provided for 161 indicators, while this revisited SDGs M&E Framework has been developed for 138 indicators out of 247 indicators.

It is impressive that 131 baseline data are taken from national sources for the Framework and rest 30 baselines from international sources, while 105 baselines were collected from national sources in the first SDGs M&E Framework. However, more efforts to be given to generate data for the indicators currently which have no baselines as a continuous course of indicators' improvement.

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) would not alone be able to generate all data required for the SDGs indicators. Generation of administrative data needs also to be streamlined. Therefore, ministries/divisions/agencies and private data producing agencies should come forward so that data generation rate can be fostered and endorsed by the BBS. In connection to this, there is no alternative to build capacity of all data generating authorities, if the country wishes to become an exemplar of high success in the era of SDGs.

Revisiting Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been a complicated task in the way of continuously evolving efforts of improvement by the IAEG-SDGs in defining, resetting indicators and that we have to follow. On behalf of GED, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. M. A. Mannan, MP, Honourable Minister for his encouragement, guidance and support in revisiting the SDGs M&E Framework. Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) and Prime Minister's Office on SDGs Affairs supported us in preparing this revisited SDGs M&E Framework and deserve our cordial thanks. I would like to express my gratitude to the BBS, all relevant ministries, divisions, agencies and custodian agencies for providing their inputs to GED to make this framework a reality. Lastly, thanks are also due to my GED colleagues and SC4SDG project experts for their dedication and working as a team to complete the Framework.

(Shamsul Alam)

# Contents

# The Preparation Process and Acknowledgements

The SDGs M&E Framework has been revised in order to update the data for the indicators and the revisited framework would be used in the Development Results Framework (DRF) of the 8th Five Year Plan, in preparing Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 and also to SDGs Progress Report 2020.

The process of updating started with sharing of updated data with all relevant ministries, divisions and data producing agencies to receive data inputs to revisit and update the Framework in October 2019. Upon receiving feedback from the stakeholders, a workshop with Custodian Agencies was organized during 19-21 November 2019 followed by Inter-Ministerial Consultation Workshop during 26-28 November 2019. During the workshops, participants scrutinized each baseline in accordance with the metadata and proposed milestones and targets. Inputs from the workshops then have been incorporated and shared with all relevant ministries, divisions and agencies to get their final nod.

A consultation meeting with all stakeholders was organized again on 19 January 2020 to resolve the disputed issues regarding a couple of baselines. The Revisited SDGs M&E Framework has also been rechecked by the 'Core SDGs Team (CST)' in its meeting held on 22 March 2020. Later on, the baselines have been again matched with the SDGs Data Availability Status Report of BBS for ensuring better alignment between national data and monitoring mechanisms. GED put all of its efforts to get the updated and agreed data on indicators.

The working team on revisiting SDGs M&E Framework acknowledges the contribution of all SDGs Focal Points of relevant ministries, divisions and agencies, officials of BBS, and M&E Focal Points of custodian agencies. Mr. Md Mafidul Islam, Chief, GED; Mr. Md Mahbubul Hoque Patwary, Joint Chief, GED; Mr. Mohd. Monirul Islam, Deputy Secretary (SDGs), PMO and Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director (Data Management) and Focal Point Officer, SDG Cell, BBS deserve special thanks for extending their full support to the team.

Thanks are due to Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG) Project of UNDP and UNEP-PEA for their efforts in organizing all consultations, workshops and meetings. The preparatory team led by Ms. Munira Begum, Deputy Chief, GED and associated by Mr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Siddiquee, Senior Assistant Chief, GED, Mr. Mohammad Zariab Hossain, Senior Assistant Chief, GED, Mr. Shimul Sen, Senior Assistant Chief, GED and Mr. A Z M Saleh, SDG and Monitoring & Evaluation Analyst, SC4SDG project has completed the Revised SDGs M&E Framework with full compassion and dedication. Sincere gratitude to Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), GED for his continuous guidance, inspiration to the team, and for editing the entire Framework in making this important SDGs publication a reality.

The Preparatory Team
**April 2020**

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective

# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| APSC | : Annual Primary School Census |
| APTRCS | : Access to Public Transport & Road Communication survey |
| ASC | : Agriculture Sample Census |
| a2i | : Aspire to Innovate |
| BADC | : Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation |
| BANBEIS | : Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics |
| BB | : Bangladesh Bank |
| BBS | : Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics |
| BDHS | : Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey |
| BES | : Bangladesh Education Statistics |
| BFD | : Bangladesh Forest Department |
| BFRI | : Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute |
| BFRI | : Bangladesh Forest Research Institute |
| BHFS | : Bangladesh Health Facility Survey |
| BIDA | : Bangladesh Investment Development Authority |
| BIDS | : Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies |
| BINA | : Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture |
| BIWTA | : Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority |
| BIWTC | : Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation |
| BJRI | : Bangladesh Jute Research Institute |
| BLRI | : Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute |
| BMDA | : Barind Multipurpose Development Authority |
| BMET | : Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training |
| BMMS | : Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey |
| BN | : Bangladesh Navy |

| | |
|---|---|
| BP | : Bangladesh Police |
| BPS | : Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat |
| BR | : Bangladesh Railway |
| BRRI | : Bangladesh Rice Research Institute |
| BRTA | : Bangladesh Road Transport Authority |
| BSRI | : Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute |
| BSRTI | : Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute |
| BTC | : Bangladesh Tariff Commission |
| BTRC | : Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission |
| BTRI | : Bangladesh Tea Research Institute |
| CAAB | : Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh |
| CDA | : Chattogram Development Authority |
| CDB | : Cotton Development Board |
| CDC | : Communicable Disease Control unit |
| CLU | : Child Labour Unit |
| CMNS | : Child and Mother Nutrition Survey |
| CMS | : Cost of Migration Survey |
| CPHS | : Citizen Perception Household Survey |
| CPTU | : Central Procurement Technical Unit |
| DAE | : Department of Agricultural Extension |
| DDM | : Department of Disaster Management |
| DGHS | : Directorate General of Health Services |
| DIFE | : Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments |
| DIS | : Disability Information System database |
| DNC | : Department of Narcotics Control |
| DoE | : Department of Environment |
| DoF | : Department of Fisheries |
| DoP | : Department of Prison |

| | |
|---|---|
| DPE | : Directorate of Primary Education |
| DPHE | : Department of Public Health Engineering |
| DSHE | : Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education |
| DSS | : Department of Social Services |
| DYD | : Department of Youth Development |
| EHS | : Education Household Survey |
| EMRD | : Energy and Mineral Resources Division |
| ERD | : Economic Relations Division |
| EPI | : Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| FAO | : Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FD | : Finance Division |
| FDI | : Foreign Direct Investment |
| FID | : Financial Institutions Division |
| FIES | : Food Insecurity Experience Scale |
| FPMU | : Food Planning and Monitoring Unit |
| GATS | : Global Adult Tobacco Survey |
| GBVS | : Gender Based Violence Survey |
| GDP | : Gross Domestic Product |
| GDAGR | : Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources |
| GED | : General Economics Division |
| GNI | : Gross National Income |
| HBRI | : Housing and Building Research Institute |
| HCU | : Hydrocarbon Unit |
| HDS | : Health and Demographic Survey |
| HED | : Health Engineering Department |
| HEU | : Health Economics Unit |
| HIES | : Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| HIV | : Human Immunodeficiency Virus |

| | |
|---|---|
| HMSS | : Health and Morbidity Status survey |
| HSD | : Health Service Division |
| ICT | : Information and Communication Technology |
| IEA | : International Energy Agency |
| IEDCR | : Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research |
| IHR | : International Health Regulations |
| ILO | : International Labour Organization |
| IMED | : Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division |
| IMF | : International Monetary Fund |
| IRD | : Internal Resources Division |
| IUCN | : International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JRC | : Joint River Commission |
| KDA | : Khulna Development Authority |
| LAS | : Literacy Assessment Survey |
| LASI | : Learning Assessment of Secondary Institutions |
| LDCs | : Least developed countries |
| LGD | : Local Government Division |
| LGED | : Local Government Engineering Department |
| LJD | : Law and Justice Division |
| LPAD | : Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division |
| MEFWD | : Medical Education and Family Welfare Division |
| MFN | : Most Favoured Nation |
| MICS | : Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MIS | : Management information system |
| MoA | : Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoC | : Ministry of Commerce |
| MoCA | : Ministry of Cultural Affairs |
| MoCAT | : Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective

| | |
|---|---|
| MoCHTA | : Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs |
| MoD | : Ministry of Defense |
| MoDMR | : Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief |
| MoE | : Ministry of Education |
| MoEFCC | : Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change |
| MoEWOE | : Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment |
| MoF | : Ministry of Food |
| MoFA | : Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MoFL | : Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock |
| MoHA | : Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MoHFW | : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| MoInf | : Ministry of Information |
| MoL | : Ministry of Land |
| MoLE | : Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| MoPME | : Ministry of Primary and Mass Education |
| MoR | : Ministry of Railways |
| MoST | : Ministry of Science and Technology |
| MoSW | : Ministry of Social Welfare |
| MoWCA | : Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| MoWR | : Ministry of Water Resources |
| MoYS | : Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| NARS | : National Agricultural Research System |
| NASP | : National AIDS/STD Programme |
| NASS | : National Academy of Social Services |
| NAW | : National Accounting Wing |
| NBR | : National Board of Revenue |
| NCBT | : National Curriculum and Textbook Board |
| NCDC | : Non-Communicable Disease Control unit |

| | |
|---|---|
| NGOAB | : NGO Affairs Bureau |
| NHCMC&CR | : National Health Crisis Management Center and Control Room |
| NHRC | : National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh |
| NHS | : National Hygiene Survey |
| NIMH | : National Institute of Mental Health |
| NIPORT | : National Institute of Population Research and Training |
| NIPSOM | : National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine |
| NMEP | : National Malaria Elimination Program |
| NSA | : National Student Assessment |
| NTP | : National Tuberculosis Control Program |
| OECD | : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PD | : Power Division |
| PHC | : Population and Housing Census |
| PMO | : Prime Minister's Office |
| PPPA | : Public Private Partnership Authority |
| PSD | : Public Security Division |
| PTD | : Posts and Telecommunications Division |
| PWD | : Public Works Department |
| QLFS | : Quarterly Labour Force Survey |
| RAJUK | : Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha |
| RTHD | : Road Transport and Highways Division |
| SCP | : Sustainable Consumption and Production |
| SDGs | : Sustainable Development Goals |
| SID | : Statistics and Informatics Division |
| SMI | : Survey of Manufacturing Industries |
| SREDA | : Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority |
| SSD | : Security Service Division |
| SVRS | : Sample Vital Registration System |

| | |
|---|---|
| TSA | : Tourism Satellite Account |
| TUS | : Time Use Survey |
| UDD | : Urban Development Directorate |
| UGC | : University Grants Commission |
| UESD | : Utilization of Essential Service Delivery |
| UNAIDS | : United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS |
| UNDP | : United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCCC | : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UN-Habitat | : United Nations Human Settlement Programme |
| UNJMP | : WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation |
| UNSC | : UN Statistical Commission |
| UNSTATS | : United Nations Statistics Division |
| UPR | : Universal Periodic Review |
| VAW | : Violence Against Women |
| WARPO | : Water Resources Planning Organization |
| WASA | : Water Supply & Sewerage Authority |
| WB | : World Bank |
| WDB | : Water Development Board |
| WHO | : World Health Organization |
| WTO | : World Trade Organization |

# Introduction to the Revised Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

# The

global indicators framework for Sustainable Development Goals was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017. However, the proposal was made by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017. Since then, IAEG-SDGs is organizing physical and virtual meetings to come up with a complete list of indicators that all countries around the globe can use efficiently in tracking progress of SDGs implementation. In connection to these meetings, a number of changes have been made in the list of SDG indicators that have been approved in the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2020. The changes have been proposed in the 2020 Comprehensive Review as well as IAEG-SDG WebEx meetings held between February and April 2020.

A total of 8 indicators (2.2.3, 3.d.2, 4.1.2, 10.4.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 13.2.2 and 16.3.3) have newly been included in the list, while 5 indicators (1.a.3, 8.9.2, 11.c.1, 13.3.2 and 17.6.1) from the previous list of Global Indicators Framework have been deleted. To make the list more comprehensive and manageable, 35 indicators (1.1.1, 1.a.1, 1.b.1, 2.5.2, 3.5.2, 4.2.1, 4.7.1, 4.c.1, 6.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.3.1, 11.6.1, 11.a.1, 12.3.1, 12.a.1, 12.b.1, 12.c.1, 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.a.1, 13.b.1, 14.1.1, 14.2.1, 14.b.1, 15.9.1, 15.a.1, 15.b.1, 16.7.1, 17.3.1, 17.5.1, 17.6.2, 17.7.1, 17.12.1, 17.17.1, 17.18.2) from the previous list have been refined or replaced.

As a result of inclusion, exclusion, refinement and replacement, the number of unique indicators now stands at 231 that was 232 in the earlier version. However, the total number of indicators of the Global Indicators Framework is 247 (previously 244), because 12 indicators have been repeated. A total of 8 indicators have been repeated once (7.b.1/12.a.1, 8.4.1/12.2.1, 8.4.2/12.2.2, 10.3.1/16.b.1, 10.6.1/16.8.1, 13.2.1/13.b.1 [1], 15.7.1/15.c.1, 15.a.1/15.b.1) and 4 indicators have been repeated twice (1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1, 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2, 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3, 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1). However, no suitable replacement indicator was proposed under Target 11.c.

The General Economics Division (GED) in collaboration with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and other relevant ministries/divisions/data producing agencies had produced 'Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective' in March 2018. Since then, data domain has witnessed development both in global arena as well as in country context. Therefore, it is warranted to revisit the SDGs M&E Framework in order to reflect the updated data scenario of the country as well as to review the targets and milestones against each indicator. The revisited and updated monitoring framework of indicators and statistical data will help monitoring progress of SDGs implementation in the country, inform policy makers of the development and help to ensure performance accountability of all stakeholders.

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*1 (with a slight amendment)*

## Figure 1: Changes in number of indicators in the Global Indicators Framework
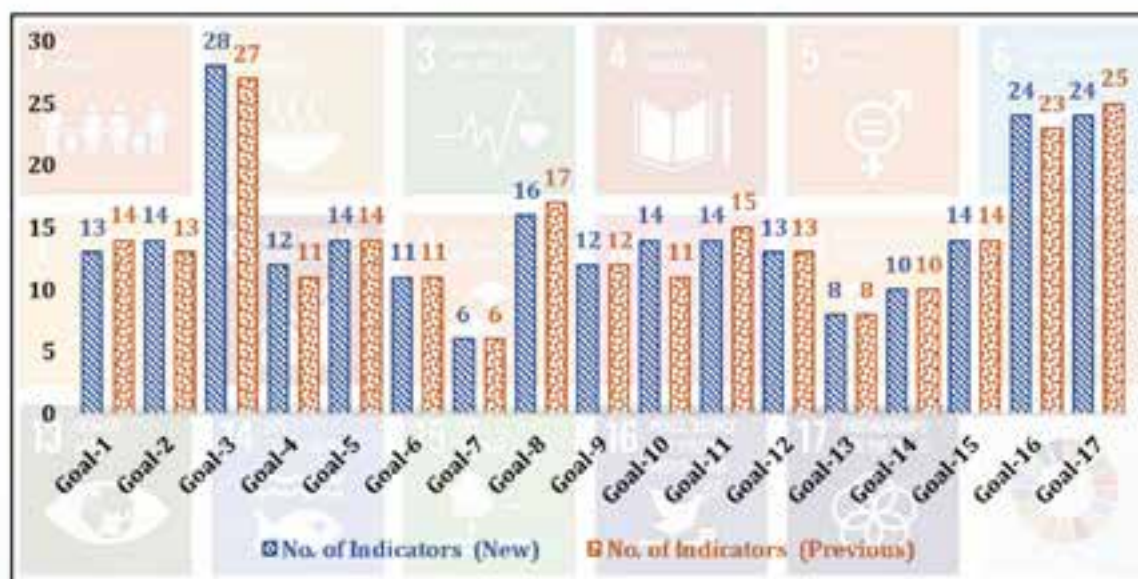


Although revisiting of SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework began with the 26 September 2019 version of the list of SDGs indicators suggested by the IAEG-SDGs, the framework also took into account the latest version released in 17 April 2020. This revisited SDGs M&E Framework has been developed for 138 indicators, while baseline data has been provided for 161 indicators. In the earlier version, baselines were given for 127 indicators and M&E Framework was developed for 108 indicators (Figure 2). A number of baselines were revisited/recalculated in this framework in order to bring into line with the methodology proposed against each indicator of the Global Indicator Framework. In some cases, baselines have been dropped off from the framework those are found not to aligned with the metadata[2].

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2 *Metadata is "data that provides information about other data". In other words, it is "data about data." Many distinct types of metadata exist, including descriptive metadata, structural metadata, administrative metadata, reference metadata and statistical metadata.*

**Figure 2: Comparison of Existing and Revisited SDGs M&E Framework**
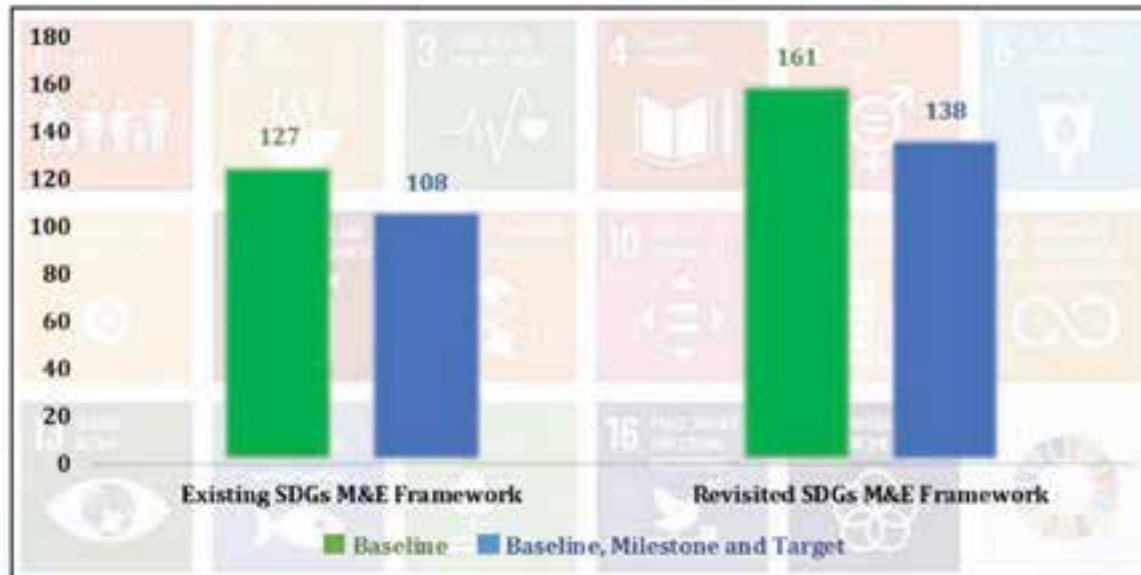


Figure 3 summarizes that Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 are in good position in terms of availability of baseline figures, while Goal 12, 13, 14 and 15 require special attention. Though not in better position, but Goal 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17 have a good number of baselines based on which progress of SDGs implementation would be possible to monitor. It is to be noted here that 28 global reporting indicators[3] were primarily counted in the Framework. However, considering scoring of these indicators as per metadata, these indicators were dropped off from the list. If these scoring had been made available, the number of baselines would have been increased significantly.

3 1.5.3, 5.6.2, 5.a.2, 5.c.1, 8.b.1, 10.7.2, 11.a.1, 11.b.1, 12.1.1, 12.7.1, 13.1.2, 13.2.1, 13.b.1, 14.2.1, 14.c.1, 15.6.1, 15.8.1, 15.9.1, 16.10.2, 17.2.1, 17.5.1, 17.7.1, 17.11.1, 17.14.1, 17.16.1, 17.18.3, 17.19.1 and 17.19.2

**Figure 3: Goal-wise number of Indicators, Baselines and Data (Baseline, Milestone and Target) provided**
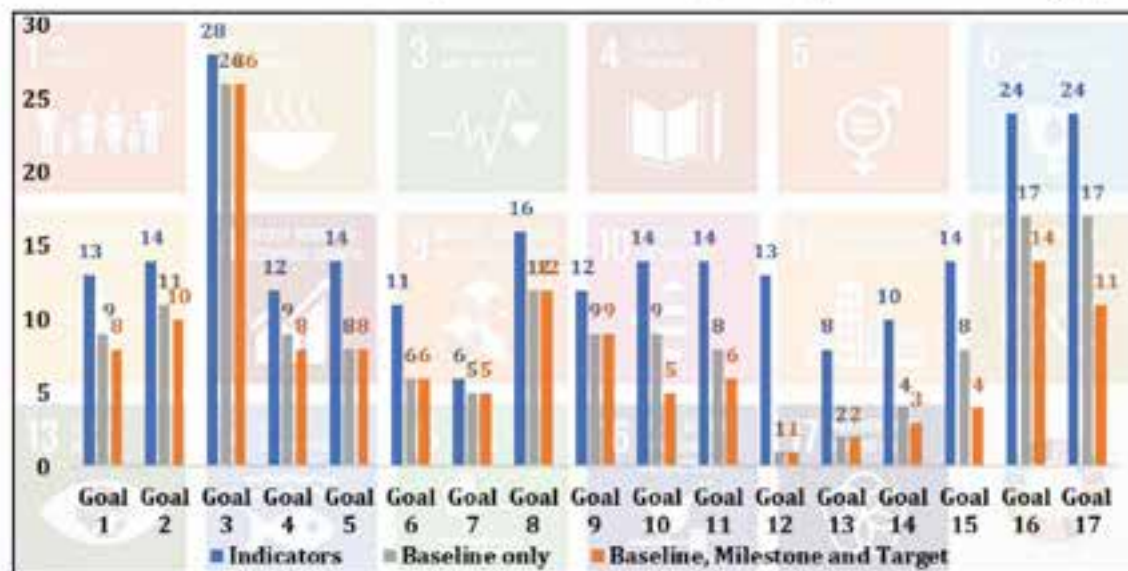


During these years, the Government of Bangladesh has emphasized on data generation as without having credible and quality data, illustration of progress on SDGs implementation would be a challenging job. In connection to this, National Data Coordination Committee (NDCC) has been constituted. The NDCC is headed by Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division by taking/through the representatives from all data generating agencies/ministries of the government and also representatives from private and CSOs to streamline the data generation system, reducing the duplicity and prioritize the areas of the survey, identify data gaps, ensure the availability of quality data and coordinate among ministries and divisions to make data available for SDGs and monitor other international commitments.

The Government of Bangladesh has launched an online 'SDG Tracker' which is being administered by SDG Cell, BBS backstopping IT support from Aspire to Innovate (a2i) Programme where all the data generating ministries are connected to provide data on the platform. In addition to coordination among the data providing agencies in the National Statistical System (NSS), BBS is also providing technical support and training on metadata in light of their responsibility in data generation. Officially, BBS is the authority to check the authenticity of data provided by the focal points of different ministries/divisions/agencies in the SDG Tracker System. A technical working committee headed by Director General of BBS has been working to review and authenticate the data submitted in the SDG Tracker before publishing. Data generation efforts by the country could be realized from Figure 4. According to Figure 4, baselines of additional 26 indicators for the Revisited SDGs M&E Framework will come from national data sources. Data from national sources have been increased to 131 from 105 in this newer edition of the Framework than that of the previous SDGs M&E Framework. Data from international sources were used for 30 indicators that have been increased by 8 in the Revisited SDGs M&E Framework.

It is apparent that till date baselines for quite a number of indicators could not be set yet. However, there is the scope to consider proxy indicators for those indicators having no baselines. Since there is no indicator now at this moment in Tier 3[4] at this moment and quite a number of credible and quality data is available in the country, it is the time to explore using possible proxy indicators against the indicators having no baselines, milestones and targets. It may not be that much challenging to set baseline, milestone and targets against the proxy indicators. If this can be done, national monitoring and reporting on SDGs would be more robust and rigorous.

**Figure 4: Data Sources of Existing and Revisited SDGs M&E Framework**
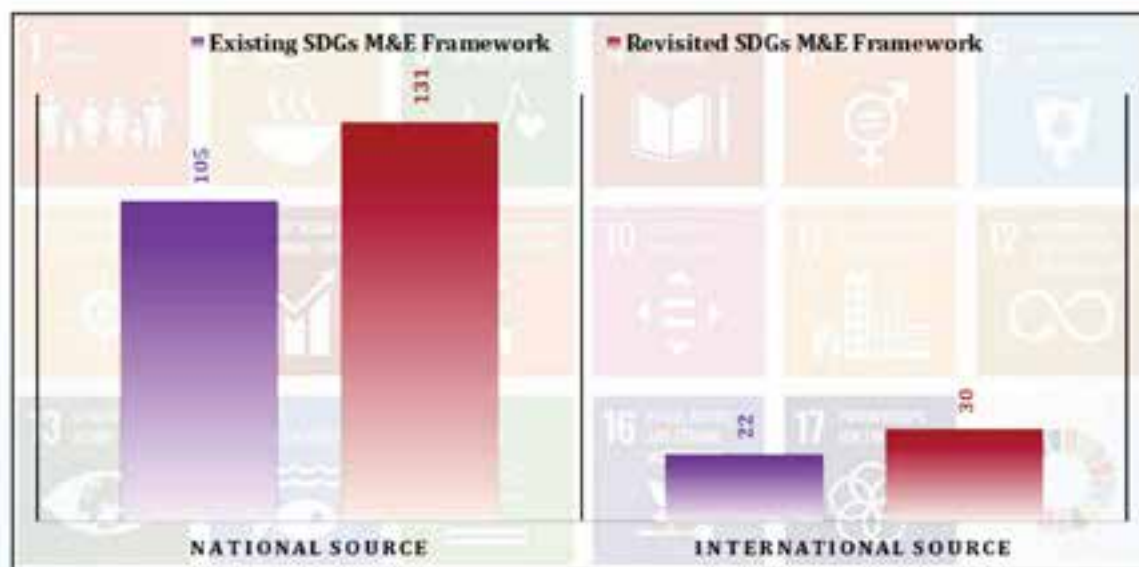


Since the list of global indicators are still evolving, it is quite understandable that this framework will be required to be revisited again when all the indicators will be finalized, and all indicators will graduate to Tier 1[5] from Tier 2[6]. Until then this framework will be the revisited monitoring tool for the practitioners to track progress of implementation of SDGs made by Bangladesh en route to achievement of the Global Development Agenda 2030. Bangladesh SDGs Progress Report 2020 has been prepared based on this revisited Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the SDGs.

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4  Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

5 Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

6  Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

# 1 NO POVERTY

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

## Goal – 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day** | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) | a) PovcalNet, WB <br> b) BBS (HIES), SID | 14.77% (PovcalNet, WB, 2016) | 4.80% | 0.00% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata <br><br> Slightly refined indicator |
| **1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions** | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | a) BBS (HIES), SID | UPL: 24.3% <br> R: 26.4% <br> U: 18.9% <br><br> LPL: 12.9% <br> R: 14.9% <br> U: 7.6% <br> (HIES, 2016, BBS) | UPL: 12.17% <br> R: 13.22% <br> U: 9.46% <br><br> LPL: 5.28% <br> R: 6.10% <br> U: 3.11% | UPL: 7.02% <br> R: 7.63% <br> U: 5.46% <br><br> LPL: 2.55% <br> R: 2.94% <br> U: 1.50% | |
| 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | a) BBS (MICS), SID | MPI: 0.18 <br> HC: 37.51 <br> Intensity: 46.84 <br> (BBS, 2019) | - | - | Baseline estimated using MICS 2019 data by GED-BBS Team |
| **1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable** | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing | a) BBS (HIES/NHD), SID | 28.7% (HIES, 2016) | 35% | 40% | Baseline estimate |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | | | | | includes only government SSNPs. |

**1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | a) BBS (MICS/SVRS/ APTRCS/EHS/ CPHS/HIES/ NHS/PHC), SID | Sanitation: 55.9% Hygiene: 59.1% Clean Fuel: 9.9% Antenatal Health care: 58.7% Primary completion rate: 79.5% (MICS, 2012-13, BBS) | Sanitation 94% Hygiene 88% Clean Fuel 30% Antenatal Healthcare 90% Primary Completion rate 93% | Sanitation 100% Hygiene 100% Clean fuel 50% Antenatal healthcare 100% Primary Completion rate 100% | Dedicated survey should be conducted by BBS comprising all basic services in accordance with metadata. |
| 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure | a) BBS (ASC), SID | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |

**1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | a) BBS (BDRHS), SID b) DDM, MoDMR | Affected Persons: 12,881per 100,000 people (BDRS, BBS, 2014) Death person: 0.2045 (MoDMR, 2016) | Affected Persons: 2,000 Death person: 0.1800 | Affected Persons: 1,500 Death person: 0.1500 | Repeated Indicator (11.5.1 and 13.1.1) |
| 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) | a) BBS (BDRHS), SID | 1.3% of GDP in 2014 | 1.1% | <1.0% | |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (BDRHS, 2015, BBS) | | | |
| 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | a) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (11.b.1 and 13.1.2)<br><br>Global indicator |
| 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | a) MoDMR (Administrative Data) | City Corp: 0.0833 (1/12) Pourashava: 0.0091 (3/330) (MoDMR, 2019) | 30% of all local governments | 100% of all local governments. | Repeated Indicator (11.b.2 and 13.1.3) |
| **1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions** | | | | | |
| 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income | a) ERD (Administrative Data) | - | - | - | Newly replaced indicator |
| 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | a) FD (Administrative Data) | Health: 5.1% Education: 13.71% SP: 14.99% (FD, FY 15) | Health: 5% Education: 15% SP: 15% | Health: 5% Education: 15% SP: 15% | |
| **1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions** | | | | | |
| 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending | a) FD<br>b) BBS (HIES), SID | - | - | - | Newly replaced indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) | 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) | Refined indicator |
| 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure | 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure | Refined indicator |
| 1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income | 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes | Replaced indicator |
| - | 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP | Deleted indicator |
| 1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending | 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups | Replaced indicator |

# 2 ZERO HUNGER

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round** | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment | a) BBS (HIES), SID  b) FAO | 15.2% (FAO, 2016) | 12% | <10% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | a) BBS (FIES/CPHS), SID  b) BBS (ASC), SID | Moderate: 32.3% Severe: 11.1% (FAO 2014) | Moderate: 24.2% | Moderate: <12.6% | |
| **2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons** | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | a) BBS (MICS), SID | 42% (MICS 2012-13) | 20% | 15.5% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | a) BBS (MICS), SID | a) Wasting: 14.3% (BDHS, 2014)  b) Overweight: 1.6% (MICS, 2012-13) | a) 7% b) 1.0% | a) <5% b) 1.0% | |
| 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) | a) MICS/ HMSS, BBS  b) IPHN, DGHS | 40% (NMSB, IPHN, 2012) | 30% | <20% | Newly added indicator |
| **2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment** | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | a) BBS (ASC/Agriculture | - | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production Survey/ Cost of Production Survey), SID | | | | |
| 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status | a) BBS (ASC/ Cost of Production Survey), SID | - | - | - | |

**2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | a) BBS (ASC/Agriculture Production Survey, SID | - | - | - | |

**2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities | a) BARC, MoA b) BARI, MoA c) BRRI, MoA d) BLRI, MoFL e) MoST f) BFRI | BARI: 8,384 BRRI: 8,051 BINA: 1,424 BJRI: 6,012 BSRI: 1136 CDB: 448 BFRI: 213 (Fisheries) BFRI: 18,000 (Forests) BTRI: 475 BSRTI: 68 BLRI: | 13,500 8,850 2,500 6,500 1,175 570 218 19,000 650 98 | 15,000 9,100 3,300 6,700 1,200 600 220 20,000 700 108 | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Animal: 30 Plant: 40 (MoA, 2015 | 35 48 | 37 52 | |
| 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction | a) BLRI, MoFL b) GDAGR, FAO | 5 animal species at risk (BLRI, 2015) | 2 | 1 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata Slightly refined indicator |
| **2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries** | | | | | |
| 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures | a) BBS (NAW), SID b) FAO | 0.779 (FAO, 2013) | 0.85 | 1.0 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector | a) ERD (Administrative Data) | 215 MUS$ (ERD, FY 15) | 400 MUS$ | 500 MUS$ | |
| **2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round** | | | | | |
| 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies | a) BB (Administrative Data), FID | 76.9 MUS$ (BB, FY 17-18) | 73.0 MU$ | 70.0 MU$ | Baseline has been revised |
| **2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility** | | | | | |
| 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies | a) BBS (NAW-Prices and Wages), SID b) FAO | Consumer Food Price Index: (-) 0.20 Rice: 0.60 Wheat: (-) 0.70 (FAO, 2016) | - | - | |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) | - | Added indicator |
| 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction | 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction | Refined indicator |

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

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births** | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio | a) BBS (SVRS/PHC), SID | 181 (SVRS, 2015) | 100 | 70 | |
| 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | a) BBS (MICS/SVRS/HMSS), SID | 43.5% (MICS, 2012-13) | 72% | 80% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births** | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate | a) BBS (SVRS/PHC), SID | 36 (SVRS, 2015) | 27 | 25 | |
| 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate | a) BBS (SVRS/PHC), SID | 20 (SVRS, 2015) | 14 | 12 | |
| **3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases** | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | a) DGHS (NASP), HSD b) IEDCR, MoHFW c) UNAIDS | 0.01 (Women 15-49 years: <0.01, Men 15-49 years: <0.01) (UNAIDS, 2016) | 0.01 | <0.01 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | a) NTP, DGHS, HSD b) WHO c) BBS (HMSS), SID | 225 (NTP 2015) | 112 | 45 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | a) NMEP, DGHS, HSD<br>b) BBS (HMSS), SID | 2.99 (NMEP, 2015) | 0.09 | 0 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population | a) BBS (HMSS), SID<br>b) CDC Unit, DGHS, HSD | 1.38 (WHO, 2015) | 0.7 | 0 | |
| 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases | a) CDC Unit, DGHS, HSD<br>b) WHO | 49,873,889 (WHO, 2016) | 40,000,000 | 35,000,000 | |
| **3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being** | | | | | |
| 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | a) NCDC Unit, DGHS, HSD<br>b) MIS, DGHS, HSD<br>c) BBS (SVRS), SID<br>d) WHO | 21.6% (WHO, 2016) | 16.8% | 14.4% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate | a) BP, PSD | 7.68 (BP, 2015) | 3.5 | 2.4 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol** | | | | | |
| 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders | a) DNC, SSD, MoHA<br>b) MIS, DGHS, HSD | 16,416 (DNC, 2015) | 45,000 | 55,000 | |
| 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | a) DNC, SSD, MoHA<br>b) WHO | 0.085 (DNC, 2016) | 0.040 | 0.020 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Slightly refined indicator |
| **3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents** | | | | | |
| 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries | a) BBS (SVRS), SID b) BP, PSD, MoHA | 2.48 (BP, 2015) | 1.5 | 1.2 | |
| **3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes** | | | | | |
| 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | a) BBS (MICS/SVRS), SID b) NIPORT (BDHS), MEFWD | 72.6% (BDHS, 2014) | 80% | 100% | |
| 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group | a) BBS (SVRS/MICS/PHC), SID | 75 (SVRS-2015) | 60 | 50 | |
| **3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all** | | | | | |
| 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services | a) DGHS, HSD b) NIPORT (BDHS), MEFWD c) HEU, MoHFW d) WHO e) BBS (MICS/SVRS), SID f) NIPSOM (STEPS), HSD | 52 (WHO-2016) | 80 | 100 | |
| 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | a) BBS (HIES), SID | 10% National: 24.67 Rural: 26.05 Urban: 21.00 | 10% National: 20.00 | 10% National: 15.00 | In case of catastrophic expenditure on health, 24.7 per |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poorest 20% (q1): 24.05 Second poorest 20% (q2): 24.55 Middle 20% (q3): 24.91 Second richest 20% (q4): 25.92 Richest 20% (q5): 23.92 | | | cent of people spent more than 10 per cent of their household's total expenditure on healthcare. |
| | | 25% National: 09.53 Rural: 10.22 Urban: 07.71 Poorest 20% (q1): 09.36 Second poorest 20% (q2): 09.30 Middle 20% (q3): 10.04 Second richest 20% (q4): 09.70 Richest 20% (q5): 09.24 (HIES-2016, BBS) | 25% National: 7.00 | 25% National: 5.00 | |
| **3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination** | | | | | |
| 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution | a) DGHS, HSD b) DIFE, MoLE c) WHO | 68.2 (WHO, 2012) | 60 | 55 | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d) BBS (SVRS/HMSS), SID | | | | |
| 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) | a) DGHS, HSD b) WHO c) BBS (SVRS/HMSS), SID | 11.9 (WHO 2016) | 5.0 | 4.5 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning | a) DGHS, HSD b) WHO | 0.30 (WHO 2016) | 0.25 | 0.15 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate** | | | | | |
| 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older | a) BBS (GATS/HMSS), SID | 43.3% (GATS, 2009, WHO) | 30% | 25% | |
| **3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all** | | | | | |
| 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | a) DGHS (EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey), HSD b) NIPORT (BDHS), MEFWD | 82.3% (≤12 months old children) 86.8% (≤23 months old children) (EPI-CES,2016) | 98% (≤12 months old children) 98% (≤23 months old children) | 100% (≤12 months old children) 100% (≤23 months old children) | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors | a) ERD b) MEFWD c) HSD | 177.4 MUS$ (ERD, FY15) | 400 MUS$ | 500 MUS$ | |
| 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis | a) NIPORT (BHFS), MEFWD | - | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States** | | | | | |
| 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution | a) HRB, HSD, MoHFW<br>b) MIS, DGHS, MoHFW<br>c) WHO | (a) 7.4 (WHO, 2016)<br>(b) 1: 0.5: 0.2 (HRH Data Sheet, 2014 HSD) | (a) 31.5<br><br>(b) 1: 2.1: 3.4 | (a) 44.5<br><br>(b) 1: 3: 5 | |
| **3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks** | | | | | |
| 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness | a) DGHS, HSD (NHCMC&CR)<br>b) WHO | 78.0% (WHO, 2016) | 95% | 100% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms | a) DGHS, HSD | - | - | - | Newly added indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol | Refined indicator |
| 3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms | - | Added indicator |

# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes** | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex | a) BBS (LAS/MICS), SID<br>b) DPE (NSA), MoPME<br>c) DSHE (LASI/NASS), MoE | (a) Grade 3 (Reading Bangla – Total 41%, Maths – Total 28%)<br><br>(b) End of primary – grade 5 (Reading Bangla – Total 45%, Maths – Total 25%) (NSA, 2015, DPE)<br><br>(c) End of lower Secondary Reading:<br>Bangla –<br>B: 55, G: 54, T: 54<br>English –<br>B: 22, G:18, T:19<br>Math -<br>B: 62, G: 52, T: 57<br><br>(LASI, 2015) | c) End of lower Secondary Reading:<br>Bangla –<br>B: 75, G: 75, T: 75<br>English –<br>B: 55, G: 55, T: 55<br>Math:<br>B: 75, G: 75, T: 75 | c) End of lower Secondary Reading:<br>Bangla –<br>B: 85, G: 85, T: 85<br>English-<br>B: 75, G: 75, T: 75<br>Math:<br>B: 85, G: 85, T: 85 | Baseline has been updated |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) | a) BBS (LAS/MICS/ HIES/EHS/SVRS), SID | Primary: 82.6%; Lower Secondary: 64.7%; Upper Secondary: 29.4% (MICS, 2019) | Primary: 87%; Lower Secondary: 72%; Upper Secondary: 35% | Primary: 95%; Lower Secondary: 80%; Upper Secondary: 50% | Newly added indicator |
| **4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education** | | | | | |
| 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex | a) BBS (MICS), SID | 63.9% (MICS 2012-13) | 80% | 100% | Slightly refined indicator |
| 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | a) BBS (LAS/PHC/EHS /MICS/SVRS), SID b) DPE (APSC), MoPME | Boys: 38% Girls: 40% Total:39% (APSC, 2015) | Boys: 90% Girls: 90% Total:90% | Boys: 100% Girls: 100% Total:100% | |
| **4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university** | | | | | |
| 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | a) BBS (LAS/ PHC/ EHS/SVRS), SID b) BANBEIS (BES), MoE | (a) *Secondary* Both: 72.78 Girls: 77.84 Boys: 67.75 (b) *Higher Secondary* Both: 38.99 Girls: 35.86 Boys: 42.12 (c) *Tertiary* Both: 15.03 Girls:12.11 Boys:17.83 | (a) *Secondary* Both: 90.00 Girls: 91.00 Boys: 85.00 (b) *Higher Secondary* Both: 80.00 Girls: 78.00 Boys: 80.00 (c) *Tertiary* Both: 25.00 Girls: 24.00 Boys: 26.00 | (a) *Secondary* Both: 100 Girls: 100 Boys: 100 (b) *Higher Secondary* Both: 100 Girls: 100 Boys: 100 (c) *Tertiary* Both: 30.00 Girls: 30.00 | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (d) Technical Education Total: 14% (BES, 2015) | | Boys: 30.00 | |

**4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill | a) BBS (LAS/MICS/ Access and use of ICT by Household and Individual Survey), SID | Female 15-49y: 1.4% [Urban: 4.1% Rural: 0.6%] (MICS, 2019, BBS) | - | - | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

**4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | a) BANBEIS (BES), MoE b) DPE (APSC/ ASPR), MoPME c) BBS (EHS/MICS), SID d) DIS, DSS, MoSW e) MIS of DSS, MoSW | a) Primary GPI: 1.02 b) Secondary GPI: 1.15 Rural: 1.19 Urban: 1.09 c) Higher Secondary GPI: 0.85 Rural: 0.86 Urban: 0.84 d) Tertiary GPI: 0.65 e) Technical GPI: 0.38 f) Disability GPI (6-10): 0.61 | a) GPI: 1.00 b) GPI: 1.05 c) GPI: 0.95 d) GPI: 0.75 e) GPI: 0.57 f) GPI (6-10): 0.80 | a) GPI: 1.00 b) GPI: 1.00 c) GPI: 1.00 d) GPI: 0.80 e) GPI: 0.70 f) GPI (6-10): 1.00 | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | g) Teacher (Secondary) GPI: 0.26 | g) GPI: 0.42 | g) GPI: 0.50 | |
| | | h) Teacher (Tertiary) GPI: 0.21 (APSC, 2015 for Primary and BES, 2015 for others) | h) GPI: 0.40 | h) GPI: 0.50 | |
| **4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy** | | | | | |
| 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex | a) BBS (LAS), SID | (a) Functional Literacy (15-45 yrs): 53.6% (b) Functional Numeracy (15-45 yrs): 52.8% (LAS 2011, BBS) | (a) Functional Literacy: 75% (b) Functional Numeracy: 75% | (a) Functional Literacy: 100% (b) Functional Numeracy: 100% | |
| **4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development** | | | | | |
| 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | a) SHED, MoE d) MoPME | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (12.8.1 and 13.3.1) |
| **4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all** | | | | | |
| 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with | a) BANBEIS (BES), MoE b) DPE (APSC), MoPME | Primary (a) 58% (b) 0.8% (c) 0.8% | Primary (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% | Primary (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) | | (d) 34% (e) 82% schools (f) 48% schools (g) n/a (APSC, 2015) Secondary (a) 86.03% (b) 26.49% (c) 82% (d) Ramp: 14% (BES, 2015) (e) 96.61% (f) 95.55% (g) 19.68% (BANBEIS-BES, 2017 | (d) 80% (e) 95% schools (f) 85% schools (g) 100% Secondary (a) 100% (b) 50% (c) 100% (d) 80% (e) 100% (f) 100% (g) 70% | (d) 100% (e) 100% schools (f) 100% schools (g) 100% Secondary (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 100% (d) 100% (e) 100% (f) 100% (g) 100% | |
| **4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries** | | | | | |
| 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study | a) ERD b) SHED, MoE c) TMED, MoE d) MoPME e) UNDP (OECD Report) | 8.76 MUS$ (2015, ERD) | 20 MUS$ | 25 MUS$ | |
| **4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States** | | | | | |
| 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level | a) BANBEIS (BES), MoE b) DPE (APSC), MoPME | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) | - | Added indicator |
| 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex | 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex | Refined indicator |
| 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level | 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper 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 | Refined indicator |

# 5 GENDER EQUALITY

## Goal – 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere** | | | | | |
| 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex | a) MoWCA | - | - | - | |
| **5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation** | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | a) BBS (VAW Survey/GBVS), SID | 54.7% (VAW Survey, 2015) | 20% | 0% | |
| 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | a) BBS (VAW Survey/GBVS), SID | 6.2% (VAW Survey, 2015) | 3% | 0% | |
| **5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation** | | | | | |
| 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | a) BBS (SVRS/ MICS/GBVS/PHC), SID b) NIPORT (BDHS), MEFWD | Before 15: 23.8% (MICS, 2012-13) Before 18: 58.6% (BDHS, 2014) | Before 15: 0% Before 18: 20% | Before 15: 0% Before 18: 10% | |
| 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age | - | - | - | - | Not Relevant to Bangladesh |
| **5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate** | | | | | |
| 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location | a) BBS (Time Use Survey/QLFS), SID | Female: 25.8% Male: 5% | Female: 24% Male: 7% | Female: 20% Male: 10% | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (TUS, 2012) | | | |

**5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments | a) BPS b) LGD | (a) 20% (LPAD, 2014) (b) 23% (LGD, 2016) | (a) 35% (b) 27% | (a) 40% (b) 33% | |
| 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions | a) BBS (QLFS), SID | 11.4% (LFS, 2015-16) | 23% | 30% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

**5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | a) NIPORT (BDHS), MEFWD b) BBS (GBVS), SID | 2.5% (BDHS, 2014) | 3.5% | 4.0% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education | a) HDS, MoHFW d) MEFWD, MoHFW | - | - | - | Global indicator |

**5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure | a) BBS (ASC), SID | - | - | - | |
| 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees | a) LPAD | - | - | - | Global indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control | | | | | |
| **5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women** | | | | | |
| 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | a) BBS (LAS/QLFS/ Access and Use of ICT Survey/PHC/ HIES/CPHS), SID b) BBS(SVRS), SID | Both sex: 79.76% (BTRC, 2015) | 90% | 100% | |
| **5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels** | | | | | |
| 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | a) FD b) MoWCA | - | - | - | Global indicator |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all** | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | a) BBS (MICS), SID | National: 47.9%<br>Urban: 44.7%<br>Rural: 48.8%<br>(MICS 2019, BBS) | 100% | 100% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata. Therefore, baseline has come down to 47.9% from 87% |
| **6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations** | | | | | |
| 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water | a) BBS (MICS/PHC), SID<br>b) BBS(SVRS), SID | a) 42.8%<br>b) 74.8%<br>(MICS 2019, BBS) | a) 60%<br>b) 85% | a) 80%<br>b) 100% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally** | | | | | |
| 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated | a) LGD (WASA for City Corporations)<br>b) DoE, MoEFCC<br>c) WARPO, MoWR | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality | a) DoE, MoEFCC | - | - | - | |
| **6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity** | | | | | |
| 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time | a) DPHE, LGD<br>b) DoE, MoEFCC<br>c) DAE, MoA | - | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d) WARPO, MoWR | | | | |
| 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources | a) WDB, MoWR b) BADC/BMDA, MoA c) UNSC | 6.0% (FAO, 2017) | 3.5% | 3.5% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate** | | | | | |
| 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) | a) WDB, MoWR | 50 (UNEP, 2017) | 60 | 70 | |
| 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation | a) JRC, MoWR | 38% (JRC, 2018) | 40% | 50% | |
| **6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes** | | | | | |
| 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time | a) DoE, MoEFCC b) WDB, MoWR c) BFD, MoEFCC d) WARPO, MoWR | - | - | - | |
| **6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies** | | | | | |
| 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan | a) ERD | 301.1 MUS$ (ERD FY15) | 400 MUS$ | 450 MUS$ | |
| **6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management** | | | | | |
| 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | a) DPHE, LGD | - | - | - | |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated | 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated | Refined indicator |

# 7 RENEWABLE ENERGY

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services** | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity | a) BBS (SVRS/MICS/PHC), SID | 78% (SVRS, 2015) | 100% | 100% | |
| 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | a) BBS (MICS/SVRS/PHC), SID | 20.8% (SVRS, 2015) | 30% | 35% | |
| **7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix** | | | | | |
| 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | a) SREDA, PD | 2.79% (SREDA, 2015) | 5% | 10% | |
| **7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency** | | | | | |
| 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP | a) HCU, EMRD | 2.67 Ktoe/billion BDT (HCU, 2016) | 4.5 Ktoe/billion BDT | 6 Ktoe/billion BDT | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology** | | | | | |
| 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems | a) ERD | 301.1 MUS$ (ERD FY 15) | 600.0 MUS$ | 800.0 MUS$ | |
| **7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support** | | | | | |
| 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | a) SREDA, PD | - | - | - | Newly replaced indicator Repeated Indicator (12.a.1) |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | 7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services | Replaced indicator |

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

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries** | | | | | |
| 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | a) BBS (NAW), SID | 5.12% (BBS, FY 15) | 7% | 7.5% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors** | | | | | |
| 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | a) BBS (NAW/ QLFS), SID b) ILO | 5.71% (NAW, BBS, 2015) | 5.5% | 6.5% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services** | | | | | |
| 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex | a) BBS (QLFS), SID | Total: 86.2% [By Sector: Agriculture 97.9%, Industry 90.0% and Service 70.6%] [By Sex: Male: 82.3%, Female: 95.4%] (QLFS, 2015-16) | Total: 75% | Total: 65% | Slightly refined indicator  Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead** | | | | | |
| 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP | a) NAW, BBS, SID | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (12.2.1) |
| 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP | a) NAW, BBS, SID | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (12.2.2) |
| **8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value** | | | | | |
| 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | a) BBS (QLFS), SID | Average Monthly earning: Tk. 12,897 (Male: 13,127 Female:12,072) 15-24: 10862 25-34: 12801 35-44: 14053 45-54: 14857 55-64: 13160 65+: 10844 (QLFS, 2015-16) | 45% increased | 70% increased | |
| 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | a) BBS (QLFS/PHC), SID | By sex Male: 3.0% Female: 6.8% By Age 15-17 years: 10.5% 18-24 years: 10.1% 25-29 years: 6.7% | By sex Male: 0.8% Female: 2.1% By Age 15-17 years: 5.4% | By sex Male: 0% Female: 0% By Age 15-17 years: 0% 18-24 years: 0% 25-29 years: 0% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30-64 years: 1.9% 65+ years: 0.90% (QLFS 2015-16) | 18-24 years: 4.4% 25-29 years: 3.0% 30-64 years:1.0% 65+ years: 0.24% | 30-64 years: 0% 65+ years: 0% | |

**8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training | a) BBS (QLFS), SID | 28.9% (M: 10.3%, F: 46.7%) (QLFS, 2015-16) | 12% | 3% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

**8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age | a) BBS (QLFS/Child Labour Survey/ PHC), SID | By sex: Male: 953,204 (2.40%) Female: 745,690 (1.88%)  By age: 5 years: 19,320 (0.05 %) 6-11years: 432,188 (1.09%) 12-13 years: 38,766 (0.10%) 14-17 years: 120,8620 (3.05%) (Child Labour Survey, 2013) | 90% Reduction of all forms of Child Labour | Fully eliminate all forms of child labour. (as per the country's prevailing labour law Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (as amended in 2013) a people under 14 years is regarded as child.) | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment** | | | | | |
| 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | a) DIFE, MoLE<br>b) BBS (QLFS), SID | a) Fatal injuries: 382 per year (M: 362; F: 20)<br>b) Non-fatal injuries: 246 per year (M:177; F: 19)<br>(DIFE, 2015) | Reduced by 5% | Reduced by 10% | |
| 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | a) MoLE<br>b) MoEWOE | - | - | - | |
| **8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products** | | | | | |
| 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate | a) BBS (NAW/ TSA Survey), SID | a) 1.56% (TSA Survey, 2012) | a) 4.5% | a) 5% | |
| **8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all** | | | | | |
| 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | a) BB, FID | (a) 8.37<br>(b) 6.79<br>(IMF, 2015) | (a) 10<br>(b) 8 | (a) 12<br>(b) 9 | |
| 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 | a) BB, FID<br>b) BBS (PHC/HIES/CPHS)<br>c) BBS (SVRS), SID | (a) Bank: 31%<br>(b) FI: 29.1%<br>(c) Mobile: 2.7%<br>(Global Findex, WB, 2014) | (a) Bank: 35%<br>(b) FI: 32%<br>(c) Mobile: 3.5% | (a) Bank: 40%<br>(b) FI: 35%<br>(c) Mobile: 5% | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries** | | | | | |
| 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements | a) ERD<br>b) MoC<br>c) WTO | a) Com: 2424.3 MUS$<br>b) Disb: 910.1 MUS$<br>(OECD-WTO, 2015) | a) 4000 MUS$<br>b) 1500 MUS$ | a) 5000 MUS$<br>b) 2000 MUS$ | |
| **8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization** | | | | | |
| 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy | a) MoYS<br>b) MoLE | - | - | - | Global indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex | Refined indicator |
| - | 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs | Deleted indicator |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all** | | | | | |
| 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | a) LGED, LGD b) BBS (APTRCS/PHC/CPHS), SID | 83.45% (LGED, 2016) | 90% | 95% | |
| 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | a) BRTA, RTHD b) BIWTC, MoS c) BIWTA, MoS d) BR, MoR e) CAAB, MoCAT | Passenger: 7,938,000 Freight: 2,79,286 M. ton (CAAB, 2015) | Passenger: 12,500,000 Freight: 6,00,000 M. ton | Passenger: 15,000,000 Freight: 8,00,000 M. ton | |
| **9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries** | | | | | |
| 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita | a) BBS (NAW/SMI), SID | Proportion of GDP: 20.16% Per Capita: $130 (NAW, FY 15, BBS) | 28% | 35% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | a) BBS (QLFS), SID | 14.4% (QLFS 2015-16) | 22% | 25% | |
| **9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets** | | | | | |
| 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added | a) BBS (SMI), SID | - | - | - | |
| 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit | a) BBS (SMI), SID | - | - | - | |
| **9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added | a) DoE, MoEFCC | - | - | - | |
| **9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending** | | | | | |
| 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | a) BBS (NAW), SID | 0.3% (NAW, 2015, BBS) | 1% | 1% | |
| 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | a) MoST b) MoA (NARS) c) UGC, MoE d) BIDS, MoP e) BBS (PHC/ QLFS/ R&D Survey), SID f) HED, MoH | 855 (MoST, 2015) | 998 | 1080 | |
| **9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States** | | | | | |
| 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure | a) ERD | 1247 US$M (ERD, FY 15) | 2600 MUS$ | 3500 MUS$ | |
| **9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities** | | | | | |
| 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added | a) BBS, SID | 12.65 (NAW, 2015, BBS) | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| **9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020** | | | | | |
| 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | a) BTRC, PTD | 2G: 99% 3G: 71% (BTRC, 2015) | 2G: 100% 3G: 100% | 2G: 100% 3G: 100% | |

## Goal – 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average** | | | | | |
| 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population | a) BBS (HIES), SID | Yearly income growth of – (a) bottom 40% population: 7.7% (b) total population: 9.1% (HIES, 2016) | a) 9.5% b) 9.3% | a) 10% b) 9.7% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status** | | | | | |
| 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | a) BBS (HIES), SID | 15.98% (HIES, 2016, BBS) | - | - | |
| **10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard** | | | | | |
| 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | 35.6% (CPHS, 2018, BBS) | 25% | 20% | Repeated Indicator (16.b.1) |
| **10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality** | | | | | |
| 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | a) BBS (NAW), SID | - | - | - | |
| 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy | a) BBS (HIES), SID b) FD | - | - | - | Newly added indicator |
| **10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators | a) BB, FID | 1 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets: 5.40 2 - Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets: 8.00 3 Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital: 44.19 4 Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: 8.40 5 - Return on assets: 1.86 6 - Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: 51.13 7 - Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: 4.72 (BB, 2015) | - | - | |
| 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | | | | | |
| 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | a) ERD b) MoFA | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (16.8.1) |
| 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination | a) BBS (CMS), SID | - | - | - | |
| 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people | a) MoEWOE | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination | a) MMP, IOM | Incidence in Bangladesh: 82 (MMP 2019, IOM) | 60 | 40 | Newly added indicator |
| 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin | a) RRRC, MoDMR b) UNHCR | 663 (RRRC, 2019) | - | - | Newly added indicator |
| 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements | | | | | |
| 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff | a) WTO Cell, MoC b) UNSC | All developing countries: 50.3% LDCs: 65.1% (UNSC, 2015) | - | - | |
| 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | | | | | |
| 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) | a) BB, FID b) ERD c) BIDA, PMO | a) ODA: 3043.07 MUS$ (ERD, FY15) b) FDI: 2235.39 MUS$ (BB, 2014-15) | a) ODA: 9000 MUS$ b) FDI:12000 MUS$ | a) ODA: 11000 MUS$ b) FDI: 15000 MUS$ | Baseline has been revised based on the actual resource flow recorded. |
| 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | | | | | |
| 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | a) BB, FID | 4.06% (BB, 2015) | 3.5% | <3% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy | - | Added indicator |
| 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination | - | Added indicator |
| 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin | - | Added indicator |

# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums** | | | | | |
| 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | a) BBS (PHC/ Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population), SID b) UN-Habitat | (i) 55.10% (UN-Habitat, 2014) (ii) 6.3% (only slum) (BBS, 2014) | 30% | 20% | |
| **11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons** | | | | | |
| 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | a) BBS (APTRCS/ PHC), SID | - | - | - | |
| **11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries** | | | | | |
| 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate | a) Development Authorities, i.e. RAJUK, CDA, KDA, etc., MoHPW b) UDD, MoHPW c) UN-Habitat | - | - | - | |
| 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and | LGD | - | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| management that operate regularly and democratically | | | | | |
| **11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage** | | | | | |
| 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) | a) MoCA b) FD c) MoEFCC | 2.50 ppp$ (MoCA, FY 2015-16) | 2.30 ppp$ | 3.54 ppp$ | |
| **11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations** | | | | | |
| 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | a) BBS (BDRHS), SID b) DDM, MoDMR | Affected Persons: 12,881per 100,000 people (BDRS, BBS, 2014) Death person: 0.2045 (MoDMR, 2016) | 2,000 | 1,500 | Repeated Indicator (1.5.1 and 13.1.1) |
| 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters | a) BBS (BDRHS), SID b) DDM, MoDMR | 1.3% of GDP in 2014 (BDRHS, BBS, 2015) | <1% of GDP | <1% of GDP | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management** | | | | | |
| 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities | a) LGD (City Corporations) | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) | a) DoE, MoEFCC b) WHO | 88.6 (WHO, 2016) | - | - | |
| **11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities** | | | | | |
| 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | a) MoHPW (Development Authorities, i.e. RAJUK, CDA, KDA, UDD etc.) c) UDD, MoHPW | - | - | - | |
| 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months | BBS (VAW survey/GBVS), SID | Female: 26.9% (VAW, BBS, 2015) | 20.0% | 15.0% | |
| **11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning** | | | | | |
| 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space | a) LGD (City Corporations) b) Development Authorities (i.e. RAJUK, CDA, KDA, UDD etc.), MoHPW | - | - | - | Global indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels** | | | | | |
| 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 | a) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (1.5.3 and 13.1.2) Global indicator |
| 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | (a) MoDMR (Administrative Data) | City Corp: .0833 (1/12) Paurashava: 0.0091 (3/330) (MoDMR, 2019) | 30% of all local governments | 100% of all local governments. | Repeated Indicator (1.5.4 and 13.1.3) |
| **11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials** | | | | | |
| | | | | | No suitable replacement indicator was proposed |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities | 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities | Refined indicator |
| - | 11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials | Deleted indicator |

# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

## Goal – 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries** | | | | | |
| 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies | a) MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| **12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources** | | | | | |
| 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP | a) NAW, BBS, SID | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (8.4.1) |
| 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP | a) NAW, BBS, SID | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (8.4.2) |
| **12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses** | | | | | |
| 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index | a) BBS, SID b) FPMU, MoF | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| **12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment** | | | | | |
| 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement | a) DoE, MoEFCC | - | - | - | |
| 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | a) LGD b) DoE, MoEFCC c) MoST | - | - | - | |
| **12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled | a) DoE | - | - | - | |
| **12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle** | | | | | |
| 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports | a) DoE, MoEFCC | - | - | - | |
| **12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities** | | | | | |
| 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans | a) CPTU, IMED | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| **12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature** | | | | | |
| 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | a) SHED, MoE b) TMED, MoE c) MoPME | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (4.7.1 and 13.3.1) |
| **12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production** | | | | | |
| 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | a) SREDA, PD | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (7.b.1)<br><br>Newly replaced indicator |
| **12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | a) NAW, BBS, SID | - | - | - | Newly replaced indicator |
| 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | | | | | |
| 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) | a) FD b) EMRD | 0.04% of GDP (FD, FY 2014-15) | 0.02% | 0.01% | Slightly refined indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index | 12.3.1 Global food loss index | Refined indicator |
| 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) | 12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies | Replaced indicator |
| 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability | 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools | Replaced indicator |
| 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) | 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels | Refined indicator |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

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

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries** | | | | | |
| 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | a) BBS (BDRHS), SID b) DDM, MoDMR | Affected Persons: 12,881per 100,000 people (BDRS, BBS, 2014) Death person: 0.2045 (MoDMR, 2016) | 2,000 | 1,500 | Repeated Indicator (1.5.1 and 11.5.1) |
| 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | a) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (1.5.3 and 11.b.1) Global Indicator |
| 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | (a) MoDMR (Administrative Data) | City Corp: .0833 (1/12) Paurashava: 0.0091 (3/330) (MoDMR, 2019) | 30% of all local governments | 100% of all local governments. | Repeated Indicator (1.5.4 and 11.b.2) |
| **13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning** | | | | | |
| 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications | a) MoEFCC b) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (13.b.1) Global Indicator Slightly refined indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year | a) DoE<br>b) UNFCCC | - | - | - | Newly added indicator |
| **13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning** | | | | | |
| 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | a) NCBT<br>b) UGC<br>c) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (4.7.1 and 12.8.1)<br><br>Newly replaced indicator |
| **13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible** | | | | | |
| 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 | a) ERD<br>b) MoEFCC | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| **13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities** | | | | | |
| 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications | a) MoEFCC<br>b) MoDMR | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (13.2.1)<br><br>Global indicator<br><br>Slightly refined indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications | 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) | Refined indicator |
| 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year | - | Added indicator |
| 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment | 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula | Replaced indicator |
| - | 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions | Deleted indicator |
| 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 | 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment | Refined indicator |
| 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications | 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | Refined indicator |

# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution** | | | | | |
| 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density | a) DoE, MoEFCC<br>b) MoST<br>c) BN, MoD | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| **14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans** | | | | | |
| 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas | a) DoF, MoFL<br>b) DoE, MoEFCC<br>c) BFD, MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator<br><br>Newly replaced indicator |
| **14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels** | | | | | |
| 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | a) DoE, MoEFCC | - | - | - | |
| **14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics** | | | | | |
| 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels | a) DoF, MoFL<br>b) FAO | - | - | - | |
| **14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information** | | | | | |
| 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas | a) DoE, MoEFCC<br>b) BFD, MoEFCC<br>c) DoF, MoFL | 2.05%<br>(BDF, 2015) | 7% | 10% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[b] | | | | | |
| 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing | a) DoF, MoFL b) BN, MoD c) FAO | 3/4 Medium Level implementation (FAO, 2015) | 4/5 High Level implementation | 4/5 High Level implementation | |
| 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism | | | | | |
| 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries | a) BBS (NAW), SID b) DoF, MoFL | 3.29 (NAW, 2015, BBS) | 3.00 | 3.00 | |
| 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries | | | | | |
| 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | a) MoS b) FD | - | - | - | |
| 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets | | | | | |
| 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries | a) DoF, MoFL | - | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |
| 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want" | | | | | |
| 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources | a) MoFA | Ratification of or accession to relevant instruments: 100 Implementation of the Relevant Instruments: 90 (MoFA, 2019) | - | - | Global indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density | 14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density | Refined indicator |
| 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas | 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches | Replaced indicator |
| 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries | 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries | Refined indicator |

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# 15 LIFE ON LAND

## Goal – 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

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements** | | | | | |
| 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area | a) BFD, MoEFCC | 14.10% (Excluding inland water area) (BFD, 2015) | 18% | 20% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | a) DoF, MoEFCC b) DoF, MoFL c) BFD, MoEFCC | a) Terrestrial: 1.7% (2014-15, MoEFCC) b) Freshwater: 1.8% (2013-14, MoEFCC) | a) 3.3% b) 9% | a) 5% b) 14% | |
| **15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally** | | | | | |
| 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management | a) BFD, MoEFCC | 15.2.1.1: Forest area annual net change rate: 0.23% <br><br> 15.2.1.2: Above-ground biomass stock in forest: 67.66 tons per hectare | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15.2.1.3: Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas: 14.68%  15.2.1.4: Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan: 35.10% (BDF, 2019) | | | |
| 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world | | | | | |
| 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | a) DoE, MoEFCC b) MoL c) FAO | - | - | - | |
| 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | | | | | |
| 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity | a) BFD, MoEFCC | 0.35 % (BFD, 2019) | - | - | |
| 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index | a) BFD, MoEFCC | 96.05% (BFD, 2015) | - | - | |
| 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | | | | | |
| 15.5.1 Red List Index | a) BFD, MoEFCC b) IUCN | a) Mammals: 0.60 b) Birds: 0.91 | - | - | Baseline has been updated |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c) Reptiles: 0.79 d) Amphibians: 0.86 e) Fresh Water Fish: 0.81 f) Crustaceans: 0.91 g) Butterflies: 0.64 (IUCN, 2015) | | | |
| **15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed** | | | | | |
| 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits | a) MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| **15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products** | | | | | |
| 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked | a) BFD, MoEFCC | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (15.c.1) |
| **15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species** | | | | | |
| 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species | a) MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| **15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts** | | | | | |
| 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported | a) MoEFCC b) BFD, MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator Slightly refined indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | | | | | |
| **15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems** | | | | | |
| 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | a) ERD b) FD c) MoEFCC d) MoA e) UNSTATS | 41.07 (UNSTATS, 2015, constant US$ Million) | 150 MUS$ | 200 MUS$ | Repeated Indicator (15.b.1) Slightly refined indicator |
| **15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation** | | | | | |
| 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | a) ERD b) FD c) MoEFCC d) MoA e) UNSTATS | 41.07 (UNSTATS, 2015, constant US$ Million) | 150 MUS$ | 200 MUS$ | Repeated Indicator (15.a.1) Slightly refined indicator |
| **15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities** | | | | | |
| 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked | a) BFD, MoEFCC | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (15.7.1) |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting | 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 | Refined indicator |
| 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems | Refined indicator |
| 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments | 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems | Refined indicator |

# 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere** | | | | | |
| 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | a) BP, PSD | Total: 1.94 Male: 3.1 Female: 0.76 (BP, 2015) | Total: 1.5 Male: 1.2 Female: 0.3 | Total: 1 Male: 0.9 Female: 0.2 | |
| 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause | a) BP, PSD | 0.85 (BP, 2015) | - | - | |
| 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months | a) BBS (VAW Survey/GBVS), SID | Female: 57.7% (VAW Survey, 2015) | Female: 30% | Female: 15% | |
| 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | Always: 85.85% (Male: 87.88%, Female: 83.71%) Sometimes: 9.55% (Male: 8.35%, Female: 10.82%) (CPHS, 2018, BBS) | Always: 90.00% | Always: 95.00% | |
| **16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children** | | | | | |
| 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month | a) BBS (MICS/GBVS), SID | 88.5 (MICS, 2019) | 80.0 | 70.0 | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | a) BP, PSD, MoHA | Total-0.92 Male-1.14 Female-0.64 (BP 2015) | 0.3 | 0 | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | a) BBS (VAW survey/GBVS), SID | Female: 3.45% (VAW Survey, 2015) | Female: 1.5% | Female: 0% | |
| **16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all** | | | | | |
| 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms | a) BBS (VAW Survey/GBVS), SID b) BP, MoHA | Female: 2.45% (VAW Survey, 2015) | Female: 20% | Female: 30% | |
| 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | a) DoP, SSD | 76.5 (DoP, SSD, 2016, MoHA) | 50% | 40% | |
| 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | 97% [Formal Mechanism 78%; Informal Mechanism 22%] (CPHS 2018) | - | - | Newly added indicator |
| **16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime** | | | | | |
| 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | a) BB, FID | - | - | - | |
| 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments | a) MoHA b) MoD | - | - | - | |
| **16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | Total: 31.32%<br>Male: 28.91%<br>Female: 35.02%<br>(CPHS, 2018, BBS) | Total= 15%<br>Male= 16%<br>Female= 14% | Total= 10%<br>Male= 8%<br>Female= 12% | |
| 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months | a) ES, WB | 41.0%<br>(ES, WB, 2013) | 25% | 10% | |
| **16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels** | | | | | |
| 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | a) FD | Education & Technology: 92%<br>Health: 93%<br>SP:73%<br>Agri: 84%<br>LGD & D:103%<br>Housing: 95%<br>(FD, FY 2015) | Education & Technology: 95%<br>Health: 95%<br>SP: 80%<br>Agri: 90%<br>LGD &D: 100%<br>Housing: 95% | Education & Technology: 95%<br>Health: 95%<br>SP: 85%<br>Agri: 95%<br>LGD &D: 100%<br>Housing: 95% | |
| 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | 39.69%<br>(CPHS, 2018, BBS) | 60% | 90% | |
| **16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels** | | | | | |
| 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups | a) BPS<br>b) MoPA<br>c) LGD<br>d) LJD | a) Legislature: 19.2%<br>(BPS, 2019)<br>b) Public Administration: Female Proportion: 0.53<br>(MoPA, 2017)<br>c) Judiciary: Female Proportion: 0.56 | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (LJD, 2019) | | | |
| 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | - | - | - | |
| **16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance** | | | | | |
| 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | a) ERD<br>b) MoFA | - | - | - | Repeated Indicator (10.6.1) |
| **16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration** | | | | | |
| 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | a) BBS (MICS), SID<br>b) ORG, LG | 37%<br>(MICS 2012-13) | 80% | 100% | |
| **16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements** | | | | | |
| 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months | a) BP, MoHA<br>b) Registrar, Supreme Court<br>c) NHRC | - | - | - | |
| 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information | a) IC, MoInf<br>b) MoFA (UPR) | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| **16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime** | | | | | |
| 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | a) MoFA (UPR)<br>b) NHRC | - | - | - | |
| **16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development** | | | | | |
| 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | a) BBS (CPHS), SID | 35.6%<br>(CPHS, 2018, BBS) | 25% | 15% | Repeated Indicator (10.3.1) |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism | - | Added indicator |
| 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups | 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions | Refined indicator |

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
B a n g l a d e s h   P e r s p e c t i v e

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
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| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Finance** | | | | | |
| **17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection** | | | | | |
| 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | a) NBR, IRD<br>b) FD | 9.6%<br>(FD, FY 15) | 17% | 18% | |
| 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | a) FD | 63%<br>(FD, FY 15) | 70% | 73% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries** | | | | | |
| 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) | a) ERD<br>b) OECD | a) Total net ODA: 131.6 billion US$<br>b) Total net ODA to LDCs: 37.3 billion US$<br>c) Net ODA to Bangladesh: 3.00 billion US$<br>(OECD, 2015 & ERD, 2015) | - | - | Global Indicator |
| **17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources** | | | | | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income | a) BB, FID<br>b) BIDA, PMO<br>c) ERD | a) FDI: 1.1% (BB, FY14-15)<br>b) ODA: 1.5% (ERD, FY14-15) | a) FDI: 1.4%<br>b) ODA: 1.0% | a) FDI: 1.4%<br>b) ODA: 0.9% | Slightly refined indicator |
| 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | a) BB, FID | 6.74% (BB, FY 15) | 9% | 10% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress** | | | | | |
| 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | a) ERD<br>b) BB, FID | 19.14% (BB and ERD, FY16) | 17% | 15% | Baseline has been revised in accordance with metadata |
| **17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries** | | | | | |
| 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries | a) BIDA, PMO<br>b) NBR, IRD | - | - | - | Global indicator<br><br>Slightly refined indicator |
| **Technology** | | | | | |
| **17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism** | | | | | |
| 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | a) BTRC, PTD | 2.41 (BTRC, 2015) | 15 | 20 | Newly replaced indicator |
| **17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed** | | | | | |
| 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, | a) ERD | - | - | - | Global indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies | | | | | Slightly refined indicator |
| **17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology** | | | | | |
| 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet | a) BBS (PHC /ICT Use and Access Survey/HIES/MICS /CPHS/SVRS), SID | - | - | - | |
| **Capacity-building** | | | | | |
| **17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation** | | | | | |
| 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | a) ERD | 570.8 MUS$ (ERD, 2015) | 1200 MUS$ | 1500 MUS$ | |
| **Trade** | | | | | |
| **17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda** | | | | | |
| 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average | a) BTC, MoC b) WTO Cell, MoC | 4.85% (BTC, 2015) | 5.5% | 5.5% | |
| **17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020** | | | | | |
| 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports | a) BTC, MoC | a) Bangladesh Share in Global Export of Goods: 0.23% b) Bangladesh Share in Global Export of | | | Global indicator |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Services: 0.07% [BTC, 2017] | | | |

**17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States | a) BTC, MoC | a) MFN: 8.25% b) Preferential: 3.88% (BTC, 2014) | a) 8.25% b) 3.88% | a) 8.25% b) 3.88% | Slightly refined indicator |

**Systemic issues**

*Policy and institutional coherence*

**17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard | a) WB | - | - | - | |

**17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | a) GED b) MoEFCC | - | - | - | Global indicator |

**17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation | a) GED b) ERD | a) new development interventions drawn from country led RF: 82.9% b) result indicators drawn from country led RF: 56.6% c) results framework which | - | - | |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | will be monitored using government sources and monitoring system: 51.5% (OECD & UNDP, 2017) | | | |

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships*

**17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | a) ERD | - | - | - | Global indicator |

**17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure | a) NGOAB, PMO b) PPPA, PMO c) ERD | $ 807,164,027.86 (NGOAB, FY 2016) | - | - | Slightly refined indicator |

*Data, monitoring and accountability*

**17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring | a) SDG Cell, SID | 36.6% (SID, 2019) | 45% | 50% | Newly replaced indicator |
| 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | a) SDG Cell, SID | Bangladesh has Statistics Act, 2013 which is under review to | - | - | Global Indicator A committee has been formed in |

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | comply with the FPOS. (SID, 2018) | | | BBS to review the existing Statistics Act and drafting the proposals for amendment |
| 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding | a) SDG Cell, SID | BBS has approved NSDS covering 2014-2023 which need to be updated | - | - | Global indicator |

**17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries**

| Targets and Indicators | Data Sources | Baseline Data (Year, Source) | Milestone by 2025 | Target by 2030 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries | a) ERD b) SID | - | - | - | Global indicator |
| 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration | a) BBS (PHC), SID b) ORG, LGD | (a) Bangladesh conducts Population and Household Census in every 10 years. (b) BR: Not available DR: 49% (ORG, 2018) | (a) 6$^{th}$ round of Population and Household census will be held in 2021. (b) BR: 80% DR: 70% | (a) Not applicable (b) BR: 100% DR: 80% | Global indicator |

## Changes made in indicators by IAEG-SDGs

| Current Indicator | Previous Indicator | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income | 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | Refined indicator |
| 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries | 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | Refined indicator |
| 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation | Replaced indicator |
| - | 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed | Replaced as 17.5.1 |
| 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies | 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies | Refined indicator |
| 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States | 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States | Refined indicator |
| 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure | 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships | Refined indicator |
| 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring | 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics | Replaced indicator |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the 7th Five Year Plan (February 2016) |
| 2 | Policy Coherence: Mainstreaming SDGs into National Plan and Implementation [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 71st UNGA session 2016] (September 2016) |
| 3 | A Handbook on Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20) (September 2016) |
| 4 | Data Gap Analysis for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (January 2017) |
| 5 | টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট, লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ও সূচকসমূহ (মূল ইংরেজী থেকে বাংলায় অনূদিত) (এপ্রিল ২০১৭) |
| 6 | Bangladesh Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2017: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world (June 2017) |
| 7 | SDGs Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective (June 2017) |
| 8 | A Training Handbook on Implementation of the 7th Five Year Plan (June 2017) |
| 9 | Bangladesh Development Journey with SDGs [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 72nd UNGA Session 2017] (September 2017) |
| 10 | Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (March 2018) |
| 11 | National Action Plan of Ministries/Divisions by Targets for the Implementation of SDGs (June 2018) |
| 12 | Journey with SDGs: Bangladesh is Marching Forward [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 73rd UNGA Session 2018] (September 2018) |
| 13 | এসডিজি অভিযাত্রা : এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে বাংলাদেশ (জাতিসংঘ সাধারণ পরিষদের ৭৩তম অধিবেশনের জন্য প্রণীত) (সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৮) |
| 14 | Synthesis Report on First National Conference on SDGs Implementation (November 2018) |
| 15 | Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh First Progress Report 2018 (December 2018) |
| 16 | টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট; বাংলাদেশ অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন ২০১৮ (ইংরেজী থেকে বাংলায় অনূদিত) (এপ্রিল ২০১৯) |
| 17 | Empowering People: Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality [For Bangladesh Delegation to High-Level Political Forum 2019] (July 2019) |
| 18 | Prospects and Opportunities of International Cooperation in Attaining SDG targets in Bangladesh (September 2019) |
| 19 | Bangladesh Moving Ahead with SDGs [Prepared for Bangladesh Delegation to 74th UNGA Session 2019] (September 2018) |
| 20 | টেকসই উন্নয়ন অভীষ্ট অর্জনে এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে বাংলাদেশ (জাতিসংঘ সাধারণ পরিষদের ৭৪তম অধিবেশনের জন্য প্রণীত) ( সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৯) |
| 21 | Consultation on Private Sector Engagement (PSE) in attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh: Bonding & Beyond. Proceedings (January 2020) |
| 22 | Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective (April 2020) |