



Bangladesh Development Forum 2020

Effective Partnership for Implementation of 8th Five Year Plan towards Achieving SDGs

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Introduction

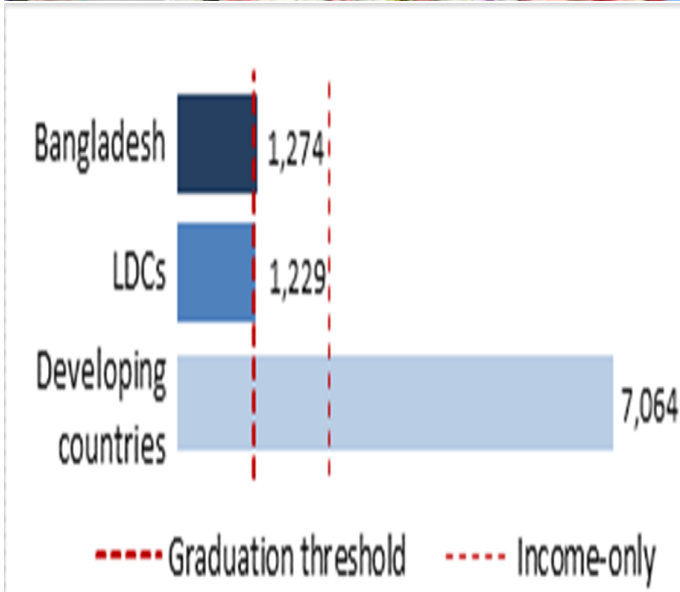
- The need for **multi stakeholder partnership** for mobilizing resources, transferring technology, sharing knowledge to fully materialize the agenda 2030 as of Goal 17 where revitalizing the Global partnership for sustainable development was emphasized.
- Political leaders were passionate about SDGs, underpinned by the success in MDGs.
- Election Manifesto
- BDP2100



Background

- Bangladesh integrated well Agenda 2030 into the national development plan at the early stage.
- Over the last decade, Bangladesh was one of the fastest growing economies with an **average growth rate of 6.75**.
- During this period, the poverty rate came down to **20.5 percent** in 2019 from 31.5 percent in 2010, extreme poverty to **10.5 percent** from 17.6 in 2010.
- The government is now set to drive the economy at new level by investing heavily on **mega infrastructure** and establishing economic zones for foreign direct investment.

Background (Contd.)



- Bangladesh crossed the bar to lower middle income country status in July 2015 as per World Bank classification
- Bangladesh for the first time has been eligible to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by fulfilling all three criteria-per capita income, human asset index and economic vulnerability index
- Bangladesh is expected to be a developing country to be effective from 2024

Background (Contd.)

PERSPECTIVE PLAN OF BANGLADESH 2021-2041

- The government has adopted Vision 2041 that is a continuation of Vision 2021 and seeks to take the nation to the development path dreamt by Bangabandhu
- Vision 2041 seeks to eliminate extreme poverty and reach **Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC)** status by 2031, and **Prosperous Country** status by 2041 with per capita income of over \$12500 in today's price.
- Perspective Plan for 2021-2041 (PP2041) translates Vision 2041 into a development strategy, with policies and programmes

Rapid Inclusive and Sustainable Growth for Shared Prosperity

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8th Five Year Plan

Guiding principles of the 8th plan

- the second Perspective Plan 2021-2041
- the election manifesto of the ruling Awami League
- SDGs as the integral part

Poverty projection					
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Poverty (ratio)	16.36	15.00	13.76	12.61	11.54
Extreme poverty	7.57	6.76	6.02	5.37	4.78

8th Five Year Plan Projection



Promoting Prosperity Fostering Inclusiveness

Happy and Prosperous nation

A welfare state where everyone can have a decent standard of living and enjoy the social, economic, political, cultural and human rights

Vision and objectives of the eighth plan

- Building infrastructure of similar level of upper middle income economy,
- Reducing moderate poverty to 12 percent and extreme poverty to 5 percent,
- Graduation from LDC to developing country by 2024
- Leaving no one behind



Effective Partnership

- The government must resort to the collective action where private sector will take the lead role
- A large part of underlying partnership will come through in the form of investment and trade by North-South, South-South, regional and international cooperation

Two parts of implementing the plan

Hard part- investment in infrastructure, education, health, poverty reduction-those generally entail sizable cost

Soft part- capacity of institutions, reforms in the functionality of administrative, legal, judicial, social, economic and political institutions



Major Strategies

Rapid rural transformation

'My Village-My Town'-extension of modern civic amenities to every village

Partnership with government and private sector in entrepreneurship development, between government and NGOs, Development Partners in investing in human capital

Boosting savings investments

overall investment of 77,418 billion BDT during the plan period (private sector will contribute to 76 percent)





Projection of investment in the 8th plan period

Fiscal Year	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
	(As % of GDP)					
Gross National Savings	30.8	31.8	32.9	33.9	35.0	36.2
Gross Investment	32.8	33.6	34.5	35.3	36.2	37.2
Public Investment	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0
Private Investment	24.5	25.2	25.9	26.6	27.3	28.2
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Domestic Investment	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.2
Investment (In Billion Taka)	9580	11171	13038	15134	17581	20494



Major Strategies

Harnessing the potential of young generation

	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Labor Force (total in million)	67.1	68.8	70.5	72.3	74.1
Labor Force growth (%)	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Overseas Employment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Employment growth rate (%)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Job Creation (Domestic in ml)	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.79
Job Creation (Overall in ml)	2.09	2.14	2.18	2.23	2.29
Unemployment rate (%)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1



Major Strategies

Consolidating effort for revenue mobilization

Massive changes across institutions engaging in revenue collection, law enforcing agencies and the mindset of the mass people

Big push for rapid implementation of mega infrastructure

Sizable level of investment in infrastructure which resembles to that of upper middle income economy

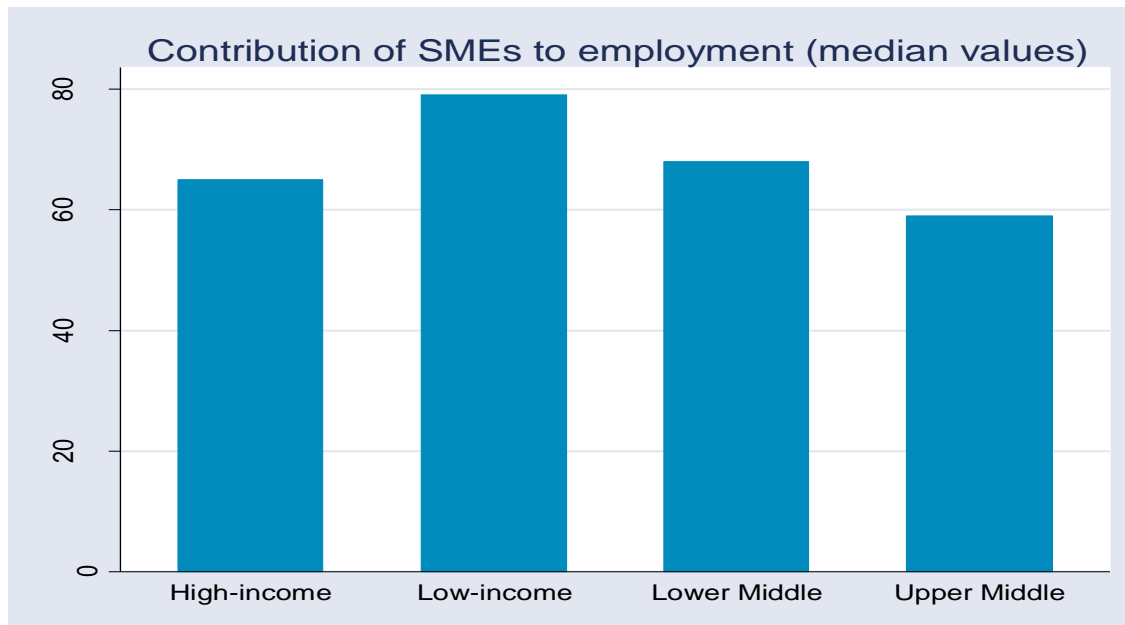
Eradicating poverty and reducing regional disparity

Renewed emphasis on minimizing regional inequality through not just social safety net but scaling up investment in health, education, physical infrastructure, establishing economic zones in lagging regions.

Major Strategies (Contd.)

Supporting SME development

Contribution of SME to employment in lower middle income economy is estimated to be around 68 percent



Promoting modern and sustainable agriculture for nutrition for all

Address the gap in issues related to nutrition, food security, production sustainability and impact of climate change on agriculture



Major Strategies (Contd.)

Focusing quality education

achievement is literally limited to gender parity in primary and secondary education, adult literacy rate

Ensuring power and energy security

Major steps undertaken in ensuring uninterrupted supply of power to the household, use of agriculture and industry

To ensure basic health care and sufficient nutrition services to all for better quality life



Major Strategies (Contd.)

Empowering ethnic minorities, the marginalized and the disabilities

In line with impulse of SDGs – “leave no one behind”

Encouraging women empowerment

Zero tolerance policy against rape, sexual harassment, abuse, human trafficking

Multiple approach for Women empowerment

Managing urban transformation through

Polycentric decentralized development, better utilization of land resources, mitigating increased demand for housing and urban services, protecting, preserving and improving the urban environment



Major Strategies (Contd.)

Tackling climate change, managing disaster and protecting environment

In compliance to *Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100*, fund will be mobilized to undertake more programs in climate change adaptation and mitigation

Zero tolerance policy against corruption

Empowering local government and decentralization

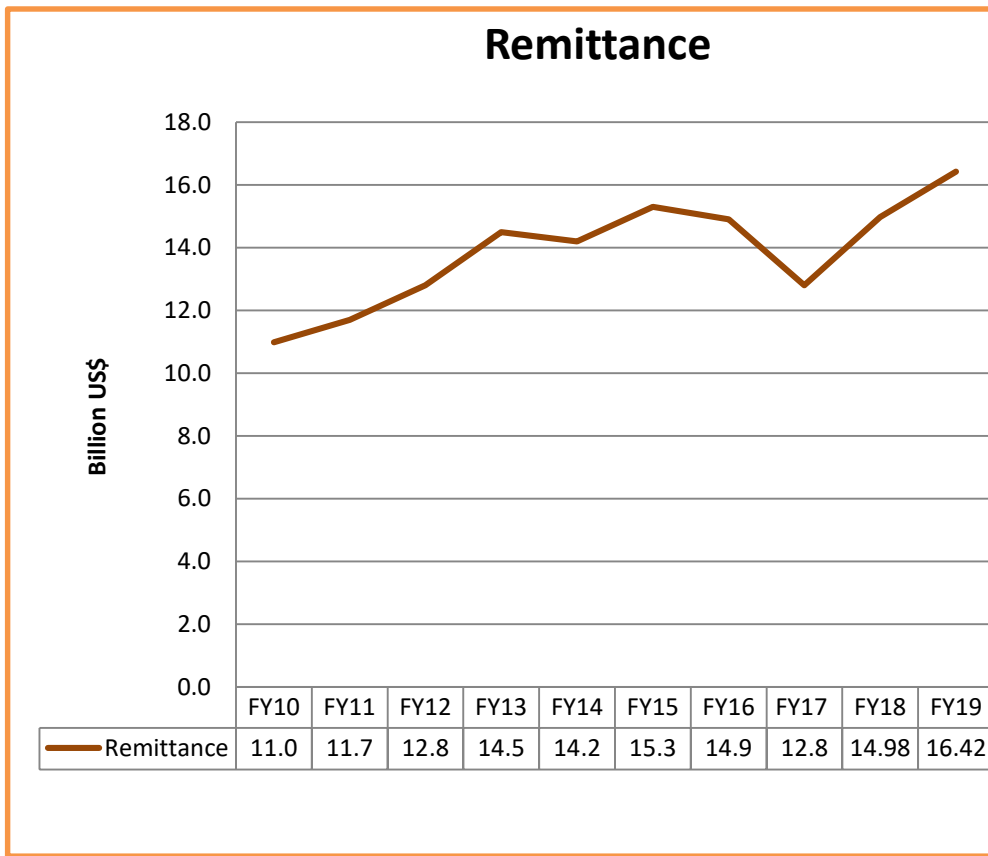
The role of the local government will be pivotal in transforming the lives of rural people

Emphasis on harnessing the potential of young generation.

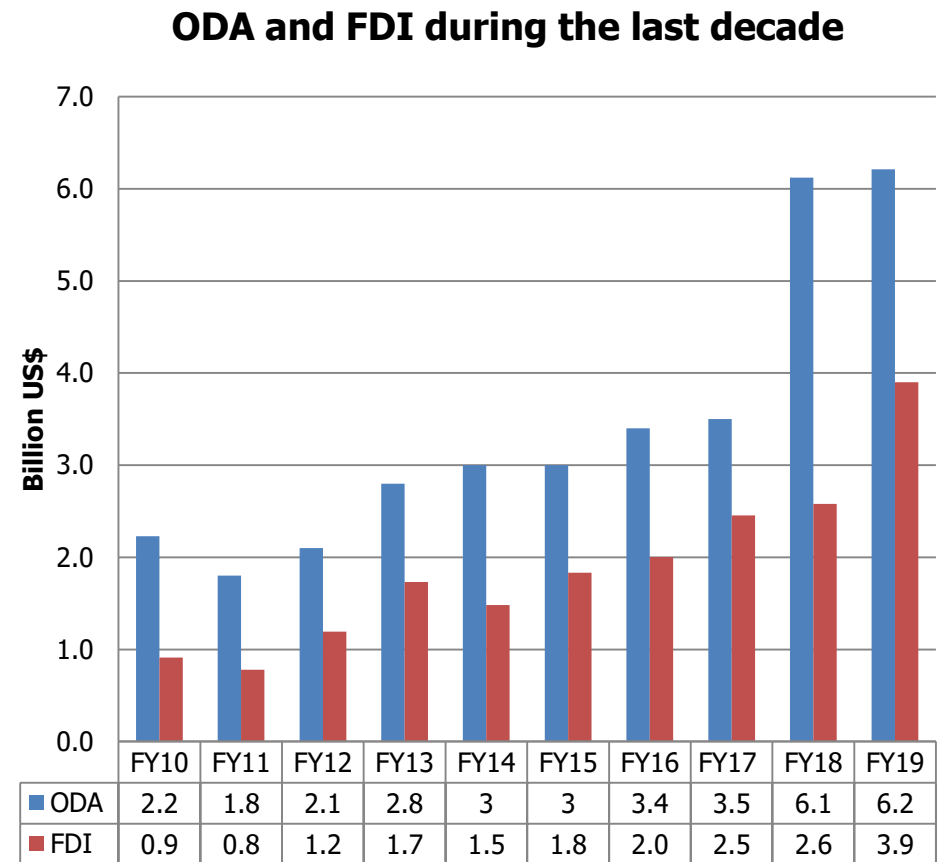
Emphasis on SME. Formal SME contributes up to 45% of total employment, up to 33% of GDP

Recent progress in Partnerships for the goals

Remittance is bouncing back to its peak



Both ODA and FDI surged in the last couple of years





Fiscal operation of the government, FY2020-2025

Fiscal Year	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Fiscal Sector Indicators	Projections (% of GED)					
Revenue and Grants	10.75	11.85	13.06	14.19	15.26	16.35
Total Revenue	10.60	11.70	12.92	14.05	15.12	16.21
Tax Revenue	9.30	10.20	11.20	12.20	13.20	14.20
Grants	0.15	0.145	0.14	0.138	0.136	0.135
Total Expenditure	15.57	16.75	18.06	19.30	20.40	21.52
Non-Development Expenditure including net lending	9.42	10.02	11.18	12.30	13.35	14.42
Non-Development Expenditure	9.22	9.82	10.98	12.10	13.15	14.22
Net Lending	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Development Expenditure	6.15	6.73	6.88	7.00	7.05	7.10

Tax effort may be increased further by 2 or 3 percent of GDP through invoking appropriate reforms including the policy of progressive taxation

GED: Making Growth Work for the Poor

Role of private sector

- Investment and growth in the plan period will be mostly driven by the private sector.

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Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0

Strengthening the Role of NGOs

NGOs can be largely concentrated in following sectors relating to human development:

- (1) Health, Nutrition and Population;
- (2) Education;
- (3) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene;
- (4) Skill Development;
- (5) Disaster, Environment and Climate Change;
- (6) Rural Development;
- (7) Urban Development;
- (8) Agriculture and Food Security;
- (9) Gender Justice and Women Empowerment;
- (10) Poverty eradication;
- (11) Uplifting the marginalized and the most disadvantaged.



Role of Development Partners (DPs)

- Continue and upgrade support to Policy Reforms and Implementation;
- Strengthen the role of DPs for localization of SDGs realigning their country strategies with enhanced fund provisions;
- Scale up investment in health and education sector (Supply side intervention);
- Reinforce the action for building resilience against climate change and disaster and helping implement BDP 2100;
- Enhance support to capacity building and sustainability;
- Promote actions that have lasting impact on the societal progress—particularly human development;
- Ensure that their assistance strategy and programmes are fully consistent with the GoB strategies ;
- Facilitate foreign direct investment to contribute to employment, growth and poverty reduction.
- Finance critical investment projects of the Delta Plan



**THANK YOU
ALL**