

Outline of the Session

- Definition, Features and Pillars of Sustainable Development Goals
- Genesis of Environmental Sensibleness to SDGs
- MDGs to SDGs – What new and special?
- Bangladesh to achieve SDGs focusing on progress, gaps, challenges, priorities and domains requiring accelerated efforts
Role of Civil Servants to actualize SDGs



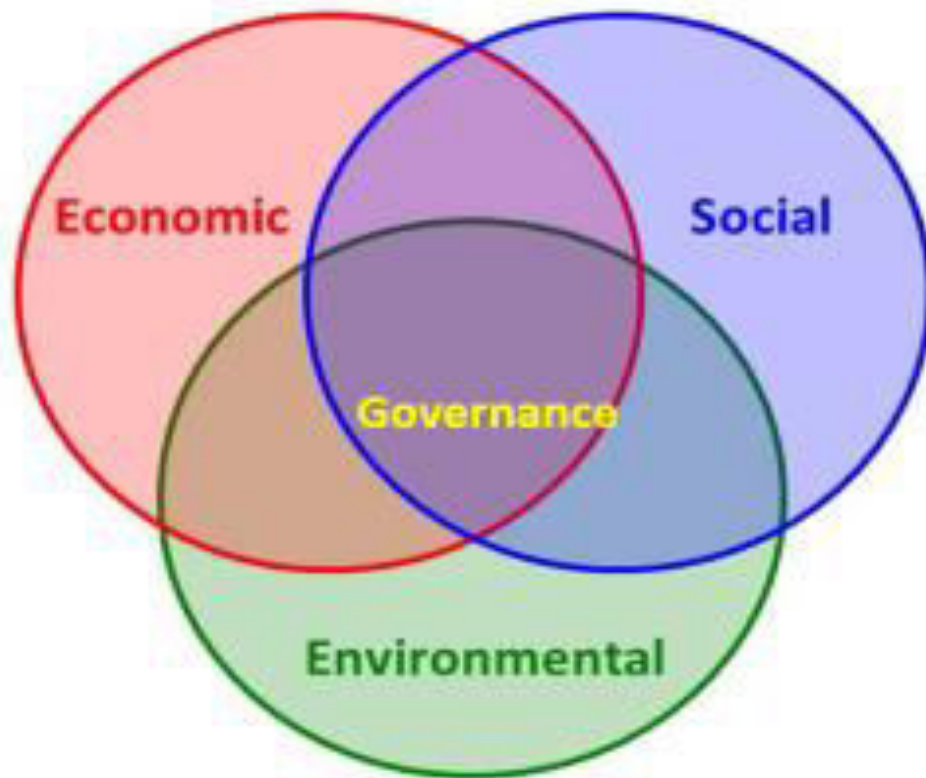
Learning Objectives of the Session

Through well participation to this session, the participants will be capable....

- To become acquainted with the emergence of SDGs
- To understand global environmental politics
- To learn differences between MDGs and SDGs
- To identify achievement status of Bangladesh as per goals
- To analyze civil servants role for implementing SDGs



SDGs : Pillars & Principles



Special Features: *Universal, transformative, inclusive, and integrated*

Brundtland Commission and IPCC

- Brundtland Commission: Started to function on December 1983 appointing Gro Harlem Brundtland as the chairperson by UN Secretary General
- Mission was to unite countries for pursuing Sustainable Development
- IPCC- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 - Established in 1988 by WMO and UNEP
 - Produce and review reports



MDGs-Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015)

- Millennium Summit-6-8 September, 2000
- Purpose-review and discuss the role of UN
- Largest gathering in History and ratified millennium declaration
- MDGs- 8 International Development Goals measured by 18 targets and the then UN 191 member states committed to achieve those goals



UN conference on Sustainable Development

- Theme of the Conference (2)

- (a) Green economy

- (b) Institutional framework for sustainable development.

- Objective of the Conference

- (a) Securing renewed political commitment to sustainable development.

- (b) Assessing the progress and implementation gaps

- (c) Addressing new and emerging challenges.

- Outcome- “The Future We Want” A 49 pages working paper

- Supporting the development SDGs, a set of measurable targets aimed at promoting SD globally. It is thought that the SDGs will pick up where the Millennium Development Goals leave off and address criticism that the original Goals fail to address the role of the environment in development



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016-2030

- SDGs- A collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs, set in 2015 intended to be achieved by the year 2030.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Continued

- On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". This agenda has 92 paragraphs. Paragraph 51 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets and 232 indicators.



Difference between MDGs and SDGs

- Scope and Focus
- Universality
- Approach
- Creation Process
- Response from the World
- Localization





SDG AND BANGLADESH

1 NO POVERTY



- National poverty rate of Bangladesh : 24.3% in 2016 to 18.7% in 2022
- extreme poverty decreased from 12.9% to 5.6% during the same period.
- According to the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day, the poverty rate in the country dropped around 8.5 percentage points between 2016 and 2022, from 13.5 to 5.01 per cent.
- Despite improvements, the poverty rate in rural areas is still higher at 21.5%, while in urban areas it is 14.1%





- **Obstacles**

1. Shocks brought on by climatic events
2. Rapid migration and limited access to basic services
3. Regional Gap of Poverty Alleviation

- **Policy Suggestion**

- Targeted regional development strategies
- Holistic Social Safety Net Support- Family Card



In Bangladesh, despite the percentage of moderate or severe food insecurity declined overall from 32.2% in 2015 to 30.5% in 2022 there are **challenges**....

1) Rising food prices

2) Severe salinity problems in coastal zones

3) Extreme weather events and resource depletion



2 ZERO HUNGER



Way Forwards

- Prioritizing agricultural modernization
- Long-term agricultural investment plans
- Climate-resilient technologies
- Programs focusing on maternal and child health

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



- Progress in some health outcomes, particularly in maternal and child health
 - 1) Maternal mortality has dropped from 181 per 100,000 new births in 2015 to 136 per 100,000 by 2023.
 - 2) skilled health staff attended 69.7% of total national births in 2023, compared to 42.1% in 2014.
 - 3) The coverage of the national immunization program has also seen success



Hindrances:

- 1) Between 2015 and 2023, the number of tuberculosis cases remained stagnant at approximately 221 per 100,000 people
- 2) According to the WHO, there has been a shift in the sickness burden, with cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease now accounting for 24% of all fatalities.
- 3) according to HIES 2022, 68.5% of all medical expenses are still paid for out of pocket
- 4) In addition, access to critical medical treatment is limited in rural areas

Policy Suggestion:

1. More spending on public health (Current rate is .74% of GDP)
2. Ensure long-term health benefits
3. Investments in rural health infrastructure
4. Reducing the regional inequalities



- ❑ Between 2016 and 2023, the lower secondary completion rate rose by 9.57 percentage points to 70.86%
- ❑ The primary education completion rate increased by 6.05 percentage points to 86.85%.
- ❑ According to the BBS 2022 ICT Use and Access Survey, 86.2% of youths and adults nationwide have basic knowledge in ICT tasks

5 GENDER EQUALITY



□ According to Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2023, the female labour force participation rate was 41.4%. Gender responsive budgeting has been initiated, with 34.37% of the national budget allocated for women's development in FY 2023-24.

Challenges

- Gender disparities in the workforce (0.27% in managerial job)
- Women continue to devote 24.6% of their time to unpaid care and household duties (the Time Use Survey, 2022)
- The dearth of easily accessible and reasonably priced childcare facilities
- In 2022, 58.8% women (18+ age) have mobile phones for own uses, while the corresponding figure for men was 86.7%

Required Policy Strategies

- 1) Expanding women's access to digital and financial resources
- 2) Encouraging gender-responsive employment rules
- 3) Fortifying legal frameworks against gender-based violence, and implementing workplace anti-harassment policies
- 4) Expanding allocation in women's education and training-especially in technical and digital domains





1. Bangladesh has nearly reached universal electrification. (99.5% by 2023) In 2023,
2. 29.7% of the population was predominantly dependent on clean fuels and technology, which is close to the 30% target set for 2025.
3. Renewable energy capacity per capita increased from 2.66 watts in 2015 to 7.01 watts in 2023.
4. The Solar Home System (SHS) program has played a major role in electrifying rural areas (4.13 million system installed)
5. International financial flows supporting clean energy development increased by 65.11%, from USD 301.1 million in 2015-16 to USD 496.8 million in 2018-19.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



In 2023, the unemployment rate was 3.35%, indicating very modest progress towards the goal of bringing unemployment down below 3%. Despite a decline from 28.9% in 2015 to 20.3% in 2024, the percentage of youth (aged 15 to 24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET) is still far higher than the 10% target





9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



1) Bangladesh is emphasising on stimulating innovation, encouraging industrialisation, and constructing infrastructure.

2) In 2023, the percentage of rural residents who lived within 2 km of an all-season road was 91.1%, exceeding the 2025 goal of 90%.

3) In 2024, manufacturing accounted for 23.8% of GDP, indicating progress towards the goal of 35% by 2030.



Hindrances:

1. Lower manufacturing employment (11.6%)
2. Minimum R&D spending (only 0.3% of GDP, well below 1% goal for 2025)
3. Limited access to finance
4. Lack of standard definition
5. Vulnerability to external shocks

Way Forwards:

1. It is recommended to increase
2. R&D expenditures,
3. SME assistance encourage industry diversity.
4. Rural connectivity using cutting edge technologies and significant infrastructural investments.
5. Integrating sophisticated manufacturing technology and promoting digital transformation.
6. Public-private partnerships and creating a supportive business climate.



➤ With the Gini index rising from 0.48 in 2016 to about 0.50 in 2024, implying growing income differences, Bangladesh confronts difficulties in reducing inequality.

➤ Household spending for the poorest 40% of the population grew at a rate of 15.1% in 2022 compared to 7.7% in 2018.

➤ The wealthiest 10% of households own 41% of the national income, while the poorest 40% own only 12.9%.

➤ Regional and gender differences in access to work, healthcare, and education are still present.

➤ In 2025, 19.31% of the population reported having experienced harassment or discrimination, which demands substantial improvement.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES





Barriers:

- a) Unplanned urbanization (31.5% population now living in cities)
- b) the percentage of urban residents living in slums dropped from 54% in 2014 to 51.5% in 2022, falling well short of the 20% target by 2030.
- c) Insufficient treatment of municipal solid waste (only 2.43%)
- d) Lower air quality (PM_{2.5} levels reaching 79.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2023, significantly higher than the WHO guideline of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
- e) Lack of comprehensive data for important SDG 11 indicators.

Building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities
Policy Suggestions are

- a) Enhancing urban governance,
- b) Decentralizing services
- c) Putting in place efficient waste management systems
- d) Improving urban planning with an emphasis on climatic adaptability.





12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



In 2021, the national recycling rate increased to 15.6% from 15% in 2020, and by 2022, 49 companies had released sustainability reports, which increased accountability and transparency.





- The number of people impacted by climate-related disasters per 100,000 population decreased from 12,881 in 2015 to 3,578 in 2021.
- In its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Bangladesh has set high target, intending to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 15.12% with international assistance and 6.73% unconditionally by 2030.
- Comprehensive plans to improve climate resilience are outlined in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022–2050 and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2022.





- In accordance with international frameworks like the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 8.8% of Bangladesh's exclusive economic zone has been declared as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- Despite being essential to lives and food security, the fisheries sector has recently contributed less than 1% of GDP, with sustainable fisheries' share falling sharply from 3.29% in 2015 to 0.24% in 2021.





- The country aims to increase the amount of forest cover to 20% by 2030, but there are still obstacles in the way.
- To preserve a variety of habitats, such as wetlands, rivers, lakes, and coastal areas, Bangladesh has established 13 Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) totalling 71,544 hectares.



- Important initiatives, such as the Independent Information Commission and the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2009 are in place.
- Human trafficking has decreased from 1.78 per 100,000 in 2015 to 0.72 per 100,000 in 2022. However, figures for female trafficking remain relatively stagnant.



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Bangladesh prioritises in establishing international collaborations to promote sustainable development, especially as it gets ready to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category.
- The need for increased domestic resource mobilisation was highlighted by the country's revenue-to-GDP ratio of 9.47% in FY 2023-24, which was much lower than the 18% target for 2030.
- In 2023, Bangladesh's share of global merchandise exports rose little to 0.28% in 2022 from 0.19% in 2015. The percentage of global services exports were remained at 0.12% from 2020 to 2022.



Some progress has been made in goals such as SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). However, significant challenges remain in achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), where issues such as insufficient health service coverage, high informality and lack of decent employment, socio-economic disparities, rapid urbanization, lack of good governance, and climate vulnerabilities remain persistent

Role of Civil Servants to implement SDGs:

- a) Policy Formulation and Integration
- b) Coordination and Collaboration
- c) Localizing the SDGs
- d) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- e) Data Management and Evidence-Based Policy
- f) Budgeting and Resource Mobilization
- g) Driving Innovation
- h) Public Service Delivery
- i) Promoting Transparency and Accountability
- j) Community Engagement and Awareness





Thank
you

