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34

Addressing the Deficits

An Action Plan for Data Revolution in Bangladesh

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Towfiqul Islam Khan
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Preface

Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals (Southern Voice) is a network of 49 thinks tanks from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was founded in 2012 to serve as an open platform to contribute to the global discourse tied to the formation, implementation, monitoring and mid-course review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The *Post-2015 Data Test* was a pioneering multi-country project, which was conceived and implemented in the period immediately following the release of the Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Co-led by the *Southern Voice*, the *Norman Paterson School of International Affairs* (NPSIA) and the *Centre for Policy Dialogue* (CPD), the project was implemented in Bangladesh, Canada, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Turkey to assess the manner in which the post-2015 agenda may be measured and implemented across a range of country contexts.

After the successful completion of the collaborative seven-country project, *Southern Voice* decided to undertake a follow-up exercise based on conclusions and recommendations of the project's previous country studies. Under the follow-up exercise, four countries, viz. Bangladesh, Senegal, Tanzania and Turkey have prepared country-level Data Action Plans for addressing the capacity gaps and data deficits with regard to the implementation of the SDGs, which were unanimously adopted at the Sustainable Development Summit of the United Nations in New York in September 2015.

The present study captioned **Addressing the Deficits: An Action Plan for Data Revolution in Bangladesh** is the second of the four country-level Data Action Plans to be published under the Southern Voice Occasional Paper Series. The paper renders a baseline assessment of SDG-related data requirements for Bangladesh. Taking note of the final list of indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on SDGs, the study finds that data is available for more than half the concerned indicators. For those indicators which suffer a dearth of data, the study indicates potential sources. The authors propose and contribute towards the preparation of a 'Data Action Plan for Bangladesh.' At the same time, the study highlights the need for establishing a special taskforce comprising both state and non-state actors. The study has been authored by *Professor Mustafizur Rahman*, Executive Director; *Mr Towfiqul Islam Khan*, Research Fellow; *Mr Md. Zafar Sadique*, Senior Research Associate; and *Mr Mostafa Amir Sabbih*, Research Associate at the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) – Dhaka.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognise the support of The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation towards *Southern Voice*, particularly that of *Dr Ruth Levine*, Programme Director; *Ms Sarah Lucas*, Programme Officer; and *Ms Rachel Quint*, Programme Fellow of the Global Development and Population Programme at the Hewlett Foundation.

The contribution of *Ms Umme Shefa Rezbana*, Senior Research Associate, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) for overseeing the programme, and *Ms Tarannum Jinan*, Administrative Associate, CPD for following-up the Data Action Plans, are acknowledged. Input from *Ms Maeesa Ayesha*, Programme Associate, CPD is also recognised.

I would also like to thank *Dr Blandina Kilama* (Senior Researcher, REPOA – Policy Research for Development, Dar es Salaam) for peer reviewing, and *Mr Ben Hudson* for copyediting the paper.

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Abstract

The present paper provides a baseline assessment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-related data needs for Bangladesh. This is based on the final list of indicators proposed in a meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The paper finds that, in the case Bangladesh, data is available (readily, as well as not readily) for 128 indicators out of a total of 209 applicable indicators (61.2 per cent). The study also identifies potential sources for those indicators for which data is not currently available. In order to be able to measure SDG-related indicators and appropriately monitor their implementation, the study calls for a 'Data Action Plan for Bangladesh.' This paper proposes the possible establishment of a specialised taskforce, under the aegis of the Ministry of Planning, to coordinate the required 'Data Revolution' initiatives that need to be undertaken by numerous institutions and other actors. The taskforce, which should include both state and non-state experts, may be vested with responsibilities including ensuring methodological coherence, maintaining the high quality of data, and undertaking widespread dissemination of data and information. This taskforce may also be entrusted with the responsibility to liaise with global initiatives to implement SDG-related Data Revolution at the country level.

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Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
APSC	Annual Primary School Census
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information & Statistics
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BMMS	Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BR	Bangladesh Railways
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
CEGIS	Center for Environment and Geographic and Information Services
CMNS	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey
CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DMIC	Disaster Management Information Center
DoE	Department of Environment
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DP	Development Partner
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
DRF	Development Results Framework
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FfD	Financing for Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FYP	Five Year Plan
GED	General Economics Division
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HLG	High-Level Group
HLP	High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons
HMSS	Health and Morbidity Survey
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDR	Informing a Data Revolution
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEAG	Independent Experts Advisory Group

IEAGDRSD	Independent Experts Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LAS	Literacy Assessment Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoEWOE	Ministry Of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLJP	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoSICT	Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MTBF	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NPR	National Population Register
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGD	Open Government Data
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RTI	Right to Information
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SMI	Survey on Manufacturing Industries
SPARRSO	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programmes

SV	Southern Voice
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
ToR	Terms of Reference
TUS	Time Use Survey
TVCs	Television commercials
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
VAW	Violence against Women
WDI	World Development Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resource Index

Addressing the Deficits
An Action Plan for Data Revolution in Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

As will be recalled, after a long negotiation process, Heads of States adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the 70th session of the UN (United Nations) General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). In the discussions regarding SDG implementation, "Data Revolution" has been accorded a position of key importance. There is now a better understanding among all involved stakeholders (including those associated with official processes, relevant experts and civil society actors) that a greater quantity and quality of data is central to monitoring and measuring the progress needed to attain SDG targets and indicators (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). Following calls from the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP, 2013) for a sustainable development "data revolution", the UN Secretary-General established an Independent Experts Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (IEAGDRSD). In its 2014 report, IEAGDRSD stressed the need and opportunities concerning data revolution in clear, emphatic and compelling terms (IEAGDRSD, 2014). Furthermore, during the SDG negotiation process, there were calls for a significant investment in data given the recognised lack of capacity to both measure and track progress (IEAGDRSD, 2014). As such, there is a general consensus in regards to the critical importance of measuring SDG-related progress in a credible manner, both at the global and country levels. This is also recognised as essential to ensuring accountability and transparency as regards the steps taken and results achieved in the context of the SDGs.

In the light of the data needs that are emerging from discussions on the "Data Revolution", the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) has undertaken a case study focused on Bangladesh, titled 'Post-2015 Data Test: Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level'. This study found that even in cases when data was available, the frequency of reporting was in most cases very low and often subject to significant delays. The quality of data also left much to be desired (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). However, it is important to emphasise that by taking advantage of new opportunities that have emerged as a result of developments in modern information and communication technology (ICT), it is possible to harness good quality and timely SDG data, which is also becoming increasingly possible to do at a decreased cost (Schmidt-Traub & Sachs, 2015).

The data revolution will need to be both top down, with new checks, balances and legal frameworks (and the institutional capacity to realise them), and bottom up, as citizens generate, access and analyse data in innovative ways, and use this data to hold governments, the private sector and donors accountable (Stuart *et al.*, 2015). It is therefore important to ensure, from the beginning, that adequate preparatory steps are being taken to ensure the availability of the required data for the post-2015 period. This will involve identifying concrete measures at various levels, addressing data-related gaps and deficits through institutional and policy initiatives, and mobilising the required financial resources in advance. Indeed, the final report of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) has addressed some of the key issues related to data financing (United Nations,

2015a). The '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' has comprehensively acknowledged all such concerns as regards data needs and statistical capacity building, as well as data financing. In fact, a distinct paragraph has been dedicated to these issues:

> "We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, small-island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress…" (United Nations, 2015b, p.35).

Given these emerging needs and rising global attention, there is a particular need to design an appropriate country-level strategy that addresses the task of generating adequate data and monitoring the SDGs (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) has worked with a large number of countries to prepare national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). To date, 77 International Development Association (IDA) recipient countries are planning to or have already adopted such strategies (PARIS21, 2015a). At the core of each country-led data revolution there will be a National Statistical System (NSS), one of the main reasons for which is that they already incorporate a set of core principles for managing data (OECD, 2015).

The Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP) of Bangladesh called for the introduction of a results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to assess the country's development performance. Indeed, data availability and maintaining coherence in the context of results monitoring was identified as a core challenge in the Plan document. Increased time lag in conducting national surveys was highlighted as a key constraint in terms of ensuring the timely availability of data for measuring progress. It was also stated that addressing data-related gaps requires institutional capacity development, mobilisation of required financial resources, and greater political will.

The present study provides an attempt to develop an action plan to address the gaps identified during the aforementioned Bangladesh country study (i.e. Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). The first of its kind in Bangladesh, this action plan has identified an actionable agenda, a specific course of action, and established those agencies responsible.

1.1 Aims and Objectives of the Study

The overarching aim of this study is to develop an action plan to address the gaps and challenges identified in an earlier study conducted by the authors (i.e. Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). The study attempts to assess the underlying data gaps with regard to SDG monitoring in Bangladesh based on the list of indicators prepared by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The core objectives of this study are to:

i) explore recent "data revolution" developments at the global level;
ii) assess the availability and adequacy of data based on the new list of indicators (to be monitored at the global level);
iii) identify key challenges in realising the "data revolution" in Bangladesh; and
iv) frame an action plan to address the identified key challenges, which includes an indication of the funds required for implementation.

1.2 Methodology

In compiling this study, the research team has reviewed the most recent and most relevant national and international literature and policy documents related to the data landscape at the country and

international levels, as well as documentation on cross-country experiences of statistical capacity building, and international best practices in related areas. The existing NSDS for the period of 2013-2023 prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national statistical organisation (NSO) in Bangladesh, was consulted in formulating the action plan. To elicit insights and information, the study team organised a focus group discussion (FGD) with relevant stakeholders, including government officials, experts, policymakers, civil society actors and representatives from development partners. A number of key informant interviews were also conducted with experts in preparing the proposed action plan.

1.3 Report Outline

This paper contains six broad sections. The present introductory section outlines the background and objectives to the study, the methodology used, and the structure of the paper. The next section highlights recent global developments as regards the "data revolution" for SDG monitoring. The paper then provides a critical assessment of the data gaps and challenges for UNSC-proposed indicators, before exploring the major implementation challenges associated with addressing the identified data deficits. In the light of the key messages drawn from the preceding sections, the penultimate section puts forward a proposed Data Action Plan for Bangladesh. The final section closes by providing a series of concluding remarks.

2. Recent Global and National Initiatives

There is a general consensus that data will play a critically important role in the successful implementation of the SDG Agenda, an Agenda that comprises of a total of 17 goals and 169 associated targets, adopted by Heads of State on 25 September 2015 (United Nations, 2015b). Since monitoring progress toward achievement of the SDGs is key to the Agenda's success, the role of high-quality, timely data cannot be overemphasised. Indeed, the vital role to be played by data and statistics has been acknowledged in the SDG Agenda itself, with a separate target included under SDG 17, 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development':

> "17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts" (United Nations, 2015b, p.30).

Through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Member States have committed themselves to systematic follow-up and review of the Agenda's implementation at the national, regional and global levels. Further, a commitment has also been made to the development, by UN Member State themselves, of indicators at the regional and national levels that complement the global indicators (United Nations, 2015b, paras 72 and 75). These national indicators are to be developed in line with the Agenda's guiding principle that "targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances" (United Nations, 2015b, para.55).

Emphasis on measuring and monitoring progress is a unique feature of the SDGs. Measuring and monitoring was absent from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda, the result of which was weak progress monitoring and accountability, that in turn contributed to a lack of success in attaining many of the MDGs. To realise the SDG commitments and promises made by the global community, a number of official and parallel initiatives have already been put in motion at the global and national levels. This section will now briefly discuss some of these initiatives.

2.1 Developments at the Global Level

It is pertinent to initiate this discussion by considering important developments that are taking place in the global arena as this provides the backdrop for specific, country level initiatives. This is also important as it helps increase understanding of those global initiatives that will support national initiatives targeted toward strengthening the SDG implementation data architecture.

2.1.1 SDG Indicators

The UNSC, at its 46th session held on 3-6 March 2015, endorsed a roadmap for the development and implementation of a "global indicator framework" (UNSC, 2015). The UNSC has mandated an Inter-Agency Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs) to decide upon the final set of SDG monitoring indicators. At the inter-governmental negotiations on SDG indicators, which were held on 23-24 March 2015, the UNSC Chair introduced a technical report prepared by the UNSC. This report put forward an assessment by NSOs of preliminary and indicative proposals for the indicators prepared by experts within the UN system. In this report, UN Member States expressed their support for the UNSC roadmap and the development of the global indicator framework, with an associated timetable.

In preparation for the first IAEG-SDGs meeting, the Secretariat compiled a first draft list of proposed indicators and associated metadata, based on the initial assessment of the proposed provisional indicators that had been outlined in a technical report of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission. This list was made available on 29 May 2015. The first IAEG-SDGs meeting took place on 1-2 June 2015 (IAEG-SDGs, 2015a). A revised version of the proposed list was made available on 7 July 2015. This version incorporated all additional and updated inputs and comments/corrections that had been received from agency experts at the first IAEG-SDGs meeting.

Between 7 July and 9 August 2015, a consultation was held with IAEG-SDGs members. This consultation was arranged around two discussion streams – the first was focused on conceptual frameworks, indicator concepts and definitions; and the second focused on identifying inter-linkages across goals and targets. The third version of the proposed indicators list was then made available on 11 August 2015. From 11 August to 14 September 2015, an open consultation was held on the indicator proposals with representatives from member countries, regional and international agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector. The list of proposals reviewed in this consultation phase incorporated inputs, comments and corrections received from experts from the international agencies at and after the first IAEG-SDGs meeting, as well as the changes to the goals and targets that had been adopted at the inter-governmental negotiations in the final proposal, titled *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The "Summary of Comments" was then made available on 25 September 2015. This reflected the comments received on the 11 August 2015 on the "List of Indicator Proposals" during the two consultation rounds of IAEG-SDGs members and observers.

The second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs took place on 26-28 October 2015. During this meeting, the fourth version of the list of indicators was reviewed and discussed, and then made available on 2 November 2015 (IAEG-SDGs, 2015c). Following a consultation among IAEG members (where the Summary of Comments was reviewed), all proposals were assigned either green or grey colour codes. Green indicators were those for which there was general agreement or, at the most, small modifications proposed. This was based on less than 25 per cent of respondents having expressed strong concerns that required discussion on a priority basis. Indeed, by this stage, some of these indicators were already well-established. Grey coding was given to those indicators for which more in-depth discussion and/or methodological consideration was still needed (IAEG-SDGs, 2015b). On 4-7 November 2015, subsequent to the second IAEG-SDGs meeting, there was a brief open consultation in relation to the green-coded indicators with experts from international agencies, UN Member States that are not members of the Expert Group, and other relevant stakeholders. Based on the consultation inputs, the IAEG-SDGs finalised the green indicators through an additional member consultation. The final IAEG-SDGs proposal included a total of 229 indicators, which included 149 green-coded

indicators and 80 grey-coded indicators (UNECOSOC, 2015a). The IAEG-SDGs also agreed on a work plan for further review and consultation on the grey-coded indicators, to be presented as part of a background document to be submitted to the UNSC at its forty-seventh session in March 2016. A final list of indicators was proposed in UNECOSOC (2016).

2.1.2 High-Level Group (HLG) for Post-2015 SDG Monitoring

At its 46th session (6 March 2015), the UNSC established a High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Post-2015 SDG Monitoring (HLG). This group is comprised of UN Member States, with regional and international agencies as observers. As stated in its Terms of Reference (ToR), the HLG aims to establish a 'global data action plan' for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to report annually to the UNSC. Pursuant to this aim, the HLG will provide strategic leadership for SDG implementation as concerns statistical monitoring and reporting within the framework of the 'Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics' (UNECOSOC, 2015b). The HLG is also designated to promote national ownership of, and foster capacity-building for, partnership and coordination for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, including ensuring consistency between national and global monitoring and reporting. In addition, the HLG will recommend priority areas for funding toward statistical capacity-building and advocate for resource mobilisation, management and monitoring.

The HLG held its first and second meetings via teleconference on 7 October 2015 and 11 November 2015 respectively. At its first meeting, the HLG discussed an initial draft concept note for the organisation of the World Forum on Sustainable Development Data, and stressed the leadership and commitment of the international statistical community in the realisation of that initiative (UNECOSOC, 2015b). At the second meeting, HLG members provided additional suggestions to strengthen and clarify the Group's ToR (UNECOSOC, 2015b). Members also discussed the role and potential scope of the World Forum, and how best to engage and collaborate with other stakeholders, including those from the private sector and civil society. The third meeting was held face-to-face on 14-15 January 2016. At this meeting, the HLG's mandate and working mechanisms were discussed, as were strategic aspects of the implementation of a global SDG indicator framework. At the UNSC's 47th session, the Co-Chairs of the HLG presented an update that covered the key findings from the January meeting.

2.1.3 A Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

At a high-level, FfD3 side event (held in Addis in July 2015), the USA, alongside Mexico, Colombia, Kenya, Senegal, and other partners (including CIVICUS, the Hewlett Foundation, the ONE Campaign, the World Bank Group and a number of private sector companies), committed to help address gaps in data production, transparency and use (ONE, 2015). At the event, a new partnership was established, the "Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data" (GPSDD). Year one deliverables of this partnership include:

i) supporting multi-stakeholder data initiatives that harness the data revolution with the aim of achieving the SDGs, with a focus on building capacity so as to generate, share and use data at the country and local levels;
ii) contribute to filling data gaps (including the production of novel data);
iii) creating dynamic visualisations of the best available existing data that contributes toward achieving the global goals;
iv) help to develop and build support for international principles that harness the data revolution so as to achieve the global goals (including sharing and leveraging privately-held data); and
v) convene thematic, local, regional and global data events that foster increased connectivity, collaboration and innovation toward measuring and achieving the SDGs (GPSDD, 2015).

The GPSDD was formally launched on 28 September 2015. The Global Partnership will work with the UNSC to organise the inaugural World Data Forum in early September 2016, prior to the UN General Assembly meeting.

2.1.4 Informing a Data Revolution: Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

PARIS21 undertook a project titled 'Informing a Data Revolution (IDR)' to help ensure that the data revolution serves the SDG Agenda. In particular, this project focused on national statistical systems in developing countries (PARIS21, 2015b). These systems are crucial to both generating and providing the data needed to monitor the SDGs. The project has several interrelated components, which include:

- **A Road Map:** The "Road Map for a Country-led Data Revolution" is the foundational document of the IDR project. The Road Map sets out the goals, activities and resources that developing countries will need to achieve the SDGs. Further, it outlines a step-by-step action plan across the four areas of capacity-building; principles and standards; technology, innovation and analysis; and governance and leadership.
- **Country Case Studies:** It is essential to understand the challenges facing national statistical systems if they are to join and benefit from the data revolution. PARIS21 studied statistical systems in 27 countries and has launched in-depth studies in seven countries (including Bangladesh, Burundi, Cape Verde, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago (PARIS21, 2015b)).
- **Innovations Inventory:** New technological and institutional developments have opened up a major opportunity to improve the collection, compilation, dissemination and use of data. In order to identify and explore solutions that can fill data gaps, reduce costs and improve efficiency, PARIS21 has established an inventory of case studies. This inventory can contribute significantly toward better informing both data-users and decision-makers through a greater quantity of higher quality data.
- **IDR Metabase:** On the basis of the organisation, management and performance of NSSs, PARIS21 has compiled an IDR Metabase **–** an informational tool and a data directory. This will enable users to generate a country profile for 136 countries (including Bangladesh) that displays a set of metadata relating to the country's statistical capacity across six dimensions, which include access, innovation, timeliness, soundness, institutions, and use (PARIS21, 2015b). The Metabase will provide not only a baseline, but also a means of monitoring progress of the statistical capacity of countries over time.

2.1.5 Data for Development: SDG Monitoring Needs Assessment

International assistance will be crucial to supporting countries to modernise and strengthen their statistical capacity. Several attempts have been made globally to estimate the cost of producing the key statistics required to monitor the SDGs, as well as the costs associated with providing the support needed to strengthen statistical capacity, particularly in developing countries. A study by Espey *et al.,* (2015) estimates that a total of USD 1 billion will be required per year in order to enable 77 of the world's lowest income countries to sufficiently strengthen their respective statistical systems to enable them to adequately measure and monitor the SDGs. This analysis was based on a subset of 77 countries that qualify for grants or concessional financing from the IDA of the World Bank. The assumption behind this was that eligibility as an IDA-recipient (or a 'blend' country that receives both concessional and non-concessional financing) was a reasonable proxy for countries that would require external assistance to improve statistical capacity to monitor the SDGs. The analysis further showed (based on the assessment of NSDS documents) that countries are expecting to receive approximately 52 per cent of current NSDS budgets from aid (Espey *et al.*, 2015). As of 2013, aid expenditure was approximately USD 300 million. A further USD 100-200 million more will therefore need to be committed by donors in the form of official development assistance (ODA) to address SDG monitoring demand (based on an average of USD 1.3 million to USD 2.59 million per IDA recipient or blend country). Additionally,

developing countries must commit to enhancing domestic investment through mobilising their own resources to fund their statistical development (Espey *et al.*, 2015).

Among the data revolution events taking place at the global level, the Cartagena Data Festival, held in Colombia in April 2015, brought together 300 participants from a wide range of relevant stakeholders from across the world (including government representatives, civil society organisations (CSOs), technical innovators, academics and data activists) to join the global conversation on data revolution and to ensure that discussions are informed by perspectives at every level (ODI *et al.*, 2015). The main focus of the event was to identify solutions that could bridge critical gaps as regards coverage, access and analysis of data. The Festival therefore contributed to the global effort toward driving progress of the SDG Agenda.

2.2 National Initiatives

Alongside global efforts, various initiatives are being put in place at the national level. In Bangladesh, the BBS has in recent years undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at meeting development data needs and strengthening the overall data ecosystem. Some of such initiatives include the Statistical Act 2013, the NSDS 2013-2023, the expansion of ICT infrastructure (including the establishment of ICT centres in all upazilas), the initiation of a new Environment Statistics Section under the National Accounting Wing, and the more frequent use of technology (e.g. geographical information system (GIS)) for data collection purposes.

2.2.1 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

In 2004, PARIS21 developed the concept of NSDS in the backdrop of attempts to address data-related challenges and develop an integrated strategy for statistical development. In response to this, Bangladesh has since prepared its NSDS, keeping in mind the needs of users of official statistics, the need to promote more effective dissemination of information, and the need to strengthen statistical services (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). The main objective driving the development of the NSDS was the need to strengthen the statistical system so as to provide comprehensive and coherent statistics, while simultaneously making efficient and effective use of public resources.

A number of strategic actions have been proposed in order to avoid duplication of data and ensure optimal use of public resources for NSDS programmes that are to be implemented by 2023 (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). It is expected that the envisaged initiatives will help set standards related to the openness, accessibility, confidentiality and soundness of data collection methods. It is also hoped that such initiatives will contribute to ensuring quality, integrity, impartiality and objectivity, as well as help meeting the needs of users (BBS, 2013). Key NSDS actions include:

i. setting up statistical cells in 18 ministries;
ii. developing a quality assurance framework by 2014, which is in line with the National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF);
iii. developing and legally-enforcing a common code of practice; and
iv. developing a National Population Register (NPR), which is expected to be implemented in 2016.

In addition, the government is also set to introduce the 'Open Government Data' (OGD), a portal that will provide all data on a single website, taking advantage of the ongoing work of the BBS to develop an online 'one-stop shop'.

If fully implemented in practice, these proposed strategic actions should hopefully bring about significant changes in current data collection practices. However, the progress made so far is significantly behind the scheduled timeline originally set in the NSDS. This has mainly been due to a lack of adequately qualified and skilled personnel. A recent country assessment of the NSDS of Bangladesh found that approximately only 50 per cent of the activities originally planned to start by

2014 have been initiated, with a number of proposed actions having already missed their respective deadlines (PARIS21, 2015c). Moreover, the NSDS strategic plan did not outline those data-producers who are expected to be involved in measuring Bangladesh's SDG progress (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). A strong and revamped NSDS that is able to stand up to the emerging demands of the SDGs is therefore critically important to ensuring an inclusive data revolution that effectively monitors the SDG progress.

2.2.2 Development Results Framework (DRF) for Monitoring the 7FYP

The "Five Year Plans" (FYPs) are the main strategic documents in Bangladesh related to its development objectives. Bangladesh has already finalised its Seventh FYP (2016-2020). As it happens, both the 2030 Agenda and the 7th FYP are being implemented from 2016. Accordingly, it is pertinent to assess how the issue of SDG monitoring has been reflected in the 7FYP. This is especially important from the point of view of ensuring country ownership of the global 2030 Agenda, as well as to revealing its commitment to making "data revolution" a reality at the country level. The General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission has taken the lead in designing a development results framework (DRF), the first of its kind in Bangladesh national planning, for the purposes of monitoring the 7FYP, in collaboration with the BBS, the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), and relevant line ministries (GED, 2015). Under the 7FYP, a total of 90 indicators were chosen to implement the results-based M&E system. BBS has recently assessed the data gaps in Bangladesh for implementing the 7FYP and SDGs (BBS, 2016). The DRF monitoring was reviewed at indicator level, while data availability for monitoring attainment of SDGs was assessed at the target level. It was revealed that, BBS and other ministries have data available for most of the DRF indicators. For monitoring SDG targets, only 28.4 per cent data is currently available (or partially available) with BBS.

To monitor these targets and indicators, as well as to evaluate the government's commitment to international development frameworks (such as the MDGs and SDGs), a web-based data repository will be developed by the M&E unit under GED. This will enable users to select and manage data series using online connections with a defined scope for access. This system will therefore offer a portal to organise, disseminate and display data in a results-based environment. These unique features will enable users to link the indicators to strategic monitoring frameworks such as the five year development plans and other sector plans.

It is also worth highlighting that the UN Development Group's DevInfo Database will be used to collate all information tailored to DRF outcomes, outputs, and focus areas, which will support monitoring of the 7FYP (GED, 2015). Management and updating of the databases to be included in DevInfo will be undertaken by a Database Coordinator under the oversight of the GED. The DevInfo Database Coordinator will work in close collaboration and coordination with the M&E Group, which comprises relevant officials from line ministries, the BBS and the IMED, and will be led by the GED.

It was clearly mentioned in the third HLG meeting that global indicators will constitute the core of all other indicators, with Member States having the opportunity to develop additional indicators for regional, national and sub-national levels according to their respective needs. The global indicators implementation plan, proposed by the IAEG-SDGs, also stipulates that global monitoring should be based on, to the greatest extent possible, comparable and standardised national data obtained from an internationally recognised statistical system, which is itself compiled through well-established reporting mechanisms from individual countries (UNECOSOC, 2015a). To bridge the data gaps and improve international comparability, efforts should be made to adopt internationally-agreed standards at the national level. Further, all possible efforts should be made to reconcile globally-published data with data published by NSOs. The importance of assessing data needs and gaps in view of the global indictors at the country level is therefore quite evident. Even if national governments adopt an additional set of indicators, or even, in the most extreme cases, opt for a completely different set of indicators, to monitor the SDGs, they will still need to produce and report data on the global indicators to relevant international organisations under their commitment to the SDG Agenda.

Commitments made by national governments to ensuring the availability, quality, timeliness, frequency and accessibility of data for the purposes of SDG monitoring need to be taken very seriously. The following section will move on to map and assess the data and information gaps in the Bangladesh context in the light of the current set of global SDG indicators prepared by the IAEG-SDGs.

3. Mapping SDG Data Needs

3.1 Data Availability for UNSC Indicators

A data-mapping exercise was undertaken to assess the availability of data for Bangladesh in the light of the SDG indicators that were proposed by the IAEG-SDGs for discussion at the 47th session of the Statistical Commission (UNECOSOC, 2016). By February 2016, a total of 241 indicators had been included in the revised proposal. Of these 241 indicators, nine were repeated separately under 20 targets – as such, the actual number of indicators was 230, agreed as a global indicator framework by the UNSC at its 47th Meeting.

Of the 241 indicators (with repetition) 32 indicators were not relevant for Bangladesh context (either not applicable at the individual country level, or the indicator has not yet been finalised). Table 1 provides an overview of the data available for the indicators in the Bangladesh context. It was found that of the 209 indicators examined, data for only 128 indicators (61.2 per cent) was available (either readily or not readily). As such, overall, the available data for Bangladesh across all proposed indicators is unsatisfactory. It should also be noted that data for a significant number of indicators is not readily available and will need to be calculated from existing information. Moreover, data needs to be made available at disaggregated levels for many of the proposed SDG indicators. The detailed results of the data-mapping exercise for all individual indicators, under each goal and target, is presented in an Annex to this report.

Table 1: Data Availability in Bangladesh across All Proposed SDG Indicators (to be monitored at global level)

Goals	# of indicators with readily available data	# of indicators with no readily available data	# of indicators with no data available	# of indicators not applicable at the individual country level or yet to be finalised	# of total indicators
Goal 1: No poverty					
	3	7	1	1	12
Goal 2: Zero hunger					
	4	2	7	1	14
Goal 3: Good health and well-being					
	12	3	10	1	26
Goal 4: Quality education					
	4	1	6	0	11
Goal 5: Gender equality					
	3	4	3	4	14
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation					
	4	1	6	0	11
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy					
	2	2	1	1	6
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth					
	13	3	1	0	17
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure					
	6	2	4	0	12

(Table 1 contd.)

(Table 1 contd.)

Goals	# of indicators with readily available data	# of indicators with no readily available data	# of indicators with no data available	# of indicators not applicable at the individual country level or yet to be finalised	# of total indicators
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities					
	2	3	5	1	11
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities					
	3	2	9	1	15
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production					
	1	2	7	3	13
Goal 13: Climate action					
	1	0	0	6	7
Goal 14: Life below water					
	1	3	5	1	10
Goal 15: Life on land					
	5	2	5	2	14
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions					
	5	9	7	2	23
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals					
	8	5	4	8	25
TOTAL	**77**	**51**	**81**	**32**	**241***

Source: Authors' own calculations based on UNECOSOC (2016).
Note: *Total not excluding repetitions.

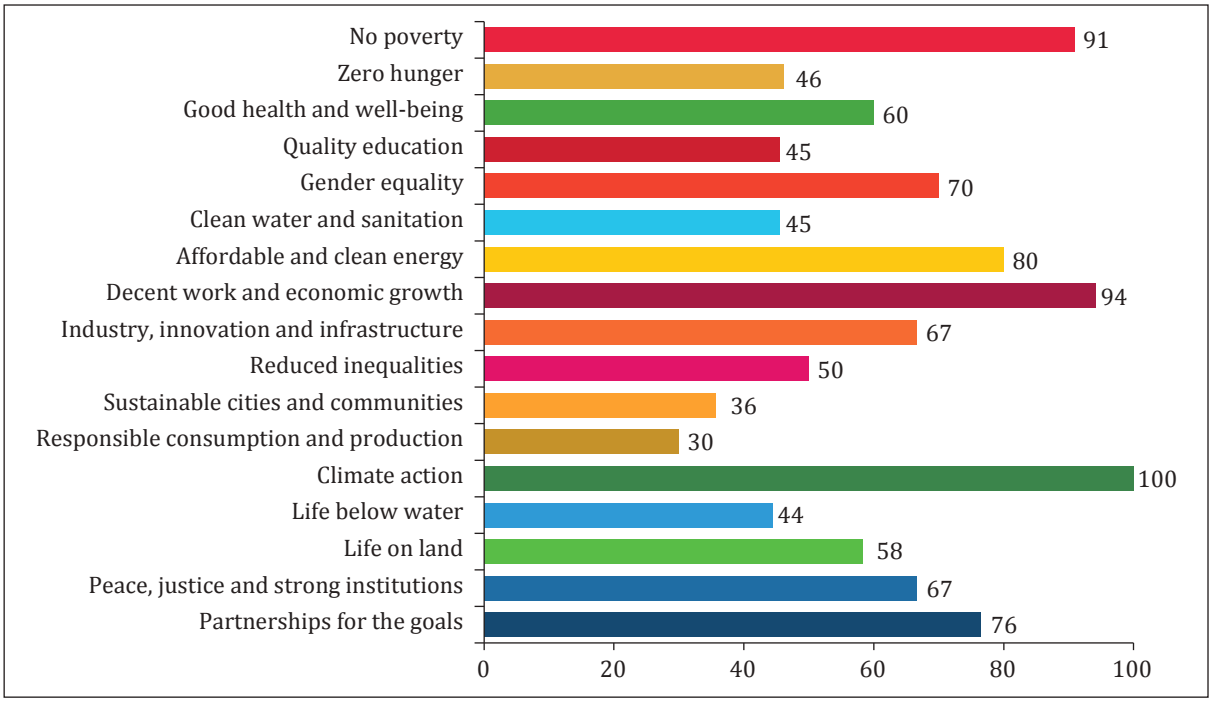
Among the aforementioned 32 indicators which were not relevant for Bangladesh context, 30 indicators are appropriate for global or regional monitoring, i.e. not applicable for an individual country (e.g. percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment). However, information will need to be generated for these indicators at the country level to pursue country-specific interests, as well as in the light of negotiations at the global level. There are also indicators that are more targeted to specific countries (or region), and as such are not especially relevant to Bangladesh.[1] There are also a few indicators which are confusing and therefore require greater definitional clarity, e.g. the 'proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services'. In this particular case, it is not clear how 'basic services' is defined. In addition, there were at least four instances of repetition identified, with one indicator in particular being repeated three times for three separate SDG targets (see 1.5, 11.5 and 13.1).

In the Bangladesh context, data availability for goals related to poverty, affordable and clean energy and decent work has been found to be relatively strong. Data was available for at least 80 per cent of these indicators (see Figure 1). For the goal areas of inequality reduction, water and sanitation, life and land, good health and well-being, industry, innovation and infrastructure, gender equality, and governance, data was available for 50-79 per cent of indicators. In fact, the goal area on climate action achieved almost 100 per cent data availability, although this does not take into consideration those indicators not applicable to the individual country level (which constituted the majority of indicators for this goal area). Indeed, the present analysis has not excluded those indicators that are not applicable means that the climate action assessment was based on only one indicator.

Serious data scarcity was found for areas such as 'life below water', 'sustainable cities and communities', 'responsible consumption and production', 'hunger', and 'quality education', and 'clean water and

[1] For example, the percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). While this is particularly relevant for countries of Africa, this indicator may not be appropriate (or a priority) for Bangladesh.

Figure 1: Data Availability (% of All Indicators) at the Country Level, by Goal Area



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNECOSOC (2016).

sanitation', each having less than 50 per cent of the required data available. It is worth noting that each of these areas is new to the SDGs (see Figure 1).

With regard to 'zero hunger' goal (SDG 2), of the total 14 global indicators, data is currently readily available for only three at the national level, with it being possible to extract data from administrative sources for another three indicators. Support from the international community, development of technical data capacity and additional surveying will be required to generate data for the remaining eight indicators for which data is not currently available. For some of these indicators, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has initiated a consultation process and will provide the technical support necessary to make this data available globally.

In the area of ensuring quality education, data for only five indicators is/may be available. For the other six indicators, data is not available at all. This lack of data could perhaps be remedied to a large extent by adding a new module to existing surveys and making better use of administrative data. New surveys will also need to be conducted, particularly for the purposes of disaggregation.

In case of Goals 11, 12 and 14 ('sustainable cities and communities', 'responsible consumption and production' and 'life below water'), data is available (readily or not) at the national level for only a few indicators. Much of the data currently unavailable could perhaps be generated from administrative records. Indeed, there is a need for serious efforts at the national level to generate quality data, on a regular basis, and in a systematic manner, from such records. In addition, a number of indicators in these goal areas will need to be monitored globally (as these are not individual country-specific), for which data is not available at present. It appears that the production of data globally in these three areas will remain a major challenge in terms of measuring SDG progress and monitoring implementation at the international level.

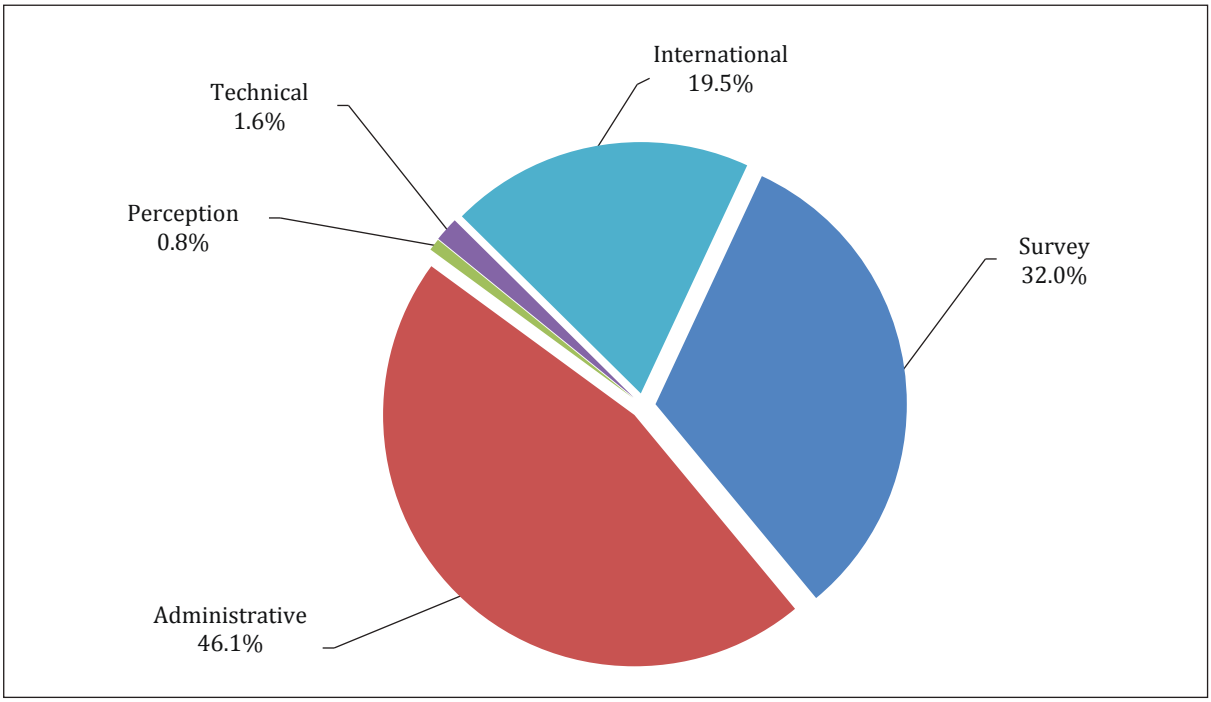
In sum, of the 128 indicators for which data is considered to be available, data is not in a readily-available format for 51 of these indicators and will therefore need to be produced from existing information. Of these 51 indicators, 30 require estimations to be made using various administrative records.

3.2 Overall Data Ecosystem for SDG Monitoring

3.2.1 Categories of Available Data

Out of the 128 indicators that are either readily or not readily available at the country level, major sources include administrative records (46.1 per cent) and surveys (32 per cent), as can be seen in Figure 2. Data is available from technical sources (1.6 per cent) and perception surveys conducted by non-official entities (0.8 per cent). However, for a significant number of indicators for which data is not available from national sources, information may need to be taken from international sources (19.5 per cent).

Figure 2: Categories of Available Data



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNECOSOC (2016).

3.2.2 Major Stakeholders Involved in Producing SDG Indicator Data

Data for monitoring SDG progress can be obtained from various national and international sources. As the primary NSO in Bangladesh, the BBS is the leading data-producer, generating approximately 36 per cent of all available data.[2] The National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) is another major data contributor, generating approximately 8 per cent of all available data and being the primary national source for health sector data. The combined efforts of the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS) (under the Ministry of Education (MoE)) and the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) (under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)) help to produce data needed for the education-related indicators.

Administrative records are an important source of official statistics for all goal areas. Administrative data refers to information collected primarily for administrative or management purposes. Government ministries and departments are the main (although not exclusive) owners of large administrative databases, which include welfare, tax, health, and educational record systems. Administrative records will provide a significant amount of data (46.1 per cent) for SDG indicators in Bangladesh, especially in areas such as health, education, environmental sustainability, governance and global partnership. A major proportion of available (albeit not often readily) administrative data (25.4 per cent) will

[2]For this analysis, only indicators for which data are currently available have been considered.

come from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and its numerous divisions (including the Finance Division, the National Board of Revenue (NBR), and the Economic Relations Division (ERD)). In addition to conducting surveys, the BBS also provides administrative data (13.6 per cent) through its national accounts and business register. Other leading administrative data-producers in Bangladesh include the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Bangladesh Bank, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), and the Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) (under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)).

International organisations also play a key role, generating approximately 20 per cent of all available data. The World Bank is the leading international provider of relevant data for Bangladesh, providing approximately 5 per cent of data for indicators for which international data sources are available. Other major international data-providers include UN agencies (e.g. the FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

3.2.3 Major Surveys

As already discussed, 32 per cent of all available data will be sourced from surveys currently being conducted at the national level by the BBS and other key NSOs. Six major national surveys and one census were identified during the data-mapping exercise for this study. These include the:

- Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES);
- Labour Force Survey (LFS);
- Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS);
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS);
- Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS);
- Survey on Manufacturing Industries (SMI); and
- Annual Primary School Census (APSC).[3]

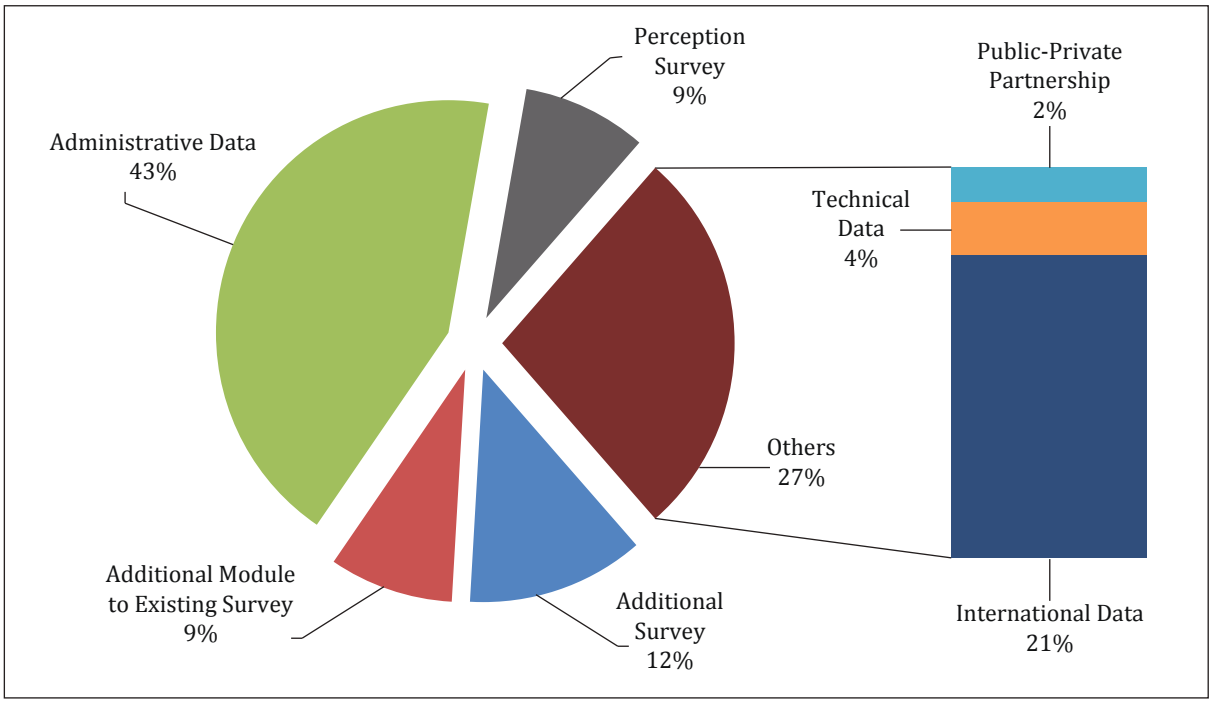
The BBS also carries out some ad hoc/standalone sample surveys, such as the Violence against Women Survey (VAW), the Time Use Survey (TUS), the Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS), the Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS), and the Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS). In addition to all of these surveys, the BBS also conducts three censuses: the Population Census, the Agriculture Census and the Economic Census. These censuses all provide data for household-level basic information and economic establishments.

3.2.4 Potential Stakeholders for Areas in which Data is Not Currently Available

Data is not available at the national level for a total of 81 indicators. This study has identified some potential data sources and providers from which data currently not available could be generated. Once again, administrative data is expected to play a major role, providing 43.2 per cent of the currently unavailable data. For this purpose, administrative data produced by a number of ministries/departments (including the MoF, the MoHA, the MoEF, the Ministry of Land (MoL) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)) will need to be collated so as to fill the existing data gaps. The BBS may need to take significant responsibility for not only producing the needed data, but also for coordinating with other government agencies and non-official data-providers. Few new surveys (12.3 per cent) and additional modules (8.6 per cent) would be required to produce the needed data – indeed, the BBS could generate such information with minimal additional effort (see Figure 3). A total of six indicators (spanning Goals 2, 4, 5, 9 and 11) were identified as requiring additional modules (e.g. disability) to

[3] For detailed description of these surveys, see Rahman *et al.* (2015b, p. 47).

Figure 3: Potential Data Sources for Currently Unavailable Data



Source: Authors' calculations based on UNECOSOC (2016).

be added to the HIES, LFS, Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey (BMMS), CMNS and VAW surveys to track performance at a disaggregated level. In addition, privately-held data, NGO (non-government organisation)/CSO perception surveys, technical data, and GO-NGO-private sector partnerships will all also play an important role in bridging SDG data gaps.

As mentioned earlier, there are 30 indicators that are not applicable at the level of the individual country. Nevertheless, Bangladesh will be required to report on its status and progress toward achieving these indicators. The present study has identified the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJP), the MoEF, the GED, the MoF (ERD), the MoDMR, and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) as suitably positioned to report the required information to the international community.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the present findings are not fully consistent with the findings of the first phase of the study concerning data adequacy. This is due to the fact that the set of indicators on which the present exercise has been conducted differs significantly from the earlier study (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). Other than this, the remaining data concerns and challenges are consistent between the two studies. However, the gap between the demand and availability of data has broadened in accordance with the initial assessment. This will create further challenges for statistical agencies in Bangladesh, particularly in view of their limited resources and capacity.

4. Implementation Challenges

Those bodies involved in generating data and statistics in Bangladesh are confronted by a multi-faceted combination of barriers that negatively impact their reliability, efficiency and effectiveness. Government bodies in Bangladesh are generally constrained by volatility in budgetary allocations, lack of skilled human resources and weak autonomy (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). NSOs are vulnerable to political and other interest group pressures. Generally speaking, areas of concern include the inadequate documentation of methods, weak infrastructure, inadequate human resources, issues related to data dissemination (resulting in duplication of efforts), inadequate metadata and poor data accessibility, management issues, limited training capacity, poor ICT infrastructure, and inadequate

coordination (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). Actions will be required across many fronts in order to realise the "data revolution" in Bangladesh. In particular, greater collaboration will be needed at the international, regional and national levels, alongside efforts to strengthen existing partnerships. Partnerships will also have to be built beyond the traditional statistical community.

4.1 Identifying Data-related Deficits for SDG Monitoring

The effectiveness of NSOs in particular is constrained by outdated and inadequate legislation, lack of a strong legal mandate (which often curbs independence), lack of awareness among policymakers of the importance of statistics, lack of cooperation between data-providers and data-users, and negligent use of modern, scientific data collection methods. A lack of initiatives targeted toward adopting international guidelines on classification, definitions and statistical standards results in data that is comparable across countries. The relevant institutions in Bangladesh must recognise the importance of ensuring definitional coherence for SDG data monitoring.

4.1.1 Data Production and Quality

Data for a large number of indicators will need to be sourced from a range of regular and ad hoc BBS and NIPORT surveys (e.g. the HIES, LFS, MICS, SVRS, BDHS, VAW, SMI). However, a major drawback with regard to data collection in Bangladesh is that many data are only available after a time lag of 3-5 years. For example, the BBS conducts large-scale surveys such as the HIES once every five years, and the LFS and MICS once every three years. Up-to-date data for the interim periods is not available in most cases. Aware of this, the GED of the Planning Commission recently put forward a proposal to the BBS to shorten the intervals between survey periods and/or use proxy estimation to enable the updating of data on an ongoing basis (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). Another major concern is ensuring that data is generated to the needed levels of disaggregation. The data-mapping exercise found that there were at least six indicators (spanning Goals 1, 3, 4 and 5) for which data was not readily available primarily as a result of a lack of the required disaggregation. In order to provide reliable data at disaggregated levels, the scope of current surveys will need to be broadened so that data is robust at statistically significant levels.

Available data in Bangladesh often suffers from a lack of quality. Data is often inaccurate, unreliable, inaccessible, unclear, and lacks timeliness, punctuality, coherence and comparability (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). There is also a need to ensure standardisation and coherence for relevant concepts and definitions, especially in the case of administrative records. These records and statistics are often not readily available in usable format. There is also a lack of coordination among different administrative statistical divisions, which leads to incoherence and incomprehensiveness, and ultimately limits the effectiveness of data to track progress. Furthermore, a substantial number of indicators (particularly in the Goal areas of 'sustainable consumption and production', 'climate change', 'life below water' and 'life and land') will require the use of frontier technical tools along with the relevant expertise to collect the required data. This will call for additional investment to build the required infrastructural capacity and develop the human resource skills needed.

4.1.2 Data Storage and Use

Data needs to be stored properly, with the necessary documentation, immediately after data collection so as to allow further processing and use. Survey data (e.g. metadata, survey methodology) are not adequately documented and stored by most NSOs. The level of digitisation of data is also not sufficient. NSO websites are often not well developed and are not interactive. While the BBS website has a storage capacity of three terabytes, it is arguably not interactive enough when compared to global standards (BBS, 2013). The website provides data and information relating to a wide range of indicators, as well as electronic versions of several reports. Also, the website provides metadata for some, albeit not all, indicators. In many instances, key definitions and details about the data collection process are not adequately clarified, which makes interpretation difficult for users. Metadata for most

indicators is only provided in printed publications, and such published data is often inadequate in view of emerging needs. Also, data is often published in formats that are not user-friendly, which undermines user needs. Furthermore, due to a lack of storage capacity and archiving facilities, older data is often removed from websites as soon as newer data is uploaded. As a result, historic data is not readily available and users are as a result unable to access time series data for the purposes of undertaking analytical work. However, despite all of these challenges, it is important to note that the BBS has prepared a time-bound action plan under its NSDS programme to improve data storage and usability. To reduce delays in data dissemination and to reduce errors in data collection, the BBS plans to utilise modern data capturing techniques. In addition, the BBS also has a plan to establish a "data warehouse", where previous survey data will be archived for future research and for the purpose of monitoring comparable development indicators.

4.1.3 Data Accessibility

Lack of open access to data is a major obstacle to implementing the data revolution in Bangladesh. Even the most accurate data is of only limited use if it is not made available to users (e.g. governments, policymakers, researchers and CSOs) in a usable format. In Bangladesh, the BBS and other government bodies have been hesitant to publish data immediately after production. Common reasons for this hesitance were a lack of capacity to publish and manage data according to international best practices and a lack of understanding about the needs of data-users and dissemination methods. Maintaining confidentiality and avoiding the misuse of data have also been commonly cited reasons (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). A lack of confidence and reluctance to face scrutiny by experts also discourage bureaucrats from immediately publishing data online. On occasion, the timely dissemination and publication of data is obstructed by political hurdles and influence. Access to administrative data is often limited on the grounds of confidentiality. In addition, electronic access to data is also very limited. Recently, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has begun an open data initiative with the objective of ensuring access to all data in one place. This is a positive initiative that should be supported by necessary resources. Appropriate protocols should also be established to ensure proper access and appropriate use of data.

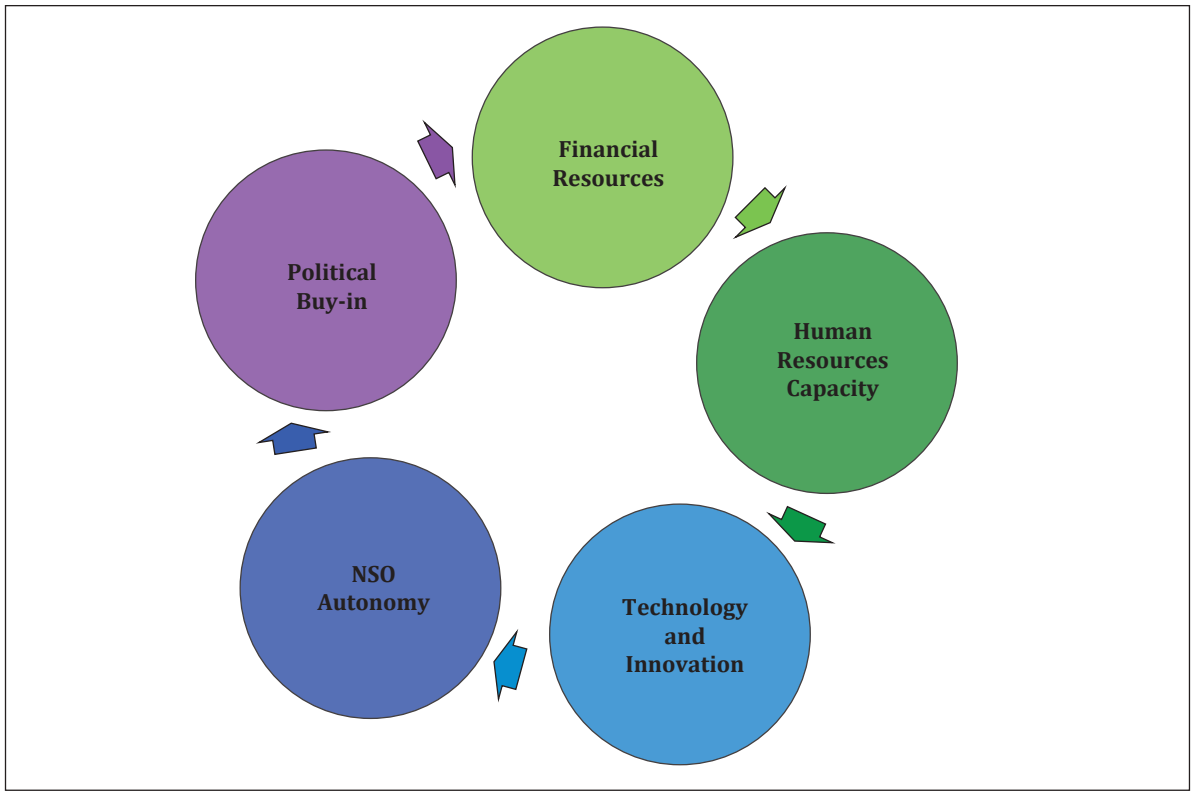
4.1.4 Validation of Unofficial Data

The private sector and CSOs are becoming increasingly involved in generating unofficial data for many socio-economic indicators. This unofficial data could be used to inform SDG progress at the national and international levels. Technological advancements, developments in marketing, and the growth of social media offer growing opportunities to enhance the use of private data in national and global contexts (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). The data required for governance-related indicators under Goal 16 (e.g. 'the percentage of the population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive') are predominantly perception-based. As such, the private sector can play a large role in collecting such types of data, either by themselves or in collaboration with the public sector. However, a major weakness in most cases is that rigorous methodologies are not followed. The quality of such data is often compromised by low sample size of the surveys, which limits representativeness of the data. Further, as a significant proportion of data will need to be collected from international sources, there is also a related concern regarding the validation of these international statistics, many of which are produced by private international bodies.

4.2 Addressing the Data Deficit: Implementation Challenges

There are five major implementation challenges, each of which will play an important role in addressing the identified data deficits (see Figure 4). These five challenges will need to be overcome if the data revolution is to be successfully realised and SDGs are to be adequately monitored in Bangladesh.

Figure 4: Five Major Implementation Challenges for Realising the 'Data Revolution' in Bangladesh



Source: Authors' elaboration.

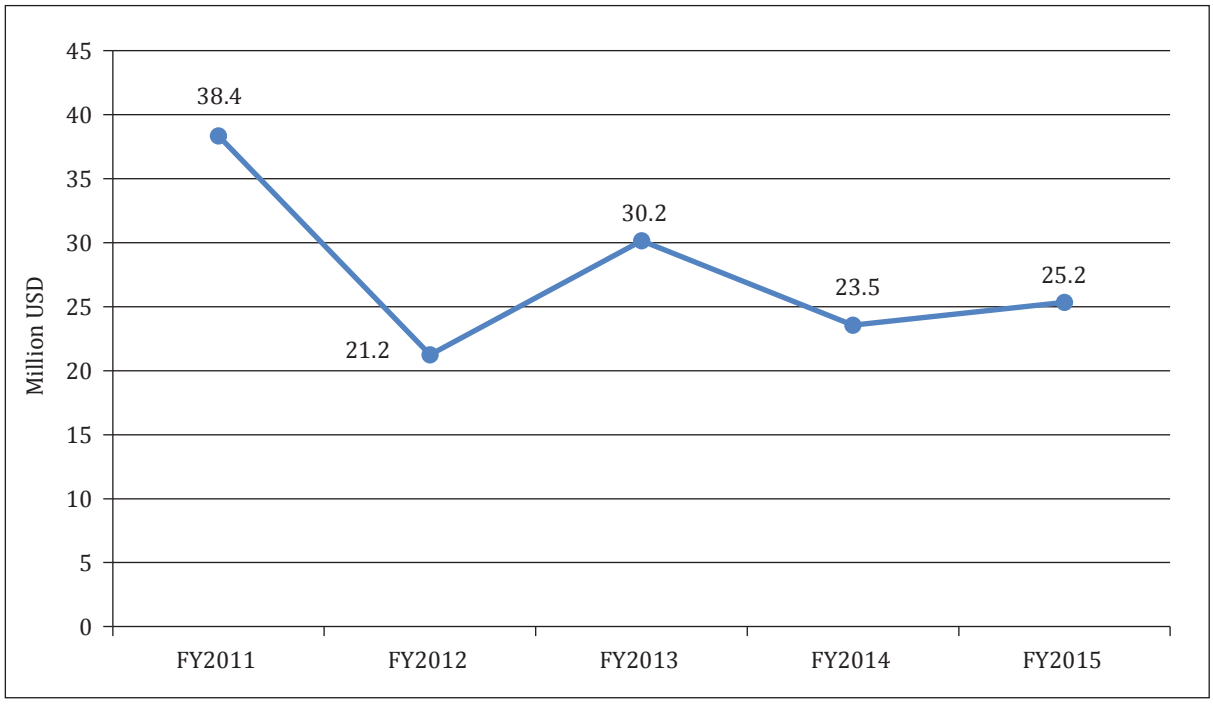
4.2.1 Financial Resources

As is also the case in many other developing countries, the resources available for NSOs in Bangladesh is often a major constraint (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). The Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) and Annual Development Programme (ADP) have been the main resource channels for financing statistical activities in Bangladesh (BBS, 2013). Generally, public resources are limited in Bangladesh, which means that the selection and prioritisation of which data to be generated will continue to be an issue. In particular, lack of investment undermines efforts to recruit and retain qualified staff, as well as hindering the necessary infrastructure (PARIS21, 2014). In recent years, the BBS has received additional funds from the GoB and development partners to conduct surveys and build capacity (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a), however, the total resources available remain inadequate when taking into account the additional resources needed to realise "data revolution" in Bangladesh.

The estimated cost of implementing the NSDS over a ten year period (from 2013 to 2023) is approximately USD 552 million (BBS, 2013). Of this total, USD 152 million (27.6 per cent) is expected to be sourced from the GoB, with the remaining USD 400 million (72.4 per cent) to be sourced from development partners. The overall strategy will be implemented in two phases. A total of USD 286 million (51.7 per cent) has been allocated for implementation from 2014 to 2017 (Phase 1), and USD 267 million (48.3 per cent) for the period from 2017 to 2023 (Phase 2) (BBS, 2013). The single largest cost is estimated to be for the NPR over the initial three year period, accounting for USD 148 million, with an additional USD 104 million needed for the next population census.

According to the NSDS investment cost estimation, USD 88 million needs to be financed from GoB sources in Phase 1 (2014-2017), with an annual average spend of USD 29.3 million. However, data for the last five years suggests that, on average, the government has been spending USD 27.7 million annually on statistics (FY2010-11 to FY2014-15), which is below the NSDS requirement. Figure 5 provides data for the last five years.

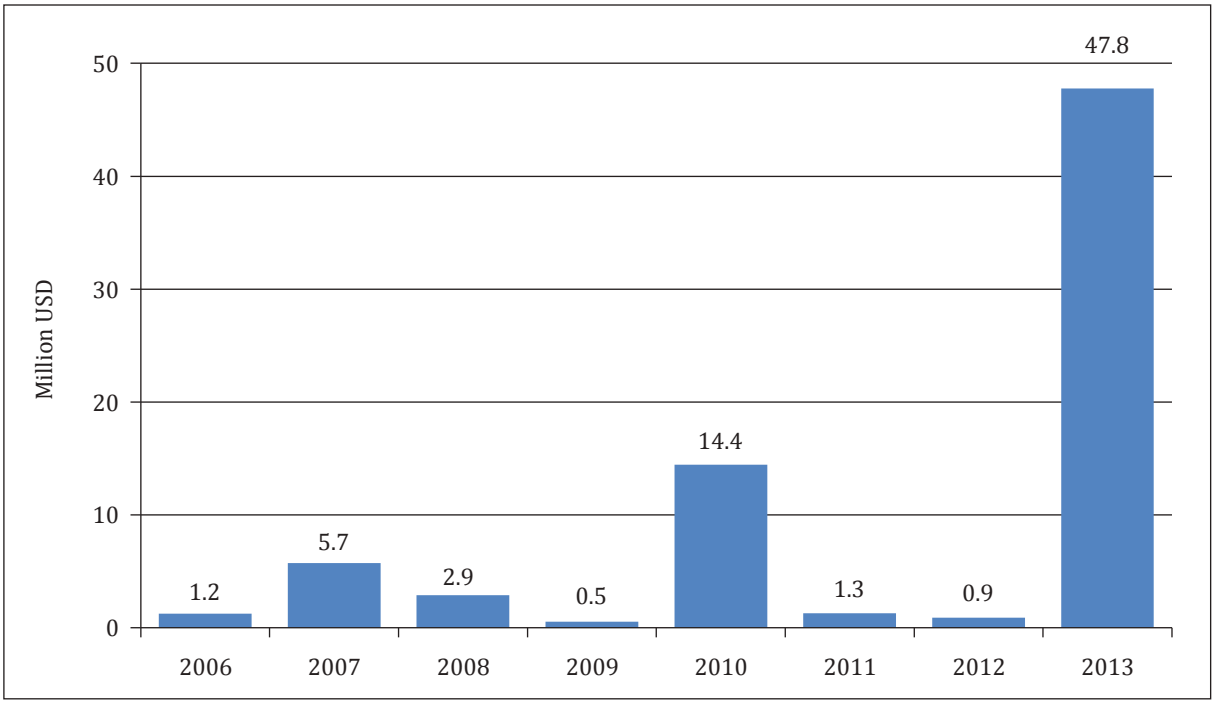
Figure 5: Trends in Total Expenditure on Statistics: FY2010-11 to FY2014-15



Source: Ministry of Finance (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016).

In addition to the national government, multilateral donors, bilateral donors and foundations have all been important sources of financing for statistics programmes in Bangladesh. As per the NSDS investment cost estimation, a significant proportion of funds (72.4 per cent) will need to come from donor assistance. However, in reality, aid for statistics has been extremely volatile over the last eight years, ranging from just USD 0.5 million in 2009 to USD 47.8 million in 2013 (see Figure 6). The annual average funds needed to finance the NSDS is USD 40 million over the entire 10-year period, and USD 65.9 million annually during Phase 1. However, aid for statistics committed by donors stands at an

Figure 6: Annual Commitment of Aid to Statistics in Bangladesh: 2006-2013



Source: Calculations based on data sourced from the Press 2015 Database.

average of just USD 9.4 million annually, indicating a significant gap between the resources available and demand.

4.2.2 Human Capacity

The enhancement of the skills, competency, effectiveness and productivity of those involved in data production are critical pre-conditions for improving the quality of statistics. All data-producers – the BBS in particular – will face a challenge in recruiting and retaining skilled and experienced workers for producing quality statistics for SDG monitoring (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). In Bangladesh, number of workers with good quantitative skills remains low. In addition, statistical staff lack training and career development is limited. This is particularly the case for NSOs as the remuneration system generates perverse incentives, meaning that donors and the private sector are able to entice the best staff (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). PARIS21 (2014) report found that Bangladesh faces a shortage of staff with competencies in core areas. It will therefore be important to ensure effective use of the available human resources, and to establish a system (which includes regular training, skills programmes and incentives) that better equips and prepares statistical staff to meet the needs of the "data revolution".

4.2.3 Technology and Innovation

A strong ICT infrastructure is a pre-requisite for any modern statistical system. Regrettably, the ICT infrastructure available to the BBS and other data-producers in Bangladesh is inadequate. Although the BBS' head office is equipped with modern technology (including computers, statistical software and GIS), field offices, both regional and upazila statistical offices, lag far behind in this respect. This point was highlighted repeatedly during the NSDS consultation process (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a). Further, proper dissemination of data and availability of metadata were cited as major problems in the PARIS21 report (2014). The BBS hopes to establish a 'data warehouse', but has yet to acquire the necessary equipment. Data-users must therefore physically visit the BBS offices to access certain types of data, and there is no system in place to provide metadata. In addition, the BBS' website is only partially functional (PARIS21, 2014). On a positive note, the BBS has recently signed formal data exchange protocols with local, regional and international organisations. It also maintains GIS and promotes utilisation of modern technology through its use of digital mapping (BBS, 2013). With well-directed efforts and increased use of technology, tangible improvements can be realised at all stages of the statistical process, from data collection to data capture, storage, processing, analysis, documentation, archiving and dissemination (Rahman *et al.*, 2015a).

4.2.4 NSO Autonomy

In most lower and lower-middle income countries, NSOs are the backbone of data production. As such, NSOs must have the capacity to produce reliable, accurate and unbiased statistics that are not affected by outside influence (CGD and APHRC, 2014). Unfortunately, most NSOs in Bangladesh, and the BBS in particular, are constrained by a lack of autonomy that leaves them vulnerable to political and interest group pressures. Those NSOs that lack autonomy often do not manage their own budgets and receive insignificant levels of government funding. They must therefore rely on donors and/or development partners to conduct their most basic functions. Indeed, like many Asian countries, nearly all core data collection in Bangladesh is funded primarily by external sources (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). Without functional autonomy and predictable national funding, efforts to address data system challenges in Bangladesh are unlikely to succeed. Private sector bodies and CSOs need to work in tandem and in close collaboration with NSOs in this regard. The validation of date generated by the private sector can help produce quality, nationally-representative statistics – this being a recommendation that has been put forward strongly in various public platforms.

4.2.5 Political Buy-in

It will be crucial for policymakers to ensure that the needs of the "data revolution" are reflected in policies and capacity-building initiatives (Rahman *et al.*, 2015b). It is also equally important to ensure that the necessary data generation mechanisms and associated budgets are systematically established to support the implementation. Whether to give priority to generating external resources for the purposes of strengthening national statistical capacities is also a political decision. In Bangladesh, achieving the SDGs is backed by a strong national motivation to succeed. Simultaneously, the success of national development plans and policies and SDGs will, to a large extent, be coterminous. Both of these should ensure a powerful commitment towards successful SDG implementation. These, in turn, should promote committed political buy-in and motivate policymakers to put in place an independent institutional architecture and proper incentive mechanism for realising the "data revolution" in Bangladesh.

5. Data Action Plan

To achieve the goals set in the 2030 Agenda, it is critically important to design and implement a comprehensive "data action plan". In fact, the data action plan ought to go beyond even the SDGs remit and function also as a policy document to establish a strong and well-performing national statistical system. All data stakeholders, including data-producers, data-users and policymakers, need to collaborate in order to develop a well-prepared data action plan. The action plan should be time-bound, with a dedicated monitoring body established to ensure its effective implementation.

The present study has identified five emerging priority "data revolution" actions (discussed below), each with its own associated sub-actions. The first three actions concern the generation and dissemination of quality data so as to aid policymaking and support development-focused research, while the final two actions aim to ensure that there is a conducive environment for this process.

Action 1: Make data available to meet SDG monitoring needs

It is necessary to make all relevant data available at an appropriate level of disaggregation for the purpose of SDG monitoring, as well as to meet national priorities. Simultaneously, it will be necessary to widen data coverage so as to capture the level of development at a disaggregated level, with the level of disaggregation being determined depending on the specific SDG target and indicator. To achieve the ambitions put forward in the 7FYP, a number of steps could be taken. To reduce the time lag currently restricting data from key surveys, while taking into consideration financial and institutional capacity constraints, surveys could be conducted biennially at a smaller scale (by reducing the sample size and length of the questionnaire (by retaining only those indicators deemed to be most important)) to complement estimates drawn from the larger surveys. For a number of indicators modern data-capturing techniques will need to be made use of. A framework could be developed to establish an effective partnership that makes unofficial data available for official monitoring purposes. A system of validation by NSOs could be established whereby those private data-providers that produce representative data can acquire and develop appropriate methodologies and sampling techniques (prior to undertaking the survey/research study), with assistance from NSOs. This would then allow the generated data to be considered for official monitoring purposes. Finally, after identifying SDG monitoring gaps, there is a need to make data available at an appropriate/optimum level.

Action 2: Ensure national data meets global quality standards

Quality of development data remains a major concern in monitoring the SDGs, as well as other national development policies and plans. While there is a number of ongoing efforts as regards better management of data captured by core NSOs (such as the BBS), the quality of data captured by other data-producers also needs to be ensured. Particularly, the quality of data captured from administrative

records requires significant improvement. As data for a number of SDG monitoring indicators will be generated from administrative records, the relevance, reliability and accuracy, coherence and comparability, and timely production of such data is likely to emerge as a serious concern. Most administrative data is generated in a decentralised, ad-hoc manner. A system should therefore be put in place to ensure methodological coherence of such data so that it can be used to produce information that is nationally representative. At the same time, greater attention needs to be placed on the production of metadata, ensuring conceptual clarification, developing data generation mechanisms, and enhancing the capacity of surveyors so as to ensure the identified gaps are adequately addressed. The validation of private sector/CSO produced data (by NSOs) could serve as a useful collaborative tool in this regard.

Action 3: Increased data accessibility for all users

Timely dissemination of data among data-users and policymakers is important for monitoring the SDG progress. A national data dissemination policy will need to be adopted to ensure proper and timely dissemination of produced data, metadata and unit level data, in a user-friendly format. The Open Data Initiative, which is to be implemented by the government, needs to cover data relevant to all SDG indicators. The needs and demands of data-users should also be taken into account in this regard, with support given to the Right to Information (RTI) Act whenever there is need. At the same time, the security of data and information will also need to be strengthened.

Action 4: Strengthen institutional capacity at all levels

A strong national statistical system is a pre-requisite for generating relevant, quality data that contributes toward monitoring development progress at the national level. The institutional capacity of national NSOs should be improved across the board. Coordination among data-producers needs to be strengthened to avoid duplication and to reduce wastage of public resources. The institutional capacity of NSOs should also be strengthened through, e.g. infrastructural development; widening of data coverage; human resource and skills development; utilisation of frontier technologies for the generation, production and dissemination of statistics; and enhanced capacity to meet demands for real-time monitoring. Autonomy and independence of NSOs will need to be ensured through appropriate legal and regulatory provisions, such as through the full implementation of the Statistics Act 2013.

Action 5: Ensure sufficient funding for an effective statistical system

The establishment and proper functioning of a strong statistical system is critically dependent on adequate funding support. Funding is necessary for building the required infrastructure, upgrading technology and developing human resources capacity. Government funding and budgetary allocation should recognise this as a priority. Policies must therefore be developed to incentivise and encourage the adoption of new and innovative technologies that will significantly reduce the cost of data generation. Adequate support for statistical and data-related initiatives will be needed from development partners, particularly with regard to technology transfer, technical know-how, the use of innovative data platforms, and the financing of core surveys. An effective global partnership between NSOs and relevant global actors dealing with data will need to be agreed.

Table 2 outlines for each action a series of actionable agendas and specific courses of action, as well as identifies those institutions most appropriate to be assigned responsibility for implementing each action.

Table 2: Data Action Plan

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
Action 1: Make data available to meet SDG monitoring needs		
1.1 Map data needs	• Identify national priorities in line with global SDGs.	• GED and other relevant government agencies, non-governmental development partners, and experts
	• Form a Search Committee that will assess needs so as to make available all data related to monitoring SDG indicators.	• Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) of Ministry of Planning (MoP)
	• Take inspiration from existing BBS initiatives (under the NSDS and other programmes) to address data demand gaps.	• BBS and other stakeholder groups
	• Mobilise dedicated team(s) to map needs from FGDs, expert consultation and data-users.	• Survey teams
1.2 Make available data collected from existing surveys and administrative reporting	• Add supplementary questions into the questionnaire so as to gain additional information regarding SDG indicators.	• BBS and other data-producers
	• Identify where new modules are needed to monitor SDG indicators and add these to the relevant existing surveys.	• SID in consultation with GED
	• Undertake new surveys as required.	• SID in consultation with development experts
	• Conduct annual, small-scale surveys on household, labour force, heath, education and agriculture, which complement full-scale surveys (that suffer from long time lags).	• BBS and other data-producers
	• Collect, code, store and disseminate administrative data in a scientific and coordinated way. Significantly improve administrative records. Form a coordinating body to oversee all such activities.	• SID in collaboration with other government agencies
1.3 Enhance data coverage	• Conduct more surveys with updated mapping to enhance both time and geopolitical coverage.	• BBS and other data-producing agencies
	• Make efficient and innovative use of modern data collection technologies involving satellite imagery, crowdsourcing, and mobile network records for generating low-cost data.	• BBS, ICT division of Ministry of Science and ICT (MoSICT), Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO), etc., with assistance from development partners
	• Introduce and promote PDA, smartphone data collection technologies.	• BBS and ICT division of MoSICT
	• Enhance human and financial resources so as to increase coverage and improve disaggregation of data.	• MoF and relevant agencies
	• Search for viable financing sources to widen coverage.	• ERD of MoF
1.4 Ensure optimum levels of data disaggregation	• Identify the level of disaggregation (by gender, age, etc.) needed to cover Bangladesh's development priorities.	• SID in consultation with other line ministries (including MoF)
	• Include a module, as necessary, to collect information on persons with disabilities, persons who are identified as third gender, quality of education, informal sector statistics, etc.	• BBS and relevant ministries
	• Increase coverage of data generation accordingly.	• BBS and other public/private data-producers

(Table 2 contd.)

(Table 2 contd.)

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
1.5 Form a partnership with private sector data stakeholders	• Sign an agreement with private sector data-producers to recognise non-official data as national data.	• SID and private sector data producers
	• Provide technical assistance to private sector data-producers to improve metadata generation, ensure coherence of concepts, and develop data methodologies/designs prior to conducting surveys.	• BBS
1.6 Address gaps in the data available to monitor global SDGs	• Identify the level of data disaggregation needed for different indicators, keeping in mind national development priorities.	• GED in close collaboration with BBS and other relevant agencies/ ministries
	• Increase the frequency of core BBS surveys (e.g. HIES, LFS, SMI and MICS), keeping in mind resource constraints and technical capacity.	• BBS, MoF and development partners
	• Increase the regularity of other core BBS surveys (e.g. HMSS, CMNS and LAS), conducting these according to capacity.	• BBS, MoF and development partners
	• Conduct TUS and other globally common surveys at a regular interval.	• BBS, MoF, and other relevant ministries and development partners
	• Prepare a poverty database, and identify social safety net programme (SSNP) beneficiaries and coverage so as to monitor SDG poverty and inequality-related indicators.	• BBS to take the lead, with assistance from Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)
	• Conduct new surveys on a frequent basis that capture data for the services sector. These will ensure better estimates of national accounts (e.g. gross domestic product (GDP) estimate).	• BBS
	• Improve the methodology for collecting national accounts data. Sector-wide investments and savings data needed to be collected.	• BBS
	• Improve the methodology for annual time series estimates of SDG-relevant monitoring indicators (e.g. poverty rate) so as to assess the level of development.	• BBS and other data-producers
	• Add a new module that enables indicators regarding the monitoring of quality of education.	• MoPME, BANBEIS of MoE to formulate new modules with technical assistance and monitoring from BBS
	• Define 'agricultural household'. Give greater emphasis to collecting data on irrigation systems and the use of fertilisers (by type) for these households.	• Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) of MoA to provide assistance to BBS and GED
	• Introduce a new survey to monitor "climate action" and take necessary steps to better inform technical data needs.	• BBS in association with Department of Meteorology and SPARRSO
	• Form partnerships with private sector data stakeholders, especially, so as to collect data in 'soft' areas. Sign agreements to use unofficial statistics for national monitoring purposes.	• SID and private sector data-producers
Action 2: Ensure national data meets global quality standards		
2.1 Develop a data quality assurance framework (DQAF)	• Form a committee to undertake and monitor necessary steps needed to develop a DQAF.	• SID in coordination with line ministries and data experts
	• Learn from international best practice (e.g. the Canadian or European Union (EU) DQAF).	

(Table 2 contd.)

(Table 2 contd.)

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
	• Take measures to align the framework according to national-level data demands and expectations.	
	• Call for technical support and expert consultation to ensure a globally standardised quality of data.	
	• Form a national data quality monitoring entity.	• SID to take the lead
2.2 Ensure data is relevant, accurate and reliable	• Formulate a common standard policy on the collection of data through censuses, surveys and ad-hoc studies.	• SID in consultation with data experts and policymakers
	• Ensure confidentiality of collected information and sensitise survey respondents on a trust basis towards this.	• BBS and other data-producers (including those in the private sector)
	• Produce metadata for every generated and reported statistic across agencies.	
	• Reduce non-sampling error and improve data management capacity addressing updated methodology.	
	• Make all revision mechanisms transparent.	
	• Develop programme (survey/census) to review the system at regular intervals.	
	• Increase stakeholder/expert access to revise policies.	
	• Develop and increase the reputation of statistical products.	• BBS to promote
	• Take innovative measures to promote the importance of reliable data and statistics for development.	
2.3 Increase the frequency of data generation and put greater emphasis on the timeliness of data production and dissemination	• Increase the frequency of surveys so as to quicken the generation of development data.	• SID and other data-producers
	• Update the business register/sample frame more frequently when the census is not due for some time.	
	• Make better use of technology for timely reporting.	
	• Comply with timeliness targets, following recognised data dissemination standards (e.g. the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has such standard setting).	
	• Ring-fence adequate funding for important surveys and training of data actors.	• BBS, other data-producing agencies, and MoF
2.4 Ensure data comparability and coherence	• Keep definitional synergy in line with global records.	• SID, with support from global and national data experts
	• Update statistical classifications so as to conform to the global classifications in the UN's Basic Principles on Standard Statistical Classifications.	
Action 3: Increase data accessibility for all users		
3.1 Formulate a data dissemination policy	• Map and assess existing provision across agencies before formulating an official data dissemination policy.	• BBS and other relevant agencies and stakeholders
	• An all-party national committee will need to take the necessary steps towards formulating an official data dissemination policy.	

(Table 2 contd.)

(Table 2 contd.)

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
	• An expert/technical/stakeholder group needs to vet the policy.	
	• Once the policy is finalised, an awareness campaign should be run to promote the importance of development statistics and promote effective use of the policy.	
3.2 Make effective use of the RTI Act	• Ensure that all concerned authorities disclose information requested by the users under the RTI Act.	• BBS, relevant government agencies and autonomous bodies, CSOs and private sector stakeholders, and other data-producers
	• Establish a focal point in each data-producing agency.	
3.3 Increase use of ICT for data dissemination	• Develop an efficient data management and maintenance system.	• SID, MoSICT and other data-producers
	• Prioritise ICT use.	
	• Take the necessary steps to disseminate all data related to development indicators in 'soft' forms (using email, CD/DVD and cloud sharing) at minimum cost.	
	• Create, develop and operationalise a 'Digital Data Warehouse'.	
3.4 Ensure accountability and protection of data	• Establish data dissemination guidelines to be followed by all agencies. Make statistical officers accountable for the smooth dissemination of statistics across agencies.	• BBS and other data-producers (including those in the private sector)
	• Ensure data confidentiality and properly monitor the use of statistics to prevent data misuse.	• SID and other data-producers, with support from MoLJP, MoHA
	• Make proper use of existing laws. If necessary, amend current policies, regulations and codes of practice.	
3.5 Address SDG-related data accessibility gaps	• Formulate an SDG data dissemination policy at the country level.	• SID, other data-producers, and data experts
	• Form a national taskforce to initiate and develop an open SDG dataset.	• BBS to coordinate; all government agencies, non-official data-producers and international development partners to contribute
	• Ensure that reporting and publication survey formats are in line with SDG monitoring needs.	• BBS and other data publishers
Action 4: Strengthen institutional capacity at all levels		
4.1 Introduce statistical cells in all agencies/ministries that provide data-related assistance and develop the capacity of data-producers	• Identify the main data-producing ministries for SDG monitoring, and establish cells at each of those ministries on a priority basis.	• SID and related ministries
	• Pilot the establishment of statistical cells/wings in 18 agencies (as planned in the NSDS).	
	• Identify the scope of work for cell officers.	
	• Train officers to raise capacity and develop skills.	
	• Form an ad-hoc committee based in SID to monitor performance of each cell on a regular basis.	
	• Replicate the establishment of such cells throughout all agencies/ministries.	

(Table 2 contd.)

(Table 2 contd.)

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
4.2 Provide training for all data personnel	• Increase the productivity of statistical officers across agencies, providing needs-based training delivered by data experts.	• MoP, MoF, BBS and other data-producers
	• Provide ICT training to upazila-level officers/ data collectors/enumerators across agencies.	
	• Strengthen the technical capacity and skills development of enumerators.	
4.3 Better utilise modern data collection technologies to ensure high-quality data that is generated in a cost-effective way	• Make efficient and innovative use of modern data collection technologies involving satellite imagery, crowdsourcing, and mobile network records for generating low-cost data.	• BBS, ICT Division of MoSICT, SPARRSO, etc., with assistance from development partners
	• Pilot and R&D alternative methods before conducting the main survey.	
	• Fully automate (phase by phase) the collection and processing of data across surveys, and across agencies.	
4.4 Ensure autonomy of NSOs and other data-producers	• Establish a Statistics Commission responsible for ensuring the independence and autonomy of NSOs and private sector data-producers.	• Prime Minister's Office (PMO), MoLJP and other ministries involved in the vetting process
4.5 Enhance inter-agency coordination	• Improve coordination across government agencies.	• SID and core data-producing/ supporting ministries
	• Better manage the relationship between data-producers and data-users through increased communication and sharing of information.	• SID and private sector data-producers
4.6 Build awareness among data-users	• Advertise through television commercials (TVCs) the importance of reliable development statistics.	• SID and MoICT
	• Make optimum use of social media and other related platforms.	
	• Build mobile apps for data awareness raising.	
4.7 Address capacity-related SDG gaps	• Establish a dedicated SDG implementation monitoring wing.	• PMO, MoP and SID
	• Revise priority setting in establishing statistics cells across agencies. As regards SDG monitoring, the data-mapping exercise has identified other important SDG data-producing ministries.	• SID and GED
	• Provide specialist training to field-level enumerators/surveyors involved in collecting special data (e.g. on disability, third gender, etc.)	• BBS and data experts
Action 5: Ensure sufficient funding for an effective statistical system		
5.1 Adopt national data financing plans	• Adopt a medium-term financing plan for the development of statistics.	• PMO to take lead, with GED, MoF and SID to contribute
	• Annually review implementation of this plan and revise targets accordingly.	
5.2 Identify core data generation funding needs and call for a global partnership	• Provide support for infrastructural development for development statistics.	• SID, GED and MoF
	• Map out separate sector-specific financing needs in the areas of poverty, health, education, climate, and institutions, as well as other new areas.	• Related ministries
	• Identify potential area-specific funding sources.	• MoFA, SID and other national data experts, as well as private sector lobby groups
	• Approach and negotiate with committed international providers for channel funding for that specific area of development.	

(Table 2 contd.)

(Table 2 contd.)

Actionable Agenda	Specific Course of Action	Responsible Agencies
	• Identify residual demands that need to be met from the government and agency funds.	• PMO, GED and MoF
	• Provide incentives for private sector-generated data that is nationally representative and appropriate for SDG monitoring.	• PMO and MoF
	• Seek separate funding for data literacy and the proper use of data.	• PMO, GED and MoF
5.3 Craft policies that incentivise the development of emerging/new technologies	• Provide support for the generation of innovative ideas and R&D towards the effective use of resources for generating data.	• Policymakers and MoP, in consultation with data experts
	• Incentivise data production using new, innovative and low-cost technologies.	• MoF and GED
5.4 Address gaps in financing SDG data	• Provide a dedicated fund for SDG data generation and improve access to such data.	• PMO, MoF and GED
	• Review commitments made by the international community for financing SDG data generation at national level.	• GED and MoFA

Source: Authors' elaboration.

In brief, improved coordination among government (ministries/divisions/bureaus and agencies) and other institutions (CSOs, private sector bodies, development partners, the international community, data experts and other data-related stakeholders) is necessary to realising the envisaged "data revolution" for implementing the SDGs. While an assessment of the current availability, quality and usability of data and statistics is important, it is critical to design a medium-term plan that addresses these identified challenges. This task needs to be coordinated among various agencies, including with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) as a key actor in the knowledge eco-system. This plan should be reviewed annually. As the preceding gap analysis has shown, the deficits in terms of data needs and data availability are rather significant in Bangladesh. The need to monitor SDG implementation calls for significant improvements in the quality and accessibility of national data, particularly in the case of making administrative data usable. Globally, innovative technologies have opened up significant opportunities to realise the "data revolution", opportunities that Bangladesh should learn about and exploit. The government needs to allocate adequate funding to undertake the necessary actions. Bangladesh should do all it can to build a new global partnership with committed members of the international community and promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) so as to meet the needs of the "data revolution". Strengthening the national statistical system has also emerged as a key priority. The ongoing NSDS programme to meet its first phase implementation targets (2013-2016) necessitates the need to revisit goal and targets setting. Keeping in mind Bangladesh's unique development prospects and associated data demands, there is a heightened need to put in place a comprehensive national data action plan that enhances Bangladesh's capacity to measure, monitor and ultimately implement the SDGs, as well as other national development plans, the implementation of which will require participation by all national NSOs, CSOs, private data-producers and partners, as well as the international community.

6. Conclusion

This report has presented a data-mapping exercise that has assessed the level of data availability for the final list of IAEG-proposed indicators at the national level in Bangladesh. This exercise hopes to have provided a baseline assessment of data needs in Bangladesh in the context of the SDGs. The present study calls for a data action plan, particularly in the context of SDG implementation in Bangladesh. This action plan needs to be an integral part of the overall SDG implementation agenda. In-depth scrutiny of global indicators reveals the following key findings and recommendations with regard to SDG monitoring gaps at the national level:

First, the BBS remains the core national provider of official data for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, other relevant government agencies and development partners have been identified to also be key actors in relation to the provision of data. The private sector is also an important data source for a number of SDG indicators. While some indicators are to be monitored globally, data for such indicators will still need to be collected from national sources. A coordinated effort between all related agencies and actors will therefore be important for ensuring successful SDG monitoring.

Second, data for a significant number of indicators will need to be sourced from the administrative records of various government agencies. This is due to a lack of disaggregation and a lack of specific information in NSO survey data. This brings into question the quality of administrative records, as the collection, processing and storage of such data often falls short of standard record-keeping procedures. Further, the objectives of administrative record-keeping may not at all times match the objectives associated with monitoring development indicators. Agreement and coherence must therefore be reached among the various agencies, institutions and actors in terms of both data generation and use.

Third, many existing surveys need to be redesigned so as to capture the appropriate level of disaggregation demanded by SDG monitoring. Based on the current SDG global indicators, an optimum are level of disaggregation includes sex (including those who are identified as third gender), age (distinguishing children and old-age citizens), employment, and disability. Among the indicators to be reported at the global or regional level, at least 10 of these indicators were identified during the data-mapping exercise as suffering from either not readily available data or a complete unavailability of data due to a lack of disaggregation in existing data.

Fourth, national priorities will need to be identified before redesigning the surveys to address the disaggregation issues. Policymakers and data actors will need to urgently move forward on designing a comprehensive set of national priorities for monitoring development.[4] The BBS has already begun some positive initiatives to undertake various sector-wise, ad-hoc surveys that collect some baseline information in a number of important areas. The BBS also has future plans to carry out a number of new surveys in various emerging areas, and to reduce the time lag that is characteristic of some existing ad-hoc surveys.

Fifth, while data is available, or could be made available, with the help of some modifications in survey design or data collection strategy, a complete lack of available data in some areas remains significant. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has placed greater focus on a number of new areas (e.g. urban health, responsible consumption and production, climate action, and life below water) for which in most instances appropriate data is either not currently available or, at a minimum, not readily available. To address this issue, issue-specific surveys and/or empirical research studies could be conducted by CSOs, private research institutions and development partners to help generating the required data. Technical data will be essential for monitoring indicators related to infrastructural development, agricultural mapping, climate action, ecosystem and biodiversity, and sustainable cities. As such, improvements must be made to enhance national capacity to map and collect technical data. All data stakeholders who are involved in generating data for various sectors (including the BBS, other government agencies, and CSOs and development partners both at the national and international levels) will need to identify innovative ways in which to collect data for those indicators for which information is currently not available nationally or globally.

Sixth, the capacity to produce quality data requires urgent attention if the "data revolution" is to be successful in Bangladesh. This need is particularly strong in case of administrative data. Wide ranging use of technology for increased coverage and better data management (design, collection, compilation, storage, dissemination and use) ought to receive high priority in ensuring the generation

[4] As discussed earlier, Bangladesh government has already included a DRF in its 7FYP.

of quality data. Furthermore, enhanced data quality needs to be supported by global standards of data quality management.

Seventh, adequate resource commitment from the GoB and development partners will be critical to realising the "data revolution" in Bangladesh. At the same time, institutional capacity building and technical training of key data actors (beyond just NSOs) will be necessary to meet emerging data needs.

Finally, the work of all data stakeholders (including data producers, policymakers and users) should be coordinated in a manner that reduces duplication and wastage, and promotes efficiency in implementing "data revolution" initiatives in Bangladesh. A specialised taskforce could be formed under the aegis of MoP to coordinate the work of the numerous actors involved in realising the "data revolution". Since data is, and will need to be, generated by the BBS and various agencies and ministries, as well as private actors, such a taskforce may be vested with the responsibility of ensuring coherence in methodology, maintaining quality, and promoting the broad dissemination of data. This taskforce should include both state and non-state experts. Further, this taskforce could also be entrusted with the responsibility to liaise with global initiatives undertaken in relation to implementing the SDG-related "data revolution" at the country level.

Included within an Annex to this report are the results of a detailed data-mapping exercise for all 229 indicators identified by the UNSC. This matrix includes information on (a) the "availability status" of all indicators; (b) the available data source for each indicator (readily or not readily available); and (c) potential data sources for those indicators for which data is not currently available. It is hoped that this matrix will provide useful guidance for the purpose of implementing the "data revolution" in the context of measuring and monitoring SDG implementation in Bangladesh.

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Annex

Annex: Availability Status and Sources of All Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day				
1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Not readily available	BBS (HIES); World Bank (World Development Indicator (WDI))	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions				
2	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Not readily available	BBS (HIES)	
3	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Not readily available	UNDP	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable				
4	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Not readily available	BBS (HIES); MoF and relevant ministry collaboration	
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance				
5	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Not readily available	BBS (HIES), (MICS); NIPORT (BDHS)	
6	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Not available		
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters				
7	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Readily available	MoDMR (DMIC)	
8	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Not readily available	World Bank (WDI), EM-DAT (The International Disaster Database)	
9	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	Not applicable for an individual country		MoDMR, MoP, MoFA

(Annex contd.)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions				
10	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Readily available	MoF	
11	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Readily available	MoF	
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions				
12	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	Not readily available	MoF	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round				
13	Prevalence of undernourishment	Readily available	FAO (data to be reported by FPMU, MoFood)	
14	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Not available		FAO
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons				
15	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	Readily available	BBS (CMNS); NIPORT (BDHS)	
16	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)	Readily available	BBS (CMNS); NIPORT (BDHS)	
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment				
17	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Not available		FAO, BBS
18	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Not available		BBS
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality				
19	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Not available		FAO
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed				
20	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Not available		MoA, BBS

(Annex contd.)

(Annex contd.)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
21	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Not available		MoA, BBS
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries				
22	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Not readily available	BBS (National Accounts); MoF	
23	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Readily available	MoF (ERD)	
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round				
24	Producer Support Estimate	Not available		OECD
25	Agricultural export subsidies	Not readily available	Bangladesh Bank; MoF	
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility				
26	Indicator of food price anomalies	Indicator yet to be finalised		
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births				
27	Maternal mortality ratio	Readily available	NIPORT (BMMS); BBS (SVRS)	
28	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Readily available	NIPORT (BDHS); BBS (CMNS)	
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births				
29	Under-five mortality rate	Readily available	NIPORT (BDHS); BBS (MICS), (SVRS)	
30	Neonatal mortality rate	Readily available	BBS (SVRS)	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases				
31	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS), NIPORT (BDHS)
32	Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Readily available	MoHFW (DGHS)	
33	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Readily available	MoHFW (DGHS)	
34	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Readily available	NIPORT (BDHS)	
35	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Readily available	WHO (data to be reported by MoHFW (DGHS))	

(Annex contd.)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being				
36	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Readily available	WHO	
37	Suicide mortality rate	Readily available	WHO	
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol				
38	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS)
39	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS)
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents				
40	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Not readily available	BRTA	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes				
41	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Readily available	NIPORT (BDHS); BBS (SVRS)	
42	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Readily available	NIPORT (BMMS); BBS (MICS)	
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all				
43	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Not available		NIPORT
44	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS)
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination				
45	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Indicator yet to be finalised		
46	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS)
47	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Not available		MoHFW (DGHS)
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate				
48	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Not available		WHO (data to be reported by MoHFW (DGHS))

(Annex contd.)

(Annex contd.)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all				
49	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	Not available		WHO (data to be reported by MOHFW (DGHS))
50	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Not readily available	MoF (ERD)	
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States				
51	Health worker density and distribution	Not readily available	MoHFW (DGHS)	
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks				
52	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Not available		WHO (data to be reported by MoHFW (DGHS))
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes				
53	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	Not available		BBS
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education				
54	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Not available		BBS
55	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Readily available	DPE (APSC); BBS (MICS)	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university				
56	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Readily available	BANBEIS; MoF (BNFE)	
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship				
57	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Not available		BBS
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations				
58	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	Not readily available	DPE (APSC); BANBEIS; BBS	

(Annex contd.)

(Annex contd.)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy				
59	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Not available		BBS
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development				
60	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Not available		MoE, MoPME, MoP, MoWCA
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all				
61	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking	Readily available	BANBEIS	
	water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries				
62	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Not available		MoF (ERD), BANBEIS
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States				
63	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Readily available	BANBEIS	
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere				
64	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Not applicable for an individual country		MoLJP, MoFA
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation				
65	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	Readily available	BBS (VAW); NIPORT (BDHS)	
66	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	Not readily available	BBS (VAW)	

(Annex contd.)

(Annex contd.)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation				
67	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Readily available	BBS (MICS)	
68	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Not available		BBS (VAW)
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate				
69	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Not readily available	BBS (LFS), (TUS)	
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				
70	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Readily available	Bangladesh Parliament Secretariat (BPS); Election Commission	
71	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Not readily available	BBS (Business register)	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences				
72	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Not available		BBS (BMMS, CMNS)
73	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Not applicable for an individual country		MoLJP
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws				
74	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Not available		MoL, MoWCA
75	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Not applicable for an individual country		MoLJP, FAO
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women				
76	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Not readily available	BTRC	
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels				
77	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Not applicable for an individual country		MoF
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all				
78	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Readily available	BBS (MICS)	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations				
79	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Readily available	BBS (MICS)	
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally				
80	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Not available		MoEF
81	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Not available		MoEF
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity				
82	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Readily available	World Resource Institute (WRI)	
83	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Not available		WRI
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate				
84	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Not available		MoWR, CEGIS
85	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Not available		MoWR, MoFA
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes				
86	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Not readily available	MoEF	
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies				
87	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Readily available	MoF (ERD)	
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management				
88	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Not available		MoWR, LGD
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services				
89	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Readily available	BBS (SVRS)	
90	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Not readily available	BBS (SVRS)	
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix				
91	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Readily available	International Energy Agency (IEA)	BPDB
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency				
92	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Not readily available	IEA; World Bank (WDI)	BPDB, BBS (National Accounts)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology				
93	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	Not applicable for an individual country		OECD
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support				
94	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Not available		BBS, Bangladesh Bank
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries				
95	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors				
96	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Readily available	BBS (LFS)	
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services				
97	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Readily available	BBS (LFS)	
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead				
98	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Readily available	The Material Footprint of Nations (2008) by Wiedmann, Schandl, Lenzen, Moran, Suh, West & Kanemoto	
99	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Not available		Eurostat
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value				
100	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Readily available	BBS (LFS)	
101	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Readily available	BBS (LFS)	
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training				
102	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Not readily available	BBS (LFS)	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms				
103	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Readily available	BBS (MICS), (CLS), (LFS)	
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment				
104	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Readily available	ILOSTAT	
105	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Not readily available	MoLE	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products				
106	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
107	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	Not readily available	BBS (LFS)	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all				
108	Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Readily available	Bangladesh Bank	
109	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Readily available	Bangladesh Bank; BBS (HIES)	
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries				
110	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Readily available	OECD-CRS database	
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization				
111	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	Readily available	MoF	
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all				
112	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Not available		World Bank (GIS based Rural Access Index)
113	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Readily available	BRTA, BR, BIWTA	BBS (Statistical Yearbook), World Bank (WDI)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries				
114	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
115	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Readily available	BBS (LFS)	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets				
116	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Readily available	BBS (SMI)	
117	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Not available		BBS
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities				
118	CO_2 emission per unit of value added	Readily available	World Bank (WDI)	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending				
119	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Not available		World Bank (WDI)
120	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Not available		World Bank (WDI)
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States				
121	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Not readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities				
122	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Not readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020				
123	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Readily available	BTRC	
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries				
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average				
124	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Not readily available	BBS (HIES)	
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				
125	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	Not readily available	BBS (HIES)	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard				
126	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not available		Private data, perception survey
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality				
127	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Not available		BBS (National Accounts)
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations				
128	Financial Soundness Indicators	Not available		Bangladesh Bank
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions				
129	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not available		International organisations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies				
130	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Not available		BBS, MoEWOE
131	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Not applicable for an individual country		Global Migration Working Group, MoEWOE
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements				
132	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Not readily available	MoC (Bangladesh Tariff Commission)	
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes				
133	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)	Readily available	OECD; World Bank (WDI)	
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent				
134	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Readily available	World Bank (Remittance Prices)	
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums				
135	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Readily available	BBS (Slum Census)	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons				
136	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Not available		BBS
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries				
137	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Not available		BBS
138	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Not available		
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage				
139	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Not available		MoF, BBS, UNESCO-UIS
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations				
140	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (same as 7)	Readily available	MoDMR (DMIC)	
141	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (same as 8)	Not readily available	World Bank (WDI); EM-DAT (The International Disaster Database)	
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management				
142	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Not readily available	DoE (Waste Concern), MoEF	
143	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Readily available	MoEF (DoE-Monthly Air Quality Monitoring Report)	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities				
144	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Not available		MoL
145	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Not available		BBS
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning				
146	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Not available		LGD

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels				
147	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Not available		LGD
148	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (same as 9)	Not applicable for an individual country		MoDMR, MoP, MoFA
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials				
149	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Not available		LGD
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries				
150	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Not applicable for an individual country		GED
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources				
151	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (same as 98)	Readily available	The Material Footprint of Nations (2008) by Wiedmann, Schandl, Lenzen, Moran, Suh, West & Kanemoto	
152	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (same as 99)	Not available		Eurostat
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses				
153	Global food loss index	Not available		FAO
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment				
154	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	Not applicable for an individual country		MoEF
155	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Not available		MoEF
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse				
156	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Not readily available	DoE (Waste Concern), MoEF	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle				
157	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Not available		BBS
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities				
158	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Not applicable for an individual country		MoLJP
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature				
159	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (similar as 60)	Not available		MoE, MoPME, MoP, MoWCA
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production				
160	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Not available		OECD, MoF (ERD)
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products				
161	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	Not available		MoCAT
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities				
162	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Not readily available	IEA	
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries				
163	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (same as 9)	Not applicable for an individual country		MoDMR, MoP, MoFA
164	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (same as 7)	Readily available	MoDMR (DMIC)	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning				
165	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Not applicable for an individual country		MoEF, MoDMR

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning				
166	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Not applicable for an individual country		MoEF
167	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Not applicable for an individual country		MoP, MoDMR, MoEF
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible				
168	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment (same as 93)	Not applicable for an individual country		OECD
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities				
169	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Not applicable for an individual country		MoF (ERD), MoDMR
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution				
170	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Not available		UNEP
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans				
171	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Not available		MoEF, BEPZA
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels				
172	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Not available		MoFL
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics				
173	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Not readily available	DoF, MoFL to report to FAO	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information				
174	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Readily available	UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA))	
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation				
175	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Not available		MoFL
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism				
176	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Not readily available	BBS (National Accounts)	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries				
177	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Not readily available	MoF	
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets				
178	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Not available		MoFL
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"				
179	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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Not applicable for an individual country		MoWR
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements				
180	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Readily available	World Bank (WDI)	
181	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Not available		MoEF

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally				
182	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Readily available	FAO (Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)); data to be reported by MoEF	
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world				
183	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Readily available	FAOSTAT	
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development				
184	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Readily available	Bangladesh Forest Department, MoEF	
185	Mountain Green Cover Index	Not readily available	FAO (GLC SHARE)	
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species				
186	Red List Index	Not available		UNEP-WCMC and IUCN
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed				
187	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Not applicable for an individual country		
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products				
188	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Not available		UNEP-WCMC and IUCN
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species				
189	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Not applicable for an individual country		MoLJP
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts				
190	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Not available		GED, MoEF
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems				
191	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Readily available	OECD-DAC (Indicator under the BIP)	

(Annex contd.)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation				
192	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (same as 191)	Not readily available	OECD-DAC (Indicator under the BIP)	
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities				
193	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (same as 188)	Not available		UNEP-WCMC and IUCN
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere				
194	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Not readily available	UNODC Global Study on Homicide; data to be reported by MoHA (Bangladesh Police)	
195	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Not readily available	MoHA	
196	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Not available		MoHA
197	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Not available		Private data, CSO
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children				
198	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Readily available	BBS (MICS)	
199	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Not readily available	MoHA; Private data; CSOs	
200	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Readily available	BBS (VAW)	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all				
201	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Not available		MoHA (Bangladesh Police)
202	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Not readily available	MoHA	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime				
203	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Readily available	World Bank (GFI)	
204	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Not readily available	MoHA	

(Annex contd.)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms				
205	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	Not available		CSO
206	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	Not available		CSO
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels				
207	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Readily available	MoF	
208	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Not available		Private data, CSO, perception survey
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels				
209	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Not readily available	Election Commission; MoLJP; MoPA	
210	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Not available		CSO
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance				
211	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not readily available		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration				
212	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Readily available	BBS (MICS), (SVRS)	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements				
213	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Not readily available	MoHA	
214	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Not applicable for an individual country		Ministry of Information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime				
215	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Not applicable for an individual country		
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development				
216	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	Not readily available	MoHA	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development				
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection				
217	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Readily available	MoF	
218	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Readily available	MoF	
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries				
219	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)	Readily available	OECD-DAC	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources				
220	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Not readily available	Bangladesh Bank; MoF (ERD)	
221	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Readily available	Bangladesh Bank	
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress				
222	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Readily available	MoF (ERD); MoC (EPB)	
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries				
223	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Not applicable for an individual country		OECD
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism				
224	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Not available		WIPO, MoFA, MoST
225	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Not readily available	BTRC	
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed				
226	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Not applicable for an individual country		MoF(ERD)

(Annex contd.)

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology				
227	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Readily available	BTRC	
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation				
228	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Not available		MoF (ERD)
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda				
229	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Not readily available	MoC; MoF (NBR)	
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020				
230	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Not readily available	Bangladesh Bank; MoC (EPB)	
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access				
231	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Readily available	WTO; UNCTAD; ITC	
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence				
232	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Not available		MoF, MoC (EPB), Bangladesh Bank
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development				
233	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Not applicable for an individual country		GED
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development				
234	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Not applicable for an individual country		MoF (ERD)
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries				
235	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Not applicable for an individual country		GED
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships				
236	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Readily available	MoF (ERD)	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Availability Status	Available Sources	Potential Sources
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts				
237	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not readily available	GED	
238	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not applicable for an individual country		MoP (SID)
239	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Not applicable for an individual country		MoP (SID), MoF (ERD)
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries				
240	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Not available		MoF (ERD)
241	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	Not applicable for an individual country		BBS

Source: Compiled by authors.
Note: Indicators have been compiled from IAEG-SDGs 'List of Indicators Proposal' (UNECOSOC, 2015a) and metadata for the data mapping have been consulted from http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
The abbreviations used in the Annex can be found in the Acronym list.

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Launched in 2012, **Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals** (Southern Voice) is a network of 49 think tanks from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was set up to serve as an open platform to contribute to the global discourse pertaining to the formation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the challenges of implementation, monitoring and mid-course review of the SDGs. *Southern Voice* addresses the existing 'knowledge asymmetry' in the global debates and 'participation deficit' of the developing countries by generating evidence-based knowledge, sharing policy experiences originating in the Global South, and disseminating this knowledge and experience among key stakeholders. *Southern Voice Occasional Papers* are based on research undertaken by members of the network as well as inputs received at various platforms of the initiative. The *Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)*, Bangladesh hosts the Secretariat of *Southern Voice.*

S
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