

Development Planning in Bangladesh: 7th Five Year Plan and SDG Implementation

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Development Philosophy of Bangladesh

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Growth with equity and social justice remains the overarching goal of our development strategy

- ❑ Pursue inclusive growth strategy: specifically, the aim is to reduce poverty and income inequality by ensuring access of the poor to economic resources and employment;
- ❑ Reducing regional imbalance in development;
- ❑ Raising economic participation of Women and Youth as well as Disadvantaged.



Overview

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- ✓ **Bangladesh State Constitution** (*Part II, Articles 9-20*)
- ✓ **Development Planning/Strategy** (*Perspective Plan, Five Year Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Annual Development Program etc.*)
- ✓ **Millennium Developments Goals (MDGs)** (*8 Goals, 22 Targets and 60 Indicators*)
- ✓ **Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs)** (*17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators*)



History of Development Planning in Bangladesh

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- ❑ Indian Planning Commission 1950; Pakistan Planning Commission, 1953
- ❑ In 1956 a Provincial Planning Board was established under the United Front Government of the then East Pakistan and was renamed as East Pakistan Planning Department;
- ❑ It was an agency for formulating investment programmes and for negotiating with the Central Government of Pakistan for an adequate share of the financial resources for the development of East Pakistan;
- ❑ Planning Cell in 1971;
- ❑ After independence, Planning Commission of Bangladesh was established in January 1972;
- ❑ Project Implementation Bureau (PIB) in 1975 and now is IMED;
- ❑ External Resource Mobilization was entrusted to ERD in 1975;
- ❑ The Planning Division in 1975;
- ❑ Planning cells in different Ministries/ Divisions in 1975.



History of Development Planning in Bangladesh (contd.)

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- First Five Year Plan was adopted in 1973 (1973-78);
- After independence, Bangladesh followed socialist type economy and all industries were nationalized;
- Gradually private sector participation in industry was allowed.



Bangladesh Constitution: Article 15

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- ❑ Article 15 of the Bangladesh Constitution requires that the country should follow the path of a planned economy for realizing its development objectives.
- ❑ 'It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the state to attain **through planned economic growth**, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens –
- ❑ (a) the provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care;
- ❑ According to the **Article 15**, the '**planned economic growth**' is a constitutional obligation for the Government of Bangladesh.



Development Planning/Strategy

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- Accordingly, between FY1973 and FY2002 Bangladesh implemented 5 successive Five Year Plans and an interim Two Year Plan (1979–80).
- From FY2003 to FY2010, there was a deviation from the five year plan (period of plan holiday) to a process of shorter term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- The present democratic Government led by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina decided to switch back to the five year plan mechanism from 2010-11.



Development Plans/Strategies in Bangladesh

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Achievements in Various 5-Year Plan Periods

Specific Plan	Plan Periods (FY)	Average GDP Growth Rate		Per Capita GDP growth	Per Capita GNI*	Life* Expectancy	Poverty Ratio***
		Plan (%)	Actual (%)	(%)	USD	Years	(%)
First Plan	1973-1978	5.5	4.0	1.3	111	53.07	82.1
Second Plan	1980-1985	5.4	3.8	1.5	145	55.10	69.9
Third Plan	1985-1990	5.4	3.8	1.6	204	56.10	56.6
Fourth Plan	1990-1995	5.0	4.2	2.4	253	58.70	50.1
Fifth Plan	1997-2002	7.1	5.1	3.5	431	64.90	48.9
Sixth Plan	2011-2015	7.3	6.3	4.9	1314	70.70	24.8

Source: GED, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and Sixth Plan;

*For the terminal year of Plan period **Corresponding HES, HIES year's figure and GED estimate for 2015



Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-20: *Accelerating Growth and Empowering Citizens*

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- The Seventh Five Year Plan will be implemented during the period 2016-20;
- The Plan divided into two parts
- **Part 1: Macroeconomic Perspective:**
Strategic Directions and Policy Framework
- **Part 2: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**
14 sectors except Defence



Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-20: *Accelerating Growth and Empowering Citizens*

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Economic growth embedded in the 7th Plan with four pivotal underlying themes:

- Break out of the sphere of 6% growth and raise the average annual growth rate to 7.4%
- Growth will be inclusive, pro-poor, and environmentally sustainable
- By the end of the 7th FYP, extreme poverty will be around 8.9%
- All the additional labour force will be employed, including much of the under-employed



SFYP 2011-15: Broad Development Goals

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- Building a secular tolerant liberal progressive democratic state
- Promoting good governance and curbing corruption
- Promoting sustainable human development
- Reducing the growth of population
- Instituting a prudent macroeconomic policy mix
- Promoting a favourable industrialization and trade policy regime
- Addressing globalization and regional cooperation challenges



SFYP 2011-15: Broad Development Goals (contd.)

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- Ensuring adequate supply of electricity and fuel
- Achieving food security
- Making available adequate infrastructure
- Pursuing environmental friendly development, and
- Building a digital Bangladesh



Macroeconomic Scenario of the Seventh Five Year Plan

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Macro Indicator	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Growth: Real GDP (%)	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.0
CPI Inflation (%)	6.2	6	5.8	5.7	5.5
Gross Domestic Investment (as % of GDP)	30.1	31.0	31.8	32.7	34.4
Private investment (as % of GDP)	23.7	23.9	24.4	25.1	26.6
Public Investment (as % of GDP)	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8
National Savings (as % of GDP)	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.7	32.1
Consumption (as% of GDP)	77.5	76.7	75.9	75.1	73.5



Sustainable Development Goal: Agenda 2030

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Vowing to leave no one behind,
the global community has adopted the new 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development,
encompassing 17 universal and transformative goals
and 169 targets aimed at
ending poverty and hunger,
attaining gender equality,
fighting inequality and
tackling climate change
over the next 15 years.



The Historic Insignias for SDGs (17 Lighthouses Charting Future Course of Action)

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Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs and 7th Five Year Plan

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- 7th FYP coincides with the **final year of MDGs** and the launch of UN's post-2015 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
- The **development approach** underlying the **7th Plan is consistent** with the **global agenda for higher growth** in developing countries with appropriate measures for **protection of the environment**.
- **Eradication of extreme poverty** will be a cardinal principle of the strategies laid out in the **7th FYP** document.
- Plan will strive for **just, equitable and inclusive economic growth**, gender equality and social development while protecting the environment.
- **7th FYP Targeted 7.4% GDP growth** p.a. synchronizes with **SDGs suggested attaining above 7% growth** by least developed countries
- Finally, 7th Plan will create the **base of implementing SDGs by 2030** (including two more Five Year Plans)



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan

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SDG1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

7FYP Target: Income and poverty

- Reduction in the head-count **poverty ratio** by about 6.2 percentage points (**from 24.8% to 18.6%**)
- Reduction in extreme poverty by about 4.0 percentage points (8.9 % in 2020)
- Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3% of GDP.
- Creation of a Lagging Region Fund

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

7FYP Target: Poverty and Hunger

- Consolidation of Food Transfer Programmes as suggested by National Social Security Programme
- Reduce proportion of stunting among under-five children from 36.1% to 25%
- Reduce proportion of underweight children among under-five children from 32.6% to 20%



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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

7FYP Target: Human Resource Development (Health and Population)

- **Under 5 mortality rate** to be reduced from **41** to **37** per 1000 live birth.
- **Maternal Mortality Ratio** to be reduced from 170 to 105 per 100,000 live births.
- **Immunization**, measles (percent of children under 12 months) to be increased to **100 percent**.
- **Births attended by skilled health staff** to be increased to **65 percent**.
- Reduction of **Total Fertility Rate to 2.0**
- Increasing **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 75%**



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

7FYP Target: Human Resource Development (Education)

- Achieving **100% net enrollment** rate for primary and secondary education.
- Ensure **quality education** at primary, secondary and tertiary education.
- Percentage of cohort reaching **grade 5 to be increased to 100%** from current 80%.



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

7FYP Target: Gender equality

- **Gender Parity Index** in tertiary education to be raised from current **0.70 to 1.0**.
- The ratio of **literate female to male for age group 20-24** to be raised to **100% from the current 86%**.
- Increase the share of female officers (Grade-9 and above) in the public sector to 25% by 2020.

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7FYP Target: Water and Sanitation

- **Safe drinking water** to be made available for all rural and urban population
- Proportion of **urban population with access to sanitary latrines** to be increased to **100 percent and 90 percent for rural population**.

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7FYP Target: Energy

- **Generation of electricity** to be increased to **23,000 MW**.
- **Electricity coverage** to be increased to **96%**.
- Increase energy efficiency by 10%



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

7FYP Target: Macroeconomic and Sector Development

- Attaining average real **GDP growth rate of 7.4%** per year over the Plan period.
- Total **revenue** to be raised from **10.7% of GDP to 16.1%** by FY20
- Maintain the current **fiscal deficit of 5%** of GDP
- **FDI to be increased substantially** to \$9.6 billion by FY20 from present \$1.57 billion
- Substantial improvement of **exports to \$54.1b** by FY20 from \$30.3b of FY15
- Raising **Trade-GDP ratio to 50%** by FY20
- **12.9 million additional jobs** will be available during 7th FYP, including some 2 million jobs abroad, **for the 9.9 million labour** that will join the workforce



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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7FYP Target: Infrastructure & Industrialization

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

- Construction of 6.15 km. long **Padma Multi- purpose Bridge** at Mawa-Janjira;
- Construction of about 26 km. long **Dhaka Elevated Expressway**.
- Focus on fast tracking a number of *transformational infrastructure projects*.
- Substantially reduce urban traffic congestion with focus on Dhaka and Chittagong Metropolitan areas
- Increase the **contribution of the manufacturing** sector to **21.5% of GDP by FY20** from 17.8% of FY15.

7FYP Target: ICT Development

- Increase spending on **Research and Development** from **0.6% to 1% of GDP** (it was same in 6FYP).
- Increase proportion of primary government schools with a computer laboratory.
- Improve **tele-density to 100%**
- Expansion of **Broad Band Coverage to 35%** from present 30%
- **Increase earnings from ICT, travel and tourism** from **\$1.5 billion to \$2.6 billion**.



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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SDG10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

7FYP Target: Social protection

- Spending on **Social Protection** as a share of GDP to be increased to **2.3% of GDP**.
- **Reduce Income Inequality** from **0.458** to **downward**

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

7FYP Target: Urban Development

- Access to **improved water source** will be ensured for all urban dwellers
- Coverage of drainage system to be expanded to 80%
- Ensure **sustainable urban development** that supports increased productivity, investment and employment.



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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

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

7FYP Target: Environmental Sustainability

- Increase productive **forest coverage to 20 percent with 70%** tree density.
- Improve **air quality in Dhaka** including large cities and enact Clean Air Act
- Promote **Zero discharge of industrial effluents.**
- **15% of wetland** in peak dry season is protected as **aquatic sanctuary**
- **500 meter wide green belt** to be established and protect **along the coast**
- **Eco-tourism** promoted at least in **20 protected areas and ECAs**
- **Land zoning** for sustainable land/water use.
- **Environmental, Climate Change and disaster risk reduction** considerations are **integrated into project design**, budgetary allocations and implementation process.
- **Canals and natural water flows** of Dhaka and other major cities restored.



SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan (contd.)

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

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

7FYP Target: Governance

- To ensure all persons are able to live securely under the rule of law
- Legal aid will be given to at least 37,000 victims annually by 2020
- Enhancing Integrity & Controlling Corruption
- Right to Information (RTI)/Access to Information
- Making parliamentary process effective

7FYP Target: Development Partnership

- Effective Aid Information Management System (AIMS)
- Ensure development partners' policy alignment and system harmonization
- Effective national Policy on Development Cooperation to guide development cooperation in Bangladesh



SDG Mapping of Ministries/Divisions

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- GED has already done the Mapping of Ministries/Divisions by SDGs targets (who to do what in terms of targets)
- GED has shared the Draft Mapping with all the ministries/divisions in January 2016 for comments and observations.
- Drafted the SDG Mapping in the Action Plan Format by aligning with the ministries/divisions observations prudently.
- The draft Mapping and Action Plan Format was presented in a consultation meeting chaired by Hon'ble Planning Minister on March 2016.
- A workshop on SDG Mapping held on April 2016 to review the draft.
- In May 2016 final observations were incorporated, and we now come-up with a final draft of Mapping of targets for final approval.



Final Draft of SDG Mapping and Draft Format of Action Plan (i.e. Target 5.5 of SDG is illustrated)

Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets	Lead Ministries/ Divisions	Associate Ministries / Divisions	Devise Actions to achieve the targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020)	Actions to achieve the targets beyond 7 th FYP Period (2021-2030)	List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/ Strategies etc.)	Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	MoWCA	LJD; LGD; MoPA; MoInd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to and control over productive resources Increase participation and decision making Improve institutional capacity, accountability and oversight 		Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009; Local Government (Paurashava) Act 2009; Local Government (Union Parishad) Act 2009; Upazila Parishad Act 1998, amended in 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2015; Zila Parishad Act 2000	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	



Framing the Action Plan by targets of SDGs

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- Preparation of the SDGs Implementation Action Plan in a phased manner for coming one decade and a half by Ministries is under process in Planning Commission of Bangladesh and planned to be finalized by August, 2016.
- As the 7th FYP is the means of implementation of SDG targets in Bangladesh, Ministries/Divisions are identifying the Actions/Activities/Interventions to achieve the SDG targets in accordance with 7th FYP for the next five years.
- Further, Ministries/Divisions will comply with the Action Plans by preparing possible actions/interventions during and beyond 7th FYP till 2030.



Finalization of Action Plan by targets of SDGs

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- General Economics Division, Planning Commission in collaboration with United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in Bangladesh has organized dialogues with the NGOs, CSOs, Development Partners and Media to ensure private sector involvement in SDGs implementation.
- Development Partners of Bangladesh also have been requested to align their Country Strategies within the framework of the SDGs targets relevant for Bangladesh.
- Thematic and goal wise consultation with stakeholders from private sector along with Development Partners at a large scale will be carried out regarding Action Plans and development of Monitoring Framework.
- Action Plan will be finalized by consulting with all the relevant Ministries/Divisions.



Monitoring of the SDGs Implementation in Bangladesh

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- A preliminary data gap analysis for monitoring SDGs is already conducted by GED, Planning Commission on May, 2016.
- GED has consulted with data generating relevant ministries/division and agencies, including SID and BBS
- Data Gap Analysis found that data on 63 indicators only are available in existing data generating system of Bangladesh and 67 can be generated by modifying existing census (from aggregation to disaggregation), survey, MIS etc.
- Additional 108 indicators will require new survey or census to generate information.
- Including BBS, the national statistics agency, several major agencies, i.e. DoE, DOF etc. will require especial support for dealing with new types of data collection/mining in segregated form with various dimensions say by age, sex, regional locations etc.



Draft of Data Gap Analysis for SDG Monitoring

Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets	Lead Ministries/ Divisions	Associate Ministries/ Divisions	Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement	Status of Data Availability	Relevant Ministry/Division /Agency to Generate/ Provide Data	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	MoWCA	LJD; LGD; MoPA; Molnd;	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Readily Available	a) LPAD b) LGD	
	MoWCA	MoPA	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Partially Available	a) MoPA b) MoWCA	For Private Sector data MoWCA may coordinate with Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BWCCI)



Need Assessment and Financing Requirement for SDGs Implementation and Monitoring

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- **Implementation of SDG** through national plans, i.e. **7th, 8th and 9th Five Year Plan** will call for primary Needs Assessment and consequent Financing Strategy
- Thematic and **goal wise consultation with stakeholders** from private sector along with Ministry/Division and Agency level will be a pre-requisite for Needs Assessment
- **Regional and global partnership** will be required for
 - SDG Needs Assessment and Financing and
 - preparing sector action plans
 - future **technical support** for SDG monitoring and reporting
 - stocktaking of best practices and innovations in implementation



Thank You All

