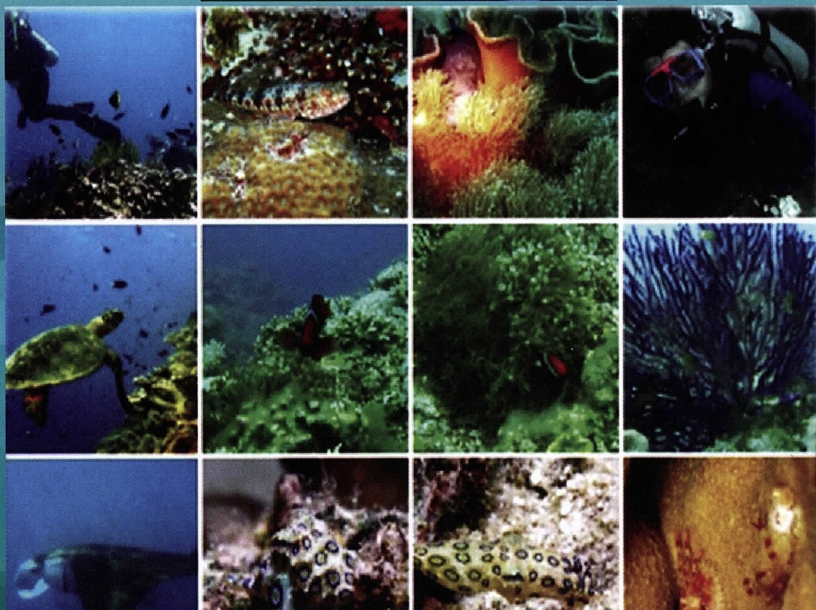


FINAL REPORT

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Regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable use of coastal and marine resources: a comparative study between Bangladesh and Australia

Md. Rakib Hossain, M Aslam Alam, Md. Nasir Uddin Ahmed, Muhammad Abu Yusuf, Md. Mizanur Rahman, Shawkat Alam and Pradip Royhan



MACQUARIE
University

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

A report

On

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh: An Organizational Analysis

By

BPATC¹, Cabinet Division² and GIU, PMO³

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Executive Summary

Bangladesh made an outstanding success in achieving the “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)”. The Government has made tremendous efforts in achieving the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”. To ensure Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh by leaving no one behind in the most possible short time, the “Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the Prime Minister’s Office” is working hard. The progress as well as the success depends on strategic focus; vision; mission; appropriate initiatives; resource mobilization and allocation; taking right projects; addressing cross-cutting issues; investments; know how; technical-intellectual capabilities and management practices of all public organizations. To check the progress of achieving the related targets of the SDGs the examination of the organizational level is essential. There was no systematic research on finding organizational progress in the public sectors of Bangladesh though it is indispensable for achieving the SDGs. The study aimed at understanding where organizations currently stand in relation to the allocation of business and achievement of the targets of the 2030 Agenda.

Both primary and secondary data were used in this research. The sources of secondary data were allocation of business, citizen charter, annual report, annual performance agreement (APA), budget allocation, current projects/ programmes and completed projects. The allocation of business of 59 organizations was critically reviewed to understand their roles and responsibilities and to find out the constraints in achieving the SDGs. According to the mandates derived from the allocation of business and legal frameworks, the targets of the SDGs were aligned with the responsibilities. The initiatives against each target were measured by examining the annual report, annual performance agreement (APA), budget allocation, current projects/ programmes and completed projects. The SDGs focal point of every organization was interviewed as the key informant to validate the secondary data and to collect primary data. A status matrix was prepared for every single organization linking mandates, targets of the SDGs and activities. Recommendations were made based on current stand of each organization in achieving each target of SDGs. All matrices were summed up to make a combined single matrix.

It was found that the public sectors are working to achieve 111 targets of the SDGs out of 169. It can be considered as a remarkable progress made by any countries of the world. Most of the targets were attended partially and the full attainment is required to boost up the progress. On the other hand, every ministry is not performing equally. The actual progress will be far better than what was reflected in this report. The limitations of the study are mentioned in the methodology.

There are dots in the allocation of business of different ministries and divisions. Allocations of businesses of different public institutions are not clearly befitted to

the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In some cases the legal frameworks were not reflected in the business. The allocation of business of the Ministry of Shipping can be cited as an example. The first business of that ministry is 'port'. It is not clear whether this word indicates seaport or other ports like land, river and air. In the most cases, the same responsibility was overlapped and repeated in different sentences using modified texts. Sometimes overlapping jurisdictions were found in the allocation of business. The overlapping of jurisdictions should be identified and removed from the allocation of business. The business should be re-allocated considering the responsibilities of each organization in achieving the SDGs. The responsibilities should be specific and well defined.

Most of the key informants stated that they are not responsible for good governance, controlling corruptions, climate adaptation and mitigation and ensuring gender equity. They thought that Anti-Corruption Commission is responsible for controlling corruption; Ministry of Public Administration and Cabinet Division are responsible for good governance; The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is responsible for climate adaptation and mitigation; where the Ministry of women and children affairs for gender equity. Governance, climate and gender are the cross-cutting issues of the SDGs. Any action taken by any organization should be gender and climate sensitive, accountable and transparent to address the cross-cutting issues. The disciplinary proceedings should be taken against corruption under the Employee Discipline and Appeal Rules-2018. The information regarding this disciplinary proceeding should be included in the annual report of every organization. Achieving the target 16.5 (Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms) should be considered as the shared responsibility of all organizations.

Every organization should be equally responsible for reduced consumption and expenditure and efficient use of resources. Each Ministry/ Divisions should have a roadmap to ensure responsible consumption. The public sectors should promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities (target-12.7). The Public Procurement Rules, 2008 should be amended to incorporate sustainable or green procurement. The targets associated with environmental and biodiversity conservation to be achieved by 2020. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the nodal organization in achieving those targets. This ministry has a wider scope to adopt crash programmes in achieving those targets. The other ministries likewise can take respective programmes in achieving those targets.

Based on the findings of this research further in-depth research should be carried on each organization separately.

1. Introduction

Background: Bangladesh is a top performing country in achieving the “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)” (Chowdhury et al. 2011). Bangladesh is one of the front-runners in institutionalizing the SDG implementation mechanism. Bangladesh has appointed the “Chief Coordinator for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Affairs at the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO)” and established a monitoring and coordination mechanism through forming a “SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee”. The government has also formed a “National Data Coordination Committee” to expedite authentic data collection process and its utilizations for measuring the progresses of SDGs. The Planning Commission has integrated the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” into the “7th Five year Plan (FYP)” and prepared a map of ministries by targets of SDGs. The “General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission” plays the role of the focal point in attaining consensus on feasible action plans and assessing funding requirements. The commission has carried out a “data gap analysis”, and “financial need analysis”. GED has prepared a “monitoring and evaluation framework for sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh perspectives”. A “Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on SDGs” was presented at the “High Level Political Forum (HLPF)” in New York in July 2017. Bangladesh was among the 44 countries to present VNR report on the progress of SDGs implementation. The “General Economics Division (GED) of Bangladesh Planning Commission” published the “Bangladesh Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Progress Report 2018” (GED 2018). Each ministry, division and all public organizations have appointed a “SDG focal point”. Most of the Ministries prepared their own maps for implementation of SDGs. Bangladesh has developed a SDG tracker to track progress towards attainment of SDGs and other national development goals through a web-based information repository. To ensure the “Sustainable Development Goals” in Bangladesh by leaving no one behind in the most possible short time, a set of 39 indicators has been selected under the instructions of “SDG Working Committee of The Prime Minister’s Office”. Out of these indicators, some of the indicators were selected from the global “Sustainable Development Goals” and some of the indicators were modified on Bangladesh perspective. The “Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the PMO” is localizing the SDGs in the grass root level by engaging all stakeholders.

Problem definition: Initiatives have also been taken to involve non-state stakeholders in the government institutional framework of SDG implementation process through adopting a “whole society approach”. It is reported that more success has been achieved in the ‘upstream’ where lack of progress in the ‘downstream’. Curiously, progress and path forward of the critical areas (such as targets under SDG 4) and the cross-cutting issues were not found to be aligned with the 7FYP. There is no clear direction and timeline frame as to how the “not-aligned” targets will be integrated into the current or future SDG-oriented national development

plans, policies and strategies. However, ensuring its proper implementation in an inclusive manner still remains a major challenge. There is also not much progress with regard to harnessing more disaggregated data for addressing the vulnerable and marginalized groups, which would be key in ensuring that “no one is left behind” Hence, each step of the SDG implementation process from early stage is critically important. There are also a few more issues which are felt to require further attention. Also, it is often noticed that, government’s efforts are confined within the traditional conceptualization of inclusiveness. Hence, fulfillment of the aspiration of “leaving no one behind” during the SDG implementation process may prove to be difficult. Overall, it may be said that, often at the implementation level, ‘business as usual’ actions have been put under “SDG bracket”, rather than transforming these types of practices for delivering SDG aspirations. It appears that, the SDGs Implementation Review (SIR) and the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) are considered as key annual follow-up and review processes at the national level. The organizational success in achieving SDG can be restricted due to lack of strategic focus, lack of medium and long term vision, inappropriate initiatives, complex cross-cuttings issues at the cross-roads, lack of investments, poor know-how, lack of technical-intellectual capacity and weak operational management (Rosati and Faria 2019). For achieving SDGs an organization must be competitive in the management taking care of the integration with other organs and adopt the initiatives in which the business is inserted for the meeting targets and indicators of medium and long-term (Pedersen 2018). The organization should focus on operational strategies, such as: quality, flexibility, speed, reliability, technology, policy and costs (Briceño and Santos 2019). The allocation of business is becoming an important issue due to the increased complexity in achieving SDGs (Trabacchi and Buchner 2019).

Rationale: To check the progress of achieving the related targets of SDGs the examination of the organizational level is essential. There was no systematic research on the organizational stands in achieving SDGs. It has been almost five years since the adoption of the SDGs on 25 September 2015. Therefore, it is high time to address the challenges related to institutions, planning, finance, monitoring and review. The study will help the policy makers to understand the organizational current standings and challenges in achieving SDGs.

Scope: Based on the findings of this research further in-depth research should be carried on each ministry separately.

Objectives: The broader objective of this study is to understand where public organizations currently stand in relation to the allocation of business and achievement of the targets of the 2030 Agenda. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- to understand where organizations currently stand in relation to the achievement of the targets of the 2030 Agenda

- to assess the shortcomings of the business allocations
- to explore the way forward to minimize the gaps

Research questions:

- 1) Where does Bangladesh stand in achieving SDGs?
- 2) Is there any gap in institutional framework?

Limitations: There were huge limitations in carrying out this study. Few researchers could not finish the work properly due to knowledge and understanding gap, transfer and Post Retirement Leave (PRL). On the other hand, many of them had no previous research experiences. The methodology was frequently changed and the basic focus of this (gap analysis) was excluded at the end. Therefore, the actual picture could not be reflected in the study.

2. Literature Review

After having successful achievement of the “Millennium Development Goal (MDGs)”, the world leaders never late to adopt next strategy to ensure longevity of previous attainment through a very articulate and comprehensive universal development agenda known as the “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”. It will not be a misnomer if someone termed it as a charter for confronting the challenges 21st century. And therefore, the world think tankers designed the entire set up of SDGs taking lesson from its predecessor MDGs in such a manner so that all its goal, targets and indicators are in generally applicable for all the countries across the globe. Hence, it is accepted and appreciated by the almost all the nations. Consequently, it becomes easy to expedite the new thought towards the globe and make it familiar and popular which can be claimed as the primary success of SDGs announcement.

The Member States of United Nations, after long discussion, agreed to take “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” which was properly known as “agenda 2030”, as its next strategy, as a follow-up strategy of MDGs, to end poverty, hunger, inequality, improve climate and environment condition of the world including access to health and education for all on September 2015. The main objective of the “agenda 2030”, in one word, is “no one left behind”. It emphasizes on equal treatment for all the countries of the world irrespective of developed and developing through building global partnership. Therefore, government of the all the countries are taking necessary steps and actions to implement the goals and targets including indicator of the “agenda 2030” within stipulated time frame (Alam, 2019).

While, Morton et al. (2017) seen “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” as a national global framework for health, development and equity and suggested its needs a systems approach at every level. They said that the goals of SDGs are a

set of global goals for fair and sustainable health at every level from planetary biosphere to local community. The aim is to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, now and in the future. The goals provide a well consulted framework that is sufficiently scientifically robust, politically acceptable, and publicly intuitive. The goals provide us with our best chance of ensuring the necessary collaboration and alignment as we implement global approaches to securing a fair, healthy and prosperous future for ourselves, our children and grandchildren.

Similarly, Mensah and Casadevall (2019) in a review article entitled ‘Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principles, pillars, and implications for human action’ termed SDGs as a popular catchphrase in contemporary development discourse. They said the concept seems to have attracted the broad-based attention that other development concept lacked, and appears poised to remain the pervasive development paradigm for a long time.

Moreover, Pradhan et al. (2017) a research article entitled “A Systematic Study of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Interactions” has termed the SDGs as a holistic and multidimensional view on development. They said SDGs have set the “2030 agenda” to transform our world by tackling multiple challenges humankind is facing to ensure well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental protection. In contrast to conventional development agendas focusing on a restricted set of dimensions.

As a signatory of “agenda 2030” like other countries Bangladesh is being implemented the SDGs for the last five years and also playing vital and active role in any global discussion in this regards. For ensuring the proper implementation, goal and target wise, the “General Economic Division (GED)”, with the assistance of “SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee” of Prime Minister’s Office formulated “Data Gap Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspective” which was the first analytical document for monitoring SDG implementation based on data availability. According to this document, different ministries and division were assigned some goals and targets including indicators as per their rules of business (GED, 2018). This document provides rules to different ministries and divisions in three tiers such as “Lead”, “Co-lead” and “Associate” which is jointly monitoring by “SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee” of Prime Minister’s Office and GED.

Bangladesh has followed the holistic approach since by involving both state and the non-state actors for implementing the relevant goals and targets of SDGs. For example, government of Bangladesh established high-level platforms, coordination of intergovernmental agencies, integration of policies, undertaking priority-setting exercise and devising of action plans. Thus, the country can be claimed as one of the front-runner for implementing and institutionalizing the “agenda 2030”. While

upstream has been observed huge success because of the policy biasness; however, downstream is not performing satisfactorily (CPS-2019). Thus, there are some challenges which need proper attention of the concerned authorities. Government has formulated the “Seventh Five Year Plan” in aligning with the SDGs though some important and critical goals. It requires clear direction and timeline how GoB is going to address those critical areas through suitable policies and strategies. The other critical area for Bangladesh is localization of SDG which is a buzzword among the policy makers and practitioners. For the implementation, the competent authority entrusted the field level offices of the country such as *upazilla* and district administration. Yet, field administration needs to be strengthening through reform for overcoming structural barrier. Local problem should be solved through using local knowledge and resources. Side by side, further clarification requires in case of the sources of resources, appropriate partnership with private sectors and it’s institutionalizing including consensus among the national level, collaboration in the regional and sub regional level, considering the hidden barrier such as trade war between the giants and global politics. These issues need to be addressed and considered during the reviewing of SDG in Bangladesh (CPS-2019).

Sabbih (2018) identified five challenges for Bangladesh for implementing SDGs such as aligning SDG implementation with national planning and policy processes, management, coordination and leadership for SDG implementation, financing and other means of implementation including systemic issues, data-related issues and capacity of the national statistical agencies and partnership and stakeholder participation including institutional arrangements. However, Government has taken already some initiatives and formulated policy guidelines for monitoring implementing SDGs such as “Mapping of the Ministries/Divisions of SDGs” by GED, the “7th Five Year Plan”, “National Industrial Policy 2016”, “Revised Strategic Transport Plan 2016”, “National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-21”, “Vision 2021”, “Vision 2041” and “Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100”.

According to GoB report on “Alignment of SDGs with the 7th FYP” 56 SDGs targets from 14 SDGs are fully aligned while 37 SDGs targets from 13 SDGs are partially aligned and another 65 SDGs targets from 12 SDGs are not aligned with the objectives of the 7th FYP. Yet, it perceives that 11 targets from 7 Goals are not relevant for Bangladesh. It is also reported that under Goal 1, 8 and 17 five targets are partially aligned, however, targets from Goal 2, 3, 4 and 16 (Zero Hunger, Good Health, Quality Education, and Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) are mostly not aligned properly with the 7FYP. Among them, all of the 10 targets of quality education are not aligned and 9 of the 12 targets of SDG 16 are not aligned. Thus, government is trying to integrate the SDG target with the “Annual Performance Agreement (APA)” (Planning Commission, 2015).

For effectively implementing the SDGs 2030, Bangladesh needs around \$928.48 billion. However, it is not possible by the government; only to finance that

amount. Therefore, the potential sources of financing that amount money have been identified as private sector, public sector, public-private partnership (PPP), external financing both foreign aid and grant, and non-government organization (NGO) respectively 42.09%, 35.50%, 5.59%, 14.89% and 3.93%. Thus, it is very essential for taking inclusive measures amongst the different entities (Alam, 2018b). Though the lion share will be filled in by the private sector other than government, however, the government has to play the major role through strengthening capacity for mobilizing resources. As a result, the paper emphasized on enhancing the SDG orientation of the Budget, deregulation of energy prices, debt-financing, enhanced tax effort, intensified actions to attract FDI. Consequently every ministry and division establishes a separate unit for looking after the SDG affairs related to their ministry/division. Even, each ministry/division assigns a senior official as focal point to look after the issue and they are aligning their APAs with the goals and targets of SDGs.

Yet, different researchers and scholars have been identified weak institutional capacity, poor governance and policy incoherence in case of achieving SDGs in Bangladesh other than mobilizing money for reducing financial gap. Therefore, public sector has to be engaged and consulted for ensuring inclusive and determined effort for overcoming those challenges. Especially, the private sector has a crucial role to play in case of decent work, innovation, gender equality, climate change and responsible consumption etc. In the developing countries, private sector is the main source of providing jobs and thus, reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality. Therefore, concerned ministries of government take necessary steps for revisiting and amending relevant policies so that it creates favorable environment for encouraging private sector for involving (Hossen & Sultana 2020). Furthermore, the SDG Index 2019 indicated that Bangladesh has to work more since the position of the country was 6th among the SAARC countries in terms of achievements and challenges are there in case of most of the 17 Goals of 17 which again indicates private sector need to engaged to play the vital role in this regard (Begum, 2020). On the other hand, Ashraf et al. (2019) have recognized tapping population momentum, managing unplanned urbanization, natural disasters and climate change, skill development and quality education, improving competitiveness, governance, taming inequality and regional disparity as main challenges for the public sector of Bangladesh for achieving SDG 2030.

The SDG 2030 challenges are embedded with the public administration, especially, public service in consideration of scope, importance, limitation and urgency. Effective motivation is very essential for adopting innovative approach by the public institutions to address the problem of vulnerable groups which is very important for achieving SDGs. Therefore, “SDG Monitoring and Implementation Committee” was formed including 16 key national implementing ministries and Planning Commission. Even, the initiatives are being taken to incorporate SDG in the APA by the MoPA and GIU of Prime Minister’s Office. Even, government

has formed different committees and commissions for ensuring the capable public administration for the better implementation of the “agenda 2030”. However, still competent authority has to do more to ensure new public passion in lieu of new public management for motivating public servants in improving the prospects of their fellow citizens (Rahman, 2017).

Bouckaert, Loretan, & Troupin (2016) in their article titled “Public Administration and the Sustainable Development Goals” mentioned that public administration is vital in case of successfully implementation of Agenda 2030 for all governments.

The current study is mainly attempt to assess the performance of different ministry or implement agency and find out whether the state actors are in right track or not in case of achieving SDGs. After five years long journey as a frontline partner of SDG implementer, it can be said that Bangladesh is in to some extent in a right mode, though still many way to go. But it is praiseworthy that Bangladesh has started well with a clear mission to implement SDGs. Government took it seriously from the inception of the announcement of SDGs and formed separate cells in each ministry to look after the position under a close supervision of central affairs under Prime Minister’s officer. A principal coordinator has been appointed who is dedicated to monitor and coordinate with all stakeholders. The country working in full swing to achieve the targets and done better in first four years as mentioned in the first Progress report of GED as Bangladesh was an early starter of implementation of SDGs.

3. Methodology

To carry out this research, Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) established a partnership with Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the Prime Minister’s Office and the Cabinet Division. A total of 59 researchers from BPATC, GIU and Cabinet Division were assigned for 59 Ministries/ Divisions/ Public Organizations. A mentor was deployed for every 5 researchers to supervise their research activities. A national consultation workshop was held where the SDGs focal points of different organizations participated. The objectives of that workshop were awareness building and seeking cooperation from each organization in data collection. Both primary and secondary data were used in this research. The sources of secondary data were allocation of business, citizen charter, annual report, annual performance agreement (APA), budget allocation, current projects/ programmes and completed projects. The SDGs focal point of every organization was interviewed as the key informant to validate the secondary data and to collect primary data. Every researcher prepared a status matrix for the assigned organization through linking mandates, SDGs targets and activities. Content analysis was done on the basis of data collected by the researchers and key informant interviews (Krippendorf 2004, Neuendorf 2002, Spencer et al. 2003). The study took the following null hypotheses to validate the results.

Null hypothesis 1: Every organization is working equally for achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs)

Null hypothesis 2: There is no organizational gap in achieving SDGs

4. Results and Discussions

3.1: Organizational standings in achieving SDGs

It was found that the public sectors are working to achieve 111 targets of SDGs out of 169. It can be considered as a remarkable progress made by any countries of the world. Most of the targets were attended partially and the full attainment is required to boost up the progress. On the other hand, every ministry is not performing equally. But the actual progress will be far better than what was reflected in this report due to the limitations of the study.

SDG 1: No poverty

Bangladesh has taken various initiatives for rapid economic growth and complementary strategies and policies to make the growth path inclusive, responsive and adaptable to the transformation process. The Social Safety Net Programs (SSNPs) helped in reduce poverty and inequality through addressing the risk and vulnerability of the poor and disaster prone people. Remittance has been a key driver of economic growth, economic transformation, poverty reduction, wages and entrepreneurship development in rural areas. Specific strategies have been taken to reduce the gender wage gap in the rural economy. Bangladesh has a rich experience in administering microcredit programs, which contributed to poverty alleviation significantly. The Bangladesh Bank has taken few initiatives to promote financial inclusion of the poor. Bangladesh has been consistently maintaining stable macroeconomic environment which has contributed to poverty reduction. Out of the 17 SDGs, Bangladesh has made a tremendous progress in reducing extreme poverty and poverty as well.

Table 1: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-1

Ministry/ Organization	Partially achieved targets	Actions taken
Technical and Madrasha Education	1.1 , 1.b	• Bangladesh Skills for Employment & Productivity (B-SEP) Project, January 2014-December 2018;

		• Establishing Centre of Excellence (COE) for RMG sector in Bangladesh, July 2016-December 2018; • To assess the quality of education, the ranking of 350 educational Institutions has been done. • To ensure gender equality, National Strategic Plan has been formulated and female quota in case of admission has been raised to 20% from 10%
Local Government Division	1.1, 1.3, 1.5	• Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) • Urban Primary Health Care Project (2nd Phase) • Has taken Local Government Initiation on Climate Change (LoGIC) • Constructed multipurpose Cyclone Shelter in the coastal districts
Financial Institutions	1.1, 1.2	• Middle term and long term loan disbursement • Short term loan and social safety net programs, micro finance project • Different schemes are allocated for tenants
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	1.1, 1.2, 1.4	• The Department of Forest distributes the profit among the beneficiaries derived from social forestation • 'Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Char Lands in Bangladesh' has been taken • 'Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation' has been taken • Has prepared 'Bangladesh Country Investment Plan' to build the resilience of the affected people due to climate change • Prepared a 'Climate Vulnerability Index and Map' • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies

Ministry of Liberation war	1.1, 1.2	• Providing monthly allowance, ration facility, medical facility and housing facility to the Freedom Fighters • Providing Scholarship for descendants of all Freedom Fighters
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	1.2, 1.4	• Examining animal feed samples, producing duck chicken in the govt. farms Established Regional Duck Breeding Farm Along with Hatchery • Scavenging (Deshi) poultry conservation and development • Extending aquaculture management and control • Established Fish Landing Centres in Haor Area. Fish Landing Centres with Ancillary Facilities in 3 Coastal District • Ensured Technical Support for stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources in Bangladesh • Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project In Bangladesh is going on • Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Capacity Building Project ongoing
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts	1.3, 1.4	• Rehabilitation Program for Shantibahini under NSSP • Sustainable Agriculture and Production linked to Improved Nutrition Status, resilience and Gender equality (SAPLING) program
Ministry of Religious Affairs	1.3	• Collected an amount of 3.16 crore taka as Zakat, several charitable steps are taken through Waqf states and Welfare trusts
Ministry of ICT	1.4,1.b	• Establishing UDC in every Union and maintaining them • Rural Connectivity Policy Guideline • Broadband Policy • e-Krishi Policy

		• One Stop Service Regulation 2019 • Private Software Guideline • Land selection Guidelines for establishment of Hi Tech Park 2019
BTCL	1.5	• Preparing and Implementing Projects with newly developed technologies and environment friendly, disaster resilient and affordable
Ministry of disaster management	1.5, 1.b	• EGPP • Prepared data base for the beneficiaries • The Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project to mitigate risk in water-related flood and cyclone vulnerable area • National Resilience Programme • The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme • Disaster Management Act 2012
Ministry of women and children affairs	1.b	• National Action Plan to prevent Violence against women 2013-25 • Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 • Dowry Prohibition Bill, 2018
Ministry of Science and Technology		• There are some acts and policies have been formulated by MoST which work in order to fulfill the target

The absolute poverty decreased from 19.6% to 11.3% from 2010 to 2019. On the other hand, the proportion of population living below the national poverty line was 21.6% in 2018 as compared to 31.5% in 2010. The trends of coverage of social safety net programme rose to 58.1% in 2019 compared to 24.6% in 2010 (WB 2019). Resource mobilization particularly from external sources and frequent natural disasters remains as the challenges in achieving this goal.

SDG 2: Zero hunger

Government has taken policies and programmes to ensure food security, to address specific hunger and nutrition issues. These include introduction of nutrient rich rice variety, adaptive crop varieties like salt tolerant rice variety, high yielding variety and crop diversification. Resilient agriculture, food adulteration, maintain genetic

diversity, establishing gene banks, clearing trade barrier in international market and upgrading rural infrastructure remain as the challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 2: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-2

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Actions taken</i>
Ministry of Fisheries and livestock	2.1, 2.a, 2.c	• Ensured modernization & strengthening of field disease investigation laboratory • Enhancement of the fish production through restoration of water-bodies • Fisheries achieved self-sufficiency • Increase production and consumption of fish per capita to 62.00 grams/day in the FY2017-18 • Fish production is 42.77 lakhs MTs in the FY2017-18 • Enhanced 20% <i>hilsa</i> fish production in the FY2017-18 • increased 18% marine fisheries production • 33.25 <i>lakhs</i> seamen produced for development of cattle breed • 27.46 <i>lakhs</i> artificial breeding extended • Number of goats fertile breeders is 1941 • Artificial insemination activities extension and embryo transfer technology implementation project (3rd Phase (01/01/2016- 31/12/2020) is going on • Established fish landing centres in the <i>Haor</i> Area • Established fish landing centres with ancillary facilities in 3 coastal district
Local Government Division	2.1	• City corporation has slaughter house and veterinary department is monitoring the ensure quality of meat supplied to city citizens through health check-up of animal and also ensure hygiene of slaughter house.

Ministry of Agriculture	2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.a, 2.b	• “Production of pulse, oil and spices seed in farmer level” • “Production and distribution of improved rice, wheat and jute seeds at farmers level” • One project is working to produce resilient variety of food grain funded by “Climate Trust fund” • Preparation of floating Rice Seedbed, seedling production and distribution among beneficiaries • Distribution of Pulse, oilseed and bean seed among farmers • Rehabilitation of farmers with financial support • A program is continuing for support the peasant in Aus production • Review workshop with the participation of all members institute of NARS (National Agricultural Research System) on i) Crop Improvement; ii) Crop Production; iii) Insect management; iv) Disease management and Research Progress; • Evaluation and monitoring of 190 research grant project under NARS and agricultural universities; • Farm based cooperative organized and monitoring by the DAE in field level • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meeting organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and Mexico where Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development and agro-marketing. • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and Hungery regarding agricultural cooperation; • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and China on cooperation in the field of Agriculture;
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		• Preparation of draft MoU in the field of Agriculture between Bangladesh and Brunei; • Proposal/ Inputs/ explanations on cooperation in agricultural field have been sent to 22 countries/ Organizations including OIC and Russian Federation; • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meeting organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and Mexico where Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development and extension service. • MoU with Sri Lanka and Michigan State University, USA for cooperation in agricultural sector.
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	2.2	• Revitalized of Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives (BFHI) • 33% of malnutrition in children has been addressed • Coverage of vitamin A capsule:- Infant (6-11 months): 86.1% Children (12-59 months): 91.3% Postpartum women: 37.8%
Ministry of Food	2.3	• The target of increasing food grain storage capacity is 2.7 millions MTs. and at present the capacity is 2.118 millions MTs. which was happened because special initiative of the ministry • 0.5 million household silos will be distributed among the poor of disaster prone districts for ensuring the production during crisis time
Ministry of disaster management	2.3	• <i>Char</i> development and settlement project was designed to link the poor char people to mainstream development
Ministry of commerce	2.c	• Training, workshop, seminar and awareness building activities are being operated for increasing efficiency and ensuring accountability and transparency.

		• System Process Simplification, contracting services, online services, public hearing, service automation, e-tendering, e-commerce, e-business etc. are also introduced • Jetty and conveying system have also been constructed in some areas • TCB's go-downs have been constructed in food shortage areas e.g. <i>Rangpur, Moulovibazar and Chittagong</i> • Project and program have been taken to establish data center regarding demand, supply, storage, import and also commodity market intelligence of neighbor countries
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Agriculture Orientation Index (+0.5) is satisfactory comparing with other neighbouring countries like India, Sri-Lanka and Nepal (FPMU 2019). The number of donor aided projects has been reduced due to the change of partners' preferences to help agricultural sectors.

Goal 3: Good health

Bangladesh is implementing “Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP)” currently. This program will be indeed in 2022. This program will help to achieve this goal. This program has three components: a) governance; b) health systems; and c) quality health services. The first component will regulate drug administration and management, legal and regulatory framework, and strengthen the roles of different stakeholders other than government. The second component will strengthen health systems. The third component will improve access to quality health services. Community Clinics (CCs) have been established throughout the country as the first tier contact facility to provide “Primary Health Care (PHC)” and “Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH)” services. “Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI)” is a successful activity of Bangladesh in the development of maternal, neonatal and child health.

Table 3: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-3

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets\</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.b	• 53058 delivery was conducted normally by community clinics

		• 44% mother has been delivered by skilled birth attendants • The maternal mortality is still 176 per 100,000 (globally it should be 70 per 100000) • Use of <i>clorohexidin</i> has been increased to newborn babies up to 50% • EPI coverage has been provided to 88% children • Counseling service through hot line and website of the one stop HIV management center in the capital and in the division level • Established HIV counseling center in ports • Counseling of the migrant returnees in the community for detection and management of HIV cases; • Increased detection and rate of notification for AIDS/STD • 71.6% Commercial Sex Workers are covered by Preventive programs of HIV/AIDS • Ensure patient friendly DOT services to attain patient centered care • Ensure regular supervision of all DOT providers • TB treatment coverage is only 67% 190.46 thousand TB Cases have been identified. • 93.38% patient have been given proper treatment for TB • Promotion of clinical management, prevention and control measures against dengue, <i>chikungunya</i> and <i>zika</i> virus infection; and Active engagement of the community • Hypertension of 17.9% older people has been controlled • Essential medicines for treatment and prevention of diabetes, hypertension and heart diseases and essential technologies are provided- at UZHC
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		• Little Doctors Program for Improvement of Health of School Children • 19 new public medical colleges established. The number of public medical colleges rises to 36 till this year. • One Post Graduate Nursing Institute is established. • Female workers of 135 garment factories are provided family planning service and counseling. • Initiatives have been taken to deliver this service to 500 more garment factories. • A total of 2110 Research works conducted by the teachers and students of <i>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University</i>. • During 2009-18, a total of 12 national level surveys and 70 prioritized research works have been conducted by National Institute of Population and Research and Training (NIPORT).
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	3.9	• ‘Solid Waste Management Rules, 2017’ is being drafted • E-Waste Management Rules 2017 is being drafted • The Environment Department has taken initiatives to enforce zero liquid discharge based effluent treatment plant for the industries

Bangladesh has been successful in maintaining the national coverage of fully vaccinated children by one year of age at a level of more than 80 per cent (NIPORT, 2016). Prevention of non-communicable diseases, stopping preventable deaths, reducing contagious diseases, substantially reducing deaths from traffic accidents, lack of health insurance, lack of health care adherence, lack of reproductive education and quality research and outbreaks of various flues originating from mosquitoes are considered as the major challenges in achieving this goal in Bangladesh.

SDG-4: Quality education

This goal focuses on quality education reducing inequality and enhancing on scientific education and innovation. To achieve this goal Bangladesh has been implementing certain programs/projects. “Primary Education Development Program (PEDP)” is being implemented to support primary education and the “Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP)” is working to support secondary education covering grades 6-12 as well as post 12 grade technical and vocational education and training. “Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project” is being implemented to support quality improvement initiatives at the tertiary level in both public and private universities.

Table 4: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-4

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Technical and Madrasah Education Division	4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.c	• In the year 2018, 35,42,90162 books have been distributed amongst 43,70,06,895 students those who are studying in pre-primary, primary, <i>ebtadayee</i>, secondary, <i>dakhil</i>, <i>dakhil</i>(vocational) and SSC (vocational) level • Different kinds of stipends are being given to the selected students to prevent the drop out problem • To increase the enrolment rate, at Diploma level number of seats has been increased to 57780 from 12500 • Madrasah students feeding project up to Dhakil to address the poor has been undertaken. • Workshop Cum Academic Building has been built at Technical Teachers Colleges • Different kinds of stipends are being given to the selected students to prevent the drop out problem • To increase the enrolment rate, at Diploma level number of seats has been increased to 57780 from 12500 • <i>Madrasah</i> students feeding project up to Dhakil to address the poor has been undertaken.

		• Life skill based education has been introduced • ICT education has been made compulsory • To conduct research activity in this sector a 'Research and Knowledge Management Cell' has been established • Under ILO's financing 464 technical teachers have been trained on 'gender equity and ensuring opportunities for disabled students • To uplift the quality of Technical Education a memorandum of understanding on Industry-Institute Linkage has been signed with 471 Industries
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	4.1	• Distribution of free text books to all I-V grade students every year. Over 3.5 crores textbooks were distributed on 1 January 2019 to the students of primary and secondary schools.
Ministry of Fisheries and livestock	4.3	• Established Institute of Livestock Science and Technology • Govt Veterinary College has been established in Sirajgonj and Jhenaidah • Ensured Farmers training on livestock and poultry rearing
Ministry of Agriculture	4.3	• BARI, BRRI, BINA, BJRI, BWMRI and BSRI do research on crop varieties improvement and new varieties invention; • From 14 ATI of the country every year graduated 6927 students of 4 years diploma courses, who are usually appointed as Sub-Assistant Agricultural Extension officer in DAE. • Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) invented 22 crops varieties and 23 production technologies during 2017-18 FY. • BARI provided training to 602 Scientists, NGO workers and Extension workers of Agriculture. • Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) invented 7 new rice varieties and Light Trap using solar energy for pest control; • Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) invented 4 Reproductive lines after conducting 214 research experiments; • Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI) registered 2 new varieties of palm tree.

		• Cotton Development Board (CDB) invented one HYV of cotton and 2 technologies. • For higher education 12 officers and staff have been nominated in home and 17 in abroad. • specialized training have been provided to 124 officers and staff and 66 officers and staff participated in various related workshop, seminars and symposium
Ministry of ICT	4.4	• <i>Shaikh Hasina</i> Software Technology Park • Hi-Tech Park Development Project • <i>Shaikh Kamal</i> IT Training Incubation Centre • <i>Banghbandhu</i> Hi-Tech Park • 12 IT Park Project etc • Training, Skills Development Initiatives for Decent Employment • e-Learning Platform- <i>MuktoPaath</i> • She Power Project • Idea Academy Project
Ministry of Defence	4.7	• The BNCC provides assistance to the civil administration to protect law and order.
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	4.7	• The Album of national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam has been published • On the occasion of 400 years anniversary of the Capital Dhaka 18 volumes on the Tradition of Dhaka dwellers have been published. • Development of six District Public Libraries in Narayanganj, Gazipur, Chadpur, Kustia, Barguna, Moulvibazar • Establishment of Memorial Center/ Shangrashala for three eminent personalities at three districts • In 2016-17 and 2017-18 books worth of 2.25 crores taka and financial sanction of 2.25 crores taka were given to 1350 non-government libraries. In the current 2018-19 financial year also books worth of 1.85 crores taka and financial sanction of 1.85 crores taka will be given to 800 non-government libraries.

Secondary and Higher Education	4.b	• World Banked financed College Education Development Project is being implemented by National University for academic development of the college teachers. • Bangladeshi students and teachers are getting scholarship from Aus-Aid, Commonwealth, JICA, KOICA, Fulbright • Various Embassies are providing scholarships to Bangladeshi students and teachers. • Under many projects teachers are sent to abroad for training in each year
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Despite progress in enrolment at the primary level, there is a significant portion of the children out of school throughout the country who are working children, disabled children, indigenous children and children living in remote areas or slums or living in poverty. There is huge disparity in the education system in terms of gender, rural-urban and economic status. Though Bangladesh has made a significant progress in increasing enrolment rate at different levels of education, the country faces a greater challenge in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG-5: Gender equality

Bangladesh has been ranked the top country among its South Asian neighbours by performing the best in bringing down gender gap, World Economic Forum said in its latest report. Bangladesh closed 72.6% of its overall gender gap and obtained 50th position out of 153 countries globally, the WEF said in its report titled “Global Gender Gap Report 2020”.

Table 5: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-5

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of women and children affairs	5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6	• 50 Female MPs quota in the parliament • One Female Vice-Chairman in each Upazila Parishad • For 3 Wards one Female Member Reserved

		• One Reserved Female Members for 3 Male Members • MoWCA has taken awareness raising programmes through meetings in the courtyards to prevent women trafficking • “National Council for Women and Child Development (NCWCD)” has been formed with PM in the Chair for review of the socio-economic development of women at national level, policy making and implementation of development programs. • Mobile Apps ‘Joy’- provides Instant Support to the Women and Children victims of violence • “Women entrepreneurs’ development Programme” and <i>Joyeeta</i>, the “Women Entrepreneurship Endeavor Programme” have been started to promote products and services of women entrepreneurs across the country with a vision of gradually establishing women friendly infrastructure and spread them beyond Bangladesh • MoWCA has taken various initiatives providing women technical, vocational and income generating training, training to vulnerable women under VGD programme and micro-credit to facilitate self-employment • At present government has taken initiative to establish more 4883 adolescent clubs at union and <i>pourasavas</i> • A total of 1,608 working women are getting hostel facilities in “eight working women hostels” throughout the country.
Ministry of Land	5.a	• To ensure equal rights of women to economic resources and access to ownership and control over land registration of is done both with men and women. Special attention is given to widows while distributing lands among the landless through <i>Guchchhogram</i> and “Char Development and Settlement project”

Post and Telecommunication division	5.b	Introduced “Aparajita” by Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd, only for Women with favourable call rate and data plan. Others private mobile phone operators are following the idea and introduce cheap, favourable and separate packages only for women.
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The country has adopted several legal and policy measures to uphold the rights of women. Various initiatives have been taken to improve women’s human capabilities, to increase women’s economic benefits, to create an enabling environment for women’s advancement and to prepare gender responsive budget. Eradicating violence against women, preventing child marriage and gender digital divide are still great challenges for Bangladesh.

SDG-6: Quality water and sanitation

Bangladesh has undertaken two light house initiatives to ensure drinking water for all. They are excavation and re-excavation of ponds for ensuring safe drinking water and help keeping local weather cool. Bangladesh has set a standard “WASH for Schools” especially in the Government Primary Schools. “Primary Education Development (PED) program” has been initiated with the provision of separated toilet facilities with running water supply for boys and girls. *Hazaribag* tannery industries have been shifted to *Savar* to improve the severely degraded water quality of the *Buriganga* River. To preserve the ecosystem of the *Halda* River, initiatives have been taken. Water pollution, increased salinity in the coastal areas and biodiversity conservation of the fresh water ecosystem are the challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 6: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-6

Ministry/ Organization	Partially achieved targets	Action taken
Local Government Division	6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.b	- Safe drinking water national coverage at present 88% and expect to achieve 100% by 2025. - Both in urban and rural area, in primary school establishing WASH Block where tube wells, pipe water supply and surface water provision will be there and DPHE is implementing the project and in WASA area WASA will provide this kind of facilities.

		• In coastal area; Reverse Osmosis, rainwater harvesting, pond sand filter for providing drinking water supply. • At present, the country is open defecation free- (still only 1% people still practices open defecation). • Increase basic sanitation coverage in Rural areas • Increase basic sanitation coverage in Municipal areas • Construction of community latrines • Construction of hygienic latrines • Monitoring construction of community/ hygienic/public toilets • At present improve sanitation coverage 63%, but government plan to increase it to 100% by 2030 • DWASA already prepared Sewerage Master Plan and other city corporations also took steps to prepare Sewerage Master Plan. • Government plan to Faecal Sludge Management. A Regulatory Framework is under development now and training will be provided to the relevant. • In Dhaka City sludge will be treated through a city corporation waste management unit • A project for sewerage treatment is now under negotiation with World Bank • Reduce extraction of underground water using dupe tube well for drinking water supply and irrigation • Increase surface water treatment facilities to supply drinking water • Reduce waste of treated water from the water supply system. Reduce system lose from supply pipes and stop illegal connection. • In each Ward, Union, Upazila and District has a “water and sanitation (WATSAN) committee” where local communities are involved in water and sanitation management
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		Dhaka WASA: • At present use surface water uses for treatment 22% and ground eater 78%; but by 2023, it will reversed. • Update database on tube well • Installation of tube well in rural/municipal areas • Develop new tube well and install newly develop tube well • Progress monitoring of surface water treatment plant installation • Creation of safe water for cities • Verify the treated water quality • Automation of DWASA billing system DPHE Projects/Initiatives in Urban and Rural Areas: • Provide tube wells, pipe water supply and surface water to primary schools in urban and rural areas • DPHE provided drinking water facilities in coastal districts where ground water salinity level is very high. Provided Pond Sand Filter to treat pond water for drinking, Reverse Osmosis water treatment facilities and also rain water harvesting facilities to ensure safe drinking water supply in the coastal areas. Pourashava: • At present safe drinking water supply coverage is 90% in municipalities where 60-70% is ground water supply • DPHE plan to provide surface water treatment plant where river water will be treated for drinking water supply instead of supplying ground water. Rural Area: • At present one tube well for 88 people, Government plans to reduce it to for 50 person one tube well.
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		• Government also plans to establish water point in rural area where tube wells, Reverse osmosis and pond sand filter provisions will be available • Pipe water also supplying in rural areas under a project as pilot project.
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts affairs	6.2	Under FY 2017-18 , done the following activities: • 18 health camps organized • 850 toilets construction • 120 toilet construction for physical challenged people • 700 hygiene camps organized • 885 people trained for basics health camp • 970 health devices provided
The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	6.3	• Department of Environment collects samples from 63 spots to examine the quality of river water and publishes reports • The Department of Environment is shifting taneries industries from Hajaribag to Savar to improve water quality of the Buriganga river • The industrial units are adopting zero discharge zero liquid discharge based effluent treatment plant
Ministry of Defence	6.6	• With the funding of “International Fund for Agriculture Development”, to improve the quality of life and livelihood of agriculture and farmers in <i>Haor</i> region (<i>Sunamganj, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Netrokona and Brahmanbaria</i>) Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Local Government Engineering Department and Bangladesh University of Engineering (BUET) jointly have taken initiative to do a research under the ‘<i>Haor</i> Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement’ Project (HILIP) with the help of Water Modeling (IWM) Steps have been taken to implement research activities.

SDG 7: Clean Energy

Bangladesh has made a tremendous progress in ensuring access of 100% of household under the electricity coverage by 2021. The proportion of population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking increased to 19% in 2019 (EMR 2019). Establishing “Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant (NPCBL)” and “Rampal Power Plant” is a great initiative to achieve energy security in Bangladesh. Bangladesh could not perform well in increasing renewable energy ratio in the national energy mix. Old infrastructure and traditional energy services remain also as greater challenges for Bangladesh.

Table 7: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-7

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Energy and Mineral Resources Division	7.1, 7.a	• Access to electricity has reached to 93% where the target is set to 96% in 2020 • EMRD has taken following noteworthy initiatives in 2018-2019 (source: APA EMRD_2018-19) • 7 exploratory wells drilled • 22 development and workover wells drilled • New gas field discovered at North Bhola • production and supply of fuel increased • Production of Natural gas 2750 million cubic (per day) • Gas fields 27 in 2018 which was 23 in 2009 • 2887 Gas line transmission was set up in 2018 • 86.32 lac metric ton and 7 lac metric ton • 18 LPG supplied company • 40.78% gas of total supply is used for production of electricity • 4 modern rigs purchased and 1 rig reactivated for technical enhancement of BAPEX • The construction of 357 km gas transmission line is going on

		• 3 gas compressor machines have been installed • LNG - FSRU at Maheshkhali, Chittagong; Accelerate last year and recently summit has started supplying a total of 600 MMCFD together at present, while both of these two plants have the capacity to supply 500 MMCFD each. • Production of 2000-2500 metric ton Bituminous coal each day • The construction of Dhaka-Chittagong Oil pipeline is going on • Construction of 2nd Unit of ERL is going on • SPM project is underway • Kanchan Bridge to Kurmitola Aviation Depot for Jet A-1 fuel pipeline construction is going on. • Conducting different workshops with different countries as well as their authorities by Blue Economy Cell • Energy and Mineral Resources Division is relentlessly pursuing any opportunities and devising any action that can be persuaded
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SDG 8: Decent work

Bangladesh has made an upward shift in the average annual growth rate. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bangladesh expanded 7.90% in 2018 fiscal year from the previous year (BBS 2019). Industry grew 12.1% with manufacturing surging 13.4% percent. Services growth slowed to 6.3% while agriculture was up 4.2%. This growth rate coupled with slower population growth led to increasing per person GDP (gross domestic product) growth. The estimated unemployment rate in Bangladesh is closer to 4% for a long time.

Table 8: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-8

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of civil aviation and tourism	8.1, 8.9	- Revenue Income of Bangladesh Biman was 5580.68 Lakhs, Expenses were 5042.19 Lakhs and profit was 538.49 Lakhs (2017-18) - Preparing short term, mid-term and long-term Tourism Master Plan for the country
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	8.2	- Enhanced Fish Production Through Restoration of Water-bodies - Development and Dissemination of Pearl Culture Technology has been implemented - Expansion of Aquaculture Technology Services up to Union Level - National Agricultural Technology Program has been implanted
Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment	8.2	- Vision statement prepared 16 WEW set vii) BKTTC curriculum updated - Housekeeping training introduced for women expatriates , - Language course on Korean, English, Arabic, Japanese introduced - New training institute established - Real time surveillance system introduced - New courses on housekeeping at Sheikh Fazilatunnessa Mujib Women's Technical Training Centre introduced - Cost of expatriates reduced in 16 countries 1500 students of expatriates received scholarship - Data on new employment market collected in every six years 12 new trade courses introduced

		• Hotline numbers 01784333333, 1794333333 and 02-9348883 introduced • 35000 taka given to each deceased family • Process simplified and decentralized at various districts • Finger print for expatriates decentralized at 39 districts
Ministry of labor and Employment	8.3	• International standards are maintained for the workers to exercise the rights fully in the factories • Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE) addresses the unrests, if any, in the formal and informal sectors • The workers has the rights to go the Labor Courts and concerned “Labour Appellate Tribunal”, if they aggrieved • The “Minimum Wage Board” is entrusted to fix minimum wages in the different formal sectors as per BLA
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	8.5, 8.9	• Bangladesh Rubber Board and Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) are involved in productive employment generation through rubber plantation, processing and furniture manufacturing. • The Forest Department issues passes for fishermen, <i>bawalis</i>, <i>mowals</i>, tourists in the <i>Sundarbans</i> • Forest Department implements social forestation programme for employment generation • Establishment of eco-parks in different districts • In the Annual Performance Agreement the number of eco-tourists are being increased @ 1 lakh/ year
Ministry of Housing and Public works	8.9	• Initiatives have been taken to establish new monuments at high school level.

Post and Telecommunication division	8.10	Preparing and Implementing Projects to Ensure un- interrupted internet connection and modernization of infrastructure
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The economy could not create more productive jobs to absorb the flow of new entrants with higher average schooling. Unemployment rates among youths continue to be high. There seems to be some inconsistencies between skills demand and supply. The skills of the workforce are not meeting the demands of industrial sectors. Difficulty of finding appropriately skilled workers is a substantial constraint to growth of industries (ADB and ILO, 2016).

SDG 9: Industry, infrastructure and innovation

The share of manufacturing value added in GDP in the country has been increasing significantly. The share of manufacturing employment in total employment increased up. International supports to build infrastructure has been increasing sharply. The whole country is under mobile network. On the contrary, the country is lagging behind in scientific research, resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization and industrial ecology to support economic development.

Table 9: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-9

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of civil aviation and tourism	9.1	- In order to facilitate safe air traffic control, the area control center at Dhaka has been divided into two units - Enhancement of safety and security of Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport - Up-gradation of Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport - Development of Cox's Bazar Airport - Establishment of Khan Jahan Ali Airport
Ministry of Industry	9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.5	- Training on Productivity tools and techniques at factory level. 2016-17 to 2019-20 (Regular Activities) - Construction of Progoti Tower (January 2016 to December 2020) Cost in BDT (million) -1790.00

		• Conversion of Wet process to dry process at Chhatak Cement Ltd (CCCL) (January 2016 to December 2020) Cost in BDT (million) -6668.00 • Modernization and Strengthening of Training Institute for Chemical Industries (TICI) - Cost in BDT (million) -501.65 • Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) Industrial Park (2nd Revised) (January 2008 to December 2017) Cost in BDT (million) -3318.58 • BSCIC Industrial Estates in different parts of the country • Development of <i>Satranchi Shilpo</i> (2nd Phase) (July 2016 to June 2019) Cost in BDT (million) -110.40 • Development of underdeveloped area and repair/ reconstruction of developed area of BSCIC Industrial Estate, <i>Barishal</i> (January 2017 to December 2018) Cost in BDT (million) -522.00 • Promotion of SMEs through National and/ regional SME Fair Cost in BDT (million) -2.77 • Establish SME Display and Sales Centre in Dream Holiday Park Cost in BDT (million) -0.85 • Develop Fashion Designers. Cost in BDT (million) – 1.30 • Skill Development 6.0 Training Program (Jute, Leather, Handicrafts, Jewelry, Natural Dying, Dry Flower, Thai Clay, Beautification, Handicrafts, Block and BATIK) etc • SME Financing Fair • SME Bankers- Entrepreneurs conference Strengthening of Advisory Service Desk of SMEs • Facilitating SME loan information of Banks & NBFIs
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		• Consultation meeting with SME Financing institutions to collaborate joint efforts for Development of SMEs • Preparation of SME Friendly Budget Proposals: FY 2017-18 • SME Cluster development programme • Credit Wholesaling Program [Single digit collateral free loan for SME cluster] • Tannery Estate, Dhaka • Replacement of Old Machinery and Addition of Machinery for Beet Sugar Production at Thakurgaon Sugar Mills Ltd. • Production of Electricity by Co-generation and Establishment of Sugar Refinery at North Bengal Sugar Mills • Implementation of the National Quality Policy (NQP) and Establishment of Bangladesh National Quality and Technical Regulation Council (BNQTRC) • Expansion and Strengthening of BSTI (At 5 districts) • Establishment & Modernization of BSTI Regional offices at Chattogram and Khulna. • Establishment of Chemical Metrology Labrotoroy (CML) at NMI in BSTI. • Procurement of 10 MGDE Locomotives equipped with the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard by June 2019. • Procurement of 20 MGDE Locomotives equipped with the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard by June 2020. • Procurement of 70 MGDE Locomotives equipped with the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard. • Mordernization of Pahari Carriage ang Wagon repair workshop by June 2019.
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Ministry of Shipping	9.1	- Establishment works of Deep sea ports are under construction - Modernization of port facilities in Khulna, Narshingdi, Barguna - Establishment of river port in Nogarbari with modern facilities - Modernization of Dhaka River port terminal etc. - Introducing two new Waste collecting ships(Bay Cleaner-1, Bay Cleaner-2)and a Waste Treatment Plant has been established for the collected waste. - Establishment of new Oily Waste Treatment Plant in order to prevent river pollution by removing oil and solid based waste - In order to prevent inland water - Special dredging and digging works in the Buriganga, Turag and Shitalakkha rivers in order to banish river pollution
Local Government Division	9.1	- Conversion of katcha road to Pucca Road - Construct bridge and culvert on the road - Maintenance of Pucca Road - Maintenance of bridge and culvert on the roads - Construction of Upazila Parishad Complex - Construction of Union Parishad complex - Construction of multipurpose Cyclone Shelter - Construction of footpath in municipalities/ cities - Repair/Maintenance of footpath in municipalities/cities
Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges	9.1	- Maintenance of Bangabandhu Multipurpose Bridge - Construction of The Padma Multipurpose Bridge 6th Bangladesh-China Friendship Bridge (Mukterpur Bridge)

		• Project taken for construction of Dhaka Elevated Expressway • Construction of multi-line tunnels under Karnaphuli river • Feasibility study project for subway construction in Dhaka city • Patuakhali-Amtali-Barguna-Kakichira road (R-880) Bridge construction on pigeon river • Construction of bridge on Bakerganj-Baupal Upazila Road (Z8806 & 8044) Factory River • Wrinkle - Two and a half thousand - Bachcharanpur road (R-203) Bridge construction on the Meghna river • Construction of bridge over Tetulia and Kalbadar river on Barisal-Bhola road • Patuakhali-Amtali-Barguna-Kakichira road (R-880) Bridge on the Bishkhali river • Sasek Road Link Project- II (upgradation of Alenga-Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway to four lanes) (bridge authority part -34 kilometer) • Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project [BRT Gazipur-Airport] • Construction of the 46.73 km. long Dhaka elevated express way from Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport to Kutubkhali of Dhaka-Chittagong highway. • 42 km long Dhaka-Ashulia elevated express way from Hazrat Shah Jalal (Ra) International Airport to Chandra Dhaka East-West Expressway • Construction of a multi-lane tunnel underneath the river Karnaphuli in Chittagong
Ministry of Railway	9.1	• Activities going on Trans Asian Rail Root, SAARC Root, BIMSTEC Root etc. • Rail connection exists at present in 44 districts and the total route 2929.50 km and track 4291.88 km. 48 projects are ongoing (45 DPP and 3 TAPP) with the cost of BDT.

		181405.7961 lakhs (Annual Report 2017-18). Under these projects new rail lines will be set up, existing rail will be repaired and commuter train, locomotive, passenger carrier, wagon, parts and machinery will be purchased through the projects and rail connection will be established in 13 new districts • Remodeling of Khulna Railway Station and Yard and Operational Facilities of <i>Benapole</i> Railway Station improved under the “Khulna Railway Station and Yard Remodeling” and “Improvement of Operational Facilities of Benapole Railway Station (2nd Revised Project)”
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	9.2, 9.4	• To ensure housing facilities MoHPW is currently implementing 84 projects in Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi and different district and Upazila level. With these projects, 51,075 plots and 38,948 flats are being constructed. Among the 28 completed projects, 30,220 plots and 5,757 flats have been allocated among low and middle income groups. Besides, there are 36 projects in pipeline, which will cover 8105 nos plots & 88,606 nos flats (Source: SDG implementation Review Report 2018, MoHPW). • Provided architectural support in 95 constructions of govt. development projects in 2017-18 and 90 projects in 2016-17 FY (Source: APA 2018-19 Page 9). • Provided architectural design preparation and revision of under joint collaboration of government and donor agencies funded development projects.
Ministry of ICT	9.5, 9.c	• Innovation Fund • Prime Minister’s Fellowship scholarship-2016 • <i>Bangabandhu</i> Fellowship Fund

		• Arranged Digital World Expo • Arranged ICT Expo • Established ICT Special Lab for Educational Institute. • Establishing UDC in every Union and maintaining them • Establishment of 28 specialized Lab (14 already established and rest 14 lab under process) • BPO Summit • Internet week • Digital Bangladesh Day • Development Fair • APICTA award • APIS (Asia Pacific Information Super Highway) • EDC (Establishing Digital Connectivity) project Summit. • Developed Digital Payment Architecture for financial services • Developed a rural assisted e-Commerce platform- ek-Shop (https://ekshop.gov.bd/) • Established Digital Centres • One Stop Service through online
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SDG 10: Reduced inequality

Gini-coefficient is increasing in Bangladesh and it was 0. 483 in 2016 (HIES 2016). It indicates an increase in income inequality gradually. Rising inequality shows the failure of offsetting the forces that create inequality in the economy. The trend in rising inequality is also found from the Palma ratio, which measures the ratio of incomes of the richest 10 per cent and the poorest 40 per cent of the population. The Palma ratio has gradually increased from 1.7 in the 1980s to 2.5 in the 2000s (Osmani et al. 2015). The increasing inequality or growing has negative impacts on poverty reduction and relative deprivation poses a challenge confronting Bangladesh.

Table 10: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-10

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of Social Welfare	10.4	• Promulgated the Protection Trust for the Person's with Neuro-Developmental Disabilities; Neuro-Developmental Disabilities Integrated Education Policy 2018 to protect the rights of disabled
Law and Justice Division (LJD)	10.4	• Dowry Prohibition Act 2018 • Digitalization of document registration system • Digital land registration process
Finance Division	10.a	• The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries with zero tariffs remains the same as Doha round negotiation of WTO.
Ministry of Commerce	10.a	• A decision has been taken in the WTO during Nairobi Ministerial Conference on Elimination of all kinds of Export Subsidy for Agricultural product as per Doha Development Agenda.
Ministry of Public Administration	10.b	• ERD provides Scholarship and Fellowship such as Programming and Management of fellowships, scholarship and foreign training offers from bilateral and multilateral sources including liaison with Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, British Council, IRDC and ADC.
Bridges Division	10.b	• Agreement with different development partners such as WB, ADB, IDB, JICA, SIDA, CIDA etc with coordination of ERD

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

There has been a significant improvement in the quality of housing in recent years in Bangladesh (HIES 2016). About 57% of urban households live in houses

made of brick/cementwalls. Besides, housing has been unaffordable for low-to-middle income group because of skyrocketing land prices in Dhaka in recent years (Ahmed 2017). The Government has undertaken various initiatives to ensure housing to urban people. It constructs houses and flats for government employees. It develops residential plots for low and middle income group people. In view of acute shortage of land Bangladesh has started to construct high rise flats and sell those on affordable terms. “Bangladesh- Pro-poor Slums Integration Project” was started in 2016 to improve shelter and living conditions of the low income people. Road communication, waste management and drainage infrastructure are being developed and maintained through LGD.

Table 11: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-11

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	11.1	• A 10 storied building design has been approved for head office fire service building at Dhaka city another four fire service building construction project has been taken • A total 22 projects has been taken by “National Housing Authority (NHA)” for construction of flats for low and middle income group
Bridges Division	11.2	• Construction and Maintenance of bridges and flyovers reducing disaster risk. • Ensuring cities with sustainable and more efficient flyovers with promotion of environment friendly activities in Development interventions Dhaka, Chittagong and other cities while doing construction works • Construction and Maintenance of bridges and flyovers reducing disaster risk • Ensuring cities with sustainable and more efficient flyovers with promotion of environment friendly activities in Development interventions Dhaka, Chittagong and other cities while doing construction works

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7	• Sanctuaries, ECAs and Ramsar Sites have been established in the Sundarbans, a natural Heritage Site • The Ministry has prepared the 'Bangladesh Country Investment Plan' to reduce the number of deaths and economic losses • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies • The Department of Forest is building green in the coastal areas through afforestation • A total number of 11 Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) are working to monitor air pollutions in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Sylhet and Barishal, under 'Clean Air & Sustainable Environment (CASE)' project • Compost production from urban wastes are going on in different municipalities and city corporations • BCCT provides money to Local Government Division to establish eco-parks in different urban areas • Gulshan-Baridhara lake has been declared as an ECA
Ministry of Liberation War Affairs	11.4	• Preserving and re-establishing 342 memorials of the war of liberation. • Every year, independence award has given for different field since the year of 1977. • Identification and preservation of historical places, battleground, mass killings and mass graves of the great liberation war
Security Services Division	11.5	• Formation of 42,312 community volunteers to face disaster and preparedness through basic training • introduced 6 months long fire safety management course to combat fire vulnerability

		• establishment of 408 fire service and civil defense station in <i>Upazila</i> level through three projects • establishment of 50 bedded fire service and civil defense burn treatment hospital
Ministry of Water Resources	11.5	• Increasing irrigation facilities, controlling flood and salinity in southern part of the country • Various projects have been taken to build dams for controlling floods, protect river erosion in different districts and reduce losses • Implementation of Cyclone recovery and Restoration project to minimize damage to livelihoods, infrastructure, agriculture etc caused by cyclone and rebuild them
Local Government Division	11.a	• 240 Pourashavas Master Plan completed out of 328. Upazila Master Plan development initiatives were taken and at present LGED is developing project proposal • City Corporations are developing Master Plan, but not completed yet • Where Authority is responsible for master plan development, that authority is take care Master Plan development and LGD is taking care area beyond the • special authority jurisdiction

Bangladesh has set an air quality standard and a number of initiatives have been undertaken to reduce emission. Adequate, safe and affordable housing and transportation are far away from the expected level. Bangladesh has done very little in waste management following 3R models, ensuring open spaces and greeneries, providing facilities for the disabled people, improving air quality and up gradation of the existing slums. Resource mobilization, coordination among different stakeholders and building resilient societies are still major challenges in achieving this goal.

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption and production

Till now Bangladesh has not prepared 10 years long framework for ensuring responsible consumption and cleaner production. Food loss and waste is a matter

of grave concern for Bangladesh. The industrial sector does not follow 3R technology completely for waste management. Pollutions of different types are not being improved in the expected level. The “Public Procurement Rules 2008” does not ensure sustainable public procurement. The tourism sector could not ensure community based eco-tourism facilitating local cultures and products. Cleaner production could not be possible without establishing industrial ecology, supplying clean energy and extraction of minimum level of the extraction of natural resources.

Table 12: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-12

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	12.2, 12.4, 12.5	Bangladesh Forest Research Institute is carrying out a number of researches on the sustainable and efficient use of different plant species • Cleaner brick technologies are being used • Initiatives have been taken to reduce the production of CFC to prevent ozone layer depletion • Polythene has been banned • Department of Environment (DoE) has taken an initiative to bring all industries in ‘zero discharge plan’ • Compost production from urban wastes are going on in different municipalities and city corporations • The Department of Forest should make mandatory enforcement of adopting 3R models for the industries
Energy and Mineral Resources Division	12.2	• Policy formulation for Energy security • Auto billing system in CNG station introduced. • CNG Conversion outlets available • Conducting Mobile Court in case of any anomaly above mentioned • Perform audit management of all organizations under EMRD.

Ministry of Water Resources	12.2	• Technical Feasibility Study and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Embankment-cum-road and Water Management Systems for Economic Zone-4 at <i>Sonadia-Ghotibhanga</i> Islands, <i>Moheshkhali</i>, <i>Coxsazar</i> • Implementation of forestation project to save land from desertification
Food Ministry	12.3	• Food storage capacity has been increased to 2.118 lakh MT. and some food godowns are under pipeline as a measure of preventive action for virus attack. • Ministry of Food has identified a TA project regarding implementation of SDG indicator 12.3.1 and sent the project list to ERD for FAO technical assistance. In this regard a meeting was held on 10th June 2018 where FAO agreed to provide the technical assistance from FAO TCPF (Technical Cooperation Program Facilities). • “Assessment of current grain losses and identifying reducing them” and “An assessment of storage facility condition” are being conducted to address the issue
Ministry of civil aviation and tourism	12.b	• Provide training to 5986 person to create expert manpower on Tourism and Hotel Management (2018-19) • Provide information related to tourism attraction, history, tradition and culture in the relevant region from each unit of Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) • Enhance consciousness by organizing meeting, seminar and symposium • Organized meeting, seminar and • Attending Tourism Fair in country and abroad • Attended number of International tourism fair • Attended number of National tourism fair

		• Strengthening promotional and public relation activities by advertisement. • Promotional advertisement implementation of social media campaign • Organize food festivals • Organize workshop on tourism in district level • Prepare database on tourism. • Construction of Tourist Complex and Motels in <i>Kuakata, Rangamati, Dinajpur, Kishoreganj, Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj and Rangpur</i>
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SDG 13: Climate action

In coping with the climate change issue, Bangladesh has made a good progress by approving Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies of Bangladesh (2016-2020) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other international protocol ratified by the Government of Bangladesh. The number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations is decreasing gradually (SDG Tracker 2020). Combating against sea level rise, salinization and desertification; mitigation of climate change; addressing climate refugees issue; climate funding; integration and coordination among the key players; and building climate resilient societies are the major challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 13: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-13

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Bridges Division	13.1, 13.2	• EIA before Projects • Plantation of 70452 trees in the rehabilitation areas till 2016 • Rehabilitation of displaced people due to construction of Bangabandhu bridge, Padma bridge

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	• Preparing ‘National Adaptation Plan’ • ‘Country Vulnerability Assessment’ is going on • Updating ‘Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)’ • Establishing green belt in the coastal areas • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies • ‘Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation’ is going on • ‘Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation’ is going on • Updating ‘Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)’ • BCCT helps other organizations and institutions • Support other organizations, helps in research to solve solutions and training to augment the requisite manpower, collection and dissemination of environmental information • creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of the country’s population
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	13.1	• Working on Integrated Community-based Agricultural Adaptation in Climate Risk Prone Areas of Bangladesh
Ministry of Defence	13.1	• Thunderbolt analytic tools have been installed at eight locations in the country and agricultural weather observer has been established in seven places • Flashflood, Hydraulic-cum-meteorological S-band Doppler radar has been installed in <i>Sylhet</i> division’s <i>Moulvibazar</i> for accurate prediction of a sudden flood.

		• In order to make the weather forecasts more dynamic, the Weather Observatory has been established in <i>Tetulia</i> (Panchagarh), <i>Nikli</i> (<i>Kishoreganj</i>), <i>Dighinala</i> (<i>Khagrachari</i>), Saint Martin (Cox's Bazar), and Five T-Class weather forecasts centre in <i>Bandarban</i> have been established. • 13 automatic weather systems, 8 Thunderstorm and lightning detection system with telemetry, 4 air quality monitoring system with telemetry and a necessary number of conventional weather equipment have been set up for the weather observatories of the country's 13 river ports.
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SDG 14: Life below water

Bangladesh has recently expanded a vast swath of marine territory (118,813 sq. km in total (MoFA, 2014). Conservation and sustainable use of these resources are essential for sustainable development in achieving this goal. Most of the targets of this goal are to be achieved by 2020. Bangladesh has done very little to reduce marine pollution, eutrophication, acidification, anti-fouling agents. Conservation of estuary, 10% areas of the coasts and the Bay and promoting artisanal fisheries are the challenges in achieving this goal. The conservation of the coral reefs and mangroves, and ensuring sea safety are grave concerns for sea sustainability.

Table 14: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-14

Ministry/ Organization	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	• Action taken
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.b	• By June 2018, a total of 1691 Industrial Units established “Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)” to treat their waste water • PH of marine water from four points: <i>Karnaphuli</i> Estuary, <i>Potenga</i> littoral zone, <i>Potenga-Charpara</i>, CEPZ littoral zone are being measured

		• The Department of Forest issues passes for the fishermen for harvesting fishes in the <i>Sundarbans</i> Mangroves • Afforestation is going on in the coastal areas • ECAs and Sanctuaries have been established in the <i>Sundarbans</i> mangrove and Saint Martin Island • Hatchery for threatened turtles has been established in the Saint Martin Island • The Department of Forest issues passes for the fishermen for harvesting fishes in the <i>Sundarbans</i> Mangroves
Ministry of Water Resources	14.1	• Hydrological and Morphological Study to Support Planning
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	14.2, 14.4	• Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries project has been implemented • A seasonal ban for 65 days has been implemented for Fisheries sector • Ensured Technical Support for stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources in Bangladesh

SDG 15: Life on land

Most of the targets of this goal are to be achieved by 2020 to comply international *Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020*. In order to achieve this goal. Bangladesh has taken various steps like declaring few sanctuaries, *Ramsar* sites, ecologically critical areas (ECA), protected areas (PAs) and National Parks. Bangladesh banned logging of the major tree species from the natural habitats. Social forestation and reforestation are going on to increase the canopy coverage. Deforestation; degradation of the natural habitat; fragmentation of the natural habitats; piracy; poaching; application of poisons in the *Sundarbans*; absence of buffer zones; colonization of the invasive species; conservation of endangered and rare species; lack of natural succession; introduction of alien species in the natural habitats; conversion of forest types; and grabbing of natural habitats are the challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 15: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-15

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	Action taken
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tract	15.1	- Enacted CHT land commission and land related conflict dissolve law-2001. - CHT affairs ministry established crop banks
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 15.7, 15.9, 15.c	- Afforestation is going on in the coastal areas “Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation” is going on “Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation” is going on - Social forestation is going on 06 rivers, 02 <i>haors</i> and 01 <i>baor</i> have been established as ECAs - Social forestation is going on - Block plantation is going on - Rubber plantation in the degraded forest areas - Strip plantation and coastal forestation are going on - Several ECAs have been established <i>In situ</i> conservation of the threatened turtles is going on at Saint Martin Island - Skill development of the officers on genetic resource management is going on - SMART patrolling has been taken in the <i>Sundarbans</i> “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan” of Bangladesh 2016-2021 (NBSAP 2016-2021)’ has been taken

Ministry of Water Resources	15.3	• Technical Feasibility Study and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Embankment-cum-road and Water Management Systems for Economic Zone-4 at <i>Sonadia-Ghotibhanga</i> Islands, <i>Moheshkhali</i>, Cox's bazaar • Implementation of forestation project to save land from desertification • Preparation of national water management planning to guide sustainable use of water to combat drought, desertification and ensure supply of fresh water. • Implementing forestation project to save land from desertification
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	15.5	• Existing Zoos are there.

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

To build effective and accountable institutions and combat corruption in public sectors the Bangladesh has been implementing some governance related initiatives, e.g., “Annual Performance Agreement (APA)”, “Right to Information”, Citizen Charter, “National Integrity Strategy (NIS)”, and “Grievance Redress System (GRS)”. The trends of committing intentional homicide are being reduced gradually. Appropriate measures have been undertaken to improve human trafficking and youth mental and physical abuse. Corruption in the public sectors and ensuring sustainable justice for all are the major challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 16: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-16

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
National Human Rights Commission	16.1	• NHRC presented a report to ICCPR mentioning that NHRC is unable to take action against Police, military and security forces. • NHRC has decided to recommend on establishing ‘Child Commission’ and ‘Department of Child’ in commission meeting.

		NHRC Chairman and its officials have visited some hospitals, police stations, and recommended for development.
Ministry of Social Welfare	16.2	- Administration of Public and Private Orphanage - Baby home (<i>Sonamoni nibash</i>), Safe home, <i>Shishu Paribar</i> (Children family) at district level - Day care centre, Children development centre
Ministry of Public Administration	16.3, 16.6	- Gender balancing through ensuring participation of female officers in field administration - MoPA and organizations under MoPA formulated and displayed Citizen Charter for Citizen, Organization and Internal Clients in the website and also in the office premises
Anti corruption commission	16.5	- The Commission has, as part of the operational strategies, implemented the initiatives to establish multiple structural organs - The Trial Courts have risen to 68% as against that of 54% in the year of 2017; - More than thousand officials have been imparted with higher training at home and abroad especially on cyber crimes, money laundering, enquiry into allegations, investigation, prosecution and prevention.
Office of the CAG	16.5, 16.6	- Operating Local and Revenue Audit for MoWA, MoL, Election Commission Secretariat, MoPME, MoSW, MoCHTA, Supreme Court, MoS, National Parliament, Public Service Commission, MoCA, IRD, Anti-Corruption Commission, Statistics and Informatics Division, MoST. - Operating Performance Audit for selected bodies/topics/issues

		• Operating Commercial Audit for all state Owned Enterprises including NCBs, Financial institutions, Public holding companies, autonomous/semiautonomous bodies, MoLWA, MoF, MoFL, Finance Division, MoI, MoCAT, MoTJ, MoC. • Operating defence audit and Foreign aided project
Cabinet Division	16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10	• National Integrity Strategy (NIS) • A National Integrity Advisory Council and an Executive Committee to assist the Council were formed on 29 November 2012 to implement, practice, and monitor the NIS. • RTI sub-committee was formed on 13 April 2014 to oversee the implementation of the RTI Act and to strengthen the activities relating to publicity of information. • A NIS sub-committee was formed on 13 April 2014 to improve land management. • A NIS sub-committee was formed on 13 April 2014 to prevent food adulteration. • NIS prize has been introduced based on NIS prize policy of 2017. • A NIS committee for the Cabinet Division was formed on 6 May 2013. • Arranged 12 workshops at the field level on NIS. • Three different guidelines for Ministries/ Divisions/National institutions, Directorates/Agencies, and Field Offices have been issued by the CD for planning and implementing NIS activities. • NIS committees in 61 ministries • A guideline for proactive disclosure of information of the CD has been formulated on 7 March 2017

		• An information disclosure policy guide was issue in 2015. • The RTI Working Group at the CD has worked out a Strategic Plan for implementation of the RTI Act. • An online training module for the designated officers under the RTI Act has been operationalized. • Different committees at Upazila, District, Division, and Central levels are formed and made operational for ensuring access to information. • Separate guidelines and formats for preparation and display of citizen's charter for field level and central level offices are formulated and circulated in 2017. • Grievance Redress System (GRS) guidelines formulated in 2015 and revised in 2018 and are circulated. • Online-based GRS (www.grs.gov.bd) has been created and operationalized • The CD is implementing a project named "Technical Support for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System Improvement in Bangladesh—2nd Phase" for the period of July 2017 to June 2020. The CD acts as the secretariat of the CRVS system.
LGD	18.9	• Directorate of Birth and Death Registration established to update continuously the birth & death register. • Online birth registration portal is developed with an aim all children under 5 years should be registered online.

SDG 17: Global partnership

Achieving SDGs will critically depend on the availability of external resources; mobilization of internal resources; efficient use of resources effectively; and local, regional and international partnership. Economic Relation Division (ERD)

is working hard to increase the global partnership. Every ministry and public organizations are increasing the horizons of international partnership in their respective fields in terms of resource collection, research and data sharing.

Table 17: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-17

<i>Ministry/ Organization</i>	<i>Partially achieved targets</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Energy and Mineral Resource Division	17.1	• Fees are collected from different sources. i.e. Different types of fees collected by the Department of Explosives • Petroleum storage in Filing Station and Depot • Storage of LPG in Auto gas Filing Station, Bottling Plant and Premises- • Storage of Explosives in Seismic Survey • Storage of CNG in CNG Filing Station • For the carrying of petroleum in Roads and Waters Renewal • Application in letter head pad- • Main copy of treasury chalan • Fill up and Signed Form “D” (For Petroleum) • License with approved plan
Law and Justice Division	17.1	• Registration and stumps and court fees index has been papered.
ERD	17.1, 17.9	• 76 contracts for collection AID • Commitments of USD 5500 Million Foreign Aid • Exempted USD 6000Million Foreign Money • As the co-chair of GPEDC Bangladesh continues its efforts to mobilise knowledge, Expertise, Policies and Innovative Partnership with Bilateral and Multilateral agencies like South-South cooperation, North-South cooperation and triangular cooperation

		- As an implementing agency of UNDP launched a project “Knowledge for Development Management” from 2014 to 2017. The project includes the improvements of NEX manual including other programming manual, the promotion of South-South cooperation as an alternative to ODA, the preparation of publishing national human development report through the effective coordination with the various development partners and UN organisations. - ERD has strengthened its collaboration with lead ministries / divisions to set up their action plan in order to speed up the process of resource mobilisation and project implementation challenges relating to fund, disbursement through joint meeting between line Ministries/Division and development partners.
Internal Resources Division	17.1	- Tax Policy reform - E-Tin Registered/Reregistered approx 2million Taxpayers. - Automation process of NBR and NSD - Mind-set of the Taxpayer and official have been changed through motivation and training program. 15 New Taxes Zone and 9 New Customs and VAT Commission rates Setting up New withholding Taxes Zone is under Consideration.
Health Services Division	17.1	- Revenue as user fees and others collected and deposited to Government account regularly - Non tax revenue of taka 294.97 crores have been earned against the target of taka 333.72 crores
Bridges Division,	17.1, 17.17	Collection of tolls at toll points of different bridges as per direction of the government

		• Building partnership with development partners, donors Multinational Companies
Local Government Division	17.1	• Collection of fees for providing certain kind of services to citizens, deposited that money in treasury to the government
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division	17.1, 17.9	• Fees payable to the division for various purposes are: • TK 3,00,000 for approval of private medical college, dental college • TK 1,00,000 for renewal fee of private medical college, dental college • TK 90,000 for approval, renewal of approval and enhancing seats in private Medical Assistant Training School (MATS) and Institute of Health Technology • TK 1050,00 for approval, renewal of approval and enhancing seats in private homeopathic medical institutes Under Multi-Sector Development Proramme, the development partners include: • World bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), Department for International Development (DFID) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Global Alliance for Canada, International Organization for Migration
Ministry of Cultural Affairs	17.1	• Different Departments under this Ministry, like Bangladesh National Museum and other museums, archaeological sites, Bangladesh Shilpakal Academy, Public libraries and to some extent other departments raise some fees in their capacities.

Ministry of Agriculture	17.1, 17.6	• Fees from issuing license to 50000 agro-business man under Agricultural Product Market Control Act 1964 (amended on 1985); • SRDI collect fees from the farmers providing fertilizer recommendation after soil sample test; • BADC sales seeds every year • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meeting organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and Mexico where Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development and agro-marketing. • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and Hungary regarding agricultural cooperation; • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and China on cooperation in the field of Agriculture; • Preparation of draft MoU in the field of Agriculture between Bangladesh and Brunei; • Proposal/ Inputs/ explanations on cooperation in agricultural field have been sent to 22 countries/ Organizations including OIC and Russian Federation; • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meeting organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and Mexico where Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development and extension service. • MoU with Sri Lanka and Michigan State University, USA for cooperation in agricultural sector.
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		project. This project is jointly implementing by the Food Ministry and FAO. The main objective of this project is to provide technical support for implementing Food Safety Act 2013. Therefore, 6 regulations and 2 rules have been formulated. • JICA provided financial assistance to establish a two-storied modern food godown in Bagura District. This project has already been implemented. • Food and Nutrition Security Program for Bangladesh is being implemented with the support of USAID, DFID. European Union is financing 4 components such as Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition, Sustained Opportunities for Nutrition Governance, etc.
Ministry of Commerce	17.10, 17.11, 17.12	• Ministry of Commerce (MOC), as per the mandates, has initiated some reforms in legal, institutional and policy matters and capacity development programs for promoting business, trade, imports and exports in attaining all-encompassing SDGs and over all development of the country. A few steps are also on-going for ensuring smooth supply of essential commodities and stabilizing prices. • 8 Projects have been taken for doubling the Exports and out of those, three are ongoing to achieve this target: • Export Competitiveness for Jobs • Construction of Bangladesh China Friendship Exhibition Centre • Promotion of Social Labor and Environmental Standards in the Industry.

		• New Export Policy 2018-2021 has already been approved for promoting exports up to US \$60B by 2021 and for competing globally by diversification of products and developing new markets • For promotion of export, trade and commerce a few actions have been taken: • Cash incentive for RMG export and cash incentive to 27 to 35 products for doubling the export • Formulation of gold purchase policy, sub-contracting policy in garment sector, tea export rules, export development policy of the solar module etc.
Ministry of Jute and Textile	17.17	• BTMC got approval from the CCEA (24/06/2019) to run the Ahmed Bawani Textile Mills & Kaderia Textile Mills through PPP.(Source : Annual Report-2016-17)
Road Transport and Highway Division	17.17	• Dhaka Elevated Expressway • Upgrading Dhaka bypass to 4 lane (<i>Madonpur-Debogram- Vulta-Joydevpur</i>) • Flyover from <i>Santinogor</i> to <i>Mawa</i> road via 4th bridge (new) over <i>Buriganga</i> Improvement of <i>Hatirzeel</i> (<i>Rampura</i> Bridge) - <i>Shekherjaiga- Amulia- Demra</i> Road Construction of new inland container depot near <i>Dhirasom</i> Railway station Build and Construct <i>Khulna Khan Jahan Ali</i> Airport and Special Economic Zone • Dhaka Chittagong Access Controlled Highway 8.<i>Gabtol</i>i <i>Nabinagor</i> PPP road

Although number of tax payers increased significantly in the current year, about double the size is remaining outside the tax net. Enforcing VAT collection is a big challenge due to human and technical capacity constraint with the concerned departments. Moreover, developing country status will pose additional challenges in future in terms of getting grants and low interest loans.

3.2: Organizational gaps

Dots in the allocation of business

Allocations of businesses of different public organizations are not clearly defined and sufficient for aligning with SDGs. First business of Ministry of Shipping is ‘port’. It is not clear whether this word indicates sea port or other ports like land, river and air. In the allocation of business of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock nothing is mentioned about artisanal and small scale fisheries. But SDG-14 emphasizes on artisanal and small scale fisheries. Bangladesh *Parjatan* Corporation and Bangladesh Tourism Board work under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. Legislation relating to tourism and registration of travel agencies are mentioned in the allocation of business of that ministry. Nothing related to ecotourism can be found there.

Overlapping jurisdiction

Many public organizations are responsible for doing the same work. As for example, Bangladesh Tourism Board is supposed to regulate the tourism including eco-tourism. But in most cases the Department of Forest regulates the tourism. There are many overlapping of jurisdiction in the areas of environment, sustainability, conservation, blue economy, responsible consumption, food security, green cities, decent work, climate action, disaster management, poverty reduction and global partnership.

Mapping

General Economic Division (GED) has prepared a handbook on ‘Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the implementation of SDGs aligning with the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20)’. This mapping cannot be considered as a comprehensive one. In achieving target 2.5 (By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species) Ministry of Agriculture was assigned as the lead ministry, where Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock as the co-lead. The foods originating from wild species come from forests and natural habitats. The book did not consider the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in achieving this target. There are many anomalies in this book.

The 2020 Targets

Twenty-one SDG targets have a 2020 deadline, which Bangladesh is unlikely to meet. Twenty biodiversity targets have a 2020 end point because they were originally agreed under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as part of the set of Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Aichi agreement is set to end in 2020.

Taken on as part of the 2030 Agenda, the targets are found in five separate SDGs: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 15 (life on land). Bangladesh did little in achieving those targets.

Roadmap for sustainable consumption and production

The 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) is a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation and accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in both developed and developing countries. The framework supports capacity building, and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The 10YFP aims at developing, replicating and scaling up sustainable consumption pattern and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to resource efficiency and productivity, poverty eradication, social development and environmental sustainability. The framework will encourage innovation and cooperation on a wider scale among all stakeholders to achieve greater collective impact for the shift to sustainable consumption patterns. Till now Bangladesh has not prepared any national framework for responsible consumption and production.

Sustainable Public Procurement

Public Procurement Rules 2008 cannot ensure sustainable public procurement (SPP). No provisions of green or sustainable procurement are found in PPR 2008. SPP enables governments to meet environmental goals such as reducing pollutions, improving energy and water efficiency and supporting recycling. Social benefits of SPP include poverty reduction, improved equity and respect for core labour standards. SPP can generate income, reduce costs and support transfer of skills and technology.

Data availability

Data are the lifeblood of decision making, and quality data are essential for achieving Sustainable Development Goals. One of the major challenges of Bangladesh in achieving SDGs is the unavailability of baseline data. Other challenges include lack of guidance to generate new data, outdated data, limited tools and methods for data disaggregation, lack of coordination in data sharing among agencies, and lack of knowledge about international metadata standards.

Financing

In the inaugural ceremony of the Asia-Pacific conference on “Financing Inclusive

and Sustainable Development” at Hotel Inter Continental in Dhaka on December 10, 2019 Foreign Affairs Minister AK Abdul Momen said ‘Bangladesh would require an additional \$928.48 billion to attain 169 targets under 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030’. He also added that “there is simply no way to manage the finance from traditional financing methods/ sources”.

Cross-cutting issues

Climate, gender and governance are considered as the cross-cutting issues of SDGs. Every initiative and action should be gender and climate sensitive ensuring transparency and accountability. All the SDGs together form a unique structure, where justice as well as equality plays the role of delineating field for other goals to work by. Without ensuring equality, justice and inclusiveness to pave the way for an inclusive society, achievement of any of the goals is nothing but a day dream. Implementation is a particularly high hurdle for SDGs because of the most public organizations that stand in its way and the players of different roles stand in the discrete paths.

Corruptions

The focal points of different ministries opined that combating corruption is the sole responsibility of the Anti Corruption Commission and they had nothing to do. Every organization has the responsibility to fight against illicit finance flow and to achieve SDGs and to ensure accountable and transparent governance within its jurisdiction. By ‘Bangladesh Government Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 2018’ every organization is empowered to take departmental proceeding against bribery and other kinds of corruption.

Coordination and integration

Both horizontal and vertical coordination and integration of different players remain a great challenge for Bangladesh. Comprehensive strategies for successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the coordinated efforts of policymakers, society, non-government organization, private sectors are donors too much visualized. Even coordination among the public organizations is lacking.

Scientific research

Every goal of SDGs emphasizes on enhancing scientific knowledge and research. Unfortunately Bangladesh cannot carry out quality scientific research due to limited enabling environment for science and technology; weak legal and regulatory frameworks; technological and infrastructure divide; limited access to information; knowledge and skills divide; limited financial resources; donor-driven research; and fewer outputs.

5. Recommendations

Re-allocation of business: The allocation of every ministry should be reviewed to find out the loopholes and should be clarified so that it is befitting to the targets and indicators of SDGs.

Clearing overlapped jurisdiction: The overlapped jurisdiction should be cleared from the existing allocation of business to avoid conflict of interest and to strengthen the governance.

Comprehensive mapping: A comprehensive mapping of the targets and indicators of SDGs and mandates of all public organizations is required to remove anomalies and for proper addressing of all issues of achieving SDGs. This mapping should be done through intensive consultations with all stakeholders, key players, academics and researchers.

Crush programs for achieving the 2020 Targets: Bangladesh should take crush programs immediately to address the targets to be achieved by 2020 related to nature conservation.

Preparing roadmap for sustainable consumption and production: Bangladesh should prepare a ten years long roadmap to ensure responsible consumption and cleaner production; for efficient use of resources; and for protecting further depletion of natural resources.

Amendment of Public Procurement Rules 2008: Bangladesh should amend the existing Public Procurement Rules 2008 to incorporate the provisions of sustainable and green public procurement.

A national data bank: A national data bank should be established where the relevant data of each organizations will be stored and linked to the SDGs tracker. This will help in tracking the initiatives, monitoring and measuring the real progress.

Resource mobilization: Bangladesh should increase international partnership to increase external resources. The remaining lion portion of the citizens outside the tax net should be included for paying income tax. Technical capacity should be increased to enforce VAT collection efficiently.

Addressing cross-cutting issues: Every initiative taken by any public organization should be gender and climate sensitive ensuring transparency and accountability.

Combating corruptions: The Ministry/ Department should take effective measures against corruption in all levels. For reducing corruption and bribery departmental proceedings should be promoted and immediately disposed of. The actions taken against the culprits should be incorporated in Annual Performance Agreement.

Strengthening coordination and integration: The horizontal and vertical coordination and integration should be increased within the public organization, among the public sectors, with the private sectors, with the NGOs, with the donors, with the academics and the researchers.

Patronizing Scientific research: Every public organization should have a cell to look after scientific quality research. To do scientific research, creation of environment for science and technology; strengthening weak legal and regulatory frameworks; access to information; enhancement of knowledge and skills; and increased financial resources are essential.

6. Conclusions

SDGs were basically formulated to interlink society, economy and environment which designated by 03-P: people, planet and prosperity. Bangladesh has integrated SDGs into its national five year plan with an effective drive in SDG implementation by involving all public organizations, private sectors, NGOs, civil society, development partners and various stakeholders as the “whole of society approach”. Meanwhile, for monitoring sustainable development targets, Bangladesh has adopted online monitoring system named as “SDG Tracker”. Through this tracker, the Prime Minister’s Office is directly supervising all activities pertaining to the implementation of SDGs. Even field-level development progress can be monitored by this online tool. Out the 17 goals, Bangladesh has made a good progress in achieving 8 goals (goal-1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17). These are: poverty alleviation, food sufficiency, education, gender equality, energy security, infrastructure up gradation and global partnership. Bangladesh lags behind in achieving SDG 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Different Ministries should work hard to ensure health and wellness, to reduce inequality, to build green city and society, to reduce consumption, to ensure cleaner production, to manage marine and terrestrial resources sustainably, to protect natural habitat and biodiversity, to ensure good governance and to create more decent jobs. However, within the next 10 years the country will cover up the lags and gaps. Financing in developing countries in achieving SDGs is a big challenge. Bangladesh has prepared “SDG Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective” which provides a well-defined work plan and highlights the actions necessary to attain significant progress in the SDGs. However, Bangladesh needs external resources in achieving SDGs. The public organizations have the major role in achieving goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Public-Private Partnership can play a vital role in achieving other goals.

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Appendix 1: Evaluation report from the External Evaluator

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre

Savar, Dhaka

Evaluator's Comments on Research Report

Title of the research report: **Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh: An Organizational Analysis**

1. Please make your comments on the following points of the research report:

- a. Format and sequence: *The afore-mentioned titled Report deals with an area of research which is not only an interesting issue in contemporary Bangladesh but also has significant implication for policy strategies. But unfortunately, the Report fails to follow the format and sequence that can be considered either as 'Standard' or 'Systematic'. The remarks which are given in the following point about the Relevance of the contents, I do believe, will bear ample testimony to substantiate such assertion.*
- b. Relevance of the contents with the title and objectives: *A careful review of the Contents of the Report hardly reveals any impression whether the Report is thematically divided into chapters or sections. Out of its 96 pages, as many as 82 pages are devoted to the discussion under the title Organizational Matrix where the so-called "alignment of targets and mandates" along with actions taken, status and target-wise recommendations are included, and it appears that most of the discussions contained in these pages are too descriptive and superficial. The remaining 14-15 pages deal with Introduction, Limitations, Prioritized Indicators of SDGs for Bangladesh, Methodology, Where Does Bangladesh Stand? Lapses and gaps, Overall Recommendations and Conclusions. Nowhere in the Report quite critically important elements of research like Problem Statement, Rationale of Research, Research Questions, Literature Review and Hypothesis Development, Definitions of Relevant Terms, Data Analysis and Result Discussion are taken into consideration by the Research Team. Likewise, the Theoretical*

Construct is totally ignored.

- c. Research methods: *The Report lacks the true reflection of the stated methodology in its text and this has been admitted by the Research Team itself in the Limitations of the study.*
- d. Logical analysis of the research findings: *Please read the overall comments*

Whether the recommendations/suggestions of the research are made on the basis of findings?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Please see the overall comments

2. Do you find any inconsistency in the analysis of the report in terms of the objectives?

Yes ☐

Please see the overall comments

No ☐

If yes, please explain:

3. Do you think the findings of the research will help formulate policy options of the government?

Please see the Overall comments

Yes ☐

No ☐

4. Your overall comments (up to 200 words) about the research report: *The Research Team itself candidly admitted that: There were huge limitations in carrying out this study. Few researchers could not finish the work properly due to knowledge and understanding gap, Transfer and Post Retirement Leave (PRL). On the other hand, many of them had no previous research experiences. Most of the researchers had no clear concepts about SDGs. The methodology was frequently changed and basic focus of this (gap analysis) was excluded at the end. Therefore, the actual picture was not reflected properly in the combined matrix. It is against such gross limitations the fate of evaluation can easily be guessed. Hence, I strongly suggest that the Report requires substantial revision and modification.*

5. On the basis of the above assessment, *I do hereby recommend for major revision and modification of the Report consistent with the principles and precepts of PATC.*

Signature of the Evaluator and Date

Name : Professor Dr. M. Abul Kashem Mozumder Designation
: Pro-Vice Chancellor, BUP

Appendix 2: Evaluation report from the Internal Evaluator

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Review of Research Report

Reference: 05.01.0000.024.18.001.19.17 **Date:** 02/02/2020

The title of the research report is ‘Achieving SDGs in Bangladesh: Organizational Analysis. In this title, it is clearly understood that Bangladesh has a number of organizations, ministries, and departments. They are involved and associated with SDGs goals and targets attainment. Thus to understand the present condition, respected organizational analysis is important to find out ways and means to achieve SDGs in Bangladesh. Therefore the title of this research is very much pertinent and time befitting.

Now, in general, research report consists within the following manner/style:

1. Introduction-which deals with the background of the study that must be described, the problem statement of the study will also be well identified, the significance of the study is to be included in the introduction chapter as well. Nevertheless, of course, research questions or objective(s) is to be specified. In this study articulation of the research report is missing. These articulations are to be included in this introductory chapter. The authors, little bit described some of those in the introduction part, but not in a research orientation manner.
2. A literature review or concept development: A significant number of SDGs related reports, articles, books, newsletters, newspapers, research work or academic papers are available in different forms like as hard or soft sources. In this study literature review is missing. A literature review for a research report is important. As the SDGs is having 17 broad goals, those are to be described in the context of Bangladesh as a part of literature. This is how the report would be a good one.
3. The research methodology part is a must in research work. The research report is basically based on qualitative or quantitative approaches. Single or multiple research tools can be applied for data collection. However, methodologically this study is not sound good. It is seen that this present report is prepared based on content analysis. Therefore, the researcher should explain content analysis is a tool for this study.

Through content analysis ministries, departments, functions, objectives or mandate can be analyzed. It is suggested that the research method

must be cleared here in this study.

4. Finding and recommendation part. Generally, findings and recommendations are to be placed separately, but in this study, the researcher placed these two components together. A researcher is drawn a number of recommendations, which is not a good sign for a good research report. However, it is organizational analysis, thus a number of recommendations can be accepted for achieving SDGs goals in Bangladesh.
5. In conclusion, it is missing in the research report. The conclusion should be included in this report. The conclusion is the mirror of a full research report. How research questions or objectives of this are framed, how and what type of research method adopted to obtain research objectives that answer is to be replied through data analysis and findings. In conclusion, the parts identified research gap is to be illustrated. Basically, the conclusion is a sequential story of the research component. Scope and limitation are to be explained with future research direction. Therefore, these components are to be briefly explained here, which is missing in this report.
6. Finally, a research report should have incited references and reference list as well or in addition to that bibliography need to be included. As I discussed and pointed some of the important points in different para, those are really important for a research report. If the researcher addresses those, only then this piece of work can be accepted.

Dr. Md. Zohurul Islam

Director

Research Report Evaluator

Appendix-3: Rapporteur's report on faculty seminar

Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka

Seminar on "Achieving Development Goals in Bangladesh:

An Organization Analysis"

Date : 2nd December, 2019

Time : 3.00 p.m. – 5.00 p.m.

Venue : Rector's Conference Room

The Government has made tremendous efforts in achieving Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs). To Check the progress of achieving the related targets of SDGs the examination of the organizational level is essential. This study aimed at understanding where organizations currently stand in relation to the allocation of business and achievement of the targets of the 2030 Agenda.

Remarks from Research Project Director: The centre here has taken the project "Achieving Development Goals in Bangladesh: An Organizational Analysis". This project was also a commitment from the government. The paper was presented to Standing Committee of the SDG. 59 researchers worked on 59 institutions including ministries & divisions.

Remarks from Paper Presenter: As there were 59 researchers, a mentor was assigned for each 5 researchers. Each researcher submitted a matrix for an institution. Among the 169 targets, 130 are eligible for Bangladesh & government is working currently for 111 targets of SDG. SDG 12 is the heart of SDG. If this can be achieved, all other goals can be achieved. But lack of good governance, overlapping of jurisdiction etc is hampering to achieve SDG.

Hmamun
9.12.19

Remarks from Director (Admin): Designated to Ministry of Social Welfare. The ministry mandate should be aligned with SDG goals and targets. Then the focus should be given on actions & some recommendation can be provided.

Remarks from MDS (Project): Bangladesh has done a tremendous job to achieve MDG. Now the government is working for SDG goals. The assigned ministry was Ministry of Commerce. As Bangladesh is living in 4th industrial revolution, some steps can be taken focusing that.

It goods and products should be given priority.

There should be adequate programs to promote trade and commerce.

There should be artificial Intelligence Institutions.

Economic Productivity should be encouraged.

Remarks from Director (Project): This project should be taken further. Some institutes don't want to share information. Also sharing of information from both parties can be considered.

Remarks form MDS (D & E): The need assessment criteria should be followed. Faculty members should be more engaged in further research related to this project. Group discussion & Focal point discussions should be more encouraged.

Remarks from Discussant, Dr. M Aslam Alam, Former Rector (BPATC): PATC is mandated to do research & advice to government. This project was also part of that. This is more like a applied/action research rather than academic research. National Co[ordination committee highly prioritizes this project. This is a 3rd party evaluation. Evaluation is also part of upgradation process. Few points to recognize are:

Researches regarding SDG have done before. GED & GIU has done some researches. But this project is an in-depth evaluation on ministries and divisions.

Combining 59 organizations was tough. Conduction organizational study & organizational analysis was not easy.

"Gap" word should be omitted from the report. "Partially addressed", "Fully addressed", "Areas seeking more attention" these type of words should be implied.

Everyone's writing is not of same quality. So this should be evaluated properly.

Collecting data to fill up matrix, relating the concerned data to a particular SDG goal & target, & finding out what is the concerned ministry doing to achieve that was a tough job.

Proper and suitable words should be used accordingly.

Research area should be addressed and partially addressed properly.

Hmamun
9.12.19

Organization based statement was not enough. Some points were discussed in the main matrix which did not reflect on the final report.

Sone matrices were not up to the mark. These should be fine tuned.

What the government is doing to achieve SDG should reflect on the introduction as background information. What the ministry, GED, GIU etc are doing should be stated briefly.

Observation and recommendation consisting of 2-3 pages about each and every ministry based on the matrix should be stated in the report.

Most importantly, further study should be done after submitting the report.

Remarks from Chairperson : First of all, those who were related to this research, all of them are not of same quality. There were senior and junior researches , lesser and higher experienced researchers involved. So this may reflect on the report.

It was an opportunity to learn. Some ministries were much helpful, some were not.

What the government is doing should be revisited in every matrix regularly.

Informational anomalies should be mitigated.

Cross-cutting with other organizations should be done regularly.

Remarks from Chief Guest, Md. Abdul Kalam Azad, Principal Coordinator (SDGs):

The project was a third eyed view towards the works of ministries to achieve SDS. Some points that should be kept in mind are:

Confusing words should be avoided.

A team may be formed consisting of 3 researchers for 3 assigned ministries.

The project is approached goal-wish or ministry-wise; that should be clearly stated in the report.

Necessary steps may be taken to develop the quality of faculty members. Short training courses maybe arranged.

While gathering information and research: sometimes comptonization is necessary.

SDG tracker should be regularly followed.

Report should be submitted before April 2020.

This research should be carried on until 2030/

Workshops can be conducted affiliating 3-4 ministries.



9.12.19

মোঃ হাসিব মামুন

গবেষণা কর্মকর্তা

পিএটিসি, সাভার, ঢাকা।



Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
Savar, Dhaka