

**POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**
from
BANGLADESH CIVIL SOCIETY



Published by



Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)

5/14, Humayun Road, Mohammadpur

Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (88-02)- 8115769, 8155031-2, 9130427, Fax: (88-02)- 9123842

E-mail: info@campebd.org, Website: www.campebd.org

In Cooperation with



Spearheaded by



**PEOPLE'S FORUM ON MDGs (PFM)
BANGLADESH**

**POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM
BANGLADESH CIVIL SOCIETY**

Spearheaded by
**PEOPLE'S FORUM ON MDGs (PFM)
BANGLADESH**



Dhaka, Bangladesh
September 2013

**Published by CAMPE
On behalf of PFM**



Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)
5/14, Humayun Road, Mohammadpur
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (88-02)- 8115769, 8155031-2, 9130427
Fax: (88-02)- 9123842
E-mail: info@campebd.org
Website: www.campebd.org

First Published: September 2013

Copyright © Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), Bangladesh

Cover Design

Moksadur Rahman, CAMPE
&
Monira Sultana, CAMPE

Printing

Agami Printing and Publishing Co.
27 Nilkhat, Babupara, Dhaka

ISBN: 978-984-33-7806-4

Preface

This exercise has been conducted, keeping in perspective the global processes at work within the United Nations and in countries and by various stakeholders around the world concerning the formulation of a Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, but is mainly based on the inputs of civil society stakeholders in Bangladesh. Lessons learnt from the manner of the formulation and the implementation of the MDGs have been given due consideration along with all ideas, perspectives, and opinions generated through the stakeholder consultations undertaken at various levels of Bangladesh society, including at the local space.

The exercise, thus conducted, has produced an outcome proposing a people-centred, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda in terms of an appropriate Framework along with Goals and associated Targets and Indicators. It is our expectation that the analyses provided and the proposed Framework, Goals, Targets and Indicators will receive due attention in the Post-2015 Agenda formulation process. In all 13 Goals, 50 Targets and 199 Indicators are proposed.

In carrying out this exercise, all the participating institutions, which are member institutions of the People's Forum on MDGs (PFM) in Bangladesh, and the contributing individuals have put in their efforts with commitment and dedication. Rasheda K Chowdhury, Convener of the PFM in Bangladesh, has ably directed and supervised the whole process of stakeholder consultations. Dr Manzoor Ahmed prepared a preliminary draft synthesis report. S. M. Ahsanul Aziz of DOE has assisted me in finalising the document. All of them deserve appreciation and thanks. It may also be noted with thanks that the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) has facilitated holding of all national level consultations.

Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad

Coordinator

The Bangladesh PFM-led Civil Society Exercise
on Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda
Dhaka, September 2013

Foreword

CAMPE has been serving as the secretariat for Peoples Forum on MDGs (PFM), Bangladesh since 2005 trying to amplify civil society voice towards achieving the MDGs. It may be worth mentioning that PFM is a multi-stakeholder forum including members of Education Watch Group, Teacher Unions, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs and individual academics and researchers. During the past few years CAMPE, on behalf of PFM, coordinated the publication of 3 Civil Society Reports on the progress and challenges of achieving the MDGs in Bangladesh.

With 2015 round the corner and the MDG goalpost waiting to be reached PFM, like other Civil Society organizations, also started to buzz. Several strategic meetings were organized by CAMPE under the banner of PFM. It was agreed that PFM would prepare a citizens'/people's report to influence the Post-2015 agenda covering all nine thematic areas, as suggested by UN. For each thematic area a lead agency was identified who could prepare a concept note on each of the thematic areas. A common guideline/format was agreed for preparing the report.

The report was expected to be used for strengthening campaigns on Education, Health, Population Dynamics, Environment, Women's Development and such other national policies and state commitments. Action Aid Bangladesh, BIDS, BRAC, BU-IED, BUP, CAMPE, Education Watch OXFAM, PKSf, Steps Towards Development, WAVE Foundation and other organizations along with Prof. Dalem Chandra Bormon, Prof. Dr. Nurun Nabi, Dr. Kaosar Afsana came forward to join the process. Accordingly 9 thematic papers were prepared and shared with stakeholders. All the comments received from national, sub-national and community levels were integrated before reaching the final stage as it appears now. Dr. Manzoor Ahmed, Advisor of BU-IED prepared a synthesis report consolidating the thematic reports. Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, Chairman, PKSf coordinated the whole process and edited the final report. Our special thanks to them.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every individual /organization who participated in this process and helped us come up with this report. Last but not the least our thanks go to the people at the grassroots level for their contribution and spontaneous participation during the sharing meetings. Their inputs have enriched the report and reflected their expectations, concerns and realities.

Our highest appreciation for the staff of PKSf and CAMPE who worked relentlessly to bring everyone together.

We would feel happy if this initiative of PFM could serve its purpose by providing thousands of MDG Post-2015 campaigners an advocacy tool for establishing the right of each and every human being to live with freedom and dignity.

Rasheda K. Choudhury

Executive Director (CEO), CAMPE

&

Convener, PFM Bangladesh

Introduction

As the terminal year (2015) for the targets adopted under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, work on the formulation of Global Post-2015 Development Agenda is intensifying within the United Nations, in countries around the world, and among the UN-recognized Major Groups (women, children and youth, indigenous people, NGOs, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, scientific and technological communities, farmers) and other stakeholders. The UN Secretary-General had appointed a UN Task Team in January 2012 and a High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLP) in July 2012. All states and other stakeholders have been encouraged to make recommendations. The Rio+20 conference held in June 2012 called for the formulation of Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an open, transparent and participatory manner. In pursuance of this call, a UN Open Working Group (OWG) has been established in January 2013, where all states and major groups have been debating relevant issues. Both the UN and the Rio+20 process inputs are expected to be marshalled into one unified Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda (henceforth Post-2015 Agenda) to be debated and adopted by the UN General Assembly, acceptable by and applicable to all countries and other stakeholders.

The UN Task Team submitted its Report, *Realizing the Future We Want for All*, in June 2012 and the HLP submitted its Report, *A New Global Partnership: To Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development* on 30 May 2013. Both the Reports have suggested a people-centred framework for the Post-2015 Agenda. Thus, the UN Task Team Report invokes the core values and issues of human rights, equity, sustainability, inclusive social and economic development, environmental sustainability, and peace and security, while the HLP calls for five shifts (leave no one behind; put sustainable development at the core; transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; build peace and effective, open and

accountable institutions for all; and forge a new global partnership) for establishing equitable and sustainable post-2015 development process. A basic framework has emerged from these two Reports to build on. At the same time, proposals and recommendations have been pouring in from many stakeholders from around the world. It is the task of the UN through the office of the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and other mechanisms he has set up to sift through all of these to develop a Post-2015 Agenda with Goals, Targets and Indicators anchored on an appropriate framework for inclusiveness, equity and sustainability. This outcome would then be debated in the UN General Assembly for a Post-2015 Agenda to be finally adopted by end 2015.

The UN OWG, which includes all UN member states, can be highly influential in helping determine the final outcome of the Post-2015 Agenda formulation process because it is the UN member states, whose representatives, will debate and finally adopt an Agenda. The UN OWG is, therefore, urged to listen to and act on the voices in favour of, both nationally and globally, people-centric, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable Post-2015 Development Framework with appropriate Goals, Targets and Indicators.

Bangladesh government has already forwarded its proposals and recommendations to the UN. This is a Bangladesh Civil Society Report with proposals and recommendations on the Framework, Goals, Targets and Indicators for the Post-2015 Agenda.

The Process

The point of departure has been the experiences generated from the manner of the formulation of the MDGs and their implementation. The MDGs were picked ignoring the Framework proposed in the Millennium Declaration in terms of the fundamental principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility for world economic and social development as well as threats to international peace and security. Thus, the MDG-Agenda is a collection of goals without a Framework for bringing about a sustainable people-centred development process; and it has not. Although, globally and in many countries, significant achievements have been made in respect of several key targets under different goals, glaring inequalities and lack of coherence underpin the whole process globally and in countries.

It should be noted, however, that the MDGs are easy to understand and the targets chosen are measurable. This has been the main reason why, it appears, the MDGs caught the imagination of governments and other stakeholders around the world. As a result, enthusiasm relating to the implementation of the MDGs has been tremendous, the like of which has never been seen concerning implementation of a global agenda. This lesson surely suggests that the Post-2015 Agenda should also be easy to understand, focused, and limited in number. All these and other experiences and lessons arising from the MDG-process have been taken into account to inform the process of work and the formulation of the outcome of this civil society exercise.

The civil society, non-governmental development and advocacy organizations, and human rights organizations and concerned individuals had formed a forum called "People's forum on MDGs" (PFM), which was launched in 2004. In the context of the post-2015 discussion, the PFM became proactive and initiated a civil society dialogue keeping in view the Rio+20 focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In formulating a Post-

2015 Agenda, the PFM carried out a series of consultations with many stakeholders at various levels of society. The process involved several phases: (i) Selection of themes and the preparation of thematic papers for each selected theme. The PFM selected nine themes to generate inputs to a Post-2015 Agenda, namely: Gender and Inequality, Poverty and Inequality, Food Security and Nutrition, Governance, Growth and Employment, Education, Environmental Sustainability, Conflict Resolution, and Health and Population Dynamics; (ii) Work on each theme to generate inputs to a post-2015 Agenda. A number of member organizations of the PFM were tasked for dealing with specific themes to generate inputs for Post-2015 Agenda. The list of organizations/resource persons with responsibility for different themes is shown in *Annex-1*; (iii) Consultation meetings.

Draft thematic papers were prepared and presented to and feedbacks generated from a series of three PFM meetings starting on 13 December, 2012 at the national level. Also, a series of consultations at the local level have been organized around the country to generate opinions and perspectives of people at large. The thematic papers have followed a common structure, containing main thematic concerns, issues in Bangladesh, a brief review of the progress in the relevant area in relation to the MDG goals and targets and the constraints encountered globally and in Bangladesh, and the way forward (ideas about what could be in a Post-2015 Agenda).

The position papers were updated and revised on the basis of the inputs generated through the consultations. The analyses and arguments in the thematic papers directly and by implication have offered ideas and proposals for the purpose; and (iv) Final National consultation. A National consultation workshop was held on 08 July 2013 at Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Dhaka to review the draft summary report and generate further inputs.

Finalization of proposals towards the formulation of the Post 2015 Agenda. Taking into the outcomes of the multi-level stakeholder consultations as well as the MDGs formulation and implementation related experiences and lessons, as noted earlier, the PFM has developed concrete proposals in terms of a people-centred, equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development Framework including a set of appropriate Goals and associated Targets and Indicators for the Post-2015 Agenda to be forwarded to UN for consideration.



Achievements Relating to the MDGs with Focus on Bangladesh

The achievements have been uneven among the concerned countries around the world. For example, poverty reduction target has already been globally achieved, but some 80% of that is due to China. Thus, there are many countries, among LDCs, particularly in Africa, where success on this count has been limited or there is even backsliding in some cases. In this backdrop, Bangladesh has done tremendously well.

Bangladesh has already achieved a number of the key targets under different Goals, which include: poverty ratio, poverty gap ratio, gender parity at primary and secondary levels of education, under five mortality reduction, containing HIV infection, children under five sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets, and detection and cure of TB and DOTS. The country is also on track for achieving several other key targets by 2015 viz., net primary level enrollment, infant mortality rate, prevalence of underweight children under five, maternal mortality rate, contraceptive prevalence rate, proportion of one year-old children immunized, and proportion of people using an improved source of drinking water.

There are other targets on which substantial progress has been achieved although the targets set may not be reached by 2015. Yet, there is in the country about 45-50 million people who are still poor and they include various particularly disadvantaged groups. Social disparities, like in many other countries around the world, are high in Bangladesh. It is possible to use the experiences and lessons arising from the MDGs process in future; but, for the period beyond 2015, a people-centred equitable, inclusive and sustainable development framework with appropriate goals, targets and indicators.

The Proposed Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda


The Proposed Framework

The Framework on which the Post-2015 Agenda should be anchored must invoke the following fundamental principles: freedom, equality, solidarity, human rights and human dignity, inclusiveness, respect for nature, shared responsibility of managing world's social and economic development and threats to international peace and security based on differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.

Also, there must be full political commitment all-round to implement the Agenda; and all stakeholders should perform their responsibilities and fulfill their commitments with dedication. An effective monitoring regime needs to be developed to measure, report and verify the performances of all stakeholders in an effective and transparent manner. Unlike the MDG agenda, which is donor-driven, the Post-2015 Agenda is for all countries, developed and developing; and, hence, the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries need to be stated in as concrete terms as possible so that they can be properly monitored. Also, the responsibilities of other stakeholders such as the business community and civil society organizations need to be clarified and defined and their performance also monitored. In this context, it may be noted that the MDG-8 was vague and subject to many interpretations, which has, therefore, remained something to debate on, and has understandably produced very little results.


The Proposed Goals, Targets and Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Poverty and Reduce Inequality



Targets	Indicators
1.1 Eradicate poverty, taking into account its multidimensionality.	<p>Income Poverty Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of population under lower national poverty line. ● Proportion of population under upper national poverty line. ● Proportion of population living on income below PPP \$1.25 per day per capita. ● Proportion of population living on income below PPP \$2 per day per capita. ● Poverty gap ratio (depth of poverty) ● Squared poverty gap ratio (inequality among the poor). ● Share of the poorest quintile in national income/ consumption. <p>Human Poverty Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human Development Index (HDI), overall and gender differentiated ● Proportion of population below at least one of the poverty lines from among the chosen key dimensions (to be identified) of poverty. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An appropriately combined poverty line or a quality of life index-based poverty line.
	

Targets	Indicators
1.2 Identification of particularly disadvantaged population groups nationally and take steps to rid them of poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty measures as above for particularly disadvantaged and deprived population groups.
1.3 Reduce inequality in income and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Income and consumption Gini Coefficients. ● Percentage of population too poor, who should be brought under safety-nets/social protection measures. ● Proportion of the population suffering from grossly unequal access to asset ownership, employment, consumption, and social services-bottom 20% and 40%. <p>Note: Policies and programmes, as appropriate, to be designed and implemented to reduce inequality and promote equitable and inclusive development.</p>


Goal 2: Eliminate Hunger and Malnutrition and Ensure Adequate Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation


Targets	Indicators
2.1 Ensure food security for all, with focus on balanced diet and safety of food consumed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of population in the inadequate calorie intake category (less than 2122 Kcal/day/person for Bangladesh and appropriate figures for other countries). ● Proportion of population below lower calorie intake level (1805 Kcal/day for Bangladesh). ● Proportion of working age population in inadequate calorie intake category (e.g. both 2122 Kcal and 1805 Kcal for Bangladesh). ● Proportion of population below a composite (balanced) dietary index. ● Proportion of population under 15 with nutritional deficits and imbalance. ● Proportion of population over 60 with nutritional deficits and imbalance.
	

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to food law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ If it exists, the implementation status. ▷ If not, progress relating to its enactment. ● Status of food supply certification by Standards Institution after laboratory tests: number of manufactured food items tested in the past year. ● Testing of vegetables, fruits, fish, meats sold in markets for chemical contamination on a regular basis to ensure food safety for all-coverage, periodicity.
2.2 Ensure sustainable access to safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water, rural and urban. ● Proportion of households with access to safe sources for sufficient quantity of water, rural and urban. ● Identification of water-stressed population groups and their safe water access status, rural and urban.

Targets	Indicators
2.3 Ensure sustainable access to basic hygienic sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of population with access to adequate hygienic sanitation facilities, rural, urban, slums. ● Proportion of population with access to hygienic toilet facility; rural, urban, slum. ● Proportion of rural population with awareness about the need for sanitation and cleanliness.
	
2.4 Reduce the proportion of undernourished children and improve their nutritional status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of children under five years of age, who are stunted. ● Prevalence of stunting among children under two years of age. ● Proportion of children under five years of age, who are underweight. ● Prevalence of underweight (less than 2500 grams/5.5 pounds) infants at birth. ● Proportion of children under 5 years of age with low weight-for-height (wasting). ● Proportion of infants exclusively breast-fed for the first six months of life.
	

Goal 3: Ensure Decent Work for All

Targets	Indicators
3.1 Enhance employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Labour force participation rate of working age population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Male: urban, rural, slums ▷ Female: urban, rural, slums ▷ People with disabilities, male and female: rural, urban, slums ● Proportion of labour force in informal employment by sex and location (rural, urban). ● Proportion of labour force in formal employment by sex, location (rural, urban) and level of education. ● Open unemployment, defined to include all who have not done any work during the past year (i.e. disregarding underemployment) as % of the total labour force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Rural: male, female ▷ Urban: male, female ● Unemployment rate including underemployment (total labour time available worked out by multiplying the relevant labour force by 8 hours a day for say, 300 days during the year and the total labour time worked by the relevant labour force):
	


Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Rural: male, female ▷ Urban: male, female
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of formal, non-formal and informal skills development facilities for 15-24 age group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Rural: male, female ▷ Urban: male, female ● People with disabilities: rural, urban ● Employment in major economic sectors, informal and formal sectors (e.g. agriculture, rural non-farms, industry, services) by sex and location (rural, urban). ● Growth rate of GDP per person employed. ● Proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Rural: male, female ▷ Urban: male, female ● Proportion of employed people with income less than PPP \$2 per day/person and PPP \$1.25 per day/person. ● GDP elasticity of employment


Targets	Indicators
3.2 Ensure labour rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Existence or otherwise of a comprehensive labour law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ If it exists, is it inadequate? If so, it needs to be improved and is there any move to that end? ▷ If not, any progress towards enactment ● Right to form labour unions in various sectors: status; what more needs to be done. ● Existence of functioning labour unions in various sectors. ● Work environment fulfilling decent work conditions in various sectors. ● % of formal business/enterprises compliant with labour laws and relevant laws of the land. ● % of formal businesses/enterprises with mechanisms to report on and action against gender-based harassment. ● Social protection of lower paid workers in % by sector, sex and urban-rural breakdown.

Targets	Indicators
3.3 Ensure legally and procedurally appropriate migration of workers, going to different countries and ensure their labour rights in the receiving countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of workers migrating to different countries annually broken down by the manner of their migration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ % legal, ▷ % illegal, ▷ also % incurring unduly high costs, ▷ % incurring reasonable costs ● Proportion of migrated workers receiving coverage of workers' rights such as standard wages and related benefits and social protection in major receiving countries.
3.4 Eliminate child (under 14) labour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Child workers as % of children 10-15 by sector, sex, and location (rural, urban).





Goal 4: Ensure that All Children Complete Primary Education (up to class 8 in Bangladesh, and as appropriate in other countries) of Acceptable Quality

Targets	Indicators
<p>4.1 Ensure that all children of age 4+ up to reaching age 6 participate in pre-primary preparatory schooling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of children 4+ up to reaching 6 years of age participating in pre-primary schooling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ by income quintile and location (rural, urban) ▷ also for particularly disadvantaged groups such as disabled children, ethnic minorities, slum dwellers, etc.
<p>4.2 Ensure acceptable quality of education at both pre-primary and primary levels.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of schools (pre-primary and primary; if same schools teach both, then by level) with adequate and attractive physical environment (classrooms, teaching aid, first aid medical facility, recreation facility, play ground, etc.) for imparting of education. ● Proportion of schools (pre-primary and primary; if same school, then by level) with qualified teachers by location (rural, urban): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Proportion with 100% ▷ Proportion with 75%-100% ▷ Proportion with 50%-75% ▷ Proportion with less than 50%


Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of schools (pre-primary and primary; if same school then by level) with effective school management arrangements: effective school management committee, parent-teacher committee, students committee. ● % of schools under proper supervision arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ by government officials ▷ by community committees
<p>4.3 Completion of primary education (up to class 8 as in Bangladesh and up to the relevant class in different countries) by all eligible children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enrollment rate at primary level, by location (rural, urban) and sex. ● Proportion of enrolled students passing class 5, by location (rural, urban), sex, and level of performance. ● Proportion of enrolled students passing class 8 or the top primary level class, by location (rural, urban), sex, and level of performance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dropout rate by class from class 1 to top primary level class, by location (rural, urban) and sex.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of particularly disadvantaged groups and measuring their dropout rates by class and sex.

Goal 5: Create Skill Development Opportunities for All, Suitable to Their Ages (Children under 15, 15+-45, 45+) for Them to Make Best Possible Contribution to Their Own and National Sustainable Development

Targets	Indicators
<p>5.1 Universal (with reference to demand) availability of skills imparting/training centres with adequate spaces, programmes, and teaching aid.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Current availability of such centres adequately equipped in % of all existing centres by location (rural, urban) with briefs on types of training provided. ● % of centres inadequately equipped, by location (rural, urban) with major deficiencies in relation to types and levels of training provided. ● Proportions of youth and adults making use of the available learning centres by sex and location (rural, urban). ● % of the skill learning/ training centres properly supervised and monitored for quality.
<p>5.2 Ensure literacy competency of the total population; and appropriate skills level of those who participate in the skill development programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Literacy and numeracy rates of population above 15 years of age and among total population by sex, location (rural, urban), and among disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities, disabled people, etc.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of competency achievement of youth and adults in literacy and numeracy at basic and functional, self-sustaining levels. ● Proportion of youth and adults, participating in vocational and livelihood skills training. ● Competency achieved by those who have completed their chosen courses, by sex, age and location (rural, urban); also in the case of various disadvantaged groups.
<p>5.3 Promote participation in lifelong learning.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of youth and adults participating in lifelong learning.

Goal 6: Ensure Basic Health Care for All, Especially Children and Mothers, with Particular Attention to Disadvantaged Groups

Targets	Indicators
<p>6.1 Ensure availability of universal preventive, curative, promotive and reproductive health care as public service at affordable costs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of population with access to primary health care at affordable costs by sex, location (rural-urban), income quintile, and for slum dwellers ● Proportion of children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding location (rural, urban) and income quintile. ● Proportion of infants and children of age 12-23 months receiving three doses of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccines by sex and location (rural, urban). ● Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles. ● Proportion of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets for protection against malaria. ● Proportion of adolescents (under 18 years of age) married by sex, location (rural-urban) and income quintile.
	

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevalence of contraceptive use among women of age 15-18 and 18-44 by location (rural-urban) and income quintile. ● Incidence and deaths caused by major diseases- malaria, tuberculosis, respiratory infections, and life style diseases (such as diabetes, hyper-tension, HIV/AIDS infection) by location (rural-urban) and income quintile. ● Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.
<p>6.2 Quality of primary health-care service standards be established nationally and enforced in all health-care facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of primary health care facilities with requisite numbers of doctors, nurses, and various equipment, rural-urban. ● Proportion of these facilities with adequate and regular supplies of medicines and other health care aid, rural-urban. ● Use rate of these facilities (i.e. % of full capacity), rural-urban.
<p>6.3 Reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality to 10% or less by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of infant and child mortality rate (per thousand live births) and maternal mortality rate (per thousand pregnancy).

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of pregnant mothers with access to pre-natal and post-natal treatment, rural and urban. ● Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
6.4 Increase early detection, referral and care of disabilities and special needs of children with reference to 2015 baseline (percent reduction targets to be set by individual countries).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of early detection and referral of disabilities and special needs of children by location (rural, urban) and income quintile; establishment of baselines is necessary, if not available.


Goal 7: Ensure Equal Opportunity for Women in Education and Skill Development, Work, Social and Political Roles, and Their Protection against Gender Related Violence of All Forms


Targets	Indicators
7.1 Equal labour force participation for men and women; and recognition of household chores as economic activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women's participation rate in labour force by sex, location (rural, urban), major economic sectors, and formal and informal economy, with and without recognition of household chores as economic activity. ● Percentage of women employed in low productivity sectors.
7.2 Elimination of gender-based wage differential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Status of gender-based wage rate differential for equal work in major sectors of the economy (e.g. agriculture, industry, services).
7.3 Elimination of violence against women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incidence of violence against women by location (rural-urban) and income quintile during the past year. ● Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence at home during the past year. ● Awareness raising activities concerning violence against women.



Targets	Indicators
7.4 Equal participation of men and women in education, politics, economic activities, and civic roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participation rates of women in vocational/technical/skills development programmes and tertiary education by location (rural, urban) and income quintile. ● Proportion of women participating in household decision making, by location (rural, urban) and income quintile. ● Participation rates of women in elected political bodies at various levels (local to central), and in decision making positions in civil beaurocracy, defense services, private sector businesses, and civil society organizations. ● Proportion of poor female-headed households among all households, rural and urban. ● Percentage of males and females aged 12 and over carrying out household tasks, rural and urban. ● Average daily hours spent on household chores by sex and location (rural, urban).

Goal 8: Ensure Environmental Sustainability with Focus on Climate Change Management and Disaster Risk Reduction


Targets	Indicators
<p>8.1 Significantly increase land, water, marine and forest ecosystem under conservation and biodiversity protection and enhancement regime, compared to 2015 baseline.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proportion of terrestrial, inland water, forests and marine ecosystems under conservation and biodiversity protection and enhancement regime. ● Percentage of land area covered by forest, with tree density. ● Status of pollution of rivers, water bodies and wetlands (% under proper management). ● Protection of rivers and wetlands against improper use and grabbing by unscrupulous people (% protected). ● Proportion of forests, agriculture and aquaculture systems, wetlands, protected or brought under environmental management plans. ● Status of protection of river banks from erosion (% protected). ● Status of protection of costal areas against salinity ingress, particularly in response to its worsening due to sea level rise (% protected).

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Species (flora and fauna) at risk of extinction (numbers). ● Status of invasive exotic species (flora and fauna) and % reduction from 2015 level. ● % reduction in the deforestation rate.
<p>8.2 Enhanced management of climate change adaptation consistent with evolving climate change impacts, mitigation consistent with the vision of global warming by less than 2oC by end 2100 with reference to pre-industrial level; and integration of disaster risk reduction in the process of sustainable development.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GHG emissions, national total, per capita and per unit of GDP (PPP terms). ● Drastic reduction of GHG emissions consistent with less than 2oC warming, led by developed countries-country ambitions to be agreed through negotiations within UNFCCC framework. ● Enhanced adaptation action, particularly in LDCs and other vulnerable countries-measured in terms of vulnerable areas and populations covered. ● Percentage of national budget committed to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation, and of the amount of money received for the purposes from international sources. ● Assessment of technologies transferred or developed for more effective adaptation and promotion of low carbon development without adversely impacting on economic growth and poverty reduction rates.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of drought, salinity and water resistant crop varieties developed or transferred and diffused-and value of output generated. ● Natural disaster related deaths and economic loss and damage: status as of 2015 and reduction in future years.
<p>8.3 Promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in developed countries (that contribute to conservation of resources and climate change mitigation).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Per capita energy use, given the consumption basket; and % reduction in the per capita energy use through various measures. ● GHG emissions from fossil fuels by sector; and % reduction in these figures. ● % of domestic waste reduced, reused, recycled ● Per capita domestic material consumption ● % of industrial waste reduced, reused and recycled (by sector) ● % of electricity from renewable sources in the total supply of electricity ● % of energy efficient home appliances machines as % of total use of such equipment ● Use of environment-friendly modes of transportation ● Ratio of investment on energy efficient infrastructures to GDP


Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of industries and service institutions adopting environment-friendly technologies, mechanisms and waste disposed. ● Proportion of houses with eco-friendly structures and facilities.
8.4 Increased access to electricity compared to 2015 baseline, and the consumption of renewable energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of households/population without access to electricity, rural and urban. ● Per capita consumption of electricity in kwh per person, rural and urban. ● Energy efficiency (use of less energy to provide the same product or service) attained, selected goods and services. ● Proportion of households using firewood and/or biomass as the primary sources of energy, rural and urban. ● In the case of firewood use in rural areas, average weekly time spent on firewood collection by sex. ● Number of new or retrofitted buildings with new renewable sources of energy.

Targets	Indicators
8.5 Ensure planned urbanization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major urban centres brought under planned urbanization programmes in terms of houses, roads, electricity, schools, sanitation, open recreation places, and the status of implementation. ● Proportion of urban population living in slums, and rate of reduction of urban slums (in terms of number of people living in slums) compared to 2015 baseline. ● Access of poorer segments of urban population and slum dwellers to proper school facilities for their children. ● Rate of reduction of urban poverty by income quintile, particularly among slum dwellers. ● Trends in the use of public transportation in urban areas (buses, trains, etc.) in the transportation of goods and people ● Energy use in urban transportation, per person and per unit of goods transported. ● % of urban population with access to health services at affordable costs (defined by country concerned) by income quintile, slum dwellers.

Targets	Indicators
<p>8.6 Increase resilience of communities and nations to natural disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % reduction in mortality caused by natural disasters by type of natural disaster (flood, cyclone, storm, surges, etc). ● % of disaster-prone households by geographical location (coastal, other disadvantaged rural areas such as low-lying areas, river banks, etc). ● Percentage of disaster-prone areas covered by community-based disaster risk management. ● % of earthquake resilient buildings and infrastructures ● Coverage of the disaster-prone areas by early warning system. ● % of properly constructed polders and embankments in the vulnerable areas for protection against storm surges and salinity ingress. ● Share of the poorest quintile in national income/ consumption in the years of extreme weather and hazards (cyclones, earthquakes and floods). ● Percentage of annual national budget devoted to projects/programmes undertaken/completed to reduce poverty that increase resilience of the vulnerable populations to climate change.
	

Targets	Indicators
<p>8.7 Enhance quality of water, air and sound through minimising pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures in place to improve water, air and sound quality. ● Improvement in quality of water, air and sound with reference to national standards (if there are no national standards with regard to any or all of these, standards should be established first).

Goal 9: Build Capacity in Science, Technology, Research and Innovation to Support the Sustainable Development Agenda

Targets	Indicators
<p>9.1 Major increase in resources and capacities in research, technology adaptation and innovative activities.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teaching and research capacity in science and digital technology of public and private universities and other centres of learning in terms of number of seats, availability of qualified teachers, teaching and research equipment and other facilities. ● Research and development facilities in industries (in terms of funding, qualified researchers and research infrastructure and equipment—may be, all in value terms). ● Public and private sector financial resources for research, technology development and innovative undertakings as % of GDP. ● Enhancement of digitization in terms of expenditure on digitization and number of persons engaged in digital activities.

Targets	Indicators
9.2 Reduce substantially men-women, rural-urban and rich-poor disparity from 2015 baseline in the field of digitization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess digitization in terms of expenditure and number of persons involved by sex, location (rural, urban) and income quintile; and description of steps taken to reduce the prevailing gaps.
9.3 Increase in public-private partnerships in research, technology adaptation and innovative activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trends in public-private partnership in technology adaptation, ICT and research and development towards promoting sustainable development measured in number of partnerships and available financial resources in each case.
9.4 Promote South-South academic, research and technology cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of cooperation with other developing countries in relation to academic and research institutions including universities, think tanks, and other teaching-training institutions in terms of the number of cooperative arrangements, number of experts involved, and financial resources available in each case.

Goal 10: Ensure Effective Governance, with Particular Focus on Local Governance through Devolution of Power and Decentralization of Administration and Improvement of Transparency and Accountability

Targets	Indicators
10.1 Improve effective participation and representation of all segments of population in governance at all levels of society from local to central and ensure effective, transparent governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the functioning of the national parliament in terms of adequate participation of Members elected from various Political Parties; and description of steps taken to meet any deficiencies. ● Assessment of the implementation of development projects in terms of involvement of people in their respective catchment areas at both planning and implementation levels; transparency and accountability in the whole process; and description of steps taken to meet any deficiencies. ● Analytical assessment of the implementation of Constitutional provisions finding expression in laws, rules of procedure and governance practices; and steps taken to close the gaps.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of effectiveness and transparency in the delivery of all public services in terms of % of population holding views about the level of effectiveness, established through public opinion research; and description of steps taken to remove any deficiencies. ● Analytical assessment of human capacity, legal framework, operational modality and practices of statutory bodies concerned with governance such as Election Commission, Human Rights Commission, Public Service Commission, Information Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, Courts of Law, and other such bodies; and description of steps taken to meet any deficiencies in each case.
10.2 Strengthen democratic local governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analytical assessment of devolved powers, administrative and financial independence of local government institutions; and description of steps taken to improve them by removing gaps in these regards.

Targets	Indicators
10.3 Reduce corruption and change the culture of impunity of the wrongdoers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public disclosure of assets and income by all candidates for election to Parliament and other elected bodies and periodic disclosure of the elected persons in such bodies: measured in terms of % of members who have declared, in each case. ● Public disclosure of assets by heads and members of all statutory bodies: measured in terms of % of the number of people involved in each case. ● Assessment of public perception about rule of law, independence of judiciary/ service delivery mechanisms, measured in terms of proportions of national population holding various perceptions, established through public opinion research; and description of steps taken to control corrupt practices.

Goal 11: Take Appropriate Steps to Protect Vulnerable People in Fragile States and States in Conflict

Targets	Indicators
11.1 Development of mechanisms and mobilization of resources by the international community, aid providers and advocacy agencies to assist the vulnerable populations, communities and governments in fragile states and states in conflict/conflict zones to resolve the issues(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does a mechanism for providing assistance and resolving conflicts exist in relation to specific fragile states or zones and conflicts between specific states or zones in conflict? ● If yes for a specific case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Does it take perspectives of the concerned populations adopted in the approaches and in the formulation of programmes and actions being pursued and in an equitable manner as between parties involved. ▷ Does it have enough resources to fulfill its purposes (available funding vis-à-vis tasks to be performed). ▷ How effective it is as evidenced from the prevailing conditions in the 2015 baseline. ● If not, in relation to any specific case, assessment be made if the international community is coming forward or not, with commitment and dedication to respond to the unpalatable realities in an equitable manner as between parties involved.

Targets	Indicators
<p>11.2 Intensification of efforts by the international community, national governments and civil society to protect children and women in fragile states and states or zones in conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduction in the numbers of children and women subject to physical and sexual violence, death and injury, displacement and under threat of such violence compared to 2015 baseline in response to national and international efforts, if in force, to reduce them. ● Reduction in the numbers of deaths of children and women caused by armed conflicts compared to 2015 baseline in each case in response to national and international efforts, if in force, to reduce them. ● Reduction in the number of adults and children per 100,000 population in each case, self-reporting as being subjected to violence and abuse compared to 2015 baseline by age and sex, in response to, if afoot, efforts to reduce them. ● Number of children living outside family care by age and location and their conditions of living; and reduction therein compared to 2015 baseline, if efforts are afoot, to alleviate their conditions. <p>Note: In each above case, 2015 baselines must first be established.</p>

Goal 12: Strengthen Domestic Resource Mobilization in Developing Countries and Put in Place International Partnerships for Mobilization of External Resources for Resource-poor Countries

Targets	Indicators
<p><i>a. Domestic Resource Mobilization and Allocation to Human Capacity Building (i.e. education and health services)</i></p>	
<p>12.1 Increase domestic resource mobilization, with a target of 25% of GDP as the share of public revenue, and its proper allocation for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tracking the share of public revenue in GDP and of national and sub-national public expenditure to sectors critical to implementing post-2015 development agenda. ● Public expenditure tracking and review in areas critical to implementing post-2015 development agenda.
<p>12.2 Increase public allocations for human capability enhancement, with a target of 6% of GDP for education and skills development and 4 % for health care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of GDP allocated to education and review of its utilization as programmed. ● Measurement of progress of various levels and types of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher; also science and technology, vocational training, digital training), particularly of disadvantaged groups, in terms of educational support measured by per capita expenditure in each level and type and their performance in terms of results of public examinations.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of GDP to health-care system and allocation to various health programmes. ● Tracking of the health sector budgetary allocation and utilization (both in % terms) by sub-sectors and programmes.
12.3 Recognizing the difficulty of expanding the tax net effectively, introduce education and skill development cess and a payroll tax as widely as possible for primary and secondary education and for skill development purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Careful tracking and reporting of the use of education surcharge and payroll taxes to build confidence and public support for these taxes-amounts collected, numbers of people/institutions making such payments, and utilization in % of the amounts collected by pre-determined purposes.
12.4 Increase national support for promotion of international trade and migration of workers for increasing foreign exchange receipts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of and appropriate improvement in export promotion in terms of development, for example, infrastructure and international market exploration-measured in terms of opinions of the exporters. ● Review of and appropriate improvement in actions to facilitate increase in legal migration of workers, without their being exploited in the process-

Targets	Indicators
	measured in terms of numbers of migrant workers who have migrated legally and those who have done so also without being exploited.
<i>b. International Partnerships and Resource Mobilization</i>	
12.5 Developed countries should fulfill their ODA commitments and facilitate international trade benefits of developing countries, particularly of LDCs and other low-income countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fulfillment by developed countries of their long standing commitment of ODA amounting to 0.7% of their GNIs; and of 0.15 to 0.20% of their GNIs to LDCs. ● Removal of international trade distorting factors and promotion of fair and development friendly trading systems. ● Improvement of access of exports of developing countries, in particular of LDCs and low-income countries, to the markets of developed countries. ● Facilitation of increasing FDIs to LDCs and other resource constrained developing countries. ● Extension of waiver of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) obligations allowed for the next eight for the LDCs, to 2030, the end year of the post-2015 development agenda.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased flexibilities in the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) enabling greater access of developing countries to technology, knowledge, food security, and health services.
12.6 Long term climate financing deals should be finalized soon and properly delivered on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amount of annual climate financing by developed countries to be provided to developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones should be finalized urgently, gradually raising the annual average from US\$10 billion during the 2010-12 to reach US\$100 billion by 2020 annually for balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation, and delivery as committed should be ensured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Track what is happening in this regard ● Most of the climate financing should be public financing as private sector, being profit-oriented, will not finance adaptation activities involving the disadvantaged areas and the poor people in the affected countries, mostly affected by climate change, as there are little or no profit to be made.

Targets	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Track the sources of climate financing by developed countries ▷ Public financing may include: direct budget contribution, carbon market auction revenues, carbon taxes, revenues from shipping and airline taxes, international financial transactions, savings from reduced military expenditure. ▷ Track amounts coming from various sources
12.7 Promote other ways of partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing/strengthening global, regional and bilateral engagement in developing partnerships for cooperation and development, climate change management capacity building, and implementation of appropriately designed actions in the vulnerable (economic, climate change) countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Number of partnerships by region and involvement of countries involved in each case ▷ Programme of action in each case ▷ Funding available in each case ▷ Management structure in each case

Targets	Indicators
	▷ Extent of fulfillment of Paris-Accra-Busan criteria by particular partnerships.
12.8 Improve political environment based on the principle of differential responsibility and respective capabilities for supporting developing countries, particularly LDC, SIDS, and other vulnerable countries, in terms of finance and technology transfer and capacity building for globally sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Track commitments and fulfillment of commitments by individual developed countries (improvements generally reflecting increased political support for such steps). ● Track developments in the following index: Commitment (of developed countries) to Development Index: Quality and Quality for Foreign Aid by Six Policy Areas, namely, openness to exports, policies encouraging investment, migration policies, environment policies, security policies, and support for technology creation and dissemination, ref. Center for Global Development.

Goal 13: Improve Equity in International Governance and in the Management of International Institutions

Targets	Indicators
13.1 Reform UN in relation to composition and voting and veto arrangements and size of Security Council, functioning of the General Assembly, financing of its operations, and its effectiveness towards helping maintain global peace and security and improve global equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There have been many proposals and many debates, from within and without the UN, relating to the reform of the United Nations concerning the aspects mentioned in the target proposed here and others relevant ones with a view to making it adequately responsive to the present day world and help shape a sustainable and equitable world order in future. ● Various proposals and ideas that have been and are being mooted may be reviewed, and a set of indicators determined in relation to making it a more democratic global organization such that the Southern countries, particularly the marginalized countries, are enabled to contribute more effectively towards their own development and towards establishing a sustainable global order.

Targets	Indicators
<p>13.2 Reform international financing institutions, i.e. the Bretton Woods Institutions, and also the Regional Development Banks with a view to improving democratic governance of these institutions and raising their efficiency to deliver the desirable services adequately, effectively, and without bureaucratic procrastinations and dogmatic approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review the governance and functioning of these institutions with reference to the vision contained in the proposed target here and identify and put in place the steps to be taken; and monitor progress in relation to each of them.

Contributing Organizations/Groups (In Alphabetical Order)

- ActionAid Bangladesh
- Angikar Shamaj Bikash Kendra
- BRAC
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)
- Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)
- BRAC University -Institute of Education and Development (BU-IED)
- Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)
- Campaign for Good Governance (SUPRO)
- Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)
- Democracy Watch
- Education Watch
- Governance Advocacy Forum
- Governance Coalition
- INCIDIN Bangladesh
- Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)
- Noakhali Rural Development Society (NRDS)
- Oxfam GB
- Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- Participatory Research and Development Initiative (PRDI)
- PRIP Trust
- Rangpur-Dinajpur Rural Services (RDRS)
- Steps towards Development (STD)
- Sightsavers
- SouthAsia Partnership-(SAP) Bangladesh
- Save the Children
- Village Education Resource Center (VERC)
- Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) Bangladesh
- WAVE Foundation

Individual Contributors

- ▶□ Prof. Dr. A.K.M. Nurun Nabi, Vice Chancellor, Begum Rokeya University
- ▶□ Prof. Dr. Dalem Chandra Barman, Vice Chancellor, ASA University Bangladesh
- ▶□ Dr. Quazi Mesbahuddin Ahmed, Former Managing Director, PKSf
- ▶ Mr. Md. Abdul Karim, Managing Director, PKSf
- ▶ Dr. Manzoor Ahmed, Senior Advisor, BRAC University-IED
- ▶ Dr. Mushtaque R. Chowdhury, Vice Chairperson, BRAC
- ▶ Samir Ranjan Nath, Programme Head, Educational Research Unit, BRAC
- ▶ S. M. Ahsanul Aziz, Deputy Director, Directorate of Environment
- ▶ Dr. Jashim Uddin, Deputy Managing Director, PKSf