Mohd. Monirul Islam
Deputy Chief
General Economics Division
Bangladesh Planning Commission

SDG and Climate Change: Finance and Governance Perspective
### Global Goals: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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<th>SDGs</th>
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<td>Macroeconomic Stability and Economic Growth</td>
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<td>Poverty Reduction</td>
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<td>Governance</td>
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<td>International Cooperation and Partnership</td>
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### National Development Plan (7th Five Year Plan)

- **Macroeconomic Stability and Economic Growth**
- **Poverty Reduction**
- **Employment Growth**
- **Agriculture**
- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Water & Sanitation**
- **Transport and Communication**
- **Power, Energy and Mineral Resources**
- **Gender and inequality**
- **Environment, CC and DM**
- **Information & Communication Technology**
- **Urban Development**
- **Governance**
- **International Cooperation and Partnership**

### Sectoral Policies/Strategies

#### Annual Performance Agreement (APA) of Line Ministries/Divisions

#### Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

#### Annual Development Programme (ADP) or the Development Budget

#### Project level M&E Framework

- **Development Results Frameworks (DRF) of 7th Five Year Plan (88 indicators under 15 priority areas)**

- **SDGs M&E Framework (232 Indicators)**
Alignment of SDGs with 7th FYP

- As an ‘early starter’ country to implement Agenda 2030, Bangladesh emphasized SDGs while setting up the priority areas for 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20).

- A total of 14 goals (82%) are found to be thematically fully aligned with the plan document.

- 3 Goals - Goal 12, Goal 14 and Goal 16 (18%) are partially aligned.

58 SDGs targets are found to be aligned with 7th FYP (34.3%); 38 targets partially aligned (22.5%); 73 targets not aligned (43.2%)
Government in Action

Institutional Mechanisms

- Mapping of key ministries and government agencies
- SDGs financing strategy
- Data gap analysis for SDGs monitoring
- Web based data repository system for result based M&E
- National M&E framework for SDGs
- Training Material on 7th FYP & SDGs

SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee (23 Secretaries)

“Whole of Society” approach for implementation and attainment of the SDGs. NGOs, CSOs, Business, Professional Groups, Women Network, MGOS, DPs, Media
Mapping of Key Ministries and Divisions for SDGs Implementation

43_Lead Ministry/Division for SDG Implementation
### SDGs Action Plan through National Mid-Term and Long-Term Development Plans for Ministries/Divisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Targets</th>
<th>Global Indicators for SDG Targets</th>
<th>Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Divisions</th>
<th>Associate Ministries/Divisions</th>
<th>7th FYP Goals/Targets related to SDG Targets and Indicators</th>
<th>On-going Project/Programme to achieve 7th FYP Goals/Targets</th>
<th>Requirement of New Project/Programme up to 2020</th>
<th>Actions/Projects beyond 7th FYP Period (2021-2030)</th>
<th>Policy/Strategy if needed (in relation with Column 8)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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Data Gap Analysis for SDGs Monitoring

% of availability of data against goals

Data availability

R. Available

P. Available

N. Available

Data source
‘SDGs Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy’ has estimated the resources needed for achieving SDGs in Bangladesh by 2030.

In Bangladesh, around **928.48 Billion US$** additional funding would be required from 2017 to 2030 to fully implement the SDGs (2015-16 constant prices). Annual average cost would be **66.32 billion US$**

It would be **19.75%** of the accumulated GDP under 7th FYP extended scenario during the period FY2017-FY2030.

Of the additional required costs, **domestic financing: 85.1%** (US$ 796.09 billion); **External financing: 14.9%** (US$ 132.39 Billion).

- Of the domestic financing, Govt: 33.5%, Private: 42%, PPP: 5.6%, NGOs: 4%.
- Of the external, FDI: 9.95%, Aid & Grants: 4.94%

Annual average: **US$ 56.86 Billion** from domestic, **US$ 9.46 Billion** from external sources (**FDI: US$ 6.91 Bn/year; Grants & Aid: 2.55 Bn/year**)
### Summary of Total Additional Synchronized Cost (in USD billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDGs/Fiscal Year</th>
<th>FY2017</th>
<th>FY2018</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
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- **Cost-GDP Ratio (Projected GDP Growth)**: 10.2% 10.7% 12.0% 14.3% 15.6% 16.6% 17.7% 18.7% 19.8% 20.7% 21.5% 22.3% 23.2% 24.1%
- **Cost-GDP Ratio (BaU GDP Growth)**: 10.2% 10.7% 12.1% 14.5% 16.1% 17.3% 18.6% 20.0% 21.4% 22.7% 23.9% 25.2% 26.6% 28.1%
Web-based data repository system for result based M&E

- A macro level data repository system is being prepared (SDG Portal & SDGs Dashboard)
- The system gathers all relevant information and statistics, all relevant outcome and output indicators
- NSO will act as the central coordinator among the data producing agencies

**Technical:**
- Disaggregation of data (leave no one behind)
- Survey methodology
- Questionnaire preparation
- Convert administrative data to official one
- Understanding the metadata

**Institutional:**
- Capturing administrative data
- Frequency of data generation
- Appropriate Human Resources
- Institutional linkages with NSO
- Ensuring availability, authenticity & reliability of data

**Capacity development:**
- At the NSO level
- At the Ministry/Division/Agency level
- Lessons learnt from best practices
- International cooperation required (Financing, technology, logistics and human capital)
Bangladesh has participated in the **Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs in 2017**.

The focus of the report is where we are in implementing Agenda 2030.

- **7 Goals**: Goal 1 (Poverty); Goal 2 (Hunger); Goal 3 (Health); Goal 5 (Gender); Goal 9 (Infrastructure); Goal 14 (Life under water); Goal 17 (Means of implementation) have been reviewed.

In 2017 Bangladesh has submitted VNR of SDGs along with 42 other countries.

- **74 targets and 115 indicators related to 7 goals** have been used for reviewing the SDGs.

GED has drafted VNR Report of SDGs taking inputs from different Ministries/Divisions.

The draft report was shared with different stakeholders including government, NGOs, CSOs, Academia and Development Partners.

After consultations, the VNR was finalized and sent to the HLPF of Sustainable Development.

On 17th July 2017, Hon’ble Planning Minister led delegation of Bangladesh presented the VNR to HLPF at the UNHQ, NY.
Governance in the 7th FYP

- Effective implementation of programmes and policies in the 7th Plan demands focused attention to good governance, by raising public administration capacity and productivity, while ensuring effectual monitoring and evaluation of public sector programmes.

- Government’s scope to meet the desired milestones of “Vision 2021”- critically depends on addressing key governance challenges: deficiencies in public administration capacity, shortcomings in economic management, and gnawing malfeasance affecting performance across all segments of public administration.
Smart Intervention Required For 7th Plan Priorities

• Government will adopt strategies and policies that are adequately tuned for meeting contemporary challenges:
  ❖ Judiciary
  ❖ Public administration capacity
  ❖ Financial sector; and
  ❖ Public order and safety

• Government can take actions to increase financial authority of project director for accelerating the ADP implementation and take necessary actions for increasing the capacity of project directors.

• Greater efforts will take to ensure procurement of goods and services on a timely basis with due regard to qualitative and governance aspects of procurement.
Justice and Rule of Law

Government accepts that without improving judicial effectiveness and reach of rule of law, no notion of governance can be sustained within Bangladesh’s political periphery. The following initiatives will be taken:

- An Ombudsman will be appointed.
- A clear, transparent recruitment process and specific criteria for the Supreme Court judges will be established.
- Computerized court case recording and tracking system will be introduced.
Smart Interventions for 7th FYP in Governance and Justice Cont..

- A “Case Management & Coordination Committee” will be established for civil and criminal matters at the district level.

- Violence against women will become a key focus of local justice institutions, requiring greater investment in capacity building at the district and upazila level.

- Scaling-up and strengthening of the village courts

- Government will enhance the capacity of National Legal Aid Services Organization (NLASO)

- Legal aid will be given to at least 37000 victims annually by 2020.

- Government will ensure that the number of cases annually settled under ADR is at least 25000 by 2020.
Improving Government’s administrative capacity is fundamental for enhancing Government’s effectiveness, and under the Seventh Plan the following activities will be implemented:

• **The Government Servants Act** is a critical first step for achieving Vision 2021 as outlined in the Perspective Plan.

• Government will establish **transparent recruitment process** for appointees and establish mechanisms for citizen feedback regarding Government performance.

• Under the 7th Plan’s time interval, the Govt. will undertake all necessary actions to make **Annual Performance Agreement (APA)** functional.

• Under the 7th Plan, the Govt. will ensure under **Grievance Redress System (GRS)** all the necessary logistical and human capital deficiencies will be met.
Government intends to implement reform options:

- The introduction of a **multi-year Public Investment Programme (PIP)**
- Undertake comprehensive reform programs for the revenue administration, especially the **National Board of Revenue (NBR)** to improve existing low tax-GDP ratio.
- Introduce a modern **Financial Management Information System (FMIS)**.
- Initiatives to improve transparency and accountability associated with procurements.
- Greater transparency of public finance data in user-friendly and editable formats, such as through an Open Data Portal.
- Timely completion of all on-going special-purpose budget management initiatives such as child budgeting, gender budgeting, district level budgeting, etc.
- Enhance the effectiveness of Comptroller and Auditor-General
The Govt. intends to improve the state of economic governance by undertaking the following activities:

• Government will review the issue of the independence of the Bangladesh Bank and the amount of autonomy it wants to convey to the regulator and formulate a strategy and implement identified measures for better supervision of public banks.

• Government will ensure that the Gross-NPL of both state owned and private banks do not cross 10%.

• Govt. will undertake measures to bring the depositors of NBFI under the umbrella of insurance coverage.

• Limited SEC capability in areas of regulation, surveillance, and enforcement.

• Limited financial stability oversight and policy coordination between SEC, Bangladesh Bank and the Ministry of Finance.
Increasing the number of hearings open to the public, particularly of important budgetary committees such as the Public Accounts Committee.

Promoting standards for policy debate, in terms of allowing time and space for parliament to give opinions on policies, with the public generally informed regarding these processes.

The Govt. will try to ensure that percentage of seats held by women in the national parliament is at least 33% by 2020.
Government enacted the Right to Information Act (2009). Under the 7th FYP, to improve its effectiveness the Government will:

- Increase its ability to track data at different levels (national, district & upazila) on RTI applications, responses, appeals and decisions.
- Enhance proactive disclosure through the adoption of proactive disclosure policies by different ministries, particularly those that enjoy a high level of Government-citizen interface.
Enhancing Integrity & Controlling Corruption

GOB has identified a range of activities that will be implemented under the 7th FYP plan to mitigate the problem of corruption.

Anti-Corruption Commission will be put on a more sustainable footing by providing it with clear independence to carry out investigations and prosecute.

Develop anti-corruption strategies for critical sectors, including an implementation plan that may include the creation of anti-corruption cells in every Government department.
Strengthening the Election Commission (EC)

The Government will offer all necessary support to EC to carry out its operation impartially and effectively. Greater efforts will be given to improve its capacity and promote better use of technology to undertake its operation. EC will be instructed to maintain an accessible database of all candidates in both local and national elections.

The Government acknowledges that without an independent and effective Election Commission (EC), ordinary citizens cannot adequately exercise their franchise.
Promoting E-governance

The primary objective of e-governance initiatives is to aid the transformation of Government to provide efficient, convenient and transparent services to citizens and businesses through ICT.

- **Service Process Simplification (SPS), e-Services and RTI:** Government will ensure that the RTI-based portals in all 25,000 offices of the Government office and increase the number of service access points by incorporating other Government agencies.

- **E-Administration and flattening of hierarchy:** e-Filing system will be expanded to all offices of the Government.

- **Strengthening Judiciary’s Effectiveness though ICT:** Govt. has taken initiative for digitization of Bangladesh Supreme courts.

- **ICT Capacity Building:** Government will continue to expand the existing capacity building measures of officials at all levels and build partnership with NGOs, Multinational Companies, and donors so that greater technology transfer is facilitated.
THANK YOU ALL