

Latest MDG Indicators of Bangladesh

- ❖ The MDG Indicators in Bangladesh are compiled by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission by taking data from different sources. A large number of indicators are provided by BBS from its regular survey system.
- ❖ The major data sources of MDG are Household Income and Expenditure Survey(HIES), Sample Vital Registration Survey(SVRS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey(MICS), Labour Force Survey(LFS), Population Census etc.
- ❖ BBS regularly provide data to GED to prepare annual MDG report.
- ❖ The latest data are provided below:

MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS : BANGLADESH PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/1991	Current Status	Target by 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger			
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people below poverty line			
1.1 : Proportion of population below national upper poverty line (2122 k.cal.), percent	56.6	31.5(2010)	29.0
1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio, percent	17.0	6.5(2010)	8.0
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, percent	6.5	5.2(2010)	na
Target 1.B: Achieve full and Productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people			
1.5 Employment to population ratio, Percent	48.5	59.3(2010)	for all
Target 1.C : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger			
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years	66.0	31.9(2012)	33.0
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energyconsumption, percent	28.0	19.5(2005)	14.0

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

2.1 Net enrollment in primary education, percent	60.5	97.3(2013)	100
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, percent	40.7	96.4(2013)	100
2.3 Adult literacy rate of 15+ years old population percent	37.2	60.7(2012)	

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3.A : Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

3.1a Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.83	1.0(2013)	1.0
3.1b : Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index= Girls/Boys)	0.52	1.14(2012)	1.0
3.1c : Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)	0.37	0.73(2012)	1.0
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, percent	19.1	19.87(2010)	50
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, percent	12.7	20.0(2014)	33

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	146	42(2012)	48
4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	92	33(2012)	31
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, percent	54	81.9(2013)	100

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

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Target 5.A : Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio			
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births	574(1990)	194(2010)	144
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, percent	5.0	43.5(2013)	50
Target 5.B : Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health			
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate, percent	39.7	61.8(2013)	-
5.4 Adolescent birth rate, per 1000 women	77.0	83(2013)	-
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit), percent	27.5(1993)	67.7(2011)	100
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (at least four visit), percent	5.5(1993)	25.5(2011)	100
5.6 Unmet need for family planning, percent	19.4(1993)	13.9(2013)	–
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health			

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS			
6.1 HIV prevalence among population (per 100,000 population)	0.005	0.1(2011)	Halting
6.2 Condom use rate, percent	-	43.33(2013)	no target
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percent	-	17.7(2013)	
Target 6.C : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases			
6.6a : Prevalence of malaria per 100,000 population	776.9	202 (2013)	310.8
6.6b : Death rate associated with malaria per 100,000 population	0.37(2000)	0.007(2013)	Halting
6.7 : Proportion of Children under-5sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets [13 Malaria prone districts] percent	81.0%	90.1% (2013)	-

Target 6.C : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

6.7 : Proportion of Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets [13 Malaria prone districts] percent	81.0%	90.1% (2013)	-
6.8: Proportion of Children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti malarial drugs	60.0 (2008)	89.50 (2013)	On track
6.9a : Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population	501(1990)	434 (2013)	Need attention
6.9b : Death rates associated with TB per 100,000 population	61(1990)	45.0(2013)	Halting
6.10a : Detection rate of TB under DOTS, percent	59(2001)	119(2013)	Sustain
6.10b : Cure rate of TB under DOTS, percent	73(1994)	93.0(2013)	Sustain

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7.A : Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources			
Target 7.B : Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.			
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (percent) (tree coverage)	9.0	19.3(2011) Tree density >10%	20.0 Tree density > 70%
7.2 CO2 emissions, metric tons per capita	0.14	0.30(2007)	
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in metric tons	72.6	66.47(2012)	On track
7.4 Proportion of fish stock within safe biological limits		54.0 inland and 16.0 marine	-
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used, percent		2.9(2010)	
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected, percent	1.64	Terri:1.82and Marine 0.47	5.0
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	-	106 (2001)	

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7.C : Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation			
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources, percent	78	97.9.0(2013)	100
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility, percent	39	63.5 (2010)	60
Target 7.D : By 2020, to have achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	55.9	100	
7.10 : Proportion of urban population living in slums, percent	7.8 (2001)	7.8 (2001)	

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 8.A : Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non discriminatory trading and financial system			
Target 8.B : Address the special needs of the least develop countries			
Target 8.C : Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small developing states			
Target 8.D : Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term			
8.1a : Net ODA received by Bangladesh (million US\$)	1732	2821 (2013)	
8.1b : Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI	5.7	0.0037(2010)	
8.2 : Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services, percent	42 (2005)	48.24 (2013)	

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

8.3 : Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , percent	82 (2005)	100(2013)	-
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by develop countries on agriculture products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh), percent	12 (2005)	0-15.3 (2009)	
8.12 : Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services, percent	20.9	8.58(2013)	
Target 8E: In co-operation with Pharmaceutical companies ,provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries			
8.13: Proportion of Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis%	80 (2005)	80 (2005)	
Target 8.F : In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication			
8.14 Telephone line per 100 population	0.2	0.71	-
8.15 Cellular subscriber per 100 population	30.8	75.81(2014)	
8.14 Internet users per 100 population	0.0	24.37(2014)	-

POST -2015 Development Agenda Bangladesh Perspective

Post-2015 Development Agenda

Goals and Targets Proposed By Bangladesh to UN

- ❖ Following the UN Conference on Sustainable Development the Outcome Document entitled “ The Future We want” rearticulated three dimensions Post -2015 Development Agenda or Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);
- ❖ The three dimensions are- Social, Economic & Environmental;
- ❖ In Bangladesh to identify the Goals and Targets Several Consultation were held which was attended by Government agencies, Civil society organization & Development Partners;
- ❖ Divisional Level Consultations were also held in Seven divisions ;
- ❖ The consultation Process was led by the General Economics Division(GED) of the Planning Commission;

Role of Statistics and Informatics Division(SID)/Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS) in Finalizing Goals and Targets of Post-2015 Development Agenda

- ❖ SID and BBS was closely associated in the process of finalization of Goals and Targets of Post -2015 Development Agenda and SDG;
- ❖ SID/BBS provided specific comments on the initial proposal prepared by BBS;
- ❖ SID/BBS proposed to include issues like income inequality, decent work, environment, climate change, green economy ,energy and disaster which were given due importance in finalizing the Post-2015 development Agenda.

Goals and Targets Proposed by Bangladesh

- Bangladesh proposed 11 Goals, 62 targets and more than 200 indicators for Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- The goals proposed by Bangladesh are as follows:
 - (i) Unleash human potentials for sustainable development;
 - (ii) Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality;
 - (iii) Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all;
 - (iv) Universal access to health and family planning services;

Goals and Targets Proposed by Bangladesh (contd.)

- (v) Achieve gender equality;
- (vi) Ensure quality education and skills for all;
- (vii) Increase employment opportunities and ensure workers right;
- (viii) Ensure good governance;
- (ix) Promote sustainable production and consumption;
- (x) Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management;
- (xi) Promote international co-operation for financing sustainable development.