

World Statistics: Sustainable Statistics for Sustainable Development **Transition from MDGs to SDGs: Lessons Learned**

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Introduction of MDGs

The Government of Bangladesh's commitment has been manifested in her development plans and contributing factors for attaining MDG objectives in the following ways:

- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper implemented in two Phases (PRSP);**
- **The Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) has integrated the MDGs within the broader agenda of economic and social development;**
- **Inclusive Growth strategy and robust growth in GDP (structural transformation of the economy) ;**
- **Consistent policy and committed leadership for reducing poverty;**
- **Improving implementation capacity and human capital;**
- **Sound macro-economic management and open trade with tapping of global markets;**
- **long-term institutional reform at the public sector; and**
- **Social policy and innovation**



Learning from the MDGs

Attainment of mentionable MDGs targets and indicators

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/91	Current status (source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger				
Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day, %	70.2 (1992)	43.3 (WB ¹⁴ , 2010)	35.1	Need Attention
Proportion of population below national upper poverty line (2,122 kcal), %	56.7 (1992)	31.5 (HIES 2010) 24.8 (Estimate for 2015, GED)	29.0	Target met
Poverty Gap Ratio, %	17.0 (1992)	6.5 (HIES 2010)	8.0	Target met
Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (6-59 months), %	66.0	32.6 (BDHS 2014)	33.0	Target met

Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015



Learning from the MDGs (Cont..)

Attainment of mentionable MDGs targets and indicators

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/91	Current status (source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education				
Net enrolment ratio in primary education, %	60.5	97.7 (APSC, 2014, DPE)	100	On track
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment				
Ratio of girls to boys in Primary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.83	1.03 (APSC, 2014, DPE)	1.0	Target met
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (Gender Parity Index = Girls/ Boys)	0.52	1.14 (BANBEIS 2013)	1.0	Target met
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality				
Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	146	46 (BDHS 2014)	48	Target met

Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015



Learning from the MDGs (Cont...)

Attainment of mentionable MDGs targets and indicators

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/91	Current status (source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	92	32 (SVRS 2013)	31	On track
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health				
Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 100,000 live births)	574	170 (MMEIG 2013)	143	Need Attention
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	5.0	42.1 (BDHS 2014)	50	Need Attention
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other				
HIV prevalence among population, %	0.005	<0.1 (UNAIDS 2013)	Halting	On track
Deaths of Malaria per 100,000 population	1.4 (2008)	0.34 (MIS NMCP 2014)	0.6	Target met

Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015

Learning from the MDGs (Cont....)

Attainment of mentionable MDGs targets and indicators

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/91	Current status (source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Proportion of Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets (13 high risk malaria districts), %	81 (2008)	92.2 (MIS, NMCP 2014)	90	Target met
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, %	60 (2008)	99.92 (MIS NMCP 2014)	90	Target met
Cure rate of TB under DOTS, %	73 (1994)	92 (GTBR WHO 2014)	Sustain >90	Target met
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability				
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tonnes	202.1	64.88 (DoE, 2013)	65.39	Target met
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources	68	97.9(MICS 2012-2013)	100	On track
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	34	55.9 (MICS 2012-2013)	100	Need Attention

Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015



Learning from the MDGs (Cont....)

Attainment of mentionable MDGs targets and indicators

Goals, Targets and Indicators (revised)	Base year 1990/91	Current status (source)	Target by 2015	Remarks
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development				
Net ODA received by Bangladesh (million US\$)	1,732	3,084 (ERD 2014)	4,175	Need Attention
Net ODA received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI, %	-	0.0022 (ERD 2014)	0.003	Need Attention
Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (received by Bangladesh) , %	82 (2005)	100 (ERD 2013)	100	Target met
Cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	79.76 (June 2015,BTRC)	-	Impressive
Internet users per 100 population	0.0	30.39 (June 2015, BTRC)	-	Gradually increasing

Global attainment and recognition of Bangladesh for achieving MDGs



The success of Bangladesh in achieving the targets of MDGs is acclaimed globally. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has awarded following fields:

- UN MDG Awards 2010 (MDG-4)'.
- The South-South Award 'Digital Health for Digital Development' in 2011;
- In June 2013, 'Diploma Award' from FAO for achieving the MDG-1 target;
- In September 2013, 'South-South Award' for alleviating poverty.;
- 'UNESCO Peace Tree Award' in 2014 for empowerment women and girls' education;
- In 2015, Women in Parliaments Global Forum Award (WIP) for outstanding success in closing gender gap in the political sphere; Bangladesh ranks 10th out of 142 countries; and
- In September 2015, Champion of the Earth Award



Lessons Learned from the MDGs

In a number of areas, further attention will be required

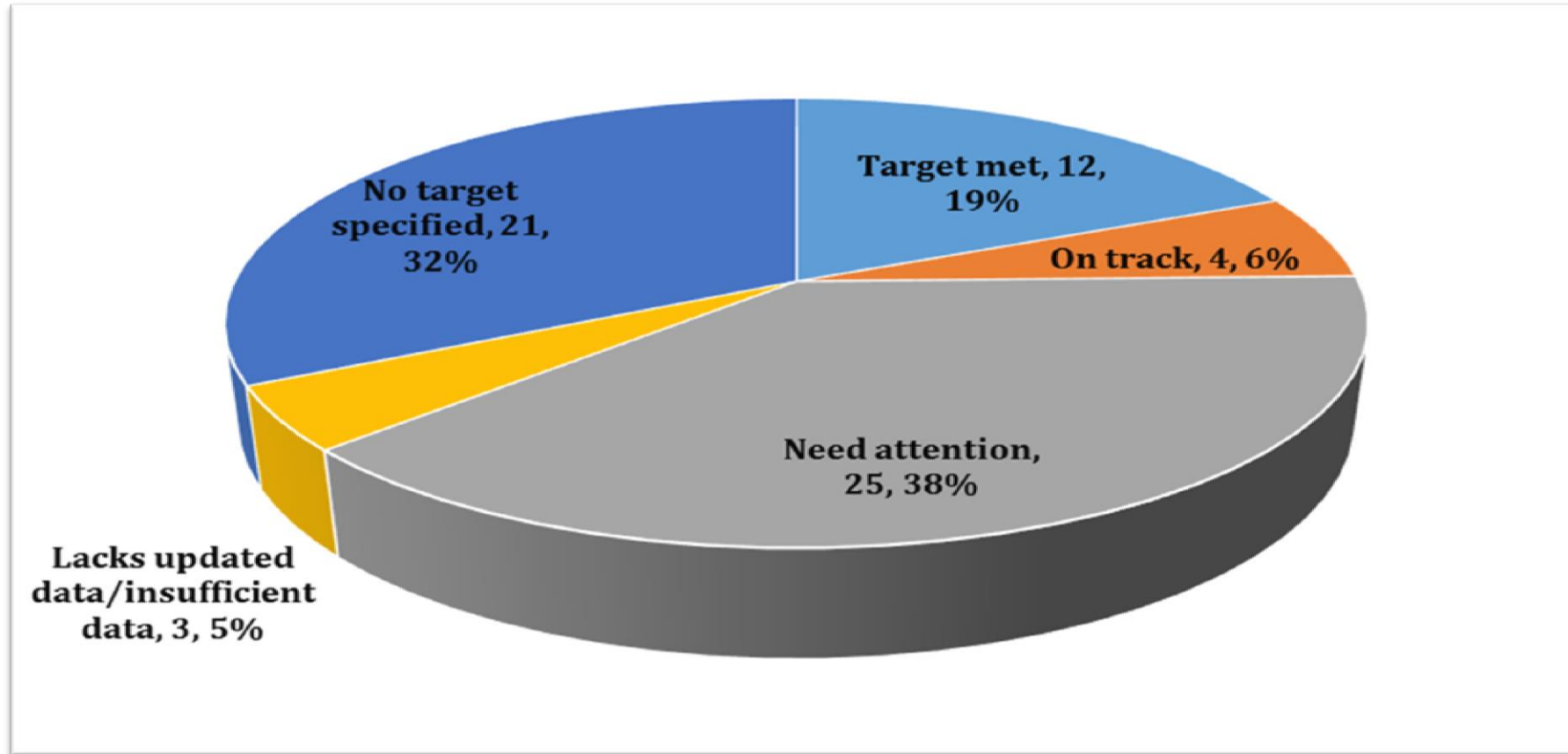
➤ **For example:**

- **1.5: Employment to population ratio (15 years+), %**
- **2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, %**
- **2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men, %**
- **3.2: Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector, %**
- **4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles, %**
- **5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 100,000 live births)**
- **5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %**
- **5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, %**
- **6.9a: Prevalence of TB per 100,000 population**
- **7.1: Proportion of land area covered by forest, % (tree coverage)**

Lessons Learned from the MDGs

Achievement of Bangladesh as regards MDGs has been somewhat mixed

Bangladesh's MDGs Progress Status in terms of 65 Indicators



Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015 (GED) & CPD

To keep in mind: Many of the MDGs Indicators will continue into the SDGs



Lessons Learned from the MDGs

MDG progress has also been uneven across different regions within Bangladesh

Divisions	1.1: Proportion of Population below Poverty Line (%)	1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under-5 years of age (%)	4.1: Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)
National	31.5	32.6	41.0	31.0	197.0
Barisal	39.4	36.9	43.0	28.0	234.0
Chittagong	26.2	36.0	39.0	30.0	196.0
Dhaka	30.5	28.5	36.0	30.0	184.0
Khulna	32.1	25.5	51.0	42.0	195.0
Rajshahi	29.8	32.1	46.0	33.0	290.0
Rangpur	46.2	36.8	42.0	33.0	148.0
Sylhet	28.1	39.8	47.0	40.0	174.0
<i>Source: CPD ppt.</i>	<i>HIES 2010</i>	<i>BDHS 2014</i>	<i>SVRS 2013</i>	<i>SVRS 2013</i>	<i>SVRS 2013</i>

Note: Green shades denote the best performing Division while red shades signify the worst performing Division.



Lessons Learned from MDGs

One can discern an increasing trend in Bangladesh's policy documents to address areas relevant to MDGs

- Bangladesh has **traditionally focused on a number of MDG-related** areas, even before the inception of MDGs.
- **Development plans that were formulated** before the adoption of the MDGs had already identified and incorporated a number of MDGs-relevant areas to be accorded high policy priority in Bangladesh.
- The CPD study found that eight out of the nine identified MDG targets were addressed in **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP I, 2005)**.
 - However, no specific commitments were made in the strategy for two MDG issues (adult literacy and HIV/ AIDS).
- **The Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) (2011-2015)** of Bangladesh was the final national development plan during the MDG period which came to its closure in 2015.



Lessons Learned from MDGs.....

MDGs related targets were also considered in designing the major public sectors program in post 2000 period where some of the major programs and policy initiatives had focused on MDGs in the followings:

- Primary Education Development Program (PEDP III in 2011-16);
- Education Policy 2010;
- The Education Assistance Trust Act 2012;
- National Policy for Women's Advancement (2011);
- Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP 2003-2011);
- Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Development Program (HNPSDP 2011-2016);
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS 2011-2021).
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009;
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2005.



Lessons Learned from MDGs.....

Resource allocation in Bangladesh has been largely MDGs sensitive in the areas of health, social protection and environment

- The pace of growth in **public health expenditure** consistently increased between various inter-temporal periods since 2000.
 - 1.4% in 1996-2000 period; 5.6% in 2001-2005 period; and 12% 2006-2012 period.
 - This trend, however, did not continue in recent years
- Bangladesh has increased its **social protection spending** both as a share of total budget (by 3.7%) and GDP (by 0.5%) in 2001-2012 period compared to 1991-2000 period.
- Growth momentum also accelerated as regards **public spending on environment protection** in post-2000 period in Bangladesh.
 - From 0.1% in 1996-2000 period to 4.7% in 2006-2010 period.



Lessons Learned from MDGs....

Resource allocation was off –track particularly in the area of education while net ODA inflow declined!

■ Momentum of growth as regards **public spending on education** decelerated in post-2000 period in Bangladesh.

➤ From 13.7% in 1991-2000 period to 7.8% in 2001-2010 period. (11.4% in 2011 – 2014 period according to MoF)

■ The amount of **net ODA received** (in nominal terms) slightly decreased in the post-2000 period.

➤ Average net ODA received in 1991-2000 period was USD 1,390 million which reduced to USD 1,353 million in 2001-2010 period. (average USD 1,651 million in FY2011-FY2015 according to ERD)

➤ Utilisation capacity of ODA remained a concern!



Lessons Learned from MDGs....

Monitoring progress as regards MDGs was constrained by inadequate statistical data and information:

- Out of total 60 indicators under the 8 goals and 21 targets, Statistical data was available for 44 indicators (73% of total).
- Partially available Statistical data (data inadequate at disaggregate levels or is not updated regularly);
- Statistical data availability situation for MDG 7 and MDG 8 was not satisfactory;
- Lack of data did not allow setting up reference year indicators for a number of MDGs;
- Lack of data did not allow setting up reference year indicators for a number of MDGs;
- MDG indicators did not have quantifiable targets in absence of the required statistical data; and
- The status of electronic dissemination of statistical data was also rather poor.



SDGs Initiatives

At the Seventieth session of the UN General Assembly was held on 25-27 September 2015, member states have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which has a number following characteristics:

- **The SDGs framework is expected to go far beyond the MDGs;**
- **17 Goals with 169 associated Targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the international development agenda over the next 15 years;**
- **The member states including Bangladesh will commit to work towards implementing the Agenda within their own countries and at the regional and global levels;**
- **In this context, one may look back to the learnings from MDGs experience for the purposes of drawing lessons for the SDGs implementation.**



Highlights of SDG

It is critically important to keep the key elements of SDGs in perspective:

The synthesis report of the Secretary General on the post-2015 agenda, “The road to dignity: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet” was published in December 2014. The report presents six elements of the SDGs in the following:

- ***Dignity***: to end poverty and fight inequalities;
- ***People***: to ensure healthy lives, knowledge, and the inclusion of women and children;
- ***Prosperity***: to grow a strong, inclusive, and transformative economy;
- ***Planet***: to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children;
- ***Justice***: to promote safe and peaceful societies, and strong institutions;
- ***Partnership***: to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development.



Policy settings and National Strategy

- **For implementation of SDGs target and indicators, Bangladesh is now in the process of formulating its 7th FYP for the period of 2016-2020**
- **For the first time in the history of the Country of a Development Result Framework (DRF) has been introduced for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the Plan**
- **The Government of Bangladesh is committed to lead the national consultative process in an inclusive and participatory manner;**
- **Post -2015 development agenda localized and sensitized;**
- **Participatory monitoring for accountability;**
- **Partnership with civil society, private sectors and others;**
- **Culture and development.**



Opportunities of the SDGs

- The Agenda: ***Inclusive, transformative, integrated and universal***;
- **Each concern country-led** implementation process;
- A **Global Partnership**: An area much criticized during MDGs implementation;
- **Follow-up and review processes** will be voluntary and will respect policy space and priorities of the countries;
- Attainment of SDGs will require a **strong and effective institutional mechanism** involving all stakeholders;
- New areas of **SDGs (e.g. cities and human settlements, disaster, climate change, ecosystem and biodiversity)** will call for greater effort and resources at the country level;
- Global review will primarily be based on **national official statistical data sources** – country reports and thematic reports;
- **Statistical Data Revolution** at disaggregate levels;



Challenges of the SDG

- **An important issue with respect to SDGs is how their implementation will be financed.**
 - **Public finance** (domestic-91% resource mobilization) and foreign aid (external 9%) are expected to continue to be central to supporting the implementation of the SDGs, but they will not be adequate;
 - Other **potential sources** of financing include:
 - ✓ resources generated from **the private sector** (including remittances)
 - ✓ crackdown on **illicit financial flows and corruption**
 - ✓ Trade, market access and **foreign direct investment**
 - If monitoring of **8 MDGs, 20 targets and 60 indicators** have posed serious challenges at the national level, how about **17 SDGs, 169 targets and over 300 indicators?**
- **Accessibility, quality and timeliness of statistical data will be critical. To fix a reference year will be a challenge: 2010?; 2015? 2020? 2025?**
- **Rapid technological progress with statistical data** should be put into effective



Challenges of the SDG.....

- **Mobilization of domestic resources**
- **Mitigating adverse Impacts of Climate change**
- **Improving local level Government Planning (Bottom up)**
- **Savings adequate resources**
- **Upgrading human resources**



Way Forward

- **A limited coherent set of indicators** useful for international comparison and relevant for all Members countries of United Nations;
- Indicators based on commonly used **statistical data sources** with common problems, definitions, methodologies and conceptual framework;
- **Mobilize the national statistical community** to advise your government and to make sure you will be consulted;
- *Advise the governments, get them to consult statisticians and making **technical coordination group** on statistics;*
- **Coordinate the UN Secretariat**, specialized agencies, government agencies, national statisticians etc.
- **Strengthening capacity of national statistical office** and involvement Govt. Statisticians to any development programs, policies, strategies and action plans;



Thank You for Patient Hearing



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