



POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: BANGLADESH PROPOSAL TO UN

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(Post 2015 Development Agenda prepared by Bangladesh, a Proposal to replace MDGs for which the terminal Year is 2015. UN will have a new Development Agenda for Post 2015 era, for which the UN system is requested for having proposals from the Member Nations to be submitted to UN by June 2013)

1. Backdrop

Since 2000 Millennium Development Goals generally known by their acronym MDGs have served as global framework for development. They indeed guided the efforts of the international community, particularly in the developing countries, to intensify the fight against disabling factors, which stood in the way of realizing and harnessing the full human potential. During these years, progress has been achieved in many of the targets identified under the MDGs, while other areas deserve further attention.

Bangladesh has integrated Millennium Development Goals (the MDGs) within the economic and social targets of its Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-15). General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission has been monitoring and reporting the MDG status through the ‘Millennium Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report’. The latest report on MDGs (2012) reveals that Bangladesh has already met some targets of MDGs like reducing poverty gap ratio, attaining gender parity at primary and secondary levels education, increasing immunization coverage, under-five mortality rate reduction, containing HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs, children under five sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets, detection and cure rate of TB under DOTS etc. Bangladesh has been convincingly moving towards achieving most of the goals, while some of the goals can be attained with enhanced efforts.

However, a brief review of the progress of MDGs reveals some interesting weaknesses also. Firstly, MDGs, having been a top down process, followed a sectoral approach where issues were treated in a fragmented manner practically in silos. As a result, MDGs in some cases only addressed the symptoms instead of the root causes of the problem. Second, narrow indicators were used to identify progress toward the target and goals, which overlooked the consequences which may have generated out of the progress. One such area is the fight against poverty. While some progress has been achieved in this area, inequality has grown noticeably dividing most of the societies and in the process raising more questions than answered. Third, lack of focus on human rights and human development also weakened the framework; it prioritized statistical figures more than the issue of human progress. Fourth, the issue of mutual accountability along with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities was practically absent from the MDG framework.

In addition, some members of the international community took a lacklustre view of their role in the process and failed to respect their initial commitment under the MDG framework. Perhaps that explains why in the end the struggle for achieving MDGs has been mostly driven and led by the developing nations themselves through their own national means and resources without practically any tangible support from their partners.

As we are approaching the target year for the expiry of the MDGs, some degree of consensus is however emerging to continue the ongoing work for completing the unfinished agenda of MDGs and to articulate a new set of goals in the post 2015 period. Based on the experience of MDGs the emerging expectation is that the new goals should keep the people at the centre of development and build a development framework which is right based, peace centric, inclusive and equitable.

2. Guidance from Rio+ 20 Conference

Against this backdrop, UN Conference on Sustainable Development, popularly known as Rio + 20 Conference, which took place in Brazil in June 2012, rearticulated the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely social, economic and environmental dimensions. The outcome document of Rio+20 entitled, “The future we want for all” also recognized that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent actions on sustainable development. It also acknowledged the importance and utility of a set of goals for Post 2015 Development Agenda (P2015DA). It recommended that these goals should be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

The conference also underscored that the Post 2015 Development Agenda should be action oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally acceptable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

3. United Nations in action

Based on this guidance, the United Nations has embarked on a process of conducting series of global consultations in 2012 with a view to identifying new global priorities and ensuring that all stakeholders are included in this process of consultation to make the process inclusive and transparent. Accordingly, the UN Secretary General set up a High Level Panel (HLP) to coordinate the process and to provide its own recommendations on P2015DA. At the same time, UN member states, UN system and other stakeholders, including the civil society and global networks have been requested to send their ideas, inputs and recommendations to the UN by June 2013. The UN General Assembly will discuss this matter in September 2013.

4. Wide Consultations held

In Bangladesh, several set of actors have become involved in the process of consultation, including the government. The first round of consultation took place in Dhaka on 10 November 2012 organized by PKSF and the UN System in Bangladesh. PKSF/ UN System initiated outcome document was shared in a ministerial level briefing session held on 21 January 2013 at the Planning Commission with the participation of concerned ministers, senior officials of ministries, agencies and development partners. As per the decision of this Ministerial briefing session, the General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission was vested responsibility to prepare the framework along with Goals and Targets of Post 2015 Development Agenda supported by several indicators. The Core Committee chaired by

Member, GED Planning Commission initiated rounds of consultation among the multiple stakeholders.

The sub-national level consultations were conducted throughout the country. Senior officials from the GED, Government representatives at that level, members of civil society and media representatives, among others, attended those consultations and came up with useful recommendations. Then the Core Committee for Preparation of the Draft organized a preliminary outline identifying set of goals, targets and indicators and the final outcome has been prepared by the GED, Planning Commission.

The UN system in Dhaka under the leadership of UNDP has assisted the government in this process. Various representatives and experts from the UN system provided useful insights and inputs for inclusion in the draft. Inputs and suggestions received from different ministries have been suitably integrated into the draft. The draft was reviewed by an inter-Ministerial High Level Official meeting held on 5 May 2013. The revised draft was again reviewed by the Core Committee and a group of experts from the specialized organizations of the UN stationed in Dhaka. The draft was shared with the Development Partners on 19 May 2013 and they offered a good number of suggestions. The final consultation, which was held nationally at the Rupashi Bangla on 2 June 2013 inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, attended by the Honourable Planning, Finance and the Foreign Ministers, Advisors, Secretaries and Civil Society representatives among others, reviewed and scrutinized the proposed goals and targets in light of the national priorities of Bangladesh and keeping the larger global perspective in mind. The national document of Bangladesh contains 11 goals, 58 targets and 241 indicators.

5. Organizing principles

A few organizing principles have been kept in mind during the preparation of the draft on Post 2015 Development Agenda. First, *goals have been kept limited in number*, so that they could be measured against targets and indicators. Second, goals and targets have been articulated in such a way so that they could act as a *bridge* between the unfinished agenda of MDGs and the potential Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as suggested in Rio+20 conference. Third, the proposed framework would be based on the principles of inclusiveness, sustainability, equity, rule of law, human rights, governance, justice, opportunity and participation of all stakeholders. Fourth, *P2015DA have been proposed to address the new challenges*, which may define the world during the next 15 years. Fifth, the issues of *accountability and transparency*, both domestically and globally, have also been incorporated. Sixth, our national priorities as articulated in various vision documents, including Vision 2021, Sixth Five Year Plan, and Perspective Plan, Progress Report on MDGs have been taken as guide for identifying goals and targets. Then they have been aligned with the global aspirations and priorities particularly of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS as much they are appropriate. Simple and measurable indicators corresponding to each target of the goals have been suggested to help periodic monitoring of progresses attained by targets of the goals set.

6. Bangladesh prioritizes Goals with Global Perspectives: Rationale for Post 2015 Development Agenda (P2015DA)

Bangladesh has been able to substantially reduce poverty and on way to meeting the goal on halving the poverty by half by the year 2015. However, a few related issues have clouded this prospect, which demand urgent attention. They include: growing income disparity, which alienates a large segment of population, including women, minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged segments of population, persistent under nourishment of mother and children is having inter generational negative consequences and the non availability of safe and pure food has emerged as a new challenge to achieving sustainable economic progress.

Nonetheless, Bangladesh has performed very well with regard to achieving gender parity at primary level in schools, notwithstanding the fact that the dropout rate remains high, the learning outcome is yet modest and transition rate to secondary level has remained below expectation. Skills acquired through education also remain weak and well below the market demand. At one level, Bangladesh has made commendable progress in women empowerment, but at another level more work needs to be done to achieve equality in capacity for appropriately utilizing the unfolding economic and social opportunities.

Significant progress has also been achieved in the health sector, although we are still long way off to ensure the basic health rights for all our citizens. In this context, more public investment and outreach of services call for immediate attention as they constitute the basic ingredients of human capital formation in any country.

Our experience has also shown that governance plays a key role, both in domestic and global levels, in successfully implementing the development goals. Respect for human, social, economic and political rights are prerequisites for creating a level playing field for different segments of people so that they could harness their full human potential. One of the lacunas noted in the MDGs was the lack of any governance issues or institutions to back up the process of development toward sustainability.

Likewise, environmental issues deserve much more attention as we move forward. Being a climatically vulnerable nation itself, Bangladesh has been at the forefront in mobilizing the national strength and resources as well as garnering support from the international community for encouraging the stakeholders to perform their responsibilities in light of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. While Bangladesh shares the view that the mobilization of internal resources plays an important role in addressing the emerging challenges, it strongly believes that building a solid partnership through galvanizing support from the developed countries holds the key to the successful implementation of any Post 2015 Development Agenda.

It is agreed that post 2015 Development Agenda has to be a transformative agenda, which would essentially be people centred, peace centric and right based, inclusive, participatory and accountable in nature, planet caring, and generate a shared and sustainable prosperity for all. While identifying the Post 2015 Development Agenda, it was thought

prudent to keep the achievements of Bangladesh in the forefront. It is possible that these experiences could not only make a compelling case of demonstrable success, but also present a model to be replicated around the world as a part of Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

7. Post 2015 Era Goals and Targets

The draft has been organized under broad 11 Goals. The first goal entitled '*Unleash human potentials for sustainable development*' focuses on the people as the central element in the development process, and touches on harnessing the potential of all segments of population. Targets practically cover the interests of all segments of population. Under the goals entitled '*Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality*' ambitious targets have been proposed to completely eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and accelerate pro-poor growth for reducing inequality. On the goal entitled '*Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all*' special attention has been given to develop targets for ensuring nutrition of pregnant women, ensuring safe food, diversify food supply and promote dietary diversity. Under the goal entitled '*Universal access to health and family planning services*', targets include ensuring basic health services and reproductive health rights along with efforts to control and if possible eliminate non-communicable diseases and climate induced diseases and development disorders. Under the goal of '*Achieve gender equality*' elimination of violence against girls and women, child labour and ensuring role of women in decision making process have been included as targets.

On '*Ensure quality education and skills for all*', in addition to attaching importance to achieving 100% enrolment target in primary education, mainstreaming of TVET, skills training has been suggested along with lifelong education to make the young population ready for the increasingly competitive complex job market.

The goal on '*Increase employment opportunities and ensure worker rights*' talks about creating opportunities for decent employment, including in the informal sector, legal framework on worker rights, equal wages for men and women, and migration as a part of development dynamics.

On the goal relating to '*Ensure good governance*', issues ranging from global governance to local governance have been included as targets along with strengthening the accountability and transparency institutions, empowering people through effective implementation of right to information (RTI) regimes and removing barriers to market access.

On '*Promote sustainable production and consumption*' goal, sustainable use of resources for production and consumption pattern has been proposed along with measures to ensure further efficiency

On the goal entitled '*Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management*' suggestion has been made to integrate DRR and climate change adaptation into the core component of sustainable development, and increase the resilience of communities, and

encouraging regional and global cooperation for disaster forecasting and managing post disaster situation. On the environment side, a comprehensive perspective linked to use of land, water, agriculture, forest, urbanization and energy has been suggested.

For '*Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for Sustainable Development*', issues of resources sharing, fulfilling of ODA commitment and creating new opportunities for promoting collaboration among government, trade facilitation, participation of private sector, civil society and philanthropic entities has been included as targets.

8. Political Commitment

The Core Committee and the GED gratefully acknowledge the guidance and blessings received from the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the efforts on the proposed Post 2015 Development Agenda. Her guidance and specific inputs received from national consultations on the goals and targets greatly helped to give a final shape to this national document. The GED formally forwarded it to the Foreign Ministry to forward it to United Nations through the formal diplomatic channel for their consideration.

9. Post 2015 Development Agenda: Bangladesh National Proposal

Goal 1: Unleash human potentials for sustainable development

Targets	Indicators
1.1 Ensure rights of all children and strengthen protection of children from all sorts of abuses (politically, economically, socially)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children whose rights are fulfilled in line with the convention on rights of children (CRC) • Proportion of periodic CRC concluding observations that are settled • Share of national budget allocated/utilized to address child deprivations
1.2 Ensure productive opportunities for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of skilled youth employed (gender disaggregated) • Proportion of 'out of school' youth with employable skills (gender disaggregated) • Proportion of youth entrepreneurs having access to financial resources
1.3 Ensure women's full participation in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national legal instruments compliant with CEDAW • Proportion of female students completing primary, secondary and tertiary education
1.4 Create opportunities for people with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of public and private institutions including transport compliant with requirement of people with special needs • Percentage of people with special needs employed in public and private sectors • Ratio of specialized institutions for people with special needs including autism

Targets	Indicators
1.5 Ensure decent, dignified and healthy living conditions for older people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of elderly people covered by universal and non contributory pensions valued at national poverty line • Percentage of elderly people receiving free healthcare services • Percentage of elderly people having access to concessional public services and facilities
1.6 Advance rights of small ethnic and disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of ethnic and disadvantaged groups completing education at all levels • Percentage of ethnic groups having option of completing primary education in mother tongue • Percentage of job for ethnic and disadvantaged groups people in formal sector • Proportion of representation of ethnic and disadvantaged groups in elected and appointed bodies

Goal 2: Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality

Targets	Indicators
2.1 Eliminate extreme poverty by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population under national extreme poverty line
2.2 Reduce national head count poverty between 2015 and 2030 by two thirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population under national poverty line (urban and rural) • Percentage of poverty by using multidimensional poverty index (MPI) • Reduce severity index (Squared Poverty Gap ratio)
2.3 Ensure equitable growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of inequality, urban and rural (Gini/Thiel) • Share of people at bottom 40% in national consumption • Share of people at bottom 40% in employment and asset ownership (%) • Percentage of poor and vulnerable people under social protection measures • Percentage of nutritionally vulnerable poor covered by food and cash based safety nets • Growth elasticity of poverty reduction

Goal 3: Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all

Targets	Indicators
3.1. Halve the number of undernourished children under 5 years old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life • Proportion of children under 5 years old with

Targets	Indicators
	<p>low height-for-age. (stunting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children under 5 years old with low weight-for-height. (wasting) • Proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet • Percentage of people washing their hands with soap before feeding children
3.2. Improve nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers and their newborns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of childbearing girls in adolescent age • Proportion of undernourished pregnant and lactating mothers • Coverage of iron-folic acid supplements for pregnant women (%) • Incidence of low birth weight (per 1,000)
3.3 End hunger and promote the right of every one to have access to sufficient, affordable and diversified nutritious food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people (by sex and age) consuming less than 2,122 kcal per day • Proportion of people (by sex and age) consuming less than 1,805 kcal per day • Proportion of people obtaining more than 60% of daily dietary energy intake from cereal in the rural and urban populations • Proportion of people consuming more than 400 grams of vegetable and fruits per day (by sex) • Proportion of people consuming more than 56 grams of protein per day (by sex) • Proportion of households taking more than 6 out of 12 food groups per day (Household Dietary Diversity Score) • Proportion of women aged 14-49 years taking more than 5 out of 9 food groups per day (Women's Dietary Diversity Score) • Share of non-cereal food value added in agricultural GDP
3.4 Ensure sustainable supply of safe food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of food sample tested and found unsafe in the laboratory • Number of food items certified by CODEX standards • Proportion of safe and nutritious food in the market

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ISO certified and internationally recognized laboratories for ensuring safe food

Goal 4: Universal access to health and family planning services

Targets	Indicators
4.1 Ensure basic health services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of GDP allocated to health services • Doctor, nurse and paramedics-population ratio (rural and urban) • Out of pocket expenditure on health services (rural and urban)
4.2 Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality with equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of institutional delivery (rural and, urban by wealth quintile) • Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live birth) (rural and, urban by gender and wealth quintile) • Under five child mortality rate (per 1000 live birth) (rural and, urban by gender and wealth quintile) • Neonatal mortality (rural and, urban by gender and wealth quintile) • Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,00,000 live birth) (rural and, urban by gender and wealth quintile)
4.3 Ensure reproductive health rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel • Percentage of use of contraceptive • Percentage of unmet need for family planning • Total Fertility Rate (TFR) • Percentage of one-time antenatal care (ANC) • Percentage of four-time ANC • Percentage of PNC • Number of birth per 1000 adolescent girls
4.4 Control and management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality of non-communicable diseases (by gender, area, wealth quintile disaggregated) • Proportion of hospitals equipped with facilities to manage the NCDs

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of prevalence rate of diabetes, hypertension and tobacco use
4.5 Eradicate HIV/AIDS, control Malaria, TB with Special Attention to Multi-drug Resistant TB (MDR- TB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years • Condom use at last high-risk sex • Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS • Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years • Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs • Incidence and death rates associated with malaria • Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets • Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs • Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis • Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
4.6 Ensure supply of safe drinking water and sanitation with equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water • Percentage of population with access to sanitation facilities • Percentage of reduction of water borne diseases by type

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality

Targets	Indicators
5.1. Eliminate violence against girls and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of girls and women that experienced any form of violence (physical, sexual or psychological) in the last 12 months • Percentage of people (by sex and age) who

Targets	Indicators
	<p>think it is never justified for a man to be unruly to his wife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women over 15 years of age subject to sexual and physical assault in the last 12-months reported into the justice system • Percentage of cases filed that resulted in conviction.
5.2. Ensure equal opportunity and benefit for women in the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour force participation rate of women compared to men • Proportion of women in formal and informal employment with equal entitlements and pay • Average number of hours per week on unpaid domestic work (by sex) • Percentage of lowest income earning group that are women • Percentage of women/men receiving credit from financial institutions
5.3. Ensure role of women in decision making process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women who have a say in household decision (over purchases/contraception/ spacing of pregnancy) • Percentage of managers who are women in public/private/NGOs/CSOs owned organizations
5.4. Eliminate child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 • Average/median age of marriage

Goal 6: Ensure quality education and skills for all

Targets	Indicators
6.1 Ensure quality basic education for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children completing pre-primary education by age cohort • Proportion of children completing education up to grade VIII • Percentage of dropout by level • Teacher-student ratio by level • Percentage of female teachers at primary level • Percentage of literate adults with livelihood and life skills • Percentage of teachers trained

6.2 Mainstream Technical & Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills education in post primary curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of education budget for TVET • Percentage of students in TVET system • Percentage of 15+ dropout children completing vocational and skills training regardless of level of education • Availability of integrated TVET in post primary level • Percentage of industries linked with TVET and skills development institutions • Percentage of 'out of school children' join skills equivalence programme and obtain certificate
6.3 Ensure quality secondary and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students qualified in light of programme for international student assessment (PISA) • Percentage of science graduates at secondary and tertiary levels • Percentage of teachers trained • Percentage of dropout • Percentage of the higher education establishing with accreditation council • Percentage of budget allocation for higher education.
6.4 Promote quality research (for knowledge creation/innovation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of budget assigned to research and innovation • Number of research findings/innovations patented • Proportion of investment in research and development (R&D) by the private sector

Goal 7: Increase employment opportunities and ensure worker rights

Targets	Indicators
7.1 Ensure decent and productive employment for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of formal and informal employment as a share of total employment by sex and type • Percentage of young people having employable skills • Percentage of disadvantaged people having access to decent and productive employment
7.2 Reduce vulnerability of the workers and ensure their rights and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of labour force below poverty line covered by social protection (by sex) • Percentage of labour force below poverty line covered by health insurance (by sex) • Percentage of business enterprises having mechanism for report of harassments • Percentage of business enterprises compliant with labour laws and other regulatory requirements.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of incidence of occupational injury among industrial workers • Deaths from workplace hazards per 100,000 workers
7.3 Strengthen migration governance and ensure rights of migrant workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of migrant workers receiving pre-migration/pre-departure training (by sex) • Percentage of remittance to GDP • Percentage of skilled/semi-skilled/non-skilled labour force migrated • Percentage of migrant worker received financial support from the banking sector • Number of cases/complaints of harassment reported in the foreign missions from migrant workers (by sex) • Percentage of reported migrants' problem solved by the host country • Percentage of migrant workers having access to legal services
7.4. Reduce child labour and eliminate worst form of child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children removed from child labour • Percentage of vulnerable children covered by social protection

Goal 8: Ensure good governance

Targets	Indicators
8.1 Strengthen democratic governance by ensuring effective and inclusive participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ministry oversight hearings held by the parliamentary committees • Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held by ministries/local governments • Proportionate participation of marginalised and excluded groups including women in all legislative bodies • Percentage of revenue budget allocation directly benefiting the poor and disadvantaged groups such as women, ethnic minorities, disabled
8.2 Improve transparency and Strengthen accountability and integrity of state and non-state institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of prosecutions by the anti-corruption commission • Percentage of public institutions using e-procurement • Percentage of queries attended to by the government institutions under right to information act • Percentage of cases settled by the public accounts committee of the parliament • Percentage of recommendations of the public

Targets	Indicators
	<p>accounts committee implemented by the ministries and agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of organizations with performance based auditing system
8.3 Ensure rule of law, access to justice and protection of human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of cases settled in the formal judicial process • Percentage of universal periodic report (UPR) recommendations implemented • Average length of settlement time for civil and criminal cases • Percentage of access and usage of legal aid services by the poor and disadvantaged group compared to total litigants • Percentage of cases settled per year under alternative dispute resolution (ADR) compare to total cases
8.4 Enhance the financial and administrative power of local government institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of total national expenditure disbursed to local government institutions • Percentage of total national revenue raised by local government institutions
8.5 Strengthen corporate governance in the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of revenue spent on corporate social responsibility • Percentage of corporate tax as share of total tax collection • Percentage of business houses adopting code of business ethics and integrity
8.6 Promote equitable access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people having access to formal credit and financial services • Percentage of public institutions using e-governance for service delivery • Percentage of availability of online information from the public institutions • Percentage of people having access to internet • Percentage of people having access to universal services

Goal 9: Promote sustainable production and consumption

Targets	Indicators
9.1 Ensure sustainability in production, consumption and use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of reduction of per capita carbon/ecological footprint • Percentage of reduction in wastage of consumable items • Per capita piped water usage • Percentage of use of energy efficient home appliances and intelligent machines

Targets	Indicators
9.2 Increase use of energy efficient transport and infrastructural facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of use of railway as mode of transport (by passenger and freight) • Percentage of use of waterways as mode of transport (by passenger and freight) • Percentage of use of environment-friendly mode of road transport • Ratio of investment to GDP on energy efficient infrastructures
9.3 Ensure environment-friendly development of production system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of industries, practices and services institutions using environment-friendly systems • Proportion of households (houses) using eco-friendly systems
9.4 Encourage 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) approach for use of products and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of industrial waste reduce, reuse and recycled (by sector) • Percentage of domestic waste reduce, reuse, recycled

Goal 10: Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management

Targets	Indicators
10.1 Ensure climate change adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of GNI of developed countries dedicated to global climate change financing • GHG emission (per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)) • Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (in metric tonnes per capita) • Number of project/programmes aligned with national adaptation and mitigation plans, policies and strategies implemented • Number of stress tolerant technological packages released • Number of adaptation and mitigation technologies innovated, transferred and implemented
10.2 Integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) management with national policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of disaster related economic loss as percentage of GDP • Percentage of national budget/resources committed to DRR and CCA across sectors • Percentage of local government having DRR and CCA plans

Targets	Indicators
10.3 Reduce the vulnerability and exposure of the communities to disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of reduction in natural and human induced disaster mortality • Percentage of disaster prone households by livelihood • Percentage of earthquake resilient buildings and infrastructures • Percentage of area covered by community based disaster risk management • Number of hazards covered by early warning system • Percentage of area covered by early warning system • Warning lead-time compared to baseline • Percentage of disaster resilient polders/embankments in the vulnerable areas
10.4 Ensure safe disposal and management of hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of solid waste managed • Percentage of sewerage and liquid waste managed • Percentage of hazardous waste including radioactive waste, e-waste and medical waste management
10.5 Improve water, sound, air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of water, sound, air quality as per national standards (by area)
10.6 Sustainable agriculture for food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of budgetary allocation in agricultural researches • Yield of cereals • Per capita production of cereal, meat and fish • Percentage of biomass in agricultural lands • Percentage of sustainable land management practices
10.7 Sustainable forests and conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of land area covered by forest, % (tree coverage) • Percentage of non-timber products from forest • Percentage of protected area compared to total land • Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained • Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits • Percentage of reduction of invasive alien species • Trends in abundance and distribution of

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selected species • Rate of deforestation • Proportion of species threatened with extinction • Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
10.8 Sustainable energy for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households having access to electricity (rural/urban) • Per capita consumption of electricity • Share of renewable energy to the total energy consumption • Energy efficiency attained
10.9 Sustainable urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of cities/towns having approved urban plan • Percentage of cities/towns having approved urban plan implemented • Percentage of urban population having access to health service centres • Percentage of urban population having access to utility services • Percentage of open area in major cities • Percentage of informal urban settlement reduced
10.10 Ensure reduction of ozone depleting substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption of ozone-depleting substance in ozone depleting potentials (ODP) tonnes.

Goal 11: Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for sustainable development

Targets	Indicators
11.1 Promote open, rule based, predictable, accountable, non-discriminatory trade system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of all tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff barriers to facilitate more global trade in goods and services • Allow duty and quota free access for all products from all LDCs to the markets of developed and developing countries • Continuation of intellectual property rights concessions to LDCs • Percentage of trade to GDP
11.2 Ensure equitable representation of developing countries in global financial and development system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of representation of LDCs and developing countries in international financial institutions and development bodies
11.3 Ensure management and equitable sharing of common resources including water and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of joint management bodies, institutions and norms to manage common resources

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of common or joint projects/programmes for utilization of water, energy and other shared resources • Number of bilateral and multilateral legal instruments concluded • Number of collaborative arrangements established based on ecological regime
11.4 Enhance global collaboration for mobilization of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of ODA received by the developing countries from OECD/DAC countries • Percentage of ODA received by the LDCs from OECD/DAC countries • Share of FDI to GDP
11.5 Strengthen regional economic socio-cultural and financial cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of intra regional trade to GDP • Percentage of intra regional trade compared to global trade by the region • Agreements on North-South, South-South and Triangular regional cooperation on sustainable development • Number of treaties signed for integrated transport network for intra and inter-regional cooperation for trade facilitation • Percentage of infrastructural investment increased
11.6 Encourage global partnership among philanthropic, corporate entities and civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of contributions of international philanthropic and corporate entities to GDP • No. of projects/programmes undertaken under philanthropic, corporate and civil society arrangement
11.7 Strengthen partnership in addressing challenges to the humanity including human and drug trafficking, money laundering, prevention and action against extremism and terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of bilateral and multilateral agreement signed/settled to share information and cooperation to combat criminal and terrorist activities • Number of cases detected, prevented and prosecuted on human trafficking (sex, age, ethnicity disaggregated) • Number of cases detected, prevented and prosecuted on drug, narcotics and cultural artefacts, trafficking and money laundering • UN index on money laundering

*Develop appropriate implementation and monitoring mechanism to verify international financing: Appropriate use of resources through Measurement Review and Verification (MRV) method.