



SDGs and Voluntary National Review (VNR) in Bangladesh

Citizen Perspective and Opinion



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Development Context and SDGs for Bangladesh

- Bangladesh is a country of fastest reduction in poverty with limited resource during MDG period.
- Growth led development approach has sub-tracked the other pro poor development issues.
- As govt. was in the forefront in SDGs formulation process which made an obligation to achieve SDGs beyond MDG.



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Government process in SDGs

- ▶ Govt. has aligned all SDG Targets with her Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP).
- ▶ All ministries and govt. development agencies & authorities made responsible SDG wise to implement its target by developing appropriate action plan and strategies.
- ▶ High level body formed under PM (Prime Minister) office to oversee of implementation and progress.

So conclusion as, govt. is now towards SDGs in case of planning strategy.



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Government process in SDGs planning strategy

SDGs	Integrated Issues (Development Targets)
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduction in the head-count poverty ratio by about 6.2 percentage points (from 24.8% to 18.6%) ii. Reduction in extreme poverty by about 4.0 percentage points (i.e. 8.9 % in 2020) iii. Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3%. iv. Creation of a Lagging Region Fund
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consolidation of Food Transfer Program as suggested by National Social Security Programme. ii. Reduce proportion of stunting among under-five children from 36.1% to 25%. iii. Reduce proportion of underweight children among under-five children from 32.6% to 20%.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop effective Aid Information Management System (AIMS). ii. Ensure development partners' policy alignment and system harmonization. iii. Effective national Policy on Development Cooperation to guide development cooperation in Bangladesh.

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Government process in SDGs implementation strategy

Govt. mapping on SDG implementation process	
SDG-1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Lead gov. Ministries or Agencies	Cabinet Division & General Economic Division-GED
Associate Ministries or Agencies	Economic Relation Division, Local Govt. Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, Social Welfare, Fisheries & Livestock, Industries and Disaster Mgt and Relief etc.
Action to achieve SDG in 7FYP period	Reduce extreme poverty by 4.0 percentages to 8.9% by 2020.
List of Policy Instruments for SDG achievement	National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015
Proposed global indicator to measure performance	Proportion of Population below international poverty line by sex, age and employment status by location.

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But Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

Coastal People got less integration and priority in govt. national plan

- Coastal region covers about 20% of its geographical and more than 50 million people are living.
- Govt. report (HIES 2010) also said that the **poverty is shifting from north to west zone.**
- Around 6 million people would displace from their homes in upcoming decades [IOM].
- **Bangladesh is still in hotspot of poverty** (ESCAP Perception Survey)



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Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

CSO participation yet to be facilitated by govt. as effective

- ▶ CSO has engaged in national level, but proactively.
- ▶ A few pro-govt. NGOs are active at local level seeking fund and implementing of govt. program.
- ▶ No policy process for CSO engagement mechanism.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has acknowledged the crucial role of CSOs in SDG implementation, but lack of policy space; it is often less effective because government officials hardly pay proper importance to their role and contributions.



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Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

Current CSO engagement in SDG process

Current CSO Involvement in SDG Areas in Bangladesh		
SDGs	More Involve	Less Involve
01-No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty eradication - Social protection measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience building of the poor to climate and other shocks - Equal rights to economic resources
02-Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunger and all forms of malnutrition - Agricultural productivity increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring sustainable food production system - Maintaining genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, animals and their related wild species
03-Good Health and Well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal and child mortality - Epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria - Universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premature mortality from non-communicable diseases - Prevention of excessive drug abuse - Global deaths and injuries from road and traffic accidents - Universal health coverage - Deaths from air, water and soil pollution

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Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

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SDGs	Current CSO Involvement in SDG Areas in Bangladesh	
	More Involve	Less Involve
04- Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to pre-primary, primary and secondary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to technical, vocational and tertiary education - Gender disparities in education - Youth and adult literacy
08-Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable economic growth - Youth unemployment - Child labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher economic productivity - Full and productive employment - Global resource efficiency in consumption and production - Protection of labor rights and promote safe working environment - Sustainable tourism - Access to financial institutions
16-Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence, Trafficking and violence against women & children - Access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illicit financial and arm flows - Birth registration - Rule of law and justice for all - Miss-Governance & Corruption - Accountable and transparent Institutions - Inclusive and participatory decision making
17- Global Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of donor funded projects on different development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development Effectiveness and Aid Effectiveness - Aid Conditionality and impacts - IFIs policy and practice

Source: CPD

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Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

CSO participation yet to be facilitated by govt. as effective

CSO Partnership with Government of Bangladesh

Inclusiveness

- Govt. should create **well-defined scope [official process]** for the CSOs to participate in preparation and finalization of national consensus and policies.
- Coordinate with CSOs and other non-state stakeholders to develop **well-defined responsibilities** for CSO/non-state actors, and work together to implement SDGs.

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But Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

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CSO Partnership with Government of Bangladesh

Process and implementation

- Government and CSOs may **jointly review the existing development policies, strategies and actions** in order to address various forms of inconsistencies to achieve the SDGs.
- Govt. can facilitate **CSO participation in preparing budget and budgetary process and implementation** to better reflect the mass demand.

Transparency

- CSO can be involved in monitoring, reporting and holding the relevant government agencies accountable.
- Downward Accountability [**How Report to people ???**]

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But Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

We need an effective partnership for development and achieving SDGs

- **Climate compensation** is the right as a vulnerable country, because;
 - ▶ Critical infrastructure (Coastal Infrastructure) need huge amount of money and technical support.
 - ▶ GCF (Green Climate Fund) must be easier accessible for MVCs.
- **Commitment of ODA [0.7% of GNI]** must and it would be aligned with country development strategies.
- Equitable share of **trade opportunity with duty free and quota free access** is needed for achieving DGs.
- We need **global Tax Cooperation** enhancing our domestic resource mobilization for SDGs

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But Missing Links and Challenges for achieving DGs

Strengthen Democracy & Accountability

- **Reduce corruption and save public resource [Eating up around 2% GDP and hamper the development effectiveness].**
- **Strengthen Democracy [Any idea of limiting the space for free & fair election, free media, independence of judiciary, rule of law, autonomous local government and independence of different constitutional commission will hamper the accountable development].**



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THANK YOU

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