Millennium Development Goals

Mid-Term Bangladesh Progress Report 2007

December 2007

CHIEF ADVISER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
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Message

I am happy to learn that the General Economics Division of the Planning Commission has prepared a mid-term Bangladesh progress report-2007 on Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by 2015.

With eight years left to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals, it is appropriate to have a mid-term review of the MDG implementation status. With such a review the government and other stakeholders are better poised to take appropriate strategies, policies and actions designed for a timely achievement of the goals.

I extend my congratulations to all who have coordinated the efforts for the preparation of the report, which, I hope, will be helpful for the formulation of the ensuing second PRSP of Bangladesh.

Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed

Ministry of Finance, Planning,
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Message

This report, 'Millennium Development Goals: A Mid-term Bangladesh Progress Report 2007', prepared by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission is the second of its kind. The first one was prepared and published in 2005 with collaborative efforts of the GOB and the UN country team. This report has been prepared by the Government of Bangladesh in consultation with a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including the UN agencies and other development partners.

The Mid-term report shows that Bangladesh has achieved several targets under MDGs. Bangladesh has already achieved the targets of 'halving the proportion of population below national poverty line', 'halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger', 'achieving universal primary school enrolment', gender parity in primary and secondary schooling', 'reducing the under-five child mortality rate', 'reducing infant mortality rate' and 'reducing the proportion of population without safe drinking water. Bangladesh is also on track for achieving the targets of 'containing the spread of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis'. However, Bangladesh is lagging behind in respect of some other targets like 'raising the share of poorest quintile in national income/ consumption', 'reducing maternal mortality', 'completion of primary schooling', and 'attaining gender parity in tertiary education'.

Bangladesh is committed to achieve the MDGs within stipulated time, i.e. by 2015. MDGs have been integrated into the Bangladesh PRSP, titled 'Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction' (NSAPR). The Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) and successive Annual Development Programmes (ADPs) have also been tuned with the MDGs. Bangladesh has already initiated the preparation of a new poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) covering July 2008 to June 2011 period. This report will be of immense help in the preparation process of the new PRSP and should energize all the stakeholders to initiate corrective measures in areas where we are lagging behind.

I take the opportunity to put on record my deep appreciation for the Member and other officers of GED of the Planning Commission as well as all others who have contributed to the preparation and publication of this report.
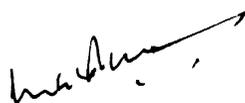
Dr. A.B. Mirza Md. Azizul Islam

Foreword

Following the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations adopted on 8 September 2000 by all member states, the UN Secretariat immediately drew up a list of 8 MDGs, each of them accompanied by specific targets and indicators. There are 18 targets and 48 indicators. All pertain to combat poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease, inequality between man and women, infant mortality, maternal mortality, environmental degradation and improving global partnership for development. Bangladesh is committed to achieve the MDGs within stipulated time, i.e. by 2015. MDGs with their targets have been accommodated in the Bangladesh PRSP, titled 'Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction' (NSAPR). The Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) and successive Annual Development Programmes (ADPs) have also been tuned with the MDGs.

Bangladesh has recorded impressive economic and social gains in the past decade. It has commendable advancement in basic human-development indicators. In 2004 it entered into the league of medium human development countries. It has more advancement in the health, education and rural infrastructure than comparable developing countries. Large public spending, innovative programmes, targeted interventions, social safety net programmes, micro-credit and more have helped in achieving many targets of MDGs.

'Millennium Development Goals: A Mid-Term Bangladesh Progress Report-2007' is the first MDGs report prepared by the Government of Bangladesh and second of its kind since the 'Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report' was published in 2005 with collaborative efforts of the GOB and the UN country team. This report is prepared by the General Economics Division of the Planning Commission through a consultative process with MDGs stakeholders from the ministries/divisions/agencies, UN agencies and other development partners.

We express our gratitude to Dr. A.B. Mirza Md. Azizul Islam, Adviser for Finance and Planning, for his valuable guidance in preparing this report. We also put on record our deepest appreciation to the Independent Committee on PRS and MDGs composed of, among others, Nobel laureate Dr. Muhammad Yunus, Prof. Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud, Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, Rashida K. Chowdhury and Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed, Governor, Bangladesh Bank, for their valuable suggestions. Thanks go to my colleagues of the GED for their relentless efforts in preparing this document.

This report is an attempt to account for the mid-way progress of MDGs attainments in Bangladesh. This report shows how far Bangladesh is on track in achieving MDGs. Bangladesh has already achieved 'gender parity in primary and secondary schooling'. It is on track to achieve the targets of 'halving the proportion of population who suffer from hunger', 'achieving universal primary school enrolment', 'reducing the under-five child mortality rate' and 'reducing infant mortality rate'. Bangladesh is also on track of achieving other targets of 'containing the spread of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis' and 'reducing the proportion of population without safe drinking water and reforestation'. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has also achieved remarkable success in female education and sanitation. However, Bangladesh is lagging behind against some other targets like 'share of poorest quintile in national income/consumption', 'reducing maternal mortality', 'completion of primary schooling', 'gender parity in tertiary education' and others.

The challenges ahead of Bangladesh call for mobilising required resources and targeted interventions in the areas lagging behind. Bangladesh has already initiated the preparation of the second PRSP for the period of July 2008 to June 2011. This report will be of immense utility in the preparation process of the second PRSP and would assist the Government of Bangladesh and other stakeholders to take corrective measures regarding the off-track targets and to achieve MDGs by 2015.
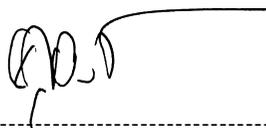
Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury
Secretary, Planning Division and Member, General Economics Division

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BES	Bangladesh Education Statistics
BMMS	Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBN	Cost of Basic Need
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre
CFC	Chloro-fluro Carbon
CNS	Child Nutrition Survey
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCI	Direct Caloric Intake
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Service
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Forest
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment System
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FABA	Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGT	Foster Greer and Throbeke
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Diseases Control and Research
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LDC	Least Developed Country
LFS	Labour Force Survey

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NSAPR	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation Division
PPP	Purchasing Power Party
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration Survey
TB	Tuberculosis
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework of Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nation International Child Emergency Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Bangladesh achieved MDG 3 (gender parity in primary and secondary schooling) in 2005. It is also on track to achieve MDG 1 (halving the proportion of population below national poverty line and minimum level of energy consumption), as well as MDG 2 (achieving universal primary school enrolment), and MDG 4 (reducing the under-five child mortality and the infant mortality rate). The country is also on schedule for some of the MDG 6 targets (containing the spread of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis), and also those of MDG 7 (reducing the proportion of population without safe drinking water and reforestation). It is, however, behind schedule on MDG 1 (share of poorest quintile in national income/consumption), MDG 2 (completion of primary schooling), MDG 3 (gender parity in tertiary education), MDG 5 (reducing maternal mortality), and some of the targets for MDGs 6 and 7.

Bangladesh's march towards meeting the MDGs has been possible largely due to its steady economic growth of nearly 5 per cent annually on average in the 1990s, and nearly 6 per cent annually on average in the new millennium. Although necessary, higher growth will not in itself ensure that the MDG targets are met. Some of the country's shortcomings to date are due to its failure to make growth processes sufficiently pro-poor. The share of the poorest quintile in both national income and consumption has been reduced over the years, which shows that the poor are not benefiting greatly from the growth process. One reason is the weak governance in the delivery of basic health care services (including maternity, child care and family planning services), primary and secondary education services, and inadequate utility services including provision of safe drinking water and electricity.

Bangladesh therefore faces some serious challenges in achieving MDG 5 and other targets and goals. These include increasing the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption/income, diverting more investment to primary schooling by, for example, providing monetary and material incentives to retain students beyond enrolment; developing and keeping effective monitoring, prevention and control mechanisms for communicable diseases, reducing maternal mortality, maintaining bio-diversity, increasing access to sanitary latrines, and improving service delivery in the rapidly growing urban slums.

Bangladesh will require massive levels of investment to fully take up the challenges of MDGs, in particular those where current performance is behind schedule. It may not be possible to generate required resources from domestic sources, and will therefore require the continued support and assistance of its development partners.

An effective partnership between Bangladesh and developed countries extend also to MDG 8, where it is felt that developed countries should be doing more to address unfair trade and financial systems, as well as providing 0.7 per cent of their GDP in official development assistance. Fulfilment of that obligation will not only help all countries to meet the MDG 8 targets, but will also contribute to the achievement of the other Millennium Development Goals in Bangladesh by 2015.

Introduction

Meeting at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders agreed a far-sighted declaration to meet the needs of the world's poorest people. That declaration gave birth to eight goals to be achieved by 2015: the Millennium Development Goals.

Bangladesh is committed to achieving the MDGs by 2015. The goals are included in the country's first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (*Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction*) and were addressed by the reports of the twelve thematic groups that helped prepare the strategy paper. Both the Medium-term Budgetary Framework and the Annual Development Programme have also been tuned to the MDGs. With eight years remaining for these goals to be fulfilled, this mid-term review will help guide government policies.

This report's objective is to document the progress and status of the MDGs in Bangladesh. It is designed to help the government and other stakeholders to take appropriate measures for targets that are still some way from being achieved. It was prepared independently by the National Poverty Focal Point at the General Economics Division of the Planning Commission. An earlier Bangladesh MDG Progress Report was prepared jointly in 2005 by UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh.

> ## Millennium Development Goals
>
> 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
> 2 Achieve universal primary education.
> 3 Promote equality between men and women and empower women.
> 4 Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds.
> 5 Reduce maternal mortality by three-fourths.
> 6 Reverse the spread of communicable diseases.
> 7 Ensure environmental sustainability.
> 8 Create a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.

During its preparation, emphasis was given to the consultative process in order to gain consensus on the data. A series of consultations were held during June-July 2007 with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, ministries, agencies and major development partners, notably UN Agencies.

The report compares the progress of each indicator to a linear trend during 1990-2015. While recognising the non-linearity of the parameters, this has been done for simplicity in calculation. No attempt has been made to provide causal analysis of the data, due to a lack of in-depth socio-economic information for many parameters.

MID-TERM BANGLADESH PROGRESS

REPORT 2007

Goal 1
Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

MDG 1 has two targets and five indicators.

TARGET 1
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below the national poverty line

Three indicators were set to monitor the progress of Target 1.

Indicator 1   Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day
Indicator 2   Poverty gap ratio
Indicator 3   Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption.

1 **Proportion Of Population Below $1 (PPP) Per Day** The estimation of Global Indicator 1 has not been carried out according to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP$) method, because the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics uses the national poverty line as a proxy for assessing the incidence of poverty. Bangladesh's national poverty line is calculated using the Cost of Basic Needs method.

Since 1990, the incidence of poverty in Bangladesh has been measured in five-year cycles on the basis of the nationally representative Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The most recent survey, in 2005, found that the incidence of poverty in Bangladesh fell from 58.8 per cent in 1991 to 40.0 per cent in 2005. The trend suggests that the incidence of poverty is expected to be less than 38 per cent in 2007.

Figure 1, overleaf, shows that Bangladesh is on track to achieve Indicator 1. The actual rate of poverty in 2005 was 40.0 per cent. That is 1.7 per cent lower than the target rate of 41.7 per cent. The average annual rate of poverty reduction needed to reach the MDG target by 2015 is 1.23 per cent; the actual rate achieved up to 2005 was 1.34 per cent. If this trend continues, Bangladesh will reach its poverty reduction target two years ahead of schedule in 2013.

The incidence of poverty fell from 58.8 per cent in 1991 to 40.0 per cent in 2005

Figure 1: Population below National Poverty Line

MDG indicator 1: Population below national poverty line

— Actual
— Target

58.8

41.65
40.0

29.4

1991   2005   2015
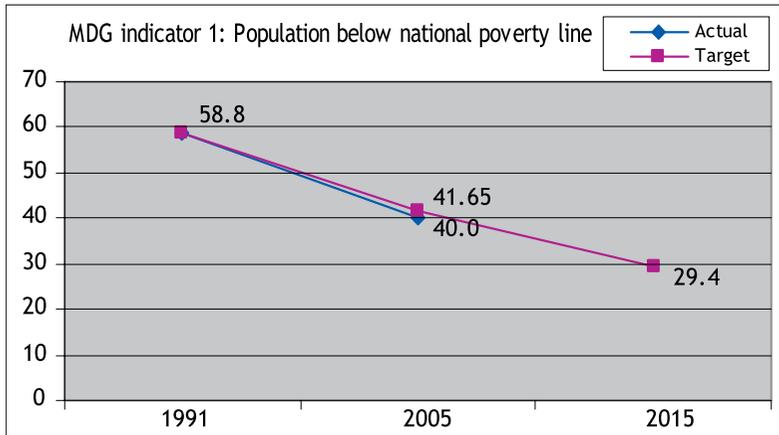
Reductions in the poverty gap ratio have been dramatic

2 Poverty Gap Ratio The poverty gap ratio is an indicator that measures the depth of poverty. It is the aggregate income deficit of the poor relative to the poverty line, and gives an idea of the resources needed to raise the poor above the poverty line. Reductions in the poverty gap ratio in Bangladesh have been dramatic. The target in 2005 was 11.8 per cent; it actually achieved 9.0 per cent in that year. The target for 2015 is 8 per cent, which the country is expected to meet well before then.

Figure 2: Poverty Gap Ratio in Bangladesh

MDG indicator 2: Poverty gap ratio

— Actual
— Target

17.2

11.8

9.0

8

1991   2005   2015
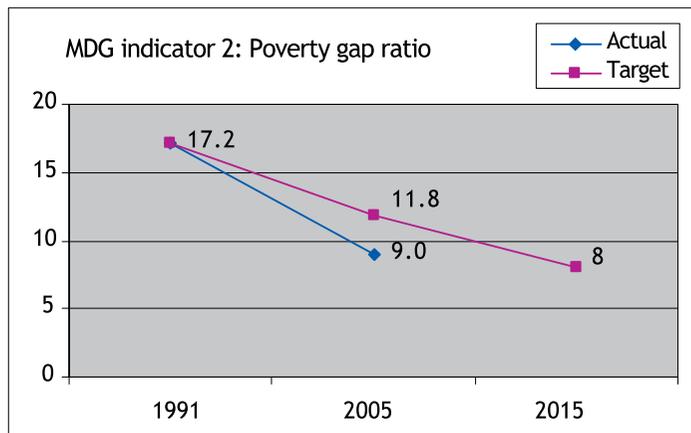
3 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption The Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 2005 shows that the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is 8.8 per cent. There is no benchmark data for this indicator, as this indicator was not included in the 1990 Household Expenditure Survey. As a proxy for this indicator, the 'share of the poorest in national income' is used. In 1992 the poorest quintile had a 6.5 per cent share of national income. This figure fell to 5.3 per cent in 2005. Appropriate interventions are required so that benefits of economic growth reach the poorest quintile.

TARGET 2
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Two indicators monitor the progress of Target 2.

Indicator 4 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
Indicator 5 Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption

4 Prevalence Of Underweight Children Under Five Years Of Age Bangladesh is also on track in reducing the prevalence of underweight children aged below five by half. The rate fell from 67 per cent in 1990 to 39.7 per cent in 2005 – again well below the 2005 target of 46.6 per cent. Bangladesh is one of the few countries to show such substantial progress on this indicator. If this trend continues, Bangladesh will achieve its target of reducing the prevalence of underweight children to 33 per cent by 2010, five years before the 2015 deadline.

Figure 3: Prevalence of Underweight Children
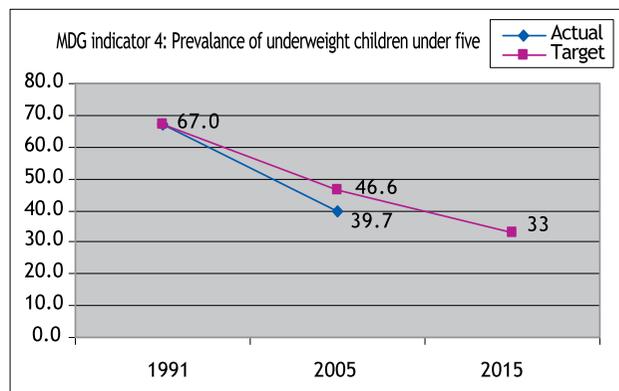
5 Proportion of Population Below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption The Direct Calorie Intake method measures the minimum level of dietary energy consumption. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics replaced this method with the Cost of Basic Needs method in 2000. The DCI method constructed three reference lines, of which Hard Core Poverty with the threshold of 1805 kcal per capita per day is considered as the minimum level. This has been used as a proxy for the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

With this measure, Bangladesh is just on track to reach the target of 14.0 per cent in 2015. The proportion of population below the 1805 kcal level of dietary intake fell to 19.5 per cent in 2005 against a target of 19.6 per cent for that year.

Figure 4: Population below Minimum Dietary Intake
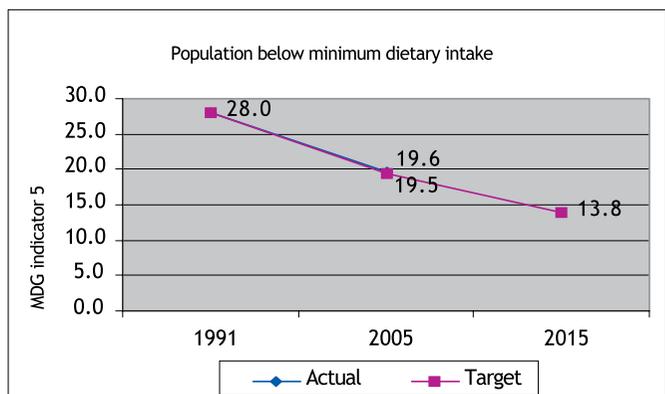
Challenges Ahead

Bangladesh is on schedule to achieving MDG 1 by 2015. But its economic growth process has not sufficiently benefited the extreme poor. Indicator 3 shows that the share of poorest quintile in national income has reduced over the years. Increasing the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption/income is a major challenge for the country and will require the benefit of economic growth to be more directed towards the poor. Bangladesh risks missing the target of 14.0 per cent in 2015 if it fails to sustain the present trend of economic growth, or if the extreme poor continue to get lesser benefit from economic growth.

Table 1 MDG 1 Status

Goal 1	Targets	Indicators	Base Year (1991)	Current Status (2005)	Target 2015
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below national poverty line (2221 kcal)	59%	40%	29%
		2. Poverty gap ratio	17	9	8
		3. Share of poorest quintile in national income	6.5%	5.3%	
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	67%	40%	33%
		5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (1800 kcal)	28%	19.5%	14%

Source: Base year indicator 1a, 2: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Household Expenditure Survey); Current status indicator 1a, 2, and 3: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Household Income and Expenditure Survey)

Goal 2

Achieving Universal Primary Education

MDG 2 has a single target and three indicators.

TARGET 3
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Three indicators monitor the target's progress.

Indicator 6   Net enrolment ratio in primary education
Indicator 7   Primary school completion rate
Indicator 8   Adult literacy rate

I 6 Net Enrolment Ratio In Primary Education Bangladesh has recorded remarkable success in increasing primary school enrolment. This includes creating gender balance, which is due largely to the introduction of stipend programmes, free supply of textbooks, tuition fee waiver and cash incentives provided by the government. At the primary education level, the net enrolment ratio increased to 87.2 per cent in 2005 against the target of 79.2 per cent. This is up from 60.5 per cent in 1990. If that trend continues, Bangladesh will meet its target of 100 per cent net enrolment in primary education by 2012, three years ahead of 2015. High numbers of children dropping out, however, along with low rates of retention and the substantial number of out-of-reach students at the primary level may moderate this success.

Figure 1: Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level

MDG indicator 6: Net primary enrolment ratio

Actual
Target

120.0
100.0
87.2
80.0
79.2
60.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0

100

1990   2005   2015
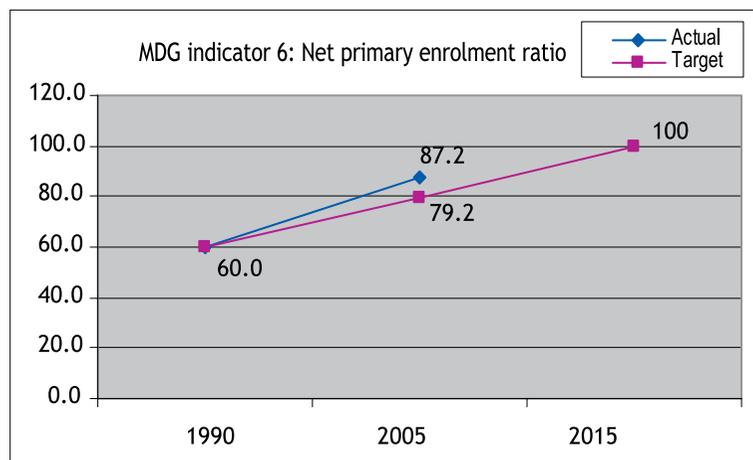
Goal 2
Achieving Universal Primary Education

1 7 **Primary School Completion Rate** This indicator measures the success of the primary education system in retaining students from Grades 1 to 5, as well as maintaining internal efficiency. This is a critical area in which Bangladesh's performance is poor and marked by a lack of credible and nationally representative information. A 2005 baseline survey on primary education by the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education shows that 53 per cent of school entrants of primary school age continue to Grade 5. This figure, however, is conservative when compared with the World Bank's 2000 estimate of 66 per cent (World Bank, 2004).

Bangladesh has recorded remarkable success in increasing primary school enrolment, but problems in retaining pupils to completion of primary education, plus relatively low adult literacy rates, threaten overall progress

1 8 **Adult Literacy Rate** The youth literacy rate reflects the effectiveness of primary education programmes over time. It is often seen, therefore, as a proxy measure of social progress and economic development. Because of insufficient data for this indicator, the adult literacy rate for people over the age of 15 is used to measure progress. The adult literacy rate increased from 37 per cent in 1990 to 54 per cent in 2006. Bangladesh must intensify its efforts urgently if it is to achieve its target of 100 per cent adult literacy by 2015.

Challenges Ahead

Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in increasing net enrolment in primary education. If the present trend continues, the target of 100 per cent primary school enrolment by 2012 is attainable. But the ultimate achievement of MDG 2 is threatened by poor performance in primary school completion rate. That, in turn, impacts adult literacy negatively. At the current rate of progress, Bangladesh is unlikely to achieve its adult literacy target by 2015. To increase the number of children completing their primary education, more resources need to be given to primary schooling through, for example, monetary and material benefits for students, parents and teachers. Secondary level education also demands policy makers' attention. Significant building of the educational system's capacity, both formal and informal, should improve the chances of Bangladesh meeting its MDG 2 target by 2015.

Table 2 MDG 2 Status

Goal 2	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1991)	Current Status	Target 2015
Achieve universal primary education	3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	60%	87% (2005)	100%
		7. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5	43%	53% (2005)	100%
		8. Adult Literacy rate of 15+ years old	37%	54% (2006)	100%

Source: Base year indicator 6: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, 8: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Current status indicators 6 and 7: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, 8: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Goal 3

Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

MDG 3 has one targets and four indicators.

TARGET 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Four indicators monitor the target's progress.

Indicator 9   Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
Indicator 10   Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds
Indicator 11   Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector
Indicator 12   Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

I 9 **Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education** Bangladesh achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education in 2005. The ratio of girl to boy students rose from 45:55 in 1992 to 53:47 in 2005 at the primary level; and from 34:66 in 1992 to 50:50 in 2005 at the secondary level.

Percentage of Children Enrolled in Schools, 2005

Gender	Children aged 6-10 years		Children 11-15 years	
	2000	2005	2000	2005
Both Sexes	75.1	80.4	65.3	69.9
Boys	74.0	79.5	59.4	66.0
Girls	76.4	81.3	71.5	73.9

Source Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

The ratio of girls to boys at primary level has crossed gender parity and now shows a bias towards girls. Progress towards gender parity in tertiary education, however, is encouraging but less spectacular. The ratio of females to males here grew from 25:75 in 1992 to 34:66 in 2005.

Bangladesh achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education in 2005

I 10 **Gender Parity in Youth Literacy** A marginal gender disparity still exists in the youth literacy rate. This report uses the literacy rate for the 20-24 age group to measure progress, because of insufficient data for the 15-24 age group. These data show that the female-male literacy ratio increased from 42:58 in 1992 to 46:56 in 2002. It is expected that Bangladesh will achieve gender parity in youth literacy by 2015.

I 11 **Share of Women in Wage Employment** Women's participation in the labour market has been increasing in Bangladesh due to changes in rural livelihood patterns, economic expansion, rural-urban migration and other factors. The Labour Force Survey of 2003 found that the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector increased from 40.7 per cent in 1992 to 58.6 per cent in 2003. But this higher proportion of women in non-agricultural wage employment does not imply gender parity in wage employment in that sector. It may mean, for example, that women are dominant in non-formal wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.

Goal 3
Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women

12 **Women in Politics** Women's representation in parliament indicates that opportunities do exist for women in politics. During 1991 - 2006, both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition in the Bangladesh Parliament were women. However, there were only four directly elected woman Members of Parliament in 1991. The creation of a constitutional provision of 30 seats reserved for women increased that number to 34 and, by 2006, women accounted for 15 per cent of MPs, up from 10 per cent in 1991.

the progress of gender parity in tertiary education and the share of women in political leadership... will need far-sighted and challenging policy interventions

Challenges Ahead

MDG 3 aims for gender equality and the empowerment of women by promoting gender equality in education, labour market and in politics. Bangladesh has already achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education, and in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector. However, the progress of gender parity in tertiary education and the share of women in political leadership remain sluggish and will need far-sighted and challenging policy interventions for this goal's targets to be met. Those policy interventions may consist of further amendments to laws, incentives for female students at the tertiary level and electoral reforms promoting the nomination of woman candidates by political parties.

MDG 3 Status

Goal 3	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1992)	Current Status	Target 2015
Promote gender equality and empower women	4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	**9.** Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education:			
		Primary	45:55	53:47 (2005)	50:50
		Secondary	34:66	50:50 (2005)	50:50
		Tertiary	25:75	36:64 (2005)	50:50
		10. Ratio of literate women to men, 20-24 years old	42:58	46:54 (2002)	100:100
		11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	41%	59% (2003)	
		12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	10.3%	14.8% (2006)	

Source: Base year indicator 9a: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, 9b,9c: BANBEIS(BES), 10: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Census), 11: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (LDS), 12: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Current status indicator 9a: Ministry of Primary Education, 9b,9c: BANBEIS(BES), 10: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (Census), 11: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (LDS), 12: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Goal 4
Reducing Child Mortality

MDG 4 has one target and three indicators.

TARGET 5
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five child mortality rate.

Three indicators monitor the target's progress.

Indicator 13   Under-five mortality rate
Indicator 14   Infant mortality rate
Indicator 15   Immunisation against measles

I 13 **Under-five Mortality Rate** The under-five mortality rate in Bangladesh declined from 151 deaths per thousand live births in 1991 to 62 deaths in 2006 – an encouraging 24 per cent ahead of the target for that year. The actual annual progress between 1991 and 2006 also surpassed the targeted annual rate by 0.65 per cent. If Bangladesh can maintain this trend, it will meet the final target well before 2015.

Figure 1: Under-five Mortality Rate

MDG indicator 13: Under five mortality rate
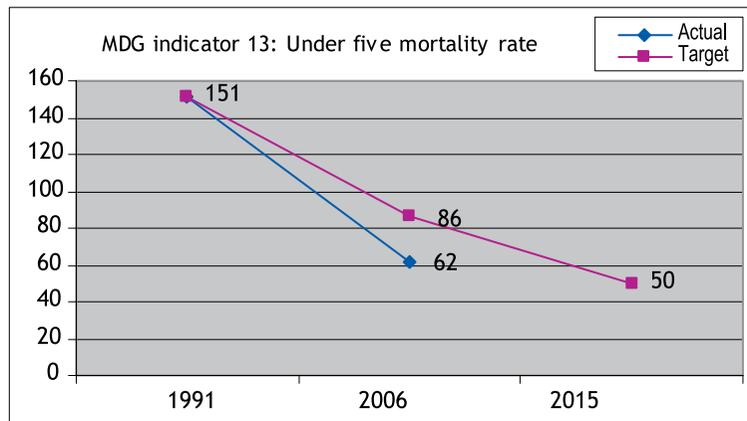
Goal 4
Reducing Child Mortality

14 **Infant Mortality Rate** The infant mortality rate is considered a more robust estimate than the under-five mortality rate if it is drawn from vital registration statistics. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics measures this indicator in its regular Sample Vital Registration Surveys. Latest reports show that the infant mortality rate fell from 94 per thousand live births in 1990 to 45 in 2006.

Reductions in the infant mortality rate by 2006 were almost 9 per cent ahead of schedule for that year. The average annual reduction between 1991 and 2006 was 3.07 per cent - against a target of 2.52 per cent. If this trend continues, Bangladesh will meet the MDG target of 31 per thousand live births before 2015.

Figure 2: Infant Mortality Rate

MDG indicator 14: Infant mortality rate

- Actual
- Target

94.0
53.7
45.0
31.0

1991   2006   2015
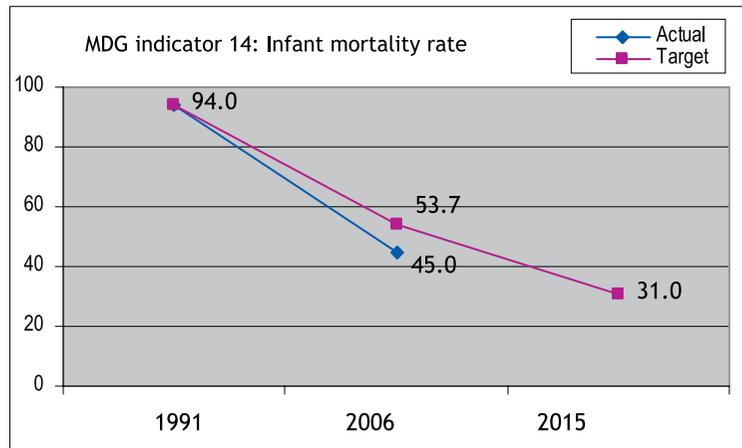
15 **Immunisation against Measles** Immunisation plays a critical role in reducing infant and child morbidity. The government's Expanded Programme for immunisation is able to record considerable success in combating infant and child morbidity. The programme has extended its reach from less than 1 per cent of the population in 1981 to 54 per cent in 1991, increasing further to 87.2 per cent in 2006. Its very positive impact is evident in the significant reduction in child mortality. Bangladesh is often cited as one of the countries to have made the best progress in immunisation.

Bangladesh is often cited as one of the countries to have made the best progress in Immunisation

The average increase in the coverage of child immunisation between 1991 and 2006 was 3.25 per cent: 0.65 per cent above the targeted annual rate of 2.6 per cent. The country is likely to reach 100 per cent immunisation by 2012, three years ahead of 2015.

Figure 3: Child Immunisations against Measles

MDG indicator 15: Child immunization against measles

- Actual
- Target

87.2
82.8
54.0
100.0

1991   2006   2015
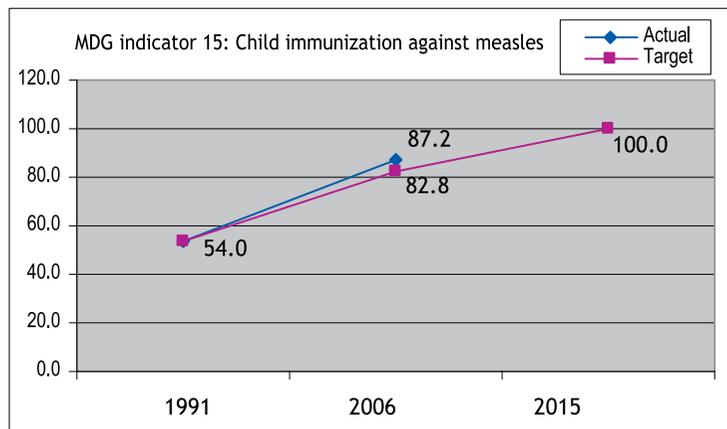
Challenges Ahead

Bangladesh's progress in all the three MDG 4 indicators is particularly encouraging. It is likely to meet all targets before 2015, if recent trends are maintained. There are, however, distinct regional variations that need to be addressed. Urban slums, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, coastal belt regions and other ecologically vulnerable areas are falling behind. The government, with the support of its development partners, must ensure that its efforts reach all Bangladeshi people, and that the excellent progress to date is sustained.

Table 5 MDG 4 Status

Goal 4	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1991)	Current Status	Target 2015
Reduce child mortality	**5.** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five child mortality rate	**13.** Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	151	62 (2006)	50
		14. Infant mortality rate (0-1 year per 1,000 live births)	94	45 (2006)	31
		15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	54%	87 % (2006)	100%

Source: Base year indicator 13, 14: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (SVRS), 15: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS); Current status indicator 13,14: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (SVRS), 15: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS)

Goal 5
Improving Maternal Health

MDG 5 has one target and two indicators.

TARGET 6
Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015.

Two indicators monitor the target's progress.

Indicator 16   Maternal Mortality Ratio
Indicator 17   Births attended by skilled health personnel

I 16 **Maternal Mortality Ratio** Bangladesh needs to reduce its maternal mortality ratio by three quarters from 574 per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 147 if it is to meet this target by 2015. There has been adequate success in reducing maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 574 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 290 against the target of 298 in 2006. If this current rate continues, the country will be able to meet the target by 2015. The government have also undertaken initiatives to accelerate the maternal mortality reduction.

Figure 1: Maternal Mortality Ratio

MDG indicator 16: Maternal mortality ratio

Actual / Target

574.0
298.2
290.0
143.0

1990   2006   2015
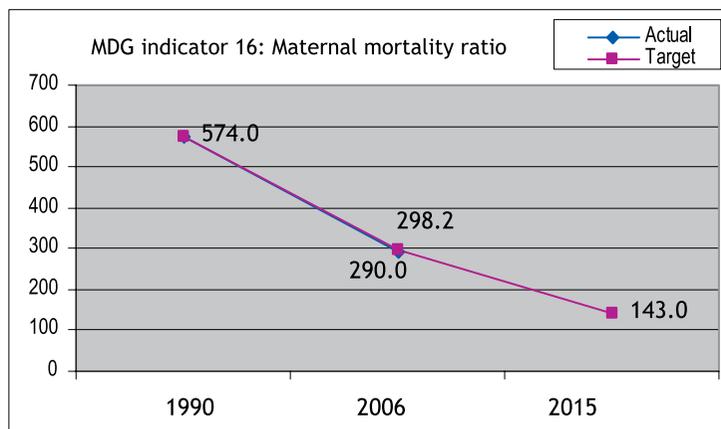
Goal 5
Improving Maternal Health

17 **Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel** In 1990, almost all births took place at home. Only 5 per cent occurred in health centres. Traditional birth attendants assisted around two-thirds of deliveries, with the rest attended by relatives and friends. However, most obstetric complications cannot be prevented by either antenatal care or trained birth attendants during delivery. Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel increased from 5 per cent in 1990 to 20 per cent in 2006. To meet MDG 5, Bangladesh must increase the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel to 50 per cent by 2015. Bangladesh needs to accelerate the present rate of progress to meet the 2015 target. Moreover, proper institutional arrangements are also required to attain the target.

Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel increased four-fold between 1990 and 2006

Challenges Ahead

Bangladesh should quickly catch up with respect to indicator 17 in MDG 5. This goal, in general, has thrown up some steep hurdles, because it is inextricably linked with complex social and economic factors related to health beliefs and practices, education and poverty. The population is relatively young, with 32 per cent of people aged between 10 and 24 years. This makes the challenge of maintaining the maternal mortality reduction rate harder, particularly given the widespread practice of early marriage. Bangladesh must improve effective service delivery, health sector governance (especially in primary and maternal health services), and needs an extensive training programme to increase the number of skilled birth attendants. That, of course, brings its own funding challenges.

MDG 5 Status

Goal 5	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1991)	Current Status	Target 2015
Improve maternal health	**6.** Reduce by the three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	**16.** Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	574	290 (2006)	147
		17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	5%	20% (2006)	50%

Source: Base year indicator 16: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (SVRS), 17: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS); Current status indicator 16: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (SVRS),
17: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS); 16: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Goal 6
Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

MDG 6 has two targets and seven indicators.

TARGET 7
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Three indicators monitor this target's progress.

Indicator 18   HIV/AIDS prevalence rate
Indicator 19   Condom use rate and contraceptive use rate
Indicator 20   Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

18 **HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate** There is a dearth of data on HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh. Some sources suggest that the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is insignificant. It does, though, pose a potential threat to the country, because of the increasing numbers of workers migrating abroad, and the increased numbers of people travelling to neighbouring countries where the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is reportedly higher.

19 **Condom Use Rate and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate** Surveys suggest that a government advocacy campaign has led to 38.4 per cent of the population professing a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The contraceptive prevalence rate has risen from 40 per cent in 1991 to 58 per cent in 2004, an average annual increase of 1.4 per cent. Use of condoms among married women in the 15-49 age group increased from 2.5 per cent in 1990 to 5.5 per cent in 2004. Data for condom use among high-risk groups are not available.

TARGET 8
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Four indicators monitor the target's progress.

Indicators 21 & 22   Malaria prevalence and prevention
Indicators 23 & 24   Tuberculosis prevalence and treatment

21 & 22 **Malaria** Bangladesh has made some progress in combating the spread of malaria. The disease's prevalence dropped from 42 cases per 100,000 in 2001 to 34 in 2005. Malaria is endemic in 13 of the country's 64 districts. Over 98 per cent of all malaria cases are concentrated in these areas. In total, those 13 districts accounted for 48,121 laboratory confirmed cases and 501 deaths in 2005 - against 48,647 cases and 502 deaths nationally. This is down from the previous year's figures of 58,894 cases in those 13 districts (59,853 nationally) and 538 deaths (535 nationally).

Over 98% of all malaria cases are concentrated in 13 of the country's 64 districts

Goal 6
Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

I 23 & 24 Tuberculosis Bangladesh has also achieved significant success in halting and reversing the spread of tuberculosis (TB). Detection of tuberculosis by the Directly Observed Treatment System more than doubled between 2002 and 2005, rising from 34 per cent to 71 per cent in those three years. There has been moderate progress in the successful treatment of tuberculosis. This increased from 84 per cent in 2002 to 91 per cent in 2005. Bangladesh still has a long way before 100 per cent detection and successfully treating tuberculosis is achieved.

Challenges Ahead

Although the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh is very low, effective surveillance of the potential sources is essential. The country also needs to develop strong mechanisms to monitor outbreaks of malaria in high-risk districts and to develop effective treatments for drug resistant malaria strains. Simultaneous increases in detection and cure rates, along with improvements in the quality of diagnostic services, will continue to pose a major challenge for the country. This demands stronger and improved governance of the health sector, particularly in communicable disease prevention and control mechanisms.

Table 7 MDG 6 Status

Goal 6	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1991)	Current Status	Target 2015
Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years	n/a	n/a	
		19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (among currently married women 15-49 years old)	2.5%	5.5% (2004)	
		19.a Condom use at the last high-risk sex	n/a	n/a	
		19.b Per cent of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	n/a	38 (2004)	
		19.c Contraceptive prevalence rate	40%	58% (2004)	
		20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	n/a	n/a	
	8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	21.a Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population	42	34 (2005)	
		21.b Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages		0.35 (2005)	
		22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	n/a	n/a	
		23.a Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	n/a	406 (2005)	
		23.b Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population	n/a	47 (2005)	
		24.a Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS	34%	71% (2005)	100%
		24.b Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS	84%	91% (2005)	100%

Sources: Base year indicator 19, 19c: NIPORT(BDHS), 21a, 24a, 24b: IEDCR; Current status indicator 19, 19c: NIPORT(BDHS), 19b: Calculated from BDHS, 21a, 23a, 23b, 24a, 24b: IEDCR, 21b: Calculated from IEDCR data

Goal 7

Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

MDG 7 has three targets and eight indicators.

TARGET 9
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Five indicators monitor this target's progress.

Indicator 25   Proportion of land area covered by forest
Indicator 26   Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area
Indicator 27   Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP)
Indicator 28   Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)
Indicator 29   Proportion of population using solid fuels

I 25 & 26 **Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest**; **Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area** Some progress in reforestation has been made. The proportion of land area covered by forest reached 12.8 per cent in 2006, up from 9.0 per cent in 1990. This progress is largely attributable to social forestation, homestead plantation and improved public awareness. A social movement has worked to increase plantations over the last fifteen years. Participatory social forestry is helping reduction of poverty. But protected areas that include National Parks, wildlife reserve and game reserves, maintaining biodiversity, cover barely 2.0 per cent of the total surface area.

I 28 **Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP)**; **Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)** Bangladesh is one of the world's lowest per capita carbon dioxide emitting countries. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons) increased to 0.3 in 2006, from 0.14 in 1990, which is still very low in the global context. Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs increased marginally to 196 in 2006 from 195 in 1990.

Goal 7
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

TARGET 10
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Two indicators monitor this target's progress.

Indicator 30   Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

Indicator 31   Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

I 30 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural   By 2006, the proportion of the urban population without access to safe drinking water had been reduced to 0.1 per cent. The picture in rural areas is rather different, with arsenic contamination of ground water contributing to a reversal of that trend. The proportion of the rural population without safe drinking water increased to 21.4 per cent in 2006, from 6.9 in 1991. Measures to contain arsenic contamination have been introduced by the government.

> **99.9% of Bangladesh's urban population has access to safe drinking water**

I 31 Access to Sanitary Latrines Bangladesh has made major progress on this indicator. A nationwide 'Community Led Total Sanitation' campaign was launched in 2003 with the aim of reaching 100 per cent coverage by 2010. In 1991, 56 per cent of urban populations and 15 per cent of their rural counterparts had access to sanitary latrines. By June 2007, coverage had jumped phenomenally to around 88 per cent in urban and municipal areas and 85 per cent in rural areas. The World Bank estimates that more than 100 million people in Bangladesh now have access to total sanitation. The challenge now is how to extend safe sanitation to more remote areas. The country is likely to meet the target by 2010.

TARGET 11
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

One indicator monitors this target's progress

Indicator 32   Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure Around 36 per cent urban households currently have secure tenure. The other 64 per cent of the urban population remain in perceived risk of eviction, with no legal document to demonstrate their occupancy.

Challenges Ahead

Bangladesh has taken significant steps to incorporate sustainable environmental development into policy as well as programmes. It can report successes in reforestation, through the social forestry movement, and in increasing access to drinking water, especially in urban areas. Bangladesh is an insignificant polluter in terms of CO_2 emissions, energy and CFC consumption. But the country does face challenges in meeting all MDG 7 targets by, for example, maintaining its bio-diversity (especially its wetland biodiversity), increasing access to sanitary latrines in rural areas particularly, and improving service delivery in rapidly growing urban slum areas.

The very recent floods and cyclone SIDR in 2007 also draw attention to Bangladesh's need for sustainable environmental protection. The Government intends to undertake extensive programs aimed towards mitigating and coping with the after-effects of floods and cyclone. The Government's endeavours towards sustainable environmental protection come with keen interest and much appreciation by the development partners. In coming days, this interest is expected to be translated into commitment to assist the Government in all such efforts.

Goal 7
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

MDG 7 Status

Goal 7	Targets	Indicators	Base Year (1991)	Current Status	Target 2015
Ensure environmental sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest	9%	13% (2006)	20%
		26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	n/a	2% (2006)	
		27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1,000 GDP (PPP)	123.2	92.4 (2000)	
		28.a Carbon dioxide emissions, metric tons per capita (CDIAC)	0.1	0.3 (2006)	
		28.b Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	195	196 (2006)	
		29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	n/a	87.6% (2006)	
	10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	30. Proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water,			
		urban	1.2%	0.1% (2006)	0
		rural	7%	21% (2006)	0
		31. Proportion of the population without access to sanitary latrines,			
		urban	44%	13% (2007)	22%
		rural	85%	16% (2007)	42%
	11. By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure		36.4%	

Sources: Base year indicator 25: DOF/DoE, 27, 28a, 28b: UN, 30a, 30b, 31a, 31b: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS); Current status, indicators 25, 26: DOF/DoE, 27, 28a, 28b: UN Source, 30a, 30b, 31a, 31b: DPHE; 32: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (MICS);

Goal 8

Developing a Global
Partnership for Development

MDG 8 has seven targets and sixteen indicators.

TARGETS 12, 13 & 15
Develop a non-discriminatory trading and financial system; addressing the special needs of the LDCs, landlocked and small island states; and dealing with debt sustainability of developing states.

Eight indicators monitor these targets' progress.

Indicator 33	Net ODA received by Bangladesh; Net ODA as % of GNI
Indicator 34	Proportion of bilateral ODA (gross) given to basic social services
Indicator 35	Proportion of bilateral ODA received from OECD/DAC donors that is untied
Indicator 38	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the LDCs admitted free of duty
Indicator 39	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (Bangladesh)
Indicator 40	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP
Indicator 41	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Indicator 44	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

I 33–35, 38–41, 44 Net ODA inflow into Bangladesh has been on the decline since the 1990s. Bangladesh received net ODA of US$ 1,240 million in 1990, but the figure had reduced to US$ 110 million in 2006. Bangladesh has performed well in bringing down its debt service as a percentage of its total exports. In 1991, the base year, debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services stood at 21 per cent; by 2005, it had dropped to 9 per cent. Under World Bank criteria, Bangladesh is classified as a less indebted country. The concessionality of Bangladesh's official bilateral and multilateral debt enables it to keep the ratio of debt service to export earnings at a modest level.

TARGET 16
In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

One indicator monitors this target's progress.

Indicators 45   Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total

Developed countries, as a whole, have so far failed to convincingly address this issue. In Bangladesh, youth unemployment increased from 3 per cent in 1990 to 13 per cent in 2003. Nearly 64 per cent of unemployed youth, both male and female, have secondary or post secondary and higher education. The youth labour force in Bangladesh is estimated to be 22 million (2005), and this is likely to reach 30 million in 2015. The challenge is clearly to create employment at a much faster rate.

TARGET 17
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

One indicator monitors this target's progress.

Indicators 46   Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

Data for this is not currently available. The World Health Organisation estimates that at least one third of the world population still lacks access to essential drugs. The situation in Bangladesh is not likely to be any better than this. The country has, however, developed a National Drug Policy and has been working to increase access to affordable essential drugs through a state-owned drugs company. There has also been a growth of pharmaceutical industries in Bangladesh. This results in employment and improved access to drugs.

> **At least one third of the world's population lacks access to essential drugs, according to WHO**

TARGET 18

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.

Two indicators monitor this target's progress.

Indicator 47   Telephone Service
Indicator 48   PC and Internet Users

47 **Telephone Service** A marked expansion in the telephone service has taken place since the 1990s. The surge is due largely to the advent of cellular telephony in Bangladesh, evident from the almost exponential increase in the number of cellular telephone subscribers. The number of telephone subscribers increased from just 0.2 per cent in 1990 to 14 per cent in 2005. Bangladesh's cellular phone subscribers now outnumber fixed line subscribers and have shown a compound annual growth rate of 110.5 per cent for last few years, a figure that is almost three times than that of the global average. Although this growth is encouraging, the telecommunication reach in Bangladesh still remains low.

> **Despite a surge in phone subscribers, the reach of telecommunications in Bangladesh remains low**

48 **PC and Internet Users** Bangladesh is still an insignificant user of personal computers and the internet. The number of PC and internet users has increased in recent years, though, and reached to 1.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent of the population respectively, in 2006. This demonstrates that the benefit of new technologies, particularly ICT, is out of reach of the overwhelming majority of the population. Government measures are expected to promote development of the sector. An ICT policy has been adopted and projects are underway to promote e-Governance. Even an ICT village has been established.

Challenges Ahead

Developed countries have so far failed to perform their responsibility to achieve MDG 8 to address the problem of unfair trade and financial systems; providing 0.7 per cent ODA of their GDPs; and transferring new technologies for productive youth employment in developing countries. Developed countries should fulfil this obligation to which they are signatories. It will be huge challenge to bring together developed and developing countries to form the effective partnership that is needed to meet MDG 8 by 2015.

MDG 8 Status

Goal 8	Targets	Indicators	Base year (1990)	Current Status	Target 2015
Develop a global partnership for development	**12.** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	**33a.** Net ODA received by Bangladesh (m US$)	1240	110 (2006)	
		33b. Net ODA as % of GNI	5.7	0.2 (2006)	
		34. Proportion of bilateral ODA (gross) to basic social services	n/a	42% (2005)	
	13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries	**35.** Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh)	n/a	82% (2005)	
	14. Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states.	**36.** ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	n/a	n/a	
	15. Deal comprehensively **with the debt** problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order **to make debt** sustainable in the long-term	**37.** ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	n/a	n/a	

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty	n/a	n/a
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (Bangladesh)	n/a	12–16% (2006)
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	n/a	n/a
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	n/a	n/a
42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	n/a	n/a
43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	n/a	n/a

	44. Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services	20.9 (1990)	8.8 (2005)
16. In cooperation with developing countries, Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes	3% (1990)	13% (2003)
17. In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	n/a	n/a
18. In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, specially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.2 (1990)	14 (2005)
	48.a Personal computers per 100 population	n/a	1.4 (2006)
	48.b Internet users per 100 population	n/a	0.2 (2006)

Source: Indicators 33 and 44: Economic Relations Division, 43 and 35: OECD, 39: MoC, 45, 47 and 48: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
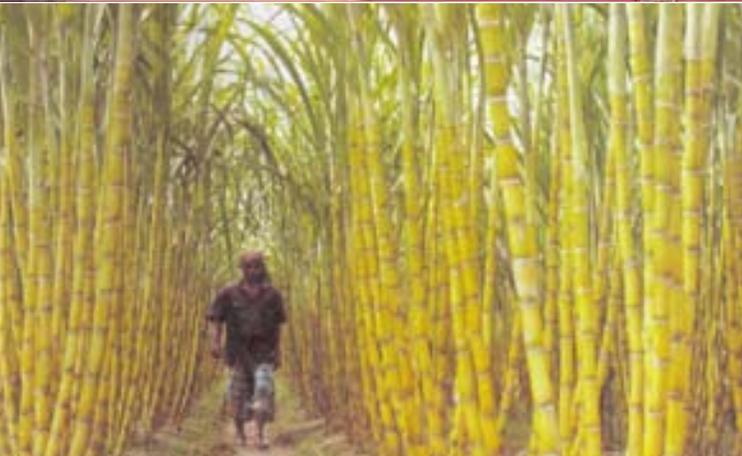
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Annex 1
MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 2. Poverty gap ratio 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 19 a. Condom use at last high-risk sex 19 b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 19 c. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally **Target 13:** Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction **Target 14:** Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action	**Official Development Assistance (ODA)** 33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market Access 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress
for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	Debt Sustainability
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
	43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative
	44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
	48. a. Personal computers in use per 100 population
	48. b. Internet users per 100 population

Annex 2
Definitions of MDG Indicators

INDICATOR 1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day. Proportion of population below $1 per day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.08 a day at 1993 international prices.

INDICATOR 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence multiplied by depth of poverty). Poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

INDICATOR 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption. Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

INDICATOR 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age. Prevalence of (moderately or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

INDICATOR 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption. Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. This is also referred to as the prevalence of under-nourishment, which is the percentage of the population that is undernourished.

INDICATOR 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education. Net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age.

INDICATOR 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5.

INDICATOR 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

INDICATOR 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.

INDICATOR 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old. The ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (literacy gender parity index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15-24.

INDICATOR 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services.

INDICATOR 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

INDICATOR 13. Under-five mortality rate. The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

INDICATOR 14. Infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate is typically defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

INDICATOR 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles. The proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

INDICATOR 16. Maternal mortality ratio. The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

INDICATOR 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

INDICATOR 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year-old pregnant women is the percentage of pregnant women ages 15-24 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.

INDICATOR 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate is the number of women aged 15-49 years in marital or consensual unions who are practicing contraception by using condoms as a proportion of all of women of the same age group in consensual unions who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.

INDICATOR 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex. *Condom use at last high-risk* sex is the percentage of young people ages 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.

INDICATOR 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

INDICATOR 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate. The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women ages 15-49 in marital or consensual unions.

INDICATOR 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years. Strictly defined, the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number

of children who have lost their mother, father or both parents to AIDS before age 15. In practice, the impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of orphans to non-orphans who are in school.

INDICATOR 21. **Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria.** Prevalence of malaria is the number of cases of malaria per 100,000 people. Death rates associated with malaria refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.

INDICATOR 22. **Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.** Malaria prevention is measured as the percentage of children ages 0-59 months sleeping under insecticide-treated bed-nets. Malaria treatment among children is measured as the proportion of children ages 0-59 months who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate anti-malarial drugs.

INDICATOR 23. **Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis.** Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people. Death rates associated with tuberculosis refers to the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

INDICATOR 24. **Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy).** The tuberculosis detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS. DOTS combines five elements-political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems and use of highly efficacious regimes-with direct observation of treatment. The cure rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

INDICATOR 25. **Proportion of land area covered by forest.** The proportion of land area covered by forest is the forest areas as a share of total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, such as major rivers and lakes. As defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2000, forest includes both natural forests and forest plantations. It refers to land with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of five metres. Forests are identified by both the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees established primarily for agricultural production, such as fruit tree plantations.

INDICATOR 26. **Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area.** The ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area is defined as nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN-World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.

INDICATOR 27. **Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP).** Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per $1 gross domestic product (PPP) is commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent per $1 of gross domestic product converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity conversion factors.

INDICATOR 28. **Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons).** Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted

by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country. In the global carbon dioxide emission estimates of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States, the calculated country emissions of carbon dioxide include emissions from consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels; cement production; and gas flaring. National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines, is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests).

Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in ODP (ozone-depleting potential) tons is the sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group-metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential. An ozone-depleting substance is any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer. The stratospheric ozone layer absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.

INDICATOR 29. **Proportion of population using solid fuels.** Proportion of population using solid fuels is the proportion of the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating.

INDICATOR 30. **Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural.** The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

INDICATOR 31. **Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural.** Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, poor-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

INDICATOR 32. **Proportion of households with access to secure tenure.** The *proportion of households with access to secure tenure* is 1 minus the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. *Secure tenure* refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as *squatters* (whether or not they pay rent), *homeless* and *households with no formal agreement.*

UN-HABITAT defines a *slum* household as a group of individuals living under the same roof who lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

INDICATOR 33. **Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/ DAC donors gross national income.** Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical

cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.

Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1993 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

INDICATOR 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation). Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC. Bilateral official development assistance is from one country to another. Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development.

INDICATOR 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied. Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the Committee. Bilateral official development assistance is from one country to another. Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

INDICATOR 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes. Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.

Recipient countries' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1993 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

INDICATOR 37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes. Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC. Recipient countries' gross national income at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes

receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product in the 1993 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

INDICATOR 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty. Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full.

Goods admitted free of duties are exports of goods (excluding arms) received from developing countries and admitted without tariffs to developed countries.

INDICATOR 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries. Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibbers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

INDICATOR 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product. Agricultural support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.

For agricultural products, the total support estimate represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.

INDICATOR 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity. Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.

INDICATOR 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative). The HIPC decision point is the date at which a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programmes supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.

The HIPC completion point is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed at the decision point, including the development and implementation of its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without any further policy conditions.

INDICATOR 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative (in United States dollars) as a component of official development assistance has been

recorded in different ways over time. Up through 1992, forgiveness of non-official development assistance debt that met the tests of official development assistance was reportable as ODA. During 1990-1992 it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the Development Assistance Committee total. Since 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "other official flows", while forgiveness of other non- ODA loans (mainly export credits) recorded as ODA has been included in both country data and total Committee ODA, as it was until 1989.

INDICATOR 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services. External debt service refers to principal repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods or services. Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year.

Exports of goods and services comprise sales, barter or gifts or grants of goods and services from residents to non-residents. Where exports of goods are valued f.o.b., the costs of transportation and insurance up to the border of the exporting country are included in exports of goods. Other transactions involving a mixture of goods and services, such as expenditures by foreign travellers in the domestic market, may all have to be recorded under services in the rest of the world account. Export receipts along with worker remittances received from abroad provide the foreign exchange proceeds for meeting external debt service obligations.

INDICATOR 45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years is the number of unemployed people ages 15-24 divided by the labour force of the same age group. Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment. In situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is temporarily inadequate or where the labour force is largely self employed, a relaxed definition of unemployment can be applied, based on only the first two criteria (without work and currently available for work).

The labour force consists of those who are employed plus those who are unemployed during the relevant reference period. It is the economically active portion of the population. Employment refers to being engaged in an economic activity during a specified reference period or being temporarily absent from such an activity, while economic activity refers to the production of goods and services for pay or profit or for use by own household.

INDICATOR 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis. The proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. Access is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. Essential drugs are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population.

INDICATOR 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population. Telephone lines refer to the number of telephone lines connecting subscribers' terminal equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Cellular subscribers refers to users of cellular telephones who subscribe to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology.

INDICATOR 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population; Internet users per 100 population. Personal computers (PCs) are computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.

Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress at a Glance

GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS	Base Year 1990-1993	MDG Report 2005	Current Status	2015	Status of progress towards goal
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER			Goal will probably be met		
Target 1: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people living below poverty line					
Proportion of population below national poverty line	58.8 (1991)	49.6	40 (2005)	29	On Track
Poverty gap ratio	17.2 (1991)	12.5	9 (2005)	8	On Track
Share of poorest quintile in national income	6.5 (1991)	–	5.3 (2005)	–	–
Target 2: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger					
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	67 (1990)	51	39.7 (2005)	33	On Track
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	28 (1990)	N/A	19.5 (2005)	14	On Track
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION			Goal will probably be met		
Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling					
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	60.5 (1990)	82.7	87.2 (2005)	100	On Track
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	43	–	67.0* (2007)	100	Needs attention
Adult Literacy rate of 15+ years old	36.9 (1990)	38.5	54 (2006)	100	Needs attention
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN			Goal will probably be met		
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015					
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	55:45	48:52	53:47 (2005)	50:50	Achieved
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	34:66	52:48	50:50 (2005)	50:50	Achieved
Ratio of women to men in tertiary education institutes	25:75	36:64	36:64 (2005)	50:50	Needs Attention
Ratio of literate women to men, 20-24 years old	42:65 (1992)	55:71	46:65 (2002)	100:100	Needs Attention
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	40.7 (1991)	N/A	58.6 (2003)	50	On Track
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	10.3 (1991)	2%	14.8 (2006)	–	–
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY			Goal will probably be met		
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds by 2015, the under-five mortality rate					
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	151 (1990)	82	62 (2006)	50	On Track
Infant mortality rate (0-1 year per 1,000 live births)	94 (1990)	56	45 (2006)	31	On Track
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	54 (1991)	69	87.2 (2006)	100	On Track
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH			Goal will potentially be met		
Target 6: Reduce by the three quarters, by 2015, the maternal mortality ratio					
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	574 (1990)	320-400	290 (2006)	147	On Track
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	5 (1990)	12	20 (2006)	50	Needs Attention

GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS	Base Year MDG 1990-1993	MDG Report 2005	Current Status	2015	Status of progress towards goal
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES					
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS			Goal will potentially be met		
HIV Prevalence Among 15-24 year-old Pregnant Women	N/A	N/A	N/A		-
Contraceptive prevalence rate	39.9	N/A	58.1 (2004)		Insufficient data
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases					
Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population	42.38 (2001)	-	34 (2005)		Insufficient data
Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages	N/A	N/A	0.35 (2005)		Insufficient data
Proportion of Population in Malaria Risk Areas Using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	34	233	406 (2005)		Insufficient data
Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population			47 (2005)		Insufficient data
Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected Under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses	34	34	71.1 (2005)	100	On Track
Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Cured Under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses	84	84	91.5 (2005)	100	On Track
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources			Goal will potentially be met		
Proportion of land area covered by forest	9 (1990)	10.2	13 (2006)	20	Needs Attention
Ratio of protected area to surface area for maintaining biological diversity		.01	2 (2006)		Insufficient Data
Carbon dioxide per capita emissions	0.14 (1990)	0.189	0.3 (2006)		Low contribution to pollution in global context
Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs	195 (1990)	-	196.2 (2006)		Low contribution to pollution in global context
Energy use (apparent consumption) Kg oil equivalent) per $1,000 (PPP) GDP	123.18 (1990)	92.36	-		Insufficient data
Proportion of population using solid fuels	N/A	-	87.6 (2006)		Insufficient data
Target 10 Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation					
Proportion of urban population with access to safe drinking water	98.8 (1991)	82	99.9 (2006)	100	On Track
Proportion of rural population with access to safe drinking water	93.1 (1991)	72	79 (2006)	96.5	Needs attention
Proportion of urban population with access to sanitary latrines	56.2 (1991)	56	88 (2007)	85.5	On Track
Proportion of rural population with access to sanitary latrines	15.3 (1991)	29	85 (2007)	55.5	On Track
Target 11: By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers					
Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	-	-	36.4 (2005)	-	Insufficient data
GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP					
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system			Goal will potentially be met		
Net ODA received by Bangladesh (m US$)	1240 (1990)	102 (2002)	110 (2006)	-	-
Net ODA as % of GNI (Bangladesh)	5.7 (1990)	.85	0.2 (2006)	-	-

GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS	Base Year (1990-1995)	MDG Report 2008	Current Status[1]	2015	Status of progress towards goal
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries					
Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	-	79.1	82 (2005)	-	Insufficient data
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term					
Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textile and clothing from developing countries (Bangladesh)	-	12	12-16 (2006)	-	Insufficient data
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth					
Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services	20.9 (1990)	7.29	8.8 (2005)	-	Needs Attention
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes	2.88 (1990)	8	13.4 (2003)	-	Needs Attention
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries					
Proportion of Bangladesh Population with access to affordable essential drugs on sustainable basis	-	80	-	-	Insufficient data
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, specially information and communications					
Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.2 (1990)	1.32	13.6 (2006)	-	On Track
Personal computers per 100 population	-	0.34	1.4 (2006)	-	Insufficient data
Internet users per 100 population	-	0.35	0.2 (2006)	-	Insufficient data

1 Source: 'Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report 2005' jointly prepared by GoB and UNCT. The data range between the years 2000 - 2002

2 Source: Millennium Development Goals: A mid-term Bangladesh Progress Report December 2007 by General Economics Division, Planning Commission. Most of the data range between 2004 and 2007. Data for only two indicators. 'Ratio of literate women to men' and 'Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector' are for '02 and '03 respectively.

3 According to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.