Sustainable Development Goals and 7th Five year plan, Bangladesh
Report

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The SDG and 7th FYP briefing booklet of Campaign for Good Governance (Sushasoner Jonny Procharavizan - SUPRO) might be useful for SUPROs Network Members, Campaign Members, and National Council Members along with associated participants.

The main aim of the documentation of this booklet is to disseminate the formulation process of SDG and 7th FYP so that people have basic knowledge and ideas on these issue because these two focusing areas will be given us huge food for thought for next five to fifteen years.

SUPRO has been working since its inception in keeping emphasis on areas of political, economical, social and environmental aspects along with local organizations so that economic and social justice will be established in the state and in the society. SUPRO has been working on Tax Justice Issues across the country from 2013. In 2014, the Tax Justice Issues Campaign of SUPRO has been able to disseminate not only in the urban areas but also at the grassroots level.

SUPRO has been playing an important pivotal role in public policy making areas in Bangladesh. The organization has been able to change in the policy implications in the area of public health rights, rights of education, right to information, right to food and collective & holistic areas of gender equality. In this regard, human rights must get preference at first, if it makes true we have to integrate our collective efforts and also have to be more united. We believe, we have to expedite our activities to emancipate from poverty, injustice & discrimination of marginalized section of the population.

We are showing our gratitude to all donors’ community including OXFAM to help us in multidimensional approach and play their supportive role in the process of struggle of the establishing rights of the poor and disadvantaged people in Bangladesh.

Have giving thanks to our co-workers who are actively involved in the process of restoring people’s rights. Also have giving thanks to SUPRO National Council Members, District Committee Members, and representatives from Civil Society and development activists for their continued support and cooperation during the consultations meetings held in district level and also at the national level.

We hope, everybody will cooperate the ongoing activities of SUPROs in the formation of a justice and equality based democratic society. Our collective effort is the main strength and inspiration.

Ahmed Shawpan Mahmud
Chairperson, SUPRO

Md. Arifur Rahman
General Secretary, SUPRO
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<td>ADC</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Additional District Commissioner</td>
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<td>ADM</td>
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<td>Additional District Magistrate</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
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<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
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<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>DRF</td>
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<td>Development Result Framework</td>
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<td>ECNEC</td>
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<td>The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council</td>
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<td>ED</td>
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<td>Executive Director</td>
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<td>ESP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Essential Service Package</td>
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<td>FYP</td>
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<td>Five Year Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
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<td>GGR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Gender Gap Report</td>
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<td>GNI</td>
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<td>Gross National Income</td>
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<td>GS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
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<td>Information &amp; Communicating Technology</td>
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<td>LGI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Local Government Institution</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
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<td>Non Government Organization</td>
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<td>NWDP</td>
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<td>National Women Development Policy</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
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<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
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<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
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<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
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<td>TIB</td>
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<td>Transparency International Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>VP</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAT</td>
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<td>Value Added Tax</td>
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<td>WTO</td>
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Introduction: (SUPROs background, experiences and why SUPRO think SDG and 7th FYP)

Sushasoner Jonny Procharavizan - SUPRO (Campaign for Good Governance), a national network of more than 600 grassroots NGOs, CSOs and Activists in Bangladesh has been working to establish economic, social and cultural rights of pro-poor and marginalized people at all spheres of society and state. SUPRO unifies pro-poor and marginalized peoples, grassroots NGOs and CBOs voices and bridges those with the micro-macro level policy reform and government decision-making process. The organization already has been a reputed network in the country and has established its networking outside the country as well with many professional networks. More than decade long experience of SUPRO in facilitation of grassroots activism and continuous efforts at local, national and international level has enriched knowledge and understanding of the members and the network and has strengthened the process of working together with the citizen and the rights defenders.

SUPRO was founded as a forum of grassroots NGOs in 2000 one year before the 8th parliament election in Bangladesh, and as a direct result of a collaborative analysis and efforts of local NGOs engaged in fighting poverty and injustice to campaign for democratization aimed at developing pro-poor policy changes at national level. From the very beginning, SUPRO took progressive position upholding the rights of marginalized people and community by facilitating local NGOs for grassroots activism thereby building capacity to integrate rights based approach. SUPRO critically analyzed global and national rules, regulations and policies to facilitate grassroots activism to make those work for the marginalized and excluded.

Major successes over the past

- Creating awareness and popularizing budget analysis both at grassroots and national level
- The strong PRSP campaign compelled government to introduce provision for grassroots consultation
- SUPRO well-known as an organization promoting alternatives to neo-liberal development paradigm and pro-poor policy advocates
- Popularized the MDG issues and successfully questioned the External debt cancellation issue linking it with the process of attaining MDGs in general and ESs in particular
- Successfully sensitized various stakeholders on Human Rights issues and good governance to a great extent
- Demonstrated efficiency in bringing grassroots voices into the national and international forums on various issues such as external debt, MDG and budget allocation.
- A number of influential policy actors and politicians are motivated and count on SUPRO for its consistent advocacy for pro-poor policy changes
- Popularized the demand for debt cancellation and claiming ODA target of 0.7% of GNI of developed countries without any conditionality.
- Creating awareness and popularizing budget analysis both at grassroots and national level. Quite successful in raising grassroots voice and in influencing policy makers and duty bearers on initiating decentralized budget (District Budget).
- Grassroots collective voices and pro poor concerns on essential services delivery of primary education and health were brought into the attention of policy makers and duty bearers at sub national and national level through community research by using social audit tool.
- A new window is opened on raising voice from different stakes of the society on fair taxation as an emerging development agenda- as the result of our campaign on promoting tax justice in Bangladesh over the last 2 years.

At present, SUPRO works with more than 600 grassroots NGOs, CSOs and Activists in 45 districts in an effort to aspire to the human rights based society. All the grassroots interventions are being operated by District Campaign Committee consisted of 15 networks member. The National Council - the highest decision making body is consist of 24 members having 7 are women activists. The National Council elected 9 members Executive Board to provide guidance and policy direction to the secretariat team. The secretariat is led by the Director with a professional team, is overall responsible to execute SUPRO’s operations.
Situation Analysis:

In the transitional phases from MDG to SDG and also end of the 6th FYP and situational demands from the grassroots Campaign for Good Governance (SUPRO) the leading nationwide platform on Governance campaign has started countrywide awareness raising, discussion and consultation meetings (August-September 2015) with cross section of peoples especially at the grassroots level on Sustainable Development Goals and reflections on current 7th Five Year Plan. Both the plans have approved simultaneously in between September and October 2015. Based on recommendations from the grassroots consultation meetings (37 Districts out of 45) SUPRO has planned to produce a brief but very comprehensive report for all stakeholders so that peoples have specific ideas and concern on SDG and 7th FYP. SUPRO has been observing very meticulously during the consultations meetings, peoples have little knowledge and perception on SDD and 7th FYP formulation process. But they are the real stakeholders who would be the ultimate implementing agent and beneficiary.

7th FYP: Overview and analysis

Campaign for Good Governance (SUPRO) is a network comprised of 600 NGOs and civil society organizations at the grassroots level. To establish financial justice and good governance SUPRO has been working since 2001 (of its inception), at national, regional and global level on PRSP, MDG, Budget, Trade Policy of WTO, Cancellation of Foreign Debt, Poverty, Inequality and reducing discrimination, Mass participation & Accountable People's friendly Budget and campaign on establishing administrative good governance; universal and equitable essential services sectors, formulate justifiable tax system and campaign on establishing financial good governance; campaign on upholding peace, security and democratic process; food security, contribute to redress climate justice and prevent climate change related problems; doing pro-active role to restore gender equality, prevent violence against women and also women & child trafficking and along with other public sectors delivery system issues to mobilize people and undertaking multi-dimensional activities in this regard.

SUPRO has been doing its relentless campaign and advocacy programs by its 45 districts affiliated organizations and representatives to implement the above mentioned activities in order to ensure the participation of the grassroots people's voices to formulate national policy strategy, change, and amend. SUPRO wants a equal and equity based society where every individual will get equal share of their respective rights in the society and the state and will be flourished equally.

When the world are about to set the post millennium development strategy the sustainable development goals, at the same time Bangladesh government has also finished the task of 7th Five Year Plan. 7th Five Year Plan is the center key to national level development planning. Its used to take sector wise development strategy. This plan actually keeps the momentum of national development programs irrespective of difference short comings. The 7th FYP has started its journey is to envision Bangladesh will reach into the Middle Income country by 2021.

Bangladesh has started to plan this type of planning when she achieved the membership of Colombo Planning. To revive and restore the country from war damaged and ravages, in 1973, Bangladesh for the first formulates its 1st Five Year Plan. So far six five year plans have been formulated in Bangladesh. To meet the gap of the previous plan and dreamt with a new vision 7th Five Year Plan has started her journey from July 2015 and its tenure will be from 2016-2020. 'Increasing GDP: Empowering all Citizen' has defined as the main feature of this plan. The probable expenditure has defined 28 lakhs crores. The striking feature of the 7th FYP is a holistic research based planning. Total development plans have been divided into 28 specific sectors and each sector has thoroughly researched by the renowned researchers and after the main document has been proposed. Economic, social and human development is the priority sectors of this plan.

In a nutshell, the main target of this plan is: 1. Increasing 8% GDP, 2. Poverty alleviation, 3. Human Resource Development, 4. Ensuring energy fuel, 5. Ensure food security, 6. to develop Bangladesh into a Middle Income country. To fulfill these targets seven subjects have been given priorities: Build technical and capable human resources; remove different infrastructural limitations; define the strategy to transform the agricultural economy into the industrial economy; define the strategy of small and medium size industry; huge expansion of ICT sector and massive employment generation.
We believe, a country’s overall development is needed of its long term plan as well as short term plan has also carried huge importance. Through the long term plan a country or government can meet up their political demands and needs; besides, five year plan also express her short term plan. To implement this plan effectively it needs realistic implementation strategy, budget and good governance.

Bangladesh government has started to take a pervasive plan strategy as per her 2021 vision followed by Bangladesh will reach into the Middle Income Country, which deserves much appreciation truly. In this regard, 7th FYP has given due importance on Economic Growth. We hope, there has been similar importance on increasing GDP along with Economic Growth, where reducing the income disparity between rich & poor and access to resource & scope especially for the poor of the poorest people’s, women, children and given priorities to the different capable section of the individuals. As per the report of the International Research and donor organization OXFAM, the world 50% resources owner are just 1% people. To redress the discrimination it needs with people’s participation related policy framework and planning, will of the political leadership and planned programs.

The main challenges to achieve the targets identified by the specialists- increase the labour capabilities to accelerate production; demand driven technical education; smooth supply of gas-electricity; rail and road connectivity across the country; allocation for quality research; environment friendly industrialization; decentralization of urbanization and industrialization; increase revenue generation; reduce poverty rate by doing decreasing income disparity; retain necessary subsidy, establishing transparency and good governance.

There is no denying saying; there is a sacred duty of the government to formulate these policies; on the other hand, the citizen’s also have some role to carry out the responsibility by the duty bearers. As part of Citizen’s role in line with 7th Five Year Plan and Sustainable Development Goals 2030, SUPRO has organized the events to express the grassroots expectations in her 45 working districts areas. In today’s discussion, we will specially focus on poverty, health, gender equality, environment, climate change and sustainable development which have an integral relationship in this region people.

Some key emphasizing areas of 7th FYP:

In this backdrop, Bangladesh government has also approved her 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) in October 20, 2015. The approved 7th Five Year Plan has embedded maximum of the SDGs goal and target. The goals of SDGs were also given emphasis while setting up the priority areas of the 7th FYP. Bangladesh tires to address the issues of international goals into the 7th FYP because it is the guiding document of the country that is implemented in the next FYP time. 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) has already approved by the ECNEC meeting in October 20, 2015.

For the 1st time in the history of formulation of national plan of the country, a Development Result Framework (DRF), considering the indicators of proposed SDGs, has been developed to be incorporated the 7th FYP. The DRF was prepared in a consultative process in order to address the views of different actors and develop a robust and rigorous result based monitoring and evaluation framework. A number of consultations were held with line ministries, development partners, academia, independent experts and civil society organizations and think-tanks/NGOs to come up with the desired DRF.

As the goals, targets and indicators of the SDGs are well taken care of in the formulation process of the 7th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh, it can be said that the country will be an ‘early starter’ in the implementation process of the SDGs. In addition, being a commendable achiever of the MDGs and ‘early starter’ of SDGs, Bangladesh will perform well in attaining the SDGs goal and targets those already signed by the head of the states in September 2015.

The solid development performance under the 6th FY Plan suggests that the Government’s development strategy is on track and the challenge for the 7th FY Plan is to build on the successes while taking further actions to address the areas of shortfalls. Importantly, the 7th FYP, spanning fiscal years 2016-2020, begins with the country having entered the ranks of middle income countries. The first year of the 7th FY Plan also coincides with the launch of the UN post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on above emphasizing areas about 3.2 million crores (BDT) of money needs to be explored. The main objective and targets of this current planning including:
The first year of the 7th Plan also coincides with the launch of the UN post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the backdrop of these factors, the 7th FYP Plan centers on three themes:

- GDP growth acceleration, employment generation and rapid poverty reduction;
- A broad-based strategy of inclusiveness with a view to empowering every citizen to participate full and benefit from the development process.
- A sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition.

**Accelerating growth with inclusion under the 7th FYP**:

The economic growth strategy of 7th FYP includes four pivotal themes:

- Break out of the sphere of 6% growth and raise the annual average growth rate to 7.4%.
- Growth will be inclusive, pro-poor, adapt well to the urban transition and be environmentally sustainable.
- By the end of the 7th FYP, poverty and extreme poverty will be substantially lowered.
- All the additional labour force will be gainfully employed, including much of the under-employed.

**7th FYP in a broader head analysis**:

Governance: Effective implementation of programmes and policies in the 7th Plan demands focused attention to good governance, by raising public administration capacity and productivity, while ensuring effectual monitoring and evaluation of public sector programmes. In essence, the Government’s scope to meet the desired milestones of Vision 2021 - articulated under the "Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021" - critically depends on addressing key governance challenges, namely, deficiencies in public administration capacity, short comings in economic management, and gnawing malfeasance affecting performance across all segments of public administration.

The 7th FYP Plan takes a relatively more focused approach to develop strong institutions in order to substantially improve performance in strategic areas that are central for achievement of overall development goals. These critical areas for intervention include: (a) public administration capacity; (b) judiciary; (c) financial sector; and (d) local government. Lastly, to complete the unfinished agenda in governance, the 7th Plan also prioritizes the implementation of strategies and policies that were charted out in the 6th Plan and are still relevant. To expedite the process of good governance it includes: make an arrangement for proper training to increase the capacity of the government officials; revise the civil service code of conduct giving priority the areas of corruption, accountability and capabilities; reform the civil service performance evaluation system; institutionalize citizens charter and increasing the accountability; reform public service commission and keep the recruitment process transparent; strengthening the mechanism of project selection; arrange the ADP (Annual Development Plan) activity in a rational manner; publish citizens budget after budget declaration; public all government audit reports in the websites; initiate joint venture activity between media and civil society to boost up awareness; the coordinator and reform cell of cabinet division has to be more pragmatic and re-arrange it; give more autonomy to the anti-corruption commission; increase the number of hearing on budget committee and public accounts committee etc. It’s no doubt an appreciate steps taken by the government but we are very much in doubt how much it would be implemented in the upcoming days.

**Reduction of Extreme Poverty**:

Bangladesh is justifiably proud of its progress in reducing poverty. This progress has accelerated since 2000. In the 1970s the poverty incidence was hovering in the 80 percent range. By 2010, the poverty incidence had fallen to 31.5 percent. Further progress during the Sixth Plan is expected to have lowered this to 24.8 percent. Along with poverty reduction the Government is also mindful of the need to pay attention to income inequality. To protect the incomes of the poor and
vulnerable, the Government is placing greater attention to inclusive development and social protection. In addition to personal income inequality, the Government is also concerned about spatial income disparity. It is quite evident; in the area of Social Safety Net programs the expenditure has been increasing GDP 2.02 percent to 2.30 percent up to the year 2020 with giving commitment of 10.29 million of employment generation. In our perspective, the main challenges are program planning, budget allocation and implementation. Because in the incumbent situation the question of transparency and accountably which is embedded in the process of beneficiary selection and distribution of the allocated benefits etc.

**Fiscal Management and Revenue Generation:** In the area of fiscal policy, the performance is on track regarding fiscal prudence. The budget deficit has been constantly below 5% of GDP and total debt to GDP ratio has been falling. This is a very strong fiscal performance from the point of view of macroeconomic stability. This has supported private investment by avoiding a crowding out impact of fiscal policy and has helped the implementation of monetary policy in fighting inflation. However, there are a number of concerns. First, there is a major shortfall in tax performance. Compared with the Sixth Plan target of increasing tax to GDP ratio by 4.6 percentage points to 12.4 percent of GDP by FY2015, the actual tax to GDP ratio increased to 9.3 percent of GDP only, which is an increase of 1.5 percentage points. This is partly because of upward adjustment of GDP that has compressed all ratios, but also due to fact that the implementation of the Tax Modernization Plan has been much slower than expected. Second, fiscal discipline has often required either cutbacks or inability to meet the Sixth Plan commitments in certain high priority areas of spending (e.g. in education, health, social protection and environment). Third, procurement problems have slowed the implementation of major infrastructure projects. Fourth, the important policy initiative of public-private partnership in infrastructure did not gain momentum. The Seventh Plan will pay particular attention to these areas to strengthen the implementation of fiscal policy. In addition, the area has also given emphasis on the inflation rate has to be reduced 5.5% in 2020 and increase the ratio in terms of cash revenue generation from 10.8% to 16.1% in the year 2020. In this regard the main challenges are; stop the sources of black money; increase the tax net areas; employ revenue staff instead of VAT staff at the field level government offices; initiate realist Wealth Tax or Property Tax system; effective use of automation system; start return VAT system instead of Excise VAT system etc.

**Environment and Climate Change:** A sustainable development strategy, at its core, is concerned with how human society as a whole balances the need of the present generation without compromising the prospects of future generation. Hence, it has been identified that climate change as a serious global threat, policymakers has increasingly acknowledged the noted warnings with sincere interest. The environmental management from a strategic perspective requires a move towards sustainable development. The UN and the global development community have enunciated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the post-2015 development agenda. Based on different perspective, appropriate policy and institutional capacity building for sustainable land water management, biodiversity conservation, forest ecosystem restoration, climate resilient development and disaster management are crucial at all levels of government, especially with a greater emphasis at the local government level where most of the programmes are to be implemented. Seventh Plan will also incorporate a Green Growth strategy to harmonize economic growth for better environmental sustainability. Therefore, the present Seventh Plan’s articulation of a sustainable development strategy involves a large array of actions under three key themes: (i) Climate Change Management and Resilience (comprised of adaptation and mitigation) (ii) Environmental Management; and (iii) Disaster Management. But the questions are sufficient fund allocation, transparency and accountability in the implementation phase and along with active participation of mass people. In the meantime, there has been raised few questions regarding selection of the organizations, fund disbursement and irregularities & transparency issues of "Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund" and "Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund" management.

**Education:** Human capital is seen as an important determinant of growth, a claim substantiated by empirical evidence for a broad group of countries. Economic growth is not only driven by quantities of capital and labour. The quality of these inputs is important determinants of growth as well. Improvements in human capital increase the potential of workers through enhanced knowledge and skills, which lead to economic growth and development. Education is the means through which human capital is improved. Instilling education at all levels
and ensuring proper access is a crucial input for empowering people and for providing them the opportunity for productive employment in the future, while increasing their income. Education is the most potent tool for socio-economic mobility and a key instrument for building a just and equitable society. Proper education not only enhances efficiency but also augments the overall quality of life. A well-educated population, equipped with the right values and competencies, is essential for economic and social development. A quality education has to meet the needs of the economy and society. The benefits of such an educational system will not be merely limited to the people receiving the education. Rather, there will be spillover effects which will affect the economy and society at large and lead to the realization of Vision 2021. Furthermore, rational of subsidy in the education sector specially targeting the poor people; giving assistance in the "Second Chance Schooling"; priority in the area of technical and vocational education; giving assistance to increase income mobility for the female labour forces; protection human capital in the urban sector educational programs and also giving emphasis in the Madrassa education system have to take into the mainstreaming education system etc. But there are no proper guidelines or planning's having been mentioned for the remote areas and backward areas people's education. At present, all over the world there have been 70 countries that have the system of international quality education criteria methods are running, but Bangladesh still do not have. The budget allocation in the current financial year is relatively higher than previous year but this is a very tiny portion of GDP 1.95% which is so meager and is not sufficient to meet the demand of the Five Year Plan.

**Health:** Bangladesh will strive to attain a number of targets in the road towards universal health coverage, consistent with the proposed major targets under the proposed UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework. Promoting and sustaining health and nutrition along with containing population growth are priorities in the human development strategy. Vision 2021 envisions a middle-income Bangladesh with drastic reduction in poverty and with conditions that allows individuals to reach and maintain the highest attainable level of health.

To improve service delivery and utilize the vast health network, various innovative approaches will be explored. It will comprise of reviewing existing field-based service delivery, decentralization of the management of facilities including involvement of local government institutions like Upazila Parishad and providing autonomy to hospitals by protecting the interests of poor; updating of essential service package (ESP) at different tiers of health service delivery; diversification of service provision (inclusive of public-private partnership) particularly for hard-to-reach areas; development of a functional referral system involving all levels of facilities; ensuring quality of care etc. A part from this, we feel, corruption, miss-management, dearth of manpower, laxity of the duty bears responsibilities and lack of sufficient monitoring mechanism is the prime weaknesses of this sector. As per WHO’s opinion, mid-level health service delivery needed at 3% GDPs allocations. The current financial year (2015-16) has allocated GDPs 0.74% which is relatively higher in terms of money but in terms of percent age is much lower which 0.1% is. Maximum allocation will be engulfed for duty bears salary purposes. It will be really tough to provide health services of the 75% people’s in our country within such limited scale of budget allocation.

**Gender Equality:** Bangladesh already stands out well on gender equality among comparable per capita income countries. Further progress was achieved in most dimensions during the Sixth Plan. Bangladesh continues to perform especially well in gender parity in education. Having eliminated the gender disparity in primary and secondary education, solid progress has been made in reducing the large gap between male and female students at the tertiary level. Bangladesh has also advanced well in providing the regulatory framework for protection of women's rights and privileges. The most important step has been to ratify the National Women Development Policy (NWDP) in 2011. Its vision is to "create a society where men and women will have equal opportunities and will enjoy 13 all fundamental rights on an equal basis". A list of 20 goals was formulated in order to empower women in all aspect of life: socially, legally, economically and politically. Political empowerment has been boosted through increased membership in the national parliament. In recognition of this progress, Bangladesh was ranked 10th out of 136 countries for women political empowerment according to the Gender Gap Report (GGR) of the World Economic Forum, 2014. But the real challenge will be the implementation and implications e.g. incorporation Gender Issue in the mainstreaming development process; optimum fund allocations in the budget; formulation of Gender Responsive Budget and set independent evaluation criteria in response of the real demand from the women; Initiate the process of each Ministry and Division separate budget formulation and keep gender segregated information of the beneficiaries; and finally coordination and monitoring will the key challenge in this regard.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Overview and analysis

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen Universal peace in larger freedom. UN recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. The countries seek to build on the MDG and complete what was not achieved. Country’s seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Countries are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. The interlink ages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized.

The Goals and targets are the result of over two years of intensive public consultation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders’ around the world, which paid particular attention to the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable. This consultation included valuable work done by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and by the UN.

This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capabilities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of Sustainable Development.

The Agenda envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potentials and contribute to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

The Agenda also envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources-from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas- are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

The new 17 Goals and 169 Associated Targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions the countries take over the next 15 years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Transforming our world, Sustainable Development Goals 2030 have been approved by the Heads of States in September 2015 in UN HQ with huge fanfare. Bangladesh is one the most valuable signatories of the new Agenda because of her remarkable achievements in MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) which will be ended in December 2015 and new agenda will be offing from January 2016 till December 2030. The new Agenda is so pervasive than MDGs. New Agendas have been covered wide range of issues and its possible outcome which was not included in the old ones. One of the key striking things needs to be seen that for the first time in UN history the new agendas have been shaped up through a massive consultative process.
**Sustainable Development Goals:**

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<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</th>
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<td>Goal 9</td>
<td>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.</td>
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<td>Goal 10</td>
<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<td>Goal 11</td>
<td>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<td>Goal 12</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>Goal 13</td>
<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
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<td>Goal 15</td>
<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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<td>Goal 16</td>
<td>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
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<td>Goal 17</td>
<td>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
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SUPRO seems that in the meantime Bangladesh has already incorporated & reflected maximum areas of SDG goals and associated targets in its 7th FYP. If Bangladesh can achieve these goals and targets, then it will automatically enhance of her advancement and will be taken part of the changing world scenario.

**Grassroots consultation and recommendations on 7th FYP and SDGs (District meetings, press conferences, lobby meetings)**

A. District Consultation Meetings: SUPRO has started its consultation meetings on SDG and 7th FYP from August 23, 2015 and ended it before the UN General Assembly special session on SDG held on September 25-27, 2015. During the district consultation meetings a position paper has clearly demarcated the following recommendations:

**SUPROs demands and expectation to Government and global leaders:**

- We want to see Hon’ble Members of the Parliament will be taken part actively in the finalization process of 7th Five Year Plan.
- We want; Planning Commission will play a crucial role to organize consultation meetings with organizations and civil society organizations at the district, divisional and national level in the process of finalization of 7th Five Year Plan.
- Have to have clear and specific directives of proper implementation of all planning are for establishing realistic annual development plan, budget and good governance.
- In time of planning, have to give special priority to reduce income disparity between rich and poor and benefits & resources access to the poorest segment of the population, women, children and different type of capable persons.
- Priority approaches have to give utmost importance. Have to build a coordinated approach of poverty alleviation agenda in the development framework targets. Have to ensure equal participation of all in the decision making process and given special emphasis on them & ensure their participation who used to drop in these process.
- Have to ensure poverty free along with the priority social security aspects of life for all people. Have to ensure equal access to all resources and equal justice with the prevention of all discrimination. Have to give priority to the marginalized people.
• Have to ensure sustainable environment through protecting all; and ensure the ownership of the people in sustainable management of the natural resources.
• Have to include present commitments in the new framework to face the impact of climate change harmful aspects and have to strengthen the capacity of the people and nation to face the disasters.
• Have to ensure equality, universal social security, dignified working environment and equal access to establish social justice.
• To bring the international financing investing organizations and multinational companies into the accountability mechanism and also to bring them in an accountability framework to make them part of the development foray so that they will give importance on human rights, environment and labour dignity and ensue it.

B. After ending the consultations meetings in the district levels across Bangladesh, SUPRO has organized a Press Conference with the media at the national level to disseminate the outcome of the grassroots stakeholders recommendation at National Press Club on 22 September 2015 just before the UN global summit on SGDs signing.

The speakers at the meet indicated the growing inequality between the rich and the poor and among countries that emerged as huge challenges that must be properly addressed in new framework that will be adopted at the United Nations Summit.

The keynote paper had mentioned, an urgent commitment is required to start implementation of the 2030 Agenda at national, sub-national and local levels, including introducing clear plans and timelines for participatory implementation at national and local levels. The paper also emphasized to need to develop a national sustainable development strategy, which is to be formulated and implemented through a participatory process; inclusive of people experiencing poverty and marginalization. This strategy should make meaningful, measurable commitments on the progressive realization of all the SDGs.

The platform emphasized setting up and enhancing institutionalized national sustainable development commissions, consisting of, at least, the national statistical offices, social, environment, finance, foreign affairs, planning, civil society and other stakeholders in order to work on the implementation and monitoring of the Post-2015 agenda. A roadmap for the communication and dissemination of information about the new agenda at national, sub-national and local levels, allowing for all people to be aware and capable of follow-up on progress on its implementation, was also suggested. “Civil society and other stakeholders will be meaningfully engaged in the implementation -including the formulation of national strategies and plans as well as monitoring and review of the 2030 sustainable development agenda at national, sub-national and local levels,” he said.

Speakers also urged to the government to commit itself to establishing inclusive national baselines, national data- collection and management systems, participatory and inclusive monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the implementation of the SDGs as well as agreeing to public, inclusive and participatory national review mechanisms. The SDGs represent a broad common global sustainable development framework. Therefore, the universality principle is one of the keys to successful implementation of the SDGs both at the global, regional and national levels. From grassroots to national level, Watch Group or Steering Committee on SDGs has to be formed comprising civil-society members, professional bodies, academicians, rights groups, and media in order to monitor the progress of SDGs implementation at the state level soon after the New York Summit. Based on district consultations meetings recommendations SUPRO has placed the follow demands at the Press Conference:

1. Need an urgent commitment at national, regional and local level to implement the Agenda 2030. Specially, to implement this through participatory process, it needs a clear planning and specific time frame. Within this planning, it must include a strategic plan of national sustainable development, it must be made through participatory process, which includes poor and marginalized groups of peoples participation that will play a significant role to achieve sustainable development goals which is easily measurable and carrying significance. In line with, the heads of state and government will ensure their respective decentralization mechanism, administrative transparency and effective local government institutions so that post 2015 there will have an ownership in every aspect of SDGs can be ensured along with civil society.
2. Have to define the definition of planning, institutional management and responsibilities at national, regional and local level to implement the development plan and coordination, which expedite the all-out cooperation within policy structure. As for example, institutionalizations, formation of national sustainable development commission, to work on statistics, social environment, finance, foreign affairs nationally. Civil Society will also play in a similar vein to implement the sustainable development.

3. To implement the source of finance within a participatory, transparent and unified way. To implement the sustainable development goals leaders must have focus on local and national level resources. Widespread infrastructures development is essential to reduce poverty. There is enormous importance of infrastructures development for the development of ultra-poor and marginalize peoples.

4. To disseminate the information, have to create a Road Map to aware and capable peoples regarding new development planning. In consequences, people will be automatically aware in this regard. Government will initiate constructive dialogue especially for those who are mostly excluded and marginalized in the development foray and the debate must be open, discussion at national and local level and also in the parliament is very much essential.

5. Make a transparent process mechanism so that civil society can take part equally in the development plan and can contribute. Have also make a time bound strategic plan as to what every individuals can take part in the development process actively. Besides planning, create an enabling environment at national, regional and local level so that a proper monitoring mechanism can be imposed on sustainable development goals implementation process. In this process, civil society and organizations must be included & ensure their participation specially those organizations who are working for the poor and marginalized section of the society. Government must take effective measure to support financial assistance in these organizations and also give scope people's scope to participate effectively.

6. Have to make commitment to ensure accountability and proper monitoring process. It will be implemented at the national, regional, local and globally. We are expecting the heads of states and governments, we will usher a participatory national unified plan structure and create a mechanism to collect information at the national level and along with proper management and monitoring. Create a space to make report on Sustainable Development Goals nationally. A participatory monitoring system have to introduce what will consider as a National Monitoring Committee and in that committee a wider representations e.g. government, non-government, poor and marginalized peoples participations will be ensured.

7. Give the recognition as a universal and coordinated policy agenda. We are expecting, our leaders will create a inter areas relationship to implement the Sustainable Development Goals of post 2015. The universal policy will be the guiding principle to implement the SDG at national, regional and local level very effectively.

8. Planning Commission of Bangladesh has already finalized the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020). But before finalizing the plan they had little consultation meetings on it unless few divisional level discussion meeting in a small scale and also on a piece meal basis. SUPRO has demanding that before publishing the final version of the 7th Five Year Plan, government should have address the issues into the grassroots level so that all strata of peoples have an ideas on 7th FYP and also give their respective opinion in this regard. It will have an ample scope for citizen as well as civil society organization to take part in the planning process.

9. Have to have clear directives for feasible annual development plan, participatory budgeting process and ensure good governance at all levels. Have to form a separate Development Committee for each development sector and enhance the implementation process based on the recommendations came from grassroots level.

10. Ensure human rights with at least social safety and security and poverty free situation for all the peoples. Have to prevent all sorts of discrimination so that people can have equal access to resources and ensure justice.

11. Have to take initiative for unified education system across country, recruit sufficient teachers with optimum quality and also take steps for increased technical and vocational education. Make a thorough investigation for meritless education situation and take necessary action to prevent these flaws and has to stop commercialization of education along with coaching dependency. Besides have to take measures to maintain quality of education not focusing on increasing numbers.
12. Have to give enormous focus on women empowerment. It will have to materialize not to inclusion of the committees but to implement it positively. Have to give up patriarchal mindset towards women and will work collectively to empower women. In this regard, enrolment is not enough, but has to focus on equal distribution and prevent discrimination. Have to give equal status on women labour and women have to give due role in the decision making process from homestead to highest policy making bodies in the state function.

13. Proper health facilities at the Union Parishad levels have to ensure and also have to make sure the doctors presence at the health clinic and health complexes. To make a healthy nation, healthy people is indispensable. After all, without proper health facilities it can't produce holistic development.

14. Sundarban now is International Heritage. We have to save Sundarban from its immediate disasters e.g. stop unauthorized deforestation and stop controversial Rampal power plant. Before setting up the proposed Power Plan, there is urgent need huge consultations in the regional and national level. We have to stop so called dacoits group in destruction of Sundarban.

15. Have to trace and identify the immediate causes of climate change and start in-depth research on this. Last few decades, natural calamities and disasters like Sird, cyclone, tidal wave have taught us how much climate change threats we have now. In this regard, our demand has to stop carbon emission and to enact law to prevent the consequences of carbon gas emission. Bangladesh government has already set up "Climate Change Trust Fund and Climate Change Resilient Fund". But problem is of its transparent disbursement mechanism and have seen gross irregularities in this process. Our demand, have to make transparent and accountable structure and make regular update on the website for wider dissemination and firsthand information.

16. In the coastal belt areas have to prepare high embankment for preventing tidal surge. Stop saline water flows from the rivers. In this regards local government institution have to take concerted effort to redress this future threats. Have to take preventive measure to filling earth in water bodies, ponds and plain lands. Start a forestation program from land erosions. In this regard, government and non-government initiatives are must to get rid of this.

17. To meet the goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and takes it to the mainstream development process a wide range of awareness campaign has to start from the grassroots to the national level. SUPROs demand- immediately government has to create a National Coordination Committee on SDG at the earliest concern comprising of local government elected representatives, civil society organizations, researchers, academicians, professional entities, journalists, government duty bearers, women, poor and marginalized peoples representations and inclusive participation. The proposed coordination committee will start countrywide consultation meetings in due importance and will also monitor to see the day to day progress of the SDGs set goals and targets.

After successful completion in UN Summit on SDGs, SUPRO felt to illustrate the process of implementation mechanism in line with Bangladesh Government 7th Five Year Plan. Part of the process SUPRO decided to hold a meeting with the respective Parliamentary Caucus on Planning & Budget so that it can enhance the implementation process and the respective policy makes will give due importance in these areas.

Implementation of this planning needs proactive role of the global policy makers as well as respective countries relevant stakeholders’. As part of Citizens responsibilities Sushasoner Jonny Procharavizan - SUPRO (Campaign for Good Governance) has given due importance in this regard through its country wide network comprised of 600 CSOs and Activists. A national network of more than 600 grassroots NGOs, CSOs and Activists in Bangladesh. SUPRO has been working to establish economic, social and cultural rights of pro-poor and marginalized people at all spheres of society and state with a view to envision participatory democratic society based on human rights principles that adhere to equity and justice for all. On this spirit, SUPRO has jointly organized the discussion meeting with Members of the Parliamentary Caucus on National Planning and Budget on the theme: "Implementation and Challenges: Sustainable Development Goals-2030 and Bangladesh 7th Five Year Plan".
C. Part of the continuing process SUPRO has initiated a dialogue with the Parliamentary Caucus on Planning and Budget to disseminate the recommendations got from district consultation meetings so that it can bring future guidelines of program implementation process and modus operandi of the SDG and 7th FYP and way out by the lawmakers through parliament.

**Recommendations Parliamentary Caucus on Planning and Budget Meeting: 17 November 2015**

We believe, there is ample reflections of the hopes and aspiration of the peoples in Bangladesh within the planning of Sustainable Development Goals and 7th Five Year Plan. Now we have to take initiative to face the challenges united and make the strategy & its effective implementation process. In this respect, ours demands to the Government and Members of the Parliamentary Caucus on Planning and Budget are as follows:

1. Have to take affirmative action for creating mass awareness programs from the grassroots to national level streamlining the 7th Five Year Plan and SDG into mainstream development process. Civil Society Organizations including the participant's organizations (who are working for the poor & marginalized people) will make an appropriate strategy so that they can actively participate in the implementation process as well.

2. We urge, Government will immediately form a "National Coordination Committee" comprised of elected representatives, CSOs, Researchers, Professionals, Citizens, Journalists, government office duty bearers along with relevant stakeholder's representations. To ensure accountability and monitoring of the implementation process a "National Planning Framework" has to be set up as to what ensure the collection of information, monitoring, performance evaluation and dissemination of the information mechanism can happen in front of citizens in a regular basis.

3. Have to expand the area of Tax net for increasing revenue collection, stop the source of black money; to recruit Revenue Officer instead of VAT(Value Added Tax) officer at the field level; start realistic Wealth Tax or Property Tax system; effective usage of automation system; start Return VAT system instead of Excise VAT; expand the areas of non-institutional sectors into tax net and start to use multi-dimensional approach in the financial management.

4. Have to take precise action at the administrative level functionaries so that it can enhance the process of effective implementation of the set five specific strategies along with ensuring transparency, accountability and people’s participation (extreme poor, mother and child, working age and elderly people with disabilities) in the recently announced National Social Security Strategy 2015. It can also have to develop an effective framework so that the real beneficiaries can’t go out of the net. The allocations must have to be decided based on geographical considerations not like "one size fits all" process.

5. Have to provide specific guidelines and directives to implement the 7th FYP effectively and it needs realistic annual development, budget and good governance mechanism. Budget has to be planned as per demands from the grassroots peoples and allocate it in a regional basis. Have to emphasize transparency, accountability and effective monitoring system for equitable distribution and implementation of the budgetary allocations. Have to give more devolution power to LGIs (Local Government Institutions) in terms of financial independence and administrative decentralization for ensuing good governance at the grassroots level institutions.

6. Have to recognize Health and Education as a Basic Rights in our Constitution. Have to allocate budget on health at least 3% and education at least 6% of the GDP in the national budget. Have to start the system of health card and health insurance for poor people and to remove all sorts of irregularities in this regard. Have to stop Coaching System and remove the dependency on coaching education and ensure the equation between teacher and student 1:30 ratio. Have to focus on specific budget allocation separating education and religion sector.
7. Have to focus on Gender Responsive Budget and give directives to set different measurement criteria for gender responsive budget based on the demands from the grassroots women. Gender segregated data and information has to be restored in every Ministries/Division/Departments. Have to ensure the participation of women at all levels (at least 33%) in every political party's portfolio within 2021 proposed by the Election Commission.

8. Job creation, establishing good governance, raising funds, increasing private sector investment, retaining police stability along with upholding democratic practices and also ensuring the participation of all stakeholders including elected representatives, civil society, NGOs and people's at large.

9. Have to trace and identify the immediate causes of climate change and start in-depth research on this. Last few decades, natural calamities and disasters like Sidr, cyclone, tidal wave have taught us how much climate change threats we have now. In this regard, our demand has to stop carbon emission and to enact law to prevent the consequences of carbon gas emission. Bangladesh government has already set up "Climate Change Trust Fund and Climate Change Resilient Fund". But problem is of its transparent disbursement mechanism and have seen gross irregularities in this process. Our demand, have to make transparent and accountable structure and make regular update on the website for wider dissemination and first-hand information.

10. The participation of Hon'ble Members of the Parliament is must to expedite the implementation and monitoring process of SDGs and 7th FYP. They will discuss the pressing issues related SDGs and 7th FYP in the parliament session, within caucus and also outside forums and give directives and inspiration to the respective ministries/division/department/institution for effective implementation of the set goals and targets.

D. Part the continuation of SDGs and 7th Five Year Plan advocacy campaign, SUPRO has also organized a Press Conference on "Implementation and Challenges: Sustainable Development Goals-2030 and Bangladesh 7th Five Year Plan" in Dhaka Reporters Unity on 18 November 2015 with following some specific recommendations.

- The UN can enter into a cooperative agreement with each SDGs implementing member state that will outline the country-specific time-bound targets and monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and will indicate the financial contribution both from the respective country's national budget and through office development assistance (ODA).

- The UN can also devise a similar agreement with each 'donor' country and organization where they will make specific and time-bound pledges to provide financial resources and technical assistance for achieving the SDGs targets.

- Each SDGs implementing country will incorporate its SDG targets into its time-bound national development plans (annual, 5-year, 10-year etc) and also synchronize with their overall development strategies and policies.

- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) will have to further strengthened, and the private sector will have to commit much larger financial resources for the SDGs. They need to acknowledge that a poverty free world will only help the private sector to flourish.

- The civil society, NGOs and CBOs must be involved from the very beginning in all stages of implementation of SDGs. The national government of the day must create enough meaningful space for the civil society to make its due contribution in achieving the Global Goals.

- A greater and more meaningful gender balance and participation will have to be ensured in all stages of implementation of the SDGs.
Conclusions:

There is no doubt that the SDG is very comprehensive and long term framework which has covered so many things to remove poverty at all levels. For effective and timely implementation of SDGs Goals and Targets few salient aspects needs to be taken into consideration in few areas; first, a National Committee or Steering Committee has to be formed by the government to expedite the implementation of SDGs. A district cell has also to be formed headed by respective Deputy Commissioner or at least by ADC (general) at the districts level for close supervision of activities. Second, strict monitoring mechanism has to be developed for checking the implementation flaws and immediate remedies as per set targets. Third, involvement of CSOs, NGOs, local government institution, CBOs and other relevant actors at the local level is must to get the optimum results, fourth, proper allocations in the relevant sectors in the national budget as well as 7th Five Year Plan has to be reflected in line with SDGs goals and targets. Fifth, multilateral and donor agencies have to come forward for funding and assistance sixth, have to build the capacity of implementing agencies for local resources mobilization because mere dependency on aid and government allocations cannot bring impressive result.

As the goals, targets and indicators of the SDGs are well taken care of in the formulation process of the 7th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh, it can be said that the country will be an ‘early starter’ in the implementation process of the SDGs. In addition, being a commendable achiever of the MDGs and ‘early starter’ of SDGs, Bangladesh will perform well in attaining the SDGs goal and targets those already signed by the head of the states in September 2015. But the implementation process of 7th FYP has huge challenge ahead of the respective functionaries. It needs proper and timely monitoring and evaluation mechanism to redress the loopholes and bottlenecks for future directives.

Finally, a holistic and long term plan or approach has to be taken very shortly by the government. Before that a trough review, sharing and consultation meetings have to be taken place initiated by the government for wider dissemination of SDGs concepts and implementation process. The key stakeholders of SDGs have to have cognizance of the new development agendas, because they are the ultimate beneficiaries of the SDGs outcome. We believe, the booklet will bring an awakening and knee jerk of the mindset of sensible citizens and also the mass the people along with academicians, development activists, academicians, researchers and other relevant civil society actors.

Annex-01

Sustainable Development Goals and Associated targets:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance
1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
1.a. ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions.
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
2.b correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
2.c adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children
3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination
3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate
3.b Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.c Increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.

**Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all**

4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.

4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of cultures contribution to sustainable development.

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries.

4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS.

**Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations.

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws
5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote womens empowerment
5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030
7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies
7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead
8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs
8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industries share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending
9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard
10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality
10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations
10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums
11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce
food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change .
13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information
14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation *
14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
14.a increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs
14.b provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally
15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world
15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development
15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources
15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species
15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts
15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

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

16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries
17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
17.4 assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress
17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs

Annex-02
SUPROs Districts Committees
SDGs Consultation Meetings implementation status at a glance along with brief participants names & designation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Districts Dates</th>
<th>Key Discussants/Participants</th>
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<td>04</td>
<td>Jessore</td>
<td>26-08-2015</td>
<td>Binoy Krishna Mallik- Chairperson, SUPRO, Jessore Principa</td>
<td>l Abdul Latif- GS, SUPRO, Jessore Adv. Setara Khtun- Upazila Vice Chairman, Jessore Badrul Alam- President, Jatiya Party, Jessore Shamsunnahar Panna- Secretary, City Women League, Jessore Md. Gias Uddin- Senior Officer, Civil Surgeon Office, Jessore Ahmed Shwapan Mahmud- Chairperson, SUPRO Alison Subrata Baroi- Director, SUPRO</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>Dinajpur</td>
<td>30-08-2015</td>
<td>Md. Shahidul Islam- Chairperson, SUPRO, Dinajpur Jadob Chandra Roy- ED, CDC Md. Rezawanur Rahman Babu- ED, PTS Shahidul Islam- Member, Nagarik Uddogh Committee Mahmuda Khatun Josna- Councilor, Dinajpur Municipality Kishore Kumar Roy- Upazila Vice Chairman Hasmin Luna- Upazila Vice Chairman Alison Subrata Baroi- Director, SUPRO</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Habiganj</td>
<td>03-09-2015</td>
<td>Mohammad Ali Mumin- Chairperson, SUPRO, Habiganj Subrata Das Boisnab- Chairman, SDM Foundation Chowdhury Abu Bakar Siddiqui- Former PP, Judge Court, Habiganj Badar Uddin- Former AGM, Banker Jahanar Afsar- Former Chairman, Jatiya Mahila Samity, Hobiganj Adv. Murlidhar Das- President, Habiganj, Bar Association Ashrafuddin Mamun- Journalist</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>
| 10    | Netrokona   | 02-09-2015 | Prof. Motindra Sarkar  
Ahmed Shawpan Mahmud, Chairperson, SUPRO  
Md. Alamgir, Development Activist  
Shawpan Kumar Paul, Director, Shabolomi Unnoyan Samity  
Golam Ershadur Rahman, Folk Literatuar  
Shamolendu Paul, President, SHUJAN, Netrokona  
Mozammel Haq, President, UDICHI, Netrokona  
Kamal Hossain, Journalist  
Jahangir Alam- Human Rights Activist  
Nilam Biswas Ratul- Asst. GS, SUPRO  
Kohinur Begum- Women Leader | 44   | 12     | 56    |         |
| 11    | Tangail     | 03-09-2015 | Khandker Nazim Uddin- Chairperson, SUPRO, Tangail  
Prof- Yusuf Ali- Vice Chairperson, SUPRO, Tangail  
Anwar Hossain- ADC (General) Tangail  
Prinical Abdur Razzak  
Harun Ur Rashid- President, Tangail Club  
Enamul Haq- District Primary Education Officer, Tangail  
Adv. Joaherul Islam- Jt. GS, District, AL  
Zafar Ahmed- GS, Tangail Press Club  
Khand. Anwar Hossain- Freedom Fighter  
Manjur Rana Pramanik- GS, SUPRO, Tangail  
Alison Subrata Baroi- Director, SUPRO | 45   | 15     | 60    |         |
| 12    | Lalmonirhat | 03-09-2015 | Capt. (Retd) Azizul Kabir, BP- Chairperson, SUPRO, Lalmonirhat  
Delwar Hossain- ADM, Lalmonirhat  
Sujit Kumar Gosh- GS, SUPRO, Lalmonirhat  
Adv. Moijul Islam- GS, SUPRO, Lalmonirhat | 22   | 3      | 25    |         |
| 13    | Chapai      | 03-09-2015 | Mohit Kumar Da- Chairperson, SUPRO, Chapai Nawabganj  
Principal Saidur Rahman- Krishnagobindapur Degree College  
Shafiqul Islam- Officer, Shishu Academy  
Zafrul Alam- Member, SUPRO, Chapai Nawabganj  
Shahjahan Ali- Upazila Chairman, Chapai  
Ms. Nargis Zaman- Councilor, Chapai Municipality  
Dablu Kumar Gosh- Journalist  
Rafiq Hasan Bablu- Politician | 35   | 6      | 41    |         |
| 14    | Kushtia     | 04-09-2015 | Ashrafuddin Noju- Chairperson, SUPRO, Kushtia  
Syeda Habiba-GS, SUPRO, Kushtia  
Md. Enamul Haq- Vice Chair, SUPRO, Kushtia  
Anwar Hossain Bulbul- Coordinator, ADAB, Kushtia  
Prof. Sarwar Mushed Ratan, Islamic University Kushtia, Dept. Bangal  
Prof. Miznur Rahman, BL College, Khulna  
Ajjoy Sureka- President, Rotary Club, Kushtia  
Goutam Kumar Roy- Environementalist  
Anjan Krishna Shil Shuvo- DCF, SRPRO, Kushtia  
Ariful Islam & Md. Moazzem Hossain- Associate Coordinator, SUPRO, Secretariat | 47   | 8      | 55    |         |
| 15    | Rangpur     | 07-09-2015 | Monowara Begum- Chairperson, SUPRO, Rangpur  
Nurul Islam Dulu- GS, SUPRO, Rangpur  
Foysal Ahmed- Begum Rokeya University  
Harunur Rashid- NGO activist  
Abdul Jalil- Member, SUPRO, Rangpur  
Shariful Islam- Coordinator, SUPRO, Secretariat, Dhaka | 18   | 12     | 30    |         |
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| 16    | Joypurhat | 05-09-2015 | Alhaj Golam Mohammad Selim- Chairperson, SUPRO, Joypurhat  
Uma Rani Das- Officer, District Child Affairs  
Titus Mostofa- Former Upazil Vice Chairman  
Aiturbo Sarkar- GS, NGO Coordination Committee, Joypurhat  
Lilifa Zohur Lili- Councilor, Municipality, Joypurhat  
Jhorna Begum- Councilor, Municipality, Joypurhat  
Anisur Rahman Biton- GS, SUPRO, Joypurhat  
Shahjahan Siraj Mitun- Journalist, ntv  
Shariful Islam- Coordinator, SUPRO, Secretariat, Dhaka | 32   | 8      | 40    |         |
| 17    | Jhenaidah | 07-09-2015 | Shibu Pada Biswas- Vice Chair, SUPRO, Jhenaidah  
Abdul Alaim- Sadar Upazila Chairman  
Tohura Khatun- Sadar Upazila Vice Chairman  
Anisur Rahman Khoka- Former Chairman Jhenaidah Municipality  
NM Shahjalal, Vice Principal, Govt. Nurunnahar Mohila College  
Aminur Rahman Tuku- Principal, AmenaKhatun Degree College, Narkelbaria  
Md. Ariful Islam- Associate Coordinator- SUPRO Secretariat  
Sharifa Khatun- GS, SUPRO, Jhenaidah  
Saiful Madbud- Journalist | 31   | 14     | 45    |         |
| 18    | Pirojpur  | 07-09-2015 | Goutam Roy Chowdhury- Chairperson, SUPRO, Pirojpur  
Moinul Ahsan Munna- GS, SUPRO, Pirojpur  
Adv. Abdul Hakim- Seniro VP, District AL  
Prof. Alamgir Hossain- GS, District, BNP  
Adv. M A Manna  
Minara Mahbub- Panel Mayor, Pirojpur Municipality  
Rezaul Karim Montu- Sadar Upazila Vice Chairman  
Princlal Protul Brahmmo  
Shirina Afroze- Women Leader  
Khalid Abu & Afzal Hossain Lovelu- Journalists | 30   | 12     | 42    |         |
Mahfuzur Rahman Manju- Deputy Commissioner, Chuadanga  
Azizul Haq Hazrat- Sadar Upazila Vice Chairman, Chuadanga  
Jahir Raihan- Member, SUPRO, Chuadanga  
Shahidul Islam- President, CPB, Chuadanga  
Sirajul Islam- President, Workers Party  
Hanufo Begum- Secretary, GCA  
Darul Islam-DCF, Chuadanga  
Bayezid Rahman- President, Farmers Federation  
Nasir Ahad Joarder- Director, Chamber of Commerce | 33   | 10     | 43    |         |
| 20    | Patuakhali| 09-09-2015 | S M Delwar Hossain Dilip- Chairperson, SUPRO, Patuakhali  
Sohrab Hossain- ADM, Patuakhali  
Afroza Akbar- GS, SUPRO, Patuakhali  
Shawpam Banerjee- President, Patuakhali Press Club  
M A Halim- District Freedom Figher Commander  
M A Khaleque- President, District Teachers Association  
Jahanra Harun- President, Sufia Kamal Fellow  
K M Enayet Hossain- Editor, Daily Rupantor  
Nasir Uddin Khan- Labour Organizer  
Mahfuza Islam- Director- Shuktara Mahila Sangstha | 31   | 10     | 41    |         |
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| 21    | Barisal   | 09-09-2015  | Dr. Syed Habibur Rahman  
Sukumar Biswas- Director, Dept. of Environment, Barisal  
Prokash Chandra Biswas- District DRR Officer  
Shuvonkar Chakraborti  
Jhumu Karmoker  
Anowar Zahid- Member, SUPRO  
Ranojit Dutta- ED, PDO Barisal  
Prof. Tunu Rani Karmoker  
Prof. Shibani Chowdhury  
AHM Shamsul Islam Dipu- GS, SUPRO, Barisal | 20   | 13     | 33    |         |
| 22    | Magura    | 09-09-2015  | Abu Imam Md. Baker- Chairperson, SUPRO, Magura  
Md. Abdul Halim, GS, SUPRO, Magura  
Gokul Krishana Gosha, CEO, Zila Parishad, Magura  
Md. Iqbal Akhter Khan Kafur, Mayor, Magura Municipality  
ASM Sirajuddoha, District, Primary Education officer  
Basudeb Kundu, President, District Drug Association  
Momtaz Begum- Women Leader  
Rupok Ich- Journalist  
Ariful Islam, Associate Coordinator, SUPRO Secretariat | 40   | 10     | 50    |         |
| 23    | Sylhet    | 10-09-2015  | Dr. Foysal Ahmed, Chairperson, SUPRO, Sylhet  
Tahmina Islam, Associate Prof. Shahjala University, Dept. Social Work  
Shomik Shahid Jahan- Associate Director, FIVDB  
Naznin Akter Kona- President, Youth Women League  
Hena Begum- Primary School Teacher  
Rojob Ali- ED, GDI | 30   | 20     | 50    |         |
SM Harun or Rashaid Lal- ED, Solidarity  
Nazrul Islam- ED, ShutuBandhan  
Chashi Nurunnabi Sarkar- Chairperson, SUPRO, Kurigram  
Alhaj Mahbubter Rahman- Chairman  
Shariful Islam- Social Welfare Officer  
Rawshan Ara Chowdhury  
Shahnaz Begum Nazu  
Krishibid Aleya Begum  
Tamim Ahmed | 26   | 14     | 40    |         |
| 25    | Rangamati | 10-09-2015  | Arun Kanti Chakma- Sadar Upazila Chairman  
Md. Zahedul Alam- ED, CCDR  
Lalit C Chakma- GS, SUPRO, Rangamati  
Sunentu Chakma- Member, SUPRO  
Masudul Alam- Area Manager- TIB  
Himel Chakma- Journalist  
Mohiuddin- Jagroto Nari Unnayan Sangstha  
Mr. Shabuz, Global Village, GS  
Konika Chakma- WIVE Sangastha  
Nasir Uddin- Shapla Nari Unnayan Foundation | 33   | 2      | 35    |         |
| 26    | Chittagong| 10-09-2015  | Assist. Prof. Shamim Noor- Dept. of Public Administration, Chittagong University  
Minhajul Islam- Member SUPRO, Chittagong  
Md. Arifur Rahman- General Secreaty, SUPRO  
Yasmin Sultana- SUII Bangladesh  
Towfique Imtiaz- Journalist  
Kibria Hasan- Youth Leader  
Selina Akhter- Teacher  
Rubel Barua- Cultural Activist | 15   | 10     | 25    |         |
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<td>14-09-2015</td>
<td>Kamrun Nahar Chowdhury, MP Principal Shankar Chandra Sinha Shamima Akhter Moonmoon, EB Member, SUPRO M A Khaleque- Sadar Upazila Chairman Akther Hossain- Panel Mayor, Rajbari Municipality Kazi Tanvir Mahmud- Journalist Atahar Ali- District Youth Development Officer Abdus Sattar Mondol- GS, District Farmer’s Association Fakir Zahidul Islam- Senir ED, KKS</td>
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<td>17-09-2015</td>
<td>Prodip Battacharia Shankar- Chairperso, SUPRO, Bogra Dr. Noor Alam, Dept. of Economics, Govt. Azizul Haq College, Bogra Motirar Rahman, Dept. of English, Govt. Azizul Haq College, Bogra Aminul Farid, Panel Mayor, Bogra Municipality Dr. Mostafa Alam Nannu, President, BMA, Bogra Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, Deputy Civil Surgeon, Bogra Shahnaz Pervin, Assist. Primary Education Officer, Bogra Abdul Latif Mondol, UP Chairman KGM Faruq, Secretary, SUPRO Bogra</td>
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<td>Faridpur</td>
<td>17-09-2015</td>
<td>ASM Ali Ahsan, Deputy Director- Social Welfare Department, Faridpur&lt;br&gt;Md. Sadequzzaman-Chairman, Dicrirchor Union Parishad&lt;br&gt;Kazi Ashraful Hasan- Chairperson, SUPRO Faridpur&lt;br&gt;Md. Azharul Islam- Secretary SUPRO Faridpur&lt;br&gt;Shariful Islam- Coordinator, SUPRO Secretariat</td>
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<td>Comilla</td>
<td>19-09-2015</td>
<td>Abul Hasnat Babul- President, Comilla Press Club&lt;br&gt;Sanjoy Kumar Bhowmik- CEO, Comilla Zila Parishad&lt;br&gt;Mahbub Morshed- ED, Shamaj Unnayan Kendra&lt;br&gt;Fokhrul Huda Helal- Poet&lt;br&gt;Ekramp Rana- ED, PIDS&lt;br&gt;Nagma Morshed- President, Women Chamber, Comilla&lt;br&gt;Azizur Alam- Journalist&lt;br&gt;Ayesha Akter- Human Rights Activist&lt;br&gt;Hamid Uddin Dam- Editor, Dot Com Barta&lt;br&gt;Arefin Romel- News Editor, Dot Com Barta</td>
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<td>Rajshahi</td>
<td>21-09-2015</td>
<td>Akbarul Hasan Millat- Chairperson, SUPRO, Rajshahi&lt;br&gt;Shahnaz Begum- Headmaster, High Care School&lt;br&gt;Saiduzzaman Shipon- Regional Manager- PRIP Trust, Rajshahi&lt;br&gt;Nur a Jannat- ED, SBMSS&lt;br&gt;Minhaj Uddin Mintu- ED, BIAKSH&lt;br&gt;Mohsin Ali- Officer, Sacheton, Rajshahi&lt;br&gt;Azizur Rahman- GS, SUPRO, Rajshahi</td>
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<td>19-10-2015</td>
<td>Abu Taher- Chairperson, SUPRO, Feni&lt;br&gt;Jahangir AlamNantu- General Secretary, SUPRO, Feni&lt;br&gt;Abdul Halim, Principal, Hazari College, Feni&lt;br&gt;Rokeya Akhter, ED, Akota Mohila Unnayon Sangstha&lt;br&gt;Md. Iqbal Hossain, ED, Nabila Development Foundation, Feni&lt;br&gt;Abdul Karim, ED, Humanity Watch&lt;br&gt;Maimuna Khatun Maya, ED, Charipur Dushtha Mahila Unnayon Sangstha&lt;br&gt;Farida Yasmin, ED, Sahapur Dushtha Mahila Unnayon Sangstha&lt;br&gt;Shamima Karim, ED, PriyontiNari Unnayon Sangstha&lt;br&gt;Md. Joynal Abedin Russel, Finance Secretary, Shobuj Bangla</td>
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