Hon’ble Chair,
Excellences,
Distinguish participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1) I would like to offer you the greetings of “Mujib Year” commemorating the centennial birth anniversary of our “Father of the Nation”, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Concomitantly, we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of our independence as well.

2) We know SDGs are everyone’s responsibility so we need dedication, commitments, collective efforts and cooperation at all level including global, regional, national as well as local levels to successfully achieve the targets of SDGs. The COVID-19 pandemic poses enormous challenges, but it also aware us more than ever about the importance of collective efforts and cooperation to recover from the crisis and towards the realization of Agenda 2030.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

3) The government of Bangladesh has recently approved the 8th Five Year Plan, which like the previous 7th Plan has aligned the targets of SDGs. At the national level, a high-level position, Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs) has been created at the Prime Minister’s Office. At the local level, three committees have been constituted taking representatives from different stakeholders at Division, Districts, and Sub-districts levels. “National Action Plan for SDGs Implementation” is prepared, where the responsibilities of all ministries/divisions/agencies are allocated as per the targets of SDGs. Moreover, the Government has given goal-wise coordinating responsibility to 17 Ministries for 17 Goals. The Government also estimated financing needs for SDGs implementation, which will be reviewed in line with the INFF. It has designed SDG Tracker to monitor the progress of SDGs targets. The government has consistently been adopting the ‘whole of society’ approach and the ‘leaving no one behind’ principle throughout the processes of SDGs implementation.

4) Consultations with the private sector, NGOs, Youth, Media, Religious leaders, Academia, Development Partners were done before finalization of the VNRs submitted in 2017 and 2020. The Government has taken initiatives to localize SDGs. Forty (39+1) priority indicators; 39 indicators from 17 Goals and one for ‘leaving no one behind’ indicators are selected for localizing SDGs according to the circumstances of specific local areas. In the next VNR, we expect to start the process from the Sub-district level.

5) Bangladesh participated in various global and regional forums and exchanges SDGs implementation experiences including the UN High Level Political Forums, Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, South Asia Forum on the Sustainable Development Goals etc. Even in the pandemic situation, Bangladesh participated in all the global, regional, and sub-regional Forums of SDGs.

6) The Government has identified four key activities to overcome the potential adverse effects of the coronavirus on the economy, which are (1) increasing government
expenditure; (2) formulation of financial assistance package; (3) increase the scope of social safety net activities; and (4) increasing the money supply. The government has adopted a series of economic stimulus packages estimated at USD 14.6 billion (4.4% of GDP), for recovering the economy into its original trajectory and successful implementation of SDGs. Ladies and Gentlemen,

7) Regional cooperation and integration could supplement national strategies in the case of a number of SDGs particularly in climate change mitigation, promoting trade and economic activities, disaster management, human development, reducing inequalities, and building peace and justice. UNESCAP has been already supporting regional discussions on tax-related matters in the Asia-Pacific region to foster cooperation on tax matters, including on-base erosion, profit shifting, and transfer pricing and on information sharing at annual Asia-Pacific dialogues on financing for development.

8) There is also scope for the Asia Pacific Regional Development Fund to expand and to provide a new framework for regional cooperation in financing sustainable development priorities through its infrastructure and social windows.

9) In addition to regional cooperation, international development cooperation also has a role to play in helping the countries meet their development financing needs.

10) Countries in the sub-region need to refocus and strengthen their Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) policies to provide the necessary ecosystem for stakeholders to develop and adopt sustainable development tools and practices.

11) Pooling resources to develop sustainable solutions could be fruitful. For example, a collaborative regional approach to agricultural and food-related R&D, renewable energy production will be highly beneficial. At the same time, policies for transformative development should prioritize investment in skills formation and R&D geared to foster structural transformation, especially towards more efficient, less resource-intensive industrial development.

12) Strengthening regional cooperation could be very useful for monitoring and evaluation of the means of implementation, especially in statistical capacity. A regional approach may be initiated to the development of common standards and perspectives for methodological processes of data and the reporting of progress at the broader regional and global levels.

13) we appreciate the role of united nations development systems for creating issue based regional coalition on some key priority areas like climate change mitigation, building resilience, inclusion and empowerment, human mobility and urbanization, and gender equality and women's empowerment. we can urge more efficient and coherent collaboration with national systems along with united nations development systems along with more engagement of regional and sub regional fora in terms of developing joint plan of action which ensure our comprehensive partnership.

14) We firmly believe that together we can overcome the challenges and able to build a sustainable world.

15) Thank you all