ALIGNING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION TO THE SDGs IN LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF BANGLADESH

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Abstract

This case study explores whether the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be used as a shared framework by all actors to manage development co-operation for results in lower middle-income countries, taking Bangladesh as a case study. The study offers an introduction to Bangladesh's progress in mainstreaming the Goals in national policy making, as well as in monitoring the SDG targets and indicators. The report then focuses on the experiences of development co-operation partners in aligning their country-level programmes and frameworks with the SDGs, and identifies enabling factors, drivers and obstacles that contribute to SDG alignment and monitoring in Bangladesh. The study concludes with recommendations for both the government and its development partners to increase the collective use of the SDG framework and improve the policy coherence, effectiveness and sustainable impact of all development efforts.

Foreword

Achieving sustainable and resilient societies everywhere is the defining challenge of the 21st century. Realising that ambition, made concrete in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), requires the international development community to work more closely together. Indeed, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community will need to collaborate in ways that lead to an inclusive recovery and to systemic transformation.

Can the framework for the SDGs, with its 169 targets and 232 indicators, be used at the country level as a shared framework for results by development co-operation actors? If governments and their international partners can incorporate the SDG framework in useful ways into their planning and policy or project design, efforts will be less fragmented and better aligned. Interventions will reinforce each other and account for possible synergies and trade-offs. By using SDG-aligned indicators to monitor the results and impact of their efforts, stakeholders can report on their respective contributions, hold each other accountable, learn about what works and better co-ordinate their decisions. However, reaping these benefits will first require that all partners collectively align to the SDGs.

In response to a request by the DAC Results Community in 2019 for guidance on these matters, the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate has undertaken a series of case studies exploring the use of the SDGs in various development contexts. This report describes Bangladesh's experience. Its findings and lessons can be applied to other international norms and frameworks, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This work contributes to the broader OECD effort to improve the alignment and contribution of development co-operation towards the SDGs.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ODA	Official development assistance
ODF	Official development finance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RBM	Results-based management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations

Specific terminology

Development partners: Bilateral and multilateral organisations that provide development co-operation.

Official development finance: The sum of official development assistance and other official development flows (excluding export subsidies), as defined in OECD rules.

Executive summary

Bangladesh is extensively investing in its SDG transition…

Bangladesh is a rapidly developing lower middle-income country which has been at the vanguard of alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2016. In comparison to many other countries, Bangladesh has made much progress in defining national priorities in terms of SDG results, in aligning planning and monitoring tools to a country-tailored SDG framework, in framing policy dialogue and co-ordination across partners around the SDGs, and in investing in SDG data to assess results. Work is still underway to better link budgeting with the SDGs, to cover existing SDG data gaps, and to fully mainstream and localise the SDGs across sectors and levels of government.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, Bangladesh's progress on the SDGs was steady (see Infographic 1). The disruption caused by the pandemic on the country's development shifted attention away from long-term agendas to short-term responses to the pandemic.

…which has boosted the SDG alignment of development partners

Bangladesh has become one of the top recipients of official development finance, with development financing doubling (to USD 8 billion) from 2010 to 2019. The increased presence and diversity of development partners (up to 66 official partners) also demanded greater co-ordination for development coherence and in support of national development goals. In that context, the SDGs held great potential as a common agenda to maximise the collective impact of development co-operation in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's strong political impetus to align with the SDGs has played an important role in promoting SDG alignment among its development partners. Nearly all partners broadly align their programmes and results frameworks with the 17 SDGs. Moreover, two-thirds already use the SDG targets and indicators to plan and track their intended development results. However, the diversity of development partners, in terms of funding modalities, organisational set up and internal push for SDG adoption, has resulted in parallel strategies for SDG alignment, often leading to fragmented support for the SDGs at country level.

For a greater and better focus on SDG results, the government and the international community need to continue retooling existing co-ordination mechanisms, adapt results monitoring to Bangladesh's specific needs, and improve the focus of results monitoring towards outcomes and transformational change.

Investments in SDG measurement in Bangladesh are paying off

Bangladesh has seen an increase in official development financing for data, monitoring and statistics in recent years. This has led to a relatively high amount of data being available for SDG monitoring in Bangladesh by 2020 – up to 69% of all SDG indicators.

Many development partners, led by the group of "SDG adopters", follow monitoring practices that contribute to expanding the availability of SDG data. These include participating in joint monitoring, engaging the government in monitoring activities and utilising country data for results reporting.

However, some key obstacles to SDG-based monitoring remain, including corporate requirements for project-specific results data that lead to parallel data-gathering processes, a need for greater data frequency, and insufficient data disaggregation to ensure no one is left behind.

Country conditions allow using the SDGs as a shared framework for results

The use of the SDGs in Bangladesh as a shared framework to guide development efforts is comparatively high. The government primarily uses the SDG framework and data for accountability purposes. It is also using the framework and data increasingly in new sector plans. In turn, a majority of Bangladesh's development partners already use SDG data to formally report on their contributions, too. These conditions offer an optimal critical mass to bring efforts together around a shared SDG-aligned results framework for all development co-operation in the country.

Integrated SDG approaches and continued investments on SDG data can help monitor and collectively address the negative effects of the pandemic. Development partners should consider adjusting their project designs and frameworks to focus actions and data gathering on SDG results prioritised by the country.

Key suggestions

For the government of Bangladesh:

- Encourage development partners to develop country-level results frameworks that are linked to priority SDG results. This will help orient and bring coherence to international co-operation.
- Continue efforts to collate and publish SDG data from across government in the SDG platform, with particular attention to increasing data disaggregation, making cross-sector linkages and trade-offs more explicit, and publishing the data in user-friendly accessible formats.
- Continue efforts to repurpose existing inter/intra sector co-ordination mechanisms around the SDGs, to ensure that international support leads to a sustainable post-pandemic recovery.

For development co-operation partners:

- For the few development partners that do not use the SDG framework in full yet, set alignment to SDG targets as a first level of aspiration. Use of relevant SDG indicators and deeper collaboration will follow.

- Particularly as development programmes have evolved in light of the pandemic, continue articulating policy dialogue and sectoral co-ordination with explicit SDG targets in focus, considering SDG interactions, multiplier effects and the use of harmonised indicators for sectoral performance.

- Encourage explicit use of SDG indicators to measure results as much as possible, particularly to track development outcomes and impacts that Bangladesh's policies, plans and strategies also prioritise. Annex C offers a full list of the 171 SDG indicators regularly available for Bangladesh.

- Co-ordinate with other development partners and agree on standard proxy indicators for hard-to-measure or intangible issues that the SDG framework does not cover well.

- Ensure that development co-operation monitoring practices help improve the availability of timely, disaggregated and accurate SDG data in Bangladesh, by: pooling resources to invest in ramping up the transformation of Bangladesh's national statistical system to meet its SDG monitoring needs; giving flexibility to field staff to design results frameworks that are the best fit for the country context; and promoting harmonisation around SDG data at sector or thematic level.

Infographic 1. Bangladesh's trend in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals
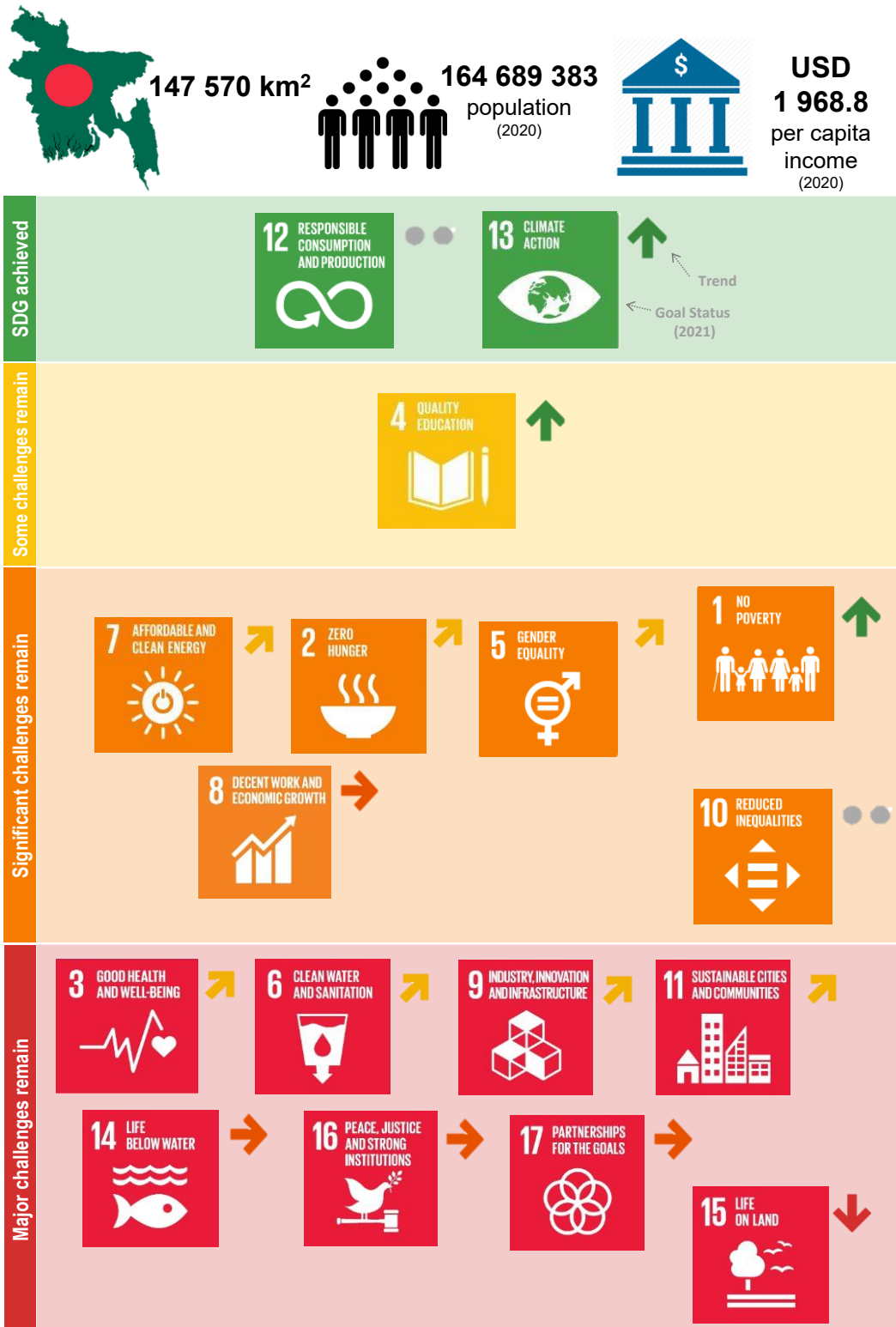
Note: **Arrows** reflect trends towards each Goal. Two grey dots denote that trend information is unavailable due to lack of data.
Source: Authors' elaboration based on the methodology and data from Sachs et al. (2021[1]).

1 Bangladesh's journey towards the SDGs

This case study explores the role the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can play in enhancing the delivery of development co-operation in lower middle-income countries. The study focuses on Bangladesh as a representative case study of the development context in many lower middle-income countries (Table 1.1). First, the country sits in the median position *among lower* middle-income countries and among Asian economies. Second, Bangladesh's development challenges (including rapid but uneven growth, and growing vulnerabilities) and development financing and partnerships also resemble the situation in most of its neighbouring countries and other lower middle-income countries, while efforts to mainstream the SDGs in government action have been significant. These features make Bangladesh an ideal candidate for this comparative case study, which should start with a better understanding of the country's journey to place the SDGs at the core of government policy making.

Bangladesh's leadership on the SDGs

Bangladesh was a front-runner in SDG adoption and mainstreaming across government strategic plans and policy making. All interviewed development partners (see List of Consulted Parties in 4Annex B) agreed that leadership from the top of government has translated into a serious effort to align national and sector policies with the SDGs, particularly prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. They also noted that the national emphasis on the SDGs creates political entry points for results-oriented policy dialogue on all the issues covered by the 2030 Agenda – including politically sensitive themes, issues related to inclusion or sustainability matters. The government of Bangladesh has used the SDGs to improve co-ordination among development partners. That said, responding to the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an increased short-term focus on rapid responses, *vis-à-vis* longer term outcomes pursued by the SDGs.

Box 1.1. In brief: Key features of Bangladesh's vision for the Sustainable Development Goals

Bangladesh aims to use the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework in two main ways:

1. Build on the success in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Bangladesh was a frontrunner in achieving MDG targets. Bangladesh sees the SDGs as a holistic framework to pursue the unfinished business of the MDGs and take the ambition further.
2. Strengthen whole-of-society approaches and policy coherence. Bangladesh sees the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as a shared framework to sharpen the focus across government, society and development partners towards Vision 2041, i.e. emerging as a high-income country and reaching USD 12 696 per capita by 2041.

Source: Government of Bangladesh (2020[2]).

Box 1.2. Bangladesh in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

With one of the fastest-growing economies and populations in the region, Bangladesh is one of Asia's 12 lower middle-income countries. It is also classified as a least developed country. The country made rapid progress in reducing poverty and malnutrition and increasing primary education enrolment and financial inclusion, but it still faces vast development challenges across all three pillars of sustainable development (ADB, 2021[3]). This includes reducing income inequality, achieving universal access to health coverage, adapting to and mitigating climate change, as well as mobilising financial resources (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]).

Prosperity. Growing at an average rate of 5.6% since 2010, Bangladesh's economy has made a significant transition towards industrial and service sectors. As of 2019, per capita income was similar to other lower middle-income countries, and twice the average for least developed countries. The pandemic has shattered growth rates down to around 2.3% in 2020, which puts employment opportunities and vulnerable groups at risk. Yet, forecasts indicate economic growth will fully rebound in 2022, at 6.5% (IMF, 2021[4]).

People. Human development indicators have experienced an overall leap of 60% since 1990, particularly driven by improved health and life expectancy. Still, poverty levels remain high, and social inequalities are deepening as the sustained GDP growth in the last decade has not been associated with declining income inequality (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]). As a result, social challenges are comparatively large. Bangladesh falls within the "medium human development category", ranking 133rd out of 189 countries (UNDP, 2020[5]). The OECD classifies Bangladesh as the 31st most fragile context, particularly with regard to the impact of climate change on crop failures, food and income security; conflict and violence; and regional cross-border displacements (OECD, 2020, p. 26[6]; Marley and Desai, 2020[7]). The socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated these fragility dimensions, including among displaced Rohingya populations in Bangladesh.

Planet. While Bangladesh's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change is comparatively marginal, the country is highly vulnerable to its effects in all dimensions (the seventh-most affected country) (Eckstein et al., 2020[8]). This vulnerability poses severe risks to the country's long-term development. Neither urban nor rural infrastructure and capacities are prepared to manage substantial risks even though Bangladesh is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries.

Partnerships. Given the country's development challenges and relative size, many international development partners consider Bangladesh a priority country. Bangladesh is one of the largest recipients of official development assistance (ODA) in South Asia (second) and the world (third), most of which is invested in economic infrastructure (OECD, 2021[9]). Country ownership and mutual accountability practices characterise most of these partnerships, although there is room for improvement across many other areas that are essential for development effectiveness (GPEDC, 2019[10]).

Table 1.1. How Bangladesh compares to other countries in the same grouping

	Population million, 2019	GDP per capita current USD, 2019	Net ODF % of GNI, 2018	Voluntary national review on SDGs
Bangladesh	**163 046 161**	**1 856**	**1.06%**	**Two (2017, 2020)**
Lower middle-income countries (50-country average)	2 913 363	2 176	0.70%	92% (46)
Least developed countries (47-country average)	1 033 389	1 069	5.10%	80.8% (38)

Notes: GDP: gross domestic product; ODF: official development finance; GNI: gross national income; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.
Sources: (World Bank (2020), accessed on 23 February 2021[11]).

Strategic vision: Bangladesh's take on the SDGs

Bangladesh's leadership shows strong commitment to domesticating the SDGs. They are perceived as an integral part of Bangladesh's vision to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and setting a trajectory to a prosperous country by 2041. Following Bangladesh's relative success in attaining the MDGs, achieving SDG targets are also an important milestone in Bangladesh's path to becoming an upper middle-income country by 2031.

The pursuit of the MDGs between 2001 and 2010 helped mobilise efforts in a co-ordinated fashion, which led to the achievement of MDG targets, particularly in reducing child mortality (MDG 4) (DGHS, 2010[12]). Bangladesh was among 18 countries which succeeded in achieving MDG targets and was awarded multiple honours for its development efforts. However, as the country transitioned towards the SDGs, it fell short of many targets, and progress in the areas of poverty alleviation, youth employment and education stalled (Oestereich and Yoong, 2018[13]). So now the government views the SDGs as a way to continue addressing pressing development gaps. Many targeted SDGs in recent years overlap former MDGs. After achieving low middle-income status and building on the success in progressing towards the MDGs, commitment to take the country further was strong, which is reflected in a number of ambitious development plans.

The SDGs are solidly integrated into organisational aspects of the government's strategy. Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan already mentioned commitment to the SDGs as a guiding framework in 2016, which in turn has led to setting up a co-ordination framework among United Nations (UN) agencies in Bangladesh. The fact that the formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan coincided with the adoption of the SDGs facilitated orientation towards the SDGs and the development approach underlying this development plan is consistent with Agenda 2030.

Following Bangladesh's graduation to lower middle-income country status, the 8th Five Year Plan placed the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as the road map to realise Bangladesh's Vision 2041 and its Delta Plan 2100 in the long run. The development plans present the government's strong commitment to initiatives that foster inclusive growth and acknowledge the importance of adequate monitoring and evaluation in alignment with the SDGs. The national development plan features the SDGs across all sectors – up to 273 times. In addition, Bangladesh follows a whole-of-society approach where the SDGs are viewed as a tool to mobilise international development partners, the private sector and social actors (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2016[14]).

In 2017, Bangladesh also presented a Voluntary National Review on SDG progress to the UN for the first time. At that time, the government saw the SDGs as an agenda to focus development efforts on populations left behind through four pillars: 1) moderate income inequality; 2) reduce gaps in health, nutrition and education; 3) remove social and gender exclusion and discrimination; and 4) introduce explicit budgeting for marginalised people and lagging regions (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]).

SDG uptake: Bangladesh is a frontrunner in institutionalising the SDGs

Bangladesh has progressed in developing institutional mechanisms for SDG implementation and an encompassing policy framework for the 2030 Agenda. The development of SDG-oriented results frameworks has supported the process of policy alignment to the SDGs. In turn, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) took responsibility for producing those results frameworks, including by adapting household surveys to generate data on specific SDGs, performing quality assurance of administrative data from line ministries that is relevant to monitor core and sectoral SDG results. The government also committed to partnering with independent agencies to gather results data from specific development projects (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2020[16]).

The work on the SDGs in Bangladesh is led by the SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office and comprises 16 key implementing ministries. Each ministry has an SDG focal point. The General Economics Division of the Ministry of Planning plays an important role in co-ordinating the implementation of the SDGs as government focal points for the SDGs (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2016[14]). Besides national action plans, Bangladesh developed ministerial SDG action plans that presented a strategy for each ministry on how to attain SDG targets (Infographic 1.1), with specific projects and their envisioned cost. Ministries were required to consult both the 2030 Agenda and the 7th Five Year Plan "to formulate short, medium and long-term sector specific plans for the 7th [Five Year Plan] period and beyond" (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]). The SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee reports to the Cabinet on SDG implementation status every six months. Such a structured approach ensures that actions and activities for each goal and its targets are assigned to the respective ministry or unit laid out in the mapping and avoids duplication of action plans (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2016[14]).

Infographic 1.1. Visualising Bangladesh's SDG journey: Key steps to date
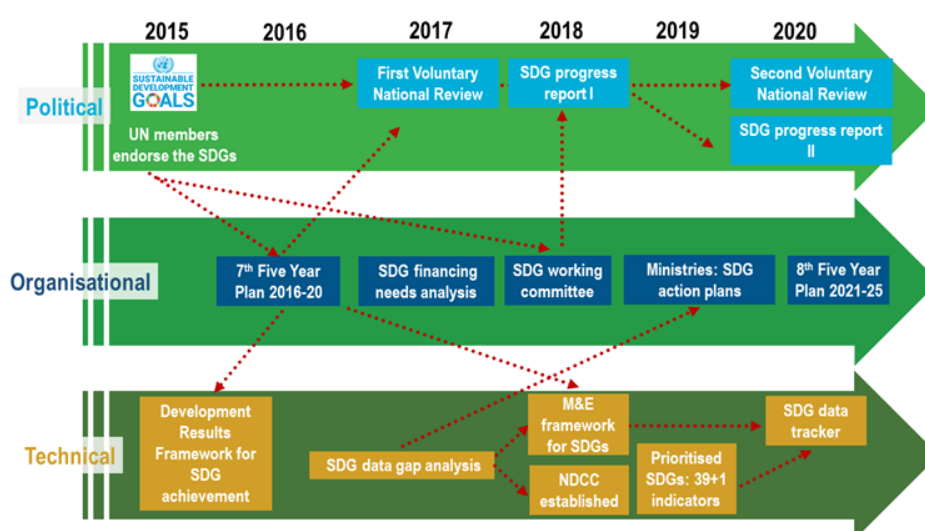
Notes: SDG: Sustainable Development Goals; M&E: monitoring and evaluation; NDCC: National Data Co-ordination Committee.
Sources: (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]) UN Women (2019[17]); GED (2017[18]; 2018[19]).

Bangladesh has made considerable progress aligning policy making to the SDGs

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs coincided with Bangladesh's own planning cycle. Building on the successful mainstreaming of the MDGs in the period prior to 2016, the government updated the national plan, implementation strategies, monitoring systems and resource allocation plans integrating the SDGs. The SDG monitoring reports act as scorecards to measure progress and define budgetary needs.

An in-depth analysis of SDG data availability in 2017 served as a foundation to define baselines and data needs (Ministry of Planning, 2017[18]). It also served as a road map to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of SDG progress, which led to the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework in 2018 which adjusted official surveys, censuses and national accounting to match the definitions of the official UN indicators (Ministry of Planning, 2018[19]). The Planning Commission also estimated the financing needs for the implementation of the SDGs and, more specifically, to close the gaps in SDG data (see next paragraph) (Government of Bangladesh, 2017[20]).

Thus far, Bangladesh has been at the forefront in integrating the SDG framework into country results planning. To define national priorities and specify planned actions, the government followed these steps:

- **National SDG target setting**: National planning strategies and development plans were aligned with the SDGs. The National SDG Action Plan aligns Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan with the SDGs, down to trackable targets via specific projects, programmes and activities (Oestereich and Yoong, 2018[13]).

- **Whole-of-society approach**: Several consultations on SDG implementation were held with stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the private sector, development partners, minorities and women networks.

- **Integrated SDG approach and action plans**: Mapping of SDG targets against ministries with a responsibility road map connected each SDG target with a responsible ministry or division and identified 43 lead ministries, half of which have links to multiple SDGs. An internal co-ordination mechanism was set up to ensure synergies between ministries across implementation (Ministry of Planning, 2017[21]).

- **Identification of SDG gaps**: As data availability and quality pose the biggest challenges to SDG monitoring, an SDG data gap and institutional analysis established a baseline on how many of the 247 official SDG indicators Bangladesh is able to report on.

- **SDG financing strategy**: SDG-oriented national planning was complemented by a financing framework that assessed the resources needed for successful SDG implementation in Bangladesh (while using a framework that outlines goal- and target-wise cost, of which ODA is estimated to provide 15%) (Government of Bangladesh, 2017[20]). The annual average cost to achieve the SDGs by 2030 is estimated at USD 66.3 billion (at constant prices) (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]).

- **SDG results monitoring**: After the SDG data gap analysis in 2017 showed that Bangladesh reports on only 70 indicators, a robust and rigorous result-based monitoring and evaluation framework was finalised and was also embedded in the plan for monitoring the 7th Five Year Plan. Monitoring systems also include online SDG trackers such as an SDG dashboard, which continuously traces SDG achievement over time (Government of Bangladesh, 2021[22]).

- Finally, Bangladesh is making efforts to **localise the SDGs and their achievement**. Data collection and reporting is being shifted to the local level to enhance accountability mechanisms (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]). In the process of localising the SDGs, the government approved 39+1 priority indicators for the regional level (Infographic 1.3). Thirty-nine indicators from the 17 SDGs were selected because they were either considered to be: a) crucial for the local level; or b) producing reinforcing effects for other targets. An additional priority indicator can be selected to achieve "leaving no one behind" according to the circumstances of a specific district or sub-district (UNSTAT, 2021[23]).

Infographic 1.2. SDG alignment in Bangladesh

1. Progress in SDG mainstreaming in Bangladesh

- Government co-ordination structures for the SDGs
- SDGs integrated in national plans and frameworks
- SDGs integrated in national budget
- SDGs integrated in sector ministries and subnational level
- SDG monitoring and reporting processes in place
- SDG campaigns for country-level awareness

2. Progress in aligning to the SDGs in Bangladesh

Bangladesh 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20)

Bangladesh 8th Five Year Plan (2021-25)

SDG alignment at goal level

SDG alignment at target/indicator level

Source: Government of Bangladesh (2020[14]; 2016[23]; 2016[15]).

Important hurdles remain for effective SDG-oriented policies in Bangladesh. Moving from SDG-aligned national and sector plans to effective implementation poses significant managerial and organisational challenges for public entities and levels of government (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]). In particular, improving all three dimensions of development remains challenging especially at district and sub-district level. Localisation of SDG implementation is especially relevant in the Bangladeshi context, as the country exhibits wide disparities in regional development and faces asymmetric impacts of climate change and natural hazards. As the 2020 Bangladesh SDG Progress Report underlines, a more holistic, whole-of-government approach to SDG achievement can help reduce the current fragmentation of responsibilities and capacity constraints among implementing agencies (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]).

Bangladesh is making progress in building capacity to measure SDG progress

Statistical capacity in Bangladesh has kept up with the pace of development progress and is well ahead of other countries. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as the national statistical office for Bangladesh has progressively improved its capacity to monitor and report on SDG data. The comprehensive development results framework that was first introduced under the 6th Five Year Plan established clear links to the SDGs and consists of 70 indicators across 14 thematic areas including macroeconomic stability, environmental sustainability, transport, energy, human development and governance, among others (World Bank Group, 2016[24]).

The 2017 SDG mapping exercise identified available data sources for those 70 indicators, but not all of them had pre-2015 baseline data, so data from international sources such as the World Health Organization or the International Labour Organization were used to set baselines for 22 indicators (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]). By 2020, further consolidation of other sources of administrative data expanded the number of ready-to-use indicators with SDG data to 171. Of these, the vast majority (165, or 96% overall) match the official UN indicator definition and the remaining 6 are closely aligned (see right panel of Infographic 1.3). Among those, 36 indicators complement country data with data collected by international organisations in liaison with the BBS. All sources combined, Bangladesh reaches SDG indicator coverage of 69%, as it is able to report on 171 of the 247 official SDG indicators.

To promote a more harmonised approach to data and statistics and to increase the use of SDG results information for accountability, Bangladesh received support from the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to set up an SDG tracking platform. The SDG tracker is an online data repository for monitoring the implementation of SDG initiatives, strengthening timely data collection, and improving situation analysis and performance monitoring of achieving the SDGs along with other national development goals (Government of Bangladesh, 2021[22]). The platform provides interactive dashboards with timely available data. The BBS has progressively adopted SDG indicator methodologies as these were agreed upon (and sometimes updated) by the UN between 2016 and 2020. This led to a growing listing of SDG indicators with disaggregation, and in turn, increased overall data coverage. As of 2020, 83 indicators had at least one published disaggregation (UNSTAT, 2021[23]).

The government has formed the National Data Coordination Committee to further harmonise and co-ordinate SDG data monitoring in general. The committee co-ordinates among the BSS, ministries and divisions to standardise and make data available for SDG monitoring. The committee is comprised of 50 members, including all data-producing agencies of the government and representatives from business associations, think tanks and academia. A legal framework facilitates data sharing between the committee's bodies: "All the data generating ministries are able to provide data onto the back-end of the SDG Tracker, which is then authenticated by BBS before publishing. Training has been delivered to the focal points from ministries/divisions/agencies on the procedure of data submission to the SDGs Tracker" (UNSTAT, 2021[23]).

Infographic 1.3. Sustainable Development Goal measurement in Bangladesh
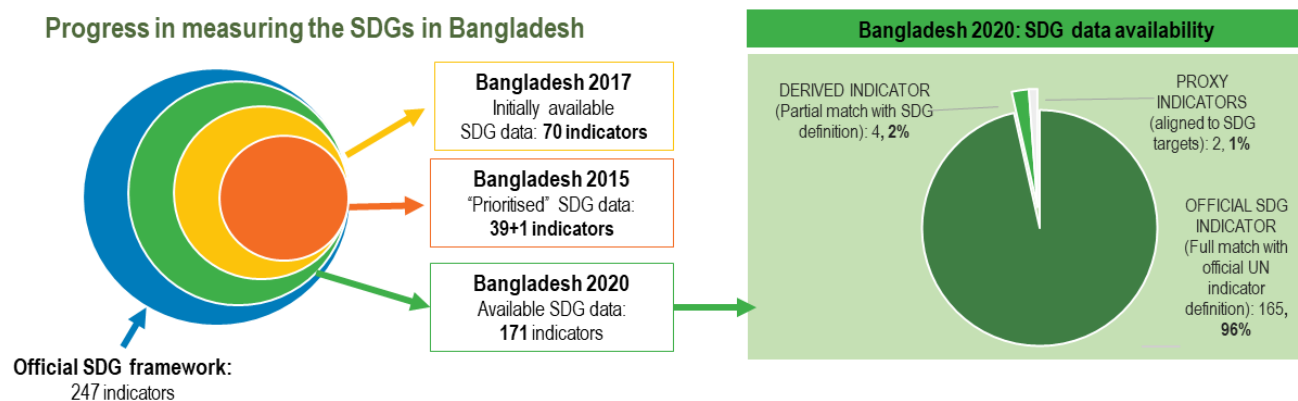
Note: The official SDG framework has 247 indicators, 232 of which are unique and 15 are repeated. The 171 available indicators contain 36 indicators with data coverage from global sources.
Source: Authors' compilation based on Government of Government of Bangladesh (2021[21];).

Institutional responsibility for SDG indicator data compilation and its authenticity lies with the BBS.[1] Significant efforts are being made to upgrade the country's capabilities around data collection and analysis as well as accountability mechanisms. This work, led by the BBS, has increased Bangladesh's capacity to deliver on the SDGs (Oestereich and Yoong, 2018[13]). To meet the need for data and statistics for the purpose of monitoring SDG progress, two separate exercises have been adopted – one by the BBS and the other by the Planning Commission (General Economics Division). Both aimed to identify the current state of data availability and explored the nature and extent of the data deficit that needs to be addressed by generating new data. They involved all data-generating agencies, including the BBS.

Some other aspects of data in terms of availability and sources should also be highlighted:

- While line ministries had adopted implementation and action plans, five government bodies bear the weight of data collection: The Planning Ministry generates the majority of SDG data: out of 244 indicators, it provides data on 105 of them. The Ministry of Environment and Forest is the second-largest data provider (42), followed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (34). At the Ministry of Finance, the Economic Relations Division provides information for 28 indicators and the Finance Division for 20. Considering agencies or units of ministries/divisions that are responsible for data generation for SDGs monitoring, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is the single most important institution for producing regular, comprehensive and disaggregated data (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]).

- Combining national data and global sources, Bangladesh can report on 73% of the SDG indicators, three-quarters of them using the official UN definitions for each SDG indicator (Figure 1.1).[2] Data availability and alignment with official SDG definitions vary per Goal: the best is for SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education) and SDG 8 (Economic growth); it is particularly weaker for environment-related SDGs, including SDG 12 (Responsible consumption), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Life below water) and SDG 15 (Life on land). International data for some of these indicators do already exist though, with the shortcomings in terms of frequency, disaggregation or integration in the country's statistical system and regular policy making that come with data from global databases.

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[1] The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is the authority responsible for validating the data that the different line ministries provide for the national "SDG Tracker" system.

[2] This is the highest level of alignment to the official framework among the seven comparable country case studies that OECD carried out in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Myanmar, Peru, Samoa and Uganda.

Figure 1.1. Bangladesh's capacity to monitor standard SDG indicators is comparatively high
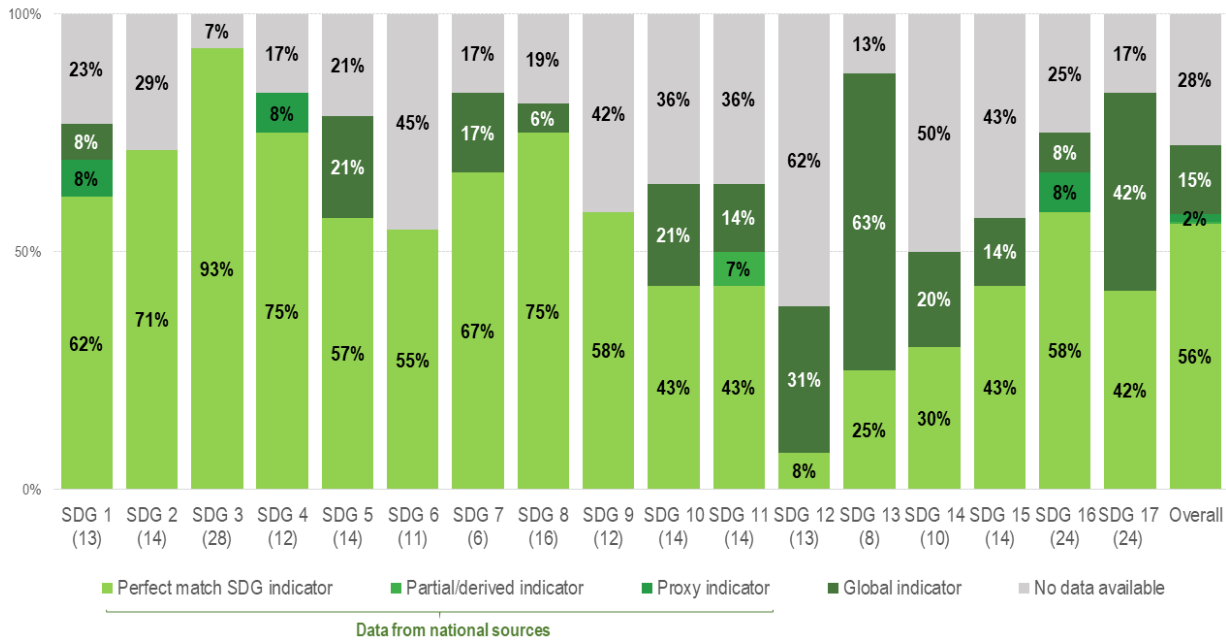
Notes: Definitions: Perfect-match SDG indicators use the official United Nations indicator definition. Derived SDG indicators use the official definition, with a slight variation (e.g. output instead of outcome, refer to a subgroup instead of total population). Proxy indicators do not use the official SDG indicator, but still refer in substance to the related SDG target. Horizontal axis: Number of total SDG indicators per SDG in the official framework is indicated (between brackets) below each SDG number.
Source: Authors' estimates based on a review of Government of Bangladesh (2021[22]) against the official SDG indicator definitions (IAEG-SDG, 2020[25]).

Overall, timeliness and disaggregation of SDG data remain a challenge in Bangladesh, which the COVID-19 pandemic has amplified. Data are mostly generated by the BBS or other government agencies through periodic surveys, with a frequency of from five to three years, often on a national level. The more frequent production of more disaggregated statistics by age, sex, disability, ethnicity and at the subnational level requires additional financial and human resources as well as support from development partners which invest in statistical capacity building. Data comparability (through harmonised methodologies), availability of baseline data, and reliably conducting a large number of new surveys as well as monitoring capacity lag behind, and are usually insufficient to inform regular management of policies or projects effectively (BBS, 2016[26]). Especially given Bangladesh's policy priority "to reach the furthest behind first", increased data disaggregation is a policy necessity to leave no one behind (Ministry of Planning, 2020[15]). Lack of disaggregation and timeliness is a shortcoming that affects all sources of government data and statistics. Most SDG data points and baselines are relatively recent (Figure 1.2), although the pandemic disrupted the regular data-gathering cycle in 2020-21, resulting in delays in SDG data collection.

Figure 1.2. Data freshness: When SDG-aligned data was last collected in Bangladesh?

Data availability for 171 SDG-aligned indicators in Bangladesh, by most recent data collection period

Source: Authors' elaboration based on estimates of the Government of Bangladesh (2021[22]) by late 2020.

Use of the SDG framework in Bangladesh is extensive – with potential ahead

Bangladesh promotes domestic and international accountability on SDG progress. It has been using the SDG framework to anchor its development ambitions in an internationally acknowledged framework which in turn functions as an external accountability measure. To date, Bangladesh relies extensively on SDG indicator data to support accountability on progress towards the SDGs. The 2020 Voluntary National Review provides an example of a complete, evidence-based report on SDG implementation. It found that Bangladesh has certain indicators that "have been achieved, crossed or on-track against the targets set for 2020" (Government of Bangladesh, 2020[2]). Use of the SDGs will also be determined by the extent to which the Voluntary National Review's findings are disseminated in accessible formats to broader audiences and further discussed with domestic actors and international partners.

Several actions will further maximise the alignment and use of SDG data for Bangladesh's sustainable development (Table 1.2). To begin, the government and its development partners could consider more active investment and support to fill SDG data gaps. Data frequency and disaggregation are insufficient for annual joint asseessment of SDG results. Increasing data production capabilities within the government would enable greater use of the SDG framework both in government policy making and in development co-operation results monitoring. This is particularly the case for SDG areas that attract the most development co-operation financing but still experience severe gaps in SDG data, such as agriculture, energy and transport (Figure 1.1), thus limiting the potential use of SDG information for accountability or decision making.

Table 1.2. Use of the SDG framework and data in Bangladesh: Progress to 2021

Purpose	PROGRESS	OPPORTUNITIES
Communication/ engagement	• Dedicated SDG monitoring platform with accessible data. • SDG awareness campaigns aimed at the whole of society; National Conference on SDG implementation Review (2018). • Sectoral discussion groups focused on SDG achievement and goal-wise progress report submitted by ministries/division responsible for SDG implementation.	• Steering multi-stakeholder partnerships and forums towards SDG outcomes. • Using the SDGs as a road map to recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic.
Accountability	• The Ministry of Planning put performance evaluation and accountability at the heart of its data-collection effort and communicates this widely. • Publication of Voluntary National Reviews on SDG progress in 2017 and 2020.	• Linking SDG progress reports to policies and accountability processes. • Strengthening development partner co-ordination mechanisms around the SDGs. • A user-friendly platform on SDG-aligned budget allocations (including external financing) has great potential for accountability.
Learning	• Mapping out the extent of use of SDG indicators across line ministries and consolidating data for systemic learning and integrated decision making.	• International support to mitigate the effects of the pandemic could be assessed using the SDG framework (to ensure coherence, synergies and simplification of results monitoring).
Decision making	• National sectoral policies and action plans (partially at subnational level) use the SDG framework in defining priorities, baselines and targets.	

Source: Authors' compilation based on Government of Bangladesh (2020[2]; 2021[22]); General Economics Division (2017[18]); key informant interviews; and government records.

2 Aligning development co-operation to the SDGs in Bangladesh

Summary

- Bangladesh's strong political impetus to align with the SDGs plays an important role in promoting SDG alignment among its development partners.
- Nearly all partners align programmes and results frameworks to the 17 Goals. Two-thirds already use the SDG targets and indicators to plan and track their intended development results in the country.
- However, the diversity of development partners, in terms of funding modalities, organisational set up and internal push for SDG adoption, has resulted in distinctive strategies for SDG alignment – often leading to fragmented support for the SDGs at country level.
- For greater use of the SDGs at country level, the government and the international community need better use of SDG-oriented co-ordination mechanisms, greater flexibility in their results approaches, and a greater focus on longer term outcomes and transformational change.

Overview: Development co-operation ecosystem in Bangladesh

Bangladesh remains a priority country for many development co-operation partners. Despite fast progress in economic and social development dimensions in recent decades, the country faces important obstacles ahead – notably effectively deploying sufficient investments to adapt to the growing impacts of climate change in the country, and to ensure an inclusive recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Official development finance directed to Bangladesh has more than doubled over the last decade (Infographic 2.1). The jump in annual financing from international partners from USD 3.1 billion (2010) to USD 8 billion (2019) was accompanied by a proliferation and diversity of partners with a presence in the country (from 37 to 66 official partners), a progressive transition of development co-operation from grants to loans, a growing focus on infrastructure financing, and a diversification of funding modalities – with non-concessional financing, climate finance, blended finance or grant support from private entities and foundations all gaining a share in the make-up of Bangladesh's external development financing.

The proliferation of development partners and modalities create additional difficulties to monitor and bring coherence to all the development co-operation efforts. Since 2015, Bangladesh's partners approve around 1 600 new programmes and projects per year, 81% of them of small scale (i.e. less than USD 1 million in value), each of them requiring their own monitoring frameworks and data (OECD, 2021[27]). Bangladesh's efforts to articulate all government planning and partner co-ordination mechanisms around the SDGs are intended to strengthen country ownership, cross-partner co-ordination, harmonisation of approaches, private sector engagement and a greater focus on prioritised SDG results (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2016[14]). As seen earlier in Figure 1.2, Bangladesh is well advanced in those directions.

Infographic 2.1. At a glance: Development co-operation ecosystem in Bangladesh

❶ Official development finance, by development partner:

	Total official development finance (Million USD, commitments)		
	2010-14	**2015-19**	**% ODA**
World Bank Group	8685.4	10339.5	86%
Japan	4406.9	9116.2	100%
Asian Development Bank	4515.9	7771.3	31%
Islamic Development Bank	1036.3	3246.7	4%
United States	1048.7	1656.0	100%
EU Institutions	544.7	1131.4	100%
Germany	414.5	842.5	97%
Korea	627.2	580.8	99%
United Kingdom	271.0	528.9	100%
France	55.7	488.4	84%
Canada	385.5	295.9	100%
IMF	695.9	255.8	100%
Australia	426.6	244.5	100%
Switzerland	183.2	192.2	100%
Netherlands	391.0	191.2	100%
Sweden	246.9	185.6	100%
Global funds and facilities (10)	963.5	1082.7	92%
Other DAC bilaterals (13)	427.0	322.9	81%
UN agencies (9)	248.9	207.3	81%

❷ Official development finance, by type:

Equity investment, 33.1

ODA grants 12153.6

Other official flows (non-export credit) 20921.7

ODA loans 45959.6
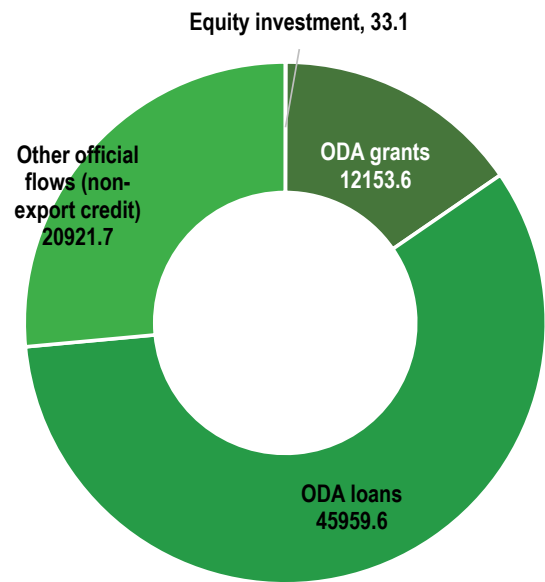
❸ Official development finance distribution, by sector:

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, 23%

Energy, 20%

Transport, 20%

Water supply and sanitation, 5%

Education, 8%

Health, 6%

Humanitarian aid, 6%

Banking and financial services, 4%

Public finances and administration, 3%

Other social infrastructure, 3%

En v…

Pri v…

Com…
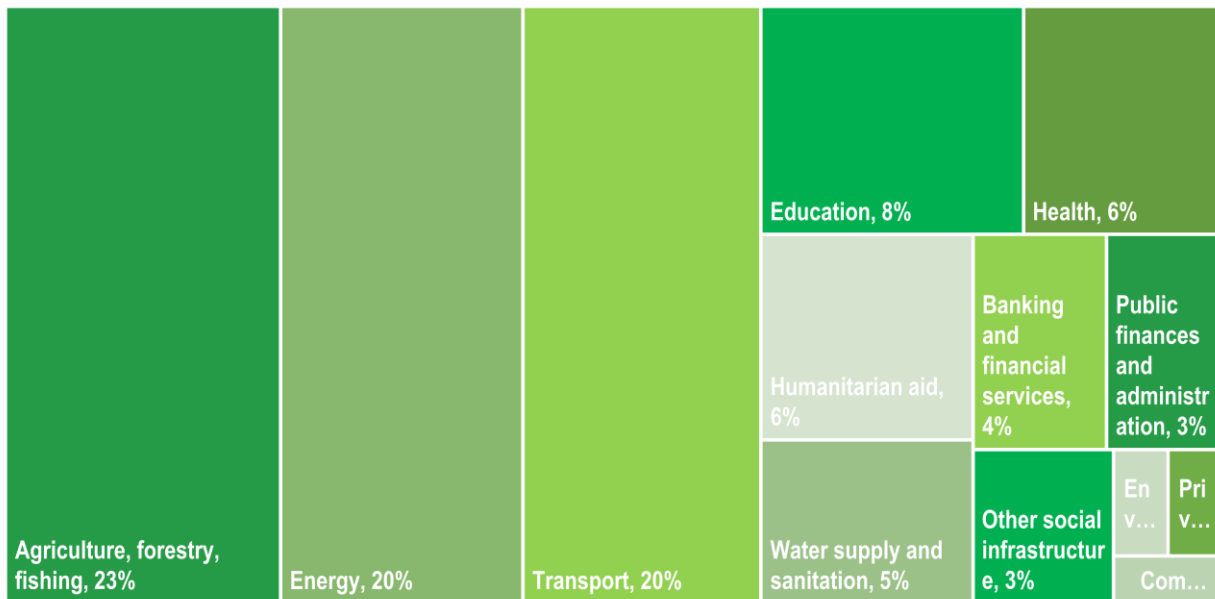
Note: Numbers in panel 2 and 3 are ODF amounts 2015-19 in million USD; ODF: official development finance; ODA: official development assistance. The People's Republic of China, India and other bilateral partners do not report detailed aid statistics to the OECD but add another quarter of official development assistance to Bangladesh. Specifically, official estimates for the 2015-20 period are USD 5.2 billion for the former, and 79 million in grants and 7.1 billion in credit lines for the latter. These funds largely focused on energy and transport infrastructure, and grants supporting healthcare and humanitarian aid. These amounts are not reflected in the infographic.
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2021[28]).

Aligning results frameworks and systems to the SDGs in Bangladesh

Bangladesh views the SDGs as an ambitious developmental agenda with the potential to help co-ordinate development co-operation efforts more effectively. The government has identified four action areas: 1) governance with appropriate policies and institutions for SDG alignment; 2) ensuring broad-based inclusive growth and food security; 3) promoting prosperity and reducing poverty; and 4) mitigating the impacts of climate change (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2020[16]).

Overall, interviewed development partners and a systematic review of recent country strategies and programmes in Bangladesh indicate that most partners express commitment to align their delivery modes and practices to fostering SDG achievement. This section analyses the extent to which development partners are steering their delivery practices around the SDG framework in Bangladesh.

SDG-oriented policy dialogue and co-ordination is growing, but limitations remain

All development partners in Bangladesh have adopted the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as key reference frameworks. During in-depth interviews, most development partners noted that the SDGs offer a non-controversial development consensus. This supports a renewed narrative for development partnerships in Bangladesh that has a stronger focus on sustainability and results. They also noted that, by establishing and communicating the linkages of interventions to specific SDG targets, planned programmes and projects gain greater country ownership and political attention at country level. The comprehensive coverage of the SDG framework also creates entry points to advance policy dialogue with the government on a broader list of priority topics for development co-operation. This includes opportunities to advance agendas on sensitive matters, or to partner with organisations that target those left furthest behind.

Furthermore, the SDG framework links well with Bangladesh's strong planning and monitoring culture, and the institutionalisation of SDG governance mechanisms in government was a comparatively faster process than it was in other countries. However, effectively co-ordinating across government and with the constellation of partners to ensure coherence of policies and actions across the board remains a challenging aspect in implementing this agenda.

Most development partners agree that Bangladesh prioritises the SDGs as a key development framework, when stated in broader terms. The SDGs provide a "narrative" and a common language to put development actions into perspective. Small differences between development partners emerge when it comes to their own use of the SDG framework for policy dialogue, programming decisions, cross-partner co-ordination or supporting the SDG transition within the partner government (Figure 2.1). Specifically:

- Most partners (80%) regularly discuss the SDGs as part of policy dialogue with government entities and other stakeholders, with multilateral development banks and United Nations (UN) agencies doing so more systematically than the bilateral partners. Yet, many development partners in Bangladesh frame sectoral dialogues and work with an SDG lens because there is demand from the ministries for this kind of SDG emphasis. This is the case in particular for development partners active in sectors represented prominently among the SDGs with relative ease in measuring results, such as education.

- All but one UN agency and most other partners (80% overall) have started integrating the SDGs into the design of new programmes and projects, as this has been facilitating synergies in working with the respective ministries in the Bangladeshi government. Most development partners follow the approach of associating their country programme results with the 17 Goals.

- Development banks and bilateral partners address related SDGs in particular as a core part of partner co-ordination mechanisms. Interviewees noted that the common language and strong SDG narrative taken up by the government has provided development partners with increased

opportunities for sectoral co-ordination mechanisms that evolved into forums for information sharing and collaboration. However, co-ordination across sectors remains difficult due to the sheer number of stakeholders on both the partner country's and development partners' side, as well as the diverse degree of SDG uptake among development partners and line ministries.

- Development co-operation management in Bangladesh is comprehensive, and the government has a fairly advanced Aid Management Information System to track development finance. Development partners regularly report on the focus and characteristics of their support into the system, which at the moment does not allow to indicate the SDG target(s) the activities contribute to. That said, development partners increasingly report on SDG alignment to OECD statistics on development finance, thus offering an opportunity for Bangladesh to update the system and allow for that kind of SDG-oriented data reporting (OECD, 2022[29]).

- Forty percent of development partners (i.e. the UN system, two development banks and a bilateral partner) have actively supported Bangladesh's efforts on SDG monitoring and reporting in recent years. Other partners perceive SDG mainstreaming in policy making as a primary responsibility of the government of Bangladesh, with support from the UN system. This perceived division of labour, which is broadly shared by many development partners in other countries part of these OECD case studies (Peru, Samoa, Uganda) crowds out international support for SDG mainstreaming or monitoring, slows down the SDG transition, and delays the adoption of the SDG framework by those partners that remain on the margins of the SDG mainstreaming process.

Figure 2.1. Development partners: The SDGs are becoming part of regular policy dialogue, co-ordination with development partners, and development co-operation delivery

| | N | Official development finance Annual average (million USD, 2015-19 average) | Percentage of development partners that discuss the SDGs as part of | | | Development partners that **support Bangladesh in measuring the SDGs** or in preparing national reports on **SDG progress** |
			(a) policy dialogue	(b) new programmes and projects	(c) donor co-ordination mechanisms	
Bilateral partners	12	5,056	67%	67%	67%	8%
UN agencies	15	993	87%	93%	47%	73%
Multilateral development banks	8	4,806	88%	75%	75%	25%
Overall	35	10,536	80%	80%	60%	40%
Overall (weighted by development finance):			80%	75%	71%	22%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2021[30]).

Box 2.1. How do we assess alignment to the SDG framework?

At its most basic level, aligning development co-operation to the SDG framework requires prioritising Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets and using SDG indicators to monitor results. However, it requires more work to obtain meaningful SDG alignment that leads to sustainable impact (Figure 2.1). First, good SDG alignment strategies must be discussed, co-ordinated and broadly coherent with other development partners' efforts (1). Second, results frameworks in country-level strategies and projects must be aligned with the SDG framework when relevant (2), either directly (by using SDG indicators) or indirectly (by relying on intervention logics that lead to SDG results). Third, SDG data need to be regularly collected (3). Fourth, these data should guide learning and strategic decision making in development co-operation (4). When these data guide learning and strategic decision making, development agencies use the SDGs not for piece-meal alignment, but as a system of interactions, trade-offs and multiplier effects, which serves to address development complexity in the real world.

Figure 2.2. Four steps in aligning and using the SDG framework in development co-operation
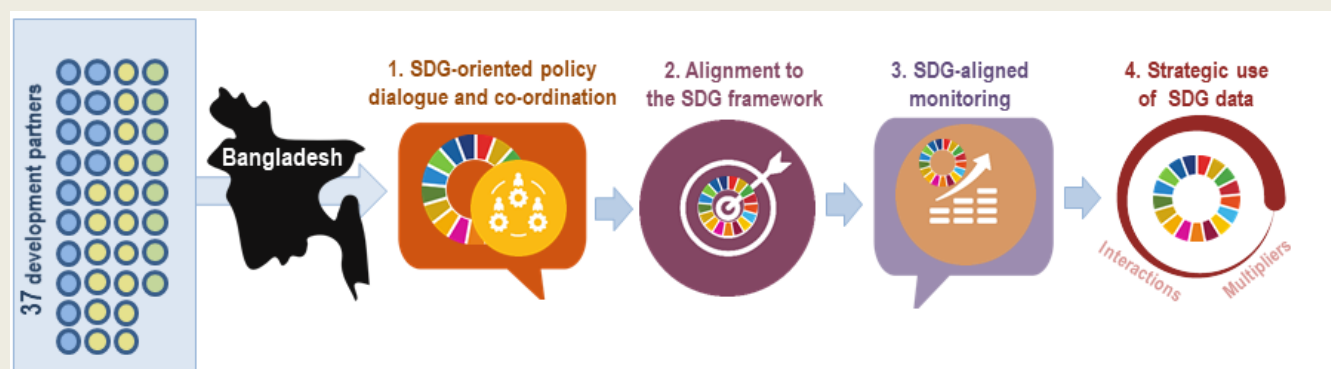
Most countries and development partners initiate their SDG alignment strategies at the "goal level" – retroactively mapping current programmes to the 17 SDGs. Advanced SDG alignment uses SDG targets and indicators, in ways that contribute to overall development co-operation effectiveness in the country (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Type of alignment to the SDG framework and associated benefits
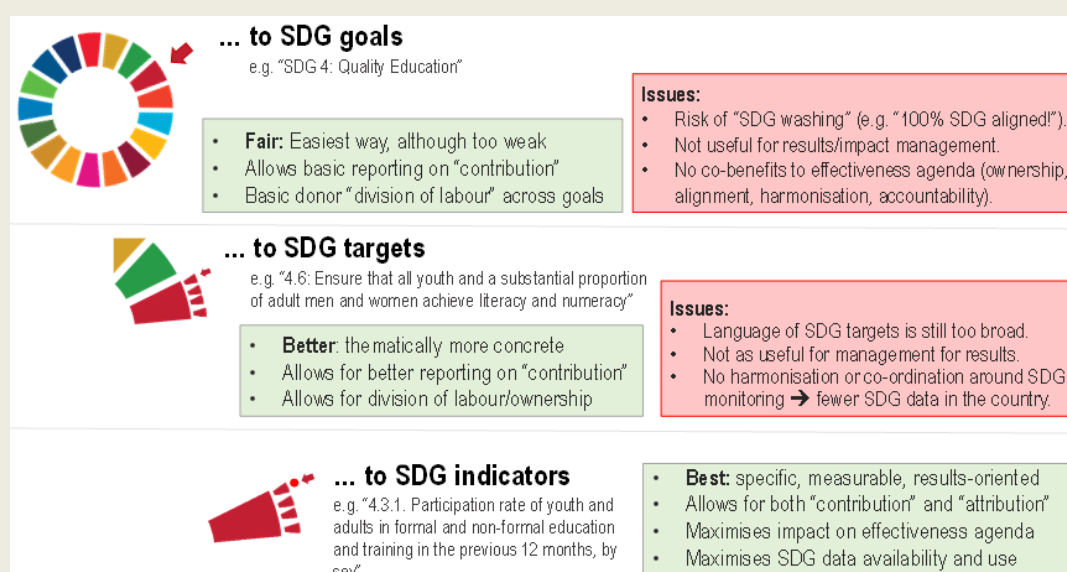
Aligning development co-operation results to the SDG framework is well advanced

More than 90% of development partners have started incorporating the SDGs in country strategies and project-level results frameworks. Out of 35 major development partners, 28% have matched strategic or project objectives to one or several of the 17 Goals, while 63% of them have actually used SDG targets or indicators to define their intended results and impact. Only three development partners (accounting for 12% of all official development financing) have limited references to the SDGs in country strategies and project documents, described as a general ambition that guides their development support.

Figure 2.4. Use of SDG framework by development partners
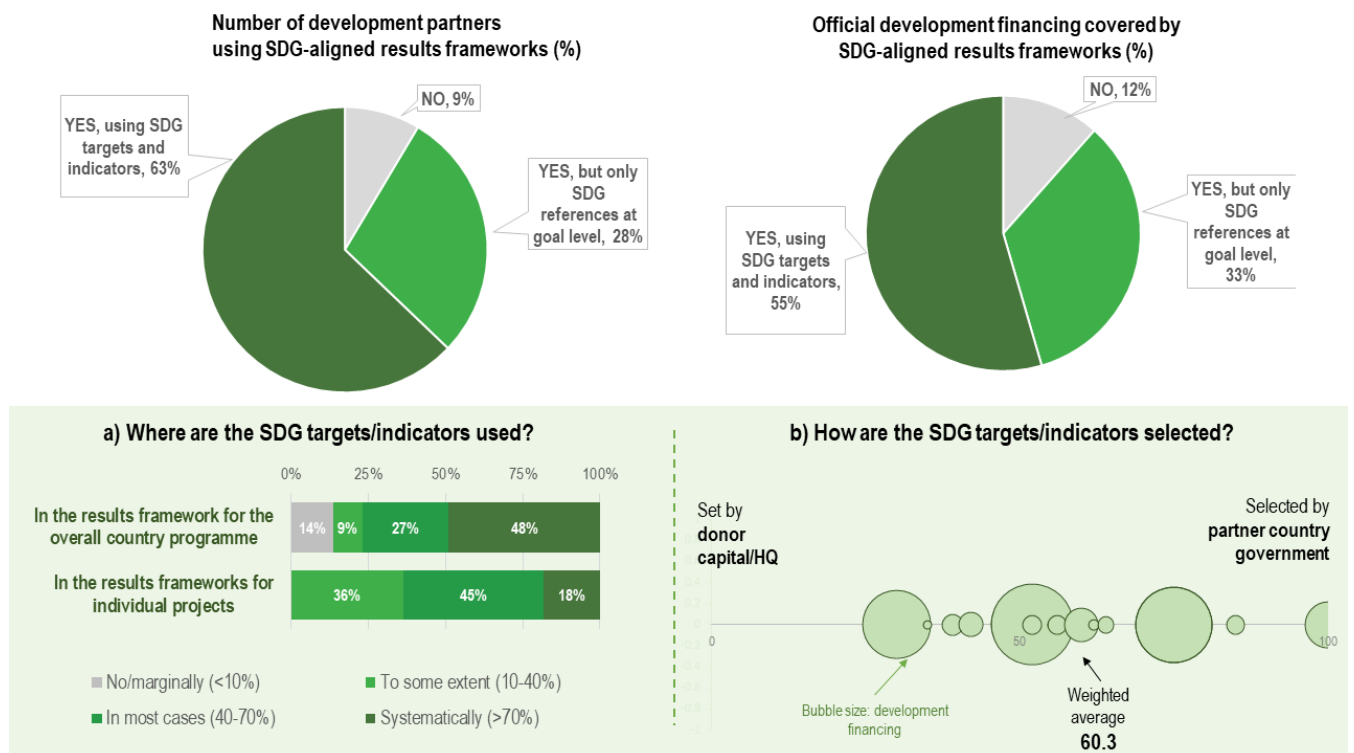
Note: HQ: headquarters.
Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2021[30]).

In general, these various processes to align development co-operation to the SDGs in Bangladesh have usually followed a three-step sequence:

1st. **Delivering the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as an overarching rationale for development co-operation in the country**: Country strategies, programming documents and project development objectives tend to mention "attainment of SDG targets" as the goal of development efforts related to certain sectors (ADB, 2021[3]). This is the case for three of the surveyed development agencies active in Bangladesh that have yet to align their country strategies to the Goals, targets or indicators.

> *Example:* Only three bilateral and multilateral partners working in Bangladesh have developed country strategies or partnership frameworks that do not explicitly use the SDGs to formulate their priorities or results frameworks. Instead, these partners refer to the achievement of the SDGs as part of the rationale or justification for their planned work in their respective priority areas, recognising the Bangladeshi government's political focus on SDG achievement but not integrating them into their results reporting or linking to specific Goals yet.

2nd.   **SDG alignment to Goals**: In a second phase, some partners link their development programmes in-country to the Goals. This often happens once a new planning cycle starts where then country-level frameworks are developed that outline how activities will contribute to a certain Goal. In many cases, country strategies recognise the SDGs as a guide to achieve strategic development objectives in priority areas, such as democracy and good governance. Currently, ten agencies are implementing development projects in Bangladesh which are only aligned to the SDGs at Goal level. Smaller bilateral development partners but also some UN agencies fall into this category.

*Example: **Denmark's** 2019-21 Country Strategy for Bangladesh has been designed based on Bangladesh's national priority areas and refers in its structure to the 7th Five Year Plan, which was itself aligned to the SDGs. The country strategy was formulated for a period of two years only in order to reconcile the country policy cycle with Denmark's current development programme. The country strategy explicitly mentions recognition of the SDGs as a framework for their development co-operation and exhibits alignment to the SDGs at Goal level, in particular SDG 1 (End poverty), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work), SDG 10 (Reduce inequality) and SDG 13 (Climate action) (Danish Minstry of Foreign Affairs, 2020[31]).*

*Example: **Sweden's** most recent results strategy for Bangladesh between 2014 and 2020 makes SDG principles such as leaving no one behind a key element of its development co-operation efforts in Bangladesh, but does not link to the SDG indicators yet. The strategy for 2021-25 was under development at the time of writing, but the government has clearly committed itself to linking its development co-operation frameworks at sectoral level to the Goals (Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2020[32]).*

*Example: Following a request of the Bangladeshi government to align their country strategies within the framework of the SDG targets relevant and prioritised in Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan, **Germany** conducted thematic and goal-wise consultation with stakeholders from the private sector as well as other development partners. Lessons will be carried over into a variety of Germany's monitoring frameworks.*

3rd.   **SDG alignment to targets/indicators**: 22 development partners of Bangladesh (63%) have already started aligning development co-operation results to SDG targets and indicators. This alignment tends to be done extensively at the level of country strategies and partnership frameworks and predominantly at the level of individual projects.

*Example: **Japan**, as one of the largest development partners in Bangladesh in terms of ODA volume, incorporates the SDGs at Goal, target and indicator level into its results frameworks at both project and sector level. Especially on sector level, Japan International Cooperation Agency fostered efforts on how to consult and incorporate indicators of the Five Year Plan as well as SDG indicators in its development results frameworks wherever relevant (JICA, 2018[33]).*

*Example: The **UNDP's** country strategy for Bangladesh closely follows priority outcomes established in the 7th Five Year Plan by linking its results framework using official UN SDG indicators to each development outcome. This allows for synergies in the monitoring of projects that contribute to multiple Goals (UNDP, 2016[34]).*

*Example: Instead of relying on traditional bilateral country strategies, the **Netherlands** organises its development co-operation efforts around thematic areas globally and in Bangladesh. Results in thematic priority areas such as food and nutrition and gender equality are linked to SDG targets, and wherever possible to SDG indicators (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019[35]).*

Box 2.2. Case study: Explicit and implicit alignment to the SDGs in development banks

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator framework is not a completely new set of 231 distinct indicators to measure progress in development. In fact, a plurality of SDG indicators reflect well-established measures to assess sector performance (on poverty, gender, health, economic development or the environment). Many also belong to the previous list of 60 indicators used to monitor the Millennium Development Goals between 2000 and 2015, which facilitates SDG alignment.

In fact, a review of results frameworks shows that, whether explicitly or implicitly, most development partners in Bangladesh already use (at least some) SDG indicators to measure their intended results.

SDG focus: The experiences of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank in Bangladesh

Together, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) account for nearly a quarter of development financing in Bangladesh (OECD, 2021[27]). They also invest in strengthening country monitoring and statistics.

Our analysis suggests that both development banks already use SDG indicators to an extent in their work in Bangladesh, yet the internal drivers for SDG alignment differ:

The **World Bank** is Bangladesh's top partner in terms of financing. It provided over USD 10 billion in 2015-19, primarily aimed at the 'twin goals' of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity:

- *Country strategy*: The World Bank's country partnership document for the 2016-20 period was agreed with the government. It was mapped out to the various SDGs (Goals). However, the Bank's results framework uses specific indicators to track the results of the country programme – some of which coincide with existing SDG targets or indicators that are well established measures of sector performance. This foundation creates space for further strategic alignment to the SDGs.

- *Country programme*: A full review of all projects approved since 2016 reveals that, out of 63 individual projects, 15% of all outcome indicators align with the SDG framework. This moderately low level of alignment of SDG results provides a foundation should the World Bank choose to increase the explicit focus on SDG results – e.g. those prioritised by the government.

The **Asian Development Bank** (ADB) is also a top partner for Bangladesh (USD 7.7 billion since 2015), a key partner for infrastructure (transport, energy and water), agriculture and education. ADB promotes SDG alignment, with guidance from headquarters and use of SDG indicators to measure corporate results. These institutional incentives lead to greater SDG uptake at country level (ADB, 2021[36]):

- *Country strategy*: The ADB's new Country Partnership Strategy (2021-25) explicitly puts the SDGs at the heart of its results framework. As a result, the country partnership's results framework is guided by Bangladesh priorities as they align with the SDGs.

- *Country programme*: the alignment of ADB projects to the SDGs is generally made explicit. Out of the 126 ADB projects approved since 2016, the majority – where supporting evidence is public – map their contributions to SDG targets. This review also confirmed that, where results frameworks are publicly available, projects also use SDG-aligned indicators to monitor results. Wherever possible, impact and outcome indicators were harmonised with government goals included in the national Five Year Plan (ADB, 2020[37]).

This comparative assessment of project portfolios suggests that most partners already use SDG indicators (explicitly or implicitly) to measure results and impact. This provides a foundation to deepen the use of the SDG framework as a shared framework for results to maximise collective impact.

What leads to alignment of development co-operation to SDG results?

Intra-agency and context-specific drivers are the main forces behind alignment of development co-operation to SDG results. The majority of Bangladesh's development partners include SDG indicators in their results frameworks, especially at corporate level (22 out of 35 major development partners in Bangladesh use a number of official SDG indicators in their corporate results frameworks (Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger, 2021[38]). The picture is different at project level: development partners tend to use SDG indicators extensively in specific sectors, particularly where outcomes are easily attributable to project actions. This sectoral prioritisation can lead to greater SDG alignment among development partners. This section discusses such enablers, drivers and remaining obstacles in using the SDG framework in Bangladesh.

1 Enablers: Four pre-conditions for SDG adoption

Several factors are common to all development partners that have started using the SDGs with any level of depth in Bangladesh. These are not sufficient conditions for SDG alignment in Bangladesh, but all "SDG adopters" in Bangladesh recognise these key enablers as present in their organisations:

- **Strong political will for SDG achievement:** **Bangladesh's context is unique in the sense that the government has continuously pushed SDG achievement**. The SDGs are firmly integrated into Bangladesh's development strategies and a corresponding organisational architecture has been designed. SDG data coverage overall is also comparatively high (with 58% of all indicators covered by government statistics, plus 15% covered by international data-gathering exercises). Interviewed development partners value that the Bangladeshi government is making use of the SDG framework as a broad and comprehensive tool which covers all aspects of development. This high-level, political commitment to Agenda 2030 nudges development partners to place a strong focus on SDG achievement and alignment in their development efforts.

- **Internal leadership and guidance:** **A political push and institutional mandates and support are key for SDG uptake at country level.** As in other OECD case studies, interviewed development partners point to institutional incentives and explicit organisational leadership that encourage them to pursue approaches and projects that explicitly target certain SDG outcomes. Almost all staff among development partners active in Bangladesh who were interviewed were aware of the SDG framework and its added value for development co-operation. Interviewees attribute this to the fact that, often, headquarters or regional offices (in the case of UN agencies) promote the SDGs for reporting and hence encourage country offices to report on certain outcomes through an SDG lens.

- **SDG alignment in sectors:** **The SDG framework has been used in Bangladesh to direct sectoral priorities.** Many development partners acknowledge the fact that the Bangladeshi government's demand for SDG alignment opens pathways to propose development projects in priority sectors. For example, the use of SDG 3 indicators in health sector projects is high. This has historically been an area of progress in Bangladesh – and most of these indicators were already integrated into Bangladesh's Health, Population, and Nutrition Sector Programme 2016-20 (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2016[39]). This sectoral prioritisation forces development partners to use SDG indicators and frame projects according to set government preferences, thereby encouraging cross-sectoral approaches to the SDGs.

- **Results-oriented systems:** **Development partners that rely on results-based approaches are more capable of using SDG indicators**. Even though this is not a sufficient condition, using results frameworks actively is a logical precondition for alignment with the SDG framework. As Figure 2.5 shows, most development partners in Bangladesh have a strong results-based management system in place which enables extensive SDG uptake (upper right quadrant).

Figure 2.5. The level of SDG uptake varies remarkably among development partners in Bangladesh
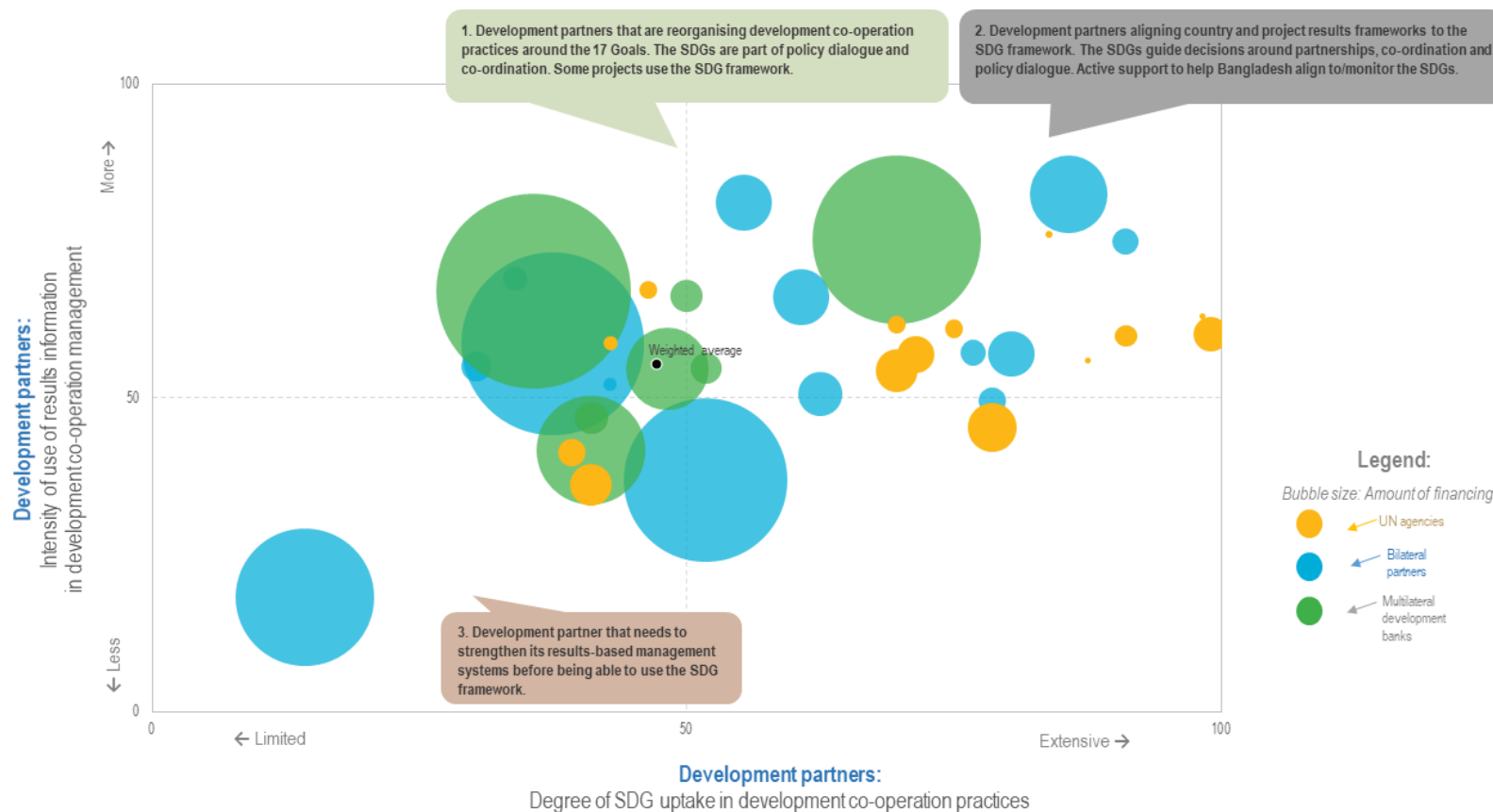
Notes: SDG: Sustainable Development Goal. UN: United Nations. Bubble colours indicate the type of development partner (Blue: bilateral partners; green: development banks; yellow: UN agencies). Bubble size denotes the relative size of a development co-operation programme. The SDG uptake index is a composite indicator that reflects the use of the SDGs in results frameworks, as well as the complementary investments made to promote SDG alignment, monitoring and use.
Source: Authors' elaboration based on (OECD, 2021[30])

❷ *Drivers: What is different about SDG adopters?*

Development partners which have made significant progress in incorporating SDG targets and indicators in Bangladesh (henceforth, "SDG adopters")[3] share certain characteristics:

*   **Demand for SDG results data: Corporate requirements are a powerful driver in development co-operation partners' decision to use SDG targets and indicators in Bangladesh**. A review of development partners present in Bangladesh shows interlinkages in indicator selection and expectations of upward reporting of SDG progress data. Similarly, headquarters' priorities and guidance play a key role in selecting SDG indicators to track development efforts in Bangladesh. Among partners that use the SDGs in Bangladesh, 73% use the SDGs also in headquarters results frameworks. This is only the case for half of the partners who align to the SDGs in Bangladesh projects only at Goal level and in line with this, partners not using the SDG framework in Bangladesh do not use the SDGs in corporate or headquarters results frameworks either (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6. Corporate instructions drive the use of SDG targets and indicators in Bangladesh
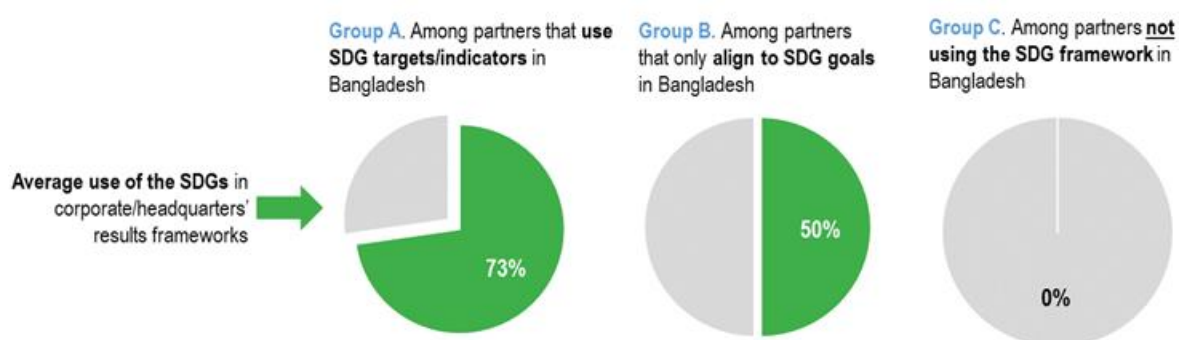
Note: Sample of 35 major bilateral and multilateral partners active in Bangladesh. Percentage reflects use of the SDG framework per grouping.
Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2021[30]) and Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger (2021[40]).

*   **Adaptability: SDG adopters rely on project designs and implementation practices that make their results approaches more adaptable to changing circumstances**. Many development partners working in Bangladesh see adaptive management strategies as beneficial during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Such adaptive practices include the use of management approaches that stress the ability to anticipate, react and correct actions as the context changes. This finding echoes similar findings in other OECD country case studies (Guerrero-Ruiz, Kirby and Schnatz, 2021[41]; Guerrero-Ruiz, Sachin and Schnatz, 2021[42]; Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger, 2021[38]; Guerrero-Ruiz, Kirby and Sachin, 2021[43]). During project preparation, almost all SDG adopters (95%) are required to carry out context-sensitivity analysis to ensure the design of a fitting results framework (Table 2.1). While SDG adopters are not more likely than non-adopters to be allowed to adapt internal processes to the country contexts, their project management practices allow them to revise programme or project designs as well as results frameworks during implementation as the conditions surrounding the intervention change. These provisions provide an edge during implementation to keep the focus on longer term outcomes (such as the SDGs).

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[3] The term "SDG adopters" refers to development partners using targets or indicators, but excluding partners aligning only broadly at Goal level; out of 35 surveyed partners, 22 are considered SDG adopters under this definition and 13 partners are not. SDG adopters represent slightly more ODA volume.

Table 2.1. SDG adopters tend to rely more on adaptive management practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by the following policies or practices

	Partners **using SDG targets/ indicators**	Partners <u>not</u> **using the SDG framework**
Number of development partners in this category:	**22**	**13**
Official development finance (million USD, annual average 2015-19 per year):	5 852	4 953
Percentage that follow these policies and best practices in Bangladesh:		
1. Context-sensitive designs (required to carry out a context analysis before developing any results framework)	**95%**	62%
2. Risk awareness (required to develop and monitor a matrix reflecting risks and assumptions)	77%	**85%**
3. Flexibility (allowed to adapt approaches and internal processes to the country context or implementing partners)	45%	46%
4. Adaptability (allowed to revise original programme/project design or results frameworks during implementation in light of changing local context or results information)	**77%**	54%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2021[30]). Percentages represent the proportion of partners that follow the practice.

- **Emphasis on country-ownership: SDG adopters are more likely following results-based planning and monitoring practices rooted in Bangladesh's own systems and cycles**. Development partners' alignment to country-led development priorities lies at the centre of country ownership. Overall, there is strong alignment between project objectives and government development goals outlined in the Five Year Plan, with 92% of projects aligned to Bangladeshi priorities in 2019, slightly higher than 89% in 2016. The use of government statistics and data to track outcome and impact indicators (another dimension of country ownership) is comparatively high too, with 71% of results indicators being measured using government data or official statistics (GPEDC, 2019[10]).

SDG adopters in Bangladesh follow distinct practices for results planning and monitoring which encourage country ownership. The vast majority of SDG adopters are required to consult with local stakeholders when developing results frameworks and engage in collaborative approaches to design projects and results frameworks at country level (Table 2.2). These are equally systematically grounded in the country's statistical systems and use government data to report on development results. Combined with mandatory data collection on all planned results data, the emphasis on using Bangladesh's official statistics and data creates a strong demand for investments in SDG monitoring capacity. Even though other development partners also follow some of these good practices, they do so to a less systematic extent. However, adopters are not much more likely than non-adopters to develop country strategies and synchronise their timing with Bangladesh's planning cycle. Both groups of partners do so in around 55% of cases.

Table 2.2. SDG adopters anchor development programmes in Bangladesh's systems and practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by the following policies or practices

	Partners **using SDG targets/ indicators**	Partners **not using the SDG framework**
Number of development partners in this category:	**22**	**13**
Official development finance (million USD, annual average 2015-19):	5 852	4 953
Percentage that follow these policies and best practices in Bangladesh:		
1. Synchronised country planning (not required to follow own organisation's planning cycle at headquarters level in planning the country programme but instead synchronise with Bangladesh's)	**59%**	54%
2. Participatory approaches to results (required to consult with local stakeholders in developing own results frameworks)	**95%**	54%
3. Grounded in country data systems (allowed/encouraged to use country statistics/government data as a preferred data source for partner's own results frameworks)	**86%**	62%
4. Commitment to results reporting (required to collect data on all the results indicators included in the results frameworks, regardless of data availability or data collection cost)	55%	**62%**

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2021[30]). Percentages represent the proportion of partners that follow the practice.

❸ *Technical and organisational constraints and disincentives related to SDG alignment*

Three technical challenges that discourage greater use of SDG indicators in partners' results frameworks surfaced during research efforts in Bangladesh:

- **Too high level: SDGs are difficult to use for project monitoring because they refer to developmental outcomes**. The usability of SDG targets and indicators reflect country-level outcomes in development partners' results frameworks. As most development partners implement project-based interventions, those often contribute to multiple goals and even more targets. Interviewees expressed difficulties to assign clear attribution to specific SDGs in multi-sector projects that cover many aspects. This trend constrains the use of the SDG framework for several partners, given that a third of SDG indicators are broad and refer to country-level or sector-level results. Some partners whose work focuses on aggregate level output rather than outcome/impact indicators are not able to utilise SDG indicators because they do not capture output-level attributable results. Interviewees provided examples related to development co-operation work on governance (SDG 16). While measuring attributable results is an important driver of dominant results-based approaches used in development co-operation, some development partners manage this limitation: they might use indicators that resemble the SDG outcome indicator (e.g. primary education enrolment rate) but are expressed as an output (e.g. number of enrolled children in primary schools as a direct result of the project), often with qualifiers that allow project managers to monitor attributable results (e.g. in the geographic area of the intervention, among project beneficiaries). Other recent OECD case study work in Ethiopia, Kenya and Myanmar underlines the intended and unintended application of this approach in trying to adjust SDG indicators for individual project management (OECD, 2019[44]).

- **Data: Insufficient disaggregation and frequency**. Many development partners struggle to use the SDGs as a means to monitor results at the programmatic and project level because the SDG indicators do not provide sufficient granularity at the subnational level. Nor are these data sufficiently disaggregated to capture impact on particular sub-groups, such as SDG outcomes for minority groups. The same concern holds for development partners who formulate more targeted programmes: if a project focuses on technical co-operation in a specific area, national-level SDG

indicators are not relevant to attribute progress and partners rather formulate their own indicators to monitor results. This is particularly true for small-scale projects with short-term horizons.

Moreover, multiple SDG indicators rely on data which are collected through national household surveys and other periodic surveys which are not carried out frequently enough to satisfy data demand and hence inhibit the use of some SDG indicators for country-level results-based management. Besides the timeliness of data collection, some interviewees point out the need to strengthen the credibility of sensitive data, by stepping up third-party validation, for example.

- **SDG transition costs: Some SDG indicators are complex and more expensive to monitor**. Given the fact that many SDG targets and indicators address three dimensions of sustainable development simultaneously, traditional sectoral approaches to development co-operation delivery became outdated. The SDGs provide a holistic framework to measure progress towards Agenda 2030; however, the transition to using SDG indicators comes at a cost. Without concerted efforts to support this transition, government as well as development partners will be inclined to continue to use simpler indicators that predate the SDG era. To support this transition, interviews revealed that some development partners have started to facilitate innovative monitoring and data collection methods that are less costly, more automated, and rely increasingly on artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Organisational issues also hinder the role of the SDG framework as a driver to reduce fragmentation and enhance synergies among development co-operation efforts.

- **Internal demand/SDG guidance: Organisational weakness in results-based management reduces the attention to (SDG) results and monitoring**. All partners delivering development co-operation in Bangladesh have deficiencies in their results-based management approaches, but there are differences between SDG adopters and the others. SDG adopters state that they have sufficient resources at hand for results monitoring, which is less the case for non-adopters. Some partners also experience challenges with cumbersome internal processes and the incentive structure created by the results-based management system, which in many cases is geared towards upward accountability. For all development partners, policies require formal results reporting, but the use of results information for decision making at country level is substantially weaker among non-adopters than among adopters.

- **Synchronisation: Lag in planning cycles**. Even though Bangladesh's national development strategy and the Five Year Plan coincided with the adoption of the SDGs, 41% of development partners in Bangladesh must follow their own corporate planning cycle, which does not always align with the government's policy cycle. This lack of synchronisation is a major impediment for full SDG adoption in Bangladesh and across other country case studies.

- **Collective action: Limited SDG focus in sectoral co-ordination mechanisms**. Two-thirds of surveyed development partners in Bangladesh stated that they actively participate in Bangladesh's development partner co-ordination mechanisms at national (Bangladesh Development Forum) and sectoral levels. Especially on a sectoral level, the SDGs can be seen as a tool to facilitate cross-sectoral thinking and core sector analysis. For example, within the SDG framework, an infrastructure project should also be evaluated on its environmental and social impact, for which the SDGs provide the language and the narrative, but this is not systematically happening yet. This is mainly due to the proliferation of the number of partners and a decline in the use of sector-wide approaches, joined programmes or pooled funds in recent years. The high number of development partners poses an additional challenge, as the relative size of development co-operation programmes is relevant to whether the SDG framework is useful to measure achievements at the sector level (i.e. large sectoral programmes can better use the sector-wide SDG indicators to track progress). However, development partners report that the response to the ongoing COVID-19

pandemic has increasingly brought about such collective action, especially with regards to the SDGs related to health and education.

- **SDG uptake: Line ministries are making progress in SDG mainstreaming, which finds echo in the sectoral SDG focus of development co-operation**. However, given the elevated number of development partner per sector and the high number of line ministries, fragmentation of approaches for SDG implementation discourage the use of coherent, joined up sector approaches. Furthermore, SDG mainstreaming in policy-making is deep for centre-of-government institutions, but more progress is needed in localising the SDGs in all sectors and levels of government.

3 Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement in Bangladesh

Summary

- Bangladesh has seen an increase in official development financing for data, monitoring and statistics in recent years. This has led to a relatively high amount of data being available for SDG monitoring in Bangladesh by 2020 – especially in the health and education sectors.
- Many development partners follow monitoring practices that contribute to expanding the availability of SDG data. These include participating in joint monitoring, engaging the government in monitoring activities and utilising country data for results reporting. Many follow these practices, but the group of "SDG adopters" does so more systematically.
- Key obstacles to SDG-based monitoring include development partners' corporate requirements, data frequency needs and lack of data disaggregation.

Bangladesh's efforts in ensuring a regular flow of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data production might be severely disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic without close support from the development community. Bangladesh's official data sources regularly provide data for 135 SDG indicators, or 69% of the total. Other international sources, registered in the official United Nations' SDG database, complement these data sources for 36 more indicators. Altogether, this coverage provides development partners with access to relatively recent data for 78% of SDG-aligned indicators. Many of these indicators track development results, and 97% perfectly match SDG indicator definitions. These achievements only partially build on Bangladesh's statistical capacity, which remains lower than the South Asian average (World Bank, 2020[45]).

Table 3.1. Does Bangladesh have sufficient data for joint monitoring of SDG results?

Comparability with official SDG indicators ↓ Indicator type →	Outcome/ impact	Output	Activity/ process	Input	SDG-aligned indicators (by depth of alignment)
Best: Perfect match with official SDG indicator	**105**	31	12	17	**97%** (165)
Good: Derived/partial match with official SDG indicator	3	1	0	0	**2%** (4)
OK: Proxy indicator (i.e. refers to SDG target)	1	1	0	0	**1%** (2)
Type of SDG indicators (by type of indicator)	**63%** (109)	**20%** (33)	**7%** (12)	**10%** (17)	**171** out of **247**

◄   RESULTS   ►

Notes: SDG: Sustainable Development Goal. In **green**, SDG-aligned indicators available in Bangladesh that track development results across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
Source: Authors' calculations based on Government of Bangladesh (2020[3]).

As the stand-alone agency for generating official statistics, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Bangladesh's national statistical authority, plays a key role in national data collection and harmonisation for the SDG era. It is tasked with monitoring the SDGs at national level and has developed partnerships with the responsible ministries and divisions for data collection and dissemination (BBS, 2016[46]). The government has also formulated the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics to strengthen statistical capacity and ensure core statistics are made accessible in a timely manner to policy makers and the public (BBS, 2016[46]).

Pending issues in Bangladesh include the integration of statistics into planning and development processes. This also involves strengthening the co-ordination between the different government entities that produce data, as well as ensuring data accuracy through internal data validation methods.

Development co-operation plays an important role to help Bangladesh address all these issues. The BBS receives development support to implement key elements of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics by enhancing coverage and improving the collection and quality of data for core statistics, such as national accounts, price statistics and labour market statistics (World Bank, 2020[45]).

Are development partners supporting country efforts in SDG measurement?

Development co-operation financial and technical assistance has played a major role in helping Bangladesh to build its monitoring capacity over the last ten years. The volume of support to monitoring, data and statistical capacity building was high and has increased markedly over the last four years. In relative terms, the share of statistical support has increased by 1 percentage point, from 0.4% of all development finance in 2010 to 1.4% in 2019 (Infographic 3.1).

Infographic 3.1 Development partners' support to monitoring, data, and statistics capacity building

a) Total official development financing to monitoring, data, and statistics capacity building, 2010-19
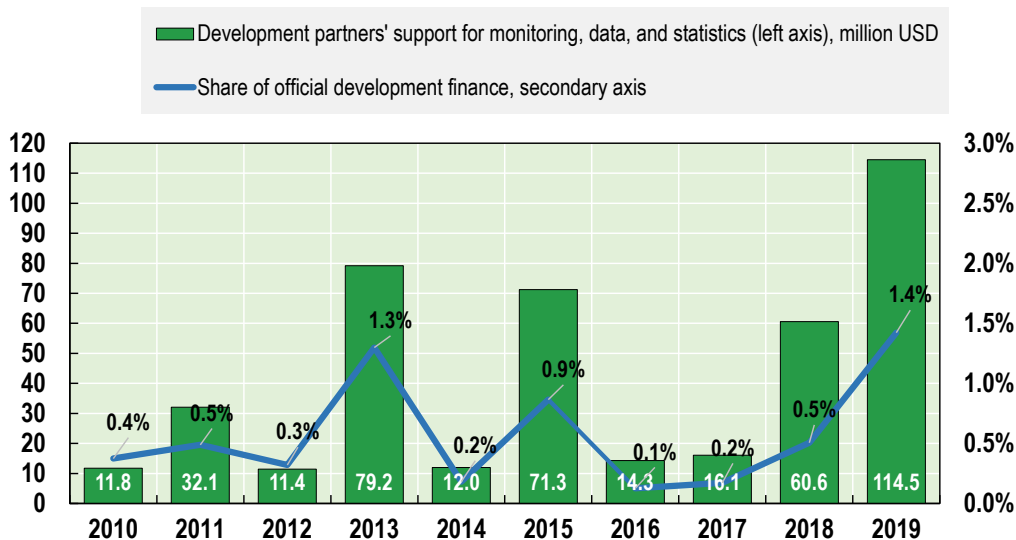
b) Total and relative official development financing to monitoring, data, and statistics capacity building, 2010-19
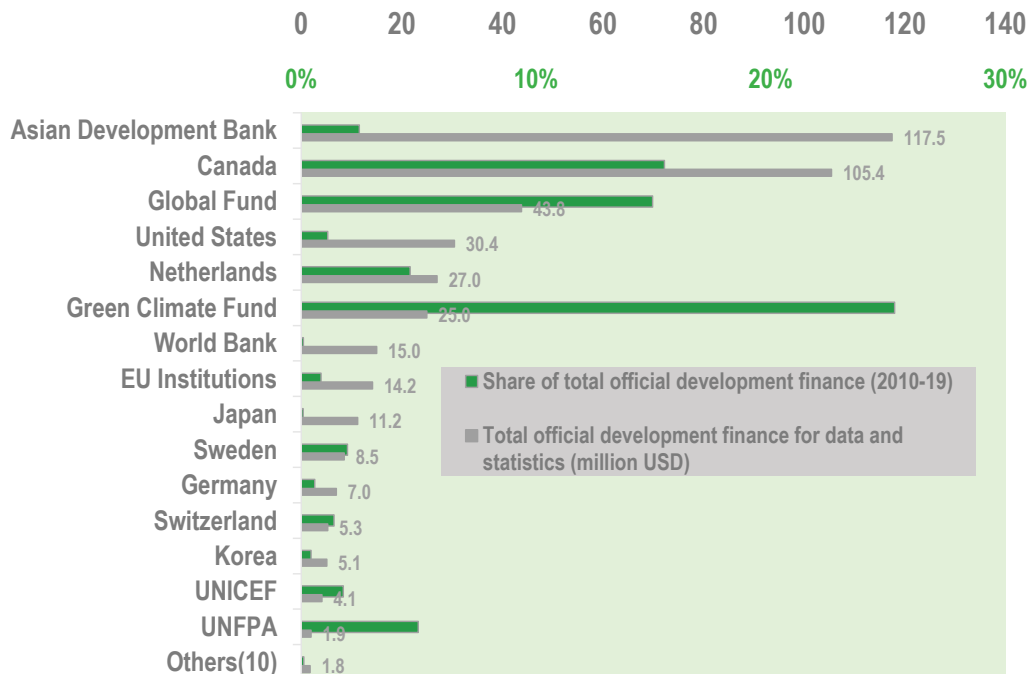
Notes: UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; UNFPA: United Nations Populations Fund. Estimates of support for data and statistics follow the methodology in Lange (2020[47]). The above numbers do not include additional support channelled through regional or global programmes, unless they explicitly allocate funding to Bangladesh. Nevertheless, those programmes are also important in building statistical capacity among government officials in South Asia. The development partners are listed descending order according to total official development finance for data and statistics 2010-19.

Source: Authors' calculations based on (OECD, 2021[28])

Most development partners already co-operate with Bangladeshi institutions to build monitoring capacity. Several already do so through an SDG lens, given the strong focus on SDG alignment by the national government. Both bilateral and multilateral partners have supported Bangladesh's efforts to improve results-based management and monitoring systems.

Figure 3.1. Longstanding development financing at sector level leads to better SDG measurement

Official development finance to SDG areas in 2012-19 and availability of SDG data in Bangladesh
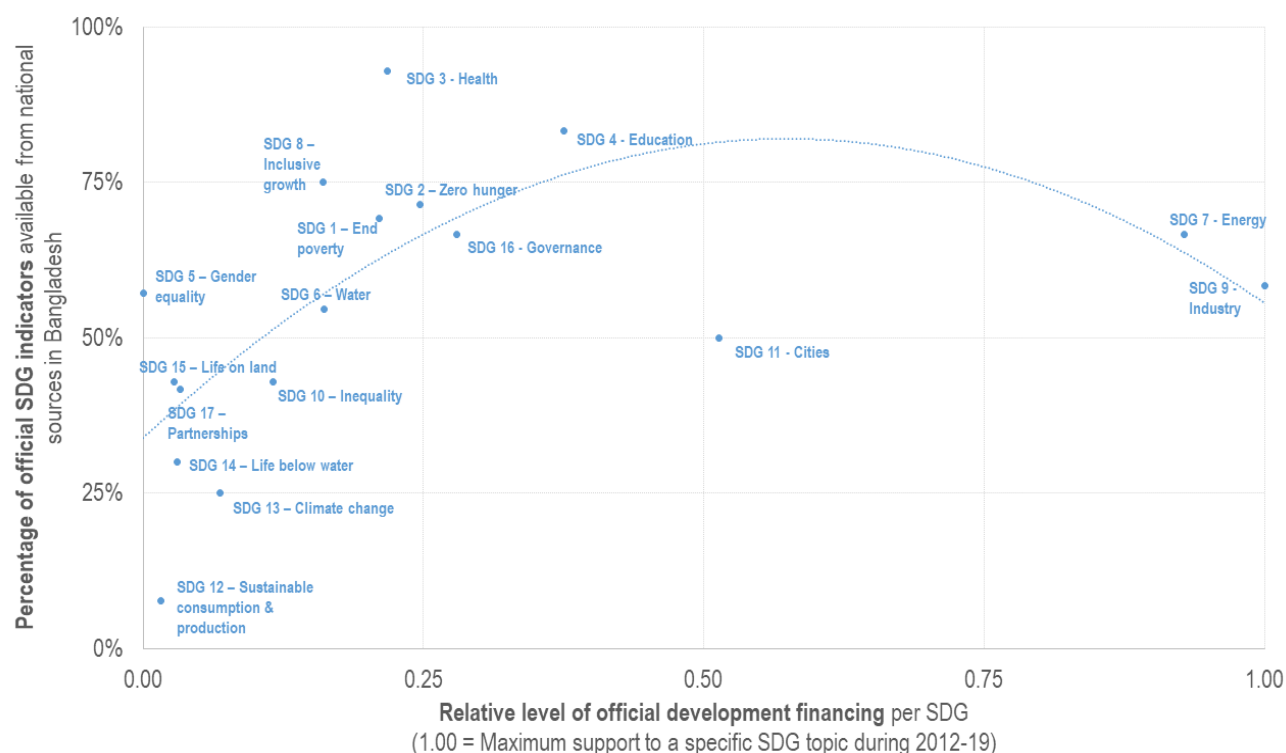
Source: Data from Figure 1.1 and from the OECD SDG Financing Lab, https://sdg-financing-lab.oecd.org.

All these activities tend to support better government monitoring, including by establishing high-quality regular surveys and censuses. Even so, explicit support for national statistical capacity building to measure the SDGs has lagged behind country needs in recent years (Smart Data Finance, 2022[48]).

To strengthen statistical capacity and improve SDG data coverage, disaggregation and timeliness despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, development partners can play several additional roles:

- Provide further support to integrate SDG indicators into line ministries' monitoring systems to improve the performance of the overall statistical system.

- Invest in capacity-building exercises and training to enable the BBS to fulfil domestic demands for SDG data; for example, the United Nations-United Kingdom programme on compilation of metadata.

- Facilitate more public-private partnerships for SDG data and evidence by tapping into the potential of digital innovations, remote monitoring and reliance on artificial intelligence in SDG measurement (e.g. the Asian Development Bank's support on digitalisation and e-government).

- Enhance user engagement in line with the National Sustainable Development Strategy's participatory approach by continuing support to civil society organisations and communities in their role for SDG awareness raising, monitoring, communication and accountability.
- Review their own monitoring approaches to ensure that investments in statistical capacity building lead to more SDG-related data availability and coverage at a national and subnational level.

When do development partners use the SDG framework for results monitoring?

Building on the fact that the National Sustainable Development Strategy is closely aligned with SDG targets and indicators, development partners can strengthen, adapt and improve their own monitoring approaches and maximise the use of the SDG framework and data. This section outlines enablers and constraints for SDG monitoring in Bangladesh.

1 *Practices that contribute to sustainable monitoring of the SDGs in Bangladesh*

- **Virtuous cycle: SDG adopters invest in country planning and monitoring systems that support SDG measurement, which in turn encourages the use of SDG data**. Over the past three years, two-thirds of SDG adopters have provided some kind of support to strengthen the government's statistical or monitoring systems, while partners who do not use SDG indicators do so at a much lower rate (Table 3.2). The same group of SDG users was also twice as active in supporting the government's effort in mainstreaming the SDGs into policies and frameworks over the same timeframe (50% of SDG adopters provided such support, compared to only 23% of non-adopters). This is partly due to corporate incentives to report on the SDGs. For this purpose, they are often required to use country statistics wherever possible. These practices go hand in hand with the fact that SDG adopters are more likely to disclose their results data publicly (82% of adopters do so vs. 46% of non-adopters).

Table 3.2. Investment in country planning and monitoring systems that support SDG measurement

Percentage of development partners following practices that contribute to SDG monitoring, by type

	Partners **using SDG targets/indicators**	Partners **not using SDG targets/indicators**
Number of development partners in this category:	**22**	**13**
Official development finance (million USD, yearly average 2015-19):	5 852	4 953
Approaches and behaviours to date that follow these policies and best practices in Bangladesh:		
1. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to **strengthen the government's statistical or monitoring systems**	**59%**	46%
2. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to **help the government align national/sectoral plans with the SDGs**	**50%**	23%
3. Partner participates in **joint programming/monitoring exercises** with other partners	**73%**	54%
4. Partner makes own **results data public**	**82%**	46%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from (OECD, 2021[30]). Percentages represent the proportion of partners that follow the practice.

- **Joint monitoring: Most development partners engage in joint monitoring and SDG adopters bring the SDG focus.** Almost three-quarters of SDG adopters in Bangladesh have engaged in joint monitoring exercises with other development partners over the last three years. Bilateral partners collaborate among themselves and with the multilateral system in multiple projects, especially in the water and sanitation, health, and education sectors. This provides a crucial foundation for joint support to SDG monitoring in the short term in sectors where SDG indicators are numerous and have already been included in sectoral strategies.

- **Country-owned monitoring approaches: Many partners develop country-level strategies and results frameworks in Bangladesh, but SDG adopters ground them in country sources of data.** A majority of SDG adopters report their outcome and impact indicators using official country data, compared to 29% of development partners that have not adopted the SDGs yet (Table 3.3). This difference is significant and consistent with other comparable country studies recently carried out by the OECD in Peru, Samoa and Uganda (Guerrero-Ruiz, Kirby and Schnatz, 2021[41]; Guerrero-Ruiz, Sachin and Schnatz, 2021[42]; Guerrero-Ruiz, Kirby and Sachin, 2021[43]). Other practices, such as seeking government sign-off for their country strategies and frameworks, are also more common among SDG adopters (71% vs. 43%) as well as engaging Bangladeshi government institutions in monitoring, evaluation and learning activities associated with results at country level (70% of adopters do so while only 40% of non-adopters do). Additionally, their country planning cycle is much more aligned to Bangladesh's policy cycle, which allows for better matching of monitoring frameworks and results frameworks. Together, these practices contribute to harmonised SDG monitoring practices and more synergies with Bangladesh's statistical system. Development partners active in Bangladesh who were interviewed for this case study stated that country-owned monitoring approaches could be improved if the capacity of the BBS was supported further, as it is the lead agency to combine, harmonise and validate indicator data.

- **Strategic use of SDG data for inclusion: SDG adopters see the SDGs as a broad consensus agenda that helps depoliticise and raise attention for important social and environmental issues**. Interviewed development partners agreed that the SDGs offer a shared developmental agenda which creates entry points to spotlight sensitive issues during policy dialogue and the design of new programmes and projects. Given Bangladesh's ownership of the 2030 Agenda and its ambitious plans to achieve the Goals, framing policy issues from an SDG perspective facilitates the dialogue and collaboration with the government. For development partners working in social sectors, investments in more disaggregated SDG data are crucial to highlight territorial disparities and encourage policies that address developmental needs across the country.

- **Better equipped and encouraged: SDG adopters report having dedicated staff and systems to facilitate results monitoring**, **while simultaneously feeling institutional pressure to collect all results data** – regardless of data availability or data collection cost. This puts them relatively behind in terms of sufficient financial resources for results monitoring. SDG adopters report higher (average) scores than non-adopters in terms of staff skills on results-based management and quality of information systems to manage results data. They also report having results-based management systems that generate enough results data for learning and co-ordination with other partners. However, they report having insufficient results information to guide development planning for inter/intra-sector co-ordination – a challenge many partners in Bangladesh share.

Table 3.3. Local ownership of country-level results monitoring is higher among SDG adopters

Percentage of development partners that design country-level result frameworks following the below practices

	Partners **using SDG** targets/indicators	Partners **not using SDG** targets/indicators
Number of development partners in this category:	**22**	**13**
Official development finance (million USD, yearly average 2015-19):	5 852	4 953
Approaches and behaviours to date that follow these policies and best practices in Bangladesh:		
1. Country-level strategies and their results framework **use Bangladesh's official sources of data** to track development outcomes (i.e. percentage of indicators from country sources out of the total, mean)	**54%**	29%
2. Development partners **seek government sign-off** of country-level strategies and results frameworks	**71%**	43%
3. Development partners **engage government** in monitoring, evaluating and analysing country-level results	**70%**	40%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from (OECD, 2021[30]). Percentages represent the proportion of partners that follow the practice.

② *Challenges that hinder the use of the SDG framework in monitoring practices*

- **Fragmentation: Greater reliance on small-scale, individual projects as the dominant form of development co-operation delivery leads to project-specific data collection needs**. In recent years, Bangladesh has seen the number of development projects increase (6 713 projects between 2015 and 2019) compared to the previous period (5 739 individual projects in 2010-14). To monitor these recent projects, many development partners adjust SDG indicators or use proxy indicators to reflect the scope of the programme or their individual project, especially when SDG indicators refer to high-level outcomes at sectoral or country level for which development partners only contribute a small part. This practice leads to a proliferation of slight variation of the same indicator for each SDG target, which hinders data aggregation or harmonisation around results using the SDG framework.

- **Corporate requirements: Rigid corporate requirements to report on headquarters-defined indicators (not taking into account country realities) discourage collaborative SDG monitoring, and lead to parallel monitoring efforts**. Whether indicators are set by the partner country or by the development partner affects the extent to which indicators are harmonised and aligned with the partner country's priorities. In Bangladesh, more than in the other country case studies, indicators are selected by the partner country government. This means stronger prioritisation with SDG indicators and available data. A third of development partners in Bangladesh, however, set indicators at headquarter level and deprive country staff of the flexibility to identify and negotiate indicators that are more relevant in the country context. This weakens the link between corporate results reporting on the SDGs and the actual developmental results delivered by those partners' projects and programmes.

- **Disaggregation of SDG data: Insufficiently disaggregated data for SDG indicators related to inclusion and the principle of leaving no one behind incentivise parallel monitoring efforts**. Most development partners in Bangladesh have traditionally emphasised poverty and inclusion issues, in line with government priorities. However, data disaggregation and transparency have not kept up with managing for results on these dimensions. While SDG data are disaggregated by rural/urban and sometimes gender, finer levels of data disaggregation are not widely available – not even on the 39+1 indicators that were prioritised by the government. Addressing this challenge

requires both development partners and the government to innovate in monitoring approaches, such as remote monitoring, the use of satellite imagery or machine learning algorithms using data from alternative data sources. While these solutions can also increase data credibility (as often the BBS is the agency responsible for both collecting and verifying data), they often create parallel monitoring structures and therefore may not contribute to sustainable SDG monitoring capacity in the country.

- **Data frequency needs: Monitoring requirements in development co-operation require higher frequency data than currently available for many SDG indicators**. Many SDG indicators rely on national data sources that are collected annually at best. Yet, for many SDG indicators, Bangladesh collects data every three to four years (e.g. through household surveys), with further delay for official publication of the data. In interviews, several development partners state that just supporting the BBS is not sufficient to address this challenge, arguing that – as laid out in the responsibility mapping designed by the government – each line ministry is also responsible for data collection and only support to the line ministry can ensure more frequent data. Typically, results reporting for development partners is usually annual, creating disincentives to monitor their programmes using SDG data if such data are more spaced out over time. Moreover, many development partners have already observed delays in data gathering, harmonisation around the SDGs and integration of administrative data by line ministries due the impact of COVID-19. Some partners have already supported the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in their short-term response to the crisis, as the pandemic requires almost "real-time" data, which traditional tools to monitor the SDGs are unable to provide.

4 Conclusion: The SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Bangladesh on the way to 2030

Using the SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is making progress in using the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework to bring about greater policy coherence for development. Strategic planning and budgeting are already systematically aligned to SDG targets. Use of the SDG framework is envisioned at the top, being progressively rolled out to more sectoral policies and to the subnational level. Both responsibilities and SDG financing needs were outlined by the government and opportunities for development partners to contribute have been identified: Efforts to map development co-operation activities against the SDGs or to create multi-stakeholder partnerships and forums to deliver on the goals are all good foundations.

Bangladesh also has relatively high levels of SDG data availability across most goals, which enables using the SDG indicator framework in development co-operation as a shared framework for development results.

In practice, most development partners use the SDG framework, yet the level of alignment varies between partners and progress is uneven. The majority of partners use the SDGs (at Goal level) to align to country priorities, harmonise their results-based approaches and data, reduce fragmentation, and increase synergies across development partners and sectors. Some partners firmly incorporate SDG indicators into their results-based management systems. However, even those SDG adopters face specific technical and organisational challenges in more effective use of the SDG framework. And the proliferation of partners in Bangladesh, coupled with limited shared information on how their respective investments contribute to each SDG target, discourages a more coherent support to the country. This case study offered insights on how to unlock all these bottlenecks.

Should Bangladesh and its development partners wish to tap into the unrealised potential offered by the SDG framework to align and co-ordinate development efforts for the post-pandemic recovery, they could consider the following suggestions.

A. For the government of Bangladesh

The following actions will help Bangladesh to drive concerted efforts towards sustainable development while supporting development partners' alignment and use of the SDG framework in the country:

- Further require from development partners to develop SDG-linked, country-level results frameworks to orient international support, as an anchor for development co-operation support. Bangladesh has made efforts to reconcile multiple commitments in updated national plans and policies (including its Five Year Plans and beyond through achieving high-income status in 2041). The next planning cycle linked to the recovery from the pandemic could guide development partners even more explicitly to specific SDG priorities, targets and results.

- Continue prior efforts to collate and disseminate SDG-disaggregated data in the SDG platform. There is an opportunity to make the SDG Tracker more user-friendly and inter-operational. It could also reflect the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic, as well as provide a forward view of SDG ambitions (i.e. time-bound targets) and development financing needed to fulfil them. To address data gaps in disaggregation, for example, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics could consider including available global sources of SDG data for Bangladesh in the SDG platform. This whole-of-government approach to SDG planning, monitoring, financing and reporting can help increase the awareness, use and alignment to country-defined SDG targets and data by all partners, including non-state actors and the private sector. This approach could also help provide an aggregated view of total support for sustainable development results. Overall, this could encourage policy makers to use these data and strengthen efforts for more evidence-based policy making.

- Continue efforts to redefine traditional co-ordination mechanisms in light of the SDGs. Given the large number of development partners active in Bangladesh, this will help foster mutual collaboration and accountability, and joint analysis, monitoring and reporting around specific SDG areas and targets.

B. For development co-operation partners

This study shows that, to become more effective "SDG adopters", development partners adjust their business model by using delivery approaches that strengthen country ownership, adopting adaptive management systems and practices, and moving to programmatic modalities rather than over relying on standalone projects.

The following additional actions will help increase development co-operation alignment to and use of the SDG framework in Bangladesh:

- For the few development partners that do not use the SDG framework in full yet, aim to set alignment to SDG targets as a first level of aspiration. Use of relevant SDG indicators as well as benefits from synergies will follow.

- Articulate policy dialogue and sectoral co-ordination around SDG targets, considering SDG interactions, multiplier effects and the use of harmonised indicators for sectoral performance.

- Encourage explicit use of SDG indicators to measure results as much as possible, particularly to track development *outcomes* that Bangladesh's development plans also prioritise. Annex C offers a full list of the 171 SDG indicators (63% of them referred to as outcomes) regularly available for Bangladesh.

- Co-ordinate with other partners and agree on standard proxy indicators for hard-to-measure or intangible issues that the SDG framework does not cover well.

The following action in development co-operation monitoring practices can help improve the availability of timely, disaggregated and accurate SDG data in Bangladesh:

- To ensure that SDG data availability, disaggregation and frequency reach a ready-to-use level in development co-operation monitoring, consider pooling resources to invest in ramping up the transformation of Bangladesh's national statistical system to meet the needs of SDG monitoring. This should be in line with Bangladesh's national policies, plans and development financing framework, and pay attention to inclusion issues and the principle of leaving no one behind.

- To ensure that country-level results frameworks are monitored using available and relevant SDG data, empower field staff (with guidance and decentralised authority) to design results frameworks and set monitoring arrangements that are best fit for the country context.

- To promote harmonisation around SDG data, share results frameworks and data used in development co-operation programmes with government counterparts *and* other development partners working in the same sector or thematic area. To maximise synergies and data-gathering efforts, aim to synchronise results reporting cycles with the cycles of Bangladesh and other partners.

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Annex A. Statistical appendix

Figure A.1. Most development partners identify opportunities to improve their results-based management systems used to deliver development co-operation in Bangladesh

Self-assessed quality of 13 key elements for effective results-based management systems

Sample: 35 major development partners
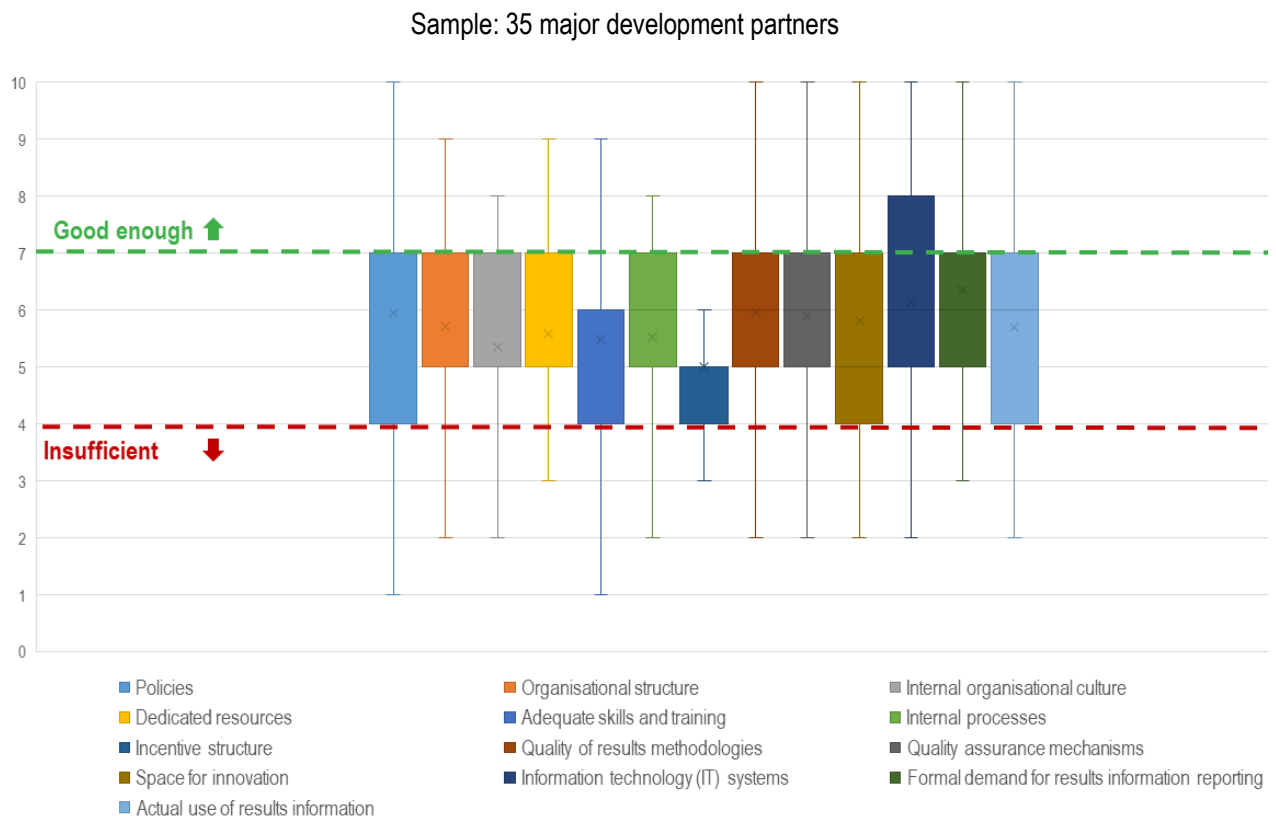
Notes: On a scale of 1 to 10. In the box-and-whisker diagrams above, **X** represents the median value. Boxes cover values between the 25th and the 75th percentiles. Minimum and maximum values are shown as whiskers. Dots represent individual outliers. Respondents were guided to interpret values above 8.5 as "strong", above 7 as "good enough", 4 for "insufficient" and below 2.5 as "very weak".
Source: OECD (2021[30]).

Figure A.2. Bangladesh has a relatively low statistical capacity compared to its peers

World Bank's Statistical Capacity Index (0-100), 2004-20
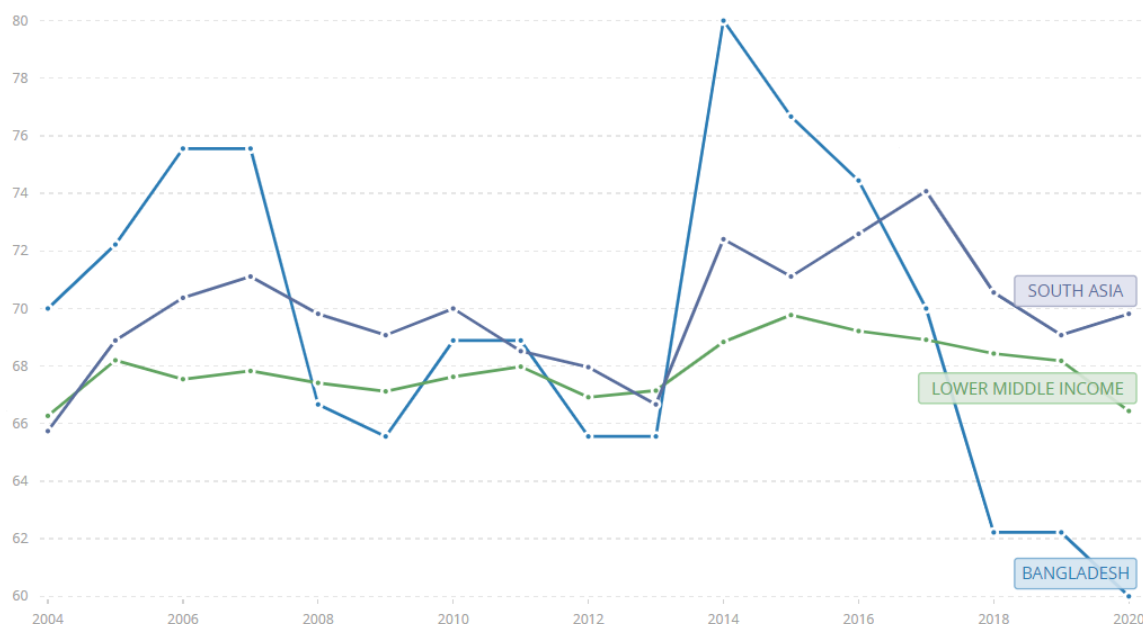
Source: World Bank (2020[45]).

Figure A.3. Projects and technical assistance dominate the development co-operation delivery type
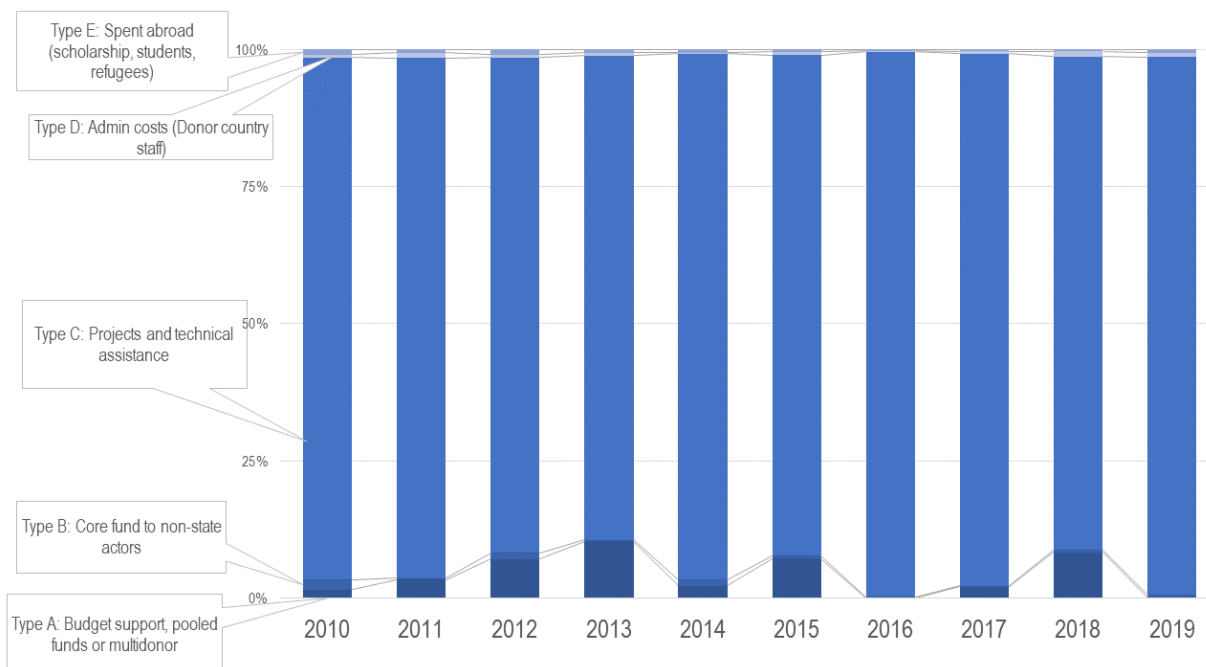
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2021[27]).

Annex B. Analytical framework

Objective. Multiple other projects and initiatives contribute to enhance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data collection and use in developing countries. The proposal made in this series of comparative case studies complements these initiatives, looking specifically at how development partners can strengthen their results frameworks at country level and contribute to enhanced alignment, measurement and data use in the context of the SDGs.

Case study selection. Selected partner countries met the following criteria: have a country results framework with some level of alignment to the SDGs; have recently completed or planning to prepare a voluntary national review; have a significant level of development partner density, either in sectors or overall; are a partner country for most OECD Development Assistance Committee donor countries and other major partners; help represent a variety of country contexts (in terms of fragility, level of income, country capacities and diversity of official development financing). The selected countries included Ethiopia, Kenya and Myanmar in 2018; and Bangladesh, Peru, Samoa and Uganda in 2019-21.

Table B.1. Comparative and country report(s) outline

Topics, sub-topics, key questions and sources of evidence

| TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION *Ideal length to discuss each item =1 paragraph in the report [unless noted]*	Desk review	RF analysis	Interviews	Field survey	HQ survey	GPEDC, CRS	Other sources
0. Country context	**0.1 Country in context**	• 1 paragraph describing basic stats for the country • 1 paragraph + visual figure describing development co-operation ecosystem						C	●
	0.2. SDG journey	--	●		●				
	Political **leadership** and vision	What **type and sources of leadership** and **motivations** are driving the country to domesticate the SDGs? (and evolution, if any)	●		●				
	Organisational change	What **organisational set up** has been adopted to manage the "journey"? How effective does it seem to be?	●		●				VNR, Audit
	Progress in SDG **alignment**	What is the **level of alignment of national planning** to the SDGs? (now and/or in the upcoming planning cycle). Is the **budget** being aligned too?	●	●	●			G	
	Progress in SDG **measurement**	How many **SDG indicators are being measured**? What are the issues with the rest? (add pie chart: 232 > prioritised > measured)			●				NSO data
	Use of the SDGs in the country	How are **the SDGs currently used** by the country? (i.e. 4 functions)	●		●				
	0.3. Progress and limits	What are main **strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks** of the above? + Figure summarising *Enablers* | *Constraints* mapped out over the matrix of *SDG uptake vs country capacities.*							Own analysis
1. Aligning country-level results frameworks to the SDGs	**1.1.** Supporting the SDGs at country level	What are **development partners' approaches to incorporate SDG results indicators** in their country-level results frameworks?	●	●	●	●	●		MB, KS
		Add'l: Do development partners promote cross-sector and/or cross-disciplinary approaches to SDG selection?							
	1.2. Adapting to context	What **types of assessments and diagnostics do partners use** to inform the design of SDG-linked country-level results frameworks? (i.e. to obtain a sound understanding of local dynamics and needs)		●					Compare 'good' CSs

	1.3. Enhancing country ownership	To what extent do partners **align their country-level results frameworks with SDG indicators prioritised by partner countries?**		●		●	●		Compare NDP-DP
		What **local participatory mechanisms** do partners use in setting up their SDG-linked country-level results frameworks?		●		●		G	
	1.4. Maximising use of results information	What purposes/**anticipated uses** guide providers' SDG indicator selection? by type: steering/learning/communication/reporting by level: corporate/thematic/regional/country/project level			●	●			KS corporate
	1.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around the SDGs	Within partner organisations, where does **leadership/decision-making authority** reside to decide on the incorporation of SDG indicators in their country-level results frameworks?			●	●	●		KS corporate
		What support (capacity building, guidance, incentives) is provided to **enable operational staff/implementing entities** to plan for, manage and monitor SDG indicators?			●				●
	1.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	What **type of development partner policies, processes and other considerations** guide development partners in defining SDG results at country level?			●	●			
		What **monitoring arrangements** are required (if any) at the design stage? Are baseline values calculated? Are these drawn from country sources or statistics?	○*			●		G	
2. Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement	2.1. Measuring the SDGs at country level	What are **development partners' approaches to monitor the SDGs** across the whole cycle – including at strategic planning, and country programme, sector and project level monitoring? Do providers promote **cross-sector approaches** to SDG monitoring?			●	●			
	2.2. Adapting to context	To what extent/how do development partners **adapt their monitoring approaches** to countries' statistical and monitoring capacities (and across sectors)?	●	●	●	●	●		
	2.3. Supporting joined-up SDG monitoring	What are development partners' approaches to **strengthen and maximise use of partner countries' monitoring and statistical systems** for SDG monitoring? Do development partners rely on **joined-up monitoring approaches** for SDG monitoring?		●		●		G C*	* joint or delegated programming
	2.4. Maximising use of results information	To what extent is the **monitoring approach set up to generate timely, usable SDG results information** for decision making/ communication/learning/mutual accountability purposes?				●			
	2.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around the SDGs	To what extent do providers set **institutional, financing and co-ordination arrangements** that favour "managing for the SDGs"? What **staff (dis)incentives** are in place to monitor and reflect/learn from SDG results?			●	●		C G	
	2.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	To what extent can providers' existing **information systems and processes support** the collection, aggregation, analysis and sharing of results data, including SDG data?				●	●		
3. Using SDG-linked results information	3.1. Using the SDGs at country level	To what extent is **country-level [SDG] results information** used to inform decision making, communications, reporting/accountability and learning at country level/globally?		●		●			
	3.2. Adapting to context	To what extent do providers adapt the **use of [SDG] results information** to each specific country context?	●	●	○	●			
	3.3. Fostering mutual accountability	Is the **SDG results information** made publicly available? How? Are **inclusive approaches** used in assessing achieved results? In partnerships, is there a **clear understanding** of common goals and each parties' contribution to achieving shared outcomes and sharing risks?		●	●	●		G G	
	3.4. Maximising use of results information	To what extent do providers **use [SDG] results information** in dialogue, mutual accountability, communications and co-ordination arrangements at country level? If so, how?				●		G C*	* Partner density & interlinkages
	3.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning	Are **learning approaches** promoted? Is there implicit or explicit evidence that staff is allowed/not penalised for **failure** when coupled	●		○	●			

	around the SDGs	with learning?			•	•		
		Is there evidence of **experimentation** or **innovative approaches** to foster results?			•	•		
		Is there space and resources for **analysis of results information** and learning?						
	3.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	Do providers' current monitoring and evaluation systems produce **credible quantitative and qualitative evidence** that meets the needs and capacities of the provider and the local partners?			•	•		G
4. Main conclusions	**4.1**. Key findings	Summary of key findings from the analysis (1 paragraph)						Own elaboration
	4.2. Lessons	Key lessons from the country experience (1 paragraph)						Own
	4.3. Suggestions	Main 3-4 suggestions that could unlock the potential of the SDGs as a shared framework for results in the country						Own

Note: The term (development co-operation) provider refers to the community of development partners delivering official development finance in the country of focus.'

List of consulted parties

This study benefited from many insights and contributions from all official development actors working in Bangladesh. The institutions and organisations consulted during the study included:

Government of Bangladesh

- Prime Minister's Office
- Ministry of Finance
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Development partners

Bilateral partners

- Australia
- People's Republic of China
- Denmark
- European Union
- Germany
- India
- Japan
- Korea
- Kuwait
- Netherlands
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States

United Nations agencies/funds

- UN Resident Coordinator's Office
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- International Labour Organization
- UN Women
- UNAIDS
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Human Rights Council
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- United Nations Office for Project Services
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

Multilateral development banks/funds

- Asian Development Bank
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- Climate Investment Fund
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Islamic Development Bank
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- World Bank

Annex C. A set of SDG-aligned indicators for shared results in Bangladesh

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework has 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators to track those targets. Out of these, as of 2020, there were data for Bangladesh for 171 indicators that are fully or partially aligned to the official SDG results framework. Of these indicators, 85% (179 indicators) reflect development results (i.e. output/outcome/impact indicators), with relatively recent data across all SDGs. For indicator data available for Bangladesh from global sources, see the source columns.

Table C.1 (next page) provides the full list of indicators with available data in Bangladesh, classifies them as input, activity, output or outcome/impact, and provides details on whether the indicator matches the United Nations' official indicator definition, available sources of data and most recent year of data collection.

This comprehensive list represents a comparatively good basis for an SDG-aligned shared framework for results to guide development co-operation in Bangladesh. By using common SDG-aligned indicators already available in Bangladesh, development actors will ensure that sufficient, frequent and accurate development data inform decision making, diminish fragmentation and maximises impact, all the while harmonising, monitoring and reporting processes in the context of a lower-middle income country.

Table C.1. A list of SDG-aligned indicators based on country data that can serve for shared development co-operation results in Bangladesh

SDG Target	SDG indicator SDG-aligned indicators available in Bangladesh, as of 2021 *(indicators in italics do not perfectly match the UN official SDG indicator definition)*	Indicator type	SDG alignment	Available data source in Bangladesh	Most recent data
**SDG 1: NO POVERTY - End poverty in all its forms everywhere**				
1.1	SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Outcome/Impact	Fully Aligned	World Bank/PovCalNet	2016
1.2	SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Outcome/Impact	Fully Aligned	Housing and Income Expenditure Survey (HIES), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	2019
1.2	SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Outcome/Impact	Fully Aligned	BBS	2019
1.3	SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Output	Fully Aligned	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), BBS	2019
1.4	SDG 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Outcome/Impact	Derived/Partial	MICS	2019
1.5	SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Outcome/Impact	Fully Aligned	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)	2019
1.5	SDG 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Outcome/Impact	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Disaster Related Statistics (BDRS), BBS	2015
1.5	SDG 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020	2020
1.5	SDG 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	MoDMR	2019
1.a	SDG 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	*Input*	Fully Aligned	Finance Division (FD) Budget	2018/19

		SDG 2: NO HUNGER - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture				
2.1	SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	2018
2.1	SDG 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	FAO	2018
2.2	*SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
2.2	SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
2.5	SDG 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	2019
2.5	SDG 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI)	2019
2.a	SDG 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	*Input*	Fully Aligned	FAO	2016
2.a	SDG 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	*Input*	Fully Aligned	Economic Relations Division (ERD)	2018/19
2.b	SDG 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	*Input*	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Bank (BB)	2018/19
2.c	SDG 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	**Output**	Fully Aligned	FAO	2017
		SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1	SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS)	2018
3.1	SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	**Output**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
3.2	SDG 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	SVRS	2018
3.2	SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	SVRS	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	UNAIDS	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	World Health Organisation (WHO)	2019

3.3	SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	National Malaria Elimination Program (NMEP)	2019
3.3	SDG 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2018
3.3	SDG 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2019
3.4	SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2019
3.4	SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Police (BP)	2019
3.5	SDG 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), Ministry of Home Affairs	2018
3.5	SDG 3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	DNC	2018
3.6	SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BP	2018
3.7	SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
3.7	SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2019
3.8	SDG 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	HIES	2016
3.8	SDG 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BBS	2019
3.a	SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS, BBS	2017
3.b	SDG 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey (BDHS)	2017/18

3.b	SDG 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018/19
3.c	SDG 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Human Resource Management (HRM) Datasheet, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW)	2019
3.d	SDG 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	WHO	2019
SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.1	SDG 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
4.1	SDG 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
4.2	SDG 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
4.2	SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	**Output**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
4.3	SDG 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Education Statistics (BES), Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS)	2019
4.4	SDG 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
4.5	SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BES, BANBEIS	2019
4.a	SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BES, BANBEIS	2019
4.b	SDG 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2016
4.c	SDG 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education by education level	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BES, BANBEIS	2019

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.2	SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey, BBS	2015
5.2	SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey, BBS	2015
5.3	SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
5.4	SDG 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Labour Force Survey (LFS)	2016/17
5.5	SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Local Government Division,	2018
5.5	SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	LFS	2017/18
5.6	SDG 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BDHS	2014
5.a	SDG 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
5.b	SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Citizen Perception Household Survey (CPHS), BBS	2018
5.c	SDG 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	GoB, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) Global Monitoring Round 2018	2018
SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
6.1	SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
6.2	SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
6.4	SDG 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	**Output**	Fully Aligned	FAO	2017

6.5	SDG 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	2019
6.5	SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	Joint River Commission (JRC)	2018
6.a	SDG 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018/19
SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1	SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
7.1	SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
7.2	SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA)	2019
7.3	SDG 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDPEnergy consumption per GDP	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Hydrocarbon Unit (HCU)	2019
7.a	SDG 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018/19
SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.1	SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	National Accounting Wing (NAW), BBS	2018/19
8.2	SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	National Accounting Wing (NAW), BBS	2018/19
8.3	SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS)	2016/17
8.5	SDG 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	LFS	2016/17
8.5	SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	LFS	2016/17
8.6	SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	LFS	2016/17
8.7	SDG 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Child Labour Survey (CLS)	2013

8.8	SDG 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE)	2019
8.9	SDG 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) Survey	2012
8.10	SDG 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BB	2018
8.10	SDG 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BB	2018
8.a	SDG 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	*Input*	Fully Aligned	OECD-WTO	2015
SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE - Promote sustained, inclusive & sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment & decent work for all					
9.1	SDG 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	2016
9.1	SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh (CAAB)	2018
9.2	SDG 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	NAW, BBS	2018/19
9.2	SDG 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	LFS	2016/17
9.5	SDG 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	NAW, BBS	2015
9.5	SDG 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Ministry of Science & Technology	2015
9.a	SDG 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018/19
9.b	SDG 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	NAW, BBS	2018
9.c	SDG 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)	2019

	SDG 10: REDUCING INEQUALITIES – Reduce income inequality within and among countries				
10.1	SDG 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	HIES	2016
10.2	SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	HIES	2016
10.3	SDG 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	CPHS	2018
10.5	SDG 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BB	2018
10.6	SDG 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018
10.7	SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
10.a	SDG 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	2015
10.b	SDG 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	*Input*	Fully Aligned	BB	2018/19
10.c	SDG 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BB	2018
	SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1	SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BBS	2014
11.4	SDG 11.4.1 Total expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	*Input*	Fully Aligned	Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA)	2018/19
11.5	SDG 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MoDMR	2019
11.5	SDG 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BDRS	2015
11.6	SDG 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	WHO	2016
11.7	*Women who are victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months*	**Outcome/Impact**	Derived/Partial	BBS	2015

11.b	SDG 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
11.b	SDG 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	**Output**	Fully Aligned	MoDMR	2019
SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1	SDG 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
12.4	SDG 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
12.7	SDG 12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	**Output**	Derived/Partial	VNR 2020	2020
12.c	SDG 12.c.1 (a) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a per cent of GDP and (b) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	FD	2018/19
SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy					
13.1	SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MoDMR	2019
13.1	SDG 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
13.1	SDG 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	**Output**	Fully Aligned	MoDMR	2019
13.2	SDG 13.2.1 Number of countries with NDCs, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
13.3	SDG 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
13.a	SDG 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD, VNR	2019/20
SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
14.5	SDG 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD)	2015
14.6	SDG 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	**Output**	Fully Aligned	FAO	2015
14.7	SDG 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	NAW, BBS	2018

14.c	SDG 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	**Output**	Fully Aligned	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)	2019

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND – 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	SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BFD	2018
15.1	SDG 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BFD	2019
15.2	SDG 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BFD	2019
15.4	SDG 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BFD	2019
15.4	SDG 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BFD	2015
15.5	SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2015
15.6	SDG 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: 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	SDG 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BP	2019
16.1	SDG 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BP	2018
16.1	SDG 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	VAW Survey, BBS	2015
16.1	SDG 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	CPHS, BBS	2018
16.2	SDG 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
16.2	SDG 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BP	2019
16.2	SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	**Outcome/Impact**	Proxy	VAW Survey, BBS	2015
16.3	SDG 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019

16.3	SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MoHA	2018
16.5	SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	CPHS, BBS	2018
16.5	SDG 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	World Bank	2013
16.6	SDG 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	**Output**	Fully Aligned	FD	2017/18
16.6	SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	CPHS, BBS	2018
16.7	SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	**Outcome/Impact**	Derived/Partial	Law, Justice and Development (LJD), Bangladesh	2019
16.8	SDG 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018
16.9	SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	MICS	2019
16.10	SDG 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	**Output**	Fully Aligned	VNR 2020	2020
16.b.	SDG 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	CPHS	2018
SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development					
17.1.	SDG 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	FD	2018/19
17.1.	SDG 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	FD	2018/19
17.2.	SDG 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	*Input*	Fully Aligned	OECD, ERD	2017/18
17.3.	SDG 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income (GNI)	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2015/16
17.3.	SDG 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	*Input*	Fully Aligned	BB	2019
17.4.	SDG 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	*Input*	Fully Aligned	BB, ERD	2018/19
17.6.	SDG 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	**Output**	Fully Aligned	BTRC	2019
17.8.	SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BTRC	2019

17.9.	SDG 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	*Input*	Fully Aligned	ERD	2018/19
17.10	SDG 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BTC	2018/19
17.11	SDG 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BTC	2017
17.12	SDG 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	**Outcome/Impact**	Fully Aligned	BTC	2018
17.15	SDG 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	GoB. GPEDC	2018
17.16	SDG 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	*Activity/Process*	Fully Aligned	GoB. GPEDC	2018
17.18	*Presence of national statistical legislation*	**Output**	Proxy	GoB	2019
17.18	SDG 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	**Output**	Fully Aligned	GoB	2019
17.19	SDG 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	**Output**	Fully Aligned	GoB	2018

Sources: Authors' elaboration based on own work and data from GEC (2017[18]), BBS (2016[23]), and GoB (2021[19])