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Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Database

Metadata for Bangladesh, 2011

Symbols in tables	Symbol
Category not applicable	.
Data not available	..
Data not yet available	…
Not for publication	:
Nil	-
Less than 0.5 of unit employed	0
Less than 0.05 of unit employed	0.0
Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
Break in the homogeneity of a horizontal series		
Decimal punctuation mark	.

Preface

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were launched by the UN in 2000. The 8 goals are divided into 21 targets and 60 indicators, covering a wide range of areas. These indicators provide a detailed picture of living conditions and, as such, a good foundation for measuring progress in people's lives. This is again useful for measuring success or failure of the policies implemented by the governments.

The agreed upon indicators are supposed to be collected from the national statistics office in each relevant country. This is not always the case. Much of the data is estimated and disseminated by international organisations. This becomes a challenge when the statistics disseminated by national statistics offices and international organisations differ. It confuses users and leaves policy makers uncertain of whether the policy that has been implemented is successful.

Statistics Norway conducted a project to disseminate national MDG figures along with the international ones. The MDG project was conducted in partnership with our sister organisations in Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia with funding from Norad.

Abstract

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) project aims at re-disseminating national statistical figures on MDG indicators already published at the national level. The project is a cooperation between Statistics Norway (SN) and seven of our partner countries. This document covers metadata for the data from Bangladesh.

The international data was collected from the UN MDG database, while the national data was collected from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The cooperation on data collection was initiated by SN and BBS in Dhaka in May 2010, and continued through the following year. The data collection was regulated by an agreement between BBS and SN. There will be annual updates of the data.

Different international institutions are responsible for delivering data on different data to the UN MDG database; the institutions and what indicators they are responsible for are documented in the chapter on collecting MDG data. The chapter also includes the sources of the national data.

The report presents metadata on all the indicators. Included here are the definitions (the indicators are defined by UN), how the international data are obtained on the specific indicators, the common statistical instruments and specifications on the national sources. The last part also includes relevant deviations from the definitions, and identifies additional information that is available through reanalysing raw data from earlier surveys.

Contents

This fact sheet is part of a project focusing on data produced by national statistics offices monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. These pages bring a snapshot of available data. The complete set of available data, with definitions and metadata is found in the database at www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The first Millennium target is to halve poverty by 2015. According to the national poverty line in Bangladesh, poverty has been reduced from 57 to 40 percent of the population between 1992 and 2005. The *national poverty line* measures if a household can afford a minimum level of food and other goods. It is based on data on consumption collected in household surveys. The international poverty line should be used for comparing poverty between countries and is defined as those living on 1.25 US dollar purchasing power parity or less per day. National poverty lines are measured differently from country to country and should not be compared.

Poverty gap is a measure of how poor the people under the poverty line are. The higher the poverty gap, the poorer the poor are. If the poverty gap is close to zero, the poor are just below the poverty line. There has been a decrease in the poverty gap, indicating that the people living below the national poverty line in Bangladesh have also improved their living standards, although not enough to lift them above the poverty line.

Prevalence of underweight children is an indicator used to measure hunger. This indicator measures the percentage of children under five years of age who is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for their age compared to an international reference population. Sixty-six percent of the children were underweight in 1990, falling to 41 percent in 2007 according to survey data.

Indicator 1.1b: Rate of population below the national poverty line
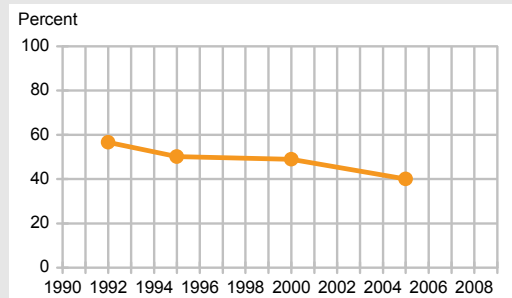
Source: BBS: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Indicator 1.2: Poverty gap
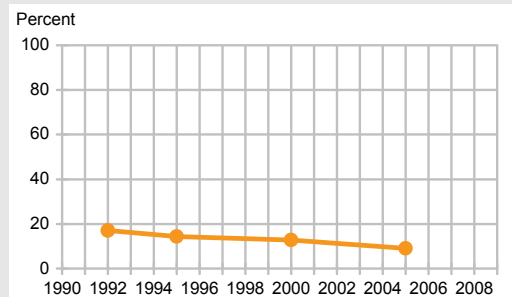
Source: BBS: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Indicator 1.8: Prevalence of underweight children
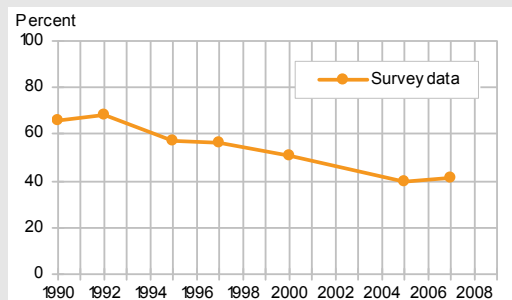
Source: Child Nutrition Status Survey (1990), Child Nutrition Survey (1992, 1995, 2000), Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (2005) and Demographic and Health Surveys (1997, 2007).

Disseminating Millennium Development Goal statistics
The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were launched by the UN in 2000. The 8 goals are divided into 21 targets and 60 indicators. The agreed upon indicators are supposed to be produced by the national statistics office in each relevant country. This is not always the case. Much of the data is estimated and disseminated by international organisations. Statistics Norway's MDG project aims at disseminating figures from national sources (census, survey and administrative) together with the international ones (United Nations and World Bank). The purpose is to make the national data and relevant documentation easily accessible to the users in Norway and partner countries. This fact sheet contains some of the available statistics, but the main tool for dissemination is the database to be found at **www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg**

The project is a cooperation between Statistics Norway and the national statistics offices in seven countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. National data in the database is delivered by the national statistics offices. while the international data is drawn from the UNSTAT MDG database.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Enrolment is the absolute number of pupils who are enrolled in a school. This information is recorded by the schools for administrative purposes and submitted to the Ministry of Education.

Attendance is whether the child attended school during the school year. This is the measurement used in surveys by asking the question directly to the household the child belongs to.

Net enrolment/attendance rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in/who attend primary education as a percentage of the total number of children of the official school age population. *Gross enrolment/attendance rate* includes the pupils who are out of school-age in the numerator, which is why the rate in countries with many pupils older that official primary school age often exceeds 100 percent.

Official primary school age in Bangladesh is 6 to 10 years. In 2009, 81 percent of the children in that age group attended primary school according to survey data. Ninety-four percent of the children were enrolled in 2009 according to administrative data. In 2009, the most recent available survey, attendance varied from 87 percent in Khulna to 74 percent in Sylhet division.

Comparing Bangladesh and Nepal, the two Asian countries currently covered by this database, the net attendance rate has historically been higher in Bangladesh than in Nepal. The gap has closed over the years though and the attendance rate was around 90 percent for both countries in 2006.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The *Gender Parity Index* shows the number of girls in school to the number of boys. If the ratio is 1, it means there are an equal number of girls to boys. Below 1 means more boys than girls are in school and above 1 mean more girls than boys.

Bangladesh had already reached the target of eliminating gender disparity for primary education when it was first measured in 2000. It was quite stable around one the first years, but has varied more in the later years.

Survey, census and administrative data

Survey and census: The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is in charge of most national surveys. Survey means that the information is collected from a sample of the population. The results from the sample are then used to estimate the situation in the whole population. The BBS is also in charge of census, in which everyone is enumerated.

Administrative data: Administrative data is usually collected by the relevant ministries and is most often registers. For instance the full number of children immunised, recorded by health stations and submitted to the Ministry of Health. The rates are found by dividing the recorded number by the number of people in the target group. This denominator is normally drawn from the population census, but sometimes other sources are used. The increased focus on documentation over the last years has in many countries led to major improvements in administrative data collection. Hence, older records may have quality problems that affect comparability over time.

Indicator 2.1: Net enrolment and attendance rate in primary education
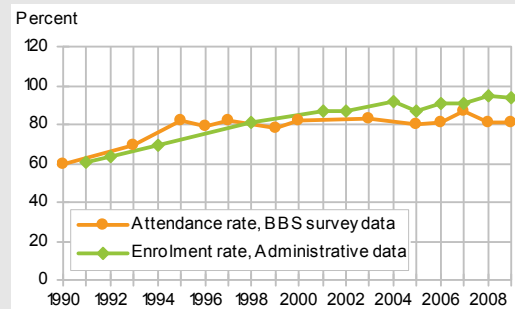
Source: BBS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1990, 93, 95-97, 99, 2000, 03, 06, 09), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2005) and Sample Vital Registration System (2007, 2008). Adm: Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (1991-92, 94, 98, 2001-02, 04), Primary School Census (2005-2009).

Indicator 2.1: Net attendance rate in primary education 2009 by division
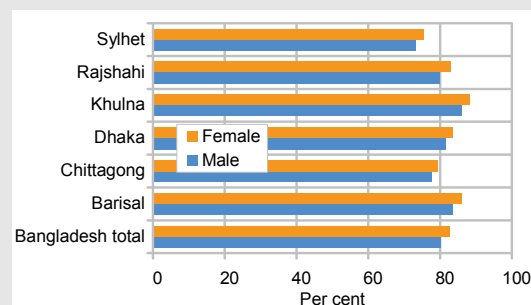
Source: BBS: 2009 Multiple indicator Cluster Survey

Indicator 2.1: Net attendance rate in primary education
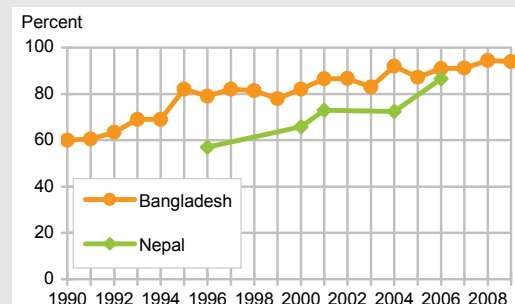
Source: Survey data from Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics

Indicator 3.1: Gender Parity Index in Primary Education
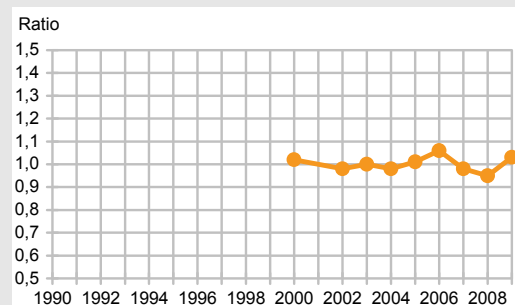
Source: BBS: Multiple indicator Cluster Survey (2000, 03, 06, 09), Sample Vital Registration System (2002, 04, 07, 08) and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2005)

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The target for goal number four is to reduce the *under-five mortality rate* by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Mortality rate is expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 live births. The under-five mortality rate in Bangladesh has decreased from 146 in 1991 to 64 in 2009. Infant (under 12 months) mortality rate is down from 94 to 49 in the same period. This means that Bangladesh has a good chance of achieving this goal in 2015.

It is generally recommended for children to be immunised against measles at the age of nine months, although some countries recommend later immunisation. *The proportion of 1 year olds immunised against measles* is found through surveys by using information provided by head of households on immunisation status for children between 12 and 23 months of age. Administrative data are recordings of immunisations by health personnel divided by the target group.

The survey data show an increase in the immunisation level from 74 percent in 1994 to 83 percent in 2008.

Using the survey data, Bangladesh and Nepal have had a fairly similar level of immunisation.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality rate is the annual number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. The indicator is expressed per 100,000 live births. The millennium target is to reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

Many countries do not have good systems for assessing the cause of death, which makes it difficult to measure the maternal mortality rate correctly. Data on maternal mortality are in most countries collected through surveys only, which further increases the degree of uncertainty as the survey population often is rather small.

Based on the survey data for Bangladesh, the maternal mortality rate was reduced from 478 in 1990 to 348 in 2008.

Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by trained doctors, nurses or midwives. Traditional births attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

For Bangladesh as a whole the proportion of births attended by skilled personnel increased from 12 to 24 percent between 2000 and 2009. The proportion is much larger in urban areas; in 2009 at 45 versus 19 percent in the rural areas. There are also regional differences, ranging from 14 Sylhet to 30 in Khulna.

Indicators 4.1 and 4.2: Child mortality rates
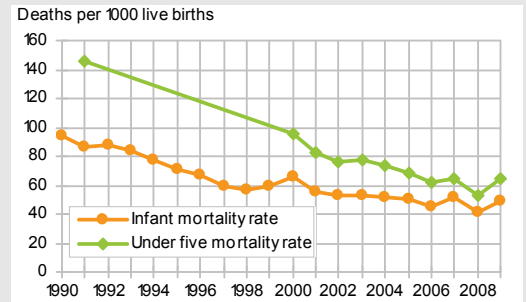
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2009), Sample Vital Registration System (1990, 1992-99, 2002-06, 2008), Population Census (1991, 2001) and Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 2007)

Indicator 4.3: Proportion of one-year olds immunised against measles
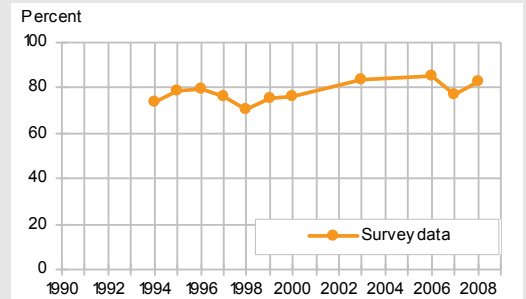
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (1994-2000, 2003, 2006), EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey (2008) and Demographic and Health Survey (2007)

Indicator 4.3: Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles. Survey data
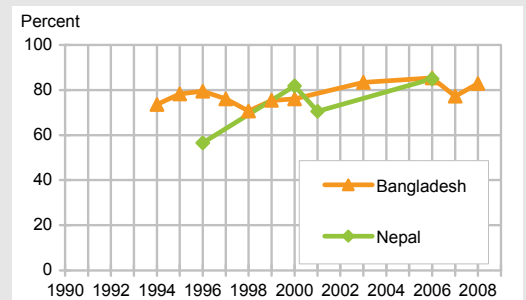
Source: Survey data from Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicator 5.1: Maternal Mortality Rate
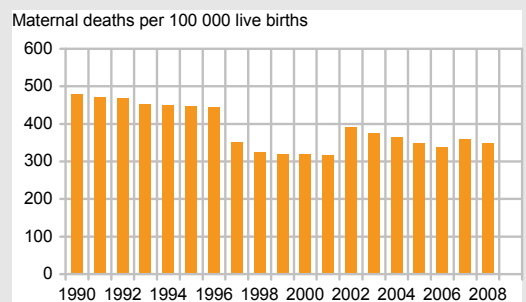
Source: BBS: Sample Vital Registration System (1990, 1992-2008) and Population Census (1991)

Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. 2009

Source: BBS: 2009 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
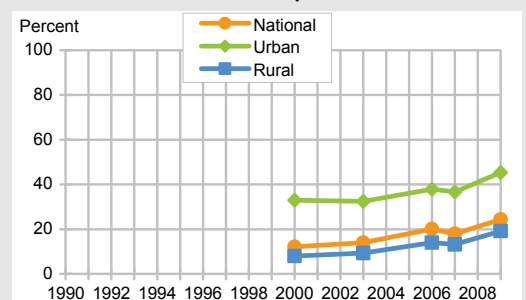
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2003, 06, 09) and Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 07).
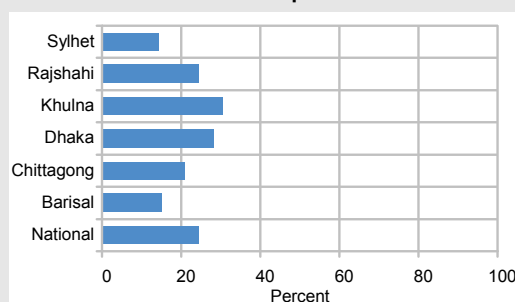
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6A is to have halted by 2015 and begun reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV infection rate is mainly monitored by international agencies. *Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS* is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV, who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Due to survey specifications, there are three observations for women and only one for men in Bangladesh. The proportion was higher among men than among women.

Tuberculosis is another major disease. The detection rate under Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) increased from 21 to 74 percent from 1994 to 2009. The treatment rate under DOTS increased from 73 to 92 percent over the same period.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

There are ten indicators measuring progress towards this goal, ranging from CO2 emissions to how many people are living in slums. BBS collects a number of these indicators. The proportion of households using an improved drinking water source was at 96 percent in 1992 and increased to 98 percent in 2009 according to the UN definition. Some improved drinking water sources in Bangladesh have too high levels of arsenic contamination. Because of this, there were only 86 percent of households using an improved drinking water source in 2009 according to Bangladesh standard.

The proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility has only been measured since 2006 and with substantially varying rates. This is due to differences in definitions across surveys.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The last of the millennium goals is measured in 16 different indicators. Eight of those indicators measure the amount of official development assistance (ODA) and debt relief the country receives, while four relate to market access. These eight indicators are collected internationally.

International approved versus official national data
UN is responsible in collecting the MDG data, and is therefore the main international source for MDG indicators. The data in the UN database is collected from different sources and by different methods, and are approved by the UN. The national data is the official statistics of the specific country. Indicator 4.2 is estimated by UNICEF. UN estimates in cases when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based often on data collected from national sources, such as surveys or administrative records. The national data on this indicator is collected by BBS in their Sample Vital Registration System and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The Demographic and Health Surveys is conducted under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and implemented by a private company.

The graph shows that the national and UN data for Bangladesh are different. There is no documentation, neither in nor linked to the database, on how UN estimates this data and what national data that constitutes the basis for the estimates.

Indicator 4.2: Infant mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births
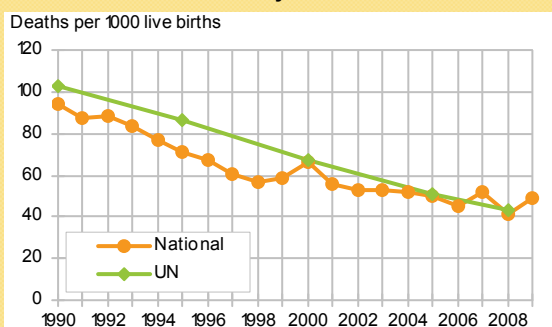
National data: Sample Vital Registration System (1990, 1992-99, 2000-06, 2008), Population Census (1991, 2001), Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 2007) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2009). International data: UN MDG database: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx

Indicator 6.3: Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percent
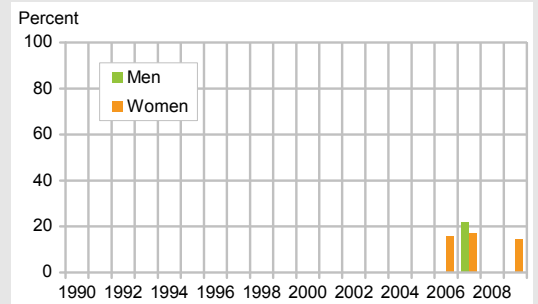
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006, 2009) and Demographic and Health Surveys (2007)

Indicator 6.10: Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

Percent
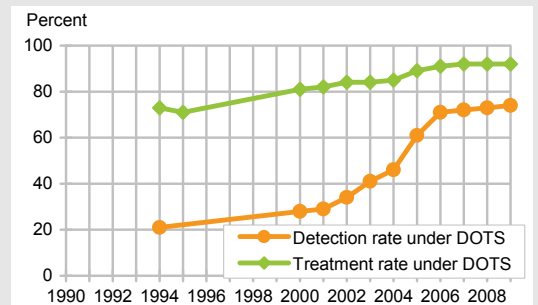
Source: MDG Bangladesh Progress Report (1994, 95), Health Bulletin (2000-2009)

Indicator 7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Percent
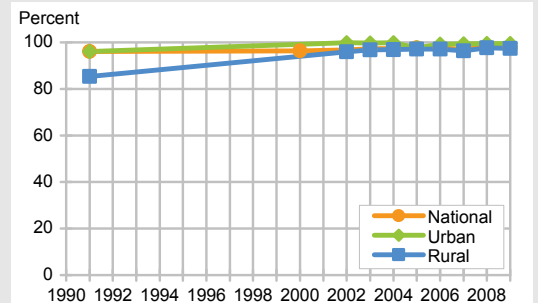
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006, 2009), Sample Vital Registration System (1991, 2002-05, 2008), Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 2007)

Indicator 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
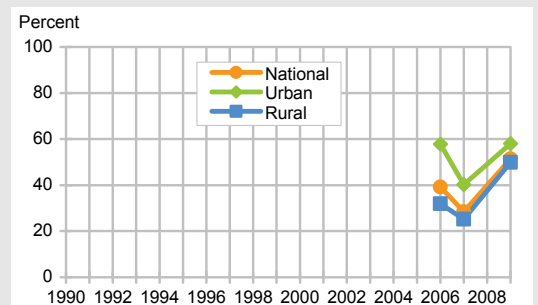
Percent

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006, 2009) and Demographic and Health Surveys (2007)

1.   Introduction

Statistics Norway's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) project aims at disseminating figures from national sources (census, survey and administrative sources) together with the international ones from the United Nations and the World Bank. The purpose is to make the national data and relevant documentation easily accessible to the users in Norway and in partner countries. A database and factsheets for each of the partner countries has been produced. These factsheets contain some of the available statistics, but the main tool for dissemination is the database to be found at www.ssb.no/english/int/mdg.

The project is based on a cooperation between Statistics Norway and the national statistics offices in seven countries: Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. National data in the database is delivered by the national statistics offices, while the international data is drawn from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSTAT) database on the MDGs.

This is a documentation of the metadata relating to the national Millennium Development Goals statistics. It is disseminated by Statistics Norway (SN) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The information has mainly been collected by Mr. Abdur Rashid Howlader and Ms. Delwara Begum, BBS , Siv Irene Pedersen and Anne Abelsæth and, SN. The work is coordinated by Siv Irene Pedersen in Statistics Norway.

Bangladesh is a country in South Asia at the Bay of Bengal bordering on India and Burma. With a population of 151,4 million (2011) on a total of 147 570 square kilometres, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Bangladesh became independent in 1971. The official statistics office in Bangladesh is Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), based in the capital Dhaka (http://www.bbs.gov.bd/Home.aspx/).

1.1. Collecting MDG data

Collecting National Data
There are several relevant sources for national data. It is important to collect not only the data itself, but also documentation on how the data was collected and the weaknesses and strengths of the data.

There are some surveys especially relevant for collecting data for the MDG indicators:
➢ Demography and Health Surveys (DHS)
    DHS is a nationally-representative household survey that provides data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health and nutrition. The DHS is often conducted by MICRO International. Some countries' national statistical office, however, has conducted DHS style surveys without involving MICRO International.
➢ Integrated Household Surveys (IHS)
    IHS is conducted by national statistical offices. The content of IHS can change, and therefore the relevance for the different MDGs will also change.
➢ Multiple Indictor Cluster Surveys (MICS)
    MICS is programme developed by UNICEF. It is meant to fill data gaps for monitoring the situation of women and children through statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of socio-economic and health indicators. This household survey programme is the largest source of statistical information on children. Almost half of the MDG indicators are collected through MICS, making it one of the largest single sources of data for MDG monitoring.
➢ Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ)
    CWIQ focuses on access, usage and satisfaction of households with public service, supplemented by some welfare and demographic information, and is representative at district level.
➢ Population Censuses

Relevant surveys and censuses in Bangladesh:
➢ Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996-97
    Conducted by Macro International in cooperation with Ministry of Health
➢ Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1999-00
    Conducted by Macro International in cooperation with Ministry of Health
➢ Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2004
    Conducted by Macro International in cooperation with Ministry of Health
➢ Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 2007
    Conducted by Macro International in cooperation with Ministry of Health
➢ National Nutrition Survey 1992
➢ Child Nutritional Status Survey
➢ Household Expenditure Survey 1991-92
➢ Household Expenditure Survey 1995-96
➢ Household Expenditure Survey 2000
➢ Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005
➢ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003
➢ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006
➢ Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey 2001
➢ Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1991

Obtaining the international data
The United Nations (UN) uses several ways to obtain the data. Data initially were to be collected from different types of data collection, in particular surveys and administrative data. This does not always happen. The UN agencies use different procedures for data collection:
Country data (C)

	The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted BY THE COUNTRY to meet international standards)
Country Adjusted (CA)	The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability—that is to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age groups, education, labour and industry, etc)
Estimated (E):	The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.
Modelled (M):	The figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates—other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon (example: maternal mortality or slums, to a certain extent)
Global Monitoring Data (G):	The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (example: population below 1$ a day)
Non-Relevant (N):	The figure is not available because the indicator—as defined for the global monitoring—does not apply to the circumstances of the specific country, and therefore is not reported
Not Available (NA):	A figure was not provided, or the method by which the figure was calculated is unknown
	Different international institutions are responsible for collecting different indicators for the UN MDG database. Included is some information on these institutions.
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	FAO's own description of its nature and purpose: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since our founding in 1945, we have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO serves as a knowledge network. We use the expertise of our staff - agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals - to collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development. A million times a month, someone visits the FAO Internet site to consult a technical document or read about our work with farmers. We also publish hundreds of newsletters, reports and books, distribute several magazines, create numerous CD-ROMS and host dozens of electronic fora.
	AQUASTAT is FAO's global information system on water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Division. It collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and by region. Its aim is to provide users interested in global, regional and national analyses with comprehensive information related to water resources and agricultural water management across the world, with emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

FAO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 1.9, 7.1 and 7.5

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

ITU is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. For nearly 145 years, ITU has coordinated the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoted international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, worked to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, established the worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communications systems and addressed the global challenges of our times, such as mitigating climate change and strengthening cybersecurity.

ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together the most influential representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology for the benefit of the global community, and in particular the developing world.

ITU is responsible for collecting data for target 8F.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

IPU's own description of its nature and purpose: The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments of sovereign States (Article 1 of the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union). It was established in 1889. The Union is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy. To that end, it:

- Fosters contacts, co-ordination, and the exchange of experience among parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries.
- Considers questions of international interest and concern and expresses its views on such issues in order to bring about action by parliaments and parliamentarians.
- Contributes to the defence and promotion of human rights -- an essential factor of parliamentary democracy and development.
- Contributes to better knowledge of the working of representative institutions and to the strengthening and development of their means of action.

The IPU supports the efforts of the United Nations, whose objectives it shares, and works in close co-operation with it. The Union also co-operates with regional inter-parliamentary organizations, as well as with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which are motivated by the same ideals. The IPU is financed primarily by its members out of public funds. The site of the Union's Headquarters is Geneva (Switzerland).

IPU is responsible for collecting data for indicator 3.3.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

UNAIDS' own description of its nature and purpose: UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative joint venture of the United Nations family, bringing together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations in the AIDS response to help the world prevent new HIV infections, care for people living with HIV, and mitigate the impact of the epidemic. With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the UNAIDS Secretariat works on the ground in more than 80 countries worldwide. Coherent action on AIDS by the UN system is coordinated in countries through the UN theme groups, and the joint programmes on AIDS. Cosponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. UNAIDS helps mount and support an expanded response to AIDS – one that engages the efforts of many sectors and partners from government and civil society.

UNAIDS uses the UN's MDG database. UNAIDS is responsible for collecting data for indicator 6.1.

The International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO's own description of its nature and purpose: The ILO is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency in that it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes. This unique arrangement gives the ILO an edge in incorporating 'real world' knowledge about employment and work. The ILO is the global body responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. Working with its Member States, the ILO seeks to ensure that labour standards are respected in practice as well as principle. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues. In promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, the organization continues to pursue its founding mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity. Today, the ILO helps advance the creation of decent jobs and the kinds of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

ILO has data on Key Indicators of the Labour Marked (KILM, but they do not have their own MDG database on their web site. ILO is responsible for collecting data for target 1B and indicator 3.2.

The World Bank (WB)

The World Bank's own description of its nature and purpose: The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We are not a bank in the common sense. We are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but collaborative role to advance the vision of an inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management (www.worldbank.org).

The World Bank has its own database that includes MDG indicators. The World Bank is responsible for collecting data for target 1A and target 8D.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF's own description of its nature and purpose: UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care. UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority. UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social, and economic development of their communities. UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the

realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

UNICEF uses UN's MDG database. UNICEF is responsible for collecting data for goal 4 and indicators 1.8, 5.1, 5.2, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.7, 6.8. Together with WHO, UNICEF also collects data on indicators 5.5, 7.8 and 7.9.

United Nations Department of Economy and Social Affairs (DESA)

DESA's own description of its nature and purpose: The Department of Economic and Social Affairs promotes and supports international cooperation to achieve development for all, and assists governments in agenda-setting and decision-making on development issues at the global level. DESA provides a broad range of analytical products and policy advice that serve as valuable sources of reference and decision-making tools for developed and developing countries, particularly in translating global commitments into national policies and action and in monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

DESA uses UN's MDG database. DESA is responsible for collecting data for indicators 5.3 and 5.4. Together with UNFPA, DESA also collects data on indicator 5.6

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics

UNESCO's own description of its nature and purpose: UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal: to build peace in the minds of men. Today, UNESCO functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter to forge universal agreements on emerging ethical issues. The Organization also serves as a clearinghouse – for the dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge – while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields. In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 193 (as of October 2007) Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture. This role is critical, particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity. The world urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which lie at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities.

UNESCO uses UN's MDG database. UNESCO is responsible for collecting data for goal 2 and Indicator 3.1.

United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

UNEP's own description of its nature and purpose: Environmental development is key to achieving overall sustainable development. UNEP's work to promote environmental sustainability, the object of Millennium Development Goal 7, underpins global efforts to achieve all of the Goals agreed by world leaders at the Millennium Summit. UNEP supports assessments of environmental conditions and trends including building the capacity of its many partners to generate the information necessary for sound environmental decision making to support sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Goals. UNEP's work encompasses:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends.
- Developing international and national environmental instruments.
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment.
- Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development.

- Encouraging new partnerships and mind-sets within civil society and the private sector.

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization, and WCMC 2000, a UK-based charity.
UNEP-WCMC Vision: A world where biodiversity counts
UNEP-WCMC Mission: To evaluate and highlight the many values of biodiversity and put authoritative biodiversity knowledge at the centre of decision-making
UNEP-WCMC Mandate: The Centre has a mandate from the UNEP Governing Council to provide a range of biodiversity-related services to UNEP, the biodiversity-related conventions and their constituent party-states and other bodies in the non-governmental and private sectors (Decision GC 22/1/III).
Other more specific mandates derive from the UNEP Governing Council, decisions taken by Conferences of the Parties to specific international conventions, the World Parks Congress and elsewhere.

UNEP is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.3. UNEP-WCMC collects data on indicator 7.7. Together with WCMC and UNEP-WPDA collects data on 7.6

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty -- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures. The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP, the subsidiary bodies and their Bureau.

UNAIDS is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.2.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-HABITAT's strategic vision is anchored in a four-pillar strategy aimed at attaining the goal of Cities without Slums. This strategy consists of advocacy of global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.

UN-HABITAT is responsible for collecting data for indicator 7.10

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA's own description of its nature and purpose: UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.
UNFPA uses the UN's MDG database. Together with DESA, UNFPA collects data on indicator 5.6

World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO's own description of its nature and purpose: WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nation's system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health

research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats.

WHO does not have their own MDG database, but they have a database called Core Health Indicators that includes the indicators WHO is responsible for. WHO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 6.5, 6.9 and 6.10. Together with UNICEF, WHO also collects data on indicators 5.5, 7.8 7.9 and 8.13.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ The Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC)

OECD brings together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world to:

• Support sustainable economic growth
• Boost employment
• Raise living standards
• Maintain financial stability
• Assist other countries' economic development
• Contribute to growth in world trade

The organisation provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and coordinate domestic and international policies.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC, www.oecd.org/dac) is the principal body through which the OECD deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries

OECD/DAC is responsible for collecting data for targets 8A and 8B, and indicators 8.8 and 8.9.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

WTO is responsible for collecting data for indicators 8.6 and 8.7.

1.2. Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The first millennium development goal is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and consists of three targets:

1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

The goal consists of 9 indicators.

Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Target 1A is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day, and consists of three indicators:

Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people below $1 (PPP) per day

Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio

Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 1.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people below $1 (PPP) per day

UN definition and relevant divisions

The poverty rate at $1.25 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). Purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factor, private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic marked as a US dollar would in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.

Division of indicator

The MDG indicator uses the international poverty line ($1 (PPP) per day). Due to the release by the International Comparison Program, the World Bank postponed publishing poverty estimates using the international poverty line. The World Bank did publish numbers based on the national poverty line. According to the World Bank, the national population below national poverty line is defined as:

"...the percentage of the country's population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population weighted subgroups estimates from household surveys."

Due to different advantages and disadvantages of using the two poverty lines, we will include both of them in the database

Obtaining the international data

Responsible institution: The World Bank (WB)

The documentation provided by the UN and by the World Bank on how much national data is used, as well as what national data that has been used, is not very comprehensive. Neither is documentation on how much this data has been manipulated and adjusted. The data presented by the UN and the World Bank is difficult or impossible to recreate.

The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group, using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used. As described

above, poverty indicators are produced for each country based on an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries. The World Bank has records from 675 household surveys covering 115 developing countries collected between 1979 and 2007. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries. Not all these surveys are comparable in design and sampling methods. Non-representative surveys, though useful for some purposes, are excluded from the calculation of international poverty rates. There are 508 surveys for 115 countries used for deriving poverty estimates.

The basis for the data on international poverty level in Bangladesh is global monitoring data, using expenditure based data and the estimates are adjusted by spatial CPI information. National sources are Household Expenditure Survey in 1991-92, 1995-96 and 2000 and Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005. The data on the national poverty level is country adjusted, but no source is provided.

National sources
BBS data
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 57, table 6.1
2000: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 57, table 6.1.
    The original data was recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs
1995: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 57, table 6.1.
    The original data was recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs
1992: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 57, table 6.1.
    The original data was recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs

Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio

UN definition
Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or to reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers. In the UN database, data reported with a value of 0.5 signify a poverty gap of less than 0.5 percent.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The World Bank (WB)

The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group, using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used. As described above, poverty indicators are produced for each country based on an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries. The World Bank has records from 675 household surveys covering 115 developing countries collected between 1979 and 2007. More than 1.2 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 96 percent of the population of developing countries. Not all these surveys are comparable in design and sampling methods. Non-representative surveys, though useful for some purposes, are excluded from the calculation of international poverty rates. There are 508 surveys for 115 countries used for deriving poverty estimates.

The basis for the data on international poverty level is calculated through global monitoring data. The data used for Bangladesh is global monitoring data, using

expenditure based data and the estimates are adjusted by spatial CPI information. National sources are Household Expenditure Survey in 1991-92, 1995-96 and 2000 and Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005. The documentation on how the data has been estimated based on these data is not available.

National sources
BBS data
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 59, table 6.3
2000: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 60, table 6.3. The original data was recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs
1995: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 1995-96. Can be recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs methods as the poverty line was
1992: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 1991-92. Can be recalculated using Cost of Basic Needs methods as the poverty line was

Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

UN definition
The poorest quintiles' percentage share of national income or distribution is the share that accrues to the bottom fifth (quintile) of the population.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The World Bank (WB)

The World Banks definition: The share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income is the share of the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption, or, in some cases, income.

The World Bank Development Research Group produces the indicator using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. For most countries the income distribution indicators are based on the same data used to derive the $1.25 a day poverty estimates. The World Bank is developing a time series database of distributional information. At present, only data for the most recent year and for surveys determined to be nationally representative are reported in the World Bank database. To allow comparability across countries, measures are estimated from the primary data source (tabulations or household level data) using a consistent method of estimation rather than relying on existing estimates. The estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method. Parameterized Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms are mainly used.

The data used in Bangladesh is global monitoring data, using expenditure based data and data from Household Expenditure Survey in 1991-92, 1995-96 and 2000 and Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005. The documentation on how the data has been estimated based on these data is not available.

National sources
BBS data
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 28, table 4.2
2000: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2000, page 21, table 4.2
1995: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2000, page 21, table 4.2
1992: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 1991-92, page 40, table 5.7.

Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Target 1B is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, and consists of four indicators

Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
Indicator 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day
Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in
total employment
Target 1B was added in 2008 after a review of the MDGs.

Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of
GDP per person employed

UN definition
The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as
the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as "value
added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs,
such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy
inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the National
Accounts, represent the compensation for input of services from capital (including
depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production. Labour input is
defined as number of persons involved.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The International Labour Organization (ILO).

ILO gathers data to estimate the indicators from international data repositories
managed by various international organisations. It rarely collects information
directly from national sources. The estimates for the aggregate economy are
derived from the Total Economy Database of The Conference Board (TCB) and the
Groningen Growth and Development Centre (GGDC) (University of Groningen,
the Netherlands). TCB and GGDC have long-standing expertise in developing and
analysing data on productivity performance. Complete documentation of sources
and methods by country and underlying documentation on the use of PPPs, etc. can
be downloaded from the website of the Groningen Growth and Development
Centre http://www.ggdc.net/. For other countries outside of the OECD, the national
accounts and labour statistics assembled from national sources by international
organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and
Agriculture Organization (FAO), the ILO and the United Nations Statistical Office,
are mostly taken as the point of departure. In individual cases use has also been
made of national accounts statistics. The total economy series are linked to a
benchmark estimate of GDP at market prices in US dollars for 1990 from
Maddison (2003, op. cit.). Maddison's dollar estimates are based on purchasing
power parities for GDP. The original PPPs were obtained from the ICP. The PPPs
for the total economy used by Maddison represent multilaterally weighted PPPs.
Multilateralization implies that the weights of all economies are used to obtain the
aggregate PPPs, which makes comparisons between economies fully transitive, i.e.
comparisons between economies A and B and economies B and C equal a
comparison between economies A and C. The year 1990 was chosen because it is
still the latest for which a reasonably comprehensive and reliable set of PPPs can
be obtained for a largest possible range of economies in the world economy. The
multilateral weighting system for the aggregate economy is the Geary-Khamis
system, which essentially weighs PPPs for each country on the basis of its relative
size in terms of GDP.

Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the
information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in
order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment
of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological
information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability
of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally,
two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any
resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-
developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing
economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries,
however, do collect labour market information through household and

establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records. Limitations to comparability are often indicator-specific; however, there are standard issues that require attention with every indicator. For example, the precision of the measurements made for each country and year, and systematic differences in the type of source, related to the methodology of collection, definitions, scope of coverage and reference period, will certainly affect comparisons. In order to minimize misinterpretation, detailed notes are provided that identify the repository, type of source (household and labour force surveys, censuses, administrative records, and so on), and changes or deviations in coverage, such as age groups and geographical coverage (national, urban, rural, capital city and so on).

There is no data on growth rate of GDP per person employed for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio

UN definition
The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specific age who perform any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or paternal leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. For most countries, the working age population is defined as persons 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for the employment-to-population rate is based. In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:
- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data

repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme was used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.

The data on employment-to-population ratio is estimated. The basic data for the estimates are not provided, and there is no documentation on how the data has been estimated. There is no information on what, if any, national data has been used.

National sources
BBS data
2006 Labour Force Survey 2005-2006, page xvi
2003 Labour Force Survey 2005-2006, page xvi
2000 Labour Force Survey 2005-2006, page xvi
2001 Population census 2001, page 77, table 4.28
1991 Population census 1991, page 143, table 9.1

Administrative sources
2009 The Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, page 15

Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day

UN definition
The proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of $1 (PPP) per day.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for working poverty is based. In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:

- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.

The data on proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day is calculated through global monitoring data. There is no documentation on what national data, if any, that forms the basis of the calculation. Nor is there any documentation on how the calculations are made.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

UN definition
Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own accounts or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employed jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependant upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a marked-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The International Labour Organization (ILO)

In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:
- International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)
- United Nations Statistics Division
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Most of the information for the indicator Status in Employment is gathered from three international repositories of labour market data: (a) the ILO Bureau of Statistics, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) database, (b) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL). Additional documentation regarding national practices in the collection of statistics is provided in ILO: *Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics*, Vol. 3: *Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Hours of Work (Household Surveys)*; Vol. 5: *Total and Economically Active Population, Employment and Unemployment (Population Censuses)*. The *Sources and Methods* are available online at the country level on website: http://laborista.ilo.org. Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications.

Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters – used in the production of the KILM – had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators

The data on proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment is based on country data. The data from Bangladesh is from "household or labour force type survey. The survey year ends in June of the year indicated.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Target 1C is to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, and consists of two indicators:
  Indicator 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
  Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Indicator 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

UN definition

Prevalence of (moderate or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for age is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for the age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the

NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The NCHS/WHO reference standard represent the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population, 2.3 percent of the population fall below minus two standard deviations. A new standard reference population, the WHO Child Growth Standards, was released in April 2006 and is also being used to estimate underweight prevalence.

$$\% \text{ of children under 5 that are underweight} = \frac{\text{Number of children under five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard}}{\text{Total number of children under age five that were weighted}} * 100$$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNICEF

At the national level, data are generally available from national household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and national nutrition surveys. For international comparisons and global or regional monitoring, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO compile international data series and estimates based on data from national surveys.

The data on prevalence of underweight children under five years of age is based on country data. For Bangladesh the data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1996-97 (table 9.4, page 135), 1999-2000 (table 9.5, p. 142), 2004 (table 11.7, p. 179) and 2006 (Preliminary report, p 34). However, the 1992 data is reported for a different age group (6-59 months).

National sources
BBS data
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 148, Table 11.1. Based on WHO Child Growth standard adopted in 2006
2005: Child and mother Nutrition Survey 2005, page 36, table 21
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. It could be recalculated from the raw data.
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 142, Table 9.5.
1996: Child Nutrition Survey 1995-96, page 39, table3.15
1997: Child Nutrition Survey 1995-96, page 39, table3.15
1990: Child Nutrition status Survey 1989-90, page 38, table 19

Indicator 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

UN definition
The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived. The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirement.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: FAO

Data are provided by National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Agriculture and other national institutions in charge of preparing national food balances or engaged in national food security. Data for the calculation of the indicator consist of:
- Food production
- Food trade

- Other information within the framework of the food supply and utilization accounts for the preparation of food balance sheets to estimate of food availability for human consumption (private and public)
- Means of dietary energy consumption (private consumption) on per person per day basis by income or total expenditure levels (deciles of per person income or total expenditure) derived from National Household Surveys collecting food consumption data (private consumption)
- Means of attained heights by sex and age-groups derived from National Anthropometric Surveys
- Population and sex and age population structure as compiled and disseminated by the UN Population Division using country data

The accuracy of dietary energy consumption estimates varies from country to country. Evaluation of accuracy consists both of internal and external consistency checks, based on a complete revision of all related information (underlying concepts, definitions and methods of obtaining data comparisons with other related supplementary information).

Country data on changes of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption in the population have been very limited during the last three decades due to the insufficient utilization of food consumption data in quantities collected in national household surveys which need to be converted to dietary energy consumption. The dietary energy consumption due to income levels may change over time; hence the variance of dietary energy consumption. Data on height secular trends by sex and age-groups are scarce since countries are not conducting regular anthropometric surveys in the total population but are limited to the child population for nutritional status assessment so that publications are limited to estimates of the prevalence of under-nutrition. Data on sex and age group population structure is updated periodically on the basis of UN Population Division estimates so that changes in both the minimum dietary energy consumption and the variance of dietary energy consumption induced by changes in sex-age population structure are taken into account. FAO has considered the estimate of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption from two sources of variation: first the variation of energy consumption due to biological factors such as age, sex, height and physical activity level, and second, the variation energy consumption due to income levels

The data on prevalence of proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is calculated by Global monitoring data. The data is based on three years averages, but there is no documentation on what source the averages are based on. There is no documentation on what, if any, national data has been used.

National sources
Administrative sources
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 15(1805 kcal/cap/day)
2000: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 47(1805 kcal/cap/day)
1995: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 47(1805 kcal/cap/day)
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 15(1805 kcal/cap/day)

1.3. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

The second millennium development goal is to achieve universal primary education. This goal consists of one target, to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling, and three indicators.

Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling

Target 2A is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course by primary schooling, and is the only target under goal two. It consists of three indicators:

Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education
Indicator 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 2.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

Indicator 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

UN definition

Net primary enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED97[1]) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Total net primary enrolment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group.

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The UIS produces time series based on enrolment data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators. The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data so that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual "country review" of indicators. National data derived from administrative records are not necessarily based on the same classification over time and may not be comparable with data for other countries, unless exactly the same classification is used. Enrolments data compiled by UNESO are then adjusted to be consistent with the ICSCED1997 and are therefore comparable across countries.

The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

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[1] *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97).* Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, art and music.

The data on net enrolment ratio in primary education for Bangladesh is from country data in 2005 and estimated for 2006. However, there is no documentation on what national data UNESCO has utilized.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009
2008: Sample Vital registration system (SVRS) 2008. Page XVIII
2007: Sample Vital registration system (SVRS) 2008. Page XVIII, Page XVIII
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 91, Table ED.3
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005, page 85, table 7.6
2004: Sample Vital registration system (SVRS) 2004. Page 33, table T4.12. Can be recalculated from raw data. Data on males and females exists
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
2000: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1999: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1997: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1996: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1995: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1993: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21
1990: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 21

Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (Official Statistics)- (1991, 1992, 1994, 1998, 2001, 2002 and 2004)

Administrative sources
2009: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2008: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2007: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2006: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2009: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2008: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2007: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2006: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51
2005: Primary School Census (PSC) 2009. Table 3.11 Page 51

Indicator 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary

UN definition
The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education, known as Survival Rate to last Grade of Primary, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education of in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. Primary definition is defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, art and music.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNESCO Institute of Statistics

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series on school enrolment and repeaters based on data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.

The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual "country review" of indicators. The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

The data on proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary is different in the countries in question. For Bangladesh, the data is country data. There is no documentation on what national data has been used, and method used for estimation.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009. Page 97, Table 11
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 94, Table ED.5 Net
       primary school completion ratio.
1999: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 22
1995: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 22
1990: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 22

Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men

UN definition
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15-24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNESCO Institute of Statistics

The UIS collects global literacy data on an annual basis and updates its statistics twice a year, in April and September. These data are based on observed data reported by countries and territories. Countries and territories are asked to respond to a questionnaire that collects information and data on literacy. The survey package typically consists of the literacy questionnaire and supporting documentation. The primary respondent is the National or Territorial Statistical Office (or equivalent agency) within each respective country and territory.

Data collected: these consist of the counts of the literacy status (total, literate, illiterate and not specified) for the population 10 years of age and older by geography (national, urban, and rural), age group (five-year age groups and age unknown) and sex (total, male and female). The questionnaire also includes a set of metadata questions that are asked in order for the UIS and data users to better understand and interpret the literacy data provided as well as forming part of the basis for the selection criteria.

Population and housing censuses are the primary source of basic literacy data. These data are usually collected together with other household characteristics concerning an individual's educational, demographic and socio-economic status. These literacy data are generally based on self-declaration (i.e. one person, usually the head of the household, indicates whether each member of the household is literate or not). The literacy definition may vary from one country to another. National sample surveys are a second source of literacy data and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are often designed to meet immediate data needs and do not always include systematic

strategies for future repeats. So even though they may provide timely data, they may not always be a consistently reliable source over time. International sample surveys, such as UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), are a third source and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are designed to meet commonly agreed upon international data needs while also providing data for national policy purposes. These surveys are implemented on a regular basis in selected countries globally. They aim to assure cross-national comparability although they often integrate national modules to suit specific country data needs. Modules from international surveys are sometimes added to other on-going national sample surveys. To read more about the details, see http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx . The international comparability of literacy statistics has been improved in two ways by the UIS. First, by the fact that the data being reported are from data sources that have a similar methodology. Second, UN population estimates are used to calculate the number of literates and illiterates. These estimates are used because they are produced by UNDP using the same methodology and assumptions across countries. When UN population estimates are not available, national population estimates are used.
UNDP provides population estimates by single years of age for countries and territories with populations of 80,000 persons and greater. For countries or territories having a population of less than 80,000 persons, national country population data, when available, are used.

The data on literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men is partially country based (1991, 2001) and partially modelled (2007). There is no documentation on what national data has been utilized, nor is there any documentation on how the data has been modelled.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009. Page 107, Table 16 (Female)
2008: Can be recalculated from raw data
2007: Can be recalculated from raw data
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 97, Table ED.7 (Female)
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005. Can be recalculated using raw data
2004: Can be recalculated from raw data
2003: Can be recalculated from raw data
2002: Can be recalculated from raw data
2001: Can be recalculated from raw data
2000: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2000. Can be recalculated using raw data
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000. Can be recalculated using raw data
2001: Population Census 2001. Socio economic and demographic report. Can be recalculated from raw data
2000: Can be recalculated from raw data
1999: Can be recalculated from raw data
1998: Can be recalculated from raw data
1997: Can be recalculated from raw data
1996: Can be recalculated from raw data
1995: Can be recalculated from raw data
1994: Can be recalculated from raw data
1993: Can be recalculated from raw data
1992: Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 1991-92. Can be recalculated using raw data

1991: Population Census 1991. Socio economic and demographic report. Can be
   recalculated from raw data.
Administrative sources
2007: The millennium Devolopment Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report 2009,
   page 15
1990: The millennium Devolopment Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report 2009,
   page 15

1.4. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

The third millennium development goal is to promote gender equality and
empower women. This goal consists of one target, to eliminate gender disparity in
primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than
2015, and three indicators.

Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than 2015

Target 3A is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education,
preferably by 2005, and in all levels no later than 2015, and is the only target under
goal three. It consists of three indicators:
   Indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary
   education
   Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural
   sector
   Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 3.1, while the other indicators
measure the sustainability of the results.

Indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

UN definition
Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary
education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in primary,
secondary and tertiary education to the number of male students in each level. To
standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the
Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of
education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of
education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the populations in the
theoretical age group for the same level of education.

Division of indicator
The indicator has three sub indicators:
- Gender parity index in primary level enrolment
- Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment
- Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNESCO Institute of Statistics

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series based on
enrolments reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN
population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually
to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or
national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels
of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting
indicators. The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection
systems that check for arithmetic errors & inconsistencies and trend analysis for
implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting
the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of
implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to

see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in our annual "country review" of indicators. The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results – if published – will normally be designated as UIS estimates.

The data on ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education for Bangladesh is country data There is, however, no documentation on what national data is utilized.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009. Page 95, table 10 (Primary & Secondary level)
2008: Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11
2007: Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 95, Table ED.6. Based on net attendance RatioSample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11 All SVRS 2003 numbers Put in alternative due to larger sample in MICS. Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12
2005: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2000, page 89, table 7.9. Calculated from GER. Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11 All SVRS 2003 numbers put in alternative due to larger sample in HIES. Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12
2004: Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11 Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 66. Calculated from GER Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11 All SVRS 2003 numbers Put in alternative due to larger sample in MICS. Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12 Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2004. Page 33, table T4.12
2002: Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2008. Page 38, table 4.11 Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12 Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2004. Page 33, table T4.12
2000: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000. Page 51. Calculated from GER Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2000, page 66, table E-10. Calculated from GER. Put in alternative due to a larger sample in the MICS. Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2005 - 06. Page 38, table 4.12 Sample Vital Registration system, (SVRS) 2004. Page 33, table T4.12

Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 95, Table ED.6. Based on net attendance Ratio
1991-2005: Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (Official Statistics)

Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment
1995-2006: Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (Official
     Statistics)

Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

UN definition
The share of women in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in the same sector. The *non-agricultural sector* includes industry and services. 'Industry' includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard of All Economic Activity (ISIC-Rev.2) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev.3. 'Services' include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels, transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev.2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev.3. *Employment* refers to the people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the ILO *Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment,* adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982). *Wage employment* refers only to wage earners and salaried persons, or "persons in paid employment jobs". Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or payment in kind such as food, housing and training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment – that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different status in employment are defined in according to the ILO *Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment* (ICSE), adopted by the 15th ICLS (1993).

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: International Labour Organization

Comprehensive, detailed statistics on total and paid employment disaggregated by sex, by branch of economic activity, occupation and status in employment are collected annually through a specialised questionnaire for the Yearbook of Labour Statistics sent directly to the official national authorities (ministries responsible for labour, central statistical services, etc.) in all member States and Territories. Statistics are also gleaned from national publications and websites. These statistics are published, respectively, in the ILO *Yearbook of Labour Statistics and the Bulletin of Labour Statistics*, and are also available online in LABORSTA. In addition to the statistics, the Bureau also collects and disseminates the relevant national methodological information used to produce these statistics. The methodological information on national practices is available for consultation at http://laborsta.ilo.org/, under "Sources and Methods". To improve country coverage a special action inquiry to national statistical offices was sent out in 2003. It consisted of a questionnaire requesting data, as of 1990, on Paid Employment in Non Agricultural Activities, and Unemployment by Age Group, for totals, women and men separately, from all available data sources (i.e. labour force survey, establishment survey, administrative records, official estimates). The annual questionnaire is pre-filled with the statistics provided in the previous years (maximum of ten), so that when countries update their series they also have the possibility to review, verify and, where needed, modify the data previously provided. In principle, the data are not adjusted, as they are collected through a standard questionnaire, and reported in line with the international classifications. All departures from the international standard definitions and classifications are indicated in notes

The data on the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector in Bangladesh is country data. The data is from labour-related establishment surveys. What surveys and who was responsible for the surveys have not been documented. For 1991 the data include total employment in non-agriculture, for the remaining years it includes total paid employment.

National sources

BBS data

2001: Population Census 2001, Socio economic and demographic report. Can be recalculated from raw data

1991: Population Census 1991, Socio economic and demographic report. Can be recalculated from raw data

Administrative sources

2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 16

2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xvi

1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xvi

Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

UN definition

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect elections, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

The definition provided covers only lower chambers in bicameral parliaments. The number of women in upper chambers not covered, independent on whether the parliament is symmetric or asymmetric. According to IPU 77 parliaments (40.31 percent) are bicameral parliaments. IPU has data on both chambers on their web site. There is a slight difference between the upper and lower chambers concerning proportion of seats held by women. While 15.06 percent of the members of lower chambers are women; the same is true for 14.79 percent of the members of the upper chambers.

The data on proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is country data. The UN database has no documentation on the source. According to IPU the data is collected directly from the national parliaments. The inclusion of only unicameral and lower chamber in bicameral parliament has no impact on Bangladesh, the country has a unicameral systems. In 2004, the number of seats in parliament was raised from 300 to 345, with the addition of 45 reserved seats for women. These reserved seats were filled in September and October 2005, being allocated to political parties in proportion to their share of the national vote received in the 2001 election. The parliament was dissolved on 27 October 2006, in view of the election that was to take place, meaning there is no data from 2007 and 2008. The number from 2009 excludes the 45 seats reserved for women because they were not yet filled in January 2009.

IPU has data on parliamentary statistics, and update this indicator on their web site. They do not have a full MDG database.

National sources
BBS data
2008: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008, Table 10.1, Page 147
2001: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008, Table 10.1, Page 147
1996: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008, Table 10.1, Page 147
1991: Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2008, Table 10.1, Page 147

1.5. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The fourth millennium development goal is to reduce child mortality. This goal consists of one target, to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and three indicators.

Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Target 4A is to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and is the only target under goal four. It consists of three indicators:
   Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate
   Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate
   Indicator 4.3 Proportions of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 4.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate

UN definition
The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any sign of other evidence of life – such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data, including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING).CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates.

The data on under-five mortality rate is estimated. No documentation is provided on how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009. Page 82, Table 4 (Indirect technique is applied for calculating U5MR)
2008: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, Can be recalculated from raw data.
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 101, Table 9.1. Five years preceding the survey
2006: Sample Vital Registration System 2005-2006, page 71, Table 6.8
2005: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 62, Table 6.7
2004: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 61, Table 6.7
2002: Sample Vital Registration System 2005- 2006, page 69, Table 6.8

2001: Population Census 2001, page 106, table 6.3, Socio economic and
demographic report. Can be recalculated from raw data

2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 101, Table 7.1. Five years
preceding the Survey

1991: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 60, table 6.7

Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate

UN definition
The infant mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live birth)
of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to
current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or
extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration
of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any sign other
evidence of life – such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or
definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has
been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a
live birth.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data,
including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys
conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without
international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be
overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on
Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all
indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five
mortality rates. Different data sources and calculation methods often yield widely
differing estimates of infant mortality for a given time and place. In order to
reconcile these differences, UNICEF developed, in coordination with WHO, the
WB and UNDP an estimation methodology that minimizes the errors embodied on
each estimate and harmonize trends along time. Since the estimates are not
necessarily the exact values used as inputs for the model, they are often not
recognized as the official IMR estimates used at the country level. However, as
mentioned before, these estimates minimize errors and maximize the consistency
of trends along time. Applying a consistent methodology also allows comparisons
between countries, despite the varied number and types of data sources. After
plotting all available values for infant and under-five mortality, analysts use
weighted least squares to fit a multi-spine regression line to the data points and
extrapolate the trend to the present. The use of weights allows analysts to make a
judgment about the relative quality of each data set and how representative it is
likely to be of the population. The last step is to decide which set of estimates (for
infant mortality or under-five mortality) is more consistent and to use a model life
table to derive the other set of estimates from it. Additional details of the
methodology are available in the following working paper:
http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Capacity/Ind%204-1.pdf

The data on infant mortality rate is estimated. No documentation is provided on
how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009. Page 82, Table 4 (Indirect
technique is applied for calculating IMR)

2008: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5

2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 101, Table 9.1. Five years
preceding the survey

Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5 put in alternative due to
larger sample and better methodology on that indicator

2006: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5, Sample Vital
    Registration system 2006, page 72, table 6.9
2005: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
2004: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5, Sample Vital
    Registration System 2004. Page 62, table 6.5
2003: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
2002: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
2001: Population Census 2001, page 106, table 6.3. Socio economic and
    demographic report Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table
    6.5 put in alternative due to larger sample
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 101, Table 7.1. Five years
    preceding the Survey Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table
    6.5 put in alternative due to larger sample and better methodology on that
    indicator
1999: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1998: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1997: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1996: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1995: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1994: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1993: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1992: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5
1991: Population Census 1991, page 106, table 6.3 Sample Vital Registration
System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5 put in alternative due to larger sample
1990: Sample Vital Registration System 2008. Page 64, table 6.5

Indicator 4.3 Proportions of
1 year-old children
immunized against measles

UN definition
Proportion of 1 year olds children immunized against measles is the percentage of
children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles
vaccine. It is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles
at the age of 9 months. In certain countries in Latin America and the Caribbean it is
recommended for the children to be immunized between the ages of 12 and 15
months.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

Data are collected through the WHO UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. This form is
sent out by both organizations to the Ministries of Health with expected completion
by April 15 of each year.
The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation's Children's Fund
(UNICEF) compile country data series based on both types of data gathered
through the WHO/UNICER Joint Reporting Form (JRF) on Vaccine-Preventable
Diseases. There are three types of data requested and collected through the JRF:
• Administrative coverage data. The number of doses administered as recorded by
  the health providers; The number of children in the target population, usually
  live births or infants surviving to the age of one year; and An estimate of
  completeness of reporting, e.g., percentage of districts in the country that
  reported their data.
• Survey data (national surveys conducted by DHS, MICS, EPI Cluster or other
  valid instruments).
• Official national estimate (the estimate of coverage that the Ministry of Health
  believes to be correct; which may or may not coincide with the administrative
  or national survey data).
For additional details, see:
http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_IVB_2007_eng.pdf
The content of the Joint Reporting Form was developed through a consensus
process by staff from UNICEF, WHO and selected ministries of health. Data
collected in the Joint Reporting Form constitute the major source of information on

estimates of national immunization coverage, reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), and immunization schedules, as well as indicators of immunization system performances. Surveys are frequently used in conjunction with administrative data; in other instances they constitute the sole source of information on immunization coverage levels. The principle types of surveys are the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) 30–cluster survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). EPI 30–cluster surveys are frequently conducted by national EPI staff, are designed specifically for measuring immunization coverage, are simple to administer and easy to conduct, but have a precision plus or minus 10% points at 50% coverage. The MICS and DHS are more extensive surveys covering a variety of indicators, have a more rigorous design, and typically have a higher degree of precision, but are more expensive, logistically more complex and the questionnaire is longer and more difficult to administer. Draft reports produced by the WHO UNICEF working group are sent to each country for review, comment, contribution and final approval. Country correspondence adjustments are made to the estimates with consultation to the WHO UNICEF working group upon which final reports are completed. This collaboration prior to the public release of the final estimates is important not only to inform national authorities of the results of the review before its general release, but also to take advantage of local expertise and knowledge. The consultations with local experts attempt to put the data in the context of local events, both those occurring in the immunization system (e.g. vaccine shortage for parts of the year, donor withdrawal, etc.) and more widely occurring events (e.g. international incidences, civil unrest, heightened political commitment to immunization, etc.).

As mentioned previously, there are no adjustments made to reported data in cases where data for a country was available from a single source, usually the national reports to WHO. There is also no attempt to group countries based on income, development levels, population size or geographic location. The resulting estimates are based only on data from that country. Immunization coverage levels vary over time, and while there are frequently general trends, there is attempt to fit the data points to curve using smoothing techniques.

The data on proportions of 1 year-old children immunized against measles is estimated. No documentation is provided on how the estimations has been made, or what national data, if any, has been used.

National sources
BBS data
2008: EPI Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009, page 16, Table A5
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 132, Table 10.1
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, Page 34, Table CH.1.
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003, Page 58.
2001: Population Census 2001, Can be recalculated from raw data
2000: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000, page 51
Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 121, Table 8.8. Put in alternative
        due to larger sample and better corresponding definition
1999: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1999, page 51
1998: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1997-1998, page 41
1997: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1996-1997, page 39
1996: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1996, page 37
        Child Nutrition Survey 1995-96. Can be calculated from raw data.
1995: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1995, page 37
1994: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1994, page 37

1.6. Goal 5: Improve maternal health
The fifth millennium development goal is to improve maternal health. Goal five consists of two targets:

5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

The goal consists of five indicators.

Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Target 5A is to reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio, and consists of two indicators:

Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 5.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results.

Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio

UN definition

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

Data on maternal mortality and other relevant variables are obtained through databases maintained by WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WB. Data available from countries varies in terms of the source and methods. Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, household surveys (direct and indirect methods), reproductive age mortality studies, disease surveillance or sample registration systems, special studies on maternal mortality, and national population censuses. Given the variability of the sources of data, different methods are used for each data source in order to arrive at country estimates that are comparable and permit regional and global aggregation. For a detailed description of the methodology please refer to the following, forthcoming publication: Hill K, Thomas K, AbouZahr C, Walker N, Say L, Inoue M, Suzuki E on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Working Group. Estimates of maternal mortality worldwide 1990 to 2005: an assessment of available data *(Lancet, 2007)*. Figures for countries with generally complete civil registration systems and good attribution of cause of death are not adjusted. However, only one third of all countries/territories fall into this group. For another third of countries/territories, country-reported estimates of maternal mortality are adjusted for the purposes of comparability of the methodologies. For the final third of countries/territories—those with no appropriate maternal mortality data--a statistical model is employed to predict maternal mortality levels. Despite being based on established demographic techniques and empirical data from other countries, there is no guarantee that the country specific point estimates obtained through the statistical model represent the true levels of maternal mortality. Estimated uncertainty margins are not confidence intervals in the epidemiological and statistical sense. Because these margins are extremely wide, one must be wary of interpreting small numerical differences in countries as representing real differences in maternal mortality levels. The wide lower and upper margins around the estimated figures reflect such uncertainty.

The data on maternal mortality ratio is country adjusted data. It is classified under the group of countries with estimates from special maternal mortality studies.

National sources

BBS data

2008: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).

2007: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2006: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2005: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2004: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2003: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2002: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2001: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
2000: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1999: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1998: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1997: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1996: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1995: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1994: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1993: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1992: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).
1991: Population Census 2001, page 109, table 6.10 (expressed per 1000 live births), Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 in alternative due to smaller sample.
1990: Sample Vital Registration System, 2008, page 73, table 6.9 (expressed per 1000 live births).

Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel

UN definition
Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in life saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Traditional births attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

Data are collected through national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years. Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any questions regarding estimates.

The data on proportion of births attended by skilled personnel is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done, why they have been done or how. For Bangladesh the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1993-94 (p. 104-105), 1997 (p. 114-115), 1999-2000

(p.117 – 118), 2004 (table 10.6, p. 142-143) and 2007 (Preliminary report table 15, p. 22), and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003 (p. 62 and p. 94) and 2006 (reanalyzed by UNICEF).

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009, Page 85, Table 5.
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 119, Table 9.7
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, Page 79, Table RH.3.
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003, page 62.
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 118, Table 8.6
      Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000, page 53. Put in alternative
      due to coverage of previous 2 years instead of previous 5 years

Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
Target 5B achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health, and consists of three indicators:
      Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate
      Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate
      Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate

UN definition
Percentage currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15-49) who are married or in union.

$$\text{Contraceptive prevalence} = \frac{\text{Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) who are married or in union and who are currently using any method of contraception}}{\text{Total number of women of reproductive age (15 - 49) who are married or in union}} * 100$$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UN Department of Economy and Social Affairs (DESA)

Data are produced by the United Nations Population Division using data from nationally representative surveys including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national family planning, or health, or household, or socio-economic surveys. Survey data from sources other than the National Statistical system are included when other data are not available. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response.
In general, all nationally representative surveys with comparable questions on current use of contraception are included.

The data on Contraceptive prevalence rate is from country data. For Bangladesh the national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1993-94, 1997, 1999-2000, 2004 and 2007 and Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1991. For the 1991 survey abstinence is included as a traditional method. As of 1994 the age group is 10-49 years.

National sources
BBS data

2008: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 61 Table 5.6
2006: Sample Vital Registration System 2005- 2006: page 119, table 9.3
2005: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
2004: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 61 Table 5.6 (Married women 10-49)Sample Vital Registration System 2004, page 101, table 9.4 put in alternative due to larger sample in DHS.
2003: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
2002: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
2001: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 51 Table 4.7 (Married women 10-49)
1998: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
1997: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 61 Table 5.6 (Married women 10-49)
1995: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1
1994: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 61 Table 5.6 (Married women 10-49)
1991: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 61 Table 5.6 (Married women 10-49)
1990: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 95, table 9,1

Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate

UN definition

The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15 to 19.

Obtaining International Data

Data is obtained from several sources:

(a) For civil registration data, data on births or the adolescent birth rate are obtained from country-reported data from the United Nations Statistics Division or regional Statistics Divisions or statistical units (ESCWA, ESCAP, CARICOM, SPC). The population figures are obtained from the last revision of the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects and only exceptionally from other sources.

(b) For survey data, the data are obtained from surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), MICS and other nationally sponsored surveys. Whenever the estimates are available in the survey report, they are directly taken from it. In other cases, if microdata are available, estimates are produced by the United Nations Population Division based on national data.

(c) For census data, the estimates are preferably directly obtained from census reports. In such cases, adjusted rates are only used when reported by the National Statistical Office. In other cases, the adolescent birth rate is computed from tables on births in the preceding 12 months by age of mother, and census population distribution by sex and age.

The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women 15 to 19 years of age, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women 15 to 19 years of age. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.

(a) In the case of civil registration the numerator is the registered number of live-births born to women 15 to 19 years of age during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15 to 19. For the numerator, the figures reported by National Statistical Offices to the United Nations Statistics Division have first priority. When

they are not available or present problems, use is made of data from the regional statistical units or directly from National Statistical Offices. For the denominator, first priority is given to the latest revision of *World Population Prospects* produced by the United Nations Population Division in accordance with the recommendation of the 11th IAEG meeting on MDG indicators. In cases where the numerator does not cover the complete *de facto* population, an alternative appropriate population estimate is used if available. When either the numerator or denominator is missing, the direct estimate of the rate produced by the National Statistics Office is used. Information on sources is provided at the cell level. When the numerator and denominator come from two different sources, they are listed in that order.

(b) In the case of survey data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on retrospective birth histories. The numerator refers to births to women that were 15 to 19 years of age at the time of the birth during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator to person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 by the interviewed women during the same reference period. Whenever possible, the reference period corresponds to the five years preceding the survey. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys, no retrospective birth histories are available and the estimate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey. The information on sources at the cell level provides the name or acronym of the survey together with the beginning and end year of the reference period.

(c) In the case of census data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for underregistration based on indirect methods of estimation. For some countries with no other reliable data, the own-children method of indirect estimation provides estimates of the adolescent birth rate for a number of years before the census.

The data on adolescent birth rate is country data for Bangladesh. The data is a three year average from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1993-94, 1997, 1999-2000, 2004 and 2006, the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1991 and the Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey 2001.

National sources
BBS data
2008: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 56 Table 4.9
      Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5 in alternative due to larger sample
2006: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2005: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2004: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2003: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2002: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2001: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 43 Table 3.12
      Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5 in alternative due to larger sample
1999: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1998: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1997: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1996: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1995: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5

1994: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1993: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1992: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5
1991: Population census 1991, Can be recalculated from raw data.
    Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5 in alternative due
    to larger sample
1990: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 45, table 5,5

The methodology in SVRS and DHS should be investigated in this indicator due to
large discrepancies between the sources.

Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

UN definition
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49
with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by
skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during
pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given
time period. *Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)* is the percentage of
women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given period that received antenatal
care four times or more with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a
percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period. *A skilled
health worker/attendant* is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife,
doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills
needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancy, childbirth and the
immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of
complication in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained birth attendants
(TBA) are excluded. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching
pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing
and that of their infants. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits
based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO
guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:
- Blood pressure measurement.
- Urine testing for bacteria & proteinuria.
- Blood testing to detect syphilis & severe anaemia.
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
- Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage
- Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage
See above for definitions.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Health Organization and UNICEF.

UNICEF maintains antenatal care data (for at least one visit and four or more
visits) and WHO (for at least four visits) and both collaborate to ensure the
consistency of data sources. National-level household surveys are the main data
sources used to collect data for the antenatal care indicators. These surveys include
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
(MICS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS)
and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The surveys are undertaken
every 3 to 5 years. For mainly industrialized countries (where the coverage is
high), data sources include routine service statistics.
Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a
verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any
questions regarding estimates.

The data on Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, is country adjusted data.
There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done and how they have

been done. The national data is from the Demography and Health Survey (DHS) 1993-94 (p100), 1996-97 (p. 110), 1999-2000 (p. 112), 2004 (table 10.1, p. 136) and 2007 (preliminary report, table 12), Multiple Index Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003 (p. 62 and p. 94) and 2006, and Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey 2001 (table 4.1, p. 38). The data on antenatal care coverage, at least four visits is country data. The data is from the DHS 2004 and DHS 2007 (preliminary report, table 13, p. 20).

National sources
BBS data
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 110 Table 9.1 (1 visit)
       Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 113 Table 9.3 (4 visits)
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006. Page 74, Table RH.1. (One visit)
2005: Child and Mother Nutrition Survey 2005. Page 31 Table 18. Can be calculated from raw data.
2004: Demography and Health Survey 2004, page 136 Table 10.1 (1 visit)
       Demography and Health Survey 2004, page 138 Table 10.2 (4 visits)
2003: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2003. Page 62.
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 111 Table 8.1 (1 visit)
       Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 114 Table 8.2 (4 visits)
1997: Demography and Health Survey 1996-1997, page 110 Table 8.1 (1 visit)
       Demography and Health Survey 1996-1997, page 112 Table 8.3 (4 visits)
1994: Demography and Health Survey 1993-1994, page 110 Table 8.1 (1 visit)
       Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 112 Table 8.3 (4 visits)

Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

UN definition
Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.

Unmet need for family planning =
(Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed + fecund women who desire to either stop childbearing or postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method) / (Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union)

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNFPA/DESA

Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in special surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. Data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), collected from ORC Macro, are the primary source of data on unmet need for developing countries. Another important source of data is the Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), which collect data from developing countries, with technical assistance provided by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), MEASURE CDC. In reports from those surveys, women who are married or in a consensual union are considered to have an unmet need for family planning if they report that they are not using contraception, do not wish to become pregnant (either currently – desire to space the next birth – or ever – desire to limit family size), are fecund and sexually active, and are not currently pregnant. In some cases, other national survey efforts, which have incorporated the DHS methodology, but were

conducted by national authorities without international technical assistance (e.g., in India), are used as inputs. Similarly, some surveys did not receive technical assistance from CDC but have followed the CDC methodology for estimating unmet need. National surveys conducted as part of the European Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and other national surveys might also vary in their definition of unmet need. Those differences are flagged with footnotes in the data. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response. The data are not adjusted.

The data on unmet need for family planning is country data. The data is from Demography and Health Surveys (DHS) and covers persons 10-49 years old.

National sources
BBS data
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 92 Table 7.4
2004: Demography and Health Survey 2004, page 106 Table 7.4
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 91 Table 6.4
1997: Demography and Health Survey 1996-1997, page 93 Table 6.4
1994: Demography and Health Survey 1993-1994, page 93 Table 6.4

1.7. Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The sixth millennium development goal is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and consists of three targets:

> 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
> 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
> 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6A is to have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and consists of four indicators:

> Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
> Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex
> Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
> Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

The measuring indicator for this target is indicator 6.1, while the other indicators measure the sustainability of the results. Indicators 6.2 and 6.3 are always divided by gender.

Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
UN definition
The prevalence of HIV among the population 15-49 years old is the percentage of individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV. Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight of infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.

The indicator itself covers HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years, while the UN metadata identifies the age group as 15-49 years.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Regional workshops are conducted every 2 years to produce draft estimates. These are finalized through correspondence with the country. The UNAIDS Epidemiology team collaborates with national counterparts to generate HIV estimates for their country. Typically, the coordinating counterparts are based in the National AIDS Council or in the Ministry of Health, and they receive inputs from the AIDS programme (e.g. ART, Preventing Mother To Child Transmission programmes) and from the Statistics office. Country estimates are collected and reviewed based on new findings at the country level, as well as previous data trends. Country data is validated by country representatives for accuracy. No adjustments are made for international comparability. The data are comparable because of the well-standardised methodologies. HIV estimate data are reported as rounded figures.

The data on HIV prevalence among population aged 15-49 years is estimated. There is no documentation on why the data is estimated, how they have been estimated and what the basis is. Information on what national data, if any, has been used is not been provided.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high risk sex

UN definition
Condom use during last higher-risk sex is the percentage of young men and women ages 15-24 that had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

The indicator is divided by gender.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition, most data are available at http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata. Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for indicators regularly reported by UNICEF, are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

There is no data on condom use at last high risk sex for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

<div style="float:left; width:30%">

Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

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UN definition
Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconception about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

The indicator is divided by gender.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition most data are available at http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata. Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as the DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government office under the supervision of the government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to make sure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn about an entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF are sent to countries for validation and updates on recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The data on proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is country data for Bangladesh. However, there is only data for women 2006, and there is no information on the source of the national data.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009, 109, table 17 (Women)
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 173, table 12.3.2 (Men)
　　　Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 172 table 12.3.1 (Women)
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, 117, table HA.3 (Women)

<div style="float:left; width:30%">

Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

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UN definition
The impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

These data are collected through household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), behavioural surveillance surveys, and other nationally representative surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition the data are available at: www.childinfo.org. and www.measuredhs.com/hivdata. Nationally

representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for all regularly reported indicators are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

The data on ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years is country data. The data is from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 (p. iii and 121, table HA.6).

National sources
BBS data
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, 121, table HA.6

Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
Target 6B is to achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. The target consists only of one indicator, indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.

Indicator 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

UN definition
The percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection. The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people who need antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modelling approach. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated based on the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for the antiretroviral therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: The previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in the absence of treatment.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Health organization (WHO)

The data on people receiving antiretroviral therapy are collected through three international monitoring and reporting processes:
1. Health sector response to HIV/AIDS (WHO)
   WHO sends an annual questionnaire to its regional and country offices in the fourth quarter of each year to collect data on key indicators related to the availability, coverage and impact of priority health sector interventions for HIV/AIDS.

2. Prevention of mother to child transmission and paediatric HIV care and treatment (Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Women, Mothers and their Children – IATT)
An annual reporting form is sent to UNICEF and WHO country offices to facilitate data collection in collaboration with national governments and other in-country implementing partners.

3. UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
With the adoption of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, countries committed to provide a progress report to the General Assembly every two years. The UNAIDS Secretariat facilitates this reporting and develops regular reports for submission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Country progress reports submitted to UNAIDS based on international guidelines for the construction of the core indicators are available online.

All three processes are linked through common indicators and a harmonized timeline for reporting. In order to facilitate collaboration at country level, the country offices of WHO, UNICEF and the UNAIDS Secretariat, work jointly with national counterparts and partner agencies to collate and validate data in a single collaborative consultation process. In addition, at least twice a year, international data reconciliation meetings are organized to review and validate data reported to WHO, UNICEF, the UNAIDS Secretariat, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Where discrepancies are identified between data reported to the different organizations, follow-up letters are sent to UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO country offices in order to liaise with national authorities to seek clarification and resolve discrepancies. Adjustments in reported data by countries are made in case they do not reflect end-of-year values. Furthermore, some countries only report data of the cumulative number of people receiving treatment, and adjustment are made to more accurately represent the value of people 'currently' on treatment at the end of the calendar year.

The data on proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs is country adjusted data. There is no documentation on what adjustments have been done, or how. Information on the national data used is not provided.

National sources

Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Target 6C is to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases, and consists of five indicators:
Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
Indicator 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets
Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
There is no institution responsible for collecting data for the UN MDG database on indicator 6.6, which also results in missing definition on this indicator. This indicator is divided in three: Notified cases of malaria, Malaria death rate in the population and malaria death rate for children under five years of age.
There is no international institution responsible for this indicator.

Indicator 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

UN definition

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into three sub indicators:
- Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population
- Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages
- Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, ages 0-4

Obtaining International Data
There is no international data on this indicator.

National sources
Administrative sources
Notified cases of malaria per 100,000 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page
          xvii
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
          xvii
2004: DG Health Official Record
2003: DG Health Official Record
2002: DG Health Official Record
2001: DG Health Official Record
2000: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
          xvii
          Malaria death rate per 100,000 population, all ages
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
          xvii
2007: DG Health Official Record
2006: DG Health Official Record
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
          xvii
2004: DG Health Official Record
2003: DG Health Official Record
2002: DG Health Official Record
2001: DG Health Official Record
2000: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
          xvii

*Indicator 6.7 Proportion of
children under 5 sleeping
under insecticide treated
bed nets*

UN definition
Percentage of children aged 0 – 59 months who slept under an insecticide treated
mosquito net the night prior to the survey.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

Data from national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster
Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Malaria Indicator
Surveys (MIS), are compiled in the UNICEF global databases. The data are
reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, launched in
1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's
Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the
World Bank.

There is no data on proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide
treated bed nets for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs

UN definition
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

Data from national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS), are compiled in the UNICEF global databases. The data are reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.

There is no data on proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

UN definition
Tuberculosis prevalence refers to the number of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). It is expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. *The tuberculosis death rate indicator* refers to the estimated number of deaths due to tuberculosis (TB) in a given time period. In this database, the indicator reflects the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. Deaths from TB in people with HIV are included. *Tuberculosis incidence* is the estimated number of new TB cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. *TB* is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lungs are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable within a six-month course of antibiotics.

Division of indicator
The indicator has three sub indicators:
- Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population
- Tuberculosis prevalence rate per year per 100,000 population
- Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population
Se above for definitions.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Health organization (WHO)

Treatment success rates are calculated from cohort data (outcomes in registered patients) as the proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with ("cured") or without ("treatment completed") bacteriologic evidence of success.

The data on incidence rate associated with tuberculosis and the data on prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis is modelled, except for the country

adjusted figure for tuberculosis prevalence rate for 1997. There is no documentation on method used, or any information on what national data, if any, has been utilized.

National sources
Administrative sources
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per year per 100,000 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17
2007: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii
Tuberculosis death rate per year per 100,000 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17
2007: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xvii

Indicator 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

UN definition
The Tuberculosis (TB) detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy directly observed treatment short course (DOTS). The proportion of new smear-positive TB cases under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with or without bacterial evidence of success ("cured") or without "treatment completed". At the end of each treatment, each patient is assigned one of the six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured; completed; died; failed; defaulted; and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportion of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered. *TB* is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lungs are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable within a six-month course of antibiotics. Smear-positive is defined as a case of TB where Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacilli are visible in the patient's sputum when examined under a microscope. A new case of TB is defined as a patient who has never received treatment for TB, or has who has taken anti-TB drugs for less than 1 month. *DOTS* is the internationally recommended approach to TB control, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy (WHO, 2006). The five components are:

• Political commitment with increased and sustained financing.
• Case detection through quality-assured bacteriology.
• Standardized treatment with supervision and patient support.
• An efficient drug supply and management system.
• A monitoring and evaluation system.

In countries that has adopted the DOTS strategy; it might be implemented in all or some parts of the country, and all or some of the health-care providers. Only those TB patients notified by health-care facilities providing DOTS services are included in this indicator.

Division of indicator
The indicator has two sub indicators:
- Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, percentage
- Tuberculosis treatment rate under DOTS, percentage

Se above for definitions.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Health organization (WHO)

Estimates of incidence are based on a consultative and analytical process in WHO and are published annually. The DOTS detection rate for new smear-positive cases is calculated by dividing the number of new smear-positive cases treated in DOTS programmes and notified to WHO divided by the estimated number of incident smear-positive cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage.
Estimates of incidence (for additional details, please refer to the TB incidence indicator metadata) are based on a consultative and analytical process lead by the WHO and are published annually.

The data on proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course is estimated. There is no documentation on method used, or any information on what national data, if any, has been utilized. The data on proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course is country data. No information on the national data has been provided.

National sources
Administrative sources
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, percentage
2009: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2008: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2007: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2006: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2005: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2004: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2003: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2002: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2001: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2000: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
1994: Millennium Development Goals, Progress Report 2009, page 17

Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage
2009: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2008: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2007: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2006: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2005: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2004: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2003: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2002: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2001: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
2000: Health Bulletin 2010, page 90
1995: Millennium Development Goals, Progress Report 2009, page 17
1994: Millennium Development Goals, Progress Repor t2009, page 17

1.8. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
The seventh millennium development goal is to ensure environmental sustainability, and consists of four targets:

> 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 7A is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources, and consists of five indicators

Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land areas covered by forest

Indicator 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

Indicator 7.4 has no institution that is responsible for collecting data for the UN MDG database, which also results in missing definition on this indicator.

Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land areas covered by forest

UN definition

Forest is defined in the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominately under agricultural or urban use land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of tree and absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should reach a minimum height of 5 meters (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 meter are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: Areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 meters; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as rubber-wood plantation and cork oak stands. Excluded: Tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantation and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on forest area since 1946. This is done at intervals of 5-10 years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2005 contains information for 229 countries and territories on more than 40 variables related to the extent of forests, their conditions, uses and values for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005. All data are provided to FAO by the countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate the forest area for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian see (http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32180/en). Officially nominated national correspondents and their teams prepared the country reports for the assessment. Some prepared more than one report as they also reported on dependent territories. For the few remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct

use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/sub-regional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective Head of Forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at sub-regional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO. Documentation: http://www.fao.org/forestry/home/en/

The data on proportion of land areas covered by forest is country data for Bangladesh. No information on the source of the national data has been provided.

National sources
BBS data
2008: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2009, Page xv
2003: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1996: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1995: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1994: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1993: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1992: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1991: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27
1990: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2004, Page 156 Table 1.27

Indicator 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

UN definition
Total CO2 emissions: Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions include anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO_2). The term "total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO_2 emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and the sector for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). National reporting to the United Nations Convention of Climate Change that follows the International Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests). CO_2 emissions/removals by land use, land-use change and forestry are often known with much less certainty than emissions from other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, "total" emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial use, agriculture, and waste.

CO2 emissions per capita: Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country.

CO2 emissions per $1 GDP (PPP): Total CO2 Emissions divided by the total value of the gross national product (GDP) expressed in purchasing power parity (PPPs).

Division of indicator
The indicator has five sub indicators:
• Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (CDIAC)
• Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), thousand metric tons of CO2 (UNFCCC)
• Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 (CDIAC)
• Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 (UNFCCC)
• Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), kg CO2 per $1 GDP (PPP)
Se above for definitions.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
(UNFCCC)

The information, including GHG and CO2 data, is usually submitted by Parties
through their national UNFCCC focal points, which can be found at:
http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/nfp.pl. The data submitted by Annex I Parties are
subject to a rigorous review process, which is coordinated by the UNFCCC
secretariat in accordance with the guidelines agreed under the Climate Change
Convention and conducted by international teams of experts. The reviews of
national GHG data are conducted annually and the international expert teams check
the robustness of the estimates and their correspondence to the methodologies
recommended by the IPCC. The results of reviews are publicly available in the
form of the so-called review reports which can be found at the UNFCCC website
at:
http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/inventory_review_repor
ts/items/3723.php No adjustments to any international classification are used, but
all data have to be submitted electronically in an agreed common format (the
Common reporting Format - CRF) and the methodologies for emission calculation
should be consistent with those recommended by the IPCC, which is checked
during the annual reviews by international expert teams.

The data on CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) is global
monitoring data. There is no information on what, if any, national data has been
used as a basis.

National sources
BBS data
Carbon dioxide emissions, metric tons, per capita
2006: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2009, page 4
1995: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2009, page 4
1990: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2009, page 4
Administrative sources
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17
2007: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
1xvii

Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

UN definition
The indicator is used to monitor the reduction in the usage of Ozone Depleting
Substances (ODSs) as a result of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore only ODSs
controlled under the Montreal Protocol are covered by the indicator. Reducing
consumption ultimately leads to reduction in emissions since most uses of ODSs
finally leads to the substances being emitted into the atmosphere. The Units of
Measurement are metric tons of ODS weighted by their Ozone Depletion Potential
(ODP), otherwise referred to as ODP tons. This indicator signifies the progress
made toward meeting the commitment to phase out the use of ODSs of the
countries which have ratified the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances the
Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments of London (1990), Copenhagen
(1992) and Beijing (1999).

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: United Nation Environmental Programme

The data on proportion of land areas covered by forest is country data. No
information on the source of the national data has been provided.

National sources
Administrative sources
2009: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2009

2007: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2006: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2005: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2004: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2003: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2002: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2001: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
2000: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1999: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1998: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1997: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1996: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1995: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008
1991: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2008

Indicator 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

There is no international institution responsible for this indicator.

UN definition
There is no UN definition of this indicator

Obtaining International Data
There is no international data on this indicator

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

UN definition
Proportion of the total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total renewable water resources). The terms *water resources* and *water withdrawal* are understood as *freshwater resources* and *freshwater withdrawals*.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), on behalf of UN-Water.
FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on water resources and their use through its AQUASTAT country surveys since 1992. The periodicity of country surveys is about 10 years due to budgetary constraints, but it could be reduced to 3-5 years relatively easily. Data on water resources, expressed in long-term averages of annual values, can be considered stable (they vary annually around a long term average which is constant, except on a long term basis where climate change can induce variations). They have been estimated by FAO on the basis of country information, complemented with available global datasets, and published in 2003 and are available for all countries at ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/aglw/docs/wr23e.pdf.
Updates are made when new information becomes available, and the latest country dataset is available online at
http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm.

Water use data have been collected from information available at country level for the period 1990-2000 through the AQUASTAT country surveys. Estimates of water use, based on a standardized methodology, have been made by FAO for most countries for the year 2000 and are available at
http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbases/index.stm. They are based on country information, complemented, when needed, with expert estimates based on unit water use figures by sector.

AQUASTAT data on water resources and use are also published every 3 years through the UN World Water Development Report. A comparative analysis of available country water resources data is carried out at regular intervals. On that basis, AQUASTAT compiles and updates its best estimates of the main elements of the water balance for each country. AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries located in the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances. In the case of conflicting sources of information, the difficulty lies in selecting the most reliable one. In some cases, water resources figures vary considerably from one source to another. Existing documentation:
http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm

The data on proportion of total water resources used for Bangladesh is estimates.There is no information what method was used or what national data, if any, has been used for the estimation. The data refers to 1998-2002.

National sources
Administrative sources
2000: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17

Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Target 7B is to reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss, and consists of two indicators:
    Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
    Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

UN definition
The unit of measure in this indicator is a "protected area". The World Conservation Union – IUCN, defines a protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. "Designated" is defined as: The authority that corresponds according to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decree or the like) officially endorses a document of designation.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is compiled from multiple sources and is the most comprehensive global dataset on marine and terrestrial protected areas available. It is a joint project of UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas working with governments and collaborating non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A major source of information is through the UN List process, which takes place every 4-5 years. As part of this process, key stakeholders review and provide information to assist in the compilation of the UN List of Protected areas. In the intervening period between UN Lists, UNEP-WCMC works closely with national authorities and NGOs to continually update the WDPA, as new information becomes available. Partnerships such as the one between UNEP-WCMC and the European Environment Agency have aided the collection of information on a regional scale. Collaborative projects such as the 'MPA Global' project, undertaken through the Sea Around Us Project and the University of British Columbia, with the support of WWF and UNEP-WCMC, have enhanced the amount and quality of marine protected areas data for the WDPA. Early 2008 will see a transition of MPA Global back into the WDPA, which includes the data and the mechanisms for data

collection, ready for the re-launch of the redeveloped online WDPA system in 2008. Through the UN List process, every 4 – 5 years, UNEP-WCMC requests national agencies to review current lists (including GIS) of protected areas for their country as well as to provide updated information. In addition to this process UNEP-WCMC works closely with national agencies, NGOs and protected areas experts (through the IUCN WCPA) around the world to review, update and acquire new protected areas data. Once at UNEP-WCMC the data is processed and validated through a number of spatial (GIS) and database tools, developed by UNEP-WCMC, to project and translate the data into the standard WDPA data structure to enable integration into the database. Once the data has been converted it is also compared to the existing information within the WDPA. Where discrepancies or gaps in the dataset exist UNEP-WCMC staff communicate with the data provider and external data reviewers to resolve any issue. Once the review process is complete the data is fully integrated into the published WDPA. The data is adjusted accordingly to account for transboundary protected areas (protected areas that transcend international boundaries) to ensure that the appropriate area / extent from the total area for that site is attributed to the country in which it is contained. Similar adjustments have been made where a protected area transcends both marine and terrestrial environments.

The data on proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected is estimated for Bangladesh. Area km2 (Value) is the area designated in that year as listed in the World Database on Protected Areas and may be generated from spatial (GIS) boundary data as outlined in series Metadata sheet in Treatment of Missing Values. Includes areas for which year (Date of Establishment/designation) is unavailable. Sites are nationally designated. Designated is defined as the authority correspond to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decrees or the alike) officially endorses a document of designation. There is no information on what specific national sources, if any, have been used.

National sources
Administrative sources
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 17 (1.78% terrestrial & 0.47 marine)
2007: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xvii
1994: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2007
1993: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2007
1992: Department of Environment Official Statistics, 2007
1991: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xvii

Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

UN definition
The indicator *Changes in the Status of Species* indicates the change in threat status of species in their natural habitat, based on population in and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; http://www.redlist.org). The world's species are impacted by a number of threatening processes, including habitat destruction and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, human disturbance, pollution, and climate change. This indicator measure overall changes in the extinction risk of sets of species as a result of these impacts and the extent to which they are being mitigated. The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species. The IUCN Red List is widely recognised as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of the species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: *Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct and Data Deficient* (IUCN

2001). It has been developed by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) and partners BirdLife International, The Zoological Society of London, Conservation International-Centre of Applied Biodiversity and NatureServe. The IUCN RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain living (i.e. not extinct) in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. The 'near future' cannot be quantified exactly, because it depends on the generation time of each of the species contributing to the index, but in most cases the period can be in the range of 10-50 years for species with short generation length, and 10-100 years for species with long generation lengths. The IUCN RLI value can range from 1 (when all species are categorised as Least Concern) to 0 (when all species are categorised as extinct). An immediate value indicates how far the set of species has moved overall toward extinction. Thus, the IUCN RLI allows comparisons between sets of species in both their overall level of extinction risk (i.e. how threatened they are on average), and in the rate at which this changes over time. A downward trend in the IUCN RLI over time means that the expected rate of future species extinction is worsening (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is increasing). An upward trend means that the expected rate of extinction is abating (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is decreasing), and a horizontal line means that the expected rate of species extinction is remaining the same, although in each of these cases it does not mean that biodiversity loss has stopped. Hence, to show the target of significantly reducing the loss of biodiversity may have been met, and upward IUCN RLI trend is needed at the very least. An IUCN RLI value of 1.0 would show that biodiversity loss has been halted.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UNEP-WCMC

Red List assessments are made through an inclusive process, which is open to all interested parties and stakeholders, either through open workshops or open-access web-based discussion fora (e.g. http://www.birdlifeforums.org). Contributors include professional scientists, specialists and conservationists from a broad spectrum of institutions, including governments, museums, universities and local, national, regional and global non-governmental organisations. Assessments are given independent scientific review by the appropriate Red List Authority (an individual or organisation appointed by the IUCN SSC to review assessments for specific species or groups of species) to ensure standardisation and consistency in the interpretation of information and application of the criteria. A Biodiversity Assessments User's Working Group and the IUCN Red List Unit work to ensure consistent categorisation between species, groups and assessments. Finally, a Red List Standards and Petitions Working Group monitors the process and resolves challenges and disputes over Red List assessments.

All these data are stored and managed in the IUCN Red List database (IUCN's Species Information Service, SIS), and made freely available through the IUCN Red List website (http://www.redlist.org), which is updated annually.

There is no national data on Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
Target 7C is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and consists of two indicators:
    Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
    Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

UN definition

The proportion of the population using an improved water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking; piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source available is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigated channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the web site of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

Special definitions – deviating definitions
-Urban
-Rural

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980. The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS – which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at www.wssinfo.org.

The data on proportion of population using an improved drinking water source is estimated. The drinking water estimates for Bangladesh have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on the national surveys conducted and approved by the Government of Bangladesh.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009, Page 110. table 18 (adjusted for arsenic contamination)

2008: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 15 Table 2.4
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, Page 54, table EN.1
2005: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31
2004: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31
2003: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31
2002: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31
2001: Population Census 2001, Can be recalculated from raw data
2000: Demography and Health Survey 1999-2000, page 15 Table 2.4
1991: Sample Vital Registration System 2008, page 21, table 3,31

Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

UN definition
The proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human waste. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise accepted type, flush/pour flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewage or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies of water. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the web site of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980. The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS – which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at www.wssinfo.org.

The data on proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility is estimated. The drinking water estimates for Bangladesh have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on the national surveys conducted and approved by the Government of Bangladesh.

National sources
BBS data
2009: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009, 116, table 21 (GOB definition)
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, 64, table EN.5
2007: Demography and Health Survey 2007, page 16 Table 2.5
2001: Population census 2001. Can be recalculated from raw data.
    Administrative sources
2008: Department of Public Health Official data
2005: Department of Public Health Official data
2004: Department of Public Health Official data
2003: Department of Public Health Official data
1991: Department of Public Health Official data

Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
Target 7D is by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The target consists of only one indicator, proportion of urban population living in slums.

Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

UN definition
The proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking *one or more* of the following conditions:
• Access to improved water
• Access to improved sanitation
• Sufficient living area
• Durability of housing
• Security of tenure
However, since information on secure tenure is not available in most countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum household, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums.

Access to improved water:
Improved drinking water technologies are more likely to provide safe drinking water than those characterized as unimproved. A household is considered to have access to an improved water supply if it uses improved drinking water sources or delivery points (listed below).
Improved drinking water sources include:
• piped water into dwelling, plot or yard
• public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole
• protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection.
Unimproved drinking water sources include:
• unprotected dug well
• unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum
• bottled water
• tanker-truck
• surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)

Access to improved sanitation:

Improved sanitation facilities are more likely to prevent human contact with human excreta than unimproved facilities. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it uses improved sanitation facilities (listed below). Improved sanitation facilities include:

- flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine
- ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab
- composting toilet

Unimproved sanitation facilities include:

- flush or pour–flush to elsewhere
- pit latrine without slab or open pit
- bucket
- hanging toilet or hanging latrine

no facilities or bush or field.

Durability of housing:
A house is considered "durable" if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity.

Sufficient living area:
A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of four square meters) room.
Secure tenure:
Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.

1. According to the situation in a specific city this definition may be locally adapted. For example, in Rio de Janeiro living area is insufficient for both the middle classes and the slum population and is not a good discriminator. It could either be omitted, or it could be formulated as two or more of the conditions such as overcrowding and durability of housing.
2. Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene
3. Only facilities, which are not shared or are not public are considered improved.
4. Excreta are flushed to the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: UN-HABITAT
Household survey data is preferred when available, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) as well as other household data (surveys or censuses), are the preferred sources of data. When household survey data are available, the response categories for questions on access to water, access to sanitation, overcrowding, quality of dwelling and security of tenure are reviewed. Where possible, the response categories are grouped or interpreted according to Expert Group Meeting (EGM) definitions of slum dwellers (e.g., not all surveys or censuses use the same categories to define access to water and sanitation in the same way). Households that lack either of the above conditions are tallied ensuring that, a household lacking more than one condition is only counted once. Proportion of population living in these households is then estimated. Estimated data for this indicator are obtained via the following process. Initially, a country Desk review of primary (published or electronic) sources is conducted. Data can then be obtained either from the country or from official international database publication such as Demographic and Health Survey-DHS (http://www.measuredhs.com) or Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey – MICS (http://www.childinfo.org) or Integrated Public Use Micro data Series – IMPUS (http://www.ipums.org), or national official database, or via CDs. Over

350 surveys and censuses have been obtained and used in the estimation of slum dwellers. When household survey data were available the response categories for questions on access to water, access to sanitation, overcrowding, quality of housing and security of tenure are reviewed. In some instances it is possible to cross reference with alternative estimates or sources, or consult other countries with similar characteristics. Many countries in Africa and Asia have done DHS surveys more than once. When these data are available both data files are accessed as a confirmatory measure.

The data on proportion of urban population living in slums is estimated. The national data used as a basis for the estimates are the DHS 1993-94, 1996-97, 1999-2000 and 2004. Number of sleeping rooms was not collected in some DHS surveys. In countries with other data sets with information on the number of sleeping rooms, a simulation method was used to estimate the proportion of households with sufficient living areas.

National sources
BBS data
2006: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006, page 71, table EN.10
2001: Population Census 2001

1.9. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The eight millennium development goal is to develop a global partnership for development, and consists of six targets:

> 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
> 8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries
> 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)
> 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run
> 8E: In cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
> 8F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

The goal has 16 indicators, and several of those indicators measures the western world's commitment to the MDGs. The actual connection between targets and indicators varies under this goal, we have tried to put the indicators under the targets thematically connected them.

Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Target 8A is to develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, and consists of one indicator, net ODA (official development assistance), total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

Indicator 8.1 Net ODA (official development assistance), total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

UN definition
Net official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition

countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

> Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
>
> Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.
>
> Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Division of indicator
This indicator has four sub indicators:
- Net ODA, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI
- Net ODA, to LDCs as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI
- Net ODA, million UD$
- Net ODA to LCDs, million of US$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC

Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues.

There is no data available for Bangladesh.

National sources
Administrative sources
Net ODA, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 18
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page XVIII
Net ODA
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 18
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page XVIII
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page XVIII
2002: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007, Bangladesh Progress at a Glance
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page XVIII

Target 8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries
Target 8B is addressing the special needs of the least developed countries, and consists of six indicators:
Indicator 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
Indicator 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
Indicator 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
Indicator 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
Indicator 8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
Indicator 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Indicator 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

UN definition
Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credit for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transitional countries as determined by the DAC. Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development. Population programmes/policies and reproductive health includes population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) control including HIV/AIDS and personnel development (population and reproductive health). Basic social services (BSS) also include basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, and multi-sector aid for BSS: Bilateral official development assistance is from one country to another.

Division of indicator
The indicator has two sub indicators:
- ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA
- ODA to basic social services, million US$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. Existing documentation: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx

There is no data available for Bangladesh.

National sources
Administrative sources
ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 18
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007, page xviii

Indicator 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

UN definition
Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

Division of indicator
The indicator has two sub indicators:
- ODA that is untied, percentage

- ODA that is untied, million US$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues

There is no data available for Bangladesh.

National sources
Administrative sources
ODA that is untied, million US$
2007: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 18
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xviii
2002: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007, data range year (2000-2002)

Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)
Target 8C is addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly). The target has two indicators:

Indicator 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Indicator 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes

Indicator 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

UN definition
Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic

development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The land-locked developing countries are, by region:

Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, The Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, The Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Europe: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova (expected from 2003).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia and Paraguay.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
- ODA received in landlocked developing countries as percentage of their GNI
- ODA received in landlocked developing countries, million US$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1. *DAC Questionnaire.* A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS).* A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues

This indicator on ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes is not relevant for Bangladesh.

*Indicator 8.5 ODA received
in small island developing
states as a proportion of
their gross national incomes*

UN definition

Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC. Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institution units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross domestic product (GDP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to the gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represent the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on products and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The small island developing states (SIDS) are by region:

> Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Saõ Tomé and Principe, and Seychelles.
> Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federate States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
> Europe: Cyprus and Malta.
> Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the US Virgin Islands.

Division of indicator

The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:

- ODA received in small island states as a proportion of their gross national incomes
- ODA received in small island states, million US$

Obtaining International Data

Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:

1**.** *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans

allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection
system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC
Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral
work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues.

This indicator is not relevant for Bangladesh.

*Indicator 8.6 Proportion of
total developed country
imports (by value and
excluding arms) from
developing countries and
least developed countries,
admitted free of duty*

UN definition
This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that has
been defined to reflect target 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable,
non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special
needs of the least developed countries) of Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for
development). More specifically, indicator 8.6 is the proportion of duty free
imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing countries and
least developed countries. For the purpose of calculating indicator 8.6, Japan in
Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand
in Oceania and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and the EU (25 countries included
since 2004) in Europe are considered "developed" regions and areas, following the
common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are
those not listed as developed or transition countries. The list of least developed
countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the
recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social
Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

> Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central
> African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo,
> Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea,
> Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania,
> Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra
> Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of
> Tanzania and Zambia.
> Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia,
> Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar,
> Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and
> Yemen.
> Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements
based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WHO
secretariat. Agricultural products corresponds to Harmonized System 1992,
chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chapter 03). Imports and imported
value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources
of the country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported
through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except from goods for
inward processing) are not included. In many cases, a country's economic territory
largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the law
of a country apply inn full.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
- Developed country imports from developing countries, admitted free of duty,
  percentage
- Developed country imports from the LDCs, admitted free of duty, percentage

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Trade Organization

Tariff Schedules and corresponding imports at the tariff line level in the IDB are received directly from WTO Members (Governments). They are processed in a common database format by the WTO Secretariat and disseminated to the WTO Members concerned. If no objections are raised, they are also disseminated to all WTO Members and international organizations via a dedicated website. Data on tariffs, imports, and preferential schemes from ITC and UNCTAD are also taken from official sources and are subject to substantial verification procedures. Existing documentation:
http://www.mdg-trade.org/Metadata.aspx, http://www.mdg-trade.org/Methodology39.aspx

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

UN definition
This indicator is one of two trade/market access indicators (8.6 and 8.7) that has been defined to reflect target 8.A (Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system) and 8.B (Address the special needs of the least developed countries) of Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development). More specifically, indicator 8.7 is the average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textiles and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries. Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and EU are considered "developed" regions and areas, following the common accepted practice used for MDG indicators. Developing countries are those not listed as developed or transition countries. The list of least developed countries (LDCs) has been agreed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, Economic and Social Council. It includes the following 50 countries, classified by region:

> Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, The Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Saõ Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, The Sudan, Togo, Uganda, The United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
> Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Yemen.
> Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Agricultural, clothing and textile groups follow the definition in WTO agreements based on the Harmonized System 1992, transposed to current versions by WHO secretariat. Agricultural products corresponds to Harmonized System 1992, chapters 01 to 24 less fish and fish products (chapter 03); in addition to parts of chapters 29, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 50 to 53. Textile is mainly covered in chapters 50 to 60. The bulk of clothing products are found in chapter 61 – 63. Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textile include natural and synthetic fibres and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into three sub indicators
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products from developing countries

- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on textiles from developing countries
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on clothing from developing countries

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: World Trade Organization

The main source of data is the WTO Integrated Data Base (IBD), complemented by information from the International Trade Center (ITC) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Tariff Schedules and corresponding imports at the tariff line level in the IDB are received directly from WTO Members (Governments). They are processed in a common database format by the WTO Secretariat and disseminated to the WTO Members concerned. If no objections are raised, they are also disseminated to all WTO Members and international organizations via a dedicated website. Data on tariffs, imports, and preferential schemes from ITC and UNCTAD are also taken from official sources and are subject to substantial verification procedures. When national tariffs are based on specific rates that are not expressed in ad valorem form, they are converted in ad valorem equivalents to allow for international comparability.

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Bangladesh.

National sources
Administrative sources
Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries(Bangladesh)
2009: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2009, page 18. (Data range is 0-15.3%, we have taken 15.3%)
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xviii. (Data range is 12%-16%, we have taken 16%)
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007 (At a Glance)

Indicator 8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

UN definition
Agricultural support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimates (TSE) represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural fibers and fabrics and article of clothing made from them. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of the output. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate outputs.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
- Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP
- Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries, million US$

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC
There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

<div style="float:left">*Indicator 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity*</div>

UN definition
Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms. Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credit for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transitional countries as determined by the DAC. Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country:

- To formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.
- To stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.
- To participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce. Those activities are further classified by the First Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (2002) under two main categories: Trade policies and regulations (divided into nineteen subcategories) and trade development (divided into six subcategories).
- Donors differ in defining what constitute a single "activity". Some donors split individual activities into components in order to obtain detailed data on aid allocation to each subcategory. Other classifies the whole activity under the most relevant subcategory. For some donors, the number of records in the database is larger than the number of actual activities.
- In the Joint Report by the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the data are based on the actual number of activities.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: OECD/DAC

All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:
1. *DAC Questionnaire*. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

2. *Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*. A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.

The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC

Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. The data on ODA to build trade capacity are collected through the joint WTO/OECD Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) (http://tcbdb.wto.org). 26 bilateral donors and 19 multilateral agencies reported to the TCBDB since its creation in 2001. Data are collected and then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC and WTO Secretariats. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues. Existing documentation: http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_34585_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run

Target 8D is to deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run. It consists of three indicators:
> Indicator 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decisions points
> Indicator 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative
> Indicator 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Indicator 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decisions points

UN definition
Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multinational creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin to receive debt relief. Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) supported program, carry out key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and satisfactorily implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The World Bank.

Staff of International Development Agency (IDA) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) makes an assessment of each country's eligibility for assistance under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative and submits a document for the approval of the Executive Boards of the IMF and IDA. When the Board approves the assessment document, the country is deemed to have reached decision point. Staff of IDA and the IMF assesses country's performance and progress in meeting the requirements for reaching the completion points under the Enhanced HIPC initiative, as set out in the decision point document, and submits an assessment report to the Executive Board of the IDA and IMF. Once the Board approves the completion point document, the country is deemed to have reached completion point1.

All documents related to countries' decision and completion points can be accessed at: http://go.worldbank.org/9W8I0X55A0 and http://go.worldbank.org/T0OFS29N10. Bangladesh is not covered in the documentation on this internet page, and is most likely not included in the enhanced HIPC initiative. The indicator is not relevant on country level.

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Indicator 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative

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UN definition
Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the threshold established by the HIPC initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues. Heavily indebted poor countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multinational creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin to receive debt relief.

Division of indicator
The indicator has two sub indicators:
- Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative million US$ in end-2006 NPV terms
- Debt relief committed under MDRI initiative, cumulative million US$ in end-2006 NPV terms

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The World Bank.

For each "pre-decision-point" country, World Bank and IMF staffs conduct a mission to undertake a DSA before HIPC debt relief is provided. A key part of the mission is loan-by-loan debt data reconciliation between creditor and debtor loan statements. Once the loan-by-loan debt database has been reconciled they proceed with the calculation of HIPC debt relief and subsequent DSA.

There is no data in the UN MDG database on this indicator for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Indicator 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

UN definition
Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interests payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods and services. This series differs from the standard debt to export ratio. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) export, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipt and do not include workers' remittances.

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: The World Bank.

Where formal registration of foreign borrowing is not mandatory, compilers must rely on balance of payments data and financial surveys. A majority of the countries are fully current in their reporting under the DRS and the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the countries' total public debt. In some cases, when debtor reports are not available or incomplete, World Bank staff makes estimates based on previously reported data, creditor reports, and other sources. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the debt statistics. Nevertheless, quality and coverage vary among debtors and may also vary for the same debtor from year to year.

Loan-by-loan information on external debt is reported to the World Bank's Debt Reporting System by the country authorities (ministry of finance or central bank). All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are provided on a loan-by-loan basis by debtors except for lending by some multilateral agencies, in which case data are taken from the creditors' records. These creditors include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter- American Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Reports contain annual stocks and flows information as well as terms and conditions of individual loans contracted.

The data on debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is country adjusted data. There is no information on what the basis for the country adjustments are.

National sources
Administrative sources
2009: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
2008: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
2007: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
2006: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
2005: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
2004: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229
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1990: Follow of External Resources into Bangladesh, ERD Annual report 2010, Page 228-229

Target 8E: In cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 8E is to, in cooperation with Pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. The target consists only of indicator 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.

Indicator 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

UN definition

The *proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis* is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. *Access* is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. *Essential drugs* are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. The World Health Organization has developed the Model List of Essential Drugs, which is regularly updated through widespread consultations with member States and other partners. Progress in access to essential medicines is thus the result of combined effort by governments, strategic partners such as United Nations agencies, public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations and professional associations (WHO Expert Committee on Essential Drugs, November 1999).

Divisions of indicators

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: WHO

Surveys on access to drugs and prices. Existing documentation: http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/access/OMS_Medicine_prices.pdf

No data available for Bangladesh.

National sources
There is no national data on this indicator.

Target 8F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

Target 8F is to, in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication. The target consists of three indicators:
    Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population
    Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population
    Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population

UN definition

A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
* Telephone lines per 100 population
* Telephone lines

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its Telecommunication/ICT data directly form governments by means of an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT

There is data for Bangladesh in the MDG data base. No country specific information on how these data are obtained is provided except for 1990, when the data was estimated.

National sources
BBS data
2007: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2006: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2005: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2004: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2003: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2002: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)
2001: Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2009, Table-7.32, page 278 (Only land Phone)

Administrative sources
Telephone lines per 100 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xviii
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xviii
1990: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page xviii

Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population

UN definition
A mobile cellular subscriber refers to the use of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and includes analogue and digital cellular systems. This should also include subscribers to ITM-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services not included.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
• Cellular subscribers per 100 population
• Cellular subscribers

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its Telecommunication/ICT data directly from governments by means of an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT

The data ITU estimates for 1996, 1997 and 2001 and from Bangladesh
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) for 2007. There is no country
specific information on how the remaining data has been obtained.

National sources
Administrative sources
Cellular subscribers per 100 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
xviii

*Indicator 8.16 Internet users
per 100 population*

UN definition
The internet is a linked global network of computers in which the users at one
computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the
network.

Division of indicator
The indicator is divided into two sub indicators:
- Internet users per 100 population
- Internet users
- Personal computers per 100 population
- Personal computers

Obtaining International Data
Responsible institution: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The ITU's Market Information and Statistics (STAT) Unit collects its
Telecommunication/ICT data directly form governments by means of an annual
questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of
telecommunications/ICT

There is data for Bangladesh in the MDG data base, but, except for the data on
personal computers for 2005 (ITU estimates), no country specific information on
how these data are obtained.

National sources
Administrative sources
Internet users per 100 population
2008: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
      xviii
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2008, page
      xviii
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007

Personal computers per 100 population
2006: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007(At a
      Glance)
2005: Millennium Development Goals, Bangladesh Progress Report, 2007(At a
      Glance)