

Report
On
Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh: An Organizational Analysis

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Abstract

The study aimed to understand where organizations currently stand about the allocation of business and achievement of the 2030 Agenda targets. Both primary and secondary data were used in this research. Secondary data sources were allocation of business, citizen charter, annual report, annual performance agreement (APA), budget allocation, current projects/programs, and completed projects. The allocation of 59 organizations' business was critically reviewed to understand their roles and responsibilities and find out the constraints in achieving the SDGs. It was found that the public sectors are working to achieve 111 targets of the SDGs out of 169. It can be considered remarkable progress made by any country in the world. Most of the targets were attended partially, and the full attainment is required to boost up the progress. On the other hand, every Ministry is not performing equally. There are dots in the allocation of business of different ministries and divisions. Allocations of various public institutions' businesses are not befitted to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Based on this research's findings, further in-depth analysis should be carried on each organization separately.

Keywords: SDGs, Public Organizations, Implementation Challenges, Mandates, Organizational performances

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is a top-performing country in achieving the "Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" [1]. Bangladesh is one of the front-runners in institutionalizing the SDG implementation mechanism. Bangladesh has appointed the "Chief Coordinator for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Affairs at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO)" and established a monitoring and coordination mechanism through forming an "SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee." The Government has also created a "National Data Coordination Committee" to expedite the authentic data collection process and its utilization to measure SDGs' progress. The Planning Commission has integrated the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" into the "7th Five year Plan (FYP)" and prepared a map of ministries by targets of SDGs. The "General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission" plays the role of the focal point in attaining

consensus on feasible action plans and assessing funding requirements. The commission has carried out a "data gap analysis" and "financial need analysis." GED has prepared a "monitoring and evaluation framework for sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh perspectives." A "Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on SDGs" was presented at the "High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)" in New York in July 2017. Bangladesh was among the 44 countries to submit a VNR report on the progress of SDGs implementation. The "General Economics Division (GED) of Bangladesh Planning Commission" published the "Bangladesh Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Progress Report 2018" [2]. Each ministry, division, and all public organizations have appointed an "SDG focal point." Most of the Ministries prepared their maps for the implementation of SDGs. Bangladesh has developed an SDG tracker to track progress towards attaining SDGs and other national development goals through a web-based information repository. To ensure the "Sustainable Development Goals" in Bangladesh by leaving no one behind in the possible short time, a set of 39 indicators has been selected under the instructions of the "SDG Working Committee of The Prime Minister's Office." Out of these indicators, some of the indicators were chosen from the global "Sustainable Development Goals," and some of the indicators were modified from Bangladesh's perspective. The "Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the PMO" is localizing the SDGs at the grass-root level by engaging all stakeholders.

Initiatives have also been taken to involve non-state stakeholders in the SDG implementation process's government institutional framework by adopting a "whole society approach." It is reported that more success has been achieved in the 'upstream' where lack of progress in the 'downstream.' Curiously, progress and path forward of the critical areas (such as targets under SDG 4) and the cross-cutting issues were not found to be aligned with the 7FYP. There is no clear direction and timeline frame as to how the "not-aligned" targets will be integrated into the current or future SDG-oriented national development plans, policies, and strategies. However, inclusively ensuring its proper implementation remains a significant challenge. There is also not much progress about harnessing more disaggregated data for addressing the vulnerable and marginalized groups, which would be key in ensuring that "no one is left behind" Hence, each step of the SDG implementation process from the early stage is critically important. There are also a few more issues that are felt to require further attention. It is often noticed that the Government's efforts are confined within the traditional conceptualization of inclusiveness. Hence, the fulfillment of the aspiration of "leaving no one behind" during the SDG implementation process may prove to be complicated. Overall, it may be said that, often at the implementation level, 'business as usual' actions have been put under "SDG bracket" rather than transforming these types of practices for delivering SDG aspirations. It appears that the SDGs Implementation Review (SIR) and the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) are considered as key annual follow-up and review processes at the national level. The organizational success in achieving SDG can be restricted due to lack of strategic focus, lack of medium and long term vision, inappropriate initiatives, complex cross-cutting issues at the cross-roads, lack of investments, insufficient know-how, lack of technical-intellectual capacity, and weak operational management [3]. To achieve SDGs, an organization must be competitive in the management, taking care of the integration with other organs and adopting the initiatives in which the business is inserted for the meeting targets and indicators of medium and long-term [4]. The organization should focus on operational strategies, such as quality, flexibility, speed, reliability, technology, policy, and costs (Briceño and Santos 2019). The allocation of business is becoming an important issue due to the increased complexity in achieving SDGs [5].

To check the progress of achieving the related targets of SDGs, examining the organizational level is essential. There was no systematic research on the organizational

stands in attaining SDGs. It has been almost five years since the adoption of the SDGs on 25 September 2015. Therefore, it is high time to address institutions' challenges, planning, finance, monitoring, and review. The study will help the policymakers to understand the organizational current standings and challenges in achieving SDGs. The broader aim of this study was to understand where public organizations currently stand concerning the allocation of business and achievement of the targets of the 2030 Agenda.

2. Methodology

To carry out this research, Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) established a partnership with the Governance Innovation Unit (GIU) of the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet Division. Fifty-nine researchers from BPATC, GIU, and Cabinet Division were assigned to 59 Ministries/ Divisions/ Public Organizations. A mentor was deployed for every 5 researchers to supervise their research activities. A national consultation workshop was held where the SDGs focal points of different organizations participated. The objectives of that workshop were awareness building and seeking cooperation from each organization in data collection. Both primary and secondary data were used in this research. Secondary data sources were allocation of business, citizen charter, annual report, annual performance agreement (APA), budget allocation, current projects/programs, and completed projects. The SDGs focal point of every organization was interviewed as the vital informant to validate the secondary data and collect primary data. Every researcher prepared a status matrix for the assigned organization through linking mandates, SDGs targets, and activities. Content analysis was done based on the researchers' data and key informant interviews [6, 7, 8]. The study took the following null hypotheses to validate the results.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Organizational standings in achieving SDGs

It was found that the public sectors are working to achieve 111 targets of SDGs out of 169. It can be considered as remarkable progress made by any country in the world. Most of the targets were attended partially, and the full attainment is required to boost progress. On the other hand, every ministry is not performing equally. But the actual gain will be far better than what was reflected in this report due to the study's limitations.

SDG 1: No poverty

Bangladesh has taken various initiatives for rapid economic growth and complementary strategies and policies to make the growth path inclusive, responsive, and adaptable to the transformation process. The Social Safety Net Programs (SSNPs) helped reduce poverty and inequality by addressing the risk and vulnerability of the poor and disaster-prone people. Remittance has been a critical driver of economic growth, economic transformation, poverty reduction, wages, and entrepreneurship development in rural areas. Specific strategies have been taken to reduce the gender wage gap in the rural economy. Bangladesh has a rich experience in administering microcredit programs, which contributed to poverty alleviation significantly. Bangladesh Bank has taken a few initiatives to promote the financial inclusion of the poor. Bangladesh has been consistently maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, which has contributed to

poverty reduction. Out of the 17 SDGs, Bangladesh has made tremendous progress in reducing extreme poverty and poverty.

Table 1: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-1

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Actions taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technical and Madrasha Education | 1.1 , 1.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Skills for Employment & Productivity (B-SEP) Project, January 2014-December 2018; • Establishing Centre of Excellence (COE) for the RMG sector in Bangladesh, July 2016-December 2018; • To assess the quality of education, the ranking of 350 educational Institutions has been done. • To ensure gender equality, National Strategic Plan has been formulated, and the female quota in case of admission has been raised to 20% from 10% |
| Local Government Division | 1.1., 1.3. 1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPO) • Urban Primary Health Care Project (2nd Phase) • Has taken Local Government Initiation on Climate Change (LoGIC) • Constructed Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter in the coastal districts |
| Financial Institutions | 1.1, 1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Middle term and long term loan disbursement</i> • <i>The short term loan and social safety net programs, a microfinance project</i> • <i>Different schemes are allocated for tenants</i> |
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 1.1, 1.2, 1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Forest distributes the profit among the beneficiaries derived from social forestation • 'Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Char Lands in Bangladesh' has been taken • 'Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation' has been taken • Has prepared 'Bangladesh Country Investment Plan' to build the resilience of the affected people due to climate change • Prepared a 'Climate Vulnerability Index and Map' • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies |
| Ministry of Liberation war | 1.1, 1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Providing monthly allowance, ration facility, medical facility, and housing facility to the Freedom Fighters</i> • Providing Scholarship for descendants of all |

| | | Freedom Fighters |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock | 1.2, 1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining animal feed samples, producing duck chicken in the govt. farms Established Regional Duck Breeding Farm Along with Hatchery Scavenging (Deshi) poultry conservation and development Extending aquaculture management and control Established Fish Landing Centres in Haor Area. Fish Landing Centres with Ancillary Facilities in 3 Coastal District Ensured Technical Support for stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources in Bangladesh Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project In Bangladesh is going on Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Capacity Building Project ongoing |
| Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts | 1.3, 1.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Program for Shantibahini under NSSP Sustainable Agriculture and Production linked to Improved Nutrition Status, resilience and Gender equality (SAPLING) program |
| Ministry of Religious Affairs | 1.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected an amount of 3.16 crore taka as Zakat, several charitable steps are taken through Waqf states and Welfare trusts |
| Ministry of ICT | 1.4,1.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing UDC in every Union and maintaining them Rural Connectivity Policy Guideline Broadband Policy e-Krishi Policy One-Stop Service Regulation 2019 Private Software Guideline Land selection Guidelines for establishment of Hi-Tech Park 2019 |
| BTCL | 1.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and Implementing Projects with newly developed technologies and Environment friendly, disaster-resilient and affordable |
| Ministry of disaster management | 1.5, 1.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGPP Prepared database for the beneficiaries The Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project to mitigate risk in water-related flood and cyclone vulnerable area National Resilience Programme The Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme Disaster Management Act 2012 |
| Ministry of women and | 1.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan to prevent Violence against women 2013-25 |

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| children affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017 • Dowry Prohibition Bill, 2018 |
| Ministry of Science and technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some acts and policies that have been formulated by MoST that work to fulfill the target. |

The absolute poverty decreased from 19.6% to 11.3% from 2010 to 2019. On the other hand, the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line was 21.6% in 2018 compared to 31.5% in 2010. Social safety net coverage trends rose to 58.1% in 2019, compared to 24.6% in 2010 [9]. Resource mobilization, particularly from external sources and frequent natural disasters, remains the challenge in achieving this goal.

SDG 2: Zero hunger

The Government has taken policies and programs to ensure food security, to address specific hunger and nutrition issues. These include introducing nutrient-rich rice variety, adaptive crop varieties like salt-tolerant rice variety, high yielding variety, and crop diversification. Resilient agriculture, food adulteration, maintain genetic diversity, establishing gene banks, clearing trade barriers in the international market, and upgrading rural infrastructure remain the challenges in achieving this goal [10].

Table 2: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-2

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Actions taken</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Fisheries and livestock | 2.1, 2.a, 2.c | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensured modernization & strengthening of field disease investigation laboratory • Enhancement of the fish production through the restoration of water-bodies • Fisheries achieved self-sufficiency • Increase production and consumption of fish per capita to 62.00 grams/day in the FY2017-18 • Fish production is 42.77 lakhs MTs in the FY2017-18 • Enhanced 20% <i>hilsa</i> fish production in the FY2017-18 • increased 18% marine fisheries production • 33.25 <i>lakhs</i> seamen produced for the development of cattle breed • 27.46 <i>lakhs</i> artificial breeding extended • Number of goats fertile breeders is 1941 • Artificial insemination activities extension and embryo transfer technology implementation project (3rd Phase (01/01/2016-31/12/2020) is going on • Established fish landing centers in the <i>Haor</i> Area • Established fish landing centers with ancillary facilities in 3 coastal district |
| Local Government Division | 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city corporation has a slaughterhouse, and the veterinary department monitors the quality of meat supplied to city citizens |

Ministry of
Agriculture

2.1, 2.3,
2.5, 2.a,
2.b

through health check-ups of animals and ensures the hygiene of the slaughterhouse.

- “Production of pulse, oil, and spices seeds in farmer level.’
- “Production and distribution of improved rice, wheat and jute seeds at farmers level”
- One project is working to produce a resilient variety of food grain funded by the "Climate Trust fund"
- Preparation of floating Rice Seedbed, seedling production, and distribution among beneficiaries
- Distribution of Pulse, oilseed, and bean seed among farmers
- Rehabilitation of farmers with financial support
- A program is continuing to support the peasant in Aus production
- Review workshop with the participation of all members institute of NARS (National Agricultural Research System) on i) Crop Improvement; ii) Crop Production; iii) Insect management; iv) Disease management and Research Progress;
- Evaluation and monitoring of 190 research grant project under NARS and agricultural universities;
- Farm-based cooperative organized and monitoring by the DAE at field level
- Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meetings organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, and Mexico. Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development, and agro-marketing.
- Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and Hungary regarding agricultural cooperation;
- Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and China on cooperation in the field of Agriculture;
- Preparation of draft MoU in the field of Agriculture between Bangladesh and Brunei;
- Proposal/ Inputs/ explanations on cooperation in the agricultural field have been sent to 22 countries/ Organizations, including OIC and Russian Federation;
- Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meetings organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, and Mexico. Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development, and

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| | | extension service. |
| Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | 2.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU with Sri Lanka and Michigan State University, the USA for cooperation in the agricultural sector. • Revitalized of Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiatives (BFHI) • 33% of malnutrition in children has been addressed • Coverage of vitamin A capsule:- Infant (6-11 months): 86.1% Children (12-59 months): 91.3% Postpartum women: 37.8% |
| Ministry of Food | 2.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target of increasing food grain storage capacity is 2.7 million MTs. and at present, the capacity is 2.118 million MTs. which was happened because of the special initiative of the ministry • 0.5 million household silos will be distributed among the poor of disaster-prone districts for ensuring the production during crisis time |
| Ministry of disaster management | 2.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Char</i> development and settlement project was designed to link the poor <i>char</i> people to mainstream development |
| Ministry of commerce | 2.c | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, workshop, seminar, and awareness-building activities are being operated to increase efficiency and ensure accountability and transparency. • System Process Simplification, contracting services, online services, public hearing, service automation, e-tendering, e-commerce, e-business, etc. are also introduced • Jetty and conveying systems have also been constructed in some areas. • TCB's go-downs have been constructed in food shortage areas, e.g., <i>Rangpur</i>, <i>Moulovibazar</i>, and <i>Chittagong</i> • Project and program have been taken to establish a data center regarding demand, supply, storage, import, and commodity market intelligence of neighboring countries. |

Agriculture Orientation Index (+0.5) is satisfactory compared with other neighboring countries like India, Sri-Lanka, and Nepal (FPMU 2019). The number of donor aided projects has been reduced due to the change in partners' preferences to help agricultural sectors.

Goal 3: Good health

Bangladesh is implementing the "Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP)" currently. This program will indeed be in 2022. This program will help to achieve this goal. This program has three components: a) governance; b) health systems; and c) quality health services. The first component will regulate drug administration and management, legal and regulatory framework, and strengthen different stakeholders' roles other than the Government. The second component will maintain health systems. The third component will improve access to quality health services. Community Clinics

(CCs) have been established throughout the country as the first tier contact facility to provide "Primary Health Care (PHC)" and "Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH)" services. "Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI)" is a successful Bangladesh activity in the development of maternal, neonatal, and child health.

Table 3: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-3

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets\</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
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| Ministry of health and Family Welfare | 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53058 delivery was conducted normally by community clinics • Skilled birth attendants have delivered 44% of mother • The maternal mortality is still 176 per 100,000 (globally, it should be 70 per 100000) • Use of <i>chlorohexidine</i> has been increased to newborn babies up to 50% • EPI coverage has been provided to 88% of children • Counseling service through hotline and website of the one-stop HIV management center in the capital and at the division level • Established HIV counseling center in ports • Counseling of the migrant returnees in the community for detection and management of HIV cases; • Increased detection and rate of notification for AIDS/STD • Preventive programs of HIV/AIDS cover 71.6% of Commercial Sex Workers • Ensure patient-friendly DOT services to attain patient-centered care • Ensure regular supervision of all DOT providers • TB treatment coverage is only 67% 190.46 thousand TB Cases have been identified. • 93.38% of patient have been given proper treatment for TB • Promotion of clinical management, prevention, and control measures against dengue, <i>chikungunya</i>, and <i>zika</i> virus infection; and Active engagement of the community • Hypertension of 17.9% older people has been controlled • Essential medicines for treatment and prevention of diabetes, hypertension, and heart diseases and necessary technologies are provided- at UZHC • Little Doctors Program for Improvement of Health of School Children • 19 new public medical colleges were |

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| | | <p>established. The number of public medical colleges rises to 36 to this year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Post Graduate Nursing Institute is established. • Female workers of 135 garment factories are provided with family planning services and counseling. • Initiatives have been taken to deliver this service to 500 more garment factories. • A total of 2110 Research works were conducted by the teachers and students of <i>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University</i>. • During 2009-18, 12 national-level surveys and 70 prioritized research works have been conducted by the National Institute of Population and Research and Training (NIPORT). |
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 3.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Solid Waste Management Rules, 2017’ is being drafted • E-Waste Management Rules 2017 is being drafted • The Environment Department has taken initiatives to enforce zero liquid discharge based effluent treatment plant for the industries |

Bangladesh has successfully maintained the national coverage of fully vaccinated children by one year of age at a level of more than 80 percent. Prevention of non-communicable diseases, stopping preventable deaths, reducing contagious diseases, substantially reducing deaths from traffic accidents, lack of health insurance, lack of health care adherence, lack of reproductive education and quality research, and outbreaks of various flues originating from mosquitoes are considered as the significant challenges in achieving this goal in Bangladesh.

SDG-4: Quality education

This goal focuses on quality education, reducing inequality, and enhancing science education and innovation. To achieve this goal, Bangladesh has been implementing specific programs/projects. "Primary Education Development Program (PEDP)" is being implemented to support primary education, and the "Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP)" is working to support secondary education covering grades 6-12 as well as post 12 grade technical and vocational education and training. "Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project" is being implemented to support quality improvement initiatives at the tertiary level in public and private universities.

Table 4: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-4

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Technical and Madrasah Education Division | 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 4.c | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the year 2018, 35,42,90162 books have been distributed amongst 43,70,06,895 students those who are studying in pre- |

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| | | <p>primary, primary, <i>ebtadayee</i>, secondary, <i>dakhil</i>, <i>dakhil</i>(vocational) and SSC (vocational) level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different kinds of stipends are being given to the selected students to prevent the drop out problem • To increase the enrolment rate, at Diploma level number of seats has been increased to 57780 from 12500 • Madrasah students feeding project up to Dhakil to address the poor has been undertaken. • Workshop Cum Academic Building has been built at Technical Teachers Colleges • Different kinds of stipends are being given to the selected students to prevent the drop out problem • To increase the enrolment rate, at Diploma level number of seats has been increased to 57780 from 12500 • <i>Madrasah</i> students feeding project up to Dhakil to address the poor has been undertaken. • Life skill-based education has been introduced • ICT education has been made compulsory • To conduct research activity in this sector, a 'Research and Knowledge Management Cell' has been established • Under ILO's financing, 464 technical teachers have been trained on 'gender equity and ensuring opportunities for disabled students • To uplift the quality of Technical Education, a memorandum of understanding on Industry-Institute Linkage has been signed with 471 Industries |
| Ministry of Primary and Mass Education | 4.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of free textbooks to all I-V grade students every year. Over 3.5 crores of textbooks were distributed on 1 January 2019 to the students of primary and secondary schools. |
| Ministry of Fisheries and livestock | 4.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Institute of Livestock Science and Technology • Govt Veterinary College has been established in Sirajgonj and Jhenaidah • Ensured Farmers training on livestock and poultry rearing |
| Ministry of Agriculture | 4.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BARI, BRRI, BINA, BJRI, BWMRI, and BSRI do research on crop varieties improvement and new varieties invention; • Every year, from 14 ATI of the country graduated 6927 students of 4 years diploma courses, who are usually appointed as Sub-Assistant Agricultural Extension officer in |

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| | | DAE. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) invented 22 crops varieties and 23 production technologies during 2017-18 FY. • BARI provided training to 602 Scientists, NGO workers, and Extension workers of Agriculture. • Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) invented 7 new rice varieties and Light Trap using solar energy for pest control; • Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) invented 4 Reproductive lines after conducting 214 research experiments; • Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI) registered 2 new varieties of the palm tree. • Cotton Development Board (CDB) invented one HYV of cotton and 2 technologies. • For higher education, 12 officers and staff have been nominated in-home and 17 in abroad. • specialized training has been provided to 124 officers and staff, and 66 officers and staff participated in various related workshop, seminars, and symposium |
| Ministry of ICT | 4.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shaikh Hasina</i> Software Technology Park • Hi-Tech Park Development Project • <i>Shaikh Kamal</i> IT Training Incubation Centre • <i>Bangabandhu</i> Hi-Tech Park • 12 IT Park Project etc • Training, Skills Development Initiatives for Decent Employment • e-Learning Platform- <i>MuktoPaath</i> • She Power Project • Idea Academy Project |
| Ministry of Defense | 4.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BNCC assists with the civil administration to protect law and order. |
| Ministry of Cultural Affairs | 4.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Album of national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam has been published • On the 400th anniversary of the Capital Dhaka, 18 volumes on the Tradition of Dhaka dwellers have been published. • Development of six District Public Libraries in Narayanganj, Gazipur, Chandpur, Kustia, Barguna, Moulvibazar • Establishment of Memorial Center/Shangrasha for three eminent personalities at three districts • In 2016-17 and 2017-18, books worth of 2.25 crores taka and financial sanction of 2.25 crores taka were given to 1350 non-government libraries. In the current 2018-19 financial year, books worth of 1.85 crores taka and financial sanction of 1.85 crores |

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| Secondary and Higher Education | 4.b | <p>taka will be given to 800 non-government libraries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Banked financed National University is implementing a college Education Development Project for the college teachers' academic development. • Bangladeshi students and teachers are getting Scholarship from Aus-Aid, Commonwealth, JICA, KOICA, Fulbright • Various Embassies are providing scholarships to Bangladeshi students and teachers. • Under many projects, teachers are sent to abroad for training in each year |
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Despite progress in enrolment at the primary level, there is a significant portion of the children out of school throughout the country who are working children, disabled children, indigenous children, and children living in remote areas or slums or living in poverty. There is a vast disparity in the education system regarding gender, rural-urban, and economic status. Though Bangladesh has made significant progress in increasing enrolment rates at different levels of education, the country faces a more significant challenge in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG-5: Gender equality

Bangladesh has been ranked the top country among its South Asian neighbors by performing the best in bringing down the gender gap, World Economic Forum said in its latest report. Bangladesh closed 72.6% of its overall gender gap and obtained 50th position out of 153 countries globally, the WEF said in its report titled “Global Gender Gap Report 2020”.

Table 5: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-5

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of women and children affairs | 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Female MPs quota in the parliament • One Female Vice-Chairman in each Upazila Parishad • For 3 Wards, one Female Member Reserved • One Reserved Female Members for 3 Male Members • MoWCA has taken awareness-raising programs through meetings in the courtyards to prevent women trafficking • "National Council for Women and Child Development (NCWCD)" has been formed with PM in the Chair to review the socio-economic development of women at the national level, policymaking, and implementation of development programs. • The mobile Apps 'Joy'- provides Instant Support to the Women and Children victims of violence • “Women entrepreneurs’ development |

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| | | <p>Programme” and <i>Joyeeta</i>, the “Women Entrepreneurship Endeavor Programme,” have been started to promote women entrepreneurs' products and services across the country with a vision of gradually establishing women-friendly infrastructure and spread them beyond Bangladesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoWCA has taken various initiatives providing women technical, vocational, and income-generating training, training to vulnerable women under the VGD program, and micro-credit to facilitate self-employment. • At present Government has taken the initiative to establish more 4883 adolescent clubs at Union and <i>pourasavas</i> • A total of 1,608 working women are getting hostel facilities in “eight working women hostels” throughout the country. • To ensure equal rights of women to economic resources and access to ownership and control over land registration is done both with men and women. Special attention is given to widows while distributing lands among the landless through <i>Guchchhogram</i> and “<i>Char</i> Development and Settlement project” |
| Ministry of Land | 5.a | |
| Post and Telecommunication division | 5.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced "<i>Aparajita</i>" by Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd, only for Women with a favorable call rate and data plan. Other private mobile phone operators follow the idea and introduce cheap, favorable, and separate packages only for women. |

The country has adopted several legal and policy measures to uphold the rights of women. Various initiatives have been taken to improve women's human capabilities, increase women's economic benefits, create an enabling environment for women's advancement, and prepare a gender-responsive budget. Eradicating Violence against women, preventing child marriage, equity in the public facilities, and the gender digital divide are still great challenges for Bangladesh [11].

SDG-6: Quality water and sanitation

Bangladesh has undertaken two lighthouse initiatives to ensure drinking water for all. They are excavating and re-excavating ponds to provide safe drinking water and keep local weather cool. Bangladesh has set a standard "WASH for Schools," especially in the Government Primary Schools. "Primary Education Development (PED) program" has been initiated to provide separated toilet facilities with running water supply for boys and girls. *Hazaribag* tannery industries have been shifted to *Savar* to improve the severely degraded water quality of the *Buriganga* River. To preserve the ecosystem of the *Halda* River, initiatives have been taken. Water pollution increased salinity in the coastal areas, and the freshwater ecosystem's biodiversity conservation is the challenge in achieving this goal.

Table 6: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-6

| Ministry/Organization | Partially | Action taken |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Local Government Division | <i>achieved targets</i> 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe drinking water national coverage at present 88% and expect to achieve 100% by 2025. • Both in an urban and rural area, in primary school, establishing WASH Block where tube wells, piped water supply, and surface water provision will be there. DPHE is implementing the project, and in the WASA area, WASA will provide this kind of facility. • In coastal area; Reverse Osmosis, rainwater harvesting, pond sand filter for providing drinking water supply. • At present, the country is open defecation free-(still only 1% of people practice open defecation). • Increase basic sanitation coverage in rural areas • Increase basic sanitation coverage in Municipal areas • Construction of community latrines • Construction of hygienic latrines • Monitoring construction of community/hygienic/public toilets • At present, improve sanitation coverage 63%, but the Government plan to increase it to 100% by 2030 • DWASA already prepared Sewerage Master Plan and other city corporations also took steps to prepare Sewerage Master Plan. • The government plan for Faecal Sludge Management. A Regulatory Framework is under development now, and training will be provided to the relevant. • In Dhaka City, sludge will be treated through a city corporation waste management unit • A project for sewerage treatment is now under negotiation with World Bank • Reduce extraction of underground water using dupe tube well for drinking water supply and irrigation • Increase surface water treatment facilities to supply drinking water • Reduce waste of treated water from the water supply system. Reduce system loss from supply pipes and stop the illegal connection. • In each Ward, Union, <i>Upazila</i>, and District have a "water and sanitation (WATSAN) committee" where local communities are involved in water and sanitation management. |
| | Dhaka WASA: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present, use surface water uses for treatment 22% and ground eater 78%; but by |

2023, it will be reversed.

- Update database on tube well
- Installation of a tube well in rural/municipal areas
- Develop a new tube well and install a newly develop tube well
- Progress monitoring of surface water treatment plant installation
- Creation of safe water for cities
- Verify the treated water quality
- Automation of DWASA billing system

DPHE Projects/Initiatives in Urban and Rural Areas:

- Provide tube wells, piped water supply, and surface water to primary schools in urban and rural areas
- DPHE provided drinking water facilities in coastal districts where the groundwater salinity level is very high. Provided Pond Sand Filter to treat pond water for drinking, Reverse Osmosis water treatment facilities, and also rainwater harvesting facilities to ensure safe drinking water supply in the coastal areas.

Pourashava:

- At present safe drinking water supply coverage is 90% in municipalities where 60-70% is groundwater supply
- DPHE plan to provide a surface water treatment plant where river water will be treated for drinking water supply instead of groundwater supply.

Rural Area:

- At present, one tube well for 88 people, Government plans to reduce it to 50 people one tube well.
- The Government also plans to establish water point in the rural area where tube wells, Reverse osmosis, and pond sand filter provisions will be available
- Piped water is also supplying in rural areas under a project as a pilot project.

Ministry of
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
affairs

6.2

Under FY 2017-18, done the following activities:

- 18 health camps organized
- 850 toilets construction
- 120 toilet construction for physically challenged people
- 700 hygiene camps organized
- 885 people trained for basics health camp
- 970 health devices provided

The Ministry
of Environment,
Forest and
Climate Change

6.3

- Department of Environment collects samples from 63 spots to examine the quality of river water and publishes reports
- The Department of Environment is shifting tanneries industries from Hazaribagh to Savar to improve the water quality of the Buriganga

Ministry of
Defense

6.6

- river
- The industrial units are adopting zero discharge zero liquid discharge based effluent treatment plant
 - With the funding of "International Fund for Agriculture Development" to improve the quality of life and livelihood of agriculture and farmers in *the Haor* region (*Sunamganj, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, and Brahmanbaria*), Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Local Government Engineering Department, and Bangladesh University of Engineering (BUET) jointly have taken the initiative to research the '*Haor* Infrastructure, and Livelihood Improvement' Project (HILIP) with the help of Water Modeling (IWM) Steps have been taken to implement research activities.

SDG 7: Clean Energy

Bangladesh has made tremendous progress in ensuring access of 100% of households under electricity coverage by 2021. The proportion of the population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking increased to 19% in 2019. Establishing "*Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant (NPCBL)*" and "*Rampal Power Plant*" is a great initiative to achieve energy security in Bangladesh. Bangladesh could not perform well in increasing the renewable energy ratio in the national energy mix. Old infrastructure and traditional energy services also remain more significant challenges for Bangladesh.

Table 7: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-7

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Energy and Mineral Resources Division | 7.1, 7.a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to electricity has reached 93% where the target is set to 96% in 2020 <p>EMRD took the following noteworthy initiatives in 2018-2019 (source: APA EMRD_2018-19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 exploratory wells drilled • 22 development and workover wells drilled • New gas field discovered at North Bhola • production and supply of fuel increased • Production of Natural gas 2750 million cubics (per day) • Gas fields 27 in 2018, which was 23 in 2009 • 2887 Gas line transmission was set up in 2018 • 86.32 lac metric ton and 7 lac metric ton • 18 LPG supplied company • 40.78% gas of total supply is used for the production of electricity • 4 modern rigs purchased and 1 rig reactivated |

| | | |
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| | | <p>for technical enhancement of BAPLEX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of 357 km gas transmission line is going on • 3 gas compressor machines have been installed • LNG - FSRU at Maheshkhali, Chittagong, Accelerate last year, and recently summit has started supplying a total of 600 MMCFD together at present. In comparison, both of these two plants can deliver 500 MMCFD each. • Production of 2000-2500 metric ton Bituminous coal each day • The construction of the Dhaka-Chittagong Oil pipeline is going on • Construction of 2nd Unit of ERL is going on • SPM project is underway • Kanchan Bridge to Kurmitola Aviation Depot for Jet A-1 fuel pipeline construction is going on. • Conducting different workshops with different countries as well as their authorities by Blue Economy Cell • Energy and Mineral Resources Division is relentlessly pursuing any opportunities and devising any action that can be persuaded |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SDG 8: Decent work

Bangladesh has made an upward shift in the average annual growth rate. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bangladesh expanded 7.90% in the 2018 fiscal year from the previous year (BBS 2019). The industry grew 12.1%, with manufacturing surging 13.4% percent. Services growth slowed to 6.3% while agriculture was up 4.2%. This growth rate, coupled with slower population growth, led to an increasing per-person GDP (gross domestic product). The estimated unemployment rate in Bangladesh is closer to 4% for a long time.

Table 8: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-8

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of civil aviation and tourism | 8.1, 8.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue Income of Bangladesh Biman was 5580.68 Lakhs, Expenses were 5042.19 Lakhs, and profit was 538.49 Lakhs (2017-18) • Preparing short term, mid-term and long-term Tourism Master Plan for the country |
| Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock | 8.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Fish Production Through Restoration of Water-bodies • Development and Dissemination of Pearl Culture Technology has been implemented • Expansion of Aquaculture Technology Services up to Union Level • National Agricultural Technology Program |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | has been implanted |
| Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment | 8.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision statement prepared • 16 WEW set vii) BKTTC curriculum updated • Housekeeping training introduced for women expatriates, • Language course on Korean, English, Arabic, Japanese introduced • New training institute established • Real-time surveillance system introduced • New courses on housekeeping at Sheikh <i>Fazilatunnessa Mujib</i> Women's Technical Training Centre introduced • Cost of expatriates reduced in 16 countries • 1500 students of expatriates received a Scholarship • Data on new employment market collected in every six years • 12 new trade courses introduced • Hotline numbers 01784333333, 1794333333, and 02-9348883 introduced • 35000 taka given to each deceased Family • Process simplified and decentralized at various districts • Fingerprint for expatriates decentralized at 39 districts |
| Ministry of labor and Employment | 8.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International standards are maintained for the workers to exercise the rights fully in the factories • Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE) addresses the unrests, if any, in the formal and informal sectors • The workers have the rights to go the Labor Courts and concerned "Labour Appellate Tribunal" if they aggrieved • The "Minimum Wage Board" is entrusted with fixing minimum wages in the different formal sectors as per BLA |
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 8.5, 8.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Rubber Board and Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) are involved in productive employment through a rubber plantation, processing, and furniture manufacturing. • The Forest Department issues pass for fishers, <i>bawalis</i>, <i>mowals</i>, tourists in the <i>Sundarbans</i> • Forest Department implements social forestation program for employment generation • Establishment of eco-parks in different districts • In the Annual Performance Agreement, the number of eco-tourists is being increased @ 1 lakh/ year |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Housing and Public works | 8.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives have been taken to establish new monuments at the high school level. |
| Post and Telecommunication division | 8.10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and Implementing Projects to Ensure uninterrupted internet connection and modernization of infrastructure |

The economy could not create more productive jobs to absorb new entrants' flow with higher average schooling. Unemployment rates among youths continue to be high. There seem to be some inconsistencies between skills, demand, and supply. The skills of the workforce are not meeting the needs of industrial sectors. The difficulty of finding appropriately skilled workers is a substantial constraint to industries' growth [12].

SDG 9: Industry, infrastructure, and innovation

The share of manufacturing value-added in GDP in the country has been increasing significantly. The percentage of manufacturing employment in total employment increased up. International supports to build infrastructure has been growing sharply. The whole country is under a mobile network. On the contrary, the country lags in scientific research, resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and industrial ecology to support economic development.

Table 9: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-9

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of civil aviation and tourism | 9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate safe air traffic control, the area control center at Dhaka has been divided into two units • Enhancement of safety and security of Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport • Up-gradation of <i>Hazrat Shah Jalal</i> International Airport • Development of Cox's Bazar Airport • Establishment of <i>Khan Jahan</i> Ali Airport |
| Ministry of Industry | 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Productivity tools and techniques at the factory level. 2016-17 to 2019-20 (Regular Activities) • Construction of <i>Progoti</i> Tower (January 2016 to December 2020) Cost in BDT (million) - 1790.00 • Conversion of the wet process to dry process at Chhatak Cement Ltd (CCCL) (January 2016 to December 2020) Cost in BDT (million) -6668.00 • Modernization and Strengthening of Training Institute for Chemical Industries (TICI) - Cost in BDT (million) -501.65 • Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) Industrial Park (2nd Revised) (January 2008 to December 2017) Cost in BDT (million) - 3318.58 • BSCIC Industrial Estates in different parts of |

the country

- Development of *Satranchi Shilpo* (2nd Phase) (July 2016 to June 2019) Cost in BDT (million) -110.40
- Development of underdeveloped area and repair/ reconstruction of the developed area of BSCIC Industrial Estate, *Barishal* (January 2017 to December 2018) Cost in BDT (million) -522.00
- Promotion of SMEs through National and/ regional SME Fair Cost in BDT (million) -2.77
- Establish SME Display and Sales Centre in Dream Holiday Park Cost in BDT (million) - 0.85
- Develop Fashion Designers. Cost in BDT (million) – 1.30
- Skill Development 6.0 Training Program (Jute, Leather, Handicrafts, Jewelry, Natural Dying, Dry Flower, Thai Clay, Beautification, Handicrafts, Block and BATIK), etc
- SME Financing Fair
- SME Bankers- Entrepreneurs conference Strengthening of Advisory Service Desk of SMEs
- Facilitating SME loan information of Banks & NBFIs
- Consultation meeting with SME Financing institutions to collaborate joint efforts for the Development of SMEs
- Preparation of SME Friendly Budget Proposals: FY 2017-18
- SME Cluster development program
- Credit Wholesaling Program [Single digit collateral-free loan for SME cluster]
- Tannery Estate, Dhaka
- Replacement of Old Machinery and Addition of Machinery for Beet Sugar Production at Thakurgaon Sugar Mills Ltd.
- Production of Electricity by Co-generation and Establishment of Sugar Refinery at North Bengal Sugar Mills
- Implementation of the National Quality Policy (NQP) and Establishment of the Bangladesh National Quality and Technical Regulation Council (BNQTRC)
- Expansion and Strengthening of BSTI (At 5 districts)
- Establishment & Modernization of BSTI Regional offices at Chattogram and Khulna.
- Establishment of Chemical Metrology Laboratory (CML) at NMI in BSTI.
- Procurement of 10 MGDE Locomotives equipped with the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard by June 2019.
- Procurement of 20 MGDE Locomotives equipped with

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard by June 2020. |
| Ministry of Shipping | 9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 70 MGDE Locomotives equipped with the provision of Tier-2 emission (lower) standard. • Modernization of Pahari Carriage and Wagon repair workshop by June 2019. • Establishment works of Deep seaports are under construction • Modernization of port facilities in Khulna, Narshingdi, Barguna • Establishment of river port in Nogorbari with modern facilities • Modernization of Dhaka Riverport terminal etc. • Introducing two new waste-collecting ships(Bay Cleaner-1, Bay Cleaner-2)and a Waste Treatment Plant has been established for the collected waste. • Establishment of new Oily Waste Treatment Plant to prevent river pollution by removing oil and solid-based waste • To avoid inland water • Special dredging and digging works in the Buriganga, Turag, and Shitalakkha rivers to banish river pollution |
| Local Government Division | 9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of Katcha road to Pucca Road • Construct bridge and culvert on the road • Maintenance of Pucca Road • Maintenance of bridge and culvert on the roads • Construction of Upazila Parishad Complex • Construction of Union Parishad complex • Construction of multipurpose Cyclone Shelter • Construction of footpath in municipalities/cities • Repair/Maintenance of footpath in municipalities/cities |
| Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges | 9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of Bangabandhu Multipurpose Bridge • Construction of The Padma Multipurpose Bridge • 6th Bangladesh-China Friendship Bridge (Mukterpur Bridge) • Project taken for construction of Dhaka Elevated Expressway • Construction of multi-line tunnels under the Karnaphuli river • Feasibility study project for subway construction in Dhaka city • Patuakhali-Amtali-Barguna-Kakichira road (R-880) Bridge construction on pigeon river • Construction of bridge on Bakerganj-Baupal Upazila Road (Z8806 & 8044) Factory River |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Railway | 9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrinkle - Two and a half thousand - Bachcharanpur road (R-203) Bridge construction on the Meghna river • Construction of the bridge over Tetulia and Kalbadar river on Barisal-Bhola road • Patuakhali-Amtali-Barguna-Kakichira road (R-880) Bridge on the Bishkhali river • Sasek Road Link Project- II (up-gradation of Alenga-Hatikamrul-Rangpur Highway to four lanes) (bridge authority part -34 kilometer) • Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project [BRT Gazipur-Airport] • Construction of the 46.73 km long Dhaka elevated expressway from Hazrat Shah Jalal International Airport to Kutubkhali of Dhaka-Chittagong highway. • 42 km long Dhaka-Ashulia elevated expressway from Hazrat Shah Jalal (Ra) International Airport to Chandra Dhaka East-West Expressway • Construction of a multi-lane tunnel underneath the river Karnaphuli in Chittagong • Activities are going on Trans Asian Rail Root, SAARC Root, BIMSTEC Root, etc. • Rail connection exists in 44 districts, and the entire route is 2929.50 km and tracks 4291.88 km. Forty-eight projects are ongoing (45 DPP and 3 TAPP) with the cost of BDT. 181405.7961 lakhs (Annual Report 2017-18). Under these projects, new rail lines will be set up, existing rail will be repaired, and the commuter train, locomotive, passenger carrier, wagon, parts, and machinery will be purchased through the projects, and rail connection will be established in 13 new districts • Remodeling of Khulna Railway Station and Yard and Operational Facilities of <i>Benapole</i> Railway Station improved under the “Khulna Railway Station and Yard Remodeling” and “Improvement of Operational Facilities of Benapole Railway Station (2nd Revised Project” |
| | | Ministry of Housing and Public Works |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of ICT | 9.5, 9.c | <p>2018, MoHPW).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided architectural support in 95 constructions of govt. development projects in 2017-18 and 90 projects in 2016-17 FY (Source: APA 2018-19 Page 9). • Provided architectural design preparation and revision of under collaboration of government and donor agencies funded development projects. • Innovation Fund • Prime Minister’s Fellowship scholarship-2016 • <i>Bangabandhu</i> Fellowship Fund • Arranged Digital World Expo • Arranged ICT Expo • Established ICT Special Lab for Educational Institute. • Establishing UDC in every Union and maintaining them • Establishment of 28 specialized Lab (14 already established and rest 14 labs under process) • BPO Summit • Internet week • Digital Bangladesh Day • Development Fair • APICTA award • APIS (Asia Pacific Information Super Highway) • EDC (Establishing Digital Connectivity) project Summit. • Developed Digital Payment Architecture for financial services • Developed a rural assisted e-Commerce platform- ek-Shop (https://ekshop.gov.bd/) • Established Digital Centres • One-Stop service through online |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

SDG 10: Reduced inequality

Gini-coefficient is increasing in Bangladesh, and it was 0. 483 in 2016. It indicates an increase in income inequality gradually. Rising inequality shows the failure of offsetting the forces that create inequality in the economy. The rising inequality trend is also found in the Palma ratio, which measures the ratio of incomes of the wealthiest 10 percent and the poorest 40 percent of the population. The Palma ratio has gradually increased from 1.7 in the 1980s to 2.5 in the 2000s. The increasing inequality of growth negatively impacts poverty reduction and relative deprivation poses a challenge confronting Bangladesh.

Table 10: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-10

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of | 10.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promulgated the Protection Trust for the |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social Welfare | | Person's with Neuro-Developmental Disabilities; Neuro-Developmental Disabilities Integrated Education Policy 2018 to protect the rights of disabled |
| Law and Justice Division (LJD) | 10.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dowry Prohibition Act 2018 • Digitalization of document registration system • Digital land registration process |
| Finance Division | 10.a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from the least developed countries with zero tariffs remains the same as the Doha round negotiation of WTO. |
| Ministry of Commerce | 10.a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Nairobi Ministerial Conference on Elimination of all kinds of Export Subsidy for Agricultural product as per Doha Development Agenda, a decision has been taken in the WTO during the Nairobi Ministerial Conference. |
| Ministry of Public Administration | 10.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERD provides Scholarship and Fellowships such as Programming and Management of fellowships, scholarship, and foreign training offers from bilateral and multilateral sources, including liaison with Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, British Council, IRDC, and ADC. |
| Bridges Division | 10.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with different development partners such as WB, ADB, IDB, JICA, SIDA, CIDA, etc. with coordination of ERD |

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

There has been a significant improvement in housing quality in recent years in Bangladesh (HIES 2016). About 57% of urban households live in houses made of brick/cement walls. Besides, housing has been unaffordable for low-to-middle income groups because of skyrocketing land prices in Dhaka in recent years. The Government has undertaken various initiatives to ensure housing to urban people. It constructs houses and flats for government employees. It develops residential plots for low and middle-income group people. Because of the acute shortage of land, Bangladesh has started to construct high rise flats and sell those on affordable terms. "Bangladesh- Pro-poor Slums Integration Project" was started in 2016 to improve low-income people's shelter and living conditions. Road communication, waste management, and drainage infrastructure are being developed and maintained through LGD.

Table 11: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-11

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Housing and Public Works | 11.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10 storied building design has been approved for a head office fire service building at Dhaka city another four fire service building construction project has been taken • A total of 22 projects has been taken by "National Housing Authority (NHA)" for the construction of flats for the low and middle-income group |
| Bridges Division | 11.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and Maintenance of bridges and |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> flyovers, reducing disaster risk. • Ensuring cities with sustainable and more efficient flyovers with the promotion of environment-friendly activities in Development interventions Dhaka, Chittagong, and other cities while doing construction works • Construction and Maintenance of bridges and flyovers reducing disaster risk • Ensuring cities with sustainable and more efficient flyovers with the promotion of Environment-friendly activities in Development interventions Dhaka, Chittagong, and other cities while doing construction works • Sanctuaries, ECAs, and Ramsar Sites have been established in the Sundarbans, a Natural Heritage Site • The Ministry has prepared the 'Bangladesh Country Investment Plan' to reduce the number of deaths and economic losses • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies • The Department of Forest is building green in the coastal areas through afforestation • A total number of 11 Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) are working to monitor air pollutions in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Sylhet, and Barishal, under the 'Clean Air & Sustainable Environment (CASE)' project • Compost production from urban wastes are going on in different municipalities and city corporations • BCCT provides money to Local Government Division to establish eco-parks in different urban areas • Gulshan-Baridhara lake has been declared as an ECA |
| Ministry of Liberation War Affairs | 11.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving and re-establishing 342 memorials of the war of liberation. • Every year, the independence award has been given for different fields since the year 1977. • Identification and preservation of historical places, battleground, mass killings, and mass graves of the great liberation war |
| Security Services Division | 11.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of 42,312 community volunteers to face disaster and preparedness through basic training • introduced 6 months long fire safety management course to combat fire vulnerability • establishment of 408 fire service and civil defense station in <i>Upazila</i> level through three |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Water Resources | 11.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> projects establishment of 50 bedded fire service and civil defense burn treatment hospital Increasing irrigation facilities, controlling flood and salinity in the southern part of the country Various projects have been taken to build dams for controlling floods, protect river erosion in different districts and reduce losses Implementation of Cyclone recovery and Restoration project to minimize damage to livelihoods, infrastructure, agriculture, etc. caused by the cyclone and rebuild them |
| Local Government Division | 11.a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 240 Pourashavas Master Plan completed out of 328. Upazila Master Plan development initiatives were taken, and at present, LGED is developing a project proposal City Corporations are developing a Master Plan, but not completed yet Where Authority is responsible for master plan development, that Authority takes care of Master Plan development, and LGD is taking care of area beyond the special authority jurisdiction |

Bangladesh has set an air quality standard, and several initiatives have been undertaken to reduce emissions. Adequate, safe, and affordable housing and transportation are far away from the expected level. Bangladesh has done very little in waste management following 3R models, ensuring open spaces and greeneries, providing facilities for the disabled people, improving air quality, and upgrading the existing slums. Resource mobilization, coordination among different stakeholders, and building resilient societies are still major challenges in achieving this goal.

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption and production

Bangladesh has not prepared 10 years a long framework for ensuring responsible consumption and cleaner production. Food loss and waste is a matter of grave concern for Bangladesh. The industrial sector does not follow 3R technology completely for waste management. Pollutions of different types are not being improved at the expected level. The "Public Procurement Rules 2008" does not ensure sustainable public procurement. The tourism sector could not ensure community-based ecotourism facilitating local cultures and products. Cleaner production could not be possible without establishing industrial ecology, supplying clean energy, and extraction of a minimum level of natural resources extraction.

Table 12: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-12

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 12.2,12.4, 12.5 | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute is carrying out some researches on the sustainable and efficient use of different plant species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaner brick technologies are being used Initiatives have been taken to reduce the |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | production of CFC to prevent ozone layer depletion |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polythene has been banned • Department of Environment (DoE) has taken the initiative to bring all industries in 'zero discharge plan' • Compost production from urban wastes are going on in different municipalities and city corporations • The Department of Forest should make mandatory enforcement of adopting 3R models for the industries |
| <i>Energy and Mineral Resources Division</i> | 12.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation for Energy security • The auto-billing system in CNG station was introduced. • CNG Conversion outlets available • Conducting Mobile Court in case of any anomaly above mentioned • Perform audit management of all organizations under EMRD. |
| Ministry of Water Resources | 12.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Feasibility Study and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Embankment-cum-road and Water Management Systems for Economic Zone-4 at <i>Sonadia-Ghotibhanga Islands, Moheshkhali, Coxsbazar</i> • Implementation of forestation project to save the land from desertification |
| Food Ministry | 12.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food storage capacity has been increased to 2.118 lakh MT. Some food godowns are under pipeline as a measure of preventive action for virus attack. • Ministry of Food has identified a TA project regarding implementing SDG indicator 12.3.1 and sent the project list to ERD for FAO technical assistance. In this regard, a meeting was held on June 10, 2018, where FAO agreed to provide technical assistance from FAO TCPF (Technical Cooperation Program Facilities). • “Assessment of current grain losses and identifying reducing them” and “An assessment of storage facility condition” are being conducted to address the issue |
| <i>Ministry of civil aviation and tourism</i> | 12.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to 5986 people to create expert human resources on Tourism and Hotel Management (2018-19) • Provide information related to tourism attraction, history, tradition, and culture in the relevant region from each unit of Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) • Enhance consciousness by organizing meeting, seminar, and symposium • Organized meeting, seminar and |

- Attending Tourism Fair in-country and abroad
- Attended a number of the International tourism fair
- Attended number of National tourism fair
- Strengthening promotional and public relations activities by advertisement.
- Promotional advertisement implementation of the social media campaign
- Organize food festivals
- Organize a workshop on tourism at the district level
- Prepare a database on tourism.
- Construction of Tourist Complex and Motels in *Kuakata, Rangamati, Dinajpur, Kishoreganj, Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj, and Rangpur*

SDG 13: Climate action

In coping with the climate change issue, Bangladesh has made good progress by approving Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies of Bangladesh (2016-2020) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other international protocol ratified by the Government of Bangladesh. The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations decreases gradually. Combating against sea-level rise, salinization, and desertification; mitigation of climate change; addressing climate refugees issue; climate funding; integration and coordination among the key players; and building climate-resilient societies are the major challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 13: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-13

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bridges Division | 13.1, 13.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA before Projects • Plantation of 70452 trees in the rehabilitation areas till 2016 • Rehabilitation of displaced people due to the construction of Bangabandhu Bridge, Padma bridge |
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing a 'National Adaptation Plan' • 'Country Vulnerability Assessment' is going on • Updating 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)' • Establishing a green belt in the coastal areas • BCCT provides money to the other ministries to build resilient societies • 'Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation' is going on • 'Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation' is going on |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)' • BCCT helps other organizations and institutions • Support other organizations help in research to solve solutions and to train to augment the requisite workforce, collection, and dissemination of environmental information • creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of the country's population • Working on Integrated Community-based Agricultural Adaptation in Climate Risk Prone Areas of Bangladesh |
| Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief | 13.1 | |
| Ministry of Defense | 13.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thunderbolt analytic tools have been installed at eight locations in the country, and agricultural weather observer has been established in seven places • Flash flood, Hydraulic-cum-meteorological S-band Doppler radar has been installed in the Sylhet division's Moulvibazar for accurate prediction of a sudden flood. • To make the weather forecasts more dynamic, the Weather Observatory has been established in Tetulia (Panchagarh), Nikli (Kishoreganj), Dighinala (Khagrachari), Saint Martin (Cox's Bazar), and Five T-Class weather forecasts center in Bandarban have been established. • Thirteen automatic weather systems, 8 Thunderstorm and lightning detection system with telemetry, 4 air quality monitoring systems with telemetry and a necessary number of conventional weather equipment have been set up for the weather observatories of the country's 13 river ports. |

SDG 14: Life below water

Bangladesh has recently expanded a vast swath of marine territory (118,813 sq. km in total [12]). Conservation and sustainable use of these resources is essential for sustainable development in achieving this goal. Most of the targets of this goal are to be achieved by 2020. Bangladesh has done very little to reduce marine pollution, eutrophication, acidification, anti-fouling agents. Conservation of estuary, 10% areas of the coasts, and the Bay and promoting artisanal fisheries are the challenges in achieving this goal. The conservation of the coral reefs and mangroves and ensuring sea safety are grave concerns for sea sustainability.

Table 14: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-14

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Environment, Forest and | 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.b | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By June 2018, a total of 1691 Industrial Units established "Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)" to treat their wastewater |

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| Climate Change | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PH of marine water from four points: <i>Karnaphuli</i> Estuary, <i>Potenga</i> littoral zone, <i>Potenga-Charpara</i>, CEPZ littoral zone are being measured • The Department of Forest issues passes for the fishermen for harvesting fishes in the <i>Sundarbans</i> Mangroves • Afforestation is going on in the coastal areas • ECAs and Sanctuaries have been established in the <i>Sundarbans</i> mangrove and Saint Martin Island • Hatchery for threatened turtles has been established in the Saint Martin Island • The Department of Forest issues passes for the fishermen for harvesting fishes in the <i>Sundarbans</i> Mangroves |
| Ministry of Water Resources | 14.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological and Morphological Study to Support Planning |
| Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock | 14.2, 14.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries project has been implemented • A seasonal ban for 65 days has been implemented for the Fisheries sector • Ensured Technical Support for stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources in Bangladesh |

SDG 15: Life on land

Most of the goals' targets are to be achieved by 2020 to comply with international *Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2020*. To achieve this goal, Bangladesh has taken various steps like declaring a few sanctuaries, *Ramsar* sites, ecologically critical areas (ECA), protected areas (PAs), and National Parks. Bangladesh banned logging of the major tree species from the natural habitats. Social forestation and reforestation are going on to increase canopy coverage. Deforestation; degradation of the natural habitat; fragmentation of the natural habitats; piracy; poaching; application of poisons in the *Sundarbans*; absence of buffer zones; colonization of the invasive species; conservation of endangered and rare species; lack of natural succession; introduction of alien species in the natural habitats; conversion of forest types; and grabbing of natural habitats are the challenges in achieving this goal [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23].

Table 15: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-15

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tract | 15.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted CHT land commission and land-related conflict dissolve law-2001. • CHT affairs ministry established crop banks |
| Ministry | 15.1, 15.2, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation is going on in the coastal |

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|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | 15.3, 15.4, 15.6, 15.7, 15.9, 15.c | <p>areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation” is going on • “Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Through Coastal Afforestation” is going on • Social forestation is going on • 06 rivers, 02 <i>haors</i>, and 01 <i>baor</i> have been established as ECAs • Social forestation is going on • Block plantation is going on • Rubber plantation in the degraded forest areas • Strip plantation and coastal forestation are going on • Several ECAs have been established • <i>In situ</i> conservation of the threatened turtles is going on at Saint Martin Island • Skill development of the officers on genetic resource management is going on • SMART patrolling has been taken in the <i>Sundarbans</i> • “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan” of Bangladesh 2016-2021 (NBSAP 2016-2021)’ has been taken |
| Ministry of Water Resources | 15.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Feasibility Study and Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Embankment-cum-road and Water Management Systems for Economic Zone-4 at <i>Sonadia-Ghotibhanga</i> Islands, <i>Moheshkhali</i>, Cox’s bazaar • Implementation of forestation project to save the land from desertification • Preparation of national water management planning to guide sustainable water use to combat drought, desertification, and ensure supply of freshwater. • Implementing a forestation project to save the land from desertification |
| Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock | 15.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Zoos are there. |

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

To build effective and accountable institutions and combat corruption in public sectors, Bangladesh has been implementing some governance-related initiatives, e.g., "Annual Performance Agreement (APA," "Right to Information," Citizen Charter, "National Integrity Strategy (NIS)," and "Grievance Redress System (GRS)." The trends of committing intentional homicide are being reduced gradually. Appropriate measures have been undertaken to improve human trafficking and youth mental and physical abuse. Corruption in the public sectors and ensuring sustainable justice are the major challenges in achieving this goal.

Table 16: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-16

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Human Rights Commission | 16.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRC presented a report to ICCPR mentioning that NHRC cannot take action against Police, military, and security forces. NHRC has decided to recommend establishing the ' Child Commission' and 'Department of Child' in a commission meeting. NHRC Chairman and its officials have visited some hospitals, police stations and recommended for development. |
| Ministry of Social Welfare | 16.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration of Public and Private Orphanage Baby home (<i>Sonamoni nibash</i>), Safe home, <i>Shishu Paribar</i> (Children family) at the district level Daycare center, Children development center |
| Ministry of Public Administration | 16.3, 16.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender balancing through ensuring the participation of female officers in field administration MoPA and organizations under MoPA formulated and displayed Citizen Charter for Citizen, Organization and Internal Clients on the website and also in the office premises |
| Anti-corruption commission | 16.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission has, as part of the operational strategies, implementing the initiatives to establish multiple structural organs The Trial Courts have risen to 68% as against that of 54% in the year of 2017; More than a thousand officials have been imparted with higher training at home and abroad, especially on cybercrimes, money laundering, the inquiry into allegations, investigation, prosecution, and prevention. |
| Office of the CAG | 16.5, 16.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating Local and Revenue Audit for MoWA, MoL, Election Commission Secretariat, MoPME, MSW, MoCHTA, Supreme Court, MoS, National Parliament, Public Service Commission, MoCA, IRD, Anti-Corruption Commission, Statistics and Informatics Division, MoST. Operating Performance Audit for selected bodies/topics/issues Operating Commercial Audit for all state Owned Enterprises including NCBs, Financial institutions, Public holding companies, autonomous/semiautonomous bodies, MoLWA, MoF, MoFL, Finance Division, MoI, MoCAT, MoTJ, MoC. Operating defense audit and Foreign aided |

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| Cabinet Division | 16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10 | <p>project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Integrity Strategy (NIS) • A National Integrity Advisory Council and an Executive Committee to assist the Council were formed on November 29, 2012, to implement, practice, and monitor the NIS. • RTI sub-committee was formed on April 13, 2014, to oversee the implementation of the RTI Act and strengthen the activities relating to information publicity. • A NIS sub-committee was formed on April 13, 2014, to improve land management. • A NIS sub-committee was formed on April 13, 2014, to prevent food adulteration. • NIS prize has been introduced based on the NIS prize policy of 2017. • A NIS committee for the Cabinet Division was formed on May 6, 2013. • Arranged 12 workshops at the field level on NIS. • Three different guidelines for Ministries/Divisions/National institutions, Directorates/Agencies, and Field Offices have been issued by the CD for planning and implementing NIS activities. • NIS committees in 61 ministries • A guideline for proactive disclosure of information of the CD was formulated on March 7, 2017 • An information disclosure policy guide was the issue in 2015. • The RTI Working Group at the CD has worked out a Strategic Plan to implement the RTI Act. • An online training module for the designated officers under the RTI Act has been operationalized. • Different committees at Upazila, District, Division, and Central levels are formed and made operational for ensuring access to information. • Separate guidelines and formats for preparation and display of citizens' charter for field level and central level offices are formulated and circulated in 2017. • Grievance Redress System (GRS) guidelines were formulated in 2015 and revised in 2018 and are circulated. • Online-based GRS (www.grs.gov.bd) has been created and operationalized • The CD implements a project named "Technical Support for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System Improvement in Bangladesh—2nd Phase" for the period of July 2017 to June 2020. The CD acts as the |
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| LGD | 18.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> secretariat of the CRVS system. Directorate of Birth and Death Registration established to update the birth & death register continuously. The online birth registration portal is developed for all children under 5 years should be registered online. |
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SDG 17: Global partnership

Achieving SDGs will critically depend on the availability of external resources, mobilization of internal resources, efficient use of resources effectively, and local, regional, and international partnerships. Economic Relation Division (ERD) is working hard to increase the global partnership. Every Ministry and public organizations are increasing the horizons of international partnership in their respective fields regarding resource collection, research, and data sharing.

Table 17: Organizational standings in achieving SDG-17

| <i>Ministry/Organization</i> | <i>Partially achieved targets</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Energy and Mineral Resource Division | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees are collected from different sources. i.e., Different types of fees collected by the Department of Explosives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum storage in Filing Station and Depot Storage of LPG in Autogas Filing Station, Bottling Plant, and Premises- Storage of Explosives in Seismic Survey Storage of CNG in CNG Filling Station For the carrying of petroleum in Roads and Waters Renewal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application in letterhead pad- The main copy of treasury Chalan Fill up and Signed Form "D" (For Petroleum) License with the approved plan |
| Law and Justice Division | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration and stumps and court fees index have been papered. |
| ERD | 17.1, 17.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76 contracts for collection of AID Commitments of USD 5500 Million Foreign Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempted USD 6000Million Foreign Money As the co-chair of GPEDC, Bangladesh continues its efforts to mobilize knowledge, Expertise, Policies, and Innovative Partnership with Bilateral and Multilateral agencies like South-South cooperation, North-South cooperation, and triangular cooperation. As an implementing UNDP agency launched a project "Knowledge for Development Management" from 2014 to 2017. The project includes the improvements of the NEX manual, including other programming manuals, the promotion of South-South |

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| | | <p>cooperation as an alternative to ODA, the preparation of publishing national human development reports through the effective coordination with the various development partners and UN organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERD has strengthened its collaboration with lead ministries/divisions to set up their action plan to speed up resource mobilization and project implementation challenges relating to funding and disbursement through the joint meeting between line Ministries/Division and development partners. |
| Internal Resources Division | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Policy reform • E-Tin Registered/Reregistered approx 2million Taxpayers. • Automation process of NBR and NSD • The Mind-set of the Taxpayer and official have been changed through motivation and training programs. • 15 New Taxes Zone and 9 New Customs and VAT Commission rate Setting up New withholding Taxes Zone is under Consideration. |
| Health Services Division | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue as user fees and others collected and deposited to Government account regularly • Nontax revenue of taka 294.97 crores have been earned against the target of taka 333.72 crores |
| Bridges Division, | 17.1, 17.17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of tolls at toll points of different bridges as per the direction of the Government • Building a partnership with development partners, donors, Multinational Companies |
| Local Government Division | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of fees for providing certain kind of services to citizens deposited that money in the treasury to the Government |
| Medical Education and Family Welfare Division | 17.1, 17.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees payable to the division for various purposes are: • TK 3,00,000 for approval of private medical college, dental college • TK 1,00,000 for renewal fee of private medical college, dental college • TK 90,000 for approval, renewal of approval, and enhancing seats in private Medical Assistant Training School (MATS) and Institute of Health Technology • TK 1050,00 for approval, renewal of approval, and enhancing seats in private homeopathic medical institutes |
| | | <p>Under the Multi-Sector Development Program, the development partners include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), |

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| | | World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), Department for International Development (DFID) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Global Alliance for Canada, International Organization for Migration |
| Ministry of Cultural Affairs | 17.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Departments under this Ministry, like Bangladesh National Museum and other museums, archaeological sites, Bangladesh Shilpakal Academy, Public libraries, and other departments, raise some fees in their capacities. |
| Ministry of Agriculture | 17.1, 17.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees from issuing a license to 50000 agrobusiness man under Agricultural Product Market Control Act 1964 (amended on 1985); • SRDI collect fees from the farmers providing fertilizer recommendation after soil sample test; • BADC sales seeds every year • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meetings organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, and Mexico. Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development, and agromarketing. • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and Hungary regarding agricultural cooperation; • Preparation of draft MoU between Bangladesh and China on cooperation in the field of Agriculture; • Preparation of draft MoU in the field of Agriculture between Bangladesh and Brunei; • Proposal/ Inputs/ explanations on cooperation in the agricultural field have been sent to 22 countries/ Organizations, including OIC and Russian Federation; • Bangladesh participated in Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) meetings organized by Nepal, Vietnam, Singapore, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, and Mexico. Bangladesh urges for cooperation in agricultural research, development, and extension service. • MoU with Sri Lanka and Michigan State University, the USA for cooperation in the agricultural sector. |
| Ministry of Science and Technology | 17.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote mutual research and development activities with international organizations' collaboration, some MoU agreements have been signed with CSIR India, CNPPRI China, |

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| | | JDC Japan, CSIRO Australia. |
| Information and Communication Technology Division | 17.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions have been taken to continue the MoU process to organize joint research and development activities with other international research organizations, respectively. • Established the South-South Network for Public Service Innovation (SSN4PSI) • SDG Tracker, Capacity Building of the data-relevant stakeholders for SDGs, Partnership project with UNDESA on ICT4SDGs • Partnership with e-GL Centre of the National University of Singapore on Data Analytics |
| Secondary and Higher Secondary Division | 17.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Banked financed National University is implementing a college Education Development Project for the college teachers' academic development. • Bangladeshi students and teachers are getting scholarships from Aus-Aid, Commonwealth, JICA, KOICA, Fulbright. • Various Embassies are providing scholarships to Bangladeshi students and teachers. • Under many projects, teachers are sent to abroad for training in each year |
| Food Ministry | 17.9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry has identified the TA project, regarding food loss and waste, and sent the proposal to FAO through ERD and FAO showed its positive response in this regard. • USAID provides financial support to implement the '<i>Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food</i>' project. This project is jointly implementing by the Food Ministry and FAO. The main objective of this project is to provide technical support for implementing the Food Safety Act 2013. Therefore, 6 regulations and 2 rules have been formulated. • JICA provided financial assistance to establish a two-storied modern food godown in Bagura District. This project has already been implemented. • Food and Nutrition Security Program for Bangladesh is being implemented with the support of USAID, DFID. European Union is financing 4 components such as Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition, Sustained Opportunities for Nutrition Governance, etc. |
| Ministry of Commerce | 17.10, 17.11, 17.12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Commerce (MOC), as per the mandates, has initiated some reforms in legal, institutional, and policy matters and capacity development programs for promoting business, trade, imports, and exports in attaining all-encompassing SDGs and overall development of the country. A few steps are also ongoing for ensuring a smooth supply of |

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| | | essential commodities and stabilizing prices. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Projects have been taken for doubling the Exports, and out of those, three are ongoing to achieve this target: • Export Competitiveness for Jobs • Construction of Bangladesh China Friendship Exhibition Centre • Promotion of Social Labor and Environmental Standards in the Industry. • New Export Policy 2018-2021 has already been approved to promote exports up to the US \$60B by 2021 and compete globally by diversification of products and developing new markets. • For the promotion of export, trade, and commerce, a few actions have been taken: • Cash incentive for RMG export and cash incentive to 27 to 35 products for doubling the export • Formulation of gold purchase policy, sub-contracting policy in the garment sector, tea export rules, export development policy of the solar module, etc. |
| Ministry of Jute and Textile | 17.17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTMC got approval from the CCEA (24/06/2019) to run the Ahmed Bawani Textile Mills & Kaderia Textile Mills through PPP. (Source: Annual Report-2016-17) |
| Road Transport and Highway Division | 17.17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhaka Elevated Expressway • Upgrading Dhaka bypass to 4 lanes (<i>Madonpur-Debogram- Vulta-Joydevpur</i>) • Flyover from <i>Santinogor</i> to <i>Mawa</i> road via 4th bridge (new) over <i>Buriganga</i> • Improvement of <i>Hatirzeel (Rampura Bridge) - Shekherjaiga- Amulia- Demra</i> Road • Construction of new inland container depot near <i>Dhirasom</i> Railway station • Build and Construct <i>Khulna Khan Jahan Ali</i> Airport and Special Economic Zone • Dhaka Chittagong Access Controlled Highway 8. <i>Gaboli Nabinagor</i> PPP road |

Although the number of taxpayers increased significantly in the current year, about double the size remains outside the tax net. Enforcing VAT collection is a big challenge due to human and technical capacity constraints with the concerned departments. Moreover, developing country status will pose additional challenges in the future in terms of getting grants and low-interest loans.

3.2. Organizational gaps

Dots in the allocation of business

Allocations of businesses of different public organizations are not clearly defined and sufficient for aligning with SDGs. The first business of the Ministry of Shipping is 'port.' It is not clear whether this word indicates seaport or other ports like land, river, and air.

In the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock's allocation of business, nothing is mentioned about artisanal and small scale fisheries. But SDG-14 emphasizes on artisanal and small scale fisheries. Bangladesh *Parjatan* Corporation and Bangladesh Tourism Board work under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. Legislation relating to tourism and registration of travel agencies are mentioned in the allocation of business of that Ministry. Nothing related to ecotourism can be found there.

Overlapping jurisdiction

Many public organizations are responsible for doing the same work. For example, Bangladesh Tourism Board is supposed to regulate tourism, including ecotourism. But in most cases, the Department of Forest regulates tourism. There are many overlapping of the jurisdiction in Environment, sustainability, conservation, blue economy, responsible consumption, food security, green cities, decent work, climate action, disaster management, poverty reduction, and global partnership.

Mapping

General Economic Division (GED) has prepared a handbook on 'Mapping of Ministries by Targets in implementing SDGs aligning with the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20)'. This mapping cannot be considered as a comprehensive one. In achieving target 2.5 (By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species), the Ministry of Agriculture was assigned as the lead Ministry, where the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock as the co-lead. The foods originating from wild species come from forests and natural habitats. The book did not consider the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change in achieving this target. There are many anomalies in this book.

The 2020 Targets

Twenty-one SDG targets have a 2020 deadline, which Bangladesh is unlikely to meet. Twenty biodiversity targets have a 2020 endpoint because they were originally agreed under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as part of the set of Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Aichi agreement is set to end in 2020. Taken on as part of the 2030 Agenda, the targets are found in five separate SDGs: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 15 (life on land). Bangladesh did little in achieving those targets.

Roadmap for sustainable consumption and production

The 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) is a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation and accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in developed and developing countries. The framework supports capacity building and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The 10YFP aims at developing, replicating, and scaling up sustainable consumption pattern and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to resource efficiency and productivity, poverty eradication, social development, and environmental sustainability. The framework will encourage innovation and cooperation on a wider scale among all stakeholders to achieve a greater collective impact on the shift to sustainable consumption patterns. Till now, Bangladesh has not prepared any national framework for responsible consumption and production.

Sustainable Public Procurement

Public Procurement Rules 2008 cannot ensure sustainable public procurement (SPP). No provisions of green or sustainable procurement are found in PPR 2008. SPP enables governments to meet environmental goals such as reducing pollutions, improving energy and water efficiency, and supporting recycling. Social benefits of SPP include poverty reduction, improved equity, and respect for core labor standards. SPP can generate income, reduce costs, and support the transfer of skills and technology.

Data availability

Data are the lifeblood of decision making, and quality data are essential for achieving Sustainable Development Goals. One of the major challenges of Bangladesh in achieving SDGs is the unavailability of baseline data. Other challenges include lack of guidance to generate new data, outdated data, limited tools and methods for data disaggregation, lack of coordination in data sharing among agencies, and lack of knowledge about international metadata standards.

Financing

In the inaugural ceremony of the Asia-Pacific conference on "Financing Inclusive and Sustainable Development" at Hotel InterContinental in Dhaka on December 10, 2019, Foreign Affairs Minister AK Abdul Momen said 'Bangladesh would require an additional \$928.48 billion to attain 169 targets under 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030'. He also added that "there is simply no way to manage the finance from traditional financing methods/ sources."

Cross-cutting issues

Climate, gender, and governance are considered as the cross-cutting issues of SDGs. Every initiative and action should be gender and climate-sensitive, ensuring transparency and accountability. All the SDGs together form a unique structure, where justice and equality play the role of delineating the field for other goals to work by. Without ensuring equality, justice, and inclusiveness to pave the way for an inclusive society, achieving any of the goals is nothing but a daydream. Implementation is a particularly high hurdle for SDGs because of the most public organizations that stand in its way, and the players of different roles stand in the discrete paths.

Corruptions

Different ministries' focal points opined that combating corruption is the sole responsibility of the Anti Corruption Commission, and they had nothing to do. Every organization has the responsibility to fight against illicit finance flow and to achieve SDGs, and to ensure accountable and transparent governance within its jurisdiction. By 'Bangladesh Government Servants' (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 2018,' every organization is empowered to take departmental proceeding against bribery and other kinds of corruption.

Coordination and integration

Both horizontal and vertical coordination and integration of different players remain a great challenge for Bangladesh. Comprehensive strategies for successfully implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the coordinated efforts of policymakers, society, non-government organizations, and private sectors are donors too much visualized. Even coordination among public organizations is lacking.

Scientific research

Every goal of SDGs emphasizes on enhancing scientific knowledge and research. Unfortunately, Bangladesh cannot carry out quality scientific research due to limited enabling Environment for science and technology; weak legal and regulatory

frameworks; technological and infrastructure divide; limited access to information; knowledge and skills divide; limited financial resources; donor-driven research; and fewer outputs.

4. Recommendations

Re-allocation of business: The allocation of every Ministry should be reviewed to find out the loopholes and should be clarified to be fitted to the targets and indicators of SDGs.

Clearing overlapped jurisdiction: The overlapped jurisdiction should be cleared from the existing business allocation to avoid conflict of interest and strengthen governance.

Comprehensive mapping: A comprehensive mapping of the targets and indicators of SDGs and mandates of all public organizations is required to remove anomalies and properly address all issues of achieving SDGs. This mapping should be done through intensive consultations with all stakeholders, key players, academics, and researchers.

Crush programs for achieving the 2020 Targets: Bangladesh should take crush programs immediately to address the targets to be achieved by 2020 related to nature conservation.

Preparing roadmap for sustainable consumption and production: Bangladesh should prepare a ten years long roadmap to ensure responsible consumption and cleaner production; for efficient use of resources; and for protecting further depletion of natural resources.

Amendment of Public Procurement Rules 2008: Bangladesh should amend the existing Public Procurement Rules 2008 to incorporate sustainable and green public procurement provisions.

A national data bank: A national data bank should be established where each organization's relevant data will be stored and linked to the SDGs tracker. This will help in tracking the initiatives, monitoring, and measuring real progress.

Resource mobilization: Bangladesh should increase international partnerships to increase external resources. The remaining lion portion of the citizens outside the tax net should be included for paying income tax. Technical capacity should be increased to enforce VAT collection efficiently.

Addressing cross-cutting issues: Every initiative taken by any public organization should be gender and climate-sensitive, ensuring transparency and accountability.

Combating corruption: The Ministry/ Department should take effective measures against corruption at all levels. For reducing corruption and bribery, departmental proceedings should be promoted and immediately disposed of. The actions taken against the culprits should be incorporated in the Annual Performance Agreement.

Strengthening coordination and integration: The horizontal and vertical coordination and integration should be increased within the public organization, among the public sectors, with the private sectors, with the NGOs, with the donors, with the academics and the researchers.

Patronizing Scientific research: Every public organization should have a cell to look after a scientific quality research. To do scientific research, create an environment for science and technology, strengthen weak legal and regulatory frameworks, access to

information, enhancement of knowledge and skills, and increase financial resources are essential.

5. Conclusions

SDGs were formulated to interlink society, economy, and Environment, designated by 03-P: people, planet, and prosperity. Bangladesh has integrated SDGs into its national five-year plan with an effective drive in SDG implementation by involving all public organizations, private sectors, NGOs, civil society, development partners, and various stakeholders as the "whole of society approach." Meanwhile, for monitoring sustainable development targets, Bangladesh has adopted an online monitoring system named as "SDG Tracker." Through this tracker, the Prime Minister's office directly supervises all activities about the implementation of SDGs. Even field-level development progress can be monitored by this online tool. Out of the 17 goals, Bangladesh has achieved 8 goals (goal-1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17). These are poverty alleviation, food sufficiency, education, gender equality, energy security, infrastructure up-gradation, and global partnership. Bangladesh lags in achieving SDG 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Different Ministries should work hard to ensure health and wellness, to reduce inequality, to build green city and society, to reduce consumption, to ensure cleaner production, to manage marine and terrestrial resources sustainably, to protect natural habitat and biodiversity, to ensure good governance and to create more decent jobs. However, within the next 10 years, the country will cover up the lags and gaps. Financing in developing countries in achieving SDGs is a big challenge. Bangladesh has prepared "SDG Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective," which provides a well-defined work plan and highlights the actions necessary to attain significant SDGs progress. However, Bangladesh needs external resources to achieve SDGs. Public organizations have a major role in achieving goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Public-Private partnerships can play a vital role in achieving other goals.

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