



Workshop Outcome Document

Integration of  
**Sustainable Development Goals**  
into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan



Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning (SSIP) Project  
General Economics Division (GED)  
Planning Commission

February 2016







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Integration of

# **Sustainable Development Goals**

into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

# WORKSHOP OUTCOME DOCUMENT

## Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and

**Inter-ministerial  
Consultation Workshop  
on integration of SDGs  
into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

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**4** QUALITY EDUCATION  
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**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION  
**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY  
**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  
**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES  
**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  
**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION  
**13** CLIMATE ACTION  
**14** LIFE BELOW WATER  
**15** LIFE ON LAND  
**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  
**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS  
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**Organised by:**  
General Economics Division (GED)

**With the assistance from:**  
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*Prepared by*  
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**General Economics Division (GED)**  
Planning Commission

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# PREFACE



**Professor Shamsul Alam**  
Member (Senior Secretary)  
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Planning Commission

One hundred and ninety three member states of the United Nations formally adopted the 2030 SDGs Agenda on 25 September 2015 with a set of bold new Global Goals at its 70th UN General Assembly meeting. The 17 new Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, and proposed 229 indicators aim to end poverty, hunger and inequality, take action on climate change and the environment, improve access to health and education, caring for people and the planet, build strong institutions and partnerships, and more.

The SDGs have a more ambitious agenda, compared to MDGs, seeking to eliminate rather than reduce poverty, and include more demanding targets on health, education, inclusive growth and gender equality. They are universal, applying to all countries and all people. The agenda also include issues that were not in the MDGs such as economic growth, sustainable production and consumption, innovation and the importance of peace and justice for all.

The new goals and targets come into effect on 1 January, 2016. The Goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. The global indicator framework already proposed by the UN Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council.

As a first step to SDGs implementation in Bangladesh, General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission in close collaboration and technical support of UNDP supported SSIP project organized a four day-long “Inter-Ministerial Consultation Workshop from 4 to 7 December 2015 to review and examine the extent to which the content of the new global goals and its associated targets and indicators does indeed reflect the objective of better integration across national development document of the 7th Five Year Plan. The effort was the first of its kind with the SDGs implementation.

A total of 69 participants including 42 representatives from 31 ministries/divisions/agencies /institutions actively participated, deliberated and provided their inputs. The participants not only examined the alignment of the goals and targets of SDGs with the 7FYP word by word, rather checked and compared them in light of content, spirit and target aspiration. In terms of SDGs indicators, they checked the coverage in the DRF of the 7FYP as well as in the sectoral targets of the plan.

In terms of alignment of the goals of SDGs with the 7FYP, Goal 1, Goal 16 and Goal 17 of the SDGs are figured out as partially aligned with the 7FYP while the rest 14 goals are found to be thematically fully aligned with the plan document. Out of 169 targets, 56 are aligned with 7FYP, while 37 are partially aligned, 65 are not aligned, and 11 targets are not relevant for Bangladesh. In terms of indicators, 41 SDGs indicators are aligned with the 7FYP, 27 are partially aligned, 138 are not aligned


and 23 are not relevant. A mapping exercise sketched the linkages between ministries/divisions/agencies in relation to the goals and targets of the SDGs.

Besides aligning the SDGs with the 7FYP, focus should be given in identifying challenges of SDGs implementation in Bangladesh and action for overcoming those challenges. Given the vastness of SDGs area of focus, policy coherence is very critical for the success of implementation of SDGs. Effective coordination among all stakeholders including civil society participation is key for SDGs implementation. Capacity development for identification of appropriate projects, data generation and dissemination, monitoring and evaluation and South-South and triangular cooperation will be much more effective rather than usual rich-poor nexus.

In the context of data availability for SDGs monitoring, the discussion of the workshop reveals that BBS would be able to provide data for monitoring 24.81% indicators and partial data (can be used after minimal modification) for 9.30% indications with its existing data providing mechanism while there is no mechanism in the BBS to provide data for 65.89% indicators, that is a substantial number to think of. Therefore, in the interest of effective monitoring of the SDGs, increased attention should be given from how to make sure availability of relevant data making most of the BBS efforts.

This workshop was a first stepping stone in our long journey of SDGs implementation in Bangladesh. After a series of consultation with the responsible ministries/divisions/agencies, an Action Plan of SDGs Implementation will need to be developed. Awareness raising on SDGs at national and local level is of paramount importance to mainstream the global agenda and ensuring ownership. All early initiatives, policy coherence exercises and effective coordination might make the country a role model in implementing the targets of the SDGs like that of the MDGs. The government has its full commitment for implementation of the SDGs that is not only reassuring but also bolster going forward for implementation of the SDGs. We all in GED aspire with commitment that in developing countries, Bangladesh will be one of early achiever and becomes a proud role model in the SDGs attainments.

February 2016



**(Prof. Shamsul Alam)**

# ACRONYMS

7FYP	Seventh Five Year Plan
8FYP	Eighth Five Year Plan
9FYP	Ninth Five Year Plan
ADP	Annual Development Program
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DRF	Development Results Framework
ERD	Economic Relations Division
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
MTBF	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OWG	UN Open Working Group
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSIP	Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning Project
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WFP	World Food Programme



# INTRODUCTION

## Context

### About the National Five Year Development Plan and SDGs

The Five Year Plan for the period FY 2016-2020 is a national landmark policy document prepared by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission in a participatory and inclusive manner that governs the development interventions in the public sector and provide direction to the overall national development for a period of 5 years. The Plan focuses on pro-poor economic growth, sustainable development and risk resilience with the vision of Accelerating Growth, Empowering Citizens. The Plan also articulates new strategies, institutions and policies to complete the remaining agenda of achieving the social and economic outcomes of the Vision 2021 and the associated Perspective Plan. The sectoral development strategy of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan document has been divided into 14 national development priority sectors that will support for proper financing, better implementation and results monitoring of the Plan. A separate chapter on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) along with a comprehensive Development Results Framework (DRF) has been prepared in close collaboration and consultation with government and non-government stakeholders for monitoring the Plan. The results-based M&E system would help the government to monitor performance and progress on implementation of the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and translate its public sector performance as planned outcomes, impacts and goals rather than only recording financial and physical inputs and activities.

Bangladesh is one of the most successful countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The government also contributed in the process of developing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Bangladesh proposal to the United Nations (UN) in 2013 contained 11 Goals, 58 targets and 241 indicators. The targets identified for Bangladesh under the country study overlap with the targets proposed by the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs to a significant extent. During the 70th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) the new global agenda SDGs was adopted by all member nations of United Nations. The new Agenda focusing on 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets are integrated and indivisible. Alongside, it is continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education, food security and nutrition; it sets out a wide range of economic and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially, defines means of implementation.

During the formulation of the 7<sup>th</sup> plan document, the proposed goals by UN Open Working Group (OWG) were well taken into consideration so that the probable goals of the SDGs can be illustrated in the national plan. The goals of SDGs were also given emphasis while setting up the priority areas of the 7FYP. The GED tried to address the issues of international goals into the Five Year Plan because it is the guiding document of the country that is implemented in next five years' time. In addition, a Development Result Framework (DRF) for monitoring the 7FYP has been prepared considering the indicators of proposed SDGs. The DRF was also prepared in a consultative process in order to address the views of different actors and develop a robust and rigorous result based monitoring and evaluation framework.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) works with Member States of the United Nations in taking stock of how The 2030 Agenda in SDGs are currently reflected in the national development strategy and planning processes and to identify potential areas for change. It is important at this stage to help create a common understanding of how well existing national, sub-national and local development plans and

sectoral strategies align – in content and ambition – against the comprehensive scope of The 2030 Agenda in SDGs. This will provide the basis for establishing criteria for enhancing national plans. Therefore, the UNDP supported SSIP project extensively provided technical assistance to the GED for the preparation of the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with a robust results-based monitoring system and Bangladesh proposal on SDGs to the UN. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning (SSIP) project is also committed to provide implementation and monitoring support for the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and the new global agenda, SDGs.

## About the Workshop

In order to continue the pace of attainment in global targets, GED has already taken propitious initiatives to start working on SDGs so that the country can be timely starter in implementation of SDGs like MDGs. In connection to this, the GED in close collaboration and technical support of UNDP supported SSIP project organized a four day-long “Inter-Ministerial Consultation Workshop on Integration of SDGs into the 7FYP” from 4 to 7 December 2015 at Inani, Cox’s Bazar. The core purpose of the workshop was to review and exercise exploring the extent to which the content of the new global goals and its associated targets does indeed reflect the objective of better integration across national development 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

The workshop also aimed to facilitate the process of engagement of all national key actors (government ministries/divisions/agencies/institutions) by firstly, raising awareness of the emerging content and implications of the new global agenda for the country; secondly initiating the dialogue on the key steps to set in motion the integration of the new agenda into national development plan, policy and strategies, and finally, creating the base of a common platform for developing proper coordination system among public planners on monitoring and evaluation of the national development plan and SDGs.

The workshop brought together a total of 69 participants from a wide range of relevant stakeholders across the public sectors, research organizations and development partners who have dealt with national development 7<sup>th</sup> FYP and SDGs related issues. Among them 42 representatives from 31 ministries/divisions/agencies/institutions actively participated and provided their inputs. The workshop was graced by the presence and intellectual inputs of eminent economist, Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud; Senior Secretary (ERD), Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin; Country Director (UNDP), Ms. Pauline Tamesis; and Research Director of BIDS, Dr. Binayak Sen.

This report brings together the discussions and outcomes of the workshop. Annex-1 presents the detailed programme schedule of the workshop, while Annex-2 provides the complete list of participants and Annex-3 represents a sample of group exercise template.

# OPENING SESSION

## Opening Remarks



At the outset of the introductory session, Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub, Chief, General Economics Division, & NPDP, SSIP Project welcomed all participants to the consultation workshop on behalf of GED & SSIP Project. GED's initiative in the SDGs had already created a ripple effect. He hoped that the participants will examine and provide detail feedback with recommendations on integration of SDGs in the national development plan as well as improve national data availability for results monitoring of the Seventh Plan and SDGs.

Mr. Fakrul Ahsan, Project Manager, SSIP Project of UNDP and former Chief of GED, briefly outlined why the workshop had been organized and what were the expected outcomes. He hoped that in-depth interactions at this workshop would generate a clear understanding about what it means to integration of SDGs into national development context. He underscored the importance of the exercise by highlighting the fact that a sound understanding of the new global SDGs in the context of Bangladesh and its associated targets and indicators will help stakeholders to contribute to realistically align new global agenda in national development plan, policy and strategy. He recalled that the MDGs exercise was essentially a 'top-down' initiative, which was often criticized on the ground that the developing countries did not have adequate ownership and partnership. Mr. Ahsan explained that the present initiative was an endeavor to align national development plans in line with internationally agreed new sustainable development issues, as well as, examine the usefulness and effectiveness of internationally agreed goals, targets and indicators at the country level.

Ms. Pauline Tamesis, Country Director, UNDP Bangladesh, appreciated the initiative of undertaking an inter-ministerial level "consultation" because this meant that it was not a "top-down" approach. In her

speech she remarked that Bangladesh has started off well by seamlessly integrating SDGs in the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan document to a large extent as the GED was fully conscious of these international Goals. She also mentioned that SDGs implementation demands coherent and whole of the government approaches given its holistic, integrated and cross cutting development issues. As such, this workshop was intended as a “kick off” towards this objective. Due to lack of information, progress could not be measured adequately for accountability and transparency indicators. She underscored that the aspirations of post-2015 development agenda called for more diverse and disaggregated data at the country level. She also pointed out that in many countries generation and dissemination of data are often informed by the political economy and because of this stakeholder participation early on in the discourse was critical.

Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin, Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), considered the initiative of GED as a very important step not only in the context of the post-2015 development agenda but also from the perspective of undertaking international standards development plans of Bangladesh. He explained that one of the reasons for the success of MDG was that it helped identify key policy and strategy for the selected goals with measurable progress within certain time intervals. He stressed that the goals, targets and indicators for post-2015 development agenda would also need to be aligned with national development plans, policy and strategy along with being sustainable, which poses an additional challenge and opportunity to Bangladesh.

The Senior Secretary of ERD stated that while Bangladesh shares the view that the mobilization of internal resources plays an important role in addressing the emerging challenges, it strongly believes that building a solid partnership through galvanizing support from the developed countries holds the key to the successful implementation of the SDGs. He also highlighted that as the SDGs are global agenda encompassing both the developed countries, the onus of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) and Development Assistance Committee(DAC) member countries to assist the developing countries in achieving the targets of SDGs both in terms of technical and financial support has become even more important than any time before. They must stand by the developing countries in their journey to march ahead in their development effort by freeing the world from the curses of poverty, deprivation, hunger while safeguarding the climate and environment.

Professor Wahiduddin Mahmud, Chairman, Panel of Economists for the 7FYP and Member, UN Committee for Development Policy, praised the GED and UNDP initiative as being a timely effort for three reasons. First, the UN system expects that development initiatives should be country-driven and countries should be free to execute those in keeping with their priorities. However, at the end of the day it often happens that many initiatives are imposed on them. If the initiatives like the present one are informed by country-driven strategies, developing countries will be able to lead the global process. Second, most of the processes in the UN system are dominated by diplomats. However, in case of issues like the post-MDGs, it is desirable that relevant experts make contributions. Third, goals, targets and indicators ought to be measurable and the baseline will need to be selected carefully.

He suggested that in integration of SDGs, the government should give importance to issues such as poverty reduction, equity, and increase women participation in social and economic development, vulnerable areas and weaker communities. He stressed that indicators should be simple, easily understandable, and measurable while the data should be transparent and accessible. There should be specific organizational framework for data generation and also a scope to make use of the data generated by other (private) sources.

## Session One:

# INTEGRATION OF GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF SDGS INTO 7<sup>TH</sup> FYP

The first session of the workshop gave participants a comprehensive overview of the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Post 2015 Development Agenda. It hereby presented the national development priorities of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and the global new agenda, SDGs and how the SDGs will be fed into the national development plan. Furthermore, the presentation sheds light on implications for Bangladesh on long-term SDGs and medium-term national development plan.

**About National Development 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan:** Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub, Chief of the GED made a brief presentation on recently developed 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. He highlighted the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan which aims to develop strategies, policies and institutes to accelerate inclusive growth and empowering citizens which is also matching with the global agenda of sustainable development. He explained the core theme of 7<sup>th</sup> FYP “Accelerating Growth, Empowering Citizens” and core attention has been given to ways of job creating GDP growth surpassing the levels achieved in the 6<sup>th</sup> FYP and income distribution might be significantly improved. Higher GDP growth and better income distribution will ensure a faster pace of poverty reduction. Emphasis has also been placed on improving the growth drivers and on policies, institutions and programmes that will support the lowering of income inequality and empowering the citizens.

The Chief informed the workshop participants that the Plan will pursue a strategy for capital formation by mobilizing higher domestic and foreign investment and harness the labour force by making the most of the demographic dividend. In the presentation he highlighted that the Plan will strive to raise the productivity of capital and labor by adopting new technologies and stimulating the widespread application of digital technology. Supported by the strength of continued macroeconomic stability, growth acceleration will be generated by a high-performing service sector and export-oriented manufacturing sector. He informed the workshop participants that the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan adopts a strategy of employment generating growth that is both inclusive and poverty reducing. He also hoped that the green growth strategy will pave a sustainable pathway towards a prosperous, inclusive, and climate resilient future for Bangladesh.



**Tailoring SDGs into National Development 7<sup>th</sup> Plan:** Mr. Md. Monirul Islam, Deputy Chief, GED, delivered an overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Mr. Islam noted that The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs stand on the shoulders of the UN Charter. The SDG framework will start from the MDG terminal period of 2015 (December). There will be on the agenda a further discussion of

how to finance the SDGs at the third international conference on financing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. He reminded the participants that there is still a need to establish the SDG indicator framework, which will be defined by March 2016 and agreed on later in the year. Issues will need to be disaggregated by age, race, gender, ethnicity, geographic, etc. in order to identify and prioritize investment. Moreover, there are questions on how to invest in this process – either incremental or “big bang” investment. He noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was built on an “unprecedented consultation process” including an online survey that reached approximately 9 million people.

In his presentation he highlighted the significant convergence of Bangladesh proposals to UN on SDGs. He also mentioned that the goals of UN Open Working Group (OWG) related to ‘water & sanitation’, ‘sustainable energy’, ‘climate change’, ‘resilient infrastructure’, ‘conservation of natural resources’ are proposed as targets in Bangladesh’s proposal and therefore, the development issues covered by Bangladesh proposals converges well with OWG proposals. As part of preparation of integration of the SDGs into national planning, he pointed out the key elements for the “Integration” of the SDGs at national level and how were the SDGs mainstreamed during the preparation of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan. Through the presentation the participants received an overview of development approach underlying the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan which is consistent with the global agenda, SDGs, for higher growth in developing countries with appropriate measures for protection of the environment.

**Long-Term SDGs and Medium-Term Plan: Implications for Bangladesh:** Dr. Binayak Sen, Research Director, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), made an analytical presentation on long term SDGs and medium-term national development plan and its implications for Bangladesh. He presented *a comparison between MDGs and SDGs* and mentioned that MDGs required target achievements based on low-cost technology solutions but not overall system improvements while SDGs require. Implementation of SDGs require structural changes in human development, management, addressing inequalities, economic and environmental governance, and these demand more complex institutional solutions and sophisticated technology. He also pointed out that MDGs delivered through GO-NGO collaboration with pronounced role of NGOs whereas SDGs require greater role of (and coordination between) government and private sector. SDGs are applied to all countries, implicitly recognizing global interdependence in achieving SDGs and a certain post-national sensibility.

In the second part of the presentation, he discussed on *evolution of dimensions of SDGs* in three different directions including specification of indicators to be monitored globally; country-specificity of these indicators in terms of "core" (poverty, hunger and health) and "gatekeeper" indicators; analytical underpinnings underlying the interlinkages between "core" and "gatekeeper" indicators in each country context. Dr. Sen also focused on the importance of the analytical work specifically prioritizing the key indicators (pick up a few 2-3 central indicators) representing each SDG and studying interlinkages among these key indicators--inequality, human development, governance and environmentally sustainable growth.

He also raised the question “*Can Bangladesh show the way: how to eradicate extreme poverty (as per the global line) and achieve higher growth rate of income of the poor than average national income (both goals by 2030)?*” He emphasized more on domestic resource mobilization for implementing SDGs compared with MDGs (tax financed inclusive development). In the new global covenant, the presenter emphasized on pronounced role to be played by the educated middle class.

Dr. Sen discussed the phases of transition from Least Developed Country (LDC) and the role of SDG Agenda. He stated that the MDG approach helped Bangladesh to attain lower middle income status and the SDG approach will help to attain upper middle income status. He believed that the SDG agenda is strongly supportive of middle income and out-of-LDC national goals through comprehensive formulation of actionable inclusive development agenda.

Finally, the presenter focused on operationalization of effective planning, monitoring and evaluation issues for the SDGs. As institutional gatekeepers of the government, he emphasized on strengthening of the core public agencies such as GED, BBS, Macro Unit of the MoF, and Bangladesh Bank. In his presentation, he suggested that a dedicated SDG Unit could be formed jointly by BBS and GED, with new agenda and institutional profile. He also recommended enhancing institutional capacity in planning, monitoring and evaluation, and providing greater autonomy and incentive in key public institutions. Dr. Sen emphasized on forging medium-term national partnerships of the core public agencies with universities, research institutes and think-tanks, both within and outside the public sector.

A number of **participants offered insightful comments (food for thoughts)** and relevant issues to the presenters during the open floor discussion. Their opinions are summarized below:

- What are the next steps/ mechanism to incorporate SDGs issues which are not addressed in the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP?
- How and when will we integrate the new final indicators of SDGs or will be adopted into the national development plan?
- What are the instruments of the SDGs for long and mid-term implementation?
- In the context of inequality, is it possible to achieve goal 1 of SDGs without compromising growth targets?
- As SDGs will vary from region to region so we need to think how Bangladesh will be able to overcome the possible challenges to implement the SDGs?
- What special programmes we should consider especially for the youth for national development?
- How local government institutions can play a strong role in implementing the SDGs? What type of steps will we have to take to localize SDGs into the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan?
- How to improve quality of life especially with the reduction of degree of inequality and gender violence?
- How will we ensure private sectors involvement into the planning process? What would be the role of private sector in implementing the SDGs?
- Without adequate data how the government will be able to measure the progress?
- What type of middle income group is required in Bangladesh to shift lower to middle income country?
- In case of resilient development, climate change adaptation and mitigation and earthquake issues, how emphasis should be given on the disaster risk issues, budgeting and implementing. Resilient issues should also be reflected adequately into the national development planning. Institutional reform/innovation is needed for resolving the climate change and disaster risk issues.
- For the SDGs, it is very crucial to work together with NGOs, Private Sector, Civil Society, Business community.

## Remarks by the Workshop Panel Members

**Dr. Binayak Sen** said that the SDGs will not only guide to fulfill the targets but also to improve quality of services or system improvement. He mentioned that at least 2-3 central indicators for each goal are needed to be identified as well as research is required to establish interlinkages among goals and targets in the context of the country's development plans. He also discussed the critical issues on domestic resources including strengthening tax revenue system. Across the board political support is very much required for SDGs implementation.

Dr. Sen responded some comments raised by the workshop participants. He underscored the importance of strengthening of local government for implementation of SDGs. He pointed out that political will is a key for decentralization and in this case political consensus is very much required. Youth involvement in the development process is critical for social and cultural development also. As part of response, he highlighted that the national poverty could be near zero by 2030. He emphasized the need for revising poverty line as we grow and develop. He also discussed the importance of environmental issues, especially the issues of sustainable development. In order for resilient development, our plan and policy should focus both on environmental and social sustainable development as well ensuring justice for all.

**Mr. Fakrul Ahsan**, Project Manager of SSIP Project emphasized the role of internal resources for SDGs implementation and suggested to need for raising revenue and improving taxation system. There is also scope for austerity measures to be undertaken by the government. He also commented on the importance of internal institutional reform for timely implementation of SDGs.

**The Country Director of UNDP**, Ms. Pauline Tamesis, recognized that all the presentations made by the five parallel groups made the complex issues of SDGs clear and comprehensible in the context and ambitions of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan. She stressed that the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan will have to be synchronized with the SDGs so that the government's five year development plan will be the main instrument for successfully implementing the global commitment of SDGs. Ms. Tamesis also expressed that coordination among government sectors and leadership are major concern areas for implementation of SDGs especially those which are sensitive in nature and require strong government's commitment – such as goal 16. SDGs implementation would require strong collaboration and coordination mechanism not only in the government system but also among NGOs, private sector and civil society. In this context, it is very crucial to identify who will be the leading government institution in the areas of respective SDGs planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring. She elaborated the issue of coordination - how the Government of Bangladesh will set up coordination mechanism to implement the SDGs. She stressed that UNDP Bangladesh has always been with Bangladesh government to provide technical assistance for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, as had been done before in case of MDGs.

The **Senior Secretary of Economic Relations Division (ERD)** firstly expressed his gratitude to the organizer for inviting him in such a wonderful and knowledge sharing consultation workshop and also thanked the key note presenters for sharing information and knowledge on recently developed national 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and global sustainable development agenda, SDGs. He articulated SDGs cover wider areas including both national and international development arenas. Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin emphasized on implementation of the SDGs and suggested some key elements for successfully implementation of SDGs including inclusive partnership, multiple financing and results oriented monitoring and evaluation.



He discussed the policy coherence and focused on both national and international policy integration including trade policy, migration policy, climate change policy etc. He focused on the requirement of national monitoring and evaluation system strengthening and strategies, so that the government can take necessary timely actions for effective implementation of the national five year plan as well as SDGs. The Senior Secretary of ERD discussed role of private sector for implementation of 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and SDGs. He pointed out that the private sector investment would be a key instrument for SDG implementation.

He also highlighted the need of reform of financial sector in order to ensure financial sector transparency and accountability. Public investment and expenditure through the ADP should be aligned with the national development plan as well as SDGs. The Senior Secretary highlighted the role of effective monitoring and evaluation. He suggested building very robust central, ministry level and local level comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, ensuring release of reliable and timely data. Considering the huge demand of timely and reliable data for 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and SDGs monitoring, the Senior Secretary stressed that BBS alone may not be able to support and that's why it is needed to strengthen the ministry level monitoring capacity through providing technical capacity building support, advanced technology, specialized government officials. Performance of the functional ministries is a key to implement 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and SDGs and therefore, the PMO/Cabinet Division can lead to forge coordination and monitor ministry



level implementation and monitoring.

As a chairperson of the workshop panel discussion, Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud, Chairman of the Panel of Economists for the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP and Member of UN Committee for Development Policy, underscored the importance of intermediate targets and means of implementation of SDGs. He suggested to prioritize the goals and targets - to compare the priority areas of the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP with that of SDGs. Prof. Mahmud also mentioned that the Bangladesh has already achieved most of the social indicators related to health,



education, gender, social security, poverty reduction, nutrition etc., but the key concern is now that how Bangladesh can achieve higher level of industrialization, urbanization and improving service sector etc.

As part of response on participants' comments he discussed about importance of communicating with the public through various forms of media. He recognized that the media can play a strong role to build awareness about

SDGs and promote government accountability for its implementation.

During his discussion the chair mentioned about the reduction of child and maternal mortality which are examples of low cost solution to a development problems. He also highlighted the issue of access to safe sanitation across country as another low cost solution and pointed out that the government does not need to follow globally set targets and means of achieving some development goals – rather locally evolved solutions can achieve better outcomes. Finally, the chair put emphasis on linking planning and budgeting, good accounting system and strengthening public-private partnership for financing and implementation of the national development plan and SDGs.

## Breakaway Group Discussion

### Integration of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets in the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan and its Development Results Framework (DRF)

This session was a continuation of Session One. It endeavored to examine the extent to which the content and ambitions of the new global sustainable development goals and their associated targets and indicators (draft) reflect the objective of Bangladesh's 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Mr. Fakrul Ahsan explained as a facilitator, the objectives of the session and informed that the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan will be a national guiding document to implement the SDGs and encouraged the workshop participants to assess data adequacy and feasibility of targets and from the country's perspective.

Mr. Ahsan also explained what was expected from the expert participants in the session. He pointed out that the groups were expected to examine the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan in line with the SDGs in order to find out the extent of alignment of global agenda in the Bangladesh country context especially in the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan. They also had to deliver individual group presentations at the plenary discussion following the group discussions.

Five groups were formed through a balanced mix of workshop participants so that ministry/division/department/agency are responsible for relevant sectoral linkages with SDGs. Mr. Ahsan also suggested a guideline for group discussion and preparing the individual group presentation.

The groups were asked to consider the following questions:

- To what extent each of the goal, target, indicator of SDGs is aligned with 7FYP?
- Which targets required consideration to match the country needs, why?
- What can be done to make 7FYP more aligned with SDGs?
- Specify the responsible ministry/agency for implementing the SDGs targets
- Which new indicators were being proposed by the group conceptualizing the country context, why?
- Do we need to generate new data for those new indicators?
- What type of relevant survey/data/frequency is required to monitor the SDGs indicators?
- Specify the responsible ministry/agency for producing/supplying data to monitor the indicator.
- What would be the key challenge for mainstreaming SDGs and initiatives required to overcome the challenges?

The facilitators presented a comprehensive list of SDG goals, targets and indicators to the participants. The list comprised of 17 goals, 169 targets and 223 indicators under five broad themes. Five broad themes were identified based on the relevance and interlinkages of sustainable development goals.

The background resource materials used to prepare the comparison worksheet for group consultations included 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Document, Results Framework of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan, Outcome Document of Post-2015 Development Agenda, SDGs Indicator List (draft final released by the IAEG-SDGs, reference guide for Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant documents based on Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The GED sought expert opinion, criticism, validation and suggestion from the participants of the five groups regarding the goals, targets and indicators proposed under the five listed themes. After robust debate and discussion on the goals/targets/indicators, the 5 thematic groups prepared a consensus-based summary of their discussion. These were presented at the Plenary Session participated by all workshop participants.

#### **Group A: Poverty, Economic growth and employment, Reduce Inequality**

The group on Poverty, Economic growth and employment and Reduce Inequality comprised of 11 representatives from relevant ministry/agency and UNDP, led by Dr. Kazi Iqbal, Senior Economist, SSIP Project, scrutinized 03 sustainable development goals, 29 targets and 36 indicators. The group members found that goal 1 is partially and goal 8 and 10 are fully aligned in line with the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan. The group discussed 29 targets and found that 13 targets are fully aligned, 15 partially and only 1 target are not aligned with the Plan document. The group identified 4 targets and 4 indicators not relevant for Bangladesh (see Annex-7 and Annex-9). Similarly, 36 indicators under the 29 targets were scrutinized by the group and came to a conclusion that 17 are not aligned, 11 partially and 8 are fully aligned with the indicators of DRF and sectoral strategy of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan. In examining the goals, targets and indicators the group's recommendations were the following:

- Some targets need to be more specific with respect to the objectives and development projection of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- It will not be feasible to have some indicators because of lack of national capacity to generate information.
- Indicators that are not relevant to the country context should be dropped.

The Group members also suggested preparing a guideline how to prioritize and contextualize the SDGs targets and indicators in the Bangladesh country context. The experts felt that there are some targets and indicators which are at global context and beyond the capacity of individual country.

### **Group B: Health, Education, Gender equality, and Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture**

Mr. Monirul Islam, Deputy Chief, GED moderated the group on Health, Education, Gender equality and Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. 12 representatives from pertinent ministry/agency were involved in the group. Among the 4 goals, 40 targets and 65 indicators, the group found that goals are fully aligned, while 32, 5 and 3 targets are not aligned, partially aligned and fully aligned respectively. The group also recommended dropping 6 indicators (2.b.2, 3.3.5, 3.4.2, 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 5.3.2) from the list that are not relevant in the Bangladesh country context (see Annex-9).

In general, the group made some suggestions. They emphasized that data especially health and gender related had to be collected at disaggregated level to the extent possible and sensitive information associated with it required greater attention. They also urged to strengthen capacity at all levels of government institutions in the area of data generation, preservation and analysis also. Finally, they pointed out that gender involved a number of cross-cutting issues and hence indicators regarding gender needed to be measured carefully.

### **Group C: Water & Sanitation, Energy, Infrastructure & Industrialization, and Cities and Human Settlements**



Mr. Md. Faizul Islam, Deputy Chief, GED, led the Group C. A total of 9 representatives from relevant ministries/agencies and development partners were involved in the group discussion. The group members discussed on 4 goals, 31 targets and 41 indicators of the SDGs and made a decision that all 4 goals are fully aligned with the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan, whereas 22, 2 and 7 targets are fully, partially and not aligned respectively with the plan document. Among 41 indicators, the group found that 12 indicators are fully, 3 are partially and 26 indicators and not aligned with the DRF of the Plan and also

sectoral monitoring indicators. One indicator (11.c.1) out of 41 were found not relevant in the country context (see Annex-9). The group suggested that the strategic and effective coordination only can make SDGs implementation a success based on its nature.

### **Group D: Sustainable Consumption and Production, Combat Climate Change, Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources and Ecosystem, forests, desertification, land degradation and biodiversity**

A total of 10 representatives from different relevant ministry/agency and development partner actively participated and the discussion was led by Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Country Director, Climate Change and Disaster Management Cluster of UNDP. The group dealt with 4 goals, 38 targets and 42 indicators. The group recommended 12 out of 42 targets are not relevant considering the country context of Bangladesh (see Annex-9). Some specific observations were made by the group as well.

- 7FYP and SDG almost share the same development spirit although often they differ in prioritization and use of terms.
- SDG uses most modern and global approach to address the resilience and environmental issues while FYP has opportunity to adopt such approach gradually in coming plans.
- The sustainable production is well taken into the main document but DRF can adopt sustainable production related indicators. Sustainable consumption is a new idea therefore it can be adapted into the policy framework and DRF.
- Promoting mechanism for Climate Change and resilience capacity building are well taken in 7FYP document but not covered in DRF

- Need to identify and adopt new indicators for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable management
- Need Bangladesh specific definition on 'protected area' and target may be revisited
- Institutional arrangement should be worked out for sustainable marine resources management.
- Expand budgetary allocation for R&D for terrestrial biodiversity

#### Group E: Access to Justice, and Global Partnership



The group on Access to Justice and Global Partnership comprised of 10 representatives from various relevant ministries/agencies and development partners especially UNDP, led by Ms. Shaila Khan, Advisor, UNDP. Experts reviewed 2 goals, 31 targets and 45 indicators. The group members suggested rephrasing of indicator 16.6.1 in order for aligning with Bangladesh context. Existing indicator is “Primary government expenditures as a % of original approved budget” while the group suggested, “Percentage of

government expenditure allocated to LGIs.”The group made a number of specific comments on the targets and indicators, as well as data availability.

- Some of the targets and indicators required disaggregated data
- The DRF of the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan should be revised in order to align with the SDGs Monitoring Framework that will be developed by 2016
- Initiative will be needed to include collected data on some governance indicators at the country level. Good governance related targets could be measured from internationally and nationally available private sector data
- Most of the indicators under the theme-Global Partnership- are critically dependent on international commitments.

## Outcome of the Thematic Group Exercise

### Alignment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda with the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

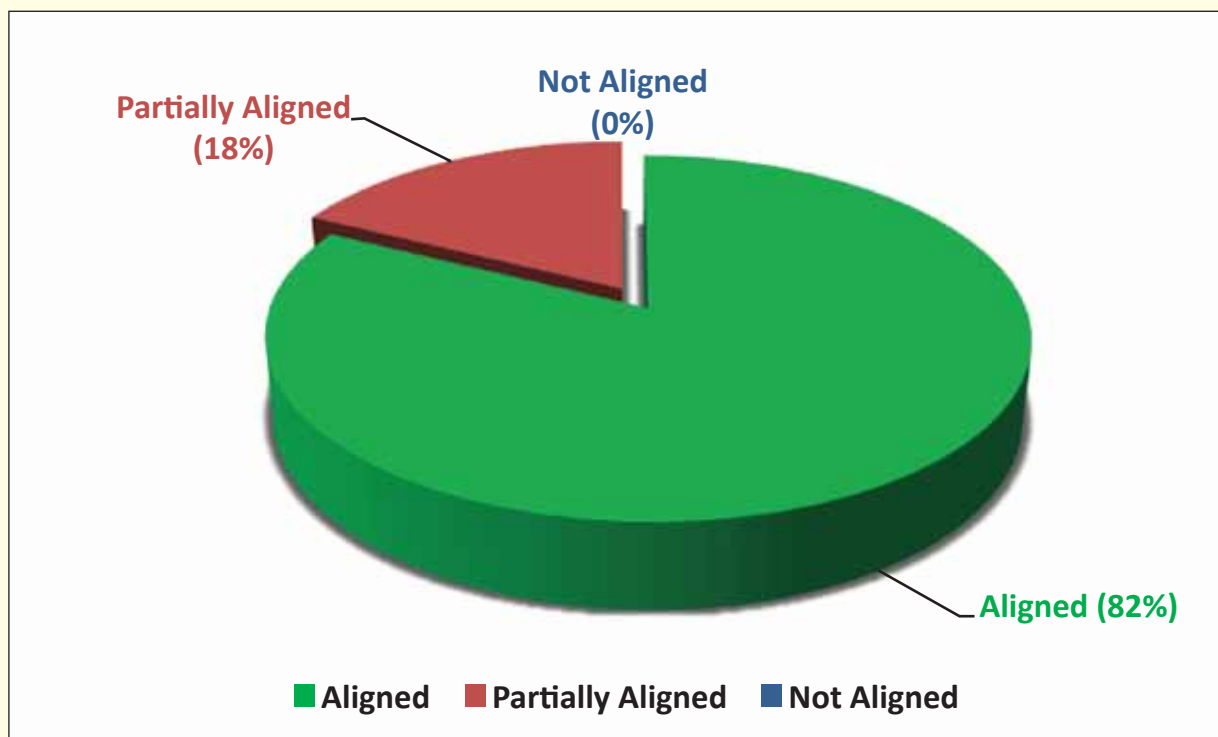
The 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) almost share the same development spirit although often they differ in prioritization and use of terms. However, implementing horizons are different: 5 years for 7FYP and 15 years for the SDGs. Keeping all odds in mind, the workshop was designed to sketch a picture of the SDGs to showcase how much of it is painted in the 7FYP. The purpose of the workshop was not checkalignment of the goals and targets of SDGs with the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan word by word, rather examine and compare them in light of content, spirit and aspiration. In terms of SDGs indicators, the purpose was to check the coverage in the DRF of the 7FYP as well as in the sectoral targets of the plan.

### Alignment of Goals of SDGs with the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan

The GED had taken early initiatives while formulating the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan so that the proposed goals by UN Open Working Group (OWG) can be illustrated in the national plan document. The goals of SDGs were also given emphasis while setting up the priority areas of the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP.

In terms of alignment of the SDGs with the 7FYP, the participants of five thematic group were looking for whether the goals of the SDGs are fully/partially reflected in the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan or not. While doing exercises during the workshop, the thematic groups found that the GoB has well taken care of the SDGs while formulating the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. **Goal 1, Goal 16 and Goal 17 of the SDGs (18%) are partially aligned with the 7FYP while the rest 14 goals (82%) are found to be thematically fully aligned with the plan document** (see Annex-5 for alignment of Sustainable Development Goals with the 7FYP).

**Figure 1: Alignment of SDGs (Goals only) with the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

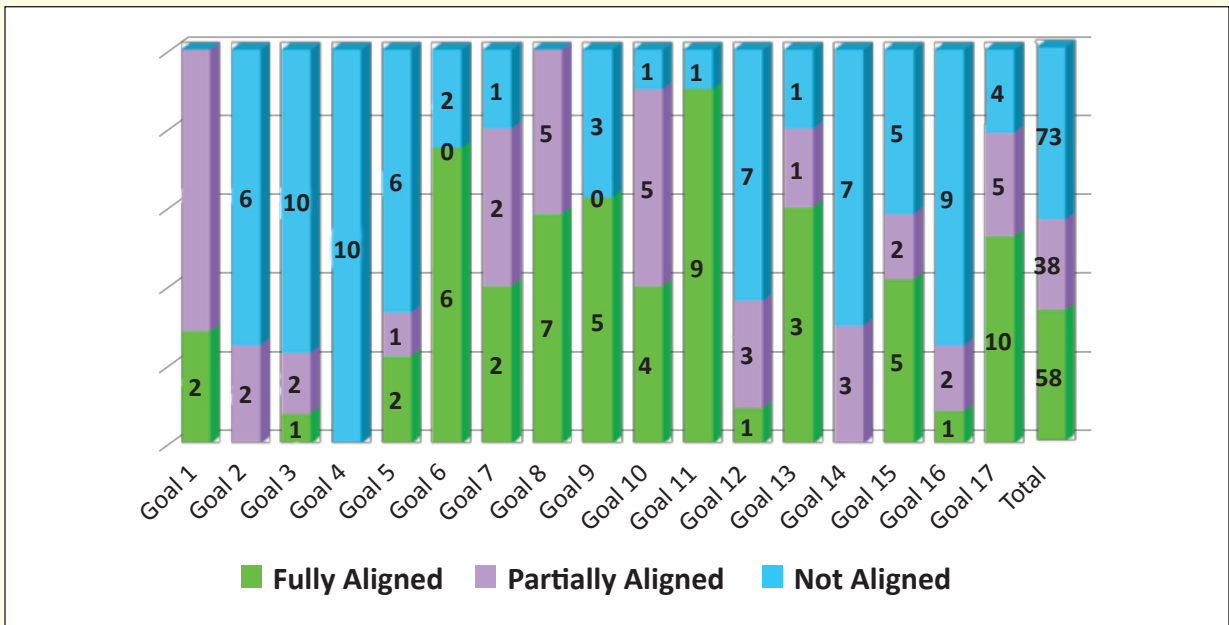


Participants had long discussions over the difference of the time period of SDGs and the 7FYP. Because 7FYP is only for the next five years, while SDGs will be implemented over the next 15 years. Therefore, during the timeframe of SDGs, Bangladesh would be able to implement at least three Five Year Plans. The goals which seem partially aligned today in the context of 7FYP, may be found fully aligned in the 8FYP or 9FYP. For example, Goal 1 of the SDGs is “End poverty in all its forms everywhere,” while the 7FYP target is “Reduction in poverty and inequality across all groups and regions.” As a result, Goal 1 of SDGs is partially aligned considering the 7FYP as the plan document focus is to ‘reduce poverty’ while SDGs focus is to ‘end poverty.’ Taking the trend of poverty reduction into consideration, it can be said that Goal 1 of SDGs will be fully aligned during the course of 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Bangladesh.

### Alignment of Targets of SDGs with the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan

During the exercise, the participants were requested to categorize the targets of the SDGs in three categories: (i) aligned, (ii) partially aligned, and (iii) not aligned considering whether the targets of the SDGs are fully/partially reflected in the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan or not. Out of 169 targets of the SDGs, 58 (34.32%) targets are reflected in the 7FYP, while 38 (22.48%) are partially aligned and 73 (43.20%) targets have not been addressed in the plan document (see Annex-6 for list of SDGs targets’ alignment with the 7FYP).

**Figure 2: Alignment of SDGs (Targets) into 7FYP**

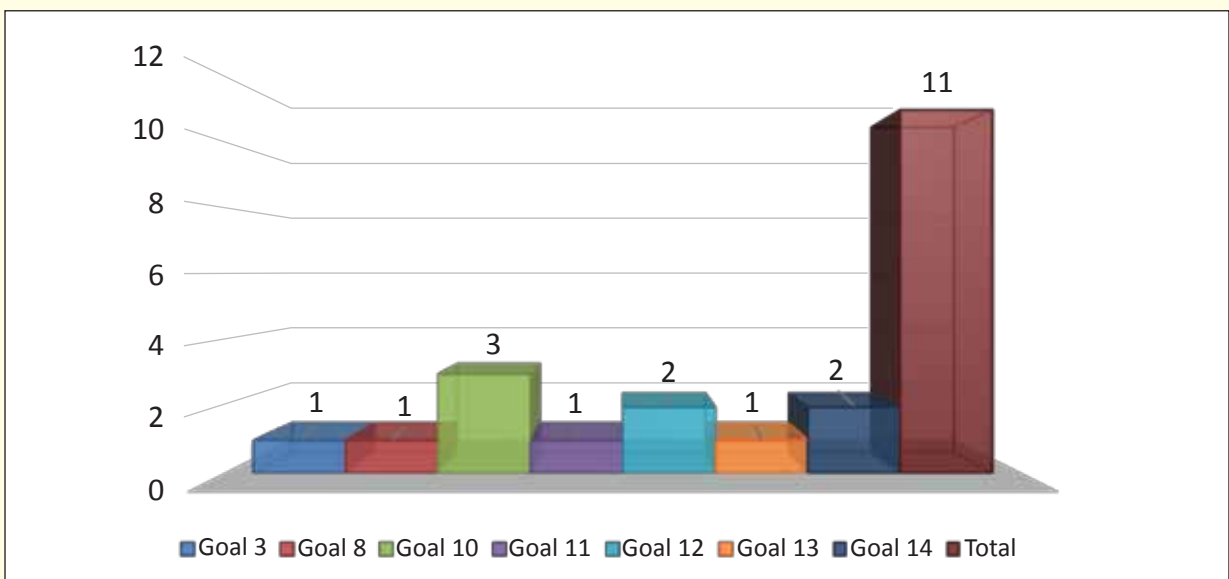


While examining with caution, the participants have found that some of the indicators are not relevant for Bangladesh which were earlier categorized as “not aligned”. If the categories of alignment are reconsidered, **56 (33.14%) SDGs targets are found to be aligned with 7FYP, while 37 (21.89%) are partially aligned, 65 (38.46%) are not aligned, and 11 (6.51%) targets are not relevant for Bangladesh** (see Annex-7).

**Example of “not relevant” Target**  
**Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.  
 - Goal 3 of SDGs

Out of the 11 targets identified as not relevant for Bangladesh, one target from each Goal 3, Goal 8, Goal 11 and Goal 13. Two targets from each Goal 12 and Goal 14, three targets from Goal 10 were also found to be not relevant for Bangladesh (see Annex-7 for the list of not relevant targets for Bangladesh).

**Figure 3: Number of Targets "Not Relevant" for Bangladesh**



## Alignment of Indicators of SDGs with the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan

Inter-agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) released a probable list of 223 SDGs indicators from the meeting held in Bangkok from 26-28 October 2015. At the conclusion of the meeting, 159 indicators had been classified as “Green,” some were classified as “Yellow” and “Grey.” This list of indicators was provided to the participants for exercise.

IAEG-SDGs circulated another list of 229 probable SDGs indicators on 17 December 2015. Therefore, analysis of indicators has been redone based on the latest probable list of indicators. In this list, some of the indicators were accepted unanimously while some of them were given asterisks (\*) which means that those indicators are still being reviewed. However, when the final list of SDGs indicators will be published in March 2016, further review will be required in terms of alignment of SDGs indicators with the 7FYP.

- **GREEN:** Indicators for which there is general agreement (or small modifications proposed), based on the fact that less than 25% of respondents have strong concerns/expressed need to discuss on priority basis;
- **YELLOW:** Indicators where there are some unresolved issues or different alternative proposals, which could be resolved during the meeting;
- **GREY:** Indicators where it appears that more in-depth discussion is still needed and/or methodological development needs to be undertaken.

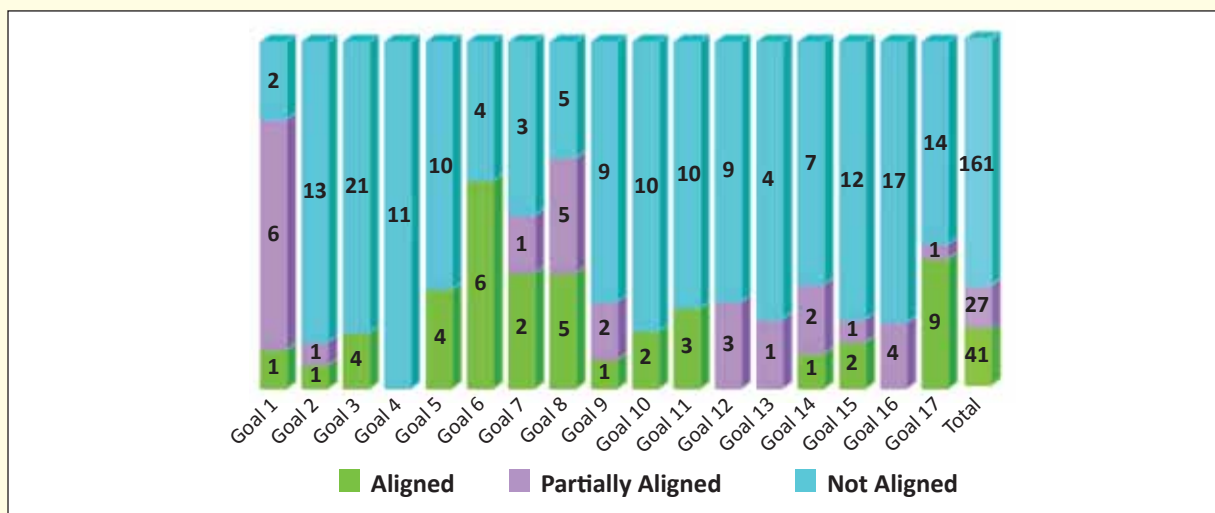
- IAEG-SDG Indicator List (2 November 2015)

Indicators marked with an asterisk (\*) are still being reviewed by the members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. Any agreed modification to the current wording of these indicators will be presented in a background document for the consideration of the Statistical Commission at its forty-seventh session in February 2016.

- IAEG-SDG Indicator List (17 December 2015)

In terms of aligning the indicators of the SDGs with the 7FYP, the participants were given dual responsibility. The first was to check the SDGs indicators for alignment with the DRF of the 7FYP. If the SDGs indicators are not illustrated in the DRF of the 7FYP, the second responsibility was to check for thematic alignment with the plan document considering sectoral indicators. The workshop categorized 41 (17.90%) of SDGs indicators as aligned with the 7FYP, while 27 (11.79%) were partially aligned and 161 (70.31%) are not aligned.

**Figure 4: Alignment of SDGs (Indicators) into 7FYP**



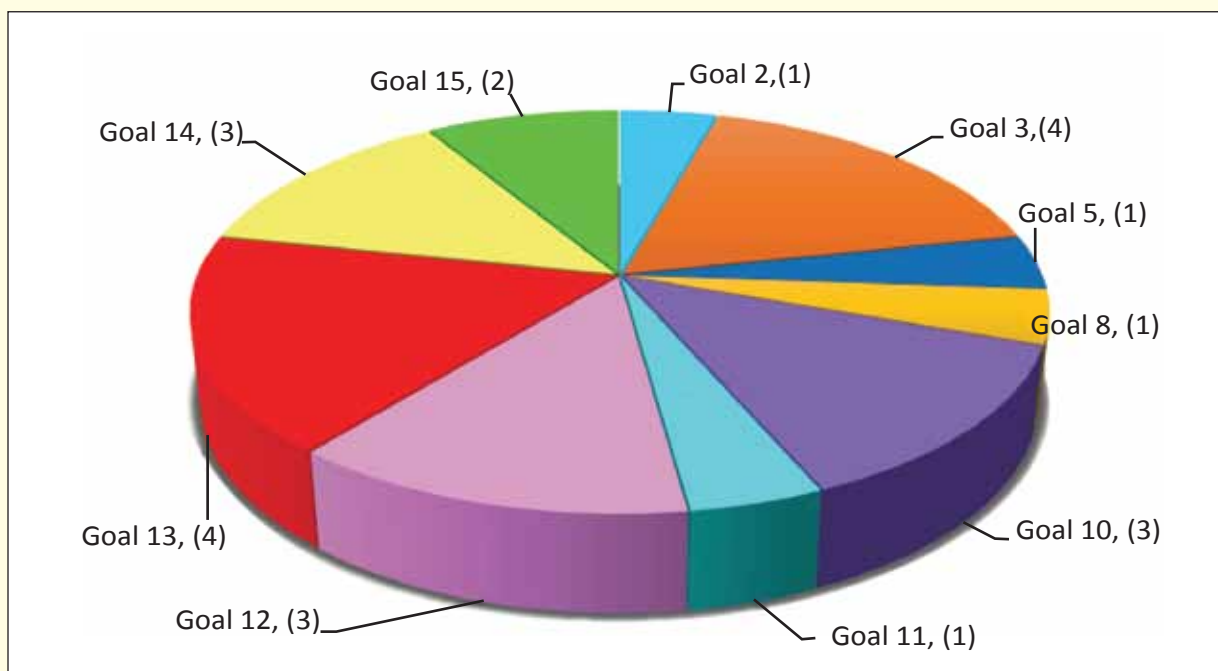
Like examining the SDGs targets, the participants came into consensus about 23 indicators that those indicators are “not relevant” for Bangladesh (see Annex-9 for not relevant indicators for Bangladesh). If “not relevant” is considered as a category, **41 (17.90%) SDGs indicators are aligned with the 7FYP, 27 (11.79%) are partially aligned, 138 (60.26%) are not aligned and 23 (10.04%) are not relevant.**

### Example of “not relevant” Indicator

Indicator 10.5.1: Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level.

- Goal 10 of SDGs

**Figure 5: Number of Indicators "Not Relevant" for Bangladesh**



## Up-Shots of the Workshop

The group exercise made recommendations in the form of challenges and initiatives required overcoming those challenges. The groups felt that beside 7FYP, alignment considerations must include other major planning documents (e.g. Delta Plan, Power Sector Master Plan, National Social Security Strategy etc.). The groups urged that policy coherence is critical for the success of implementation of SDGs. Strategic and effective coordination can only make SDGs implementation a success based on its nature. Capacity development is a must for SDG consistent project up-taking, data generation, utilization, monitoring and evaluation. More South-South and triangular focus is needed rather than rich-poor nexus.

**Contextualization and Prioritization:** Contextualization and prioritization of SDGs targets and indicators in country context is very crucial before formulating implementation action plan. Proper screening would extract the targets and indicators those are relevant, implementable and achievable in the context of Bangladesh. Moreover, the final list of indicators is going to be published by March 2016. Therefore, a general guideline is required how to prioritize and contextualize the targets and indicators of the SDGs.

**Programmatic and Policy Coherence:** The participants of the workshop raised their concern on the lack of coordination among institutions. In terms of implementation and attainment of the SDGs, programmatic and policy coherence should be in place, because SDGs with 17 goals and 169 targets require multi-ministerial approach. Holistic approach in SDGs implementation is a must rather than traditional 'silo' approach in project formulation. In addition, SDGs should be integrated into sectoral and macro policies, and budgeting.

**Financing for SDGs:** Financial resource constraint can come up as one of the major concerns in implementation of the SDGs. Once the indicators are finalized, resource requirements for implementing SDGs need to be carried out. In order to mobilize financing for the SDGs implementation, additional flows must come from both public and private sectors. Therefore, as soon as the indicators are finalized, appropriate actions need to be taken to estimate financial resource requirement and possible ways to mobilize resources.



**Availability of Data:** In the emergence of the SDGs, the world now has to face the so-called emerging data revolution. There is a clear need to harmonize data definitions, methodologies and sources. In order to successfully standardize and verify data, four major issues should be addressed: data availability, data quality, data gaps, and differences in data between national and international sources. Deficiency in disaggregated data at all level need to be addressed in terms of monitoring the SDGs. Estimation of resource requirement for financing more, quality, accessible, and timely data is a prerequisite.

**Capacity of Institution and Human Development:** Now with the bigger perspectives, the responsibility of monitoring SDGs has become important and crucial. The institutions and human resource have already acquired technical capacity in monitoring MDGs. Considering big data requirements of the SDGs, additional technical and capacity development support is required at both institutional and human resource level in order to store, manage and monitor vast data required for the SDGs. Simultaneously, knowledge management would be vital so as to retain institutional memory and expertise for future development as well.

**Participation of all and Enforcement of Accountability:** Organizing a consultative process with a wide range of stakeholders outside national government is crucial for effective national policy prioritization and for efficient, coherent delivery based on clear roles and responsibilities. Transparency, participatory decision making and mobilizing the strength and innovation of local governments, the private sector and civil society are essential to implement the SDG agenda.

## Interactions among policies directed to achieve the SDGs

	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17
G1								Blue		Blue							Blue
G2	Blue							Blue		Blue							Blue
G3	Blue	Blue		Blue		Blue		Blue	Yellow	Blue	Blue						Blue
G4	Blue		Blue				Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue							Blue
G5				Blue													
G6	Blue							Blue		Blue		Blue					Blue
G7	Blue			Blue				Blue					Blue				Blue
G8			Blue	Blue	Blue		Blue		Blue				Blue		Yellow	Blue	Blue
G9								Blue									Blue
G10	Blue			Blue													
G11								Red	Red								Blue
G12								Red									Blue
G13							Blue	Red			Blue				Blue		Blue
G14																	Blue
G15								Red				Blue					Blue
G16								Red									Blue
G17								Blue									Blue

- The matrix maps direct causal connections between goals (i.e. not through another goal).
- A blue cell indicates that an improvement in performance for the goal in a given column leads to an improvement in performance for the goal in the corresponding row (i.e. positive synergy).
- Vice versa, a red cell indicates that an improvement in the performance for goal in a given column leads to a deterioration in performance for the goal in the corresponding row (i.e. negative synergy).
- Synergies among goals can also change sign depending on the country's context and the specific policy intervention adopted (cells highlighted in yellow for G9 and G15).

- The matrix does not include the many interactions among goals that take place through demographic changes (e.g. acceleration or slow-down in population growth), because their effect is dependent on country-specific demographic characteristics.

## Linkages between Ministries and Sustainable Development Goals & Targets

It is worth to mention here that the mapping exercise is not based on consideration of importance of economic or physical links between goals and targets (for example, between energy use and climate change), but purely on the wording of the targets as well as taking into account broader national development context and objectives. The following table 1 is drawn to showcase the multiple linkage between ministries/divisions/agencies in relation to the goals and targets of the SDGs. The full mapping is attached in Annex-4.

**Table 1: Multiple linkages of Ministries with SDG Goals and Targets**

SI #	Key Responsible Ministry (ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Links with Number of SD Targets	Links with Number of Sustainable Development (SD) Goals
1	Ministry of Environment and Forests	21 (1.5, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b, 14.5, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 17.7)	9 (1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17)
2	Economic Relations Division	16 (2.a, 4.b, 6.a, 7.a, 9.a, 10.b, 11.c, 12.1, 12.2, 15.6, 15.b, 16.8, 17.2, 17.4, 17.9, 17.16)	11 (2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17)
3	General Economics Division	12 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.b, 8.3, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 13.2, 17.13, 17.15, 17.19)	5 (1, 8, 10, 13, 17)
4	Local Government Division	10 (6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.b, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 12.5, 16.9)	4 (6, 11, 12, 16)
5	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	10 (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.a, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d)	1 (3)
6	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	9 (4.5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c)	2 (4, 5)
7	Ministry of Science and Technology	7 (7.b, 9.5, 9.b, 14.a, 15.6, 17.6, 17.8)	5 (7, 9, 14, 15, 17)
8	Cabinet Division	7 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7)	2 (1, 16)
9	Ministry of Education	6 (4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.7, 4.c)	1 (4)
10	Ministry of Commerce	6 (2.b, 8.a, 10.a, 17.1, 17.11, 17.12)	4 (2, 8, 10, 17)
11	Ministry of Home Affairs	5 (3.5, 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.a)	2 (3, 16)
12	Ministry of Agriculture	5 (2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 8.2)	2 (2, 8)
13	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 4.a)	1 (4)
14	Ministry of Labour and Employment	4 (3.9, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8)	2 (3, 8)
15	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	4 (14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b)	1 (14)
16	Finance Division	4 (1.a, 8.1, 12.c, 17.3)	4 (1, 8, 12, 17)
17	Road Transport and Highways Division	3 (3.6, 9.1, 11.2)	3 (3, 9, 11)
18	Ministry of Food	3 (2.2, 2.c, 12.3)	2 (2, 12)
19	Prime Minister's Office	3 (17.5, 17.14, 17.17)	1 (17)

SI #	Key Responsible Ministry (ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Links with Number of SD Targets	Links with Number of Sustainable Development (SD) Goals
20	Ministry of Industries	2 (9.2, 9.3)	1 (9)
21	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	2 (8.9, 12.b)	2 (8, 12)
22	Ministry of Youth and Sports	2 (8.6, 8.b)	1 (8)
23	Power Division	2 (7.1, 7.3)	1 (7)
24	Ministry of Water Resources	2 (6.5, 6.6)	1 (6)
25	Ministry of Information	2 (12.8, 16.1)	2 (12, 16)
26	Ministry of Disaster Management	2 (11.5, 13.1)	2 (11, 13)
27	Ministry of Housing and Public Works	2 (11.1, 11.3)	1 (11)
28	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment	2 (10.7, 10.c)	1 (10)
29	Law and Justice Division	2 (10.3, 16.3)	2 (10, 16)
30	Information and Communication Technology Division	1 (9.c)	1 (9)
31	Bank and Financial Institutions Division	1 (8.1)	1 (8)
32	Energy and Mineral Resources Division	1 (7.2)	1 (7)
33	Ministry of Social Welfare	1 (5.4)	1 (5)
34	Statistics and Informatics Division	1 (17.18)	1 (17)
35	National Board of Revenue	1 (17.1)	1 (17)
36	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division	1 (16.b)	1 (16)
37	Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division	1 (12.7)	1 (12)
38	Ministry of Cultural Affairs	1 (11.4)	1 (11)
39	Bangladesh Bank	1 (10.5)	1 (10)
* A dedicated department/agency is proposed to be established for 4 targets of the SDGs (14.1, 14.2, 14.3, and 14.4) under Goal 14.			

Correspondingly, table 1 rank the goals and associated targets based on the purpose and objectives of government ministries, as implementing agency of SDGs, to which they are relatively linked. The environmental issues (links with 21 targets) is representing as top of the list, followed by international cooperation and financing (16 links), planning (12 links), public services and rural developments (10 links). The mapping exercise also shows that 18 (46%) out of 39 identified ministries have linked with multiple SD goals.

The mapping exercise provides an additional perspective by showing the strengths of the links among the goals. The strong links are between gender and education (SDGs 4 and 5), and between poverty and inequality (SDGs 1 and 10). There are also strong connections between SDG 10 and SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. The links once again highlights the centrality of SDG 10 and 12 on inequality and Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Therefore, the mapping of ministries indicating to set up a strong national collaboration and cooperation among government ministries/agencies in order for transforming SDGs agenda into the national context as well as successful implementation of SDGs.

## SESSION TWO:

# DATA AVAILABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MONITORING DRF AND SDGS

Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed urged that BBS have to play the role of a key stakeholder and an anchor in the course of the data revolution in the Bangladesh context. He also highlighted that the BBS had already taken up a number of initiatives in view of the data related challenges. As part of the process, BBS had conducted a number of new surveys including in the areas of Literacy Assessment and Violence against Women. Moreover, BBS had also been involved in creating a database on poor households in Bangladesh, which in turn is expected to rise targeting and efficacy of social safety net programmes.

In connection to data availability for SDGs monitoring, he informed the participants that out of **169 targets, BBS can provide data for monitoring 33(25.98%) indicators and partial data (can be used after minimal modification) for 12 (9.45%) indications with its existing data providing mechanism, while and there is no mechanism in the BBS to provide data for 85 (64.57%) indicators.** He identified a number of challenges in this regard: collection of accurate disaggregated data by age, sex and sub-national level, financing resource requirement in additional data collection, and capacity development and human resource retention for BBS.



In terms of mainstreaming, he requested to rely on accurate administrative data. He also pointed out the urgency of coordination with other data producers, both public and private sector, for a huge volume of data that would be required for monitoring SDGs. In this connection, he wished to build partnerships with GED and other Ministries, Development Partners, Private Sectors, CSOs, NGOs, etc.

## Discussion on Data Availability for Monitoring DRF and SDG

- The representative from National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) has expressed his caution for providing timely and accurate data from all relevant stakeholders. He also shown importance in setting up an online data system or process or open data for all. He said that it will ensure transparency and accountability of the government. He informed that NIPORT has geographical data hub and disaggregated data. It has developed MIS system at all levels for education data. Through this MIS system, they can monitor how many students and teachers are present at school each day.
- The official from Cabinet Division urged for the mainstreaming of administrative data. He said that implementing ministries and agencies can play vital role in this regard producing timely and accurate administrative data. He also expressed his opinion that open data is an aspect of the SDGs, therefore, it is also important to prepare, publish and circular periodic data in websites so that people can have access. He said that development partners along with private sector can also generate data that would be used after vetted by the BBS.
- Assistant Director (Poverty Reduction Cluster) of UNDP urged for review of the National Strategy

for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). He asked the officials of BBS to quickly assess their financial resource requirement and plan to pitch donor funds to fill up the financial gap. In the context of SDGs, he hoped that BBS would move forward from HIES to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in terms of generating poverty figures. He showed for the importance of third party coordination with BBS for third party data sourcing. He also said that if third party engagement can be linked with NSDS, it will support to strengthening BBS. He, at last urged for the holistic approach in SDGs implementation, data generation and monitoring involving development partners, private sector, NGOs etc.

- Director of Demography and Health Wing from BBS stated that only BBS cannot provide all data required to monitor the SDGs in comparison with the MDGs. Other actors have to come forward and BBS will always welcome the actors willing to support in generating data. He informed the participants that if any organization wants to produce data, the organization would require prior approval from the BBS, especially in the methodological part. He also reminded that data generated by any organization (other than BBS) has to be vetted by the BBS before use. He welcomed government ministries/agencies for joint collaboration. He felt importance for a strong coordination among agencies in data generation.
- Director of National Accounting Wing from BBS urged for the requirement of additional human resources and financial assistance in order to generate additional data, capacitate ministries/agencies in generating administrative data and private sector actors for other data that would be required form monitoring the progress of the SDGs. He also said that BBS has to be compared with other national data producing agencies of middle income country as Bangladesh has recently graduated from low income to middle income country. He emphasized on the assessment of the capacity, requirement, and financial support to strengthening BBS for a middle income Bangladesh. He hoped that the GoB would institutionalize BBS like NBR so that all government and non-government actors will send required data to BBS.
- Director of Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) from BBS informed the session about the initiatives taken by BBS in recent times. He said that BBS wants to review NSDS in line with 7FYP and SDGs. He asked for the assistance from the GED and UNDP for technical support in designing Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). To clarifysome confusion, he informed all that BBS is only responsible for providing socio-economic data. According to him, BBS has started collecting Panel Data. Showing as an example of coordination for data generation, he informed that BBS, WFP, MoWCA is going to start a joint survey. In this regard, he asked other ministries/agencies/other actors to join with BBS in generating appropriate data so that methodology of collecting data, data vetting and utilization of data can be processed.

## CONCLUSION AND WRAP-UP



At the beginning of the wrap-up session and concluding remarks, Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), GED thanked SSIP project and UNDP for continuous support and bringing all participants at a serene place, out of Dhaka, that is perfect for conducting such brain storming workshop. He said that this workshop is the beginning of a new era and these issues will be discussed in the next such workshops where all the participants will get opportunity to participate and provide their valuable inputs. He mentioned about the recent development of sectoral alignment between budgeting and planning.

Now, MTBF and ADP and planning documents are being prepared following the 14 sectoral divide. He asked BBS to design Multiple Poverty Index as soon as possible. In connection to the integration of SDGs with the 7FYP, he said that DRF of the 7FYP is not static and will be revisited with the recommendations from series of workshops started from this one. He finally encouraged all participants for their very active participation and contribution. He believes that support and cooperation will continue in future and the participants will support not only individual ministry but also the whole nation. He urged for the urgency of capacity development of GED officials in national monitoring and reporting for SDGs, 7FYP and other relevant plans and goals. At last, he thanked the Country Director of UNDP for their continuous support to GED in various ways and said that UNDP is our reliable and prominent development partner.

# ANNEX

# ANNEX-1

## Programme Schedule for Inter-ministerial Consultation Workshop on Integration of SDGs into the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

December 04-07, 2015

Venue: Sea Pearl Beach Resort, Inani, Cox's Bazar

TIME	AGENDA	PERSONNEL
<i>The Introductory session will be held on 4<sup>th</sup> December during 7:00-9:00 PM with welcome dinner</i>		
07:00-08:00	<b>Introductory Session</b>	
	Welcome Remarks	<b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b> , Chief, GED & NPD, SSIP Project of UNDP
	Briefing about workshop objectives, implementation plan and expected outcome	<b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b> , Project Manager, SSIP Project
	Opening remarks	<b>Ms. Pauline Tamesis</b> , Country Director, UNDP Bangladesh
	Remarks from the Chief Guest	<b>Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin</b> , Senior Secretary, ERD
	Remarks from the Chair	<b>Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud</b>
08:00-09:00	<i>Dinner</i>	
<b>Day One: 05 December 2015</b>		
<b>7<sup>th</sup> FYP &amp; SDGs: Integration and Challenges, Chaired by Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud</b>		
09:00-09:30	Presentation and discussion on 7 <sup>th</sup> FYP with Development Results Framework (DRF) including implementation challenges of the DRF	<b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b> , Chief, General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission
09:30-10:00	Presentation and discussion on the Post-2015 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Opportunities and Implementation Challenges for Bangladesh	<b>Mr. Monirul Islam</b> , Deputy Chief, General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission
10:00-10:30	Q/A Session	
10:30-10:45	<i>Refreshment</i>	
10:45-11:45	Integration of the SDGs into 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan: Situation analysis, upfront work and way forward for effective monitoring	<b>Dr. Binayak Sen</b> , Research Director, BIDS
11:45-12:15	Discussion	
12:15-12:25	Remarks by the Country Director, UNDP	<b>Ms. Pauline Tamesis</b>
12:25-12:40	Remarks by Senior Secretary, ERD	<b>Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin</b>
12:40-01:00	Concluding Remarks by Chair	<b>Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud</b>
01:00-02:00	<i>Lunch and Prayer Break</i>	
<b>Breakaway Group Discussion:</b> Integration of SDGs and targets in 7 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and its Development Results Framework (DRF)		
<i>The Parallel Sessions will examine contextualizing SDGs (Goals, Targets and Indicators) with the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP</i>		
02:00-02:10	Setting the tone of the Breakaway Group Discussion	All Parallel Sessions will be facilitated by <b>Dr. Binayak Sen</b> , Research Director, BIDS; <b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b> , Chief, GED; <b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b> , UNDP and <b>Mr. Palash Kanti Das</b> , UNDP



TIME	AGENDA	PERSONNEL
	<p><b><u>Parallel Session-A</u></b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goal 1: Poverty</li> <li>▪ Goal 8: Economic growth and employment</li> <li>▪ Goal 10: Reduce Inequality</li> </ul> <p><b>Total Target: (7+12+10)=29</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Kazi Iqbal, Senior Economist, SSIP, UNDP</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mr. AZM Saleh, SSIP, UNDP</p>	<p><b>List of Members:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Doc. A.E. Md. Muhiuddin Osmani, Joint Chief, ECNEC-NEC &amp; Coordination, Planning Division.</li> <li>2. Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Director, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>3. Mr. Asif Iqbal, Deputy Director, Bangladesh Bank</li> <li>4. Mr. Subinay Bhattacharja, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs</li> <li>5. Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Abdur Rahman, Deputy Director, IMED</li> <li>6. Mr. Sheikh Farid, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance</li> <li>7. Mr. Md. Mahbulul Alam Siddiquee, Senior Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>8. Mr. Md. Faisal Abedin Khan, Senior Assistant Chief, Ministry of Social Welfare</li> <li>9. Mr. Syed Ali Bin Hasan, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>10. Ms. Majeda Haq, Programme Analyst, UNDP</li> </ol>
2:10-04:00	<p><b><u>Parallel Session-B</u></b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goal 2: Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture</li> <li>▪ Goal 3: Health</li> <li>▪ Goal 4: Education</li> <li>▪ Goal 5: Gender equality</li> </ul> <p><b>Total Target: (8+13+10+9)=40</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Monirul Islam, Deputy Chief, GED</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Ms. Ummea Saima, SSIP, UNDP</p>	<p><b>List of Members:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs</li> <li>2. Mr. Md. Liakot Ali, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Food</li> <li>3. Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>4. Mr. A.K.M Zahurul Islam, Deputy Director, NIPORT</li> <li>5. Mr. Miah Muhammad Ashraf Reza Faridi, Senior Assistant Chief, SEI, Planning Commission</li> <li>6. Mr. Md. Salahuddin Ahmed, Senior Assistant Chief, Ministry of Youth and Sports</li> <li>7. Ms. Nurun Nahar, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> <li>8. Mr. Jalal Habibur Rahman, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education</li> <li>9. Mr. S.M. Imrul Hasan, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>10. Mr. Saiful Islam, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>11. Mr. Md. Khan Jahan Ali, Statistical Officer, BANBEIS</li> </ol>

TIME	AGENDA	PERSONNEL
	<p><b><u>Parallel Session-C</u></b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goal 6: Water &amp; Sanitation</li> <li>▪ Goal 7: Energy</li> <li>▪ Goal 9: Infrastructure and industrialization;</li> <li>▪ Goal 11: Cities and Human Settlements;</li> </ul> <p><b>Total Target: (8+5+8+10)=31</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Md. Faizul Islam, Deputy Chief, GED</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mr. Kazi Dawood Hossain, SSIP, UNDP</p>	<p><b>List of Members:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Ghose Subobrata, Director, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>2. Dr. Md. Taibur Rahman, Senior Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>3. Dr. Ranjit Kumar Sarkar, Senior Assistant Chief, Local Government Division</li> <li>4. Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Senior Assistant Chief, Road Transport and Highways Division</li> <li>5. Ms. Mahbuba Hasin, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>6. Ms. Abida Sultana, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>7. Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Industries</li> <li>8. Mr. Ashekur Rahman, Programme Analyst, UNDP</li> </ol>
	<p><b><u>Parallel Session-D</u></b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>▪ Goal 13: Combat Climate Change</li> <li>▪ Goal 14: Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources</li> <li>▪ Goal 15: Ecosystem, forests, desertification, land degradation and biodiversity</li> </ul> <p><b>Total Target: (11+5+10+12)=38</b></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Country Director, CCDM Cluster, UNDP</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mr. Anjan Kumer Dev Roy, SSIP, UNDP</p>	<p><b>List of Members:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman, Joint Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>2. Mr. Md. Masumur Rahman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest</li> <li>3. Dr. Diponkor Roy, Director, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>4. Mr. Md. Pubon Akhter, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief</li> <li>5. Mr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> <li>6. Mr. Md. Siddiquur Rahman, Assistant Chief, Ministry of Water Resources</li> <li>7. Mr. Sheikh Moinul Islam Moin, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>8. Ms. Sadia Sharmeen Huq, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> <li>9. Ms. Josefa Yesmin, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division</li> </ol>
	<p><b><u>Parallel Session-E</u></b></p> <p><b>Theme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Goal 16: Access to Justice</li> <li>▪ Goal 17: Global Partnership</li> </ul> <p><b>Total Target: (12+19)=31</b></p> <p><b>Moderator</b> Mr. Rustam Pulatov, Assistant Country Director, UNDP</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Mr. Quazi Mustafizur Rahman, SSIP, UNDP</p>	<p><b>List of Members:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ms. Paulin Tamesis, Country Director, UNDP</li> <li>2. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> <li>3. Mr. Md. Rokon-ul-Hasan, Deputy Director, Governance Innovation Unit (GIU), Prime Minister's Office</li> <li>4. Mr. Abu Saleh Mohammad Ferdous Khan, Deputy Secretary, Good Governance &amp; Grievance Redress Branch, Cabinet Division</li> <li>5. Ms. Rahnuma Salam Khan, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment</li> </ol>

TIME	AGENDA	PERSONNEL
		6. Ms. Shaila Khan, Advisor, UNDP 7. Mr. Md. Mizanul Haque, Senior Assistant Chief, Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat 8. Mr. Mohammad Mehdi Hassan, Senior Assistant Chief, Law and Justice Division 9. Kohinoor Akhter, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division
04:00-04:15	<i>Refreshment</i>	
04:15-05:15	Presentation and discussion on Parallel Sessions' exercise	
<b>Day Two: 06 December 2015</b>		
09:00-09:15	Recap from first day	
09:15-11:30	The Parallel Sessions continued as planned above.	
11:30-11:45	<i>Refreshment</i>	
11:45-01:00	Presentation and discussion on Parallel Sessions' exercise	
01:00-02:00	<i>Lunch and Prayer Break</i>	
02:00-04:00	The Parallel Sessions continued as planned above.	
04:00-04:15	<i>Refreshment</i>	
04:15-04:45	Presentation and discussion on Parallel Sessions' exercise	
04:45-05:15	Wrap-up of Breakaway Group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary)</b>, General Economics Division (GED)</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b>, Chief, GED</li> <li>▪ <b>Ms. Pauline Tamesis</b>, Country Director, UNDP</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b>, Project Manager, SSIP, UNDP</li> </ul>
<b>Day Three: 07 December 2015</b>		
<b>Plenary Session: Data Availability and Capacity Building for Monitoring DRF and SDGs</b>		
09:00-9:30	This session will focus on key challenges relating to national data availability on an annual basis for DRF and SDGs monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed</b>, Director General, BBS</li> </ul>
09:30-11:30	Representatives from ministry/agency/organization will present their respective organization's capacity and challenges in generating/supplying DRF and SDGs related indicators	Representatives from ministry/agency/organization
11:30-11:45	<i>Refreshment</i>	
11:45-01:00	Continued	
01:00-02:00	<i>Lunch and prayer break</i>	
02:00-03:00	Plenary discussion with concluding remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary)</b>, General Economics Division</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b>, Chief, GED</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed</b>, Director General, BBS</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b>, Project Manager, SSIP, UNDP</li> </ul>
03:00-03:30	Meet the Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary)</b>, General Economics Division</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Naquib Bin Mahbub</b>, Chief, GED</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b>, Project Manager, SSIP, UNDP</li> <li>▪ <b>Mr. Palash Kanti Das</b>, Assistant Country Director, UNDP</li> </ul>
<b>08 December 2015</b>		
	Departure from Cox's Bazar to Dhaka by Air Bus	

## List of Participants for "Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Integration of SDGs in the 7FYP"

SL#	Name	Designation	Organization
<b>Senior Secretaries/UNDP Management/Development Personalities</b>			
1	Prof. Wahiduddin Mahmud	Chairman, Panel of Economists for the 7FYP and Member, UN Committee for Development Policy	
2	Mr. Mohammad Mejbahuddin	Senior Secretary	ERD
3	Dr. Shamsul Alam	Member (Senior Secretary)	GED, Planning Commission
4	Ms. Pauline Tamesis	Country Director	UNDP
5	Dr. Binayak Sen	Research Director	BIDS
<b>General Economics Division</b>			
6	Mr. Naquib bin Mahbub	Chief	GED, Planning Commission
7	Dr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman	Joint Chief	PAM Wing, GED
8	Mr. Md. Faizul Islam	Deputy Chief	F&M Wing, GED and DPD, SSIP
9	Mr. Mohd. Monirul Islam	Deputy Chief	PAM Wing, GED and DPD, SSIP
10	Dr. Md. Taibur Rahman	Senior Assistant Chief	IW Wing, GED
11	Mr. Md. Mahbubul Alam Siddiquee	Senior Assistant Chief	PAM, GED
12	Ms. Mahbuba Hasin	Assistant Chief	MPP, GED
13	Ms. Kohinoor Akter	Assistant Chief	PAM wing, GED
14	Mr. Syed Ali Bin Hassan	Assistant Chief	PAM Wing, GED
15	Ms. Sadia Sharmeen Huq	Assistant Chief	PAM, GED
16	Ms. Abida Sultana	Assistant Chief	PAM, GED
17	Mr. Sheikh Moinul Islam Moin	PS to Member (Sr. Secretary)	GED, Planning Commission
18	Ms. Josefa Yesmin	Assistant Chief	PAM wing, GED
19	Mr. Saiful Islam Joy	Assistant Chief	GED
<b>Government Ministry/Division/Department</b>			
20	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed	Director General	BBS
21	Dr. A.E. Md. Muhiuddin Osmani	Joint Chief	Planning Division
22	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad	Director, National Accounting Wing	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
23	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam	Director, Demography and Health Wing	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
24	Mr. Ghose Subabrata	Director, Industry and Labor Wing	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
25	Dr. Dipankar Roy	Director, HIES, BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
26	Mr. Md. Rokon-ul-Hasan	Deputy Director	GIU, Prime Minister's Office
27	Mr. Asif Iqbal	Deputy Director	Bangladesh Bank
28	Mr. Md. Liakot Ali	Deputy Chief	Ministry of Food
29	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain	Deputy Chief	Ministry of Women's and Child Affairs
30	Mr. Md. Masumur Rahman	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Forest
31	Mr. Subinay Bhattacharya	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

SL#	Name	Designation	Organization
32	Sheikh Mohammad Abdur Rahman	Deputy Director	IMED
33	Mr. Abu Saleh Mohammad Ferdous Khan	Deputy Secretary	Coordination and Reforms, Cabinet Division
34	Mr. A.K.M. Zahurul Islam	Deputy Director (Admin) & DPM (TRD)	National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT)
35	Mr. Sheikh Farid	Senior Assistant Secretary	Finance Division
36	Mr. Md. Salahuddin Ahmed	Senior Assistant Chief	Ministry of Youth and Sports
37	Mr. Md. Mizanul Haque	Senior Assistant Chief	Bangladesh Parliament
38	Mr. Mehedi Hasan	Senior Assistant Chief	Law and Justice Division
39	Mr. Miah Muhammad Ashraf Reza Faridi	Senior Assistant Chief	Socio Economic Infrastructure Division
40	Dr. Ranjit Kumar Sarkar	Senior Assistant Chief	Local Government Division
41	Mr. Md. Faisal Abedin Khan	Senior Assistant Chief	Ministry of Social Welfare
42	Mr. Md. Mahbuber Rahman	Senior Assistant Chief	Road Transport and Highways Division
43	Rahnuma Salam Khan	Senior Assistant Chief	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
44	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Industries
45	Mr. Md. Mostafizur Rahman	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
46	Mr. Md. Siddiqur Rahman	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Water Resources
47	Mr. Md. Pubon Akhter	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
48	Ms. Nurun Nahar	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
49	Mr. Jalal Habibur Rahman	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
50	S.M. Imrul Hasan	Assistant Chief	Ministry of Agriculture
51	Md. Khan Jahan Ali	Statistical Officer	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS)
<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>			
52	Dr. Shaila Khan	Assistant Country Director, Local Governance	UNDP
53	Mr. Palash Kanti Das	Assistant Country Director, Poverty Cluster	UNDP
54	Mr. Khurshid Alam	Assistant Country Director, CCDM Cluster	UNDP
55	Mr. Rustam Pulatov	Assistant Country Director, Governance Cluster	UNDP
56	Ms. Majeda Haq	Programme Analyst	UNDP
57	Mr. Ashekur Rahman	Programme Analyst	UNDP
58	Mr. Sharif Ahmed Bhuyian	Head, Security Services	UNDP
<b>Support to Sustainable and Inclusive Planning (SSIP) Project</b>			
59	Mr. Fakrul Ahsan	Project Manager	SSIP
60	Dr. Kazi Iqbal	Senior Economist	SSIP
61	Dr. Anjan Kumer Dev Roy	Environment Advisor	SSIP
62	Ms. Sonia Mehzabeen	Finance & Admin Manager	SSIP
63	Ms. Ummea Saima	Planning Specialist	SSIP
64	Mr. Quazi Mustafizur Rahman	Communication & Advocacy	SSIP



## Mapping of Ministries/Divisions by SDGs and Corresponding Targets

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>		
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Cabinet Division Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division (GED) Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Youth and Sports Prime Minister's Office Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Statistics and Informatics Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cabinet Division to lead the National Social Security Strategy</li> <li>GED to play appropriate role as National Poverty Focal Point</li> </ul>
Target 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	Cabinet Division Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Prime Minister's Office Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Statistics and Informatics Division	-Ditto-
Target 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	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Cabinet Division Finance Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cabinet Division to lead the National Social Security Strategy</li> <li>GED to play appropriate role as National Poverty Focal Point</li> </ul>

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Statistics and Informatics Division	
Target 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 micro finance	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Cabinet Division Finance Division Information and Communication Technology Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Land Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Youth and Sports Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	Cabinet Division
Target 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	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Target 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	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Programming Division, Planning Commission National Board of Revenue	Finance Division
Target 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	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs	GED
<i>Goal 1 Total Targets = 5 and Means of Action = 2</i>		



Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>		
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Agriculture
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Food
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	Finance Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries (SME Foundation) Ministry of Land Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Agriculture
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Land Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Programming Division, Planning Commission	Economic Relations Division

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Finance Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Commerce
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	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Food Ministry of Information Ministry of Public Administration	Ministry of Food
<i>Goal 2 Total Targets = 5 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>		
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Local Government Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Education Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information	-Ditto-
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Home Affairs
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Bridges Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Road Transport and Highways Division	Road Transport and Highways Division
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Local Government Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment	Ministry of Labour and Employment
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
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	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	-Ditto-
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	Finance Division Economic Relations Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Programming Division, Planning Commission SEI Division, Planning Commission	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information	-Ditto-
<i>Goal 3 Total Targets = 9 and Means of Action = 4</i>		
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>		
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	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education & Ministry of Education
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Finance Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Education
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	Finance Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Education

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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 invulnerable situations	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education & Ministry of Education
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	Law and Justice Division Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Education
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs SEI Division, Planning Commission	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
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	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Economic Relations Division
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	Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Ministry of Education
<i>Goal 4 Total Targets = 7 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>		
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
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	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division	-Ditto-
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Ministry of Religious Affairs	-Ditto-

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Cabinet Division General Economics Division Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Statistics and Informatics Division	Ministry of Social Welfare
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	Law and Justice Division Local Government Division Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
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	Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Law and Justice Division Ministry of Land Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs SEI Division, Planning Commission	-Ditto-
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	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
<i>Goal 5 Total Targets = 6 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>		
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Local Government Division Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Local Government Division
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests	-Ditto-
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources	-Ditto-

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	General Economics Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Water Resources
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Cabinet Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources	-Ditto-
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	Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Water Resources	Economic Relations Division
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Water Resources	Local Government Division
<i>Goal 6 Total Targets = 6 and Means of Action = 2</i>		
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>		
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Science and Technology Power Division	Power Division
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Power Division	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Power Division	Power Division
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	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Power Division Programming Division, Planning Commission	Economic Relations Division
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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology PID, Planning Commission Power Division	Ministry of Science and Technology
<i>Goal 7 Total Targets = 3 and Means of Action = 2</i>		
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>		

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Industries Statistics and Informatics Division	Finance Division
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Industries Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Agriculture
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	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division General Economics Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment PID, Planning Commission Programming Division, Planning Commission SEI Division, Planning Commission	General Economics Division
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor 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	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Public Administration	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Labour and Employment
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth who are not in employment, education or training	Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment	Ministry of Youth and Sports
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	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Ministry of Labour and Employment
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture' and products	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division	Bank and Financial Institutions Division
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	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Commerce
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<i>Goal 8 Total Targets = 10 and Means of Action = 2</i>		
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>		
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	Bridges Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Railways Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division	Road Transport and Highways Division
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	Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Industries Statistics and Informatics Division	Ministry of Industries
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	Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division Local Government Division Ministry of Industries Ministry of Information	-Ditto-
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	Bridges Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Industries Ministry of Shipping Road Transport and Highways Division	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Education Ministry of Industries Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and Technology



Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Bridges Division Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Railways Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division	Economic Relations Division
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	Bridges Division Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Industries Ministry of Railways Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division	Ministry of Science and Technology
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	Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Science and Technology Posts and Telecommunications Division Information Commission	Information and Communication Technology Division
<i>Goal 9 Total Targets = 5 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>		
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	Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Programming Division, Planning Commission Statistics and Informatics Division	General Economics Division
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	Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Programming Division, Planning Commission Statistics and Informatics Division	General Economics Division

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Cabinet Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Law and Justice Division
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Cabinet Division Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Programming Division, Planning Commission	General Economics Division
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division	Bangladesh Bank
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	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Public Administration	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
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	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Commerce
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	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Prime Minister's Office	Economic Relations Division
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	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
<i>Goal 10 Total Targets = 7 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>		
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Power Division	Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Home Affairs Road Transport and Highways Division	Road Transport and Highways Division
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Cultural Affairs
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	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment & Forests	Ministry of Environment & Forests
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Land Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Local Government Division
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission General Economics Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests PID, Planning Commission Programming Division, Planning Commission SEI Division, Planning Commission	Local Government Division
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	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Housing and Public Works	-Ditto-
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
<i>Goal 11 Total Targets = 7 and Means of Action = 3</i>		

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>		
12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Food Ministry of Information	Ministry of Food
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their lifecycle, 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	Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests	Ministry of Environment and Forests
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Industries	Local Government Division
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Industries	Ministry of Environment and Forests
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Bridges Division IMED, Ministry of Planning (specially CPTU) Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Water Resources Power Division Road Transport and Highways Division	IMED
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	General Economics Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Information Prime Minister's Office	Ministry of Information
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Economic Relations Division
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	General Economics Division Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests National Board of Revenue	Finance Division
<i>Goal 12 Total Targets = 8 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>		
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs (FSCD)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division, Planning Commission General Economics Division Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests	General Economics Division
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Environment and Forests	-Ditto-
<i>Goal 13 Total Targets = 3 and Means of Action = 2</i>		
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>		
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	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources	A dedicated agency is required to exploit the opportunity of Blue Economy

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
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	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources	A dedicated agency is required to exploit the opportunity of Blue Economy
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
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	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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 differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation* (*Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.)	Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
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	Local Government Division Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Education Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping	Ministry of Science and Technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Shipping	A dedicated agency is required to exploit the opportunity of Blue Economy
<i>Goal 14 Total Targets = 7 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>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</b>		
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland fresh water ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Land Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Information	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information	-Ditto-
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of <b>genetic resources</b> and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and Technology
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	Law and Justice Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	-Ditto-

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Statistics and Informatics Division	Ministry of Environment and Forests
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable Forests management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
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	Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs	-Ditto-
<i>Goal 15 Total Targets = 9 and Means of Action = 3</i>		
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>		
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	-Ditto-
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs	Law and Justice Division
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	Bangladesh Bank Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Anti-corruption Commission Cabinet Division Information Commission Ministry of Information Ministry of Public Administration	Cabinet Division
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Cabinet Division Comptroller and Auditor General Election Commission Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Prime Minister's Office Information Commission	-Ditto-



Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Cabinet Division Election Commission Information Commission Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division	Cabinet Division
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Election Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Home Affairs Statistics and Informatics Division	Local Government Division
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Human Rights Commission Information Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Information	Ministry of Information
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	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Cabinet Division General Economics Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Prime Minister's Office	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
<i>Goal 16 Total Targets = 10 and Means of Action = 2</i>		
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>		
<b>Finance</b>		
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Economic Relations Division Finance Division National Board of Revenue	National Board of Revenue
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 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	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Economic Relations Division Finance Division National Board of Revenue	Finance Division
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 Economic debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Prime Minister's Office (BOI)	Prime Minister's Office
<b>Technology</b>		
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	Economic Relations Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and Technology
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	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Environment and Forests
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	Economic Relations Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministry of Science and Technology
<b>Capacity-building</b>		
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	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Economic Relations Division
<b>Trade</b>		
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	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Commerce
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	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-
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	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-Ditto-

Sustainable Development (SD) Goals & Targets	Key Responsible Ministry(ies)/Division(s) for SDGs Implementation	Probable Lead Ministry
<b>Systemic issues</b>		
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>		
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division	General Economics Division
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division Prime Minister's Office	Prime Minister's Office
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Finance Division General Economics Division	General Economics Division
<b>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</b>		
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	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology	Economic Relations Division
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Finance Division General Economics Division PID, Planning Commission Prime Minister's Office	Prime Minister's Office
<b>Data, monitoring and accountability</b>		
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	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Finance Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs National Board of Revenue Statistics and Informatics Division	Statistics and Informatics Division
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	General Economics Division Statistics and Informatics Division	General Economics Division
<i>Goal 17 Total Targets = 19</i>		
<b>Total Goals 17 and Total Targets 126 and Means of Action 43</b>		
<b>Grand Total 169</b>		

## Alignment of Goals of the SDGs with the 7FYP

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 1:</b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Aligned
<b>Goal 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Aligned
<b>Goal 4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Aligned
<b>Goal 5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Aligned
<b>Goal 6:</b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Aligned
<b>Goal 7:</b> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Aligned
<b>Goal 8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Aligned
<b>Goal 9:</b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Aligned
<b>Goal 10:</b> Reduce inequality within and among countries	Aligned
<b>Goal 11:</b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Aligned
<b>Goal 12:</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Aligned
<b>Goal 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts <sup>1</sup>	Aligned
<b>Goal 14:</b> Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Aligned
<b>Goal 15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Aligned
<b>Goal 16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 17:</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Partially Aligned



<sup>1</sup> Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

## Alignment of the Targets of the SDGs with the 7FYP

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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 micro finance	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Not Aligned
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Not Aligned
Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education	Not Aligned
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Not Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Aligned
Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Aligned
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Aligned
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned



Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture' and products	Aligned
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Aligned
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Not Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Aligned
Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>	
Target 12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Partially Aligned
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Not Aligned
Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Not Aligned
Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Not Aligned
Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Not Aligned
Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Not Aligned
Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Not Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</b> (* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Aligned
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Aligned
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Not Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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 differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation* (*Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.)	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Not Aligned
Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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”	Not Aligned
<b>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</b>	
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Not Aligned
Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Aligned
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Not Aligned
Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Not Aligned
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Not Aligned
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Not Aligned
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Not Aligned
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Not Aligned
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned
Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Not Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	
<b>Finance</b>	
Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Aligned
Target 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 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	Aligned
Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Not Aligned
<b>Technology</b>	
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
<b>Capacity-building</b>	
Target 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	Partially Aligned
<b>Trade</b>	
Target 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	Partially Aligned
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Aligned

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Systemic issues</b>	
<b><i>Policy and institutional coherence</i></b>	
Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Not Aligned
Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Aligned
Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Not Aligned
<b><i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i></b>	
Target 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	Aligned
Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Partially Aligned
<b><i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i></b>	
Target 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	Aligned
Target 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	Not Aligned



## List of Not Relevant Targets of the SDGs for Bangladesh

Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>
Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>
Target 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
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
Target 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
Target 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
<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>
Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>
Target 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
Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</b> (* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)
Target 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
<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>
Target 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 differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation* (*Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.)
Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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"

## Alignment of the Indicators of the SDGs with the 7FYP

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Not Aligned
1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	Partially Aligned
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Partially Aligned
1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old -age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/ newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable	Partially Aligned
1.4.1* Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	Partially Aligned
1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	Not Aligned
1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Partially Aligned
1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending	Aligned
1.b.1* Number of national action plans related to multilateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Partially Aligned
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Not Aligned
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	Aligned
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, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)	Not Aligned
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Not Aligned
2.3.2* Total Factor Productivity	Not Aligned
2.4.1* Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices	Not Aligned
2.4.2* Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
2.4.3* Percentage of agricultural households using eco-friendly fertilizers compared to all agricultural households using fertilizers	Not Aligned
2.5.1* Ex situ crop collections enrichment index	Not Aligned
2.5.2* Percentage of local crops and breeds and their wild relatives, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction	Not Aligned
2.a.1* The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Not Aligned
2.b.1* Percentage change in import and export tariffs on agricultural products	Not Aligned
2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	Not Aligned
2.c.1* Indicator of (food) price anomalies	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Aligned
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Aligned
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Aligned
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Not Aligned
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex and key populations)	Aligned
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year	Not Aligned
3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year	Not Aligned
3.3.4 Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year	Not Aligned
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Not Aligned
3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Not Aligned
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Not Aligned
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Not Aligned
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	Not Aligned
3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths within 30 days, per 100,000 population (age-standardized)	Not Aligned
3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15 -49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Not Aligned
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 -14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	Not Aligned
3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)	Not Aligned
3.8.2* Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure	Not Aligned
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Not Aligned
3.9.2* Mortality rate attributed to hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>3.a.1</b> Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Not Aligned
<b>3.b.1</b> Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Not Aligned
<b>3.b.2</b> Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	Not Aligned
<b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution	Not Aligned
<b>3.d.1</b> Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
<b>4.1.1</b> Percentage of children/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. <i>Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</i>	Not Aligned
<b>4.2.1</b> Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. <i>Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</i>	Not Aligned
<b>4.2.2</b> Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	Not Aligned
<b>4.3.1</b> Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	Not Aligned
<b>4.4.1</b> Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill	Not Aligned
<b>4.5.1</b> Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Not Aligned
<b>4.6.1</b> Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. <i>Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</i>	Not Aligned
<b>4.7.1*</b> Percentage of 15-year-old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected. <i>Disaggregation: sex and location (and others where data are available)</i>	Not Aligned
<b>4.a.1</b> Percentage 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 disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions)	Not Aligned
<b>4.b.1</b> Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Not Aligned
<b>4.c.1</b> Percentage 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. <i>Disaggregation: sex (and others where data are available)</i>	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
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	Not Aligned
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 last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	Not Aligned
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 last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence	Not Aligned
5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Aligned
5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group	Not Aligned
5.4.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location	Not Aligned
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Aligned
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Aligned
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Not Aligned
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Not Aligned
5.a.1 (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Not Aligned
5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Not Aligned
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Not Aligned
5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Aligned
<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	Aligned
6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Aligned
6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated	Not Aligned
6.3.2 Percentage of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Aligned
6.4.1* Percentage change in water use efficiency over time	Aligned
6.4.2* Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)	Aligned
6.5.1* Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Not Aligned
6.6.1 Percentage of change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Aligned
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity	Aligned
7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Partially Aligned
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Aligned
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)	Not Aligned
7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Not Aligned
7.b.1* Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Aligned
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Partially Aligned
8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Aligned
8.4.1* Resource productivity	Not Aligned
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities	Partially Aligned
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities	Aligned
8.6.1 Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training	Partially Aligned
8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age group	Not Aligned
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Not Aligned
8.8.2* Number of International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions ratified, by type of convention	Aligned
8.9.1* Tourism direct GDP (as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate); and number of jobs in tourism industries (as a percentage of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex)	Not Aligned
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Partially Aligned
8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	Partially Aligned
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Not Aligned
8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budgets and GDP	Aligned
<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all -season road	Not Aligned
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita	Partially Aligned
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	Partially Aligned
9.3.1 Percentage share of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Not Aligned
9.3.2 Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Not Aligned
9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	Not Aligned
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Not Aligned
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Not Aligned
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Not Aligned
9.b.1 Percentage of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Not Aligned
9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Aligned
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
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	Not Aligned
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	Not Aligned
10.3.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not Aligned
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Not Aligned
10.5.1* Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at the global level	Not Aligned
10.6.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not Aligned
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination	Aligned
10.7.2* International Migration Policy Index	Not Aligned
10.7.3* Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation	Not Aligned
10.a.1 Share of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries/developing countries with zero-tariff	Not Aligned
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Not Aligned
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted	Aligned
<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Aligned
11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	Not Aligned
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Not Aligned
11.3.2* Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
11.4.1* Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage, including World Heritage sites	Not Aligned
11.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	Not Aligned
11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city	Aligned
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Aligned
11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregate	Not Aligned
11.7.2* Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment, by perpetrator and place of occurrence (last 12 months)	Not Aligned
11.a.1* Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	Not Aligned
11.b.1* Percentage of cities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 on disaster risk reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring	Not Aligned
11.c.1* Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>	
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	Not Aligned
12.2.1* Material footprint and material footprint per capita	Not Aligned
12.3.1 Global food loss index	Not Aligned
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Not Aligned
12.4.2* Treatment of waste, generation of hazardous waste, hazardous waste management, by type of treatment	Partially Aligned
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Partially Aligned
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Not Aligned
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Not Aligned
12.8.1* Percentage of educational institutions with formal and informal education curricula on sustainable development and lifestyle topics	Partially Aligned
12.a.1* Number of qualified green patent applications over total	Not Aligned
12.b.1* Residual flows generated as a result of tourism; direct GDP	Not Aligned
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	Not Aligned



Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</b> (* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)	
13.1.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	Partially Aligned
13.2.1* Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)	Not Aligned
13.3.1* Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Not Aligned
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	Not Aligned
13.b.1* Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
14.1.1* Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator	Not Aligned
14.2.1* Percentage of coastal and marine development with formulated or implemented integrated coastal management/maritime spatial planning plans (that are harmonized where applicable), based on an ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work	Not Aligned
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Not Aligned
14.4.1* Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Partially Aligned
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Partially Aligned
14.6.1* Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline	Not Aligned
14.7.1* Fisheries as a percentage of GDP	Aligned
14.a.1 Budget allocation to research in the field of marine technology as a percentage of total budget for research	Not Aligned
14.b.1* Proportion of national fishery production by country that are catches by small-medium fishery businesses or Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Not Aligned
14.c.1* Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO maritime and fisheries conventions	Not Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>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</b>	
15.1.1* Forest area as a percentage of total land area	Aligned
15.2.1* Forest cover under sustainable forest management	Aligned
15.2.2 Net permanent forest loss	Partially Aligned
15.3.1* Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area	Not Aligned
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for maintain biodiversity	Not Aligned
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Not Aligned
15.5.1 Red List Index	Not Aligned
15.6.1* Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House established under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and number of standard material transfer agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Not Aligned
15.7.1* Red List Index for species in trade	Not Aligned
15.7.2* Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal	Not Aligned
15.8.1* Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Not Aligned
15.9.1* Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values	Not Aligned
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Not Aligned
15.b.1* Forestry official development assistance and forestry foreign direct investment	Not Aligned
15.c.1* Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal	Not Aligned
<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex	Not Aligned
16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause)	Not Aligned
16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Not Aligned
16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Not Aligned
16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Not Aligned
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation	Not Aligned
16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Not Aligned
16.3.1* Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)	Partially Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a percentage of overall prison population	Partially Aligned
16.4.1* Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Not Aligned
16.4.2 Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Not Aligned
16.5.1* Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group	Not Aligned
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Not Aligned
16.6.2* Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Not Aligned
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Not Aligned
16.7.2* Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs within their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies	Not Aligned
16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not Aligned
16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age	Not Aligned
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	Not Aligned
16.a.1* Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group	Partially Aligned
16.b.1 Percentage of the 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, disaggregated by age group and sex	Partially Aligned
<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	
<b>Finance</b>	
17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP	Aligned
17.1.2* Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Aligned
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income	Aligned
17.3.1* Foreign direct investments (FDI) as a percentage of total FDI and official development assistance	Partially Aligned
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a percentage of total GDP	Aligned
17.4.1 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Aligned

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Alignment with the 7FYP
<b>17.5.1*</b> Number of national and investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards by country	Not Aligned
<b>Technology</b>	
<b>17.6.1*</b> Access to patent information and use of the international intellectual property system	Not Aligned
<b>17.6.2</b> Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed	Aligned
<b>17.7.1</b> Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Not Aligned
<b>17.8.1</b> Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Aligned
<b>Capacity-building</b>	
<b>17.9.1*</b> The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aims at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance)	Not Aligned
<b>Trade</b>	
<b>17.10.1</b> Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Not Aligned
<b>17.11.1</b> Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Aligned
<b>17.12.1</b> Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Not Aligned
<b>Systemic issues</b>	
<b>Policy and institutional coherence</b>	
<b>17.13.1*</b> GDP	Not Aligned
<b>17.14.1*</b> Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the International Maritime Organization (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability, and compensation and insurance) and the fundamental conventions and recommendations of ILO, and that have adopted carbon pricing mechanisms	Not Aligned
<b>17.15.1*</b> Numbers of constraints that are embodied in official development assistance or loan agreements, international investment agreements, regional trade agreements, etc.	Not Aligned
<b>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</b>	
<b>17.16.1*</b> Mutual accountability among development cooperation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews	Not Aligned
<b>17.17.1</b> Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Aligned
<b>Data, monitoring and accountability</b>	
<b>17.18.1</b> 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	Not Aligned
<b>17.18.2*</b> Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not Aligned
<b>17.19.1</b> Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Not Aligned
<b>17.19.2*</b> Inclusive Wealth Index	Not Aligned

## List of Not Relevant Indicators of the SDGs for Bangladesh

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>
2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2* Mortality rate attributed to hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination
<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>
5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>
10.5.1* Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin Tax) at the global level
10.a.1 Share of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries/developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>
11.c.1* Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>
12.2.1* Material footprint and material footprint per capita
12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.a.1* Number of qualified green patent applications over total
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</b> (* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.)
13.2.1* Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)

<b>Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>
<b>13.3.1*</b> Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
<b>13.a.1</b> Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
<b>13.b.1*</b> Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities
<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>
<b>14.6.1*</b> Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline
<b>14.b.1*</b> Proportion of national fishery production by country that are catches by small-medium fishery businesses or Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
<b>14.c.1*</b> Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO maritime and fisheries conventions
<b>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</b>
<b>15.6.1*</b> Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House established under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and number of standard material transfer agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
<b>15.b.1*</b> Forestry official development assistance and forestry foreign direct investment





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