



## Poverty-Environment Action *for Sustainable Development Goals*



### United Nations Development Programme – UN Environment Programme Poverty – Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals Bangladesh

#### Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG)

#### Annual Project Progress Report 2021

<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Country:</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Project Title and ID:</b>	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG); 00087607
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2020 - August 2023
<b>Reporting Timeframe</b>	January - December 2021
<b>Contact Person/s:</b>	CO Management  Fakrul Ahsan Chief Technical Adviser SC4SDG Project
<b>Funded by:</b>	PEA Donors (EU, Austria, and UNEP pooled funds – Norway and SIDA) UNDP

## Acronyms

7FYP	7th Five Year Plan
8FYP	8th Five Year Plan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BICC	Bangabandhu International Conference Center
BIGD	BRAC Institute of Governance and Development
CMSMEs	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CST	Core SDGs Team
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
EI4NG	Engaging with Institutions for Next Generation Governance
EMRD	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
ERD	Economic Relations Division
EU	European Union
FD	Finance Division
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GED	General Economics Division
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs
IBM	Inclusive Business Model
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFF4SDGs	Integrated National Financing Framework for Accelerating Achievement of SDGs
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LDCS	Least Developed Countries

MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoS	Ministry of Shipping
NAW	National Accounting Wing
NDCC	National Data Coordination Committee
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RFP	Request for Proposal
SC4SDG	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFS	SDG Financing Strategy
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIR	SDGs Implementation Review
SIRC	SDGs Implementation and Review Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
TT	Task Team
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
UNYSAB	United Nations Youth Students Association in Bangladesh
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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## I. Project Status Information

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG)
<b>Project ID/Output ID</b>	00087607 / 00094549
<b>Reporting Timeframe (Start Date-End Date)</b>	January - December 2021
<b>Implementing Modality</b>	DIM – Direct Implementation with 100% CO Support
<b>Implementing Partner(s) Responsible Party(ies)</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) General Economics Division (GED), Bangladesh Planning Commission
<b>Donors</b>	PEA Donors (EU, Austria, and UNEP pooled funds – Norway, and SIDA) UNDP
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan RRF Outcome</b>	SP Outcome 1: Advance Poverty Eradication in all its forms and dimensions
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan RRF Output</b>	SP Output 1.1.1: Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions
<b>UNDAF/UNDP CPD Outcome(s)</b>	UNDAF Outcome 1: All people have equal rights, access and opportunities CPD Outcome 1: Increase opportunities, especially for women and disadvantaged groups to contribute to and benefit from economic progress

<b>Project Objective</b>	The main objective of the project is to 'Integrate SDGs into Government Business and Partnership'. The project aims to support GoB to facilitate whole of society approach from the lens of leaving no one behind, mobilise resources towards implementation at national and local levels for attainment of SDGs.
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<b>Donor (ID and Description)</b>	<b>Annual Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Expenditure (USD)</b>	<b>Delivery Rate (%)</b>	<b>Commitments (USD)</b>
10159 – EU (European Union)	260,049.59	155,316.55	59.73%	91,105.17
11266 – ADA (Austrian Development Agency)	17,676.40	17,676.40	100.00%	0.00
11793 – UNDP Pooled Funds	113,076.00	111,507.58	98.61%	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,801.99</b>	<b>284,500.53</b>	<b>72.80%</b>	<b>91,105.17</b>

## **II. Project Progress**

**PEA Global Output 1: Development planning, budgeting, and monitoring systems integrate environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication**

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 1.1.1 (Capacity of public officials enhanced to integrate SDGs into 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and develop related policies) Progress:**

The ‘Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh’ (SC4SDG) project of UNDP Bangladesh and UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals project, from the initiation, has been providing technical assistance to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to implement the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Like the preceding years, the project continued to work closely with the General Economics Division (GED) of Bangladesh Planning Commission amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and extended support to all partners to adopt pro-poor, climate-resilient, gender-responsive, and SDGs focused policies and strategies into the national development plan of Bangladesh. The project is also supporting the GoB to build its capacity to generate and report data, especially related to poverty, environment, and climate change. As a result of the support by the project, GoB has started reporting on SDG indicators 5.c.1 and 16.7.1.

In collaboration with GED, the project organized five metadata training workshops on SDG indicators 17.16.1, 17.15.1, 16.7.2, 14.2.1, 12.2.1, and 12.2.2. UNDP and UNEP are the custodian agencies for these SDG indicators. The training workshops’ overall goal was to increase awareness of the aforementioned SDG indicators and enhance the knowledge and capacity of the SDG Focal Points of relevant ministries/divisions/agencies on the monitoring and reporting process of these indicators. The training workshops represented an opportunity to enhance participants’ knowledge of the main concepts and methodology for generating data on these indicators.

The workshop on SDG indicator 17.16.1 “Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goal” was organized from 24 to 25 February 2021, which brought together 30 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) is the lead ministry, while Economic Relations Division (ERD) is the co-lead ministry for this indicator. SDG indicator 17.16.1, for which UNDP and OECD are the custodian agencies and UNEP is partner agency, has recently been graduated from Tier III to Tier II in the Global Indicators Framework released by the

Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs). Therefore, this indicator is now conceptually distinct and has internationally established methodology and standards.

The definition of Tier classification and the flow chart on global SDG metadata flow and reporting-structure of SDG metadata were demonstrated during the training with a presentation on “Guidelines to fill up the SDMX Metadata Template”. The SDG reporting template for national reporting encompasses institutional information on custodian agency, rationale, limitations, Tier classification, possible data sources, data calculation methodology and disaggregation, and timeline action plan for data publishing. Furthermore, the scoring and computation methodology of SDG indicator 17.16.1 was virtually presented at the training by Ms. Yuko Suzuki, Global Policy Advisor, UNDP HQ, and Ms. Rebekah Chew, Policy specialist, UNDP HQ. The discussion highlighted the rationale, concept, and unique characteristics of the SDG indicator 17.16.1 and the issues and elements measured through the indicator, data sources, and reporting system, along with an overview of the data collection and validation process.

The SC4SDG project also conducted a pre-training and post-training assessment to evaluate the training's impact on increasing awareness among participants and enhancing their capacity to monitor and report the SDG indicator 17.16.1. The assessments attended by 22 participants included 77.3% male and 22.7% female participants. Around 72.7% of the participants showed unfamiliarity with indicator 17.16.1 in the pre-training assessment. However, 100% of the respondents reported that they learned about the mentioned indicator in the post-training assessment.

Due to the high spike of COVID-19 in late March, the country went under lockdown in early April. Hence the second workshop on SDG indicator 16.7.2 “Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group” was organized virtually during 8-9 August 2021 with 42 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies. The lead ministry/division for SDG indicator 16.7.2 is GED, while the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) are the data sources. SDG indicator 16.7.2 is in Tier II. This indicator now has an internationally established methodology and standards. SDG indicator 16.7.2 measures progress of ‘political efficacy’ at all levels and captures the extent to which various socio-demographic segments of the population feel that their views are reflected in the public decision-making processes. The ability to participate in society, have a say in shaping policies, and dissent without fear are essential for people's ownership. It is also important to realize that a peaceful and inclusive society is a precondition for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Hence, the availability of data of this SDG indicator will help the GoB to be more proactive in establishing effective

and efficient governance and justice system to ensure the establishment of a just society. Pre-training and post-training assessments were conducted to evaluate the impact of the training on increasing awareness among participants and enhancing their capacity to monitor and report the SDG indicator 16.7.2. Total 29 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies took part in the online assessment sessions, where 65% were men and 35% were women. During the pre-assessment, 79% of participants answered that they were familiar with the SDG indicator 16.7.2 whereas 93% were found to be familiar with the same indicator in the post-assessment. A high percentage (96%) in both pre-and post-assessments provided the correct answer to the question on the associated target for SDG indicator 16.7.2. Participants were also asked about the relevant Tier for SDG indicator 16.7.2. Of the total participants, 70% and 85% responded correctly to answer Tier II in both pre-and post-assessment respectively.

The third metadata workshop on SDG indicator 14.2.1 “Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas” was held physically during 1-2 September 2021 at Bangabandhu International Conference Center (BICC), Dhaka which brought together 41 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies. This indicator aims to generate data on existing policies and treaties that encourage responsible use of oceans, seas, and marine resources. The training emphasized the targets relating to marine pollution, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, minimizing ocean acidification, sustainable management of fisheries and ending harmful fisheries subsidies, conserving coastal and marine areas, increasing economic benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The training workshop on SDG indicator 14.2.1 addressed how Bangladesh is using ecosystem-based approaches to managing, protecting, and restoring forests and climate ecosystems which is also an urgent global need. The lead ministry for SDG indicator 14.2.1 is the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), while the Ministry of Shipping (MoS), Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD), and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are the co-lead ministries for the SDG indicator 14.2.1. The pre and post-training assessments were conducted to capture ideas and evidence learning around the SDG indicator 14.2.1 as well as to see the changes in their knowledge level. During the training, 22 and 25 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies took part in the pre-training and post-training assessments respectively. Among them, during the pre-test, 95% were familiar with this indicator, whereas everyone said they were familiar with it in the post-assessment. Regarding the question of – in which Tier 14.2.1 currently belongs, 95% replied correctly during pre-assessment, while 92% of participants replied correctly in the post-assessment (correct answer being Tier II), a somewhat surprising decrease.

After being rescheduled due to a spike in COVID-19 cases in late March 2021, the fourth training workshop finally held from 27 to 29 October 2021 at Grand Sultan Hotel, Srimongal, Moulvibazar, represented an opportunity to enhance participants' knowledge of the main concepts and methodology for generating data on SDG indicator 17.15.1 "Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation". The lead ministry for this Tier II indicator is ERD, while GED is the co-lead. This workshop brought together around 35 participants from different ministries/divisions/agencies. The training workshop was followed by the pre-and post-assessments to capture ideas and evidence learning around the SDG indicator 17.15.1 as well as to see the changes in their knowledge level so far. A total of 21 participants attended the assessment (71% male and 29% female in the pre-assessment; 68% male and 32% female in the post-assessment). Among them, during the pre-test, 85% were familiar with this indicator, whereas everyone (100%) said they were familiar with it in the post-assessment. Regarding the question of – in which Tier SDG indicator 17.15.1 currently belongs, 91% replied correctly during pre-assessment, while 100% of participants replied correctly in the post-assessment (correct answer being Tier II).

The fifth training workshop titled "SDG Metadata and SDMX Template: Exercise on SDG Indicators 12.2.1 & 12.2.2" was organized at the Sarah Resort, Gazipur, Bangladesh on 12-14 November 2021. The training workshop represented an opportunity to enhance participants' knowledge of the main concepts and methodology for generating data on SDG indicator 12.2.1 "Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Tier II)" and SDG indicator 12.2.2 "Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Tier I)" and enhance the capacity of national institutions. Total 33 participants from relevant ministries/divisions/agencies including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), UNDP, and BBS attended the training. MoEFCC is the lead ministry while ERD and GED are the co-lead ministries for the SDG indicators 12.2.1 and 12.2.2. National Accounting Wing (NAW), BBS, and SID are data sources for both indicators. The training facilitated sessions on the interpretation of the indicator, compilation of administrative data from government organizations, and developing SDMX for SDG indicators 12.2.1 and 12.2.2. The pre- and post-training assessments were organized to capture ideas and evidence learning around the SDG metadata indicator 12.2.2. Besides, it also looked at the changes in their knowledge level. Total 23 and 21 participants from different ministries/divisions took part in pre-and post-assessments where the percentage of female participation (32% and 33%) was less than male (68% and 67%) in both the sessions. Among them, during the pre-test, 83% were familiar with this indicator, whereas everyone (100%) said they were familiar with it in the post-assessment. Regarding the question of – in which Tier 12.2.2 currently

belongs, 83% replied correctly during pre-assessment, while 86% of participants replied correctly in the post-assessment (correct answer being Tier I).

The workshop participants went through the methodology, compilation, and interpretation of these two indicators. The participants exchanged their knowledge, experience, good practices, and challenges in collecting, using, compiling, and reporting progress towards SDG data. The participants agreed that gathering proper data for these two indicators and incorporating the data into the SDMX template is crucial for the smooth implementation of SDG 12.

SC4SDG project jointly with UNDP Country Office organized a training titled “Gender Responsive M&E System”. A total of 53 (23F:30M) M&E Officials and Gender Focal Points attended the training in two batches. A one-day clinic session was also arranged to review the result-framework of two projects of UNDP through group exercises based on the knowledge gathered during the training sessions. In the training, female participants were 23, and in the clinic session out of 19, 6 were women. The objective of this workshop is to build awareness among the M&E Officials and Gender Focal Points of UNDP to report on the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy when the progress of project implementation is submitted. The M&E Officials and Gender Focal Points are expected to enhance concepts on gender equality, women’s empowerment, sustainable development goal, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and other relevant issues related to measuring progress on gender equality in UNDP. This will help to improve gender mainstreaming in their core processes to ensure compliance and meaningful integration of gender perspectives into their work. This workshop also aimed to provide technical and practical know-how (relevant tools and techniques) to develop a gender-responsive and gender transformative results-based M&E system for projects/programmes. The knowledge generated from this workshop will enhance the capacity of the M&E Officials and Gender Focal Points to review the result frameworks of their projects to make the indicators gender-responsive and later initiate such an M&E mechanism in their projects to measure and report progress regarding gender equality and women’s empowerment. Finally, this consultation workshop will be beneficial to address SDG implementation in an integrated manner, in line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy.

During this reporting year, SC4SDG arranged two Core SDGs Team (CST) meetings. The first CST meeting was held on 26 August 2021. The objective of this meeting was to review the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2021. During the meeting, the CST members were updated about the status of the activities of the project and discussed the challenges and solutions to carry forward the planned works of 2021. The second CST meeting was organized on 2 December 2021 to discuss the AWP 2022. The

SDGs related activities that are planned to be carried out in 2022 by the project were shared and finalized in this inter-ministerial meeting.

With the technical support from the SSIP project (predecessor of SC4SDG project), GED developed a National SDG Action Plan in June 2018 aligning with the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (7FYP). This action plan has significant implications for attaining SDGs at the country level as it helped devise projects/programmes/actions in line with the mapping of ministries/divisions/agencies by SDG targets. This action plan is a living document and therefore, it is imperative to review the plan to make it consistent with the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (8FYP) of Bangladesh, which has been approved by the National Economic Council (NEC) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh. To assess the progress of the existing SDGs action plan, the SC4SDG project and GED organized three consultation workshops (one workshop in 2020 and the other two in 2021). On 22 March 2021, the second of the three workshops on “Reviewing Progress of Implementation of National SDG Action Plan” was organized where 47 Officials from 15 ministries/divisions/agencies participated to report their progress against the targets set under the SDG Action Plan. The third workshop titled “Reviewing Progress of National SDG Action Plan” was held on 19 September 2021. A total of 57 participants from another 18 ministries/divisions/agencies joined this consultation workshop to review the status of the implementation progress. Following the consultation workshops, the project has taken initiative to prepare a review report on the first SDG action plan. To fulfill the objective, the project has hired a national consultant to analytically review the performance of the action plan based on the progress report provided by 43 ministries/divisions. The Consultant submitted the inception report in December 2021. The review is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2022.

#### **PEA Global Key Deliverable 1.1.2 (Results based M&E System and capacities of 8<sup>th</sup> FYP established to track SDG performance) Progress:**

Being one of the most active and committed countries to achieve the SDGs, Bangladesh mapped the ministries/divisions by SDG targets and prepared a report on “Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20)” in September 2016. This was the first formal document by GoB on the implementation strategy of SDGs. The mapping of ministries/divisions by SDG targets certainly helped Bangladesh to identify the responsible ministries/divisions for each target and eventually, guided to take the related actions to achieve the SDGs. Nevertheless, this mapping document, published five years ago, needed to be revisited and revised considering the development of new challenges and a renewed commitment to take a more synergized effort to progress in implementing SDGs. Therefore, GED with the financial and technical

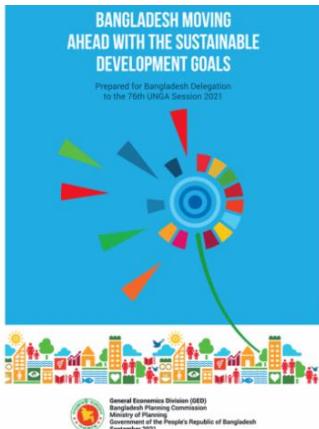
assistance from the SC4SDG project reviewed and revised the first mapping document in 2021. The “Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian/Partner Agencies for SDG Implementation in Bangladesh” is a well-thought-out exercise where the latest SDG indicators have been taken into consideration and the responsibilities of the ministries/divisions have been altered as required. Besides, this document has for the first time recognized that the custodian/partner agencies are important actors in the implementation of SDGs, and accordingly defined their role and responsibilities.

SC4SDG project and GED jointly organized a consultation workshop on the revised mapping titled “Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation: Bangladesh Perspective” with the SDG Focal Points of all the ministries and divisions on 14 March 2021. Over 80 participants from different ministries/divisions and UNDP participated in this consultation. Another follow-up consultation workshop on “Revised Mapping of Ministries/Divisions and Custodian Agencies for SDGs Implementation: Bangladesh Perspective” was arranged on 22 September 2021, where 43 participants from ministries/divisions as well as custodian/partner agencies joined the discussion. The consultations emphasized getting feedback on the revised mapping document, re-assigning the responsibilities of custodianship of the non-resident agencies, and facilitating discussion on how custodian agencies can help the GoB to strengthen national monitoring and reporting capacity. The report was revised further based on the recommendations received from these two consultations. Finally, the revised mapping document was finalized with approval from the SDGs Implementation and Review Committee (SIRC). The revised mapping document will be published by the first quarter of 2022.

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 1.1.3 (Research conducted on emerging issues on economic, social, environment, and climate change to inform policy and planning) Progress:**

SDGs are all-encompassing and interconnected - suggesting that attainment of one SDG may have a corresponding effect on the others. In other words, investment in one SDG may impact other SDGs. High and strong synergies among SDGs may require lesser investment compared to a situation with a lesser level of synergies or higher level of trade-offs. However, without a proper understanding of synergies and trade-offs among SDGs, Bangladesh may fail to deliver the full potential of the SDGs. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis is required to guide the policymakers to understand the nature and extent of inter-dependence among SDGs. GED with the technical and financial assistance from the project prepared a report on “Assessing the Synergies and Trade-Offs among Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Bangladesh” in 2021. This report carries great importance since it

aims to help Bangladesh in making informed policy decisions, especially on investment through the identification of potential synergies and trade-offs among SDGs which will consequently contribute to the successful attainment of SDGs.



SC4SDG project also provided technical and financial support to GED to prepare a booklet titled “Bangladesh Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Goals” for Bangladesh delegation to the 76<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) session 2021. This booklet provides a broad picture scenario on the assessment of progress made under each SDG in Bangladesh. It mentions the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships for achieving SDGs, means of SDGs implementation, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on SDGs implementation, and SDGs localization. It also discusses the challenges and pathways to implement the sustainable development agenda.

## PEA Output 1: Data Sheet Update

Country Indicators	Baseline	Target	Target Status
<b>Country indicator 1.1.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): # of GoB officials trained on contextualization and prioritization of SDGs including poverty-environment</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 20	<u>Achieved</u>  A total of 139 [102M:37F] government officials were trained in the reporting year.
<b>Country indicator 1.1.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.3): Progress towards operationalization of Core SDGs Team (CST) to support in activities relating to the global goals</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 2	Year: 2021  Value: 4	<u>Partially Achieved</u>  The project organized two Core SDGs Team (CST) meetings.
<b>Country indicator 1.1.3 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): The extent of engagement in the preparation of 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 3	<u>Achieved</u>  This indicator was achieved in 2020. With the project's support, GED developed a comprehensive "Development Results Framework (DRF)" for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs and 8FYP implementation. The project also provided substantial inputs on policies and strategies related to poverty and inequality, environment and climate change, and employment generation.
<b>Country indicator 1.1.4 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): # of public planners coached and trained on integration of SDGs into national policy plans</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 20	<u>Achieved</u>  A total of 102 [80M:22F] public planners were trained.
<b>Country indicator 1.2.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.3): Progress towards establishment and operationalization of National</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 5	<u>Not Achieved</u>  CST recommended not to establish the M&E platform to avoid duplication. Rather, it

<b>SDGs M&amp;E Platform, including poverty-environment</b>			was suggested to support the National Data Coordination Committee (NDCC).
<b>Country indicator 1.2.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): # of officials coached and trained on SDGs monitoring and evaluation (disaggregated by sex)</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 25	<u>Achieved</u>  A total of 119 [98M:21F] officials were coached and trained on SDGs monitoring and evaluation.
<b>Country indicator 1.2.3 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.4): # of Progress Report (or VNR) on SDG implementation, UNGA prepared regularly</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 7	Year: 2021  Value: 4	<u>Partially Achieved</u>  76 <sup>th</sup> UNGA report titled “Bangladesh Moving Ahead with the Sustainable Development Goals” was published in September 2021.
<b>Country indicator 1.2.4 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): # of stakeholder consultation workshops organized to receive feedback on SDG and 8<sup>th</sup> FYP progress reporting</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 5	<u>Not Achieved</u>  Stakeholders’ consultations will be organized in 2022.
<b>Country indicator 1.2.5 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): Development of and an agreement on DRF for the 8<sup>th</sup> FYP through an inclusive process</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 3	<u>Achieved</u>  This indicator was achieved in 2020. The DRF of the 8FYP was developed by the project.
<b>Country indicator 1.3.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.2): # of knowledge products produced to enhance knowledge and capacity of the government policy makers to tackle emerging and challenging issues in SDGs achievement, including poverty-environment</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 1	Year: 2021  Value: 3	<u>Partially Achieved</u>  A report titled "Assessing Synergies and Trade-Offs among SDGs: The Case of Bangladesh" has been prepared.
<b>Country indicator 1.3.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.1): # of consultations organized to receive feedback from wider</b>	Year: 2019  Status: 0	Year: 2021  Value: 3	<u>Not Achieved</u>  Consultations are planned to be organized in 2022.

<b>stakeholders on knowledge products</b>			
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## **PEA Global Output 2: Public finance and investment frameworks incentivize shift in public and private investments towards environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication**

### **PEA Global Key Deliverable 2.1.1 (Policy papers on SDG localization informing policies and strategies to roll out SDG localization in Bangladesh) Progress:**

SC4SDG project, on request, is supporting the GED to develop, pilot, and roll out an integrated programmatic framework to localize the SDGs in selected five Upazilas<sup>1</sup> (Bishwambarpur Upazila of the Sunamganj District, Doulatkhan Upazila of Bhola District, Belkuchi Upazila of the Sirajganj District, Dumuria Upazila of the Khulna District, and Ulipur Upazila of the Kurigram District) of Bangladesh. However, to implement the SDG localization efficiently and effectively in the selected Upazilas, it is imperative to understand the current status of sustainable development at the local level. Therefore, the project in collaboration with GED has undertaken a baseline study to assess the current socio-economic situation, environmental status, and other relevant issues in the selected five Upazilas. A leading think-tank of Bangladesh - BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) has been hired to conduct the study. This baseline study will emphasize selecting indicators based on the Upazilas' Five Year Action Plan and the Local Government's priority activities for achieving the SDGs. Upazila Parishad/administration will make choices and prioritize these targets and indicators in line with their legal areas of responsibilities that best respond to their specific contexts and needs. Under the same study, a time-bound action plan will also be prepared for rolling out the SDGs in the selected Upazilas.

SC4SDG and GED organized a three-day consultation on "Annual High-Level Consultation on SDG Localization and Efficient Use of Ocean Resources" in Cox's Bazar during 12-14 December 2021. This consultation brought together political leaders, senior government officials, development practitioners, researchers, and academicians to exchange views on localizing SDGs in Bangladesh. Experts from abroad also joined different sessions virtually and shared their experiences on relevant issues. Five critical areas were identified and discussed during the consultation. They were national and international experiences on SDGs localization; local data governance; institutional arrangement

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<sup>1</sup> Upazila is the second tier of the local government.

for SDGs localization; green growth and ocean resources for SDG localization; and financing the SDGs localization. The discussions emphasized how policymakers and other critical state and non-state actors could effectively mainstream the SDGs into the local level policy planning and implementation so that the local level voices are taken into consideration in the national level planning. The guests and participants also discussed the opportunities of using the local data to generate baseline data for national priority indicators with a renewed emphasis on climate and environmental eco-system and use of ocean resources optimally in the context of SDG localization.

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 2.1.2 (Models for mobilizing public and private resources towards key sectors and SDG targets tested and replicated) Progress:**

SC4SDG project, in collaboration with GED, successfully conducted a study on "Assessing the Feasibility of Instituting Blue Bond in the Existing Bond Market of Bangladesh". This study endeavored to understand the possibility of promoting the blue economy in Bangladesh through the issuance of blue bonds. The report titled "Promoting Sustainable Blue Economy in Bangladesh through Sustainable Blue Bond: Assessing the Feasibility of Instituting Blue Bond in the Bond Market of Bangladesh" was published in June 2021. It discusses the blue economy, composition of the blue economy in Bangladesh, economic valuation of the blue economy in Bangladesh, and sustainable bonds for sustainable financing, particularly the blue bond. It recapitulates the bond market in Bangladesh and recently introduced the Islamic bond "Sukuk". Also, the report explains the importance, opportunities, and challenges of promoting the sustainable blue bond and blue economy in Bangladesh. The report also highlights the required actions to institute the blue bond in the existing bond market of Bangladesh. The recommendations of the report have been well accepted by the policymakers and the private sector and because of this intervention of the project, the Government is planning to initiate the blue bond in the bond market and create new space for private investment, especially to finance SDG 14.



In collaboration with GED, the project commissioned an important study on "Inclusive Business Model (IBM) to Encourage Investment in Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) in Bangladesh". This study aimed to develop an IBM to encourage investment in CMSMEs in Bangladesh with an emphasis on promoting female entrepreneurship. The policy document produced under this study explains the IBM, gives an overview of CMSMEs in Bangladesh, discusses the impact of COVID-

19 on CMSMEs, analyses the investment situation in CMSMEs, and elucidates how the integration of an IBM can help in stimulating CMSMEs in Bangladesh. The recommendations that came out of the study will guide the policymakers to mobilize resources towards CMSMEs following an IBM and protect the jobs as well as enhance new jobs in CMSMEs.

The project is providing technical and financial support to the Joint Programme - Integrated National Financing Framework for Accelerating Achievement of SDGs (INFF4SDGs) in updating two important strategy documents of Bangladesh - Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and SDG Financing Strategy (SFS). These reports will offer a comprehensive analysis of the public and private financing outlook, financing policies and institutional structures, and opportunities to build a more integrated approach to financing the SDGs. SC4SDG project is supporting this initiative to reassess the financing strategies, especially in two critical areas – water and sanitation (SDG 6) and climate finance (SDG 13). The Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Expert and Climate Finance Expert have already submitted their draft reports. Besides, the Team Lead has submitted the final draft reports on DFA and SFS. The project along with the Task Team (TT) of the INFF4SDGs project is currently reviewing the drafts. The reports will be finalized and published by the mid of 2022.

SC4SDG project is planning to conduct a study on “SDG Budget Tagging in Bangladesh” in collaboration with the Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. This study will aim to assess how the country can track the budget allocation for SDGs and integrate the SDG-related targets into the country's budgetary framework. The project team met with a team of senior Government Officials from the Finance Division, led by the Additional Secretary, Budget-1 to discuss the concept of SDG budget tagging. Following the meeting, a concept note was prepared and shared with the Finance Division. The concept note was updated further based on the feedback received from the Finance Division, where a few priority SDGs have been identified for doing the exercise on a pilot basis.

The project, in collaboration with GED, successfully organized a high-profile consultation workshop with the private sector and other stakeholders titled “Mobilizing FDI for a Greener Energy Sector in Bangladesh” on 5 September 2021. Representatives from different ministries/divisions, private sector organizations, international financial institutions, UN agencies, think tanks, and universities attended this important workshop. The consultation workshop emphasized how investment in green energy will accelerate Bangladesh’s achievement of many of the SDGs such as poverty eradication, social inclusion, job creation, sustained economic growth, healthy functioning of the Earth’s ecosystems, etc., and enhance general human welfare. During the discussion, participants including the government stakeholders agreed that the country will need to put systematic efforts to mobilize

additional financial resources from multiple sources, for example, FDI, to promote the green energy sector and get the maximum positive ‘synergy impact’ across the SDGs in Bangladesh. The experts added that the annual net inflow of FDI for Bangladesh is still lower than that of some of the Southeast Asian countries with a similar stage of development, e.g., Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, etc. Therefore, they suggested reviewing the current exertion of the country on FDI and implementing FDI-related policy actions effectually, especially to transfigure the current energy sector in Bangladesh to a greener energy sector.

The project jointly with the GED organized a high-profile national dialogue between public and private sectors on “Sustainable Blue Economy in Bangladesh through Sustainable Blue Bond” on 28 March 2021. Under the discourse on adopting innovative financing strategies for sustainable development, the dialogue brought blue bond – a sustainable financing instrument - into the discussion table, intending to ensure inclusive development in Bangladesh by promoting a sustainable blue economy. Around 70 participants from different ministries/divisions, private sector organizations, international financial institutions, development partners, think tanks, and universities attended this important dialogue both virtually and physically. During the discussion, the participants, including the government stakeholders, agreed that Bangladesh will require to emphasize investigating new innovative financing strategies to engage the private sector in financing the SDGs. In this regard, they approved that the blue bond can be an innovative tool to finance public investment in blue projects. It was reiterated that the blue bond is a fresh concept, and thus, more discussion is required to sensitize the relevant stakeholders. The dialogue concluded that strong collaboration among key agencies of the Government is vital to move this initiative forward. The meeting ended with the optimistic notes that the relevant bodies would carry forward this discourse on the blue bond, and that will help in accelerating the process of introducing blue bond in the bond market of Bangladesh and developing a sustainable blue economy.

Finally, a national dialogue on “Blended Finance to Support Green Development in Bangladesh” was organized by the project in collaboration with GED on 23 November 2021. Around 72 participants from different ministries/divisions, private sector organizations, international financial institutions, UN agencies, think tanks, and universities attended this important event. During the discussion, the attendees were briefed about the concept of blended finance and its efficacy to support ‘green development’ projects. The importance, opportunities, and challenges of promoting blended finance to mobilize resources for green COVID-19 recovery in Bangladesh were also brought into the discussion. The distinguished guests informed the audience about the interventions on blended

finance that have already been taken in Bangladesh. They emphasized identifying the bankable projects and developing a roadmap for implementing the blended finance strategy in the country. The guests and participants including the government stakeholders discussed different types of sustainable bonds (i.e., green bonds, blue bonds, etc.) and how the government and private sector can collaborate to promote blended finance. The experts added that the concept of blended finance is new for Bangladesh and recommended initiating some research studies on blended finance to leverage development funds effectively and catalyze the country's COVID-19 green recovery strategy. Following the suggestions of the consultation workshop, the project has taken initiative to commission a study on blended finance.

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 2.2.1 (Partnership with think-tanks, academia, CSOs, and media established) Progress:**

SC4SDG project, in collaboration with the Daffodil International University (DIU) - a renowned private university in Bangladesh, organized two online webinars on the role of academia in achieving the SDGs. The Chief Technical Advisor of the project participated as a key discussant in both the webinars. The discussion sessions focused on the importance of incorporating SDGs in the academic curriculum of the universities and sensitizing the youths about SDGs. The panelists highlighted the need for an inter-disciplinary education system with an emphasis on development issues such as poverty, environment, and climate change. Moreover, social cohesion through youth participation was identified as indispensable to establishing a systematic approach in the education system. Furthermore, the webinars captured discussion on the role of media in generating evidence-based solutions and disseminating best practices on SDGs.

SC4SDG project, from the start, has been helping the Government in implementing the "Whole of Society" approach through involving non-state actors in the achievement of SDGs. The project partnered with Bangladesh's leading national English newspaper - The Daily Star and organized a roundtable consultation titled "Consultation with Wider Stakeholders on SDGs 5, 8, and 13 through the Whole of Society Approach" with high-profile political leaders, senior government officials, think tanks, academia, INGOs, CSOs, and media on 23 September 2021. The event emphasized the importance of the "Whole of Society" approach in achieving SDGs, especially SDGs 5, 8, and 13. The Daily Star published a supplement<sup>2</sup> of this wider stakeholders' consultation on 19 October 2021

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.thedailystar.net/round-tables/news/achieving-sdgs-5-8-13-through-whole-society-approach-2201926>

highlighting the summary of the discussion. The supplement was also shared on The Daily Star's official Facebook page which has 3.3 million followers.

The project, in collaboration with The Daily Star, also launched an online campaign "My Goal", to showcase the voices of people from different walks of life to promote the SDGs. The campaign received support and participation from several key Bangladeshi influencers, including the Resident Representative of UNDP Bangladesh. Under this campaign, a microsite was developed where 648 youths shared their thoughts on different SDGs. The microsite was accessed by nearly 10,000 people. The contents of this campaign were widely shared on social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. The campaign reached out to wider readers of The Daily Star (4 million readers per month). Also, an article<sup>3</sup> on the "My Goal" campaign got published on 19 November 2021.

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 2.2.2 (Private sector engagement in achieving SDGs promoted) Progress:**

Selling food online has become increasingly popular since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many restaurants and food business entrepreneurs are operating online businesses to meet the public demand in the wake of intensifying COVID-19 onslaught, leveraging the digital platforms in new and exciting ways. The project, in discussion with the GED, is planning to organize a virtual consultation on SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with the online food businesses in 2022. The consultation aims to explore how online food businesses can influence mass people to think about responsible consumption, maintain food hygiene, and contribute to the environment through eco-friendly packaging. The largest circulated daily newspaper in Bangladesh - Prothom Alo has been primarily selected as the media partner for this initiative.

**PEA Global Key Deliverable 2.2.3 (Parliamentarians' engagement in achieving SDGs promoted) Progress:**

SC4SDG project is in discussion with the GED and EI4NG project of UNDP Bangladesh to collaborate for engaging Parliamentarians in SDGs implementation. Under this proposed collaboration, the project is planning to organize issue-based (e.g., climate change, green financing, and SDG localization) discussions and training workshops with Parliamentarians on SDGs.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.thedailystar.net/youth/news/my-goal-better-future-2233516>

## PEA Output 2: Data Sheet Update

Country Indicators	Baseline	Target	Target Status
<b>Country indicator 2.3.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.2): # of research papers and case studies on 'SDG Localization' produced, including poverty-environment</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021 Value: 2	<u>Not Achieved</u>  A baseline study has been undertaken to assess the current socio-economic status and develop an action plan for piloting SDGs localization at selected five Upazilas in Bangladesh.
<b>Country indicator 2.3.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.3): # of consultation workshops organized to showcase the implementation status of SDGs localization</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021 Value: 2	<u>Not Achieved</u>  This activity is contingent upon the start of SDG Localization.
<b>Country indicator 2.3.3 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 1.3): 'Annual High-Level Forum on 'SDG Localization' organized in collaboration with GED and LGD regularly</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021 Value: 1	<u>Achieved</u>  An Annual High-Level Consultation on "SDG Localization and Efficient Use of Ocean Resources" was organized in December 2021.
<b>Country indicator 3.2.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of consultations organized involving the private sector and other relevant stakeholders for exploring innovative strategies of resource mobilization</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021 Value: 1	<u>Achieved</u>  A high-profile consultation workshop was arranged on "Mobilizing FDI for a Greener Energy Sector in Bangladesh" in September 2021.
<b>Country indicator 3.2.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.1): # of studies conducted on SDGs financing mechanism</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021 Value: 2	<u>Achieved</u>  The project completed two major studies on Blue Bond and CMSMEs.
<b>Country indicator 4.1.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of consultations organized</b>	Year: 2019 Status: 0	Year: 2021	<u>Partially Achieved</u>

<b>involving think-tanks, academia, CSO, NGOs, youth, as well as differently-abled groups on SDGs implementation and review process including poverty-environment</b>		Value: 4	The project, in collaboration with the Daffodil International University, organized two webinars on the role of academia in engaging youth in SDG implementation.
<b><i>Country indicator 4.1.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): Annual conference/workshop organized involving students and youth engagement from different universities/institutions including poverty-environment</i></b>	Year: <b>2019</b>  Status: <b>0</b>	Year: <b>2021</b>  Value: <b>1</b>	<u>Not Achieved</u>  A “National Youth Summit on SDGs” will be organized in collaboration with United Nations Youth Students Association in Bangladesh (UNYSAB) in 2022.
<b><i>Country indicator 4.1.3 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of innovative campaigns supported to the youth-lead organization to raise awareness on SDGs including poverty-environment</i></b>	Year: <b>2019</b>  Status: <b>0</b>	Year: <b>2021</b>  Value: <b>3</b>	<u>Partially Achieved</u>  The project launched an online campaign “My Goal”.
<b><i>Country indicator 4.2.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of regular consultation organized with all private sector actors for promoting SDGs implementation, including poverty and environment</i></b>	Year: <b>2019</b>  Status: <b>0</b>	Year: <b>2021</b>  Value: <b>2</b>	<u>Not Achieved</u>  The project is planning several consultations with different actors of the private sector for 2022. For example, a discussion is ongoing with Prothom Alo to organize a virtual consultation with the online food businesses.
<b><i>Country indicator 4.3.1 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of training organized for active participation of parliamentarians in SDGs implementation, including poverty and environment</i></b>	Year: <b>2019</b>  Status: <b>0</b>	Year: <b>2021</b>  Value: <b>2</b>	<u>Not Achieved</u>  The project is planning to arrange issue-based training workshops with Parliamentarians in 2022.
<b><i>Country indicator 4.3.2 (Links to PEA joint project indicator 2.4): # of engagement established with different Parliamentarian Standing</i></b>	Year: <b>2019</b>  Status: <b>0</b>	Year: <b>2021</b>  Value: <b>5</b>	<u>Not Achieved</u>  The project will engage Parliamentarians in discussions

<b>Committees and All-party Parliamentary Group in SDGs implementation and monitoring including poverty-environment</b>			related to climate change, green financing, and SDG localization.
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### III. Partnerships, Visibility & Communication

#### Partnership

The project signed partnership agreement with The Daily Star and Prothom Alo in 2021. Through these partnership, SC4SDG's outreach potential for reaching non-state actors has increased. The project is also in the final stage of developing a partnership with UNYSAB to increase youth engagement in the implementation of SDGs in Bangladesh. The SC4SDG project is also collaborating with the EI4NG project of UNDP Bangladesh for ensuring Parliamentarians' involvement in SDG implementation. These collaborations will help the project with its outreach objective.

#### Visibility and Communication

The project has maintained its visibility during the reporting year through its active presence on social and print media platforms. Moreover, the project is in constant touch with UNDP Bangladesh and UNEP-PEA4SDGs teams to post project-related news and share knowledge products on their websites. The Planning Division, Ministry of Planning and UNDP Bangladesh have published the report on the blue bond officially in their websites. This has also been featured on the UNEP-PEA4SDGs website. The project also posted the news of all events, including training and consultation meetings, on its official Facebook page. The Bangladesh country page of the UNEP-PEA4SDGs website contains all the latest news on the activities undertaken by the SC4SDG project. Besides, the outreach has been increased through the online campaign – “My Goal”. There are also plans to establish a partnership with a prominent media platform to increase the project’s visibility through innovative online campaigns and case studies or success stories. The news on the workshops was also published in UNDP's weekly magazine “THE WEEK” to communicate the learnings and outcomes of the events with the colleagues of UNDP Bangladesh.

## IV. Risk Log

Risk Log					
#	Description and Date Identified	Type	Probability and Impact	Countermeasures / Management Response	Last Update
1	<p><b>Description:</b> Weak interactions / coordination among the partner agencies and GoB relations.</p> <p><b>Date Identified:</b> 2019</p>	Political, Administrative	Impact = 3 Probability = 2	<p><u>Management Response:</u> Apart from the General Economics Division, the SC4SDG project will also work with other government institutions i.e., Bangladesh Planning Commission, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of Finance (MoF), SDGs Implementation and Review Committee, National Board of Revenues (NBR), Parliament, key Upazilas and other local level subnational agencies. The effectiveness of the planning process depends on adequate coordination of government agencies, notably with PMO and BBS.</p> <p><u>Countermeasures:</u> The project aims to secure better understanding and commitment among the partner agencies, especially with the Ministry of Planning, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The project intends to scale up regular interaction with government agencies and UNDP.</p>	January 2020

## V. Challenges

Much like the year 2020, impediment in capacity-building efforts due to COVID-19 continues to be a key challenge in 2021. The country went under a nationwide lockdown throughout the second quarter of 2021 and gradually re-opened with COVID restrictions. Hence, the project had to face enormous challenges in implementing the AWP. Ensuring physical distance, maintaining health protocol, and frequent switching to alternative work modalities were the hurdles that the project had to overcome to maintain the work tempo. Some critical prescheduled activities had to be rearranged, for instance, residential SDG metadata training workshops, research studies, and the piloting of SDG localization. Moreover, the transition in the leadership in GED and limited coping mechanisms of the government counterparts have also deferred some of the planned activities of the project.

## VI. Lessons Learnt

The key lessons learnt in the year 2021 of the SC4SDG projects are as follows:

- Despite the alarming surge of COVID-19 in Bangladesh, the project has completed most of the planned activities in the reporting year 2021. The SC4SDG project has managed to conduct metadata training workshops, inter-ministerial consultations on SDG Mapping and SDG Action Plan review, national dialogues, and consultation workshops. The project adopted virtual platform as an alternative mechanism to facilitate the participation of national and international experts in various events of the project.
- The bond market in Bangladesh is taking shape and has an appetite for absorbing new types of bonds. There are opportunities and demands from investors in Bangladesh. A recent example is an introduction of the “Sukuk” bond in the country, which has been over-subscribed. In Bangladesh, the blue economy has an enormous prospect. However, the lack of consciousness and expertise in this area needs to be addressed to explore the full potential of the blue economy in the country. It is also urgent to develop a strong pipeline of bankable projects. Bangladesh will require to emphasize investigating new innovative financing strategies to engage the private sector in financing the overarching SDGs. In this regard, the blue bond can be an innovative tool

to finance public investment, particularly in projects related to ocean and marine that will ultimately contribute to environmental sustainability and poverty reduction in the country. Strong collaboration among key agencies of the Government will be crucial to launching the blue bond in the bond market.

- It is challenging to plan in the face of a debacle as unprecedented in scale as the novel coronavirus outbreak. However, the adoption of technology and reducing the digital gap are critical for project implementation. Therefore, the ministries/divisions should get habituated to working digitally and adopt modern technologies for business operation and project implementation.
- Considering the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the poverty status, employment, and the delivery of critical services for the marginalized, the Government and the wider stakeholders, especially the private sector, must work hand in hand to minimize the negative impact of the pandemic on the implementation of SDGs.
- It is imperative to collaborate with partner institutions to develop alternative strategies for minimizing the multifaceted disruption in programme activities due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Coordination efforts with key partners and the Government institutions can make a difference in executing the planned activities in the face of any disaster/pandemic outbreak.
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders helps to improve the quality of SDG-related documents (e.g., revised mapping document and SDGs action plan) and foster ownership.
- Finding an international expert to provide training on scoring and computation methodology on SDG metadata has been challenging. Maintaining a strong network among different UN agencies and other international organizations can be beneficial to secure the services of international experts.

## VII. Recommendation

- In the face of the countrywide lockdown till second quarter of 2021, the training, workshops, and consultations were planned strategically since the project found it difficult to organize physical events. The project might face the similar challenge in 2022 due to the COVID-19 crisis and therefore, a comprehensive strategy for mitigating risk factors should be adopted to attain the targeted annual activities of the project.

- To reach out to the wider stakeholders and disseminate the produced knowledge products, it is important that the project continues to share the news on project activities and events on social media and virtual platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Websites).
- As part of the awareness and outreach campaign for university students, the project can arrange virtual conferences engaging international, national, regional, and local students. The virtual conferences would provide a platform for the Bangladeshi youths to learn about youth-led innovative SDG actions worldwide.

## VIII. Financial Overview

ATLAS Project ID: 00087607

PEA ATLAS Output ID: 00094549

Donor (ID and Description)	Annual Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Commitments (USD)	Budget Balance (USD)	Delivery Rate (%)	NIM and Other Project Advances (USD)
10159 – EU (European Union)	260,049.59	155,316.55	91,105.17	13,627.87	59.73%	
11266 – ADA (Austrian Development Agency)	17,676.40	17,676.40	0.00	0.00	100.00%	
11793-UNDP Pooled Funds	113,076.00	111,507.58	0.00	1,568.42	98.61%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,801.99</b>	<b>284,500.53</b>	<b>91,105.17</b>	<b>15,196.29</b>	<b>72.80%</b>	

## IX. PEA Local Co-Financing

Actual EXP in USD/Cost Category	Donor/Partner Name 1: UNDP TRAC-1		Donor/Partner Name 2:		Donor/Partner Name 3:	
	PEA Global output 1	PEA Global output 2	PEA Global output 1	PEA Global output 2	PEA Global output 1	PEA Global output 2
International staff and consultants	0.00					
National staff and consultants	5,768.42	8,664.90				
Contractual services	30,106.27	110,626.19				
Training/workshops/conferences	55,077.96	5,945.37				
Travel	182.7	7.63				
Publications/translation/reporting	2,620.79	1,032.64				
Operational costs	10,372.08	77,482.55				
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,887.50</b>					

Notes:

**International/National Staff and Consultants:** Staff and consultancy services, Contractual services – individuals, UNV and internship

**Contractual Services:** Services engaged with companies to provide specialized skills to facilitate project delivery

**Operational Costs:** Day-to-day running costs including communication, office supplies, equipment, and furniture, rent and maintenance, and sundry

## X. 2022 Work Plan

Priority actions and key output or process targets planned for the following reporting period.

Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets, or key outcomes and outputs.

Components	Outputs	Planned Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PEA OUTPUT 1: Development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems integrate environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication														
Component 1: Evidence-informed SDG policy and plans formulated	1.1 Capacity of public officials enhanced to integrate SDGs into 8 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and develop related policies	1.1.1: Training for SDGs Focal Points from ministries/divisions/agencies on SDGs Metadata (GED, UNDP, UNEP indicators)												
		1.1.2 Core SDGs Team (CST) meeting												
		1.1.4 Consultation on the progress of implementation of SDGs and 8th FYP (with ministries/divisions SDG Focal Points)												
	1.2 Results based M&E System and capacities of 8FYP established to track SDG performance	1.2.1 Reviewing and Preparing Performance Evaluation Report on National Action Plan of Ministries/Divisions by Targets for the Implementation of SDGs												
		1.2.2 (a) Progress Report on SDG implementation												
		1.2.2 (b) SDG Revised Mapping Document Publication												
		1.2.2 (c) SDG Implementation Review (SIR) Conference												
		1.2.3. Printing of Updated SDGs Action Plan (Second)												
	1.3 Research conducted on emerging issues on economic, social, environment and climate change to inform policy and planning	1.3.1 Publication of Study report on "Synergy and Trade-off between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspectives"												
		1.3.2 Research Studies on contemporary issues related to socio-economic and SDGs												
		1.3.3 Dissemination Workshop - "Synergy and Trade-off between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Bangladesh Perspectives"												
		1.3.4: National SDGs M&E Platform/Support to National Data Coordination Committee (NDCC)												
PEA OUTPUT 2: Public finance and investment frameworks incentivise shift in public and private investments towards environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication														
Component 2:	2.3 Policy papers on SDG localisation informing	2.3.1 Baseline Study and Upazila Action Plan for SDG Localization at selected Upazilas												

Components	Outputs	Planned Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
capacities in place to localise the SDGs	policies and strategies to roll out SDG localisation in Bangladesh	2.3.3 Workshop Proceedings on Annual High-level Consultation on SDGs Localization and Efficient Use of Ocean Resources												
Component 3: Financing for SDG Implementation is Secured and Prioritised	3.2 Models for mobilising public and private resources towards key sectors and SDG targets tested and replicated	3.2.1 Updating Development Finance Assessment and SDG Financing Strategy												
		3.2.2 Working paper on identifying the bankable projects for the blue economy in Bangladesh												
		3.2.2 A study on de-risking renewable energy investment in Bangladesh												
		3.2.3 Consultation workshop involving private sector and other relevant stakeholders for exploring innovative strategies of resource mobilization												
Component 4: Partnerships and outreach for enhancing society wide participation in SDGs implementation ensured	4.1 Partnership with think-tanks, academia, CSOs and media established	4.1.1 Consultation with wide stakeholders (NGO+ CSO+ INGO+ Media+ Donor) on SDG localization/ Goal 2, 8, 17												
		4.1.2(a) Mapping study on youth mobilization in SDG implementations												
		4.1.2. (b) Annual Conference engaging youth												
		4.1.3. innovative Campaign to raise awareness among youths on SDGs including poverty and environment												
	4.2 Private sector engagement in achieving SDGs promoted	4.2.1 Consultation with private sector for promoting SDGs implementation including poverty and environment												
	4.3 Parliamentarians' engagement in achieving SDGs promoted	4.3.1 Training for parliamentarians for their active participation in SDGs implementation including poverty and environment												
		4.3.2 Awareness campaign for different parliamentarians (including All-Party Standing Committee)												

## **Annex 1: Detailed Financial Report**

Proposed PEA Bangladesh (Country ATLAS Output ID: 00094549/Project ID: 00087607) Annual Expenditure Report -2021

**PEA reported Atlas activities - 2.2, 3, 3.1, 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1**  
**Not reported Atlas activities - 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2 (as not related to PEA)**

*Note:* Please see the attached excel file.

*UNDP – UNEP Poverty – Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals  
Annual Project Progress Report 2021*

## Annex 2: Pictorial Illustration



Training on SDG Indicator 17.15.1



Training on SDG Indicator 14.2.1



Training on SDG Indicator 16.7.2



Training on SDG Indicator 12.2.1& 12.2.2



Training on SDG Indicator 17.16.1



Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Revised Mapping



## High-Level Consultation on SDG Localization and Efficient Use of Ocean Resources



# Workshop on “Mobilizing FDI for a Greener Energy Sector in Bangladesh”



## Consultation with Wider Stakeholders on SDGs 5, 8, and 13 through the Whole of Society Approach

Online webinars on the role of academia in achieving the SDGs

## Online campaign “My Goal”

## MY GOAL FOR A BETTER FUTURE

A writing-based campaign created to raise awareness regarding SDG goals

Since the birth of the campaign in December 2013, over 100,000 people from around the world have shared their own personal goals for the year of 2015. The campaign includes pledges to contribute to sustainable development goals through their everyday lives. The campaign received a diverse group of youth who stated their goals to contribute to the country's development. The campaign has been featured in various media outlets such as the UN, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UN Environment, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UN Environment, UNAIDS, UNHCR, and the World Bank.

A joint initiative of  
The Better Step





**MYGOAL**  
FOR A BETTER FUTURE  
Analytics

Total views 5433

Total user 1784

Participate 648

Top 10 Contributors



1. **Abdullah Alzahrani** - Saudi Arabia

2. **Shivam Singh** - India

3. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

4. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

5. **Yasmin Alzahrani** - Saudi Arabia

6. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

7. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

8. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

9. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

10. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

1. **Abdullah Alzahrani** - Saudi Arabia

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4. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

5. **Yasmin Alzahrani** - Saudi Arabia

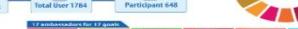
6. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

7. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

8. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt

9. **Amelia Gómez** - Mexico

10. **Yousra Elshazly** - Egypt





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National Dialogue on "Blended Finance to Support Green Development in Bangladesh"



Second Review Workshop on National SDG Action Plan



Third Review Workshop on National SDG Action Plan