2nd VNRs of Bangladesh 2020

BANGLADESH VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS (VNR) 2020

Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development
17th March 2020 is the Centennial Birthday of our “Father of the Nation” Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Government of Bangladesh has declared 17th March 2020 to 17th March 2021 to be celebrated as the MUJIB Year.

The dream of Bangabandhu was to build a Shonar Bangla (Golden Bangladesh).

Under the visionary leadership of his daughter Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, we have realized that dream and Bangladesh has become a Dazzling Delta.
Apex Committee: SDGs Implementation and Review Committee steered the process.

17 Dedicated Coordinating Ministries arranged consultations on 17 goals involving all relevant stakeholders (leads, co-leads, associates, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, academia, DPs), and prepaid goal-wise reports.

Members of SDGs Working Team reviewed the drafts.

Youths, Young Civil Bureaucrats, religious leaders, Private Sectors consulted.

Divisional level consultations held incorporating all relevant grassroots stakeholders.
VNRs Process of Bangladesh (Cont.)
Initiatives taken by the Government after VNRs 2017

- Preparing SDGs Action Plan
- Launched SDGs Tracker
- SDGs Financing Strategy
- National Data Coordination Committee formed (NDCC)
- National Conference on SDGs Implementation Review
- Framework of collaboration between Government and UN agencies
- Approved 40 (39+1) priority indicators for localizing SDGs
- Committees formed at Division, District and Sub-district levels for SDG implementation
- Project on Enhancement Public Administration Skills to achieve SDGs
- SDGs module included in foundation training of young civil bureaucrats
- Inclusion of SDGs in school curriculum
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh

1. **No Poverty**
   - Poverty reduction on track

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - Reduction of hunger on track

3. **Good Health and Well-being**
   - Under 5 mortality and Neonatal Mortality declined remarkably

4. **Quality Education**
   - Gender parity in primary and secondary education achieved

5. **Affordable and Clean Energy**
   - Access to electricity is 96 per cent

6. **Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   - Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person increased

7. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
   - Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP has enhanced

8. **Reduction of Inequalities**
   - Social protection budgetary allocation and coverage increased
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-2

Poverty reduction on track

National Poverty Lines (UPL and LPL), %

- Upper Poverty Line
- Lower Poverty Line
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-3

Reduction of hunger on track

Prevalence of undernourishment, %

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<td>23.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, %

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<td>73.6</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>28</td>
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Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-4

Under 5 mortality and Neonatal Mortality declined remarkably

Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live birth)

Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Birth)
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-5

Gender parity in primary and secondary education achieved

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-6

Access to electricity is 96 per cent

Population with access to electricity, %

1991: 19.4%
2001: 31.5%
2005: 43.5%
2010: 54.6%
2015: 77.9%
2016: 81.2%
2017: 85.3%
2018: 90.1%
2019: 92.23%

Population with access to electricity
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person increased

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

2010: 2.14
2011: 3.96
2012: 4.02
2013: 3.52
2014: 5.22
2015: 5.71
2016: 6.27
2017: 4.99
2018: 5.56
2019: 5.85
Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-8

Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP has enhanced

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, %

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value Added (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY 15</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 16</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 17</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 18</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 19</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
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Early Birds in some targets of SDGs in Bangladesh-9

Social protection budgetary allocation and coverage increased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Social Protection Allocation, Crore Taka</th>
<th>SSNP as % of Budget</th>
<th>SSNP as % of GDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>13,845 (A)</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16,706 (A)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>20,894 (A)</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-09 (A)</td>
<td>21,952 (A)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10 (A)</td>
<td>23,092 (A)</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11 (A)</td>
<td>24,652 (A)</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12 (A)</td>
<td>26,654 (A)</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13 (A)</td>
<td>30,654 (A)</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
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<td>2013-14 (A)</td>
<td>35,975 (A)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15 (A)</td>
<td>40,857 (A)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
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<td>2015-16 (A)</td>
<td>48,524 (A)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
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<td>2016-17 (A)</td>
<td>64,404 (A)</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
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<td>2017-18 (A)</td>
<td>81,865 (A)</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
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<td>2018-19 (A)</td>
<td>95,574 (R. Budget)</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
<td>16.83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-20 (R. Budget)</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>95,574 (Budget)</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020-21 (Budget)</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>95,574 (Budget)</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
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Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in SDGs implementation

- Poverty
- Hunger
- Education
- Gender
- Health
- Growth & Employment
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Resource Mobilization
- Inequality
National Measures to tackle COVID-19

Postponed outdoor programmes of “Mujib Year”

Stimulus package of USD 14.14 Billion (4.3% of GDP) for immediate, short and mid-term up to FY 2023-24 for 21 economic sectors

A. Preparedness
B. Emergency response
C. Rehabilitation

HPM provided 31-point directives to the citizens

Committee formed from national to local levels to combat COVID-19

(1) Increasing government expenditure focusing 'employment creation'
(2) Financial Assistance Package
(3) Increase social security activities
(4) Increasing money supply
National Measures to tackle COVID-19

Health insurance & life insurance for frontline fighters and announced BDT 1000 M cash incentive to frontline fighters

2,000 doctors and 4,000 nurses recruited.

2,654 technicians and assistants recruited through outsourcing

Cash aid to 5 M household
Enhanced agriculture production & uninterrupted supply chain

Online/TV classes for primary and secondary, Technical and Madrasah students
Hon’ble Prime Minister placed a five-point proposal to fight the coronavirus pandemic.

1. Tackling inequality, supporting the poor, and getting back our economies to pre-COVID levels
2. Robust global leadership (G7, G20 and OECD, UN-led)
3. Devising strategies and practical support
4. Meaningful global strategy for the migrant workers
5. Innovative solutions in various sectors for the future

Bangladesh listed as the 9th strongest economy in the wake of the Covid-19 fallout.
THANK YOU ALL