

Feasibility of Carrying out Policy Instruments to Attain SDG's--- Perspective Bangladesh

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Abstract

Bangladesh has been a recipient of development assistance since its independence. Political will and the country's approach to prioritize equitable, inclusive, and sustainable growth has been conducive to the smooth graduation very beginning through the integration of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) into the national development agenda. The SDGs were integrated with the country's 7th Five Year Plan (2016- 2020). Bangladesh, as an active participant in the global process of preparing the Agenda 2030, started its implementation from 2016 and these were given emphasis while setting the priority areas of the 7th FYP such that the achievement of Plan objectives and targets also can contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs. As one of the top performing countries in terms of reaching the Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh is equally confident in embracing the new SDG targets. But to achieve the SDGs, Bangladesh faces some considerable challenges. This study depicts the performance of Bangladesh in attaining SDGs with the existing policy instruments and how The General Economics Division (GED) of the Planning Commission would play a coordinating and catalytic role in this regard of attaining consensus on feasible action plans and assessing fund requirement as a government focal point on poverty and SDGs.

Key words: *Sustainable Development Goals; Policy Instruments; 7th Five Year Plan; Agenda 2030*

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I. Introduction

Bangladesh has been lauded by the United Nations as well as the international development community as the epitome for socio-economic gains attained under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The country has moved up to lower middle income status, but more importantly, by human development indicators and this achievement came on the back of the country's stride towards higher per capita income in recent years, riding on stable economic growth. This indicates that Bangladesh is well positioned to emerge as a global thought leader with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In keeping with its national and international commitments, the GoB (Government of Bangladesh) prepared and launched MDGs since 2001 or is currently in the process of launching various policy instruments and institutions that have already started or are going to pay dividends for sustainability, both in the short and long terms.

In view of success in achieving the MDGs, the score card of Bangladesh has proved that the country can attain the goals through inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships and that investments made in Bangladesh are worth its dividends. In the last fifteen years, Bangladesh has witnessed one of the fastest reductions in poverty anywhere in the world with a limited resource base. The country has met the target of reducing the proportion of population below the national poverty line three years ahead of time, which presently stands at 22.4 per cent (Official Assessment of Planning Commission of Bangladesh and govt. budget speech 2016-17). It has reached the targets of reducing infant mortality rate from 92 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 46 now; and of decreasing the prevalence of underweight children below the age of 5 years from 66 per cent in 1990 to 32.6 per cent at present. In terms of education, the country has achieved nearly hundred percent enrollments in primary schools; attained gender parity with more girls than boys in primary and secondary schools. It has met the targets of preventing malarial deaths and of raising the share of people using an improved drinking water source as well. As one of the top performing countries of MDGs, Bangladesh is equally confident to embrace the new targets of SDGs and the Prime Minister of our country has expressed her deep commitment to achieve the SDGs' targets before the time frame of 2030.

The UN Committee for Development Policy (CPD) has recently announced Bangladesh's eligibility for graduation from Least Developed Country, where it has been listed since 1975, to Developing Country. This begins the graduation process for Bangladesh, which met the requirements in March 2018, could receive official Developing Country status by 2024.

This success also brings confidence for achieving the SDGs. In the last 15 years, with limited resources, Bangladesh has witnessed one of the fastest reductions in poverty anywhere in the world. The country has met the target in reducing the proportion of population below the national poverty line (currently 22.4%) three years ahead of time. In terms of education, the country has achieved nearly 100 percent enrollment in primary schools; and attained gender parity with more girls than boys in primary and secondary schools. It has also met the targets in preventing malarial deaths and in raising the share of people using an improved drinking water source. As one of the top performing countries in terms of reaching the Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh is equally confident in embracing the new SDG targets and the Prime Minister has expressed her deep commitment to achieving these before the year 2030. But to achieve the SDGs, Bangladesh faces some considerable challenges. The Sustainable Development Solution Network has recently published a global report on the SDGs, which provides an SDG index of 149 countries, ranking them in terms of their 2015 status on each of the goals. According to the estimates in the final report by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF), achieving the SDGs in all countries will require additional global investments in the range of US\$5 trillion to US\$7 trillion per year up to 2030. A country like Bangladesh will need a huge investment for basic infrastructure like roads, rail and ports; power stations; water and sanitation and also for sectors like agriculture and rural development, climate change mitigation and adaptation, health and education. But recent trends in investment in these sectors are not up to desired level. Budgetary allocation on social security is about 2 percent of GDP in FY 2010-2015 period, the average allocation for the health sector was about 0.7 percent of GDP during FY 2003-2014, compared to the recommended WHO level of 5 percent. Education gets 2 percent of GDP during FY 2003-2014, compared to the 6 percent advised by UNESCO.

Another big problem in achieving the SDGs is the relative lack of integration of these goals into the national planning process. At present the country has at least 14 national plans, policies and strategies, including the 7th Five Year Plan, the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015, the National Education Policy 2010; the Primary Education Development Program (PEDP III) 2011-16 (extended to June 2017), the National Women's Development Policy (NWDP) 2011, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009. Research by the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), an independent research organization, shows that of the 17 SDGs – eight Goals are better integrated in the existing national prioritization processes and about 20 percent of the targets are not currently reflected in national priorities.

A Brief History of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 aspirational “Global Goals” with 169 targets between them. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+ 20 took place in Rio –de Janeiro, Brazil on 20-22 June 2012. The SDGs were first formally discussed at the Rio+20. At Rio +20 the 193 countries of the UN member states adopted “The Future We want” outcome document. This outcome document of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post 2015 development agenda titled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Global Action” which are adopted on 25 September 2015, contains 5 sections, 92 paragraphs with the main paragraph (51) including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets and 304 indicators proposed by the open working group (OWG) in 2014. Among 304 proposed indicators 231 indicators are finalized by (IAEG-SDGs) “(Interagency And Expert Group on SDG indicators) in March 2016 in which 151 indicators were green i.e. finalized and 80 indicators were Grey i.e. still under review (Kibria, 2016) which was reported at 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission. The new goals and targets of the SDGs have been executed on 1st January 2016. The SDGs indicators are set as the following Table 1 and the summary and target of SDGs are depicted in Table 2.

Table 1: The SDGs indicators

SDGs	Indicators
Goal-1	14
Goal-2	13
Goal-3	27
Goal-4	11
Goal-5	14
Goal-6	11
Goal-7	6
Goal-8	17
Goal-9	12
Goal-10	11
Goal-11	15
Goal-12	13
Goal-13	8
Goal-14	10

Goal-15	14
Goal-16	23
Goal-17	25
Total	244

Source: UN

The SDGs are accompanied by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which emerged from the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD₃) that took place in July 2015. SDGs provide a holistic view of development:

1. People 2. Planet 3. Prosperity 4. Peace and 5. Partnership.

Table 2: Summary of SDGs and Targets

Goals	Targets	2020	2025	2030
Goal-1	7	---	----	7
Goal-2	8	1	1	6
Goal-3	13	1	----	12
Goal-4	10	1	----	9
Goal-5	9	----	----	9
Goal-6	8	1	----	7
Goal-7	5	-----	-----	5
Goal-8	12	2	1	9
Goal-9	8	1	-----	7
Goal-10	10	-----	----	10
Goal-11	10	1	----	9
Goal-12	11	1	----	10
Goal-13	5	1	----	4
Goal-14	10	4	1	5
Goal-15	12	6	-----	6
Goal-16	12	-----	-----	12
Goal-17	19	2	-----	17
Total	169	22	3	17
%	100%	13.02%	1.78%	85.02%

Source: UN

Definition of Policy Instruments:

Policy instruments are the techniques used by the governing authorities to promote certain policies to achieve a predefined set of goals. Policy instruments are the tools which can be used to overcome problems and achieve objectives. Policy instruments can be implemented throughout a city, or in a particular, or at a particular time of day. In many cases they can be implemented at different levels of intensity. Policy instruments can be categorized into four main categories that are generally used in combination, as a policy mix (ipbes.net). The categories are the following:

- Legal and Regulatory Instruments;
- Rights-Based Instruments and Customary Norms;
- Economic and Financial Instruments; and
- Social and Cultural Instruments.

Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Context

For the 1st time in the history of formulation of national plan of Bangladesh, a Development Result Framework (DRF), considering the indicators of proposed SDGs, has been developed to be incorporated the 7th Five Year Plan for the period (2016-2020). In that case, the country will be an “Early Starter” in the implementation process of the SDGs. To implement SDGs, the National Document of Bangladesh is designed with 11 goals, 58 targets and 241 indicators. The Goals set are:

1. Unleash human potentials for sustainable development
2. Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality
3. Ensure sustainable food security and nutrition for all
4. Universal access to health and family planning services
5. Achieve gender equality
6. Ensure quality education and skills for all
7. Increase employment opportunities and ensure worker rights
8. Ensure good governance
9. Promote sustainable production and consumption
10. Ensure environmental sustainability and disaster management
11. Strengthen international cooperation and partnership for sustainable development.

Govt. has Integrated the SDGs with 7thFYP .Apparently the 7thFYP (7thFive Year Plan 2016-2020) has been prepared in coordination with the targets of SDGs. Government has claimed that the preparation and launching of the plan coincided with the global discourse on SDGs and Bangladesh was one of the forefront countries that played a significant role in formulating the SDGs at that time. The 7thFYP has made a reflection on the core goal of SDGs especially in ending poverty in all its form. Table 3 has reflected the major SDGs targets that are integrated with government 7thFYP and the overview of integration the SDGs with govt. 7th FYP are described in Table 4.

Table 3: 7th Five Year Plan Targets for SDGs

SDG:1	Income & Poverty
SDG:2	Poverty & Hunger
SDG:3	Human Resource Development(Health & population)
SDG:4	Human Resource Development (Education)
SDG:5,6 &7	Gender equality Water & sanitation Energy
SDG:8	Macroeconomic and sector development
SDG:9	Infrastructure & Industrialization ICT Development
SDG:10& 11	Social Protection Urban Development
SDG:12,13,14 & 15	Environmental Sustainability
SDG:16 &17	Governance Development partnership

Table 4: Overview of integration the SDGs with Govt.7thFYP

SDG Goals	Integrated Issues (Development Targets)
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	i. Reduction in the head-count poverty ratio by about 6.2 percentage points (from 24.8% to 18.6%) ii. Reduction in extreme poverty by about 4.0 percentage points (i.e. 8.9 % in 2020) iii. Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3%. iv. Creation of a Lagging Region Fund
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	i. Consolidation of Food Transfer Program as suggested by National Social Security Program. ii. Reduce proportion of stunting among under-five children from 36.1% to 25%. iii. Reduce proportion of underweight children among under-five children from 32.6% to 20%.
SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being For all at all ages.	i. Under 5 mortality rate to be reduced from 41 to 37 per 1000 live births. ii. Maternal Mortality Ratio to be reduced from 170 to 105 per 100,000 live births. iii. Immunization, measles (percent of children under 12 months) to be increased to 100 percent. iv. Births attended by skilled healthstaff to be increased to 65 percent. v. Reduction of Total Fertility Rate to 2.0 vi. Increasing Contraceptive Prevalence Rate to 75%
SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	i. Achieving 100% net enrollment rate for primary and secondary education. ii. Ensure quality education at primary, secondary and tertiary education. iii. Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 to be increased to 100% from current 80%.
SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	i. Gender Parity Index in tertiary education to be raised from current 0.70 to 1.0. ii. The ratio of literate female to male for age group 20-24 to be raised to 100% from the current 86%. iii. Increase the share of female officers (Grade-9 and above) in the public sector to 25% by 2020.
SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	i. Safe drinking water to be made available for all rural and urban population ii. Proportion of urban population with access to sanitary latrines to be increased to 100 percent and 90 percent for rural population
SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	i. Generation of electricity to be increased to 23,000 MW. ii. Electricity coverage to be increased to 96%. iii. Increase energy efficiency by 10%
SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	i. Attaining average real GDP growth rate of 7.4% per year over the plan period. ii. Total revenue to be raised from 10.7% of GDP to 16.1% by FY20. iii. 12.9 million additional jobs will be available during 7th FYP including some 2 million jobs in abroad. iv. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) to be increased substantially to \$9.6

	billion by FY20 from present \$1.57 billion
SDG 9. :Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	i. Focus on fast tracking a number of transformational infrastructure projects. ii. Increase the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 21.5% of GDP by FY20 from 17.8% of FY15.
SDG10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	i. Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3% of GDP. ii. Reduce Income Inequality from 0.458 to downward
SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	i. Access to improved water source will be ensured for all urban dwellers. ii. Ensure sustainable urban development that supports increased productivity, investment and employment
SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	No Action Plan
SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	i. Environmental, Climate Change and disaster risk reduction considerations are integrated into project design, budgetary allocations and implementation process. ii. 500 meter wide green belt to be established and protected along the coast
SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	i. Develop law & regulation in pollution control including sea vessel and ship breaking industries.
SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	i. Increase productive forest coverage to 20 percent with 70% tree density.
SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	i. To ensure all persons are able to live securely under the rule of law. ii. Enhancing Integrity & Controlling Corruption. iii. Strengthen Right to Information (RTI) and Access to Information process. iv. Making parliamentary process effective.
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	i. Develop effective Aid Information Management System (AIMS). ii. Ensure development partners' policy alignment and system harmonization. iii. Effective national Policy on Development. Cooperation to guide

Source: www.equitybd.net

The 7th FYP has made a primary financing estimation which is amount of US\$ 403.8 billion from both public and private sectors for the fiscal year of 2016-2020. But this amount does not reflect the need or demand based financial allocation to achieve the SDG targets. The 7th FYP said that all these spending plans will essentially entail that the budget size be increased to about 21.1% of GDP (7th FYP, Chapter-5 “Investment Program and its Financing”). At least 5 percentage points financial allocation will be needed to increase in relation to GDP at the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan. Table 5 shows the SDGs and associated targets and the existing policy instruments.

Table 5: Sustainable Development Goals & Associated Targets and the existing Policy Instruments

Goal-1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Target	List of Existing Policy Instrument
1.1	National Social Security Strategy(NSSS) of Bangladesh 2015
1.2	Ditto
1.3	1. Ditto 2. National School Meal Policy (Under preparation)
1.4	-----
1.5	National Sustainable Development Strategy(NSDS),2013
1.5.3	Disaster Management Act 2012, Disaster Management Policy, National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-29)
1.a	-----
1.b	National Sustainable Development Strategy(NSDS),2013
Goal-2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1	1.National Food Policy-2006 2.National Agriculture Policy-2013 3.FoodSafety Act-2013 4. National Agriculture Development Strategy And Action Plan of Bangladesh (2013-20) 5. National Nutrition Policy -2015 6. National Food Policy Plan of Action

Feasibility of Carrying out Policy Instruments to Attain SDG's---Perspective Bangladesh

	7. National School Meal Policy (under preparation)
2.2	1. Maintenance of Parents Act 2013 2. National School Meal Policy (under preparation)
2.3	-----
2.4	1. National Adaptation Program Action (NAPA) 2005, 2. Krishi Policy 3. National Agricultural Extension Policy -2012
2.5	Seed Policy-1993
2.a	1. National Live Stock Development Policy-2007 2.Rural Connectivity Policy Guideline- 2010
2.b	-----
2.c	-----
Goal 3- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1.1	1. National Health Policy 2011 2. Bangladesh Population Policy 2012
3.2	Strategic Plan for Health, Population & Nutrition Sector Development Program
3.3	-----
3.4	-----
3.5	Narcotics Control Act 1990,attended in 2000 and 2004
3.6	Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1983, 7th Road Safety Action Plan 2014-16
3.7	Bangladesh Population Policy 2012
3.8	Expanding Social Protection for Health Towards Universal Coverage Health Care Financing Strategy 2012-2032
3.a	1. The Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (control) Act ,2005,amended in 2009 and 2013 2. The Smoking and Tobacco products Usage (control) Rules, 2015
3.b	-----
3.c	-----
3.d	-----
Goal 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1	1. Compulsory Primary Education Act 1990 2. National Education Policy,2010 3. Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust Act 2011
4.2	1. The Revised Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 2. Primary Education Development Program
4.3	-----
4.4	ICT Fellowship and Donation Policy 2013,proposed NFE Subsector Program
4.5	1. Bangladesh Persons with Disability Welfare Act 2001 2. The Rights And Productions of persons with Disabilities Act 2013
4.6	Non-Formal Education Act 2014
4.7	National Skill Development Policy 2011
4.a	National Situation Strategy 2005
4.b	-----
4.c	-----
Goal 5- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1	1.National Women Development Policy(NWDP) 2011 2.National Child Policy -2011
5.2	1. Women and Children Repression (control) Act 2000, amended in 2003 and 2012 2. National Action Plan to prevent violence Against Women and Children 2013-15
5.3	1. Integrated Policy for Early Child care and Development-2013 2. Child Act 2013
5.4	-----
5.5	1. Local Government (City Corporation Act 2009) 2. Local Government (Paurashava)Act 2009 3. Local Government (Union Parishad) Act 2009 4. Upazila Parishad Act 1998, amended in 2001,2009,2011 and 2015 5. Zila Parishad Act 2000
5.6	Bangladesh Population Policy 2012

Feasibility of Carrying out Policy Instruments to Attain SDG's---Perspective Bangladesh

5.a	-----
5.b	Guidelines on Mobile Financial Services (MFS) for the Bank.
5.c	National Women Development Policy(NWDP) 2011
Goal 6- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1	1. National Policy for safe water supply & sanitation, 1998 2. National Water Policy 1998 3. National Water Management Plan 2004 4. National Policy for Arsenic Mitigation & Implementation Plan 2004 5. National Sanitation Strategy 2005 6. Pro poor Strategy for water and sanitation sector, 2005 7. National Strategy for water and sanitation Fund to reach areas of Bangladesh,2011 8. Bangladesh Water Act 2013
6.2	1. National Policy for safe water and sanitation 1998 (WSS Policy) 2. National Sanitation Strategy 2005 3. Sector Development Plan (2011-25) 4. Water supply and Sanitation Sector pro poor Strategy for Water and Sanitation sector in Bangladesh 2005
6.3	Participatory Water Management Regulations 2014
6.4	-----
6.5	1. National Water Policy, Coastal Zone Policy 2005 2. Bangladesh Water Act, 2013 and participatory Water Management Regulations 2014 3. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
6.6	River Protection Commission Act, 2013
6.a	-----
6.b	-----
Goal 7- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1	1.,Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules, 2013 2. Interim Action Plan for Improvement of Energy Efficiency and Conservation 3.Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) Act,2012 4. Bangladesh Energy And Power Research Council Act, 2015
7.2	The Renewable Energy Policy 2008
7.3	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2013
7.a	-----
7.b	-----
Goal 8- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1	1. Bangladesh Special Economic Zones Act,2010 2. Export Policy 3. Industrial Policy 4. ICT Policy 5. Education Policy
8.2	-----
8.3	-----
8.4	NSDS
8.5	National Skill Development Policy 2011
8.6	-----
8.7	1. National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010 2. Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012
8.8	1. Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013 2. Bangladesh Labor Act 2006 amended in 2013
8.9	1. Bangladesh Tourism Protection Area and Special Tourism Region Act 2010 2. Bangladesh Tourism Board Act 2010 3. The Tourism Policy 2010 4. The Antiquities Act 5. Bangladesh Tourism Board Act and the Tourism Policy 2010
8.10	1. Instrument Act 2010 2. Mobile Banking Policy Guidance
8.a	National Policy on Development Cooperation (draft)
8.b	National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh,2015
Goal 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	

Feasibility of Carrying out Policy Instruments to Attain SDG's---Perspective Bangladesh

9.1	1. Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) 2. Bangladesh Public Private Partnership Act 2015 3. Bangladesh Accreditation Act 2006 4. Road Master Plan (2010-30) 5. Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy 2013
9.2	Industrial Policy 2010
9.3	-----
9.4	1. Environment Court Act 2010 2. Brick Manufacture and Brick Kiln Installation Act in 2013
9.5	1. Science and Technology Development Trust Act 2011 2. National Strategies for the Development of Statistics 2013
9.a	-----
9.b	Information and Communication Technology Act 2006, amended in 2009 & 2013
9.c	1. Cyber Security Policy 2010 2. Information Security Policy Guideline 2014 3. Right Information Act 2009 4. ICT Act 2006, amended in 2009 & 2013
Goal 10- Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1	1. Vagabonds and Homeless Person (Rehabilitation) Act 2011 2. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh 2015
10.2	Disabled Persons Rights and Protection Act 2013
10.3	National Human Rights Commission Act 2009
10.4	1. Bangladesh Labor Act 2006, amended in 2013 2. National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh 2015
10.5	-----
10.6	-----
10.7	1. Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013 2. National Skills Development Policy 2011 3. Employment and Migrants Act 2013 4. Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 5. Adoption of the overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013
10.a	-----
10.b	-----
10.c	-----
Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1	-----
11.2	1. The Metro Rail Act, 2015 2. Bus Rapid Transit Act 2016 3. Revised Strategic Transport Plan 2016
11.3	-----
11.4	-----
11.5	1. Disaster Management Act 2012 2. National Plan on Disaster Management, Standing orders on Disaster
11.6	1. Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995, amended in 2002 and 2010 2. Environment Conservation Rules 3. Environment Policy 1992 4. National 3R Strategy for Waste Management
11.7	-----
11.a	-----
11.b	1. Disaster Management Act 2012 2. Climate Change Trust Act 2010 3. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2015
11.c	-----
Goal 12- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1	-----
12.2	NSDS
12.3	Consumer Rights Protection Act 2009
12.4	-----

Feasibility of Carrying out Policy Instruments to Attain SDG's---Perspective Bangladesh

12.5	-----
12.6	-----
12.7	PRA-2006 PPR-2008
12.8	NSDS
12.a	-----
12.b	-----
12.c	-----
Goal 13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	
13.1	1. Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2008 2. Updated revised 2009 3. Climate Change Trust Act 2010 4. Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2012 5. Disaster Management Policy
13.2	1. National Sustainable Development Strategy 2013 2. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2005, 3. BCCSAP 2009
13.3	1. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 2005 2. The Roadmap for National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 3. Public Administration Training Policy
13.a	-----
13.b	-----
Goal 14- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1	Bangladesh Oceanographic Research Institute Act 2015
14.2	Coastal Zone Policy 2005
14.3	-----
14.4	1. Fish Act 1950 2. Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act 2010 3. Fish Feed Rules 2011 4. Fish Hatchery Act 2010 5. Fish Hatchery Rules 2011 6. National Bio safety Framework
14.5	-----
14.6	1.National Fishery Policy 1998 2. National Fisheries Strategy 2006 3. National Shrimp Policy 2014
14.7	-----
14.a	-----
14.b	-----
14.c	-----
Goal 15- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1	-----
15.2	-----
15.3	-----
15.4	-----
15.5	-----
15.6	-----
15.7	-----
15.8	-----
15.9	-----
15.a	-----
15.b	-----
15.c	-----
Goal 16- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build	

effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1	-----
16.2	-----
16.3	-----
16.4	-----
16.5	National Integrity Strategy(NIS)
16.6	Strategic Plan of C & AG (2013-18)
16.7	-----
16.8	-----
16.9	-----
16.10	-----
16.a	-----
16.b	-----
Goal-17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.1	Public Money & Budget Management Act 2009
17.2	National Policy on Development Cooperation (draft)
17.3	-----
17.4	-----
17.5	-----
17.6	-----
17.7	-----
17.8	-----
17.9	-----
17.10	-----
17.11	-----
17.12	-----
17.13	-----
17.14	-----
17.15	-----
17.16	-----
17.17	-----
17.18	1. Statistics Act 2013 2. Statistics Rule 2014 3. National Strategy for Development of Statistics 4. National Informatics Policy (draft)
17.19	-----

Source: GED, Planning Commission

II. Conclusion

To attain SDGs in Bangladesh, so many policy instruments are organized and these instruments are working with very profound expertise. But still we have some flaws in attaining some goals. Bangladesh Government should organize many more instruments which are not implemented yet. And the authority associated with feasible instruments should enhance their working capacity and prudent thoughts to execute all the goals during the limited time. In June 2017, the Government published the SDGs Financial Strategy, which estimates that to achieve the SDGs Bangladesh will need US\$ 928.48 billion for the period 2017-2030. The annual cost of achieving the SDGs will be US\$ 66.32 billion. Thus it is obvious that finance and resource mobilization are the key components in the coming years for achieving the SDG targets. Experts estimate that to achieve the SDGs in Bangladesh, domestic resource mobilization needs to be raised at least 18 percent from the present 12.1 percent over the next 5 to 10 years, but the projection of domestic resource mobilization is far from that (14.2-16.2% of GDP) in the 7th FYP. So, resource mobilization in this regard is still a big concern.

The term “Sustainable Development” includes poverty reduction, human development, including health and job-oriented education and sustainable environmental management, all of which are primary in the context of Bangladesh. The 7thFYP states that all these spending plans will essentially entail an increase in the budget size to about 21.1 percent of GDP. An increase of at least five percentage points in the financial allocation in relation to GDP will be needed by the final year of the 7th FYP. The overview and analysis of budgetary expenditures show that investment in social sector (poverty, health, education) is less than 9 percent of GDP in last year’s plan and will be increased by 13.9 percent during the 7th FYP. So it is clear that the Government’s projection of financing is insufficient. Private sector investment is also found stagnant and moving to around 24-25 percent of GDP in the last couple of years, but needs to be at least 35 percent per annum in order to implement the 7th FYP.

In case of proper implementation, GED will arrange training workshops for the SDG focal point officials of Ministries, Divisions along with the relevant officials from implementing agencies. All the above, “SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee” has been formed by the Prime Minister’s office, which is responsible to follow up whole process.

The past experience of global partnership especially on the issue of ODA (Official Development Assistance) was not impressive for Bangladesh and even other developing and LDCs globally. According to need assessment, Bangladesh needed at least US\$ 7.5 billion per year, but received only US\$ 1-1.5 billion as ODA during MDG period. Developed countries did not keep their promise on ODA to support MDG achievement. That’s why many targets were unmet in Bangladesh. The progresses made in Bangladesh were achieved due to sole initiative and political commitment of our government. Financial need assessment yet to be done for SDG in Bangladesh, but the primary assessment by experts is that the figure would be three or four times of MDG’s financial requirement. Bangladesh deserves to have ODA support according to the developed countries commitment (0.7% of their GNI). Furthermore a fair and equitable share of trade with duty free and quota free access is needed that facilitate the achievement of the SDGs. Bangladesh as climate vulnerable country also has rights to get financial support from the developed countries and GCF for adaptation of poor people in view of poverty reduction and sustainability.

To conclude, both Bangladesh needs to ensure strong vertical and horizontal relations and policy coherence and cooperation at all levels of government for effective implementation of the multidimensional aspects of the 2030 Agenda. As implementation of the SDGs will mostly depend on political will and wisdom, efforts to increase the commitment of actors in the central and subnational governments will be crucial. It will also be important to improve the knowledge base about the SDGs not only among governmental officials, but also among legislators, officials at the grass- roots level, the private sector, civil society members, universities and the media to attain sustainability for all.

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