Setting Priorities

for

Data Support to 7th FYP and SDGs: An Overview

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

Ministry of Planning

Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

Foreword

I am pleased to learn that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is going to publish a timely report titled 'Setting Priorities for Data Support to 7th FYP and SDGs: An Overview'. The 7th Five Year Plan contains a Development Results Framework (DRF) which has been prepared for monitoring the implementation of the Plan. On the other hand, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are framed in a globally accepted framework that focuses on 17 goals with 169 associated targets.

The National Statistical Organization (NSO) BBS is to work on maximum targets/indicators to set the reference/base year for better monitoring of the 7thFYP and SDGs at the national levels. BBS also needs to develop partnership with the ministries/divisions and other stakeholders for collection and timely dissemination of required data. In this short but efficient exercise, BBS has tried to find out the data gaps of 7thFYP and SDGs in broader context. BBS has suggested the areas where data should be collected through undertaking short/medium/long term projects to fill the existing gaps. I hope this report will serve as the stepping-stone for future endeavors in better implementation of 7thFYP, SDGs and thus will help to build a resilient nation.

My sincere thanks to the Director General of BBS for his leadership in making this report available when data gaps and data needs are well felt.

Thanks are also due to the members of the committee who critically reviewed this assessment.

Dhaka,
April, 2016

Kaniz Fatema, *ndc*

Director General
(Additional Secretary)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is responsible for conducting censuses and surveys and disseminating relevant, timely and reliable official statistics in accordance with global standards and principles on a wide range of economic, social, environment and demographic variables. As Bangladesh is gradually moving towards middle income nation, statistics could be considered as the only right tool for evidence based policy making and proper program monitoring to ensure the optimum use of public resources and measuring the progress. Achieving the targets Seventh Five Year Plan (7th FYP) 2016-2020, and Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) 2016-2030 simply depends on the timely dissemination of statistics.

The Statistical Act, 2013 has mandated BBS as the sole agency for generating **Official Statistics**. At the same time the Act has empowered BBS to provide guidance to other agencies for producing statistics known as **Administrative Statistics**. It is expected that proper implementation of the Act will bring a ground-breaking change and a great success in every sphere of statistical operations. Based on the decision of Parish 21 Government has formulated National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) of Bangladesh in order to focus on the needs of all users of official statistics, to promote the more effective dissemination of statistics and to strengthen all statistical services so that they meet the needs of a rapidly developing nation. To meet the great challenges of 7th FYP and implementation of SDGs we need rightful management of official as well as administrative statistics. Considering the urgent demand of statistics for successful monitoring of the implementation of 7th FYP and SDGs BBS has attempted to find the data gaps in this regard which has been reflected in the following pages of this report. Finally we have given efforts to prepare a list of gaps of data that show the relevancies of the Development Results Framework (DRF) of 7th FYP, the SDGs and the NSDS. We have also prepared a list of projects which to be undertaken to fill the gaps of data need to be treated as base year/ reference year to best monitoring of the progress of the implementation of 7th FYP and SDGs.

My sincere thanks and gratitude to AHM Mustafa Kamal, *FCA*, MP, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Planning and M. A. Mannan MP, Honourable Minister of State, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning for their valuable suggestions and proactive guidance in identifying data gaps for monitoring targets and indicators of 7th FYP and SDGs at the national level with global standards.

I take this opportunity to thank Kaniz Fatema *ndc*, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for her support in bringing out this report. I would like to thank all the members of the committee, specially Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Director, BBS and the Member Secretary Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS, for their relentless efforts in preparing this report.

Dhaka,
April, 2016

Mohammad Abdul Wazed

ACRONYMS

ADP	:	Annual Development Programme
7thFYP	:	Seventh Five Year Plan
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCCRF	:	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	:	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009
BCCTF	:	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BIDS	:	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BMET	:	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training
BNH	:	Bangladesh National Herbarium
BOP	:	Balance of Payment
BOU	:	Bangladesh Open University
BPD	:	Bangladesh Poverty Database
BPDB	:	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BRAC	:	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BRDB	:	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CCF	:	Chief Conservator of Forest
CCGT	:	Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine
CCKN	:	Climate Change Knowledge Network
CDM	:	Clean Development Mechanism
CDMP	:	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
DRF	:	Development Results Framework
GED	:	General Economic Division
HIES	:	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
OWG	:	Open Working Group
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PMO	:	Prime Minister's Office
CEGIS	:	Centre for Environmental and Geographical Information Services
DDM	:	Department of Disaster Management
DAC	:	Development Assistance Committee
ERD	:	Economic Relations Division
LDC	:	Least Developed Countries
MoF	:	Ministry of Finance
NAS	:	National Accounts Statistics
NSDS	:	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NBR	:	National Board of Revenue
SID	:	Statistics and Informatics Division
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals (2016-30)
SFDRR	:	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2016-30)
UNFCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SNA 2008	:	System of National Accounts, 2008
UNSEEA	:	United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting
UNFDES	:	United Nations Framwork for Development of Environment Statistics
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme

Contents

01. Introduction:

This report is the result of an in-house exercise of a committee formed at Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to identify the data gaps in setting base year and reference year and, of course, the huge data required to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Development Result Framework (DRF) of 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) and the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030).

The 7th Five Year Plan for the period of 2016-2020 is a National Policy guideline of Bangladesh prepared by the General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission. The Plan has been prepared to provide direction through new strategies, institutions and policies to the national development for a period of 5 years and focuses on pro-poor economic growth, sustainable development and risk resilience with the vision of reducing inequality and ensuring justice in the society. This Second Plan of present Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina government also states clearly to complete the remaining agenda of achieving the Social (special attention to lessen inequality and injustice), Economic (growth as a whole with target to reducing poverty) and Environmental (taking into account the challenges of climate change, adaptation and mitigation in a broader development context) Goals of the Vision 2021 of the Government and the associated Perspective Plan (2010-2021).

The 7th FYP contains a Development Results Framework (DRF) which has been prepared in consultation with government and non-government stakeholders for monitoring the implementation of the Plan. The DRF is the outcome of a consultative process where due emphasis has been given on the views of different sectors. It is a robust and rigorous result based monitoring and evaluation framework using which core macro and sectoral quantitative results will be monitored to measure the effective implementation of the 7th FYP. It is praiseworthy to say that the DRF has been prepared considering the interim indicators of the then proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as consultations for adoption of both the frameworks were taken place at the same space of time. However, there will be 2 more such five year plans during the implementation period of SDGs.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are framed in a globally accepted framework that focuses on 17 goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. In a very shortest form they include ending extreme poverty and hunger, improving health and education, reducing inequality and injustice, and fixing climate change. UN Open Working Group (OWG) initially proposed a framework of 100 Global Monitoring Indicators, accompanied by Complementary National Indicators. They also outlined principles for effective SDG monitoring, unpack the possible levels of review, and present a roadmap for action. Later, in 47th Conference of UNSD 230 indicators have been proposed for

monitoring all 169 targets of SDGs. The OWG expressed their views that each country should decide whether such indicators should comprise only official data collected and vetted by the respective NSO or whether other official and non-official data should also be considered. "Such "unofficial" data can add richness to the monitoring of the SDGs", says OWG. The OWG also points that given the breadth of the SDG agenda, countries may choose to foster broad, multi-stakeholder participation in national monitoring. Existing and new data systems will require continuous strengthening over coming decades. Many aspects of a comprehensive SDG monitoring system can only be implemented over several years, but important decisions will need to be taken soon. Hence, the main tasks of BBS as a National Statistical Organization (NSO) are to work on all the indicators to set the reference/base year for better monitoring of the SDGs at the national and global levels. BBS also needs to develop partnership with the ministries/divisions, other implementing agencies as well as stakeholders. In this short but efficient exercise the BBS has tried to find out the data gaps in a broader context reviewing the goals and targets of 7th FYP and SDGs and prioritized the areas where data should be and can be collected shortly through undertaking small projects and Programmes in order to fill the gaps. It may be mentioned that BBS has entered into a new era through the enactment of the Statistical Act, 2013. The Act has mandated BBS as the standalone agency for generating official statistics. It has also empowered BBS to provide guidance other agencies for producing official statistics and to authenticate statistics generated by them and that is very crucial in light of the implementation of SDGs.

However, in the thorough examination of 7th FYP it is found that "Administrative Data" has been used in DRF to refer the data source (institutions and reports). In such cases committee in the BBS has mentioned the need and lead of BBS and SID (Statistics and Informatics Division) in the remark column (Annex-I) where official data produced by BBS should be used. In respect of SDGs the committee has given more efforts to find out the data availability in respect of each goal and target and mentioned source of data as well as the names of implementing ministries/divisions of the government (Annex-II).

The third initiative (Annex-III) in this exercise is very encouraging. The BBS identifies alignment of DRF and SDGs with National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). This exercise has been done to find out the top priority areas where, according to NSDS, BBS has got the mandate to collect data and disseminate the same. The fourth attempt was to chalk out the relevant projects and Programmes showing that they are in the priority box of BBS as per NSDS and should be undertaken for collection of data to fill the gaps and establishing strong data base for reference/base year for measurement of progress implementation of 7th FYP and SDGs. Annex-IV displays the list of the statistical projects and Programmes (short, medium & long term) wing wise of BBS. Annex-V captures a

snapshot or a synopsis of the proposed projects, while a summary sheet on estimated cost amounting **BDT. 9727.23 million** for the proposed projects is given in Annex-VI. Annex-VII accommodates a list of indicators made so far corresponding to each of the targets under 17 SDGs for ready reference. The committee involved in this exercise can be seen in Annex-VIII.

However, a compromise will be required to use alternative data source since all the required data may not be made available at the beginning years of SDGs due to budget availability and implementation period of the projects. In such cases the ministries/ divisions concerned have to rely upon "Administrative Data". Many countries in the world rely upon administrative data to measure the progress of target implementation. In the DRF of 7th FYP in many cases administrative data has been used to refer base year/reference year. The Statistical Act 2013 has reference of generation and use of administrative data.

It may be mentioned that world-wide discussions are going on for introduction of data-driven decision–making monitoring procedure for the implementation of SDGs. And in such cases 'Data Revolution' and 'Big Data' can be thought of as a new areas and new sources where BBS can play a big role in integrating them into national statistical system and mainstreaming them into official statistics in order to provide data support in a comprehensive monitoring process.

Considering the availability of data corresponding to SDGs, sources are classified into three categories:

1. Data available in BBS
2. Data available outside BBS
3. Not available

In case of category 1, BBS can provide data support directly and BBS needs to mainstreaming 'administrative data' in case of category 2. BBS can play a leading role in case of category 3 by exploring data through administering surveys and generating administrative and official data.

At the end BBS believes that for a robust data source and for implementation of 7th FYP, SDGs and NSDS the projects/Programmes given at Annex-III will be undertaken and implemented in due course. In case of small amount of budget in BBS the stakeholder ministries/divisions can offer required budget since these ministries/divisions will need accurate, reliable and timely data to measure the progress of implementation of DRF and SDGs. Even the Development Partners (DPs) and International NGOs can be approached for financial and technical assistance (through TAPP). A strong partnership at the national level will be a solution in this regard.

02. 7th Five Year Plan: Development Result Framework (DRF)   Annex-I

DRF is designed to see the status and progress of performance indicators which help in monitoring 7thFYP in a comprehensive way. The framework sets 10 columns in its template stating the indicators with baseline and their sources with lead ministry/division as well as fixing targets against each indicator from 2016 to 2020. Any comments or suggestions or observations can be seen in the 'Remarks' column.

Most of the indicators set for national priorities are well benchmarked, some requires to set and some needs to project as a baseline.

A) Leading Agency on Development Results Framework (DRF) for Monitoring the Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020)

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
National Priority: Macroeconomic Stability and Economic Growth									
Outcome Statement : Conducive macroeconomic environment to promote growth, supported by trade and private sector development									
Real Sector									
Real GDP growth (%)	BBS_NAS	FD, MoP	6.5 (FY, 2015)	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.0	OK
Annual sectoral GDP growth rate (%) a) Agriculture b)Industry c) Service	BBS_NAS	FD, MoP	a) 3.04 b) 9.60 c) 5.83 (FY,2015)	a) 3.21 b) 10.2 d) 6.31	3.28 10.53 6.42	3.34 10.82 6.52	3.39 11.25 6.55	3.49 11.85 6.68	OK
Investment (gross) as % of GDP a) Private Investment b) Public Investment	BBS_NAS	MoI, BOI, FD, BB	28.97 (FY2015) (a) 22.07(FY2015) (b) 6.9 (FY2015)	30.1 (a)23.7 (b)6.4	31.0 23.9 7.1	31.8 24.4 7.4	32.7 25.1 7.6	34.4 26.6 7.8	OK
National savings (as % of GDP)	BBS_NAS	IRD; BB	29.01 (FY2015)	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.7	32.1	OK
FDI as % of GDP	BB_APR	BoI, FD, BB	0.8 (FY2015)	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	OK

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total Debt as percentage of GDP (a) External Debt as % of GDP	BB_APR	BB; ERD	34.2 (FY 2015) (a) 12.9 (FY 2015)	34.9 12.8	35.3 12.5	35.7 12.1	36.1 11.7	36.3 11.2	OK
External Sector									
(a) Exports and (b) Imports as % of GDP (goods and services)	BBS_NAS	EPB; MoC	(a)15.8 (FY 2015) (b)21.1 (FY2015)	(a)15.7 (b)21.0	15.6 21.1	15.7 21.2	15.9 21.5	16.2 21.8	OK
Remittance as % of GDP	BB_APR	BB, MoEWOE	8.0 (FY2015)	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	OK
Fiscal Sector									
Total Revenue (as % of GDP) (a)Tax Revenue (as % of GDP)	NBR; BB	NBR; IRD	10.8 (FY2015) (a)9.3 (FY2015)	12.1 (a)10.6	13.5 11.5	14.3 12.3	15.1 13.1	16.1 14.1	OK
Government expenditure (as % of GDP)	BB;FD	BB; FD	15.8 (FY 2015)	17.2	18.5	19.3	20.1	21.1	OK
Government budget deficit as % of GDP	BB; FD	FD	4.7 (FY2015)	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	OK
Money & Banking									
Broad Money (M2) growth (% change)	BB; BBS_NAS	BB, FD, SID	16.3 (FY 2015)	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	OK
Private sector credit growth (% change)	BB; BBS_NAS	BB, FD, SID	11.5 (FY2015)	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.0	OK
Price									
Average Annual CPI Inflation Rate a) Food inflation b) Non-food inflation	BB; BBS_NAS	BB, SID	6.5 (FY 2015) a) 8.6 b) 5.45 (BBS FY2014)	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	OK

National Priority: Poverty Reduction

Outcome statement: Reduction in poverty and inequality across all groups and regions

Incidence and Severity of Poverty and Inequality									
Proportion of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural	BBS_HIES	FD;BB; MoP;	National:31.5 Rural: 35.2 Urban: 21.3 (HIES 2010)	22.1	20.7	19.3	18.0	16.6	OK

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Proportion of population under national extreme poverty line (a) Rural and (b) Urban	BBS_HIES	GED; SID	Total:17.6 Rural: 21.1 Urban: 7.7 (HIES 2010	11.3	10.4	9.6	8.8	8.0	OK
Degree of inequality (Gini coefficient), (a) consumption inequality (b) income inequality	BBS_HIES	GED; SID	(a) 0.32 (b) 0.45 (2010)	0.31 0.45	0.31 0.45	0.31 0.45	0.30 0.45	0.30 0.45	OK
Poverty Reduction Strategy									
Government spending on social protection (% of GDP)	FD	FD	2.02 (FY2015)	1.96	2.22	2.07	1.93	1.80	OK

National Priority: Employment Growth

Outcome Statement: Increased productive and decent employment opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth

Overall Employment									
Percentage of (a) formal and (b) informal employment as a share of total employment by sex	BBS_LFS	MoLE, SID	12.5 (M:14.5;F:7.7) (b) 87.5 (M:85.5; F:92.3) (2010)	13 87.0	13.5 86.5	14.0 86.0	14.5 85.5	(a) 5 (b) 5	OK
Employed persons aged over 15 years by broad economic sectors (%) a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Service	BBS_LFS_	MoLE, SID	a) 47.56 b) 15.52 c) 35.35 (2010)	45.3 15.9 38.9	44.2 16.7 39.2	43.4 17.2 39.4	42.1 18.4 39.5	40.8 19.6 39.6	OK
Oversees Employment									
Percentage of oversees migration by type, a) Skilled migrant b) Semi-skilled migrant c) Female migrant	BMET_MoEWOE	MoEWOE	a) 36.69 b) 17.10 c) 17.86 (2014)	37.0 18.0 19.0	37.2 19.0 23.0	37.5 20.0 26.0	38.0 21.0 28.0	38.0 22.0 30.0	Need to lead by BBS

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

National Priority: Agriculture

Outcome Statement: Promoting sustainable agriculture to ensure self-sufficiency and reduced disparities in food safety and security

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
Agricultural sector GDP growth rate (%) a) Crop and horticulture b) Animal Firming c) Forest and related services	BBS, DAE, DLS, DoF, BFD	MoA, SID	a) 1.91 b) 2.83 c) 5.05 (FY 2014)	a) 1.47 b) 5.47 c) 4.73	1.42 5.45 4.87	1.42 5.48 5.02	1.41 5.68 5.17	1.40 5.91 5.33	OK
% of agriculture budget allocated in the agricultural research	BARC, BARI, BRRI, BJRI, BINA, BSRI, BIRTAN, CDB, SRDI	MoA,	4.2 (2014-15)	4.83	5.55	6.38	7.33	8.43	Ok

National Priority: Education

Outcome Statement: Quality education for all to reduce poverty and increase economic growth

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
Net enrolment rate (%) by gender in (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary education	DPE_ APSC REPORT; BANBEIS_Databa Se	MoPME, MoE	(a)Total: 97.7 (Girls: 98.8 Boys: 96.6,) (2014) Total: 62.25 (Girls: 67.74 Boys: 57.04) (2014) Total: 13.00 (Girls: 10.58 Boys: 15.32) (2014))	Total: 98.2 (Girls: 98.8 Boys:97) (b)Total: 68.23, (a)(Girls: 73.54Boys: 62.90) (c) Total: 14.52 (Girls:10 .68Boys:17. 10)	Total: 98.7 (Girls: 99.1 Boys: 98) Total: 71.05 (Girls: 76.38 Boys: 65.65) Total: 16.04 (Girls:12 .26Boys:17. 30)	Total: 99.0 (Girls: 99.5 Boys: 99) Total:73.87 (Girls: 79.22 Boys: 68.41)Total: 17.56 (Girls:13 .84 Boys: 17.50	Total: 99.5 (Girls: 99.5 Boys: 99.5) Total: 76.69 (Girls: 82.06 Boys: 71.17) Total: 19.08 (Girls:1 4.42 Boys:1 7.70)	Total: 100 (Girls: 100 Boys: 100) Total: 79.51 (Girls: 84.90 Boys: 73.92) Total: 20.60 (Girls:15.30 Boys:17.90)	Need to lead by BBS

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Completion rate (%) by gender in (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary	BANBEIS; DPE_APSC REPORT	MoPME, MoE,	(a)Total: 79 (Boys:75,Girls: 82) (2014) (b) Total: 58.41 (Girls:52.33Boys: 65.48) (2014) (c)	(a)Total: 82 (Boys:82 ,Girls: 82) (b) Total 66.16 (Girls: 59.95, Boys 74.91)	Total: 83 (Boys:83 ,Girls: 83) (b) Total 69.53 (Girls: 63.07, Boys 78.65)	Total: 83 (Boys:83 ,Girls: 83) (b) Total 72.90 (Girls: 66.19, Boys 82.38)	Total: 84 (Boys:8 4,Girls: 84) (b) Total 76.26 (Girls: 69.31, Boys 86.12)	Total: 85 (Boys:8 5,Girls: 85) (b) Total 79.63 (Girls: 72.43, Boys 89.85)	Need to lead by BBS
Number of enrolled children with disabilities (by gender)	DPE_APSC Report	MoPME	Total: 76,522 (Boys: 42,523, Girls: 33,999)	Total: 77,287 (Boys: 42,948Gi rls: 34,339)	Total: 77,670 (Boys: 43,161 Girls: 34,509)	Total: 78,052 (Boys: 43,373 Girls: 34,679)	Total: 78,435 (Boys: 43,586, Girls: 34,849)	Total: 80,000 (Boys: 45,000 Girls: 35,000)	Need to lead by BBS
Percentage of schools that meet the Student Teacher Ratio (STR) standard of 46:1 (%)	DPE_APSC Report	MoPME	62 (2014)	70	75	76	78	78	Need to lead by BBS
Number of students in TVET system by gender	BANBEIS_Databa se	MoE	Total: 689663 (2014) (Girls: 27.43% Boys:72.57%)	Total: 770172 (Girls: 27.87% Boys:72. 73%)	Total: 810915 (Girls: 27.93% Boys:72. 07%)	Total: 851659 (Girls: 27.99% Boys:72. 01%)	Total: 892402 (Girls: 28.04% Boys:7 1.96%)	Total: 933146 (Girls: 28.08% Boys:7 1.92%)	Need to lead by BBS
Adult literacy rate (%) of 15+yrs old population	BBS_SVRS Report	BNFE, MoPME	Total: 58.6 (2013) (Female: 55.4 Male: 62.9)	66.9	75.2	83.4	91.7	100	OK
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men (%)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoE	Total: 86 (2014) (Women:81.9 Men: 67.8)	88.8	91.6	94.4	97.2	100	Need to lead by BBS
Public education expenditure as % of	MoE & FD	MoE & FD	2.18 (2014)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	Need to lead by

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
GDP									BBS

National Priority: Health

Outcome Statement : Sustainable improvements in health including reproductive health, family planning, particularly of vulnerable group

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
Proportion of births attended medically trained provider (%)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	42.1 (2014)	50	54	58	62	65	Need to lead by BBS
Proportion of births in health facilities by wealth quintiles (ratio of lowest and highest quintiles)	NIPORT_BDHS, DHS	MoHFW	15:69.5 (2014)	1:4.2	1:4	1:3.8	1:3.6	1:3.5	Need to lead by BBS
Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	46 (2014)	43	41.5	40	38.5	37	Need to lead by BBS
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	38 (2014)	32	29	26	23	20	Need to lead by BBS
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	NIPORT_ & MMEIG	MoHFW	170 (2013)	143	134	125	116	105	Need to lead by BBS
Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	2.3 (2014)	2.2	2.15	2.1	2.05	2.0	Need to lead by BBS
Life expectance at birth, total (years)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	70.1 (SVRS 2013)	70.2	70.6	71	71.4	72	Need to lead by BBS
Proportion of stunting among under-five children (%)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	36.1 (2014)	32.1	30.1	28.1	26.1	25	Need to lead by BBS
Proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (%)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	55.3 (2014)	58	59.5	61	62.5	65	Need to lead by BBS
Percentage of unmet need for family planning	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	12% (2014)	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10%	Need to lead by BBS
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	NIPORT_BDHS	MoHFW	62.4 (2014)	66	68	70	72	75	Need to lead by BBS
HIV prevalence among population/ Maintain low prevalence of HIV	Sero-Servilance (SS), NAHP, DGHS	MoHFW	<1% (SS 2011)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	Need to lead by BBS
Proportion of children fully vaccinated by 12 months (%)	CES; BDHS; UESD	MoHFW	78 (BDHS 2014)	84	87	90	93	95	Need to lead by BBS

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
National Priority: Water & Sanitation									
Outcome Statement: Ensure availability of safe drinking water and sanitation for all									
Percentage of urban and rural population with access to safe drinking water (a. Urban, b. Rural)	BBS, SVRS, MICS_ DPHE	MoLGRD&C	Total: 98.5 a)99.4 b)98.2 (SVRS 2013)	98.8	99.1	99.4	99.7	a) 100 b) 100	OK
Percentage of urban and rural population with access to sanitary latrines (a. Urban, b. Rural)	BBS, SVRS, MICS_ DPHE	MoLGRD&C	Total: 64.2 a)59.7 b)66.2 (SVRS 2013)	71.4	78.5	85.7	92.8	a) 100 b) 95	OK
National Priority: Transport and Communication									
Outcome Statement 6: Improved infrastructure for higher economic growth									
Length of targeted four-lane road (km)	RHD	MoRTB	98 (2014)	377	389	459	519	556	OK
Share of RHD highway road network in good and fair condition (% of network)	RHD	MoRTB	76 % (2014)	78%	79%	81%	83%	85%	OK
Length of Metro Rail Transit (MRT) network (km)	DTCA	MoRTB	0 (2015)	0	0	0	10	20	OK
Upazila and Union Road network in good and fair condition	LGED	LGD, MoLGRDC	33% (2014)	43%	52%	62%	72%	80%	OK
Length of targeted new railway network (km)	BR	MoR	2877 (2014)	2925.5	3076.5	3273.5	3543.3	3733.3	OK
Length of targeted new double railway network (km)	BR	MoR	0	7	182	540	901	1110.5	OK
Length of navigable waterways (km)	BIWTA	BIWTA	4,000	4,200	4,500	4,850	5,250	5,750	OK
National Priority: Power, Energy and Mineral Resources									
Outcome Statement: Ensure sustainability in production, consumption and use of energy and mineral resources									

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Electricity Installed Generation Capacity (MW)	PD	PD, MoPEMR	13540 (FY 2015)	14943	16399	19249	20649	23000	OK
Access to electricity (% of households)	PD, BBS	PD, MoPEMR	72% (FY 2015)	80%	85%	90%	94%	96%	OK
Per capita generation of electricity (kWh)	PD	PD, MoPEMR	371 (FY 2015)	398	425	454	483	514	OK
Share of renewable energy to the total electricity generation (%) (including hydro)	PD	PD, MoPEMR	3.6 (FY 2015)	5	6	7	8	10	OK

National Priority: Gender and inequality

Outcome Statement: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
Percentage of seats held by women at National Parliament	PS	BP	20 (2014)					33	OK
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	BBS_BDHS	MoWCA	65 (2011)	50	45	40	35	30	OK
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	BANBEIS	MoE	0.7	0.76	0.82	0.88	0.94	1.0	Need to lead by BBS
Gender budget as percentage of total budget	FD, MoWCA	FD, MoWCA	27.7 (FY 2014)	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.5	30	OK
Percentage of female teachers at (a) primary (b) secondary (c) tertiary education	BANBEIS	MoE	a)57 b)24 c)20	59.6 26.2 21.0	62.2 28.2 22.0	64.8 30.6 23.0	67.4 32.8 24.0	a)70 b)35 c)25	Need to lead by BBS
Percentage of female officers (class-1) employed in public sector	MoPA	MoPA	21 (2014)	21.8	22.6	23.4	24.2	25	OK

National Priority: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management

Outcome Statement: The environment is preserved and prevented from degradation, and a disaster management strategy exists as well as ensuring climate change adaptation and mitigation

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Consumption of ozone depleting H-CFCs (Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP))	DoE	MoEF	64.89 (2013)	65.39	65.39	48.12	48.12	47.20	OK
Percentage of land covered by forestry with 70% tree density	BFD	MoEF	13.20 (2013-14)	13.40	13.60	14.00	14.50	15.00	OK
CO2 emissions (tonnes per capita)	DoE	MoEF	0.34	0.348	0.356	0.364	0.372	0.38	OK
Percentage of (a) coastal and (b) marine areas that are protected	DoF	MoEF	(a) 1.22 (2013-14) (b) 0.00 (2013-14)	1.22 1.34	2.00 1.34	3.00 1.34	4.00 1.34	5.00 1.34	OK
Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained	MoFL	MoFL	1.7 (2014-15)	1.85	1.95	2.10	2.20	2.35	OK
Percentage of forests that are protected	BFD	MoEF	1.81 (2013-14)	1.90	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	OK
Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (a) PM10 in $\mu g/m^3$ (b) PM2.5 in $\mu g/m^3$	DoE	MoEF	a) 130.90 (2013) b) 78.00 (2013)	125.0 77.0	120.0 76.0	115.0 75.0	110.0 74.0	105.0 73.0	OK
No. of usable cyclone shelters	DDM	MoDMR	3847 (2014)	4,047	4,247	4,447	4,647	4,847	OK
Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities assets	DDM	MoDMR	18000 (2013)	19400	20800	22200	23600	25000	OK

National Priority: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Outcome Statement: Increased access to digital communication through telephone and broadband services

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
Expansion of submarine cable network (bandwidth Gbps)	BSCCL	BTRC, MoPT& ICT	30.57 (2014-15)	50.0	70.0	100.0	120.0	150.0	OK
Percentage of people with phone (Land phone)	BTCL	BTCL	0.60 (2010)	0.91	0.97	1.02	1.06	1.11	OK
Percentage of people with broadband connection	BTCL	BTRC	0.01 (2010)	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.1	OK

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Internet users per 100 people population	BTRC	BTRC	28.24 (Mar 2015)	30.6	32.9	35.3	37.6	40	OK

National Priority: Urban Development

Outcome Statement: Reduced urban poverty and improved living conditions through better city governance and service improvements

Percentage of urban population living in slums	BBS	MoLGRD&C	33%	31.4	29.8	28.2	26.6	25%	OK
Percentage of urban population having access to (a)public health service (b) safe drinking water (c) sanitation facilities	BBS; DGHS	MoHFW	a) 87 b) 78 c) 80	89.6 82.4 84	92.2 86.8 88	94.8 91.2 92	97.4 95.6 96	a) 100 b) 100 c) 100	OK
Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected	LGD, MoLGRD&C	MoLGRD&C	63.2%	65.5	68	70.2	72.6	75	OK

National Priority: Governance

Outcome Statement: Promoting inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system & ensuring justice for all

Percentage of ministry oversight hearings held by the Parliamentary Standing Committees regularly	Annual Parliament Secretariat report	Parliament Secretariat	13 (2014)	25	25	25	25	25	OK
Weighted average national case disposal rate	MoLJPA, Supreme Court Registry	MoLJPA, Supreme Court Registry	32.24 (2012)	35.8	39.3	42.8	46.5	50	OK
Number of access and usage of legal aid services by the poor and disadvantaged group compared to total litigants	Law and Justice Division, MoLJPA	Law and Justice Division, MoLJPA	22000	25000	27000	30000	33000	37000	OK
Percentage of public institutions using e- procurement	CPTU, Annual Report	IMED	0 % (2014)	16	41	65	89	100	OK
Number of queries attended to by the government institutions under right to information act	Information commission, Annual Report	Information Commission	8442 (2014)	7000	6000	5000	4500	4000	OK

Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2016)	Target (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Number of cases settled per year under Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) compared to total cases	Law and Justice Division, MoLJPA	Law and Justice Division, MoLJPA	14,000 (2014)	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	OK

National Priority: International Cooperation and Partnership

Outcome Statement: Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for sustainable development

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)		Remarks
Foreign assistance as percentage of ADP and budget support	ERD, MoF	ERD, MoF	39.86 %	These indicators will be monitored based on ERD published annual Flow of External Resources Report. The annual comparison will provide a scenario of international cooperation and assistance in the Bangladesh Economy.	OK
Percentage of (a) concessional loan and (b) grants to total foreign assistance	ERD, MoF	ERD, MoF	(a) 77.93 % (b) 22.07 %		OK
Net foreign assistance received by Bangladesh, as percentage of OECD/DAC donor's GNI	ERD	ERD	0.0022 (2014)		OK

03. Data Gaps Identify of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Targets   Annex-II

Data availability is a must for monitoring the progress of SDGs. This section confirms whether data is available to monitor the targets corresponding to each of the goals. The template emphasizes the status of data availability in marking 'yes', 'no', 'partial' along with their sources (reports/institutions). And the last column of the template lists the ministries/divisions/departments responsible for implementing the targets for achieving the goals. A list of SDGs indicators is available here for ready reference.

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Yes	Yes (HIES 2010), BBS	Cabinet Division Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division (GED) Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Youth and Sports Prime Minister's Office Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
		1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Yes	Yes (HIES 2010), BBS	Cabinet Division Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Prime Minister's Office Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
		1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	No	Taken initiatives by NHD Project, BBS	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Cabinet Division Finance Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Statistics and Informatics Division
		1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro finance	No	Taken initiatives by NHD Project, BBS	Cabinet Division Finance Division Information and Communication Technology Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Land Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Youth and Sports Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
		1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Partially Yes	ICCHL 2015, BBS & Continuously Need Panel Survey by BBS	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare
		1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement Programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Programing Division, Planning Commission National Board of Revenue
		1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Finance Division General Economics Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs
02	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Yes	(FSNS 2014, HIES 2010,CMNS 2012), BBS	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in	Yes	(FSNS 2014, CMNS 2012, MICS 2013), BBS	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Partially Yes	(Agri. Year Book 2013), BBS	Finance Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries (SME Foundation) Ministry of Land Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Partially Yes	(Agri. Year Book 2013), BBS Need to be Climate Change and Environment Survey	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Land Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
		2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Food Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Programming Division, Planning Commission
		2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	No	-	Finance Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	Yes	(AMIS, FBS), BBS	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Food Ministry of Information Ministry of Public Administration
03	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Yes	(Vital Stat 2014), BBS	Local Government Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		3.2 End preventable deaths of new born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Yes	(SVRS 2014 / MICS 2013), BBS	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Industries Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		3.3 End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Partially Yes	(HMSS 2014), BBS	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information
		3.4 Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	Yes	(SVRS2014), BBS	Ministry of Education Ministry of Food Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information
		3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	No		Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		3.6 Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Partially Yes	(HMSS 2014), BBS	Bridges Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Road Transport and Highways Division
		3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and Programmes	Yes	(SVRS 2014 / MICS 2013), BBS	Local Government Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information
		3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Yes	(SVRS 2014 / HMSS 2014), BBS	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Local Government Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare
		3.9 Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	No	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment
		3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	No	-	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information
		3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	No	-	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
		3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	No	-	Finance Division Economic Relations Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Programming Division, Planning Commission Socio-Economic Infrastructure, Planning

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Commission
		3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	No	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Information
04	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Yes	(P. Census 2011, EHS 2014), BBS	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		4.2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Yes	(P. Census 2011, EHS 2014), BBS	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
		4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Yes	(LAS 2011), BBS	Finance Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		4.4 Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Yes	(LFS/DWS 2013), BBS	Finance Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports
		4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Partially Yes	(Vital Stat 2014/ LFS 2013/ MICS 2013), BBS	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		4.6 Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Yes	(LAS 2011), BBS	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports
		4.7 Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for	No	-	Law and Justice Division Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Education

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development			Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	No	-	Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs SEI Division, Planning Commission
		4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific Programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	NO	-	Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
05	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Yes	(VAW 2015), BBS	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
		5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Yes	(VAW 2015), BBS	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
		5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Yes	(VAW 2015), BBS	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Ministry of Religious Affairs
		5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Partially Yes	(LFS 2013), BBS	Cabinet Division General Economics Division Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Statistics and Informatics Division
		5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	No	-	Law and Justice Division Local Government Division Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	No	-	Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	No	-	Bank and Financial Institutions Division Law and Justice Division Ministry of Land Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	No	Need Survey by BBS	Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs SEI Division, Planning Commission
		5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	No	-	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
06	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Yes	(SVRS 2014/ MICS 2013/ P. Census 2011), BBS	Local Government Division Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		6.2 Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Yes	(SVRS 2014/ MICS 2013/ P. Census 2011), BBS	Local Government Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Information Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests
		6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources
		6.5 Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	No	-	General Economics Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Water Resources
		6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	No	-	Cabinet Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources
		6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and Programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	No	-	Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Water Resources
		6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	No		Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Water Resources
07	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and	7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	No	-	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Science and Technology Power Division

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
	modern energy for all	7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	No	-	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Power Division
		7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	No	-	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Power Division
		7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	No	-	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Power Division Programming Division, Planning Commission
		7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective Programmes of support	No	-	Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology PID, Planning Commission Power Division
08	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Yes	(NAS 2014), BBS	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Industries Statistics and Informatics Division
		8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	Yes	(NAS 2014, LFS 2013, LMIS), BBS	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Industries Ministry of Science and Technology
		8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,	Yes	(NAS 2014, LFS 2013, LMIS), BBS	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services			General Economics Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment PID, Planning Commission Programming Division, Planning Commission SEI Division, Planning Commission
		8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	No		Ministry of Foreign Affairs Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Public Administration
		8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Partially Yes	(LFS 2013), BBS	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Industries Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports
		8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Yes	(LFS 2013), BBS	Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
		8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Partially Yes	(LFS 2013), BBS	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all orkers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	No		Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Yes	(NAW 2012), BBS	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Cultural Affairs
		8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division
		8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	No	-	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Youth and Sports
09	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	No	-	Bridges Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Railways Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division
		9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Yes	(SMI 2012, LFS 2013 & NAW 2014), BBS	Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Industries Statistics and Informatics Division
		9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Partially Yes	(SMI 2012), BBS	Bangladesh Bank Bank and Financial Institutions Division Local Government Division Ministry of Industries Ministry of Information
		9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and	No	-	Bridges Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			Ministry of Industries Ministry of Shipping Road Transport and Highways Division
		9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Education Ministry of Industries Ministry of Science and Technology
		9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	No		Bridges Division Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Railways Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division
		9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	No		Bridges Division Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Industries Ministry of Railways Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping PID, Planning Commission Road Transport and Highways Division
		9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	No		Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Science and Technology Posts and Telecommunications Division Information Commission
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Yes	(HIES 2010), BBS	Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Programming Division, Planning Commission Statistics and Informatics Division
		10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Yes	(P. Census 2011), BBS	Finance Division General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Liberation War Affairs Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Programming Division, Planning Commission Statistics and Informatics Division
		10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	No	N	Cabinet Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	No	N	Cabinet Division Finance Division General Economics Division Ministry of Labour and Employment Ministry of Social Welfare Programming Division, Planning Commission

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	No	N	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division
		10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	No	N	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Partially Yes	(P. Census 2011 & Sample Survey 2011), BBS	Ministry of Education Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Public Administration
		10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	No	-	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and Programmes	No	-	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Prime Minister's Office
		10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	No	-	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11	**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**	11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Yes	(Slum Census 2014), BBS	Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Power Division
		11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable	No		Local Government Division Ministry of Home Affairs Road Transport and Highways Division

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			
		11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	No		Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works
		11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	No		Ministry of Cultural Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Religious Affairs Ministry of Youth and Sports
		11.5 Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Partially Yes	(ICCHL 2015), BBS	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources
		11.6 Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment & Forests
		11.7 Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Land Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	No	-	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission General Economics Division Industry & Energy Division, Planning Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests PID, Planning Commission Programming Division, Planning Commission SEI Division, Planning Commission
		11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and	No	-	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division Planning Commission

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			Local Government Division Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Housing and Public Works
		11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		12.2 Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	No	-	Energy and Mineral Resources Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources
		12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Food Ministry of Information
		12.4 Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests
		12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Industries
		12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	No	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Industries

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	No	-	Bridges Division IMED, Ministry of Planning (specially CPTU) Local Government Division Ministry of Housing and Public Works Ministry of Water Resources Power Division Road Transport and Highways Division
		12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	No	-	General Economics Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Information Prime Minister's Office
		12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	No	-	General Economics Division Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Cultural Affairs
		12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	No	-	Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests National Board of Revenue
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Partially Yes	(ICCHL 2015), BBS	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs (FSCD)
		13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Partially Yes	(ICCHL 2015), BBS	Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution Division, Planning Commission General Economics Division Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Environment and Forests

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Partially Yes	(ICCHL 2015), BBS	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information
		13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	No	-	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Environment and Forests
14	**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**	14.1 Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources
		14.2 Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	No	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Water Resources
		14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		14.4 Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics			
		14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs
		14.6 Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	No	-	Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	No	-	Local Government Division Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Education Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Shipping
		14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	No	-	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
		14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of	No	-	Ministry of Defence (Bangladesh Navy) Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Shipping

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph *IS8* of The Future We Want			
15	**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**	15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Land Ministry of Water Resources
		15.2 Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	No	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Information
		15.3 Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Water Resources
		15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forests
		15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	No	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Information
		15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	No	-	Law and Justice Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry of Home Affairs
		15.8 Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	No	-	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	No	-	General Economics Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Statistics and Informatics Division
		15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable Forests management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	No	-	Economic Relations Division Local Government Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs
16	**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Partially Yes	VAW, BBS	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Ministry of Home Affairs
		16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Partially Yes	VAW, MICS, BBS	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
		16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	No	-	Human Rights Commission Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs
		16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs
		16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	No	-	Anti-corruption Commission Cabinet Division Information Commission

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Ministry of Information Ministry of Public Administration
		16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	No	-	Cabinet Division Comptroller and Auditor General Election Commission Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Prime Minister's Office Information Commission
		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	No	-	Cabinet Division Election Commission Information Commission Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Local Government Division
		16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Yes	SVRS, MICS, BBS	Election Commission Local Government Division Ministry of Home Affairs Statistics and Informatics Division
		16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	No	-	Human Rights Commission Information Commission Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Information
		16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs
		16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	No	-	Cabinet Division General Economics Division Law and Justice Division Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Prime Minister's Office
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division National Board of Revenue

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
	partnership for sustainable development	other revenue collection			
		17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	No	-	Economic Relations Division Finance Division National Board of Revenue
		17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Finance Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	No	-	Finance Division Ministry of Commerce Prime Minister's Office (BOI)
		17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	No	-	Economic Relations Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	No	-	Economic Relations Division Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and	No	-	Economic Relations Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		communications technology			Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology
		17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	No	-	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development.	No	-	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	No	-	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	No	-	Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division
		17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	No	-	Bangladesh Bank Finance Division General Economics Division Prime Minister's Office
		17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	No	-	Finance Division General Economics Division
		17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	No	-	Economic Relations Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Science and Technology

Serial No	Goals	Target	Data Availability (Yes/No/Partial)	BBS, Data Source	SDGs Implementation Ministry/Division and Comment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	No	-	Finance Division General Economics Division PID, Planning Commission Prime Minister's Office
		17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Yes	NA Wing, BBS	Bangladesh Bank Economic Relations Division Energy and Mineral Resources Division Finance Division General Economics Division Information and Communication Technology Division Local Government Division Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Primary and Mass Education Ministry of Public Administration Ministry of Women and Children Affairs National Board of Revenue Statistics and Informatics Division
		17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	Yes	NA Wing, BBS	General Economics Division Statistics and Informatics Division

Total Goals 17 and Total Targets 126 and Means of Action 43, Grand Total 169
Data availability of BBS: Yes 31 and Partial Yes 17 Total Target 48

04. Alignment of DRF, SDGs and NSDS

This template lists identified goals and targets to be undertaken to narrow the data gaps. It combines DRF indicators and SDG indicators with NSDS indicators and set priorities on the alignment of three monitoring frameworks.

NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	United Nations SDGs Targets (2016-2030)
01	**02**	**03**
Goal: 1, 3 PI: 1.1-1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	National Priority Annual/ Quarterly Sectoral GDP,	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 10.1, 17.19 (Partly)
Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	National Priority Price, Annual CPI, Food & Non-Food Inflation	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 10.1, 17.19 (Partly)
Goal: 2, 5, 8, 11, 13 PI: 2.1-2.4, 5.1-5.3, 8.1-8.3 11.1- 11.3, 13.1-13.3	National Priority Annual Sectoral GDP, FDI, X-I, Remi, Rev. etc	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.9 9.2, 10.1, 17.19
Goal: 7, 9, 10, 14 PI: 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3, 14.1-14.3 (Partly)	National Priority DRR, CCA, Mitigation etc.	Goals: 1, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 Tgt: 1.5, 11.5, 12..2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1-14.6, 15.1-15.9 (Partly)
Goal: 7, 9, 10, 14 PI: 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3, 14.1-14.3 (Partly)	National Priority DRR, CCA, Mitigation etc.	Goals: 1, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 Tgt: 1.5, 11.5, 12..2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1-14.6, 15.1-15.9 (Partly)
-	National Priority HIES, income inequality, Gini-coefficient	Goals: 1 Tgt: 1.a
-	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goals: 2, 12, 14 Tgt: 2.1, 12.1, 14.4
Goal: 2 PI: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-

NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	United Nations SDGs Targets (2016-2030)
01	02	03
Goal: 6 PI: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goals: 12, 14 Tgt: 2.a, 14.4
-	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
-	National Priority 04 Food Safety and Security	Goals: 12 Tgt: 2.5
Goal: 5.1 PI: 5.1.1-5.1.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
Goal: 3 PI: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
Goal: 5.2, 5.3 PI: 5.2.1-5.2.3, 5.3.1-5.3.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
Goal: 2 PI: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	-	-
Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	-	Goal: 10 Tgt: 10.2, 10.7
Goal: 5 PI: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	National Priority Education	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.6
-	National Priority Transport and Communication	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.2
-	National Priority Education	-
Goal: 4 PI: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	-	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.1

NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	United Nations SDGs Targets (2016-2030)
01	02	03
-	National Priority Governance	Goals: 16 Tgt: 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6,
Goal: 3 & 4 PI: 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.4	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goal: 2 Tgt: 2.1, 2.2
Goal: 5 PI: 5.1-5.3	National Priority Gender and Inequality	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.5
-	National Priority	Goal: 8, 11 Tgt: 8.5, 11.2
Goal: 6 PI: 6.1-6.4	-	Goal: 5, 8, 16 Tgt: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 8.7 16.1, 16. 2
-	-	Goal: 2 Tgt: 2.1, 2.2 (Partial)
Goal:2 PI: 2.1-2.3	National Priority Health, Water and Sanitation	Goal: 3, 6 Tgt: 3.1- 3.9, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4
-	National Priority Health	Goal: 3 Tgt: 3.9
-	-	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.2
Goal: 8 PI: 8.1-8.8.3	National Priority Employment Growth	Goal: 8 Tgt: 8.1-8.10
Goal: 4 PI: 4.1-4.4	National Priority ICT	Goal: 9 Tgt:
-	National Priority	Goal: 9

NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	United Nations SDGs Targets (2016-2030)
01	**02**	**03**
	ICT	Tgt: 9.4, 9.5
Goal: 3, 5 & 6 PI: 3.1-3.3, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.3	-	Goal: 9 Tgt: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3
Goal: 7 PI: 7.1-7.3	-	-
-	-	Goal: 8 Tgt: 8.5, 8.6, 8.8
	-	Goal: 9 9.5
-	-	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.7
-	-	Goals: 5 Tgt:5.4

05. Proposed Prioritised Projects/Programmes for monitoring 7thFYP and SDGs   **Annex-IV**

This template lists proposed prioritized projects/Programmes to be undertaken to narrow the data gaps. It combines DRF indicators and SDG indicators with NSDS indicators and set priorities on the alignment of three monitoring frameworks.

SL No	Name of Proposed Statistical Projects/Programmes	Time	NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	SDGs Targets United Nations (2016-2030)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. National Accounting Wing, BBS					
01	Compilation of Quarterly Gross Domestic Products (QGDP) Projects	Long Term	Goal: 1, 3 PI: 1.1-1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	National Priority Annual/ Quarterly Sectoral GDP,	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 10.1, 17.19 (Partly)
02	Improvement of Price and Wage Statistics Project	Medium Term	Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	National Priority Price, Annual CPI, Food & Non-Food Inflation	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 10.1, 17.19 (Partly)
03	Modernization of National Accounts Statistics Project	Long Term	Goal: 2, 5, 8, 11, 13 PI: 2.1-2.4, 5.1-5.3, 8.1-8.3 11.1- 11.3, 13.1-13.3	National Priority Annual Sectoral GDP, FDI, X-I, Remi, Rev. etc	Goals: 1, 8, 9, 10, 17 Tgt: 1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.9 9.2, 10.1, 17.19
04	Development of Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Statistics (DECBD) Project	Long Term	Goal: 7, 9, 10, 14 PI: 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3, 14.1-14.3 (Partly)	National Priority DRR, CCA, Mitigation etc.	Goals: 1, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 Tgt: 1.5, 11.5, 12..2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1-14.6, 15.1-15.9 (Partly)
05	System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Project	Long Term	Goal: 7, 9, 10, 14 PI: 7.1-7.3, 9.1-9.3, 10.1-10.3, 14.1-14.3 (Partly)	National Priority DRR, CCA, Mitigation etc.	Goals: 1, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 Tgt: 1.5, 11.5, 12..2, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1-14.6, 15.1-15.9 (Partly)
06	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Project (on going)	Medium Term	-	National Priority HIES, income inequality, Gini-coefficient	Goals: 1 Tgt: 1.a

SL No	Name of Proposed Statistical Projects/Programmes	Time	NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	SDGs Targets United Nations (2016-2030)
1	2	3	4	5	6
07	Development of Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Bangladesh Project	Medium Term	-	National Priority HIES, income inequality, Gini-coefficient	Goals: 1 Tgt: 1.a
B. Agriculture Wing, BBS					
01	Agricultural (Land and Crops), Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries Census Project	Long Term	-	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goals: 2, 12, 14 Tgt: 2.1, 12.1, 14.4
02	Modernization of Crops Estimation and Forecast Using Remote Sensing and Cluster Digitization Project	Medium Term	Goal: 2 PI: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
03	Survey on Livestock, Poultry, Fisheries, Forest and Slaughtering Enterprise Project	Short Term	Goal: 6 PI: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goals: 12, 14 Tgt: 2.a, 14.4
04	Survey on Income of Small Scale Food Producers Project	Short Term	-	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
05	Survey on Crops Seed, Crops Wastage and Loss in Post-harvest Period Project	Short Term	-	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goals: 12 Tgt: 2.5
06	Improvement of the Statistics on Agricultural Land Ownership, Crop Sharing, Mortgage and Leasing Project	Medium Term	Goal: 5.1 PI: 5.1.1-5.1.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
07	Improvement of Minor Crops Production and Production Cost Statistics Project	Medium Term	Goal: 3 PI: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-
08	Developing on Credit Facilities, Loan and Agriculture Labour, Equipment and Transport Statistics Project	Medium Term	Goal: 5.2, 5.3 PI: 5.2.1-5.2.3, 5.3.1-5.3.3	National Priority Food Safety and Security	-

SL No	Name of Proposed Statistical Projects/Programmes	Time	NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	SDGs Targets United Nations (2016-2030)
1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Census Wing, BBS					
01	Adoption of Multimodal e-Census in BBS Project 2021	Long Term	Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	-	Goal: 10 Tgt: 10.2, 10.7
02	Census of Socio-economic Condition of Merged Enclaves Population of Bangladesh Project	Short Term	Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (Partial)	-	Goal: 10 Tgt: 10.2, 10.7 (Partial)
03	Census on Professionals like Potter, Fisher, Black and Gold Smith, Gypsy and Other special Community 2017 Project	Short Term	Goal: 1 PI: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (Partial)	-	Goal: 10 Tgt: 10.2, 10.7 (Partial)
04	Development of literacy and education (Literacy Assessment, Household and institution based Education) Statistics Project	Medium Term	Goal: 5 PI: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3	National Priority Education	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.6
05	Survey on Access to Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Transport System Project	Short Term	-	National Priority Transport and Communication	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.2
06	Compilation of District Statistics Project	Medium Term	-	-	-
07	Survey on Micro-credit Using and Investment Project	Short Term	-	-	-
08	Assessment of Education Contents and Knowledge Competency Project	Short Term	-	National Priority Education	-
09	Survey on Monitoring the Situation of Slum Dwellers and providing Score Card Project	Medium Term	Goal: 4 PI: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	-	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.1
10	Compilation of Crime, Justice and Transparency Statistics Project	Medium Term	-	National Priority Governance	Goals: 16 Tgt: 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6,
11	Handloom Census 2017 Project	Short Term	-	-	-

SL No	Name of Proposed Statistical Projects/Programmes	Time	NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	SDGs Targets United Nations (2016-2030)
1	2	3	4	5	6
D. Demography and Health Wing, BBS					
01	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) Project	Short Term	Goal: 3 & 4 PI: 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.4	National Priority Food Safety and Security	Goal: 2 Tgt: 2.1, 2.2
02	Compilation of Gender Statistics Project	Short Term	Goal: 5 PI: 5.1-5.3	National Priority Gender and Inequality	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.5
03	National Survey on Persons with Disability Project	Short Term	-	National Priority	Goal: 8, 11 Tgt: 8.5, 11.2
04	Survey on Violence Against Women (VAW) and Human Traffiking, Worst Situation of Women and Children Project	Medium Term	Goal: 6 PI: 6.1-6.4	-	Goal: 5, 8, 16 Tgt: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 8.7 16.1, 16. 2
05	Survey on National Micronutrients Status Project	Short Term	-	-	Goal: 2 Tgt: 2.1, 2.2 (Partial)
06	Survey on Socio-economic, Demographic and Health Statistics Project	Medium Term	Goal:2 PI: 2.1-2.3	National Priority Health, Water and Sanitation	Goal: 3, 6 Tgt: 3.1- 3.9, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4
07	Survey on Use of Tobacco Products and Alcohol Projects	Short Term	-	National Priority Health	Goal: 3 Tgt: 3.9
08	Early Child Development Index (ECDI) Project	Short Term	-	-	Goal: 4 Tgt: 4.2
E. Industry and Labour Wing, BBS					
01	Informal Sector Statistics (ISS) Project	Short Term	Goal: 8 PI: 8.1-8.8.3	National Priority Employment Growth	Goal: 8 Tgt: 8.1-8.10
02	Survey on ICT Use and Access by Household and Individuals Project	Short Term	Goal: 4 PI: 4.1-4.4	National Priority ICT	Goal: 9 Tgt:

SL No	Name of Proposed Statistical Projects/Programmes	Time	NSDS Goals and Progress Indicators, BBS	7thFYP's DRF Indicators (2016-2020) Planning Commission	SDGs Targets United Nations (2016-2030)
1	2	3	4	5	6
03	Development of Index on ICT Maturity Project	Medium Term	-	National Priority ICT	Goal: 9 Tgt: 9.4, 9.5
04	Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) and Integrated Bussiness (IBS) Project	Medium Term	Goal: 3, 5 & 6 PI: 3.1-3.3, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.3	-	Goal: 9 Tgt: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3
05	Improving Business Register (BR) of Bangladesh Project	Short Term	Goal: 3, 5 & 6 PI: 3.1-3.3, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.3 (Partial)	-	Goal: 9 Tgt: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 (Partial)
06	Development of Statistical Classification (BSIC and BSCO) Project	Short Term	Goal: 7 PI: 7.1-7.3	-	-
07	Survey on Decent Work Indicators and Welfare Monitoring (DWWM) Project	Short Term	-	-	Goal: 8 Tgt: 8.5, 8.6, 8.8
08	Time Use Survey Project	Short Term	-	-	-
09	Survey on Parsons Engaged in Research and Development (R&D) Organization Project	Short Term		-	Goal: 9 9.5
10	Study on Area of Public and Green Space as a Proportion of City and Urban Space Project	Short Term	-	-	Goal: 11 Tgt: 11.7
11	Survey on Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Real Estate and ……	Medium Term	-	-	-
12	Survey on Unpaid Domestic Work and Contribution of Women and Children in Household Level Project	Short Term	-	-	Goals: 5 Tgt:5.4
13	Big Data for Official Statistics-real Time Tourism Using Mobile Phone Positioning data Project	Short Term	-	-	-

06. Details Proposed Prioritised Projects/Programmes for Monotoring 7th FYP and SDGs

A. National Accounting Wing, BBS:

01. Title: Development of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) of Bangladesh Project:

Abstract:

Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) forms a system of integrated quarterly time series coordinated through an accounting framework. It follows the same principles, definitions and structure as the Annual National Accounts (ANA) and covers, in principle, the entire sequence of accounts and balance sheet in the System of National Accounts 1993/2008 (1993/2008 SNA). One of the significant features of QGDP is that it helps to learn the most contemporary economic conditions of a country. As a rapid growing economy, it is critically important to know what is happening day to day in the economy of Bangladesh, rather waiting for a year. Therefore, it is very important to develop QGDP at the moment. Among the neighboring countries, India, Sri Lanka etc. have been compiling QGDP for a long time. Mentionable that BBS has considered compilation of QGDP as one of the high priority area under National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Objectives:

Major objective is to provide a picture of current economic development of Bangladesh that is more timely than that provided by the Annual National Accounts (ANA) and more comprehensive than that provided by individual short-time indicators.

1. To provide time series of quarterly data on macroeconomic aggregation in a coherent accounting framework;
2. To provide the basic data for business cycle analysis and for macroeconomic modeling;
3. To provide a coordinating conceptual framework for design and collection of economic source statistics and a framework for identifying major gaps in the range of available short-term statistics;
4. To construct economic forecasts more accurately.

Need Assessment:

A comprehensive assessment will be made to know what materials or data are available at the moment and the data gaps. It will also dig out the indicators available on hand and indicators to be required. It might be noted that the assessment will also help to identify the extent of implementation of SNA-2008 in compilation of QGDP. For developing QGDP more emphasis will be given on source data. After learning the availability of source data, the gap will be automatically identified and the surveys to be required will be carried out to fulfill that gap. It, however, is expected that only few surveys may be needed as BBS has recently undertaken a number of survey.

Inputs to be required:
1. A team of 10 to 12 staff including a team leader who has the basic knowledge on SNA-1993 or SNA-2008 as well as on QGDP. (This team will be formed by BBS regular staff.)

2. A Consultant (International Expert) for a long time who will constantly guide the team who will work on QGDP. He will assist the team until the QGDP is completely got shaped.
3. A number of foreign training will be need for developing QGDP.

Time period: 2017 to December 2021 (Four Years)

Estimated Cost: Taka 3680.00 Lac

02. Title: Improvement of Price and Wage Statistics (IPWS) Project

Abstract:

Price and wage statistics are a key component of economic statistics and are needed to support macroeconomic management in the country as well as being important in their own right. Price and wage data are a crucial input to national accounts compilation and are also very important in monitoring the well-being of the people. The BBS collects and compiles various sets of price and wage statistics and disseminates them regularly. Because of their importance BBS has recently started organizing *monthly press conference* to disseminate price and wage data. The main price indices include: Consumer Price Index (CPI); Building Materials Price Index (BMPI); Wage Rate Index (WRI); House Rent Index (HRI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis. Monthly retail and wholesale prices of various commodities and services are collected and used for computation of these indices.

Objectives:
1. To rebase and revise the Consumer Price Index (CPI); Building Materials Price Index (BMPI); Wage Rate Index (WRI); House Rent Index (HRI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) etc. so that the inflation and other measures reflect the contemporary situation.
2. To ensure the full automation system of data collection, compilation and analysis and dissemination to ensure timeliness and accuracy of price and wage data;
3. To increase market/outlet for divisional estimation and change the methodological systems, for example redesigning the sample, and providing for methods for changing components as expenditure patterns change.
4. To develop some new price indices for compilation of national accounts aggregates.

Time period: 2017 to December 2020 (Three Years)

Estimated Cost: Taka 780.00 Lac

03. Title: Modernization of National Accounts Statistics (MNAS) Project

Abstract:

National Account Systems (NAS) are the implementation of complete and consistent accounting techniques for measuring the economic activity of a country. At present BBS compiles GDP both at current and at constant prices based on the production and expenditure methods. In the case of non-market output, community, social and personal services and some other activities, however, it follows the income approach. The main aggregates compiled include GDP, NNP, GNI, NNI, National Savings and National Investments

following the concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies of the 1993 edition of the United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA1993/2008). An important short to medium-term objective is to start compiling the aggregates based on the recently introduced SNA 2008. As part of this a process, it will be important to revise earlier estimates and to rebase GDP and related indices expressed in real terms. The objective will be to ensure that the national accounts and related statistics are compiled in line with international guidelines and recommendations. The original motivation for the development of national accounts and the systematic measurement of employment will be needed for accurate measures of aggregate economic activity.

Objectives:
1) To rebase and revise of GDP (Base year 2015-16) ;
2) To improve different methods of GDP and compilation of balance sheet;
3) To compile and estimate of input-output table (IOT);
4) To compile of satellite (health, education and tourism) accounts;
5) To compile GDP link data from1972-73 to up-to- date (time series compilation) with publications;
6) To estimate and compile of district/regional GDP;

GDP Rebasing and revision related survey in the following:

(a) Survey of trade and transport margin of agriculture, industry and import items;
(b) Survey on market surplus of agricultural and industrial commodities;
(c) Survey on solar energy and bio-gas activities;
(d) Survey on private commercial mechanized/non-mechanized land and water transport;
(e) Survey on travel agent, c & f agent, tour operator;
(f) Study of cold storage and warehouse activity;
(g) Survey on renting activities;
(h) Survey of private education service in Bangladesh;
(i) Survey of private health service establishment;
(j) Study on machinery equipment's and transport equipment imports
(k) Survey on private sector gfcf in research and development

Output:
1. Rebasing and revision of GDP;
2. Improve different methods of GDP and compilation of balance sheet;
3. Compilation of district/regional national accounts;
4. Compilation of input-output table (IOT);
5. Compilation of GDP link series;

Project Periods: July 2017 -22 (Five Year)

Estimated Cost: Tk. 4210.00 lakh

04. Title: Development of Environment, Climate Change Impacts and Disaster-related Statistics (ECCDS) Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate vulnerability and change because of its geographic location, low deltaic floodplain, and hydro-meteorological influence of erratic monsoon rainfall and other extreme climate events. The global warming

due to the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations in the earth's atmosphere and the consequent sea level rise are going to add fuel to the fire. Almost every sector of socio economic life in Bangladesh is likely to be affected by climate change. Increased risks of severe flooding, more frequent extreme weather events, salinity intrusion, erratic rainfall pattern, increased temperature and a potential sea level rise pose new risks to the infrastructure of our country, particularly to the coastal districts. Environment, Climate Change and Disaster-related statistics describe the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the state and changes of the environment and its interaction with human activities and natural events. It is an emerging statistical field in official statistics in most countries and it is indispensable for evidence based policies and decision making to supports sustainable development. The demand for environment, Climate Change and Disaster-related statistics is increasing in step with the continued challenges faced by modern society. The SENDAI, BCCSAP, UN-FDES and SEEA Central Framework, climate change impacts and environment, disaster related statistics, urban and rural waste management statistics, comprehensive land use & degradation statistics etc. will provide a strong data framework to generate a wide range of integrated data and consistent and coherent indicators that can be adapted to BBS priorities and policy needs.

Objectives:
1) To develop disaster-related statistics to monitor (panel survey) the impacts of climate change events such as cyclone, tidal surge, tornados, salinity intrusion, flood, drought, river/coastal erosion, hailstorm/rain, thunderstorm, landslides etc. within specific reference year like 3-5 years intervals;
2) To develop pre-crisis (natural disaster) data gathering tools for measuring the living conditions of pre, during and post disaster period in the disaster prone area.
3) To conduct the land use and land degradation survey throughout country;
4) To conduct the household survey on health and sanitation condition in natural disaster prone areas in Bangladesh;
5) To develop Bangladesh Framework for Development Environment Statistics (BFDES) complying with UNFDES and Preparing Environment Score Card;
6) To compile state of environment statistics to ensure its regular updating and release (secondary sources);
7) To conduct urban (household and industrial) waste management survey in Bangladesh.

Inputs to be required:
1. A team of 10 to 12 staff including a team leader who has the basic knowledge on environment, climate change, as well as on disastrous events. (This team will be formed by BBS regular staff and volunteers.)
2. Minimum two Consultant (01 International Expert and 01 National Expert) for a long time who will constantly guide the team who will work on this statistics. They will assist the team until the statistics of above title is completely got shaped with financial and advisory support of United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and UN-ESCAP.
3. A number of foreign training will be need for developing Environment, Climate Change Impacts and Disaster-related Statistics (ECCDS).

Project Periods: July 2017-December 23 (Six Year) 1st Phase

Estimated Cost: Tk. 3480.00 lakh

05.   Title: System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Project:

Abstract:

The Green Gross Domestic Products (Green GDP) is an index of economic growth with taking into account the environmental consequences. It monetizes the loss of biodiversity, and accounts for costs caused by climate change. It is widely recognized as the yardstick of measuring the degree of sustainable economic development. One of the significant features of Green GDP is that it helps learn the actual development of an economy keeping the nature undisturbed. The idea of green GDP was first formally raised 21 years back in 1992 in the Rio Earth Summit as the Agenda 21. In 1993 the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the official bookkeeper of the US economy, began responding to concerns that the GDP needs retooling and they began working on a green accounting system called Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts. Chain starts working on green GDP index in 2004 and published report in September 2006. Green GDP is derived following an international system of accounting named the **System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).** The SEEA contains internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. The most significant feature of SEEA is that it follows the similar accounting structure as the **System of National Accounts (SNA)** and uses concepts, definitions and classifications consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics. It provides a wide range of statistics and indicators with many different potential analytical applications.

Objective:

Major objective is to present a picture of green economic development of Bangladesh considering the environmental impact in economy in a holistic manner. The following specific objectives are:
1. To organize statistical data for the derivation of coherent indicators and descriptive statistics to monitor the interactions between the economy and the environment;
2. To know the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets;
3. To bring information on water, minerals, energy, timber, fish, soil, land and ecosystems, pollution and waste, production, consumption and accumulation provide under a single measurement system;
4. To assess the trends in the use and availability of natural resources, the extent of emission and discharges to the environment resulting from economic activity, and the amount of economic activity undertaken for environment purposes.
5. To develop various natural resources accounts such as mineral and energy, soil, natural timber, natural aquatics, water and other natural biological resources.
6. To know the state of the environment for better inform decision-making.

Making Data Availability:

For developing SEEA more emphasis will be given on source data. After learning the availability of source data, the gap will be automatically identified and the surveys will be carried out to fulfill that gap. It, however, is assumed that a number of surveys on water, minerals, energy, timber, fish, soil, land and ecosystems, pollution and waste, production, consumption and accumulation may be needed as BBS has not yet undertaken any survey in the light of SEEA.

Preparing SEEA:

For developing complex SEEA a step by step approach undertaking a logical sequence of activities within the overall SEEA framework will be followed. Ten steps that are to be taken up in sequence are as below:

1. Compilation of Supply and Use Accounts and Identification/compilation of Environmental Protection Expenditures - the expenditures made by the industries for environmental protection.
2. Compilation of produced natural asset (planted trees, cultivated cattle, retrieved land etc.) accounts.
3. Compilation of physical Natural Resource Accounts such as land and soil accounts, sub-soil asset accounts, forest accounts, fishery resources and other biota accounts and water accounts.
4. Valuation of Natural Resources: compiling the monetary accounts and compilation of physical environmental assets accounts.
5. Compilation of emissions by economic sectors (Industries, Households, Government, NPIHs and Rest of the World).
6. Maintenance costing of emissions.
7. Aggregation and tabulation.
8. Comparison of conventional and environmentally adjusted indicators.

Inputs to be required:

1. A team of 12 to 15 staff including a team leader who has the basic knowledge on SNA-1993 and SNA-2008 as well as on SEEA. (This team will be formed by BBS regular staff.)
2. Minimum two Consultant (International Expert) for a long time who will constantly guide the team who will work on SEEA as well as GDP. He will assist the team until the SEEA is completely got shaped with financial and advisory support of United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and UN-ESCAP.
3. A number of foreign training will be need for developing SEEA.

Project Periods: July 2020 -25 (Five Year) 1st Phase

Estimated Cost: Tk. 4610.00 lakh

B. Agriculture Wing, BBS:

01.Title: Agriculture (Crops, Fisheries and Livestock) Census Project-2018

Abstract:

Bangladesh being an agrarian country, the government, has attached strong priority to the development of agricultural sector. Contribution of agricultural sector to GDP as well as to employment is very significant in Bangladesh. Statistics relating to land tenure, land utilization, crop production, livestock, poultry etc. plays the pivotal role in formulating policies, Programmes etc. of the government. Agriculture census is the main source of these relevant statistics. The first full count (complete) census of Bangladesh was conducted in 1983-84 in conformity with the Programme of 1980 series of the WCA sponsored by FAO. The census was conducted in two years' time under the provision of the act as amended in 1983. As per this amendment Director General of BBS conducted the Agriculture Census as ex-officio Census Commissioner. The third nation-wide Agriculture census was undertaken in Bangladesh in 1996-97 and the fourth one was undertaken in 2008. After the enactment of Statistics Act 2013, Clause-6 (Ga), BBS is mandated to conduct Agriculture (Crops) Census, Fisheries and Livestock Census. It has also been decided by Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning to conduct these three censuses at the same time. For monitoring the existing situation of agricultural phenomenon i.e. the structural changes as well as the productivity of crop, cropping pattern, livestock and poultry, fisheries and other non-farm economic activities etc., the statistical information in the form of data is essential. The execution of Agricultural Census project will meet the data need for the nation for formulating development planning, land reform, crop production, employment and other socio-economic development.

Objectives:
1) To conduct the agriculture (crops, fisheries and livestock) census, a large scale periodic statistical operation, based on which the comprehensive reports will be made available to the users in shortest possible time;
2) To determine the structure and related characteristics of agriculture sector by providing statistical data on land utilization, tenancy in terms of leasing, cropping pattern, irrigation status, livestock population with other characteristics, area under fish cultivation and other related information, agricultural machineries and transports, use of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs etc.
3) To provide bench mark data needed for formulating agricultural development Programmes for agriculture sector and for evaluating progress;
4) To provide basic frames of households and operational holdings for carrying out future surveys on crops, fisheries and livestock subsector;
5) To find a basis for developing an integrated Programmes for current agricultural statistics;
6) To provide statistics that will enable to observe the structural changes in agriculture sector (crops, fisheries and livestock) over the years;
7) To facilitate in formulation of the necessary government policies and Programmes for the benefit of the rural poor, small and marginal farm households (crops, fisheries and livestock & poultry) and rural development;
8) To generate agriculture statistics disaggregated by administrative and geographic areas, such as division, district, upazila, union, mouza and rural, urban.

Project Implementation Period: I) Date of commencement – July 2016

II) Date of completion- June 2020

Estimated Cost: (In lakh Taka): i) Total: Tk. **35390.96** lakh
ii) GOB: Tk. **35390.96** lakh

02. Title: Modernization of crops area and productivity estimation and forecasting using remote sensing Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agrarian country. Agriculture is main driving power of the economy. Agriculture sector comprises about 16% of GDP and near 48% employment. Agriculture plays an important role in income generating activities, poverty reduction, providing of food etc. It is very essential to know the production, productivity and acreage information for development of overall economy and agriculture of Bangladesh. Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the authorized body for collection, compilation and dissemination of this type information. The Government of Bangladesh is committed to digitize all the sectors in Bangladesh and want introduce to paperless Government. The uses of remote sensing in agriculture statistics ensure the commitment of government of Bangladesh in digitizing and introducing paperless government system. In statistical view point it will ensure timely, precise, accurate and proper statistics.

Objectives:

01 : To estimate of area, productivity and production of important 20 crops using remote sensing technology;
02 : To introduce of global standard method and technique determining the area, productivity and production.
03 : To build up the capacity of BBS using ICT and remote sensing technology;
04 : Building up the capacity of precise and timely data on important crops for policy intervention; and
05 : To establish setting up initialization for handing the remote sensing technology for estimation of acreage, productivity and production.

Outputs:

1 : An analytical report will be published of using and problem of remote sensing technology in agriculture statistics of Bangladesh;
2 : Creating opportunity of wide range of validation at agriculture statistics sector
3 : Enhancing an institutional set up for handling the remote sensing technology in agriculture statistics

Budget: 2480.00 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2019 to June 2022

03. Title: Strengthening the reporting system of agricultural crops Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agrarian country. Agriculture is main driving power of the economy. Agriculture sector comprises about 16% of GDP and near 48% employment. Agriculture plays an important role in income generating activities, poverty reduction, providing of food etc. So estimation of production has very important role and should apply appropriate methodology. But in case of minor crops estimation of production and productivity are seen significantly very different in different reporting authority. So crop cutting experiments are

essential for resolving the issue. It is very essential to know the production, productivity and acreage information for development of overall economy and agriculture of Bangladesh. Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the authorized body for collection, compilation and dissemination of this type information. Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) collects the production, productivity and acreage of 26 important crops for their own monitoring purposes. Moreover, Productivity Assessment Survey of Different Agriculture Crops (PASDAC) Project has conducted survey on nine important minor crops.

Description	Agriculture Wing, BBS	DAE	PASDAC
Estimation of Chilies Acreage, Production and Productivity			
Acreage	221927	444780	434757
Production (MT)	110116	268000	387369
Productivity (KG)	513	603	891
Estimation of Turmeric Acreage, Production and Productivity			
Acreage	60963	106253	77837
Production (MT)	136214	158000	462897
Productivity (KG)	2234	1501	5947/1189
Estimation of Ginger Acreage, Production and Productivity			
Acreage	23472	39536	36447
Production (MT)	77035	207000	92976
Productivity (KG)	3282	5136	2551

From the above table, it is seen that a same crop estimation result differs in different authorities' estimation. So it is essential to resolve the data. This project will help to minimize these unexpected differences inconsistencies among the agencies/authorities.

Objectives:
- 01 : To prepare a manual of minor crops estimation procedure
- 02 : To prepare an analytical report of minor crops included brief history, introducing, scientific name and average cutting results
- 03 : To conduct cutting for determining the average yield rate
- 04 : To review the methodology and addressing the challenging issues in minor crops estimation

Outputs:
- 01 : Publish a manual of minor crops estimation procedure
- 02 : Publish an analytical report of minor crops included brief history, introducing, scientific name and average cutting results

Budget: 480.00 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2016 to June 2018

04. Title: Livestock and Poultry Survey-2017 Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agrarian country. Broad Agriculture sector is consisted with crops, livestock and poultry, fisheries and forestry subsector. Of these four subsectors, livestock & poultry is important of them. Livestock comprises about 2% of GDP. Livestock play an important role in income generating activities, poverty reduction, providing of high quality foods such milk, meat and eggs etc. Livestock not only provide essential protein and nutritious human diet through eggs, milk, meat etc. but also plays an important role in utilization of non-edible

agricultural by products and raw materials such as hides and skins, blood, bone, fat, cow dung etc. So, this subsector is very important for income generation, poverty reduction and fulfilling the fat and nutrients of the country population. For developing this subsector and related stakeholders interest like producers interest, consumer interest, it is need to know category, sex and age disaggregated population and also its products, cost of production, value added of production, overall trend of this sector etc. Most of the country conduct survey regularly for collecting these data but in Bangladesh up to now a complete survey do not conduct on livestock and poultry subsector. In 2007-08, farm based survey was conducted and in 2009 household based survey was conducted. So it is very essential to conduct a complete survey covering both household and farm livestock and poultry.

Objectives:

1) To estimate of country's livestock and poultry population
2) To estimate the population of livestock by division and by variety, age and sex category;
3) To estimate of quantity, value and cost of production of livestock products (meat, egg, milk etc.) and by products (dung, hide and skin etc.);
4) To assess the employment size, wages and salaries of the subsector;
5) To provide a basis for extrapolating the macroeconomic estimates of livestock and poultry sub sector

Output: One national report with division level data

Project Implementation Period: July 2016 to June 2018

Estimated Cost: 475.80 lac taka.

05. Title: Survey on agricultural stocks, seed, feed, wastage and post-harvest loss in household level Project

Abstract:

Agriculture sector plays an important role in Bangladesh economy, employment generation, food supply etc. Food security is related with availability, access, utilization and stability of food. Production of food is related with availability of food which is the first pillar of food security. Other pillars of food security are access to food, utilization of food and stability of food utilization So, it is observed that the availability pillar of food security is not ensured the utilization & stability pillars of food security because produced product do not use totally for food consumption. Some are used as seed, feed, waste etc. So, if wastage portion can be control then over all food security situation will be increased. But there is huge data gap of wastage, stocks, seed and feed. For increasing overall food security situation, it is very essential the data of wastage, stocks, feed and seed. This project will collect this data.

Objectives:

01　:　Baseline data collection on stock, seed, feed, waste and post-harvest loss;
02　:　Estimation of food stock in household level;
03　:　Estimation of variety wise post-harvest loss of food grains;
04　:　Reviewing and determination of waste coefficient of waste and post-harvest loss;

Outputs:

01　:　Publish a verity wise stock report of food grains in household level
02　:　Publish a report of wastage, post-harvest loss seed and feed.

Budget: 495.00 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2017 to June 2019

06. Title: Strengthening Agriculture Market Information System in (AMIS) Bangladesh Project (Ongoing Project)

Abstract:

Bangladesh is predominantly an agrarian country. Its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 16% and near 48% employment of total labour force of the country is engaged in agriculture sector. Bangladesh produces various types of agricultural crops and it is the fourth largest rice producing country in the world. In FY 2013-14, the country produced 34.35 million metric ton rice, 8.95 million metric ton potato, 2.08 million metric ton maize and 1.30 million metric ton wheat. The internal consumption demand of these crops is also high. It is a matter of fact that agricultural statistics and marketing system in Bangladesh has its multi-dimensional challenges, such as lack of market information, lack of market facilities, inadequate production statistics, forecasting data and data on food grain stocks, transport system, lack of storage facilities etc. Timely and accurate agricultural statistics as well as market information with in-depth analysis can help policy makers to better design, implement, monitor and evaluate national and regional agriculture related policies in order to promote sustainable development of this sector. The volatility in the agriculture market as well as price of agricultural produces exists as changes in volume of production occur due to natural calamity and lack of market information.

Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is assessment and statistical synthesis of crop production assessment, crop monitoring and crop forecasting and methodological development of stock estimation survey. The specific objectives of the project are as follows:
1) To assess the existing crop production estimation methodology for rice and maize crop used by BBS and to recommend sound statistical methodology for improvement;
2) To develop the system of crop forecasting for periodic monitoring of rice and potato crop that will be implemented by BBS in coordination with other relevant ministries/departments;
3) To develop methodology for BBS for generating stocks of food grains for rice, wheat and maize crops;
4) To strengthen human resource through workshop, training and study tour;
5) To develop a web-portal for providing AMIS activities to the stakeholders; and
6) To prepare analytical report on recommendations with implementation procedure.

Project Implementation Period: 2016-18.

Estimated Cost of the Project: Total: Taka 700.00 lac (ongoing project)

07.: Agriculture and rural statistics survey (ARSS) Project-2017

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agro based country. The most of its inhabitants directly or indirectly are involved in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises around 16% of the country's GDP. This sector employs 47% of the total labour force. As agriculture plays a pivotal role and is known as the most important sector of the economy. Bangladesh was known as a food importing

country few years ago. But now Bangladesh is food self-sufficient country. Rural agricultural development is the main reason behind it. Food production is increasing day by day due to the improvement in rural agriculture in the last few years, Policy makers need to know the issues that had contributed to the increase in rural agricultural production. To plan the development of national and local levels requirements for information are inevitable. The survey considered global Strategy to in prove agriculture and rural Statistics made by world Bank and FAO and also was based and WPCD,s Agriculture and rural relayed key indicator (Sex-disaggregated) which was made by FAO. As per the demand from the national & local level, government & other stakeholders to strengthen BBS capacity, to make it more compatible with other census/surveys and also to make it more internationally comparable. It is decided that collecting information and publishing it should be in district level for which sample designs and survey areas have already been selected

Objectives:
1) To collect the socio-economic conditions of rural household;
2) To collect the data on Agriculture inputs (irrigation, fertilizer, seed, pesticide & insecticide etc);
3) To determine the agriculture instrument, transport and market facilities related statistics;
4) To collect the agricultural credit;
5) To estimate the number of labour, wages & working hours;
6) To collect women empowerment and gender sensitizes statistics;
7) To collect the livestock, poultry and fisheries statistics.

Project Period: July 2016 to June 2018

Total Budget: Tk. 387.94 lakh

08. Title: Cost of Production Survey-2017 Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agriculture based country. Agriculture wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics provides estimates of Area, production and Yield rate of 6 (six) major crops Aus, Aman, Boro, Wheat, Potato & Jute and 120 minor crops. Only major crops follow the crop cutting method on sample basis. Other crops are estimated on the basis of Farmers interview. The ingredients cost regarding the production of crops will play a vital role in the modernization of National Accounting specially for the updating of Price Index (Base year updating). The information of the production cost is also important for the Farmers, traders to know the input cost & margin of profit. The data base & data bank will reach the information to the mass people. In 2008-09, cost of production of 6 major crops were done and 2013-14 cost of production of 4 crops (Papawa, Brinjal, and Tomato & Melon) were done. Recently, 7 others (Pine apple, Cauli Flower, Chilli, Pumpkin, Banana, Turmeric & Zinjer) cost of production survey has been completed. Now, the 7 crops Aus, Aman, Boro, Wheat, Potato, Jute & Maize should be done for updating The survey should be continued regularly to update the GDP frame (Base year Price index).

Objectives:

01	:	Estimation of different production cost of 7 crops
02	:	Estimation of productivity of 7 crops
03	:	Estimation of Bi products of 7 crops
04	:	Workout the input structure of 7 crops

(05) : Provide a basis for extrapolating the macroeconomic estimates

Output: One national report with division level data for each crop separately or a complete report with all the Crops estimates combined.

Budget: 400.00 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2017 to June 2021

09. Title: Land use, land cover and ownership pattern of land project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is the most densely populated and prospective country in the world. Population and land ratio is poor but it is very prospective country. It is very important to efficiently manage the land. Land management is always a complex issue. For properly managing the land; land use, land cover, ownership pattern of land related accurate information are very essential. This is a data gap area of land management. Land use, land cover and ownership pattern of land project will be filled up this data gap.

Objectives:
01 : To estimate of land cover area according to land covers classification Area.
02 : To improve of the statistics on agricultural land ownership, crop sharing, mortgage and leasing pattern.
03 : To produce core land use statistics indicators

Outputs:

01 : An analytical report on, land use, land cover, agricultural land ownership, crop sharing, mortgage and leasing statistics.

Budget: 780.00 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2019 to June 2022

10. Title: Forestry survey-2020 Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is an agrarian country. Broad Agriculture sector is consisted with crops, livestock & poultry, fisheries and forestry subsector. Of these four subsectors, forestry is important of them. Forestry comprises about 2% of GDP. Forestry play an important role in income generating activities, timber, fire wood, providing of high quality foods such honey etc and also provides raw materials of medicine. For developing this subsector and related stakeholders interest like producers interest, consumer interest, it is need to know area in woodland and forest, quantity, value and cost of production of timber and trees, cost of production, value added of production, overall trend of this sub sector, quantities of timber and trees removed, the employment size, wages and salaries of the subsector etc. So it is very essential to conduct a complete survey on forestry subsector.

Objectives:
01 : To estimate of area in woodlands and forests
02 : To estimate of quantity, value and cost of production of timber and trees

03	:	To estimate quantities of timber and trees removed
04	:	To estimate of quantity, value and cost of production of forestry related other products like honey
06	:	To assess the employment size, wages and salaries of the subsector

Output: One national report with division level data

Budget: 275.80 lac taka.

Project Period: July 2019 to June 2021

C. Census Wing, BBS:

01. Title: Adoption of multimodal e-Census in BBS Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducts censuses through the Census Wing. Among others Population and Housing census, Agricultural Census, Economic Census etc. are well known. In addition, Census wing also conduct some demand driven censuses also like Slum Census and Floating Population Count, Handloom Census, Census of the Undocumented Myanmar Nationals Staying in Bangladesh etc. Most of the census are conducted by visiting the household or establishment by the enumerators for data collection. Though new technologies like Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR), web and mobile applications are being used for some censuses; it is highly felt that for the expansion of coverage of the censuses and introduce the participatory approaches Multimodal e-Census should be adopted soon in the census data collection process. The next round of Population and Housing Census of Bangladesh is due in 2021. According to NSDS Goal 7.1, multimodal census approaches including email, computer assisted personal interview (CAPI), computer assisted telephonic interview (CATI), paper assisted personal interview, mailing census questionnaire, Mobile application, web-application etc. should be adopted in the upcoming censuses. A bridging project is required to sustain the current achievement and for better and effective planning for the 2020 rounds of census due in Bangladesh for 2021.

Objectives:
1) To assess the feasibility of existing IT infrastructure;
2) To assess the accessibility to the multimodal approach;
3) To develop the institutional capacity of BBS for adopting multimodal e-censuses.

Outputs:
- Recommendations for implementing multimodal census and capacity building of BBS.

Timeline: July 2018 to June 2020.

Estimated Cost: BDT. 12591 Lakh.

02. Title: Literacy Assessment Survey Project

Abstract:

BBS has been using the self-assessment definition of literacy in censuses and surveys in measuring the general literacy level i.e. the respondents reporting (by self or proxy declaration) as capable of writing a letter in any language are treated as literate. This does not give a valid measure of national literacy rate, nor does the measure indicate a good parameter for planning and assessing the impact of any social and economic development of the population. The traditional method of measuring literacy doesn't have the capacity of international comparison. To overcome the limitation of adopting this definition and to provide data on functional literacy, BBS conducted Literacy Assessment Survey 2008. The Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS) 2011 is the second effort of BBS which provided test-

based (functional) literacy rates in Bangladesh. In the third episode, like previous two, there should be precise definition drawn up by the UNESCO of the terms that are used in literacy survey and only then the matter of debate will be stopped. Literacy test holds on four essential skill components: *reading, writing, numeric and comprehension*. For the survey four levels of literacy are defined based on the competency in literacy skills: *Non-literate, Semi-literate, Literate at the initial level, and Literate at the advance-level*.

Objectives:
1) To observe the trend of adult literacy over time;
2) To classify adult population by level of literacy skills they possess;
3) To enhancing adult literacy Programme at regional and local level; and
4) To assess the literacy status of adult population aged 11 years and above in Bangladesh.

Results:
a) Improvement status and trend of functional literacy rate over time.
b) Level of literacy skills by different category.
c) Functional Literacy Rate of adult population by disaggregated level.

Timeline: July 2016 to December 2017.

Estimated Cost: BDT 870.76 Lakh.

03. Title: Institution based Education Survey Project

Abstract:

Compared to developed countries where universal school attainment has been ensured up to secondary schooling, developing countries like Bangladesh are still grappling with the challenge of universal provision of primary education. Moreover, it is argued that increased years of schooling embodies gains in human capital stock which in turn aid economic growth and reduce poverty. Because of the lack of systematic and comparable survey data on institutional quality and facilities, the link between schooling and learning is seldom addressed in our country context. According to the Goal 5.3, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), institution based education survey has been planned to conduct to identify the quality and facilities of education as well as producing different statistics by education system by level, by locations etc.

Objectives:
1) to identify accessibility and equity in the education system;
2) to identify the purposes of higher education according to students within the system;
3) to assess opinions on the quality and transparency of the education institutions;
4) to identify the participation and facilities available in the educational institutions.

Outputs: Different statistics by educational systems and facilities available in the educational institutions.

Timeline: January 2017 to July 2018.

Estimated Cost: BDT 650 Lakh.

04. Title: Survey on Assessment of Education Contents and Knowledge Competency Project

Abstract:

Global competence is critically important if our education system is to prepare the next generation for the knowledge economy. On the other hand quality education is essential for adapting the socio-economic condition with the rest of the world. It is necessary to upgrade the syllabus of educational institutions with the course of time to face the new challenges of development. Through this project, a complete database for assessment of educational contents used in Bangladesh will be prepared and will be provided to the relevant ministry, division or agency of the government as well as non-government organizations to take proper steps to improve the educational condition of the country. Data will be collected using a long questionnaire.

Objectives:
1) To conduct the qualitative study to identify the education contents used in Bangladesh;
2) To conduct the survey on the knowledge competency at the different stages of education in Bangladesh;
3) To build up capacity of BBS in education assessment and knowledge competency in Bangladesh.

Results:
A comprehensive National Report will be prepared based on the data collected from the field survey and literature review and through other qualitative research methodologies.

Timeline: July, 2017-June, 2018

Estimated cost: BDT 7800.00 lakhs.

05. Title: Compilation of Crime, Justice and Transparency Statistics Project

Abstract:

Peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law are important conduits for sustainable development. Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long standing grievances among communities that can last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is conflict or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Goal 16, aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. To monitor the progress in this regard a set of targets and indicators has been identified. Currently BBS doesn't produce statistics on the most of the indicators under the goal. Most of the data is scattered in different sources. To compile and produce such official statistics, Capacity building is also required for BBS. A project has been planned to be undertaken for compilation and produce official statistics for SDG 16 and building the capacity of BBS.

Objective:
- To compile secondary statistics on Crime, Justice and Transparency and related statistics for monitoring the progress of SDG 16.

Outputs:
A compiled Report will be prepared based on the data collected from different reliable secondary sources.

Timeline: July, 2018-June, 2020

Estimated Cost: BDT 3000.00 lakh

06. Title: Compilation of District Statistics Project

Abstract:

Formulation and evaluation of any pragmatic development plans and Programmes requires reliable statistics. BBS has been performing the major responsibility of supplying comprehensive and accurate statistics at the national level. Government, in line with its commitment to decentralize administration, has declared upazila as the focal point of administration regenerating upazila Parishad through participatory elections. However, upazila level official statistics are still very inadequate. BBS had published 'District Statistics last time in 2011. But updated Data representing socio-economic characteristics of upazilas of all districts is crucial for local level planning. It will be helpful to the planners, administrators, researchers, field level officers as well as other users. This publication will be very useful to various government, non-government and international organizations closely related to policy formulation and implementation.

Objectives:
1) To prepare for 64 district statistics;
2) To compile all available statistics and information up to upazila level;

Outputs: Compiled district report for all district with usable and necessary statistics and information.

Timeline: July 2022 to December 2023.

Estimated Cost: BDT 800.00 Lakh.

07. Title: Survey on Monitoring the Situation of Slum Dwellers and Providing Score-Card Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 2014 for the third time in the history of Bangladesh during the period of 25 April-02 May, 2014 throughout the whole urban areas of the country. There were around 13,938 slums in the urban areas of the country where more than 2.2 million people lead a miserable life. There were 39 separate questions in the census questionnaire designed to collect data. Though there was distinguished questions on main source of income, secondary source of income and profession but their daily, monthly or annual income related questions were not included in the questionnaire. It is important to know the level of income of slum dwellers and to classify them according to their income and expenditure level. They can also be provided with unique score card with unique bar code which may be used for identifying them while providing with different government services.

The main objectives:
1) To conduct the Survey to monitor the socio-economic condition of the Dwellers of urban slums of Bangladesh;

2) To conduct the Survey on the Population of urban slums of Bangladesh and make the reports available to the users in shortest possible time;
3) To prepare a database on socio-economic condition of population of urban slums of Bangladesh and provide score-card to them.

The specific objectives:
1) To monitor the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers;
2) To collect information on occupation and source of income of merged urban slum population;
3) To determine detailed demographic characteristic of the dwellers;
4) To collect information on expenditure pattern of the dwellers;
5) To collect information on landlessness of the dwellers;
6) To collect detailed information on income, occupation and source of income for uprooted populations; and
7) To collect information on the environmental situation of the dwellers.

Outputs:
A comprehensive National Report will be prepared based on the data collected from the field level.

Timeline: July, 2017-June, 2018

Estimated Cost: BDT 1500.00 lakh

08. Title: Survey on Access to Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Transport System Project

Abstract:

Transportation is a key development issue and target 11.2 of SDG has given importance to achieve safe, resilient and sustainable cities. However, achieving target 11.2 will also be necessary. Walking and cycling are both affordable and accessible ways for the vulnerable, including women and the poor, to move about cities. In addition, active transport can contribute to achieving the target of decreasing the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic collisions. A well-designed transportation system that supports walking, cycling and public transit use will allow all people to fully participate in community life and creates safer, cleaner, healthier, and more social places. To monitor the SDG progress regular survey should be conducted for related SDG targets.

Objectives:
1) To prepare the statistics for supporting SDG indicators;
2) To conduct qualitative study on Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Transport System; and
3) To build up capacity of BBS in producing transport related survey.

Outputs:
• Statistics for monitoring the progress in achieving SDG Target 11.2.

Timeline: July 2017 to June 2018.

Estimated Cost: BDT 750.00 Lakh.

09. Title: Survey on Micro-credit Project

Abstract:

Microcredit includes the delivery of financial services to the root level poor. The fundamental principle under the operation of microcredit is to provide loan to the group of borrowers with peer monitoring to secure loan instead of relying on physical collateral like traditional financing usually used elsewhere in the finance sector. Different studies has shown that microcredit has significant association with socio-economic progress of households in Bangladesh. Microcredit was also associated with the development of small businesses, which in turn, increased income and consumption of beneficiary. Although the microcredit movement has developed rapidly in Bangladesh over the last three decades, there has been little official study on the broader contribution of microcredit to the livelihood and economic progress of its borrowers in Bangladesh. As the National Statistical Organization (NSO), BBS should start produce time series data on impact of microcredit in Bangladesh. Regular survey should be conducted to produce the official statistics related to microcredit.

Objective:
1) to examine the effects of microfinance on the economic welfare of member households;
2) to identify the agricultural and non-agricultural borrowing households of microcredit;
3) to identify the sources of microcredit facilities and their roles in the economy;
4) to identify amounts of microcredit advanced to households and their classification by purposes of utilization in agricultural and non-agricultural activities;
5) to identify the actual utilization of microcredit by borrowing households;
6) to identify the characteristics of outstanding debts of borrowing households and reasons for non-repayment of microcredit in time;
7) to identify economic characteristics of borrowing households and distinction between borrower and non-borrowing household groups by household characteristics.

Outputs:
A National Report along with district level estimate will be published based on the data collected from field level household survey.

Timeline: July, 2017-June, 2019

Estimated Cost: BDT 1200.00 lakh

10. Title: Census of the socio economic condition of Merged Enclaves Population of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh have former 111 enclaves with 37,535 population in total. Through this project, a complete database for socio-economic conditions of merged 111 enclaves population of Bangladesh will be prepared and will be provided to the relevant ministry, division or agency of the government as well as non-government organizations to take proper steps to improve the socio-economic condition of former enclaves. Data will be collected using a long questionnaire like sample census conducted before Population and Housing Census 2011 by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

The main objectives:
1) To conduct the Census to identify the socio-economic condition of the Dwellers of Enclaves of Bangladesh;
2) To conduct the Census on the Population of Merged Enclaves of Bangladesh and make the reports available to the users in shortest possible time;
3) To prepare a database on socio-economic condition of population of merged enclaves of Bangladesh.

The specific objectives: To determine the number of population; households and their category and to collect data on their age-sex etc.;
1) To collect information on occupation and source of income of merged 111 enclaves population;
2) To determine detailed demographic characteristic of the dwellers;
3) To collect information on housing and household facilities of the dwellers;
4) To collect information on landlessness of the dwellers;
5) To collect detailed information on uprooted populations; and
6) To collect information on the environmental situation of the dwellers;

Outputs:
A comprehensive National Report will be prepared based on the data collected from the field level. A Post Enumeration Check (PEC) report will also be prepared to test the content and coverage error of the census.

Time line: July, 2016-June, 2017

Estimated Cost: 120.00 lac. Tk.

11. Title: Census on Professionals like Potter, Fisher, Black & Gold Smith, Gypsy and Other special community 2017 Project

Abstract:
Through this project, statistics for Potter, Fisher, Black & Gold Smith, Gypsy, Bamboo and Cane furniture maker, Wood worker, Sweetmeat Maker, Barber, Bearer, Shoemaker, Sweeper /Dome, Hajama, Brass plate maker, Laundry man and other Special community households who worked heriditically and now not belong to the mainstream of society will be prepared and will be provided to the relevant ministry, division or agency of the government as well as non-government organizations to take proper steps to improve their socio-economic condition. Data will be collected using a census questionnaire as approved by the Technical Committee.

The main objectives:
1) To conduct the 1st national census on Selected Professionals Census 2017 (Special community household)* of Bangladesh through count of special households and population on specific date of 2017.
2) To collect detailed socio-economic data on special community households.
3) To prepare bench mark database needed for formulation of Polices for the development of these disadvantaged professionals groups.

The specific objectives:
1) To develop a database of professional for talking measures for their development

2) To prepare data for implementation of development for special community household at the local levels.
3) To prepare data base for micro-credit and productive employment at the local level for these special community household.
4) To generate data for ensuring education for special community households.
5) To prepare database for these special community households for assurance of health and nutrition for these disadvantaged groups.

Outputs: A comprehensive National Report will be prepared based on the data collected from the field level. A Post Enumeration Check (PEC) report will also be prepared to test the content and coverage error of the census.

Time line: July 1, 2016 To June 30, 2018

Estimated Cost: 1996.51 lac. Tk.

12. Title: Handloom Census 2017 Project

Abstract:

Handloom is a traditional industry of Bangladesh being operated since many years. It provides support to local need of clothing of the country particularly in the rural areas. The weavers' community of Bangladesh is working to produce cloths using traditional technology. They suffer from many problems to produce their products. Therefore, detailed updated data on different aspects of the handloom industries need to be collected to take measures to boost this sector. The Seventh Five Year plan of the government has emphasized the high growth of manufacturing sector with export led growth. The handloom industries of the country need to be modernized for export of handloom products. There is a high demand of handloom products in the global market. Therefore, sophisticated technology should be adopted. In order to identify the growth potentials of this sector a strong data base of the handloom sector is needed. The proposed handloom census will serve this function. The NSDS approval by the government has recommended for strengthening the statistics of the manufacturing sector as the contribution of this sector is increasing day by day. The contribution of the manufacturing sector in GDP is now around 18.0% and handloom has significant contribution in the manufacturing sector both in medium scale and small scale manufacturing. Therefore, the proposed project as "Handloom Census" in aligned with the objectives of the NSDS in view of strengthening manufacturing sector.

Main Objectives:
1) To know the present situation/position of handloom in Bangladesh.
2) To identify the problems and prospects of the handlooms industry of Bangladesh.
3) To estimate the total person employed in the handloom industry of Bangladesh.
4) To identify the skill of the handloom workers.

Specific Objectives:
1) To enumerate all operative and non-operative category wise handlooms in the country;
2) To get exact number of handloom workers of all ages (Male, Female, Children etc.) are owned and hired;
3) To estimate annual demand of cotton, thread yarn (count-wise) and the total production by type;

4) To collect information on the numbers, ownership pattern, production materials like cotton, dying, chemicals, spare parts, marketing situation of the production etc;
5) To evaluate demand for capital for both running and fixed, source of capital;
6) To identify the existing problems in the handloom industries and to focus on the future prospects of this sectors;

Outputs: A National Report will be published along with data on the number of handloom establishment by size, person employed, output, and problem.

Timeline: July, 2016-June, 2018

Estimated Cost: 700.00 Lac. Tk.

D. Health and Demography Wing, BBS:

1. Title: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) 2017 Project

Abstract:

Good nutritional status is the foundation for human health and well-being, physical and cognitive development and economic productivity. In Bangladesh millions of children and women suffer from one or more forms of malnutrition. Malnutrition can be seen in low birth weight, wasting, stunting, underweight, Vitamin A deficiencies, iodine deficiency disorders and anemia. Already Bangladesh has made for good progress in the past 2 decades to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Mothers with malnutrition face greater risk during pregnancy and child birth. Children with malnutrition have lower resistance to infection and are more likely to die from common childhood ailments as diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections. A number of frameworks such as the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Rome Declaration of Food Security and Nutrition on World Food Security, the Millennium Development Goals and Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries adopted in 4th LDC Conference (May 9-13, 2013) and 'The Future We Want' adopted in Reo+20 (WSSD) Conference provide key principles and achievement of food security and nutrition. The current global context is now more sensitive and committed to end hunger and ensure food and nutrition security ahead of the "The Post-2015 Development Agenda". Improving nutrition status, especially for under 5 children and for mothers, is very important to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Besides, there is indication to improve nutritional status of children and mother in our 7th five year plan and National strategy of the development of statistics (NSDS).

Objectives:
1) To measure the nutritional status (underweight, stunting, wasting, and overweight) of children aged 00-59 months (under 5 years of age);
2) To measure the nutritional status of mothers of children aged 00-59 months;
3) To assess knowledge, attitude and practices related to child and maternal care that affect their nutritional status including infant and young child feeding and care practices during illness;
4) To collect data on demographic, socio-economic and cultural variables (Household Characteristics, education etc.);
5) To collect data on measles vaccination, feeding Vitamin 'A' capsule, night blindness or clinical Vitamin A deficiency (18-59 months of age) of children;

Expected Output:
(1) Nutritional status of children (Stunting, Wasting, Underweight etc.)
(2) Nutritional status of mother (Stunting, Wasting, BMI etc.)
(3) Socio-economic conditions of relevant households.

Estimated Cost of the Project: (In lakh Taka)
i) Total: Tk. 353.20
ii) GOB: Tk. 353.20

Implementation Periods: 2016 -2018

2. Title: Survey on Early Childhood Development Index (SECDI) Project

Abstract:

Early childhood is a period of tremendous growth. Extending from conception to the age of 8, early childhood experiences carve out pathways towards health and well-being that persist throughout life. Supporting early childhood development, especially for the most vulnerable children, requires coordinated action to ensure health care, adequate nutrition, quality education, and support for parents and protection of children's rights. It also increases the chances that children will complete school, experience good physical and mental health and contribute positively to their societies. It is very important to find out the actual data of early childhood development so that ECDI data can be used on both the country and global levels to summarize the status of young children and track their development over time, monitor progress towards targets and sub targets using a consistent set of indicators, and guide policy decisions relevant to young children. Governments should work to define and collect data for these indicators, as well as identify other high-priority indicators relevant to their particular country context. Children's rights are protected and upheld through the implementation of policies and Programmes to support children and families. This survey will be helpful for the Govt. as well as for the policy makers to find out the effective ways for developing the policy which will be helpful for the upbringing of the children.

Objectives:
1) To measure the child developmental status, and assessment of children's cognitive, language, social–emotional and physical development;
2) Quality of Early childhood care and education scheme (ECCE) services, especially pre-primary education;
3) To find out the access of Children and families to quality Programmes and services addressing health care, good nutrition, education and social protection.

Indicators
a) Quality of Early childhood care both in families and societies;
b) Child health, as measured by both infectious and chronic diseases;
c) Children with disabilities: number, type of disability and access to services;
d) Children experience cognitively stimulating, emotionally supportive home environments with adequate resources.

Duration: 2018-20 (02 Years)

Total Budget: 650.00 Lac

3. Title: Compilation of Gender Statistics in Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. Equality between men and women exists when both sexes are able to share equally in the distribution of power and influence; have equal opportunities for financial independence through work or through setting up businesses; enjoy equal access to education and the opportunity to develop personal ambitions. A critical aspect of promoting gender equality is the empowerment of women, with a focus on identifying and redressing power imbalances and giving women more autonomy to manage their own lives. Gender statistics are needed to measure and monitor the realities of the lives of women and men, and of girls and boys. A broad diversity of topics and issues is covered under the heading of gender statistics, reflecting the changing roles of women and men in society, in the economy and in families and households. Gender statistics help

policymakers to formulate and monitor policies and plans, monitor changes, and inform the public. This report has highlighted gender disaggregated data for different Socio-economic sectors that will be useful for policy makers, researchers, development partners and gender activists to develop appropriate Programme and policies.

Objectives:

1) To provide gender disaggregated data for the planners, administrators, policy makers, researchers and development partners.
2) To provide evidence base statistics for research and policy development
3) To asses differences in the situations of women and men and how their conditions are changing
4) To provide women development or empowerment related statistics for the development of policies that are not explicitly related to gender.
5) To collect and publish the detailed concepts and definition of gender indicators.
6) To collect and compile gender related data from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and secondary source.
7) Data processing and tabulation planning for preparing the recommended indicators by United Nations from primary data.

Expected Output:

a) The progress of women in different sectors
b) Marriage, fertility and contraceptive use of women
c) Education, health and nutrition status of women
d) Morbidity and availability of health services for women
e) Economic participation and gender

Duration: 2016-18

Total Budget: 180.00 Lac

4. Title: National Survey on Persons with Disability Project

Abstract:

Disability is a worldwide problem. Many people with disabilities do not have equal access to health care, education, and employment opportunities, do not receive the disability-related services that they require, and experience exclusion from everyday life activities. Following the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), disability is increasingly understood as a human rights issue. Disability is also an important development issue with an increasing body of evidence showing that persons with disabilities experience worse socioeconomic outcomes and poverty than persons without disabilities. Persons with Disability to an increasing extent being addressed as an issue to be included into mainstream development rather than as a matter of separate Programme and charity. Despite the magnitude of the issue, both awareness of and scientific information on disability issues are lacking. There is no agreement on definitions and little internationally comparable information on the incidence, distribution and trends of disability. This survey will be helpful for the govt. as well as to the policy makers to formulate effective plans for the disabled persons so that they can involve themselves to the mainstream of the society. This analysis is to provide governments and civil society with a comprehensive description of the disabled persons and based on this analysis, to make recommendations for action at national and international levels.

Objectives:
1) To assess the current prevalence, severity and causes of disability as a physical and social phenomenon, with a particular focus on children with disabilities;
2) To assess the social and family acceptance of the disabled persons;
3) To map and assess the scope of the current situation and initiatives in the public sector, the private sector, among NGO's and in communities as well as the linkages between initiatives;
4) To offer short and longer term recommendations for further research, policy development and support for interventions in relevant sectors (health, education, labour etc);
5) To find out The link between poverty and disability.

Indicators
a) Current prevalence, severity and causes of disability as a physical and social phenomenon;
b) Identification and mapping of Children With Disabilities (CWD) and People with Disabilities;
c) Types of social exclusion, constraints, who are the most vulnerable and why;
d) Education And health status of the disabled persons;
e) Involvement in the income generating activities of the disabled persons;
f) Social and family acceptance of the disabled persons.

Duration: 2016-18

Total Budget: 750.00 Lac

5. Title: Survey on National Micronutrients Status Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh has been making impressive progress in reducing under nutrition, and is one of the countries which almost has met the nutrition Millennium Development Goal (MDG). However prevalence of micronutrient deficiency still exists at a level of high magnitude. It was estimated that micronutrients deficiency is accounted for loss of $7.9 billion losses in national GDP. The major micronutrients deficiency problems affecting Bangladesh are vitamin A, iron and anemia, zinc and iodine. Vitamin A capsule distribution Programme for preschool aged children has been successfully contributed to decrease the magnitude of the problem over last one decade, especially in reducing the prevalence of night blindness. However there are pockets of areas, where vitamin A deficiency might be present at high magnitude. Anemia probably is the biggest public health problem of the country. Until now in Bangladesh there is no nationwide data on iron deficiency. Zinc is essential for normal growth and immune function which is available in animal source foods, meat, fish, eggs etc. Unfortunately the diet of Bangladesh lacks in optimum amount of animal source food and it is predominantly staple based, which are poor source of zinc. Conglomeration of multiple micronutrients for the survey was efficient in terms of resources and perhaps more importantly was an essential public nutrition response to inform the policymakers about the nation-wide population status of the micronutrients (iron, zinc, B12) which was unknown and the updated status of other key micronutrients (vitamin A, iodine), requiring ongoing monitoring for better nutrition of the people.

Objectives:
1) To estimate the status of key micronutrients (vitamin A, iron, iodine) for the selected population groups, for rural, urban, and urban slums strata.

2) To obtain information on the knowledge of the study populations on iodine deficiency disorders, vitamin A and iron-rich food consumption, oil consumption and purchasing patterns of the study population

Indicators:
   a) prevalence of vitamin A deficiency;
   b) Current status of Iodine deficiency disorder (IDD);
   c) Current prevalence of anemia;
   d) Current prevalence of iron deficiency;
   e) Current prevalence of iron deficiency;
   f) Current prevalence of zinc deficiency.

Duration: 2017-19

Total Budget: 600.00 Lac

6. Title: Survey on Socio-economic, Demographic and Health Survey Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world. The Socio-economic, Demographic and health conditions changes rapidly in our country. Socio-economic, Demographic and health survey will acts vital role to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 7th five years plan. Socio-economic, Demographic and Health Survey will provide information on childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; use of contraceptives, maternal and child health including breastfeeding practices; nutrition levels.

Objectives:
   1) Collect information on fertility levels and preferences, contraceptive use, maternal and child health, infant mortality levels, awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and other indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals and 7th five years plan;
   2) Investigate factors that affect maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality (i.e., antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care);
   3) Provide information to address the evaluation needs of health and family planning Programmes for evidence-based planning;
   4) Provide guidelines to Programme managers and policymakers that will allow them to effectively plan and implement future interventions.

Main Indicators:
   a) Age-specific, adolescent, and total fertility rates, contraceptive prevalence rate by method
   b) Antenatal care coverage and proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel, under-five mortality rate and infant mortality rate;
   c) Childhood vaccination coverage rates by vaccine and dose, nutritional status (stunting, wasting, underweight) among children under five
   d) Nutritional status of women age 15-49

Duration: 2017-19

Total Budget (BDT): 650.00 Lac.

7. Title: Survey on Tobacco Use in Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is one of those countries where both production and consumption of tobacco are high, and it is overburdened with tobacco related illness. Tobacco use is one of the most important health problems of the country. Recently the country has been experiencing health and economic transition and has a double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. In Bangladesh, tobacco use is the leading cause of death, imposing a terrible toll in health, lives and money of people. The government of Bangladesh has taken several initiatives to reduce tobacco use. Bangladesh is one of the first signatory countries of WHO FCTC and enforces bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. The Smoking and Using of Tobacco Products (Control) Act, 2013 was announced to protect people from the hazard of tobacco smoking. The Government of Bangladesh prohibits tobacco advertising, restrictions on gul, zarda, sadapata, chewing of tobacco leaves will be punished in case of violation the rules.

Objectives:

1) To monitor the progress of the various initiatives taken by the Government of Bangladesh to reduce tobacco consumption, promote cessation of its use, protect nonsmokers from exposers to secondhand smokers and to aware people from the devastating consequences of tobacco.
2) To monitor the achievement of health related SDGs by producing data on the use of tobacco and track key tobacco control indicators in Bangladesh.

Expected Output:

a) Prevalence of tobacco usage
b) Prevalence of tobacco related illness
c) Tobacco related expenditure of households
d) Use of tobacco in Bangladesh regarding the burden of diseases

Project Implementation Period: July 2016- June 2018

Estimated Cost: Tk. 335.65 lac

8. Survey on Violence against Children of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Violence against children is a global human rights and public health issue, with significant negative health and social impact on children's development. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that all children have the right to be protected against all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The short- and long-term consequences of such violence are severe, not only for those who experience the violence, but also for families and communities, and constitute a critical societal concern. According to the World Report on Violence and Health, child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power This definition encompasses physical, emotional and sexual forms of violence. Violence against children can have a profound impact on core aspects of emotional, behavioral, and physical health as well as social development throughout life. These consequences may vary depending on a child's age when abused, the duration and

severity of the abuse or neglect, the child's innate resiliency, and co-occurrence with other maltreatment or adverse exposures such as the mental health of the parents, substance abuse by the parents, or violence between parents. Short-term impacts include physical injury and emotional trauma (e.g., post-traumatic stress syndrome, depression). Sexual violence, in particular, is associated with an increased risk of a range of sexual and reproductive health problems, including unwanted pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, gynecological disorders, and the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

Objectives:
1) Provide information that will guide strategies to prevent, identify, and respond to violence against children;
2) Estimate the national lifetime prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children
3) Identify risk and protective factors for sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children;
4) Recognize the health and social consequences of violence against children;
5) Assess the knowledge and use of medical, psychosocial, legal, and protective services available for children who have experienced sexual and physical violence.

Indicators:
a) Prevalence of Childhood Physical Violence
b) Prevalence of Childhood Emotional Violence
c) Perpetrators of Violence Against Children
d) Contexts of Childhood Sexual Abuse
e) Health Outcomes of Childhood Abuse and Violence

Time period: 2017-19

Estimated Budget: 510.00 lac Tk.

9. Survey on Violence against Women of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Violence against women (VAW) is a global phenomenon, to the deep dismay of the citizens in both developed & developing countries. Many women suffer not only from physical, psychological and sexual violence, causing many physical and mental health problems, but oftentimes become victims of economic violence as well as in losing rights and access to financial and other resources. In the majority of cases, husbands or intimate partners or other family members are the perpetrators. The effects of this violence affect not only the women themselves, but also their children, family and also society as a whole. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) called upon the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) to request the UN member countries to establish systems for data collection and analysis for a set of national VAW outcome indicators and other methodological standards. In this regard Bangladesh has become one of the pioneers through the rigorous efforts of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and Statistics and Informatics Division of Ministry of Planning. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight the importance of tracking and tackling VAW. Lack of longitudinal nationally representative data on VAW impedes proper tracking of trends in VAW and adoption of appropriate policies and Programmes in Bangladesh.

Objectives
1) To generate official national statistics on the prevalence of violence against women;
2) To observe the overall situation including the forms of violence along with their

magnitude;

3) To measure the violence against women in a number of countries across the world;
4) To identify and understand the magnitude and intensity of violence against women.

Time period: 2018-20

Budget: 550.00 Lac

E. Industry and Labour wing, BBS

01.   Title: Informal Sectors Statistics (ISS) Project

Abstract:

In 1993 the Fifteenth International Conference of labour Statisticians (ICLS) was given a conceptual Framework and guidelines for the collection of Statistics on the informal sector. The informal is used to denote tiny units, working hard in the productions of goods and services but whose activities were not unrecognized, recorded protected on regulated by public authorities. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale, according to the ICLS guidelines follow the Informal Sector Survey (ISS) conducted by the BBS in 2010.

Objectives:

1) To determine the economic activities of the informal sector;
2) Identify correlates of informal employments;
3) To locate the problems of informal sectors;
4) Estimate the contribution of the informal sectors to GDP; and
5) Determine the working conditions of the informal sector.

Output: Project will be determine the economic activities of the informal sector and to estimate the contribution of informal sectors to GDP.

Timeline: July 2016 to October 2017

Approximate Cost: 415.30 Lac taka

02. Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) and Integrated Business (IBS) Project

Abstract:

Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) and Integrated Business Survey (IBS) have been developed as part of an integrated Programme of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in order to provide timely information for various economic sectors needed for national accounting and formulating other policies & management purposes. The Industry and Labour Wing has been formed in order to conduct economic surveys on the sectors that are not related to agricultural activities. Those sectors are: (i) Manufacturing (ii) Wholesale & Retail Trade (iii) Hotel & Restaurant etc. These sectors have been divided into two groups, namely, small establishments and large establishments. It has to be specifically mentioned that the large manufacturing sector has been separated from the above mentioned sectors and placed in a separate survey called the survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) which is outside the scope of the IBS. The manufacturing sector (small and large) along with the household sector will be covered by the IBS.

Objectives:

(a) **Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI):**

1) To Conduct the Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) in order to determine particularly the ownership status, employment, intermediate consumption, value of fixed assets, gross output and gross value added (GVA) etc. with wide coverage of emerging sector.
2) To ensure the coverage of all types of manufacturing industries, the Survey of Manufacturing Industries will be conducted based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev-iv.
3) To determine the manpower employed by sex, to collect basic data on economic activities, persons engaged (working proprietors and partners, full-time and part-time employees, family workers), year of establishment of the non-agricultural economic unit by type of ownership.
4) To ensure comparison of previous survey with all types of manufacturing industries with 10+ personnel and to provide reliable data at national level.
5) To determine the value addition of the Manufacturing Sector to the national economy.

(b) Integrated Business Survey (IBS):

1) To determine value of raw materials and other inputs, value of products sold or manufactured and services rendered, operating costs, employments by sex & costs, types of fixed assets, value added at factor costs and gross value added (GVA).
2) To collect data from Whole sale & Retail trade, Hotel & Restaurant, Education and other services sector.
3) To provide small area statistics for users both at national and local level and support the government in its policy of decentralization of planning and functions.

Results: Output of the Survey of manufacturing Industry (SMI) will be determined the value addition of manufacturing sector to national economy and Integrated Business Survey (IBS) will be determined value of raw materials, gross

Timeline: July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

Approximate Cost: 727.39 Lac Tk.

03. Title: Development of Statistical Classification (BSIC & BSCO) Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) is being used in Bangladesh for classifying all economic activities. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) developed a classification guide entitled Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC) 2009 of all economic activities in accordance with the International Standard Industrial classification (ISIC) Revision 4. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has prepared the Bangladesh Standard Classification of occupations-2012 (BSCO-2012) for the first time in accordance with the International Standard classifications of occopationss-2008 (ISCO-08) develop follows the guideline of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and about occupation. It (BSCO) provides a system for Classifying and aggregating occupational in international obtained by means of population and housing census, Agriculture census, labor force and other statistical surveys, as well as administrative records. Bangladesh is using the BSCO & BSIC for long in the population census, Industrial Surveys and labour statistics, National income etc. Attempts have been made in the past to make the classifications in line with the framework of ISIC & ISCO. To cope up with the growing needs and to identify the industries/economic activities and occupation accurately, further desegregation is a must and

attempts will be taken to maintain the principals of coding based on ISIC & ISCO. It means BSIC & BSCO should be fully compatible with the international classifications. A snapshot is provided below for both BSIC vol-2 and BSCO vol-2.

Objectives:
1) To review the principal of coding stricture of ISIC & ISCO;
2) To examine the disaggregation criteria followed by the other countries;
3) To cope up with new economic activities and occupations in contest of Bangladesh;
4) To make the classifications user friendly the codes will be developed bilingual (Bangla & English); and
5) To develop an exhaustive database Results:

Output of the project will be the fifth digit and more detailed level contents denoted by a five digit code. Publication of the BSIC & BSCO report could be developed an exhaustive database.

Timeline: May 2016 to June 2017

Approximate Cost: Taka 99.00 Lac taka

04. Improving Business Register (BR) of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Business Register (BR) is meant to work as a statistical frame for industrial inquiries. A list of all economic units in the survey target population is known as sampling frame which is used for conducting sample surveys for data collection. The sampling frame includes all accurate and up to date data items associated with units that are required for stratification, sample selection and contact purposes, for example, industrial, geographical, size codes, name, address and description of the unit, telephone and preferably a contact name. Business Register information is establishment-based and includes location, ownership type, industry classification, and operating data (employment). The Business Register is updated continuously with the latest and best information available from Economic Census and other statistical and administrative records Programmes. The frequency for updating individual data items varies from 3-5 years. The BR- data has been updated continuously since 2001-03. The BR is updated in 2005, 2009, 2012 and finally in respectively. The Business Register is a database with records from multiple sources and used to add or update records of establishments. The Business Register plays a vital role in BBS's economic statistics Programme and data for individual establishments are available for public use. The Business Register (BR) is a frame that essentially includes all industries having total Persons Engaged 10 or more and operating within the country. It provides statisticians, engaged in the production and analysis of economic statistics, with the highest quality frame in terms of coverage and data elements. It provides the frame including information for name and address, contacts, industry, and size. It is the primary source of summary statistics. These reports provide statistics by geographic area and 4-digit BSIC industry, including number of establishments, and employment. The BR provides facilities to store, browse, maintain and retrieve frame information. The BR plays a key role in ensuring coherence between BBS's survey Programmes by providing a harmonized central frame and the Register represents the business world realities in a format that meets our statistical needs. the Register tries to ensure that coverage is as complete as possible.

Objectives:
➢ To provide an up-to-date and comprehensive list of establishments for statistical purposes that could be used as sampling frame for conducting sample surveys.

Output: Business Register (BR) will provide an up-to-date and comprehensive list of establishments and it includes all industries having total person engaged (TPE) 10+ will be operated throughout the country.

Timeline: July 2016 – December 2017

Approximate Cost: 488.00 lac Tk.

05. Title: Survey of Decent work Indicator (SDI) Project

Abstract:

The Primary goal of the ILO today is to promote opportunities for men and women and women to obtain decent and productive work in a condition of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. The labor force surveys conducted so far by BBS covered information on size of labor force, employed and unemployment population, occupational distribution of employed population, occupational distribution of employment population, employment by sector and formal and informal sector, indicators of decent work cannot be compiled from the traditional labor force surveys. Therefore, some additional information need to be collected and be supplemented along with the labor force survey for compilation of decent work indicators.

Objectives:
1) To estimate the size of employment and unemployment;
2) To estimate the time-related underemployment and over-employment;
3) To measure certain indicators of decent work;
4) To measure the school attendance and economic activity of children 5-14 years old; and
5) To provide suggestions and carry forward an action plan to improve the next labor force survey.

Output:
The project output will estimate the size of employment and unemployment, measure certain indicators of decent work and provide suggestions and carry forward an action plan to improve the next labor force survey.

Timeline: July 2017 to June 2018

Approximate Cost: Taka 110.00 lac taka

06. Title: Time Use Survey (TUS) of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:

Time use pilot Survey 2012 is conducted to assess population's wellbeing and understanding how people of Bangladesh lead their daily lives. It measures the ways people spend their time in the context of Bangladesh. From a social viewpoint, survey data shows haw activity choices are affected by different circumstances and responsibilities, from an economic viewpoint, it provides information on productive activities not measured in existing economic statistics.

Objectives:
1) Average hours worked by employment status;
2) Average hours spent in doing household activities;
3) Average hours spent in leisure activity;

4) Average hours spent by SNA, Non-SNA and Non-SNA and Non-productive work; and

5) Measurement of paid and unpaid work.

Output: The Survey output is the availability of quality data on a wide range of different activities performed by people aged 15 years and above by age, sex and locality.

Timeline: July 2017 to June 2018

Approximate Cost: Taka 110.00 lac

07. Title: Survey on ICT use and excess by Household and Individual Project

Abstract:

The Bangladesh Government "Digital Bangladesh by 2021" vision plans to mainstreams ICT's as a pro-poor tool to eradicate poverty, establish good governance, ensure social equality education healthcare and law enforcement for all, and prepare the country for climate change. ICT statistics are demanded by different users, since survey-based ICT statistics is a relatively new field in most developing economics, the initiative to produce ICT data often originates from a demand by policy-makers such as ministries responsible for ICT and telecommunication regulation agencies.

Objectives:

1) To obtain socio-economic information with a view of understanding usage patterns of ICT service; and

2) To collect latest and specific information on ICT used and Access by Individuals and Households.

Outline: The Survey output is obtaining socio-economic information with a view of understanding usage patterns of ICT service and the data well be disaggregated by age, gender, administrative division rural and urban locations.

Timeline: July 2017 to December 2018

Approximate Cost: Taka 150.00 lac

08. Title: Big Data for Official Statistics-real Time Tourism Statistics using Mobile phone positioning data Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh is moving towards to build a connected nation with high speed broadband Internet connection with last mile access which enables a connected citizenship. Big Data refers to the data sets that are nearly impossible to store and process using common software tools, regardless of the computing power or the physical storage at hand. Big Data is characterized as the Data sets of increasing Volume, Velocity and Variety. Big Data is often largely unstructured, meaning that it has no pre-defined data model and/or does not fit well into conventional relational databases. Big Data is difficult to collect, store and process within the conventional systems of statistical organizations like Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). Big data is redefining the landscape of data management, from extract, transform, and load, or ETL, processes to new technologies (such as Hadoop, NoSQL) for cleansing and organizing unstructured data in big-data applications.

Objectives:

1) To generate real-time tourism statistics;

2) To increase understanding the dynamics tourism based on sound and real-time and up-to-date statistics;

Outputs:

The indirect and ultimate beneficiaries will be the male and female tourists of the country, individuals, including intra-regional tourists, who will have better access to up-to date and quality information on labour market;

Timeline: July 2017 to December 2018

Approximate Cost: Taka 500.00 lac

09. Title: Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) of Bangladesh Project

Abstract:
The Welfare Monitoring Survey is to collect some core welfare indicators for assessing the poverty situation of the country, excluding the income and expenditure dimension of poverty assessment. The indicators can be generated annually to measure the progress in poverty reduction strategy of the government. The Monitoring of Employment Survey (MES) is designed to measure the indicators of employment on an annual basis. The indicators of employment are estimated to monitor the changes in the employment situation and the progress of poverty reduction in the country. The findings of MES can be used as benchmark indicators.

Objectives:
1) To standardize concepts, definitions and measurement techniques of labor force statistics by gender.
2) To review the labor force dynamics of the country.
3) To identify key labor force indicators to be updated annually.
4) To develop the instrument/questionnaire for collecting employment data.

Outputs: The Survey output is standardized concepts, definitions and measurement techniques of labor force statistics by gender & to identify key labor force indicators to be updated annually.

Timeline: July 2018 to December 2019

Approximate Cost: Taka 190.00 lac

10. Title: Improving of Labour Statistics and Labour Market Information System (LMIS) through Panel Survey Project

Abstract:

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the National Statistical Organization of the country, has been conducting Labour Survey (LFS) since 1980 and repeated it every three/four years until 2013. The surveys could not be held at uniform time intervals due to resource constraint and other reasons. From July 2001, BBS started to implement quarterly and first quarter report has been published.

Objectives:
1) To provide labor market indicators through conducting Quarterly Labour Force Survey in Bangladesh
2) To develop a web-portal for providing LMI
3) To prepare analytical reports based on microdata of Quarterly LFS.

Results: The project output will be reliable statistical microdata and Publication of the labor statistics especially on the monitoring of the labor market situation in Bangladesh.

Timeline: January 2015 to June 2017 (going on)

Approximate Cost: Taka 1100.00 Lac

07. Summary of cost estimation (approximate)   Annex-VI

(Figures in Lac Tk.)

SL. No.	Title of the Projects/ Programmes	Implementation Period	Estimated Cost (Approximate)
1	2	3	4
	National Accounting Wing, BBS		
1.	Development of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) of Bangladesh Project	2017-21	3680.00
2.	Improvement of Price and Wage Statistics (IPWS) Project	2017-20	780.00
3.	Modernization of National Accounts Statistics (MNAS) Project	2017 -22	4210.00
4.	Development of Environment, Climate Change Impacts and Disaster-related Statistics (ECCDS) Project	2017-23	3480.00
5.	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Project	2020 -25	4610.00
	Total Budget of National Accounting Wing		**16760.00**
	Agriculture Wing, BBS		
6.	Agriculture (Crops, Fisheries and Livestock) Census Project-2018	2016-20	35390.96
7.	Modernization of crops area and productivity estimation and forecasting using remote sensing Project	2019-22	2480.00
8.	Strengthening the reporting system of agricultural crops Project	2016-18	480.00
9.	Livestock and Poultry Survey-2017 Project	2016-18	475.80
10.	Survey on agricultural stocks, seed, feed, wastage and post-harvest loss in household level Project	2017-19	495.00
11.	Agriculture and rural statistics survey (ARSS) Project-2017	2016-18	387.94
12.	Cost of Production Survey-2017 Project	2017-21	400.00
13.	Land use, land cover and ownership pattern of land project	2019-22	780.00
14.	Forestry survey-2020 Project	2019-21	275.80
	Total Budget of Agriculture Wing		**41165.50**
	Census Wing, BBS		
15.	Adoption of multimodal e-Census in BBS Project	2018-20	12591.00
16.	Literacy Assessment Survey Project	2016-17	870.76

SL. No.	Title of the Projects/ Programmes	Implementation Period	Estimated Cost (Approximate)
1	2	3	4
17.	Institution based Education Survey Project	2017-18	650.00
18.	Survey on Assessment of Education Contents and Knowledge Competency Project	2017-18	7800.00
19.	Compilation of Crime, Justice and Transparency Statistics Project	2018-20	3000.00
20.	Compilation of District Statistics Project	2022-23	800.00
21.	Survey on Monitoring the Situation of Slum Dwellers and Providing Score-Card Project	2017-18	1500.00
22.	Survey on Access to Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Transport System Project	2017-18	750.00
23.	Survey on Micro-credit Project	2017-19	1200.00
24.	Census of the socio economic condition of Merged Enclaves Population of Bangladesh Project	2016-17	120.00
25.	Census on Professionals like Potter, Fisher, Black & Gold Smith, Gypsy and Other special community 2017 Project	2016-18	1996.51
26.	Handloom Census 2017 Project	2016-18	700.00
	Total Budget of Census Wing		**31978.27**
	Demography and Health Wing, BBS		
27.	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) 2017 Project	2016 -18	353.20
28.	Survey on Early Childhood Development Index (SECDI) Project	2018-20	650.00
29.	Compilation of Gender Statistics in Bangladesh Project	2016-18	180.00
30.	National Survey on Persons with Disability Project	2016-18	750.00
31.	Survey on National Micronutrients Status Project	2017-19	600.00
32.	Survey on Socio-economic, Demographic and Health Survey Project	2017-19	650.00
33.	Survey on Tobacco Use in Bangladesh Project	2016-18	335.65
34.	Survey on Violence against Children of Bangladesh Project	2017-19	510.00
35.	Survey on Violence against Women of Bangladesh Project	2018-20	550.00
	Total Budget of Demography and Health Wing		**4578.85**

SL. No.	Title of the Projects/ Programmes	Implementation Period	Estimated Cost (Approximate)
1	2	3	4
	Industry and Labour wing, BBS		
36.	Informal Sectors Statistics (ISS) Project	2016-17	415.30
37.	Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) and Integrated Business (IBS) Project	2016-18	727.39
38.	Development of Statistical Classification (BSIC & BSCO) Project	2016-17	99.00
39.	Improving Business Register (BR) of Bangladesh Project	2016-17	488.00
40.	Survey of Decent work Indicator (SDI) Project	2017-18	110.00
41.	Time Use Survey (TUS) of Bangladesh Project	2017-18	110.00
42.	Survey on ICT use and excess by Household and Individual Project	2017-18	150.00
43.	Big Data for Official Statistics-real Time Tourism Statistics using Mobile phone positioning data Project	2017-18	500.00
44.	Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) of Bangladesh Project	2018-19	190.00
	Total Budget of Industry and Labour Wing		**2789.69**
	Total cost estimation of BBS Projects (BDT. in Lac Tk.)		**97272.31**

08. Proposed Final Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
01	02
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement Programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction Programmes 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate 2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and Programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
for all	infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific Programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and Programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	02

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective Programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
01	**02**
the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment Programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
01	**02**
development spending	
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and Programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic service
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

Goals and targets *(from the 2030 Agenda)*	Indicators
01	**02**
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[a] 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies[a]
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goals and targets *(from the 2030 Agenda)*	Indicators
01	**02**
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
01	**02**
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials,

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
	during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
Finance	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Technology	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and Programmes between countries, by type of cooperation 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
Trade	
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	Indicators
01	**02**
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
Systemic issues	
Policy and institutional coherence	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)	*Indicators*
01	**02**
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

09. Committee Formation for identifiing Data Gaps of 7FYP and SDGs

Name and Designation (Not according to Seniority)	Office/ Pay Wing	Designation of the Committee
01	02	03
Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed Director General	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	**Chairman**
Mr. Abul Kalam Azad Director	National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Ghose Subabrata Director	Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Md. Mashud Alam Director	Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
Dr. Dipankar Roy Joint Director	Census Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed Joint Director	Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Haque Joint Director	Divisional Statistical Office, Dhaka	Member
Mr. Bidhan Baral Joint Director	Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Md. Dilder Hossain Joint Director	Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
Ms. Salma Hasnayen Deputy Director	National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen Deputy Director	Census Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed Deputy Director	National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Deputy Director	National Accounting Wing, BBS	**Member-Secretary**

www.bbs.gov.bd