

# Seminar on SDG-01

## “End Poverty in its all forms Everywhere”

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**1** NO  
POVERTY



**#1: End  
poverty in all  
its forms  
everywhere**





# Outline of the Presentation

- SDG – a Transformational shift in development thinking and Approach
- SDG Goal - 1
- Relate with other Goals
- Situation in Bangladesh
- Action taken by Government and Future Plan
- Action taken by DAM and Future Plan
- Services of DAM
- Challenges
- Recommendations



## SDG – a Transformational shift in development thinking and Approach

- At the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, the 192 member states have adopted the declaration “***Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development***”.
- 17 Goals with 169 Targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the international development agenda over the next 15 years
- A global indicator framework comprising a list of 230 unique indicators was adopted by the United Nations Statistics Commission at its 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting in March 2016
- Principle of social equality – “**No one Left behind**”
- Comprehensive and interconnected –
  - **5 P’s (People, Planet** (sustainable development), **Prosperity** (elimination of poverty), **Peace** (peace required for development), **Partnerships** (development is complex and requires multi-stakeholder approaches – 17 goals and 169 targets)
- “**Follow-up and review**” mechanism in being given shape with High Level Political Forum (HLPE) at the centre



# End Poverty in its all forms Everywhere

- 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



# Relation with other Goals

Each goal is important



And they are all connected



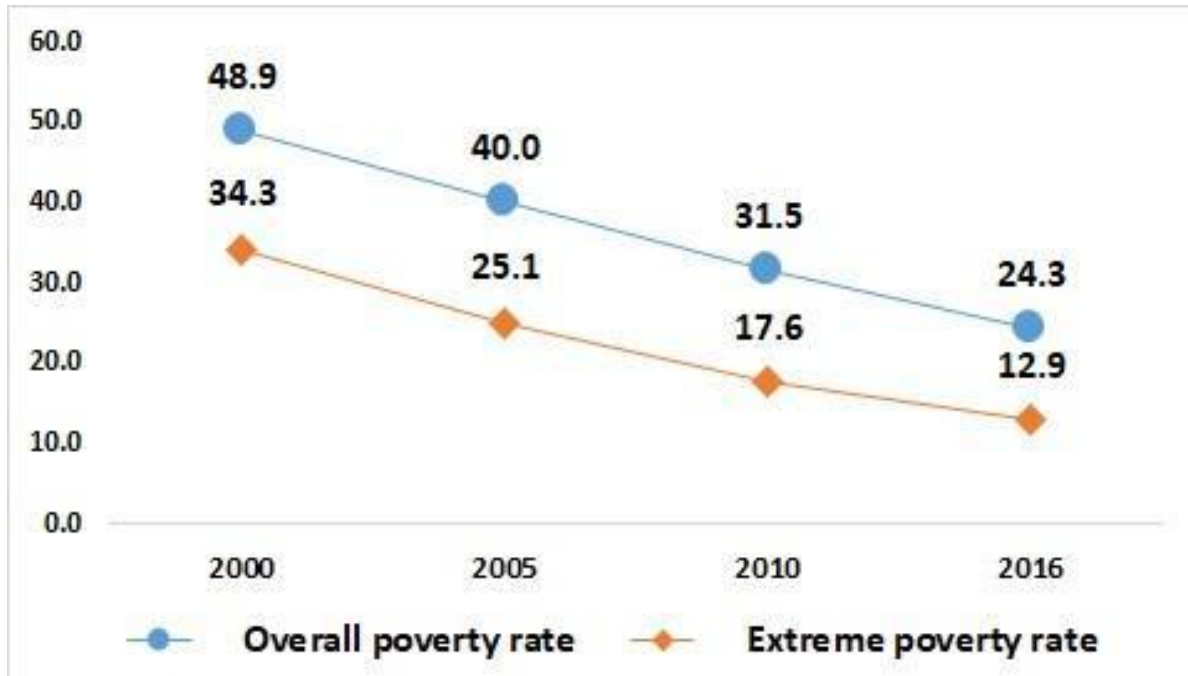
# Situation in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a model for developing countries. It has also been included in the lower middle income country category last year. The GDP growth rate of Bangladesh is 7.1% and per capita GDP is \$1465 (FY-2016). Increasing of GDP improves standard of living and quality of life of citizens. But income distribution gap is increasing between rich and poor. Gini coefficient shows income inequality between the rich and poor citizens of a country. Gini coefficient of 2016 is 0.39 in our country. In 2014, this coefficient of Bangladesh was 0.31. Because of increasing imbalanced distribution of income; in 2016, Gini coefficient also increases; it is 0.39. Because of unequal distribution of income, income gap is getting wider between rich and poor. Rich become richer day by day but the poor people become poorer and confine themselves in poverty trap.

Positive news is that poverty rate is decreasing in our country. Now, annual national poverty rate and extreme poverty rate in our country respectively 23.2% and 12.9% (HIES-2016). It was in 2010, national poverty rate 31.5% and extreme poverty rate 18.5%. In last six years, 8.3% national poverty rate and 5.6% extreme poverty rate has increased.



# Situation in Bangladesh



SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

[Graph-01](#)

## BANGLADESH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



SOURCE: BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

[Graph-02](#)





# Situation in Bangladesh

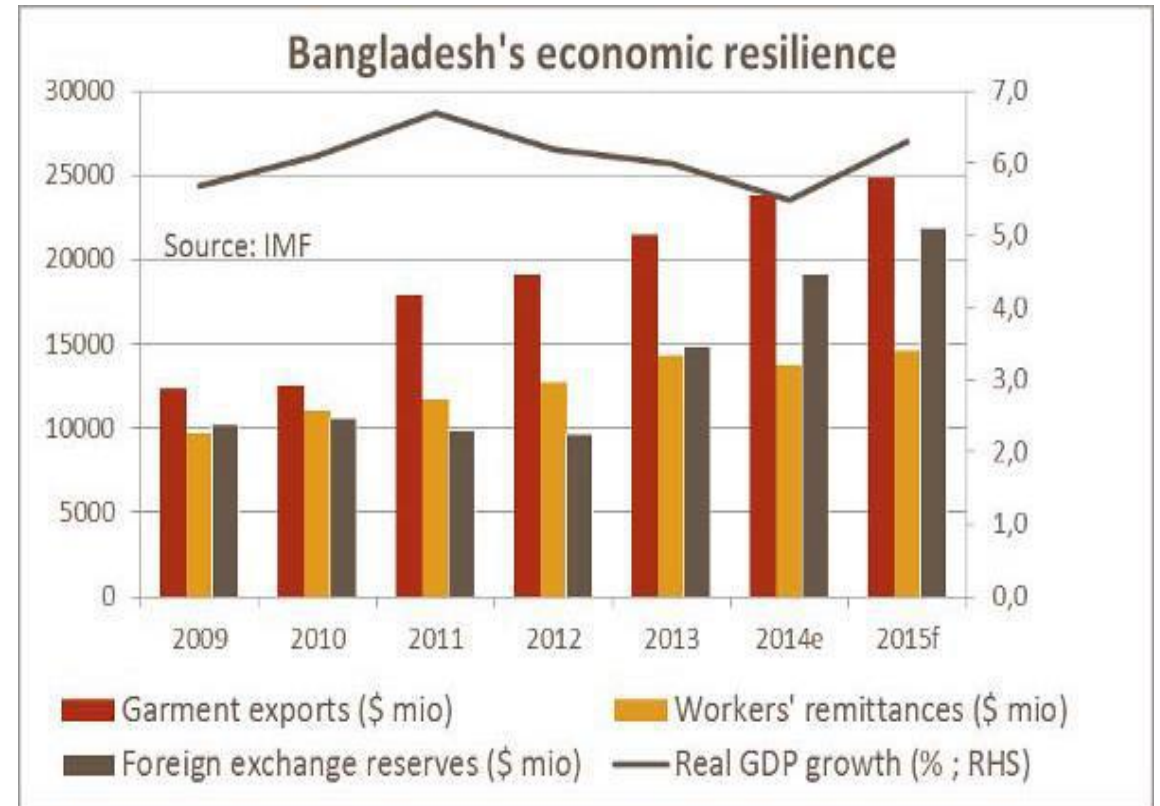
BANGLADESH GDP GROWTH RATE



SOURCE: BANGLADESH BANK

[Graph-03](#)

Bangladesh's economic resilience

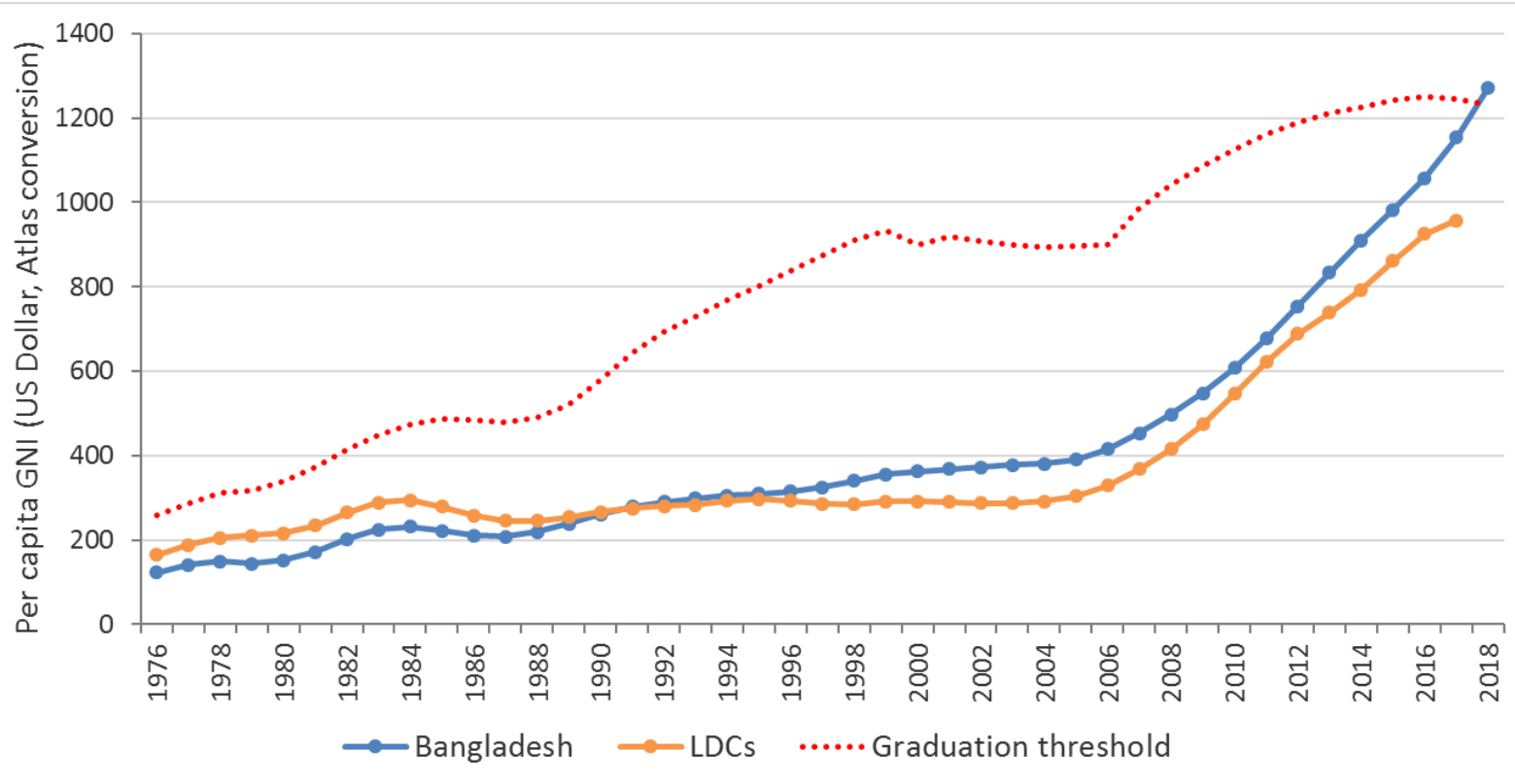


[Graph-04](#)

Continue...



# Situation in Bangladesh



Graph-05

## Bangladesh - GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$):

GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) in Bangladesh was reported at 3790 in 2016, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad. Data are in current international dollars.



# Action taken by Government and Future Plan

## Priority set as per Govt. 7<sup>th</sup> FYP

### Income and Poverty

- Attaining average real GDP growth rate of 7.4% per year over the planned period
- Reduction in the head-count poverty ratio by 6.2 percentage points
- Reduction in extreme poverty by about 4.0 percentage points (Greater focus on extreme poor)
- Specifically, the 7th Plan seeks to reduce poverty rate to 18.6% and extreme poverty to around 8.9% by FY20
- Reduce or maintain the current income inequality of 0.45
- Strengthen social safety net programs,
- Income and employment generating programs/projects targeted directly at the poor, or  
Expansion of Microcredit for the poor
- Increase Remittance

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# Action taken by Government and Future Plan

## Priority set as per Govt. 7<sup>th</sup> FYP

### **Economic Growth and Employment Expansion**

- Break out of the sphere of 6% growth and raise the annual average GDP growth rate to 7.4%.
- Achieving middle income economy
- Growth will be inclusive, pro-poor, adapt well to the urban transition and be environmentally sustainable.
- Creating additional jobs ranging from 2.3 million in FY16 to 2.9 million in FY20
- Creating good jobs for the large pool of under employed and new labour force entrants by increasing the share of employment in the manufacturing sector from 15 percent to 20 percent
- Significant growth of the agriculture, industry and service sectors
- Increase the contribution of the manufacturing sector to 21% of GDP by FY20
- Substantial improvement of exports to \$54.1 billion by FY20
- Achieving a Trade-GDP ratio of 50% by FY20

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# Action taken by Government and Future Plan

## Priority set as per Govt. 7<sup>th</sup> FYP

### Agriculture for Zero Hunger

- Agricultural growth is expected to raise only moderately to 3.5% as its major component, cereal and commercial crops, appears to have reached a plateau of 1.4% growth for several years
- Ensuring food and nutrition security
- Enhancement of sustainable intensification and diversification of climate resilient agricultural production
- Commercialization of agriculture
- Livelihood improvement through technological innovations
- Value addition of agricultural products
- Linking farming community with markets
- **Crop sector targets:** attain and maintain self-sufficiency in staple food (rice) production and meet the nutritional requirement of the population through supplying an adequate and diverse range of foods.
- **Non-Crop sub sector target:** raise production levels through policy support, institutional capacity building, regulatory streamlining, and easing access to credit, increased private participation, providing training on poultry and livestock management, introduction of insurance for livestock farmers, and direct public investments.



# Action taken by Government and Future Plan

## Priority set as per Govt. 7<sup>th</sup> FYP

### Gender Equity

- Female to male ratio in tertiary education to be raised from current 70 percent to 100 percent
- The ratio of literate female to male for age group 20-24 to be raised to 100 percent from the current 86 percent
- Ensure women's advancement
- Reduce discriminatory barriers by taking both developmental and institutional measures.
- Gender equality and Women's empowerment by enhancing women's capabilities and access to resources and opportunities
- Address the barriers in structures and institutions
- changing social norms and protecting rights
- Reduce or maintain the current income inequality of 0.45

### Social Inclusion

- inclusion of socially marginalized population will be a key priority for the Seventh Plan

### Social Protection

- Increase public spending on social protection from 2.02% of GDP in FY15 to 2.3% of GDP by FY20.

Continue...



# Action taken by Government and Future Plan

## Priority set as per Govt. 7<sup>th</sup> FYP

### **Human Resource Development**

- Achieving 100 percent net enrolment rate for primary and secondary education
- Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 to be increased to 100 from current 80 percent

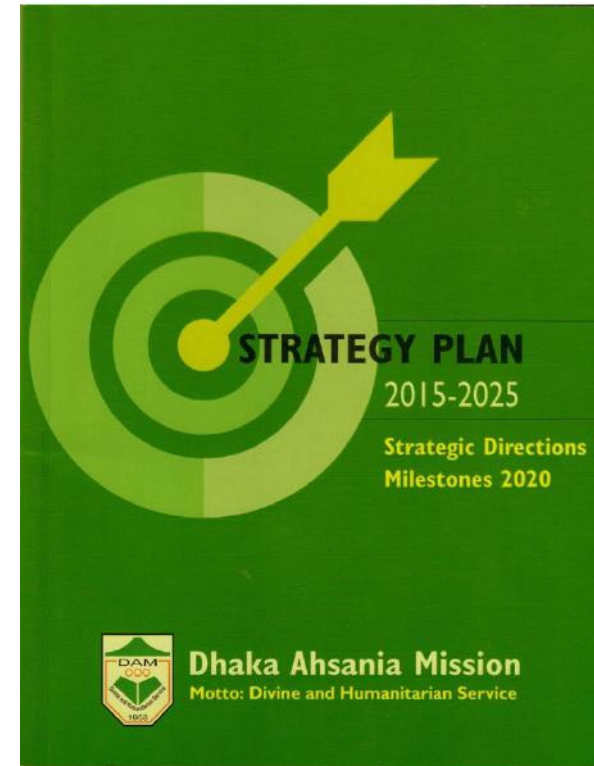
### **ICT Development and Outsourcing**

- Improve tele density to 100%, internet penetration to 100% and broadband coverage to 50%
- All primary schools to have at least 1 and all secondary schools to have at least 3 multimedia classrooms; 30% of primary schools and 100% of all secondary schools to have an ICT Laboratory
- All G2P cash transfers and most P2G and B26 payments done digitally
- Open government data and big data analysis are regularly used in public decision support. Increase domestic ICT earnings to \$2 billion and export earnings to \$2 billion; 1 million trained HR for the ICT industry



# Action taken by DAM and Future Plan

- In line with SDG, DAM Prepared 10 Years STRATEGY PLAN 2015-2025
- According to Strategy Plan 2015-2025, DAM set strategic directions and milestones upto 2020
- For better implementation of STRATEGY PLAN, DAM separately prepared sectoral strategy paper of Education, Health, Economic Development, Agriculture, Climate Change, Rights etc.







# Action taken by DAM and Future Plan

## Sector program focus for the next decade to End Poverty

DAM's next decade core sectoral focus will be Education, Health and Economic Development. These three core Sectors will be complemented by TVET in the education section, WASH in the health sector and Agriculture in the economic development sector.

Causal model



### Core sectors:

Education, Health and Economic development

### Complementary sectors:

TVET, WASH and Agriculture

### Cross-cutting sectors:

Rights & Governance, Climate change & DRR



# Action taken by DAM and Future Plan

## To End Poverty

Economic Development interventions will focus primarily on poverty reduction, increased Food security, capacity enhancement of vulnerable groups and scaling up informal economy.

- **Economic Development Sector Priorities:**

- Intensifying small and micro enterprise development and increased engagement of youths in diversifying productivity and marketing of both agro and off-farm sectors (*See SDG Goal-2.3*)
- Promoting and diversifying IT based earning (IT Enabling Services) at the local level through skills enhancement and networking of services (*See SDG Goal-5.b and 9.c*)
- Facilitating safe migration of the aspirant youths from poor and middle income group population for overseas skills based employment and extending possible support through networking for their living with dignity in the country of destination (*See SDG Goal-10.7*)

Four stroke programme strategy



Continue...



# Action taken by DAM and Future Plan

## To End Poverty

- Agriculture Sub Sector Priorities:
  - Diversifying productivity focusing on value chain crops through input and supply chains as well as capacity enhancement of the agriculture extension services (*See SDG Goal- 2, 8.2 and 9.3*)
  - Promoting fair price devices enabling the producers to get justified return from the sale of products in the in-country and international markets (*See SDG Goal- 2.c*).
  - Partnership development with green economy and safe food campaigns to develop an integrated approach for sustainable agriculture (*See SDG Goal- 17*)





# Services of DAM to End Poverty

## DAM's Economic Development Interventions

## DAM's Existing Programmes/Projects



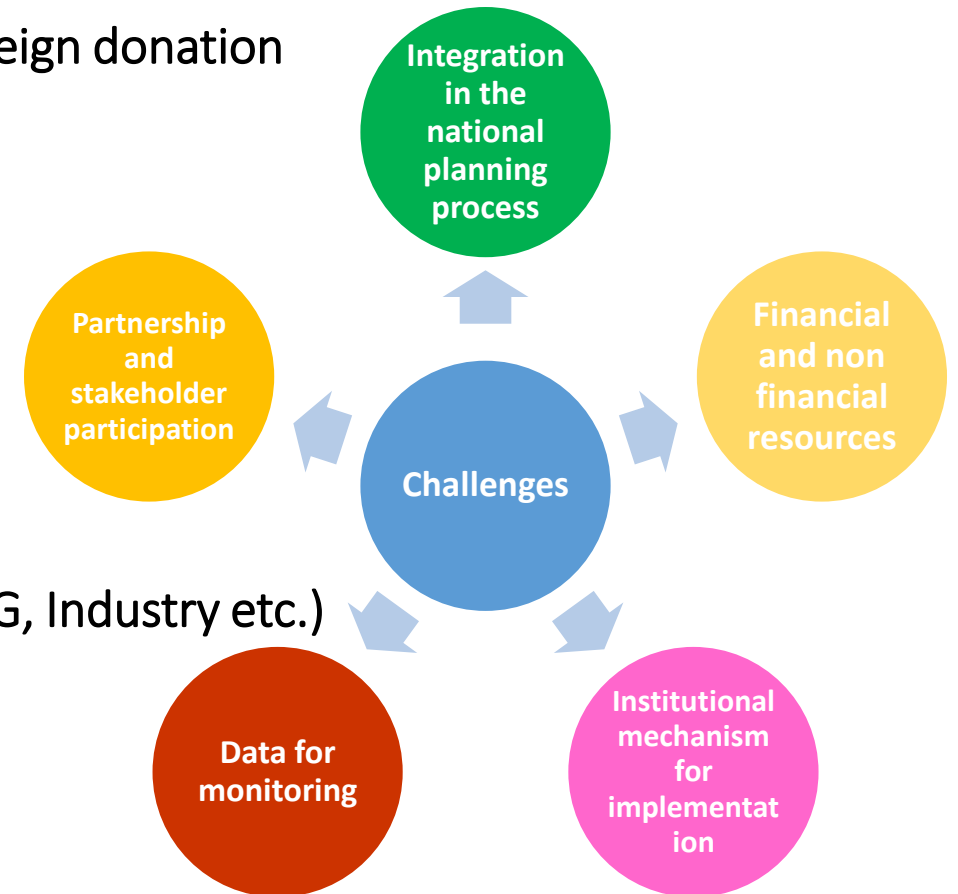
- Inclusive financing through Microfinance
- Beggars Rehabilitation
- ROJGAR
- SHOUHARDO-III
- SHAMERTO
- SDC-SHOMOSTI
- Women in Agriculture
- Mungbeen Value Chain Dev. Project
- IFSL
- ENRICH
- SEIP
- SDL
- Agro Processing etc.



# Challenges

- Socio-political unrest in the country
- Declining aid and increase in loan component of foreign donation
- Lack of foreign investment
- Inequality
- Natural Calamities and Environment Problem
- Over Population
- Unemployment
- Rural to Urban Migration
- Land degradation
- Formulation of Appropriate Policies and Schemes
- Digitization
- Infrastructure development
- Increase of Sectoral Production (i.e; Agriculture, R&G, Industry etc.)
- Food Security
- Livelihood Security
- Fair Price
- Corruption

- **ALL ARE LINKED WITH POVERTY**





# Recommendations

## The Drivers of Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh

- Growth Acceleration
- Labour intensive exports
- Remittances
- Inclusive financing
- Social Safety Net Programme
- Other things co-related to poverty. For example-Improved Health
- More allocation to solve deficiencies in transports, electricity, gas storage facilities
- Promoting Labour Migration
- Development of Echo-Tourism
- Increase foreign investment
- Increase production



THANKS