



*Training Workshop Report*  
on  
**SDG Metadata and SDMX Template:  
Exercise on SDG Indicator 17.16.1**



24-25 February 2021

**Bangabandhu International Conference Center (BICC)**

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

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## A. Background

The 'Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG)' project of UNDP Bangladesh and General Economics Division (GED) jointly organized the training workshop titled "SDG Metadata and SDMX Template: Exercise on SDG Indicator 17.16.1" at the Bangabandhu International Conference Center (BICC), Bangladesh on 24-25 February 2021. The training workshop represented an opportunity to enhance participants' knowledge of the main concepts and methodology for generating data on SDG indicator 17.16.1 ***Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals*** and enhance the capacity of national institutions.

Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) binds the other goals together. Goal 17 aspires to 'strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.' It particularly works for bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector, and other actors. Goal 17 comprises 19 different targets and 25 indicators. Successful attainment of SDG 17 is essential for implementing the other 16 SDGs, all of which depend upon secure implementation and durable partnerships. SDG indicator 17.16.1, for which UNDP and OECD are the custodian agency to monitor progress in achieving the target. Indicator 17.16.1 has been recently graduated to Tier II from Tier III in the Global Indicators Framework released by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs). Now, this indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. Therefore, to generate the required data, Strengthening Institutional Capacity for SDGs Achievement in Bangladesh (SC4SDG) project, UNDP Bangladesh, in collaboration

with the General Economics Division (GED), has organized this two-day workshop on ‘Multi-stakeholder partnerships to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals’.

## B. Objective and Expected Outcomes

This training workshop primarily focused on strengthening capacity and promoting partnerships for Sustainable Development Goals. This training workshop aimed to provide detailed concepts and methodology on SDG indicator 17.16.1 to enhance the responsible ministries' ability and knowledge for compiling indicator 17.16.1. This workshop also explored the data gaps for follow-up activities and reviewed this indicator to align with the country's revised monitoring and evaluation framework.

The specific objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- To update and share the knowledge and increase awareness and enhance the SDG focal point officials' capacity and other critical stakeholders on SDG indicator 17.16.1.
- To enhance the SDG focal point officials' capacity to produce, interpret, and utilize the data to monitor and report progress towards SDG indicator 17.16.1.

### Expected outputs

At the end of this two-day training workshop, participants were expected to:

- Be familiar with Goal 17, target 17.16, and indicator 17.16.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially details concepts and methodology of the indicator 17.16.1;
- Understand the methodology, compilation, and interpretation of SDG indicator 17.16.1;
- Have improved knowledge of the different challenges that may arise during the compilation and reporting of relevant data and possible solutions; and

- Be able to apply the gained expertise and disseminate the acquired knowledge within their own organizations and other organizations.

### C. Target Audience

In an attempt of generating metadata for SDG indicators 17.16.1., the SC4SDG project, in partnership with the GED, organized the training workshop, which brought together 30 participants from different ministries/divisions, including the Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), General Economics Division (GED), Information Communication and Telecommunication Division (ICTD), Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), Ministry of Commerce (MOC), and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

### D. Inaugural and Preamble Session

At the beginning of the workshop, **Mr. A Z M Saleh**, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, UNDP Bangladesh, welcomed all the participants and invited the speakers of the inaugural session to deliver their valuable speeches.

The Chief Guest of the inaugural session was Dr. Samsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), General Economics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government peoples of Bangladesh. **Mr. Fakrul Ahsan**, Chief Technical Advisor, SC4SDG, UNDP and Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) presented as the Guests of Honour of the workshop. The inaugural session of this auspicious training workshop was chaired by Mr. **Md. Mafidul Islam**, Chief, General Economics Division (GED)

## E. Speeches and remarks by the honorable guests

### Welcome Address

Mr. Fakrul Ahsan, Chief Technical Advisor, SC4SDG, UNDP



The inaugural session of the training workshop commenced with a welcome address by Mr. Fakrul Ahsan, Chief Technical Advisor, SC4SDG, UNDP. He then briefed the objectives of the workshop. Mr. Ahsan mentioned that the SC4SDG project is the focal point for helping the government implement SDGs in Bangladesh. In order to achieve policy coherence, SC4SDG is supporting the government of Bangladesh, especially the Bangladesh Statistics Bureau (BBS), to generate and collect new data to fill the existing data gap. In collaboration with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and the General Economics Division, SC4SDG had completed three training workshops in the last year on SDG indicators 17.14.1, 16.7.1, and 5.c.1. This training workshop on SDG indicator is the first of the eight training workshop series planned for 2021. He informed the participants that this training aimed to make the selected participants familiar with SDG 17 and Target 17.16; apprise them of the methodology, compilation, and interpretation of SDG indicator 17.16.1. He added that Goal 17 comprises 19 different targets and 25 indicators. Successful attainment of SDG 17 is essential for implementing the other 16 SDGs, all of which depend upon secure implementation and durable partnerships. However, progress under Goal 17 has been uneven in Bangladesh. Mr. Ahsan said that there is no substitute for generating data to assess the progress, identify the gap in SDG implementation. He concluded by saying that SC4SDG will continue to provide support

to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to develop the capacity of public officials and generation of the required data.

### Speech by the Guest of Honor

Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)



Mr. Tajul Islam thanked SC4SDG and GED to organize this workshop. He remarked that the government of Bangladesh has given much emphasis on data generation as data is required to implement and monitor the sustainable development goals, and proper data sources can complement official statistics where gaps exist. Focal points in each ministry/division must be equipped with

the methods and techniques of generating and managing SDG data. Mr. Islam briefly explained the roles and responsibilities of BBS in terms of generating and compiling SDG data. He also said that the National Statistics Office had mandated the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to generate and authenticate the Official Statistics for both national and international reporting. Mr. Islam also highlighted the roles and responsibilities of BBS and National Data Coordination Committee (NDCC) in his speech. He opined that this training would enhance the knowledge of each participant. Mr. Islam also requested the training workshop attendees to share the acquired knowledge and generate quality data for the SDG indicator 17.16.1.

## Speech by Chief Guest

Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), GED



On behalf of the General Economics Division, Dr. Alam extended his warm greetings to all the participants. Dr. Alam mentioned that over the next 12 years, SDG signatory countries would strive to achieve the goals and targets set by the 2030 global development agenda. SDGs are a very complex process compare to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There were only 60 indicators for MDGs.

So, Bangladesh was capable enough to produce data for MDG. So, shifting from MDGs to SDGs was a huge change in terms of managing numbers of indicators and targets. As a result, many SDGs signatory countries are suffering from data scarcity. Attaining the SDG goals and targets requires accurate data and information to assess and monitor the implementation progress and examine if the goals were achieved or not. To address data-related challenges, the government of Bangladesh has already established National Data Committee. It is noteworthy to mention here that Bangladesh is one of the forerunners in SDGs achievement. To date, GED has published two progress reports on SDG and officials had to struggle a lot to collect data to compile these two reports. Timely availability and improved data quality are both of paramount importance for ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the SDG monitoring and reporting system. It is noteworthy here that the government official's continuous capacity building is pivotal in this regard. On behalf of GED, he reaffirmed the continuous support to SC4SDG to generate the required data. He hoped that such training programs will be continued in future to include all the data providing stakeholders, and thus the evidence-based SDG monitoring system will be



benefitted. Wishing a grand success to the workshop, he completed his remarks and inaugurated the 2-day long Training Workshop on SDG METADATA AND SDMX TEMPLATE: EXERCISE ON SDG INDICATOR 17.16.1

### Speech by the Chair of the session

Md. Mafidul Islam, Chief, General Economics Division (GED)



Mr. Islam started his remarks by thanking the SC4SDG project of UNDP Bangladesh for extending their support to arrange the training workshop on SDG indicator 17.16.1. He also thanked the participants representing different line ministries and divisions for their presence. He asserted that this workshop would serve as an effective means of increasing the key officials' awareness and knowledge for generating data for SDG indicators. Mr. Islam mentioned that Bangladesh is one of the top five countries regarding MDGs achievements. So, the government of Bangladesh has taken SDG implementation very seriously. The government has set up an SDG cell in the prime minister's office to collect SDG tracking data. He concluded his speech by looking forward to generating positive outcomes from this workshop.



## F. Technical Session

Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam, Chief, GED, facilitated the first technical session. The session started with the introduction of the participants.

### 1. Overview of SDGs and Linkage with Official Statistics by Dr. Dipankar Roy, Deputy Secretary, SID



Dr. Dipankar Roy conducted the first technical session of the workshop to discuss the SDGs briefly. Mr. Roy elaborated three pillars and 5 Ps of SDGs. For the SDGs to be successful, every stakeholder will be counted on to benchmark and assessed through performance indicators, he added. He then showed the connection among goals, targets and indicators. He mentioned that

every goal has a relation with other goals. Data is one of the purposes of the 2030 Agenda. So, he emphasized the availability of accurate, timely, disaggregated data for monitoring SDGs implementation progress. He noted that not all of the SDG data could be produced by official statistics using traditional methods. He stressed that some of the SDG data should come from outside official statistical systems; otherwise, it would not be possible to have disaggregated data to ensure “nobody is left behind”. He emphasized that partnership is essential in this regard. He said that disaggregated data at the national and sub-national levels by age, gender, socioeconomic position, and migration status, among others, can help to identify those lagging behind and determine how far they are from the “average”. At the end of his presentation, Mr. Roy pointed out that it is possible to generate data from the existing data sources. He mentioned that BBS had taken lots of initiatives to utilize the current data sources. He emphasized publishing a



document on setting priorities for data support. He then briefly discussed the fundamental principles of official statistics. Finally, he elaborated on data ecosystems and its global connection, tier classification, and its importance for successfully implementing SDGs 2030. Then he briefly discussed the definition of tier classification and showed the flow chart on global SDG metadata flow and reporting-structure of SDG metadata.

## 2. Understanding of Metadata for Generation and Reporting of SDGs Indicators by Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, FPO, SDG Cell, BBS



The second presentation on “Understanding of Metadata for Generation and Reporting of SDGs Indicators” was made by **Md. Alamgir Hossen**, FPO, SDG Cell, BBS. He started by talking about metadata, data comparability, and standardization. Mr. Hossen briefly described metadata, its definition, and the process of interpretation of metadata. He pointed

out the importance of metadata and adopting the internationally agreed standard at the national level.

Mr. Hossen talked about the inter-agency and expert group on SDGs (IAEG-SDG). He briefed the audience about the statistics Act 2013 and mandatory use of official statistics by all ministries/divisions and their sub-ordinate offices/departments/agencies. He explained the role of BBS in achieving SDGs. As he pointed out, the major roles of BBS are the data generation, data authentication, SDG tracker management, and capacity building of data providers. In one of his slides, he introduced the participants to the idea of metadata and its core components. He mentioned that metadata is a set of data that describes and gives information about other data. The core components of metadata are concepts and definition, reference



time, methodology, source, area, significance level, and comparability. He discussed the Tier classification status of SDG indicators. As of 17 July 2020, 123 indicators are in Tier I and 106 indicators are in Tier II. There is no indicator in Tier III. He also presented SDG metadata structure, Tier classification, and data availability in Bangladesh by SDG. His presentation ended with showing the action plan's template and methodological guidelines for data generation and disaggregation to monitor and evaluate SDGs. Mr. Alamgir also mentioned that country must not report data whimsically. Data must be reported systematically. National institutions, National Statistics Office, and other relevant stakeholders must work together to report according to this SDG data Flow Chart.

### **3. Guidelines for fill up the SDMX Metadata Template by Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, FPO, SDG Cell, BBS**

Md. Alamgir Hossen, FPO, SDG Cell, BBS gave a presentation on “Guidelines to fill up the SDMX Metadata Template” in this technical session. He showed an SDG reporting template for national reporting and statistics of the national state of data availability. Mr. Hossen showed the metadata template to the participants for national and international reporting. Metadata contains institutional information (custodian agency, rational, limitations, tier classification, possible data sources, the methodology for data calculation and disaggregation, and timeline action plan for data publishing). Mr. Hossen further mentioned that it is the responsibility of the designated ministries to produce targeted SDGs data. He stressed that SDG data generation follows a proper channel. Hence, the designated ministries' responsibility is to generate data and handover to BBS to fulfill the existing data gap for SDGs reporting. In this presentation, he also introduced the national committee on data consolidation and the template of action plan methodological guidelines for data generation and disaggregation to monitor and evaluate SDGs.



#### 4. Scoring and computation methodology of Indicator 17.16.1 by Ms. Yuko Suzuki, Global Policy Advisor, UNDP HQ and Ms. Rebekah Chew, Policy specialist, UNDP HQ



This session was virtually conducted by Ms. Yuko Suzuki, Global Policy Advisor, UNDP HQ and Ms. Rebekah Chew, Policy specialist, UNDP HQ. They discussed about rationale, concept and unique characteristics of the SDG indicator 17.16.1, issues and elements measured through the indicator, data sources and reporting system and finally gave an overview of the data collection and validation process. Ms. Suzuki and Ms. Chew mentioned that effective partnership is the cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda, and everyone has a role to play in achieving this global agenda. In this regard, Target 17.16 requires development stakeholders to partner effectively for the achievement of all SDGs. Indicator 17.16.1 follows a composite methodology that captures the respective roles and responsibilities of different actors involved in multi-stakeholder partnerships. The commitment to partnerships - effective partnership that are inclusive, equal and empowered - is enshrined in goal 17 as well as a means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This is clearly set out in and the Addis Ababa Action



Agenda (AAAA), which highlights the importance of improving the quality, impact and effectiveness of development co-operation. In this regard, Mutual accountability is a key characteristic – looked at from the perspective of both providers and recipient of development cooperation. They mentioned that data for these indicators are generated through a bottom-up approach. Data is collected through a voluntary process led by the countries receiving development cooperation. It involves the full range of development stakeholders and tracks progress towards the implementation of the internationally agreed principles for effective development cooperation.

They also provided the examples of indicators within multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks. They further explained that progress for countries receiving development cooperation is assessed by looking at their performance in indicators like quality of their development plans and CRFs; quality of their PFM systems; enabling environment for CSOs to be able to effectively contribute to development, quality of development dialogue between the public and private sector (including SMEs, big companies but also trade unions), the existence of mutual accountability mechanisms among others. On the other hand, progress for countries providing development cooperation is assessed by looking at their performance in indicators like their alignment to development plans and CRFs; their use of country PFM systems; predictability and transparency of their development cooperation. With regard to data source and reporting, they showed that data for these indicators is reported largely at the level of countries receiving development cooperation.



## Open Discussion Session

**Mr. Mohammad Navid Shafiullah**, Joint Secretary, ERD, thanked both presenters for their excellent presentation. He pointed out that the government of Bangladesh had nominated ERD for SDG 17, and most importantly, ERD is the data source for the SDG indicator 17.16.1. Thus, ERD has to play a very vital role in generating data for SDG indicator 17.16.1. It is a matter of concern that data generation for SDG 17.16.1 needs international cooperation as well as financial arrangement. So, it would be challenging for ERD to generate the required data for this particular indicator considering the above-mentioned issues.

**Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen**, Deputy Director, BBS, said that Bangladesh is currently at the initial stage in terms of data collection for SDG indicator 17.16.1. Through this sensitization workshop, SDG focal points got familiar with the data computation and compilation process. So, BBS would look forward to getting the support of the international resources persons for generating and compiling data for this indicator.

**Mr. Mobarak Hossen**, Deputy Director, BBS, thanked the presenters for their excellent presentation. He asked the question about the positive and negative trends of the data calculation process. In response to this question, Ms. Rebekah said that it was somewhat tricky. In very simple terms, an inclusive partnership would show positive trends.

**Ms. Salma Hasnayan**, Joint Director, BBS said that she would understand that this indicator is very tricky as the data computation system is very complex. Ms. Salma wanted to know who would conduct the periodic survey needs to measure this indicator's progress. In response to this query, it has been discussed that survey would be conducted by several stakeholders associated with this indicator. It is important to note here that this

issue depends upon how the specific country co-ordinates among its stakeholders to compile all the survey results and complete reporting. It would vary from county to country based on the institutional set-up of the government.

**Mr. Mohammad Zariab Hossen**, Senior Assistant Chief, GED, raised the issue that if the indicators were partially reported, what would be the impact in that case. In response to this question, Ms. Suzuki said that if the report was not fully completed, the data must be updated regularly in some other sort of form.

**Mr. A Z M Saleh**, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst, UNDP, mentioned that the government of Bangladesh had decided to publish its SDG progress report annually. There are three indicators at the global level and data for these three indicators is produced bi-annually. In this circumstance, how would the country compare its data with global data? In response to this query, Ms. Rebekah informed that If the government starts developing reports annually, it will develop a mechanism to combine it and report in a country-specific progress report for the SDG.

## G. Group Presentation

Group presentation session was facilitated by Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam, Chief, GED. Participants were divided into two groups. The group members were assigned to complete the dummy metadata entry template. Group 1 and Group 2 presented their work on the SDMX metadata template separately in this session. On behalf of their groups, the presenters showed the metadata submission form and explained how they filled-up the form for SDG indicator 17.16.1. Both the groups followed the given guideline and completed the SDMX metadata template. They also discussed the challenges of filling-out this form. Each presentation was followed by an open discussion.



## H. Closing Session

The closing session was chaired by Mr. Mafidul Islam, Chief, General Economics Division, Dr. Samsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary) was present as the Chief Guest in the closing session. Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee, Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh and Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) were the Guest of Honour and Special Guest, respectively.



### Speech by the Chair

Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam, Chief, GED wrapped-up the session. Mr. Islam highlighted the critical sessions of the training program carried out by different experts working to generate metadata for SDG indicator 17.16.1 for a long time. He also marked that the immediate achievements of this program alongside hands-on learning.

### Speech by the Guest of Honour

Sudipto Mukerjee, Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The underlying theme of SDG is that “No One is Left Behind” in the development





process. It is applicable for all nations across the planet. The measurement of progress of this comprehensive and expansive goals requires generation of quantitative and qualitative data to track their progress and adjust policies to achieve them. The world is more interconnected than ever. The Global Agenda 2030 can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation. SDG indicator 17.16.1 particularly focuses on one of the systematic issues “multi-stakeholder partnerships”. Since the adoption of SDGs by the government of Bangladesh, UNDP has remained fully committed for mainstreaming, acceleration and planning of SDG with the national policies and plans. He also mentioned that as Bangladesh is progressing towards implementing the 2030 global agenda, to keep the momentum of implementation going, UNDP is committed to extending its support to the government. Mr. Mukerjee assured to provide all the necessary support to the Government of Bangladesh to identify the areas where more attention would be required for successful implementation of the SDGs.



## Speech by Special Guest

Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Mr. Islam expressed his sincere appreciation to the chief guest, guest of honour, resource person, organizer, and host for their lively participation. Mr. Islam also thanked the valued participants for having the presence of mind during the training workshop program. He pointed out that capacity building of BBS and SDG Focal Points for generating updated data was immensely needed. Director General, BBS also mentioned that Bangladesh would make data available for more than 200 indicators by 2021. Mr. Islam concluded by underlining that tracking of the SDGs achievement is only possible with quality data generation.

## Speech by the Chief Guest

Dr. Samsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary) GED

Dr. Alam pointed out that the training facilitated sessions on interpreting the indicator, compiling administrative data from government organizations, and developing SDMX for SDG indicator 17.16.1. As a result of close consultations, the indicators become clear and explanatory, and responsible ministries/divisions would now be able to report relevant information as indicators in the SDG tracker. Dr. Alam pointed out that SDG progress reporting requires some qualitative data, and associated ministries/divisions must undertake a periodical survey to determine some indicators' progress. Dr. Alam mentioned that GED had emphasized data generation and consulted the SDG focal points repetitively to compile required data and publish the SDG progress report and VNR. He said that GED would incorporate as many SDG-related indicators as possible in the up-coming SDG progress report.

## I. Pre-Training and Post-Training Assessments

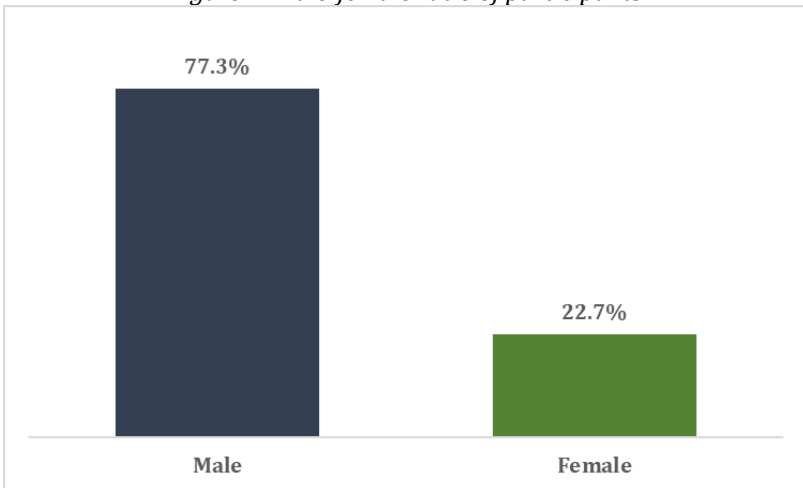
Pre-training and post-training assessments were arranged for the participants to evaluate the impact of the training on increasing awareness among participants and enhancing their capacity to monitor and report the SDG indicator 17.16.1. The assessments were attended by 22 participants. The pre-training and post-training assessment sessions were conducted by **Mr. A Z M Saleh**, Monitoring &



Evaluation Analyst, UNDP Bangladesh. Mr. Saleh described the assessment process to the participants and gave a brief description of the questionnaire. Mr. Saleh also explained the objectives of this assessment. He hoped that it would be possible to meet the expectation of the participants by the end of the workshop.

Of 22 participants, 17 participants (77.3%) were males and 5 participants (22.7%) were females.

*Figure 1: Male-female ratio of participants*



During the assessments, participants were asked whether they were familiar with the SDG indicator 17.16.1 or not. In the pre-training assessment, 72.7% (16) of the participants of the training workshop on SDG indicator 17.16.1 reported that they were not familiar.

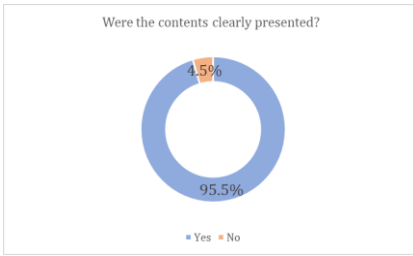
However, in the post-training assessment, 100.0% of the respondents reported that they learned about the aforementioned indicator. They were also asked about the associated target, relevant tier, lead and co-lead ministries, data source, and global custodian for SDG indicator 17.16.1. The key results from pre-training and post-training assessments have been mentioned in Table 1.

*Table 1: Key results from pre-training and post-training assessments*

Question	Correct answer (% of total participants)	
	Pre-training	Post-training
Who are the global custodians of SDG indicator 17.16.1?	45.5	90.9
What is the associated target for SDG indicator 17.16.1?	81.8	100.0
Which Tier does the SDG indicator 17.16.1 currently belong to?	63.6	95.5
Who are the lead and co-lead ministries for SDG indicator 17.16.1?	86.4	100.0
What is the data source for SDG indicator 17.16.1?	86.4	100.0
Is the data for SDG indicator 17.16.1 currently available in Bangladesh?	90.9	100.0

The participants were also asked whether they were satisfied with the contents of the workshop or not during the post-training assessment. The answers have been illustrated in Figure 2.

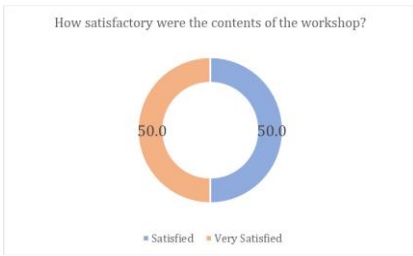
Figure 2: How satisfactory were the contents of the workshop?



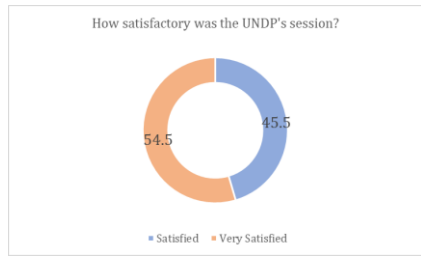
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

## Annex 1: Training Agenda

Day 1 (24 February 2021)	
09:00 am-09:30 am	Registration of the participants
<b>Inauguration &amp; Preamble: 9:30 am-10:00 am</b>	
09:30 am-09:40 am	<i>Welcome Address and Objective of the Workshop:</i> <b>Mr. Fakrul Ahsan</b> , Chief Technical Advisor, SC4SDG, UNDP
09:40 am-09:45 am	<i>Speech by Guest of Honour:</i> <b>Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam</b> , Director General, BBS
09:45 am-09:55 am	<i>Speech by Chief Guest</i> <b>Dr. Shamsul Alam</b> , Member (Senior Secretary), GED
09:55 am-10:00 am	<i>Speech by the Chair</i> <b>Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam</b> , Chief, GED
<b>Tea Break: 10:00 am-10:20 am</b>	
<b>Technical Session 1: 10:20 am-01:00 pm</b>	
Facilitated by: <b>Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam</b> , Chief, GED	
10:20 am-10:30 am	Introduction of the participants
10:30 am-10:45 am	<i>Overview of SDG Indicator 17.16.1 and Pre-training Assessment</i> <b>Mr. A Z M Saleh</b> , Monitoring & Evaluation Analyst, UNDP
10:45 am-11:15 am	<i>Overview of SDGs and Linkage with Official Statistics</i> <b>Dr. Dipankar Roy</b> , Deputy Secretary, SID
11:15 am-12:15 pm	<i>Understanding of Metadata for Generation and Reporting of SDGs Indicators:</i> <b>Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen</b> , FPO, SDG Cell, BBS
12:15 pm-1:00 pm	<i>Guidelines for fill up the SDMX Metadata Template</i> <b>Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen</b> , FPO, SDG Cell, BBS
<b>Launch and Prayer Break: 01:00 pm-2:00 pm</b>	
<b>Technical Session 2: 02:00pm-3:30pm</b>	
Facilitated by: <b>Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam</b> , Chief, GED	
2:00 pm-2:30 pm	<i>Continue Guidelines for fill up the SDMX Metadata Template</i>

	<b>Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, FPO, SDG Cell, BBS</b>
2:30 pm-4:45 pm	<i>Group Work on SDMX Metadata Template for 17.16.1</i>
<b>Snacks Break: 04:45 pm-05:00 pm</b>	

## Day 2 (25 February 2021)

### Technical Session 3: 09:00 am-12:30 pm

Facilitated by: **Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam**, Chief, GED

9:00 am-10:00 am	Scoring and computation methodology of Indicator 17.16.1: <b>Ms. Yuko Suzuki</b> , Global Policy Advisor, UNDP HQ and <b>Ms. Rebekah Chew</b> , Policy specialist, UNDP HQ
10:00 am-11:00 am	<i>Group presentations on Draft SDMX Template and open discussion</i>
<b>Tea Break: 11:00 am-11:15 am</b>	
11:15 am-12:15 pm	<i>Group presentations on Draft SDMX Template and open discussion</i>
12:15 pm-12:30 pm	<i>Post-training Assessment</i> <b>Mr. A Z M Saleh</b> , Monitoring & Evaluation Analyst, UNDP
<b>Closing Session: 12:30 am-01:00 pm</b>	
12:30 pm-12:40 pm	<i>Wrap up:</i> <b>Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam</b> , Chief, GED
12:40 pm-11:45 pm	<i>Speech by Guest of Honour:</i> <b>Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee</b> , Resident Representative, UNDP
12:45 pm-12:50 pm	<i>Speech by Special Guest:</i> <b>Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam</b> , Director General, BBS
12:50 pm-01:00 pm	<i>Speech by Chief Guest:</i> <b>Dr. Shamsul Alam</b> , Member (Senior Secretary), GED



## Annex 2: List of Participants

Sl	Name	Designation and Organization
1	Dr. Samsul Alam	Member (Senior Secretary), General Economics Division (GED)
2	Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam	Director General (Additional Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
3	Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee	Resident Representative, UNDP
4	Mr. Fakrul Ahsan	Chief Technical Advisor, SC4SDG, UNDP
5	Mr. Md. Mafidul Islam	Chief, GED
6	Md. Navid Saifullah	Joint Secretary, ERD
7	Md. Mabubul Haque	Joint Chief, GED
8	Munira Begum	Joint Chief, GED
9	Dr. Dipankar Roy	Deputy Secretary, SID
10	Md. Abdur Rahman	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education
11	Tofail Ahmed	Deputy Director, BBS
12	Aklima Khatun	Deputy Director, SID
13	Md. Alamgir Hossen	Deputy Director, BBS
14	Md. Mobarak Hossain	Deputy Director, BBS
15	Mahbubul Alam Siddiqui	Deputy Chief, GED
16	Kakali Shaha	Senior Assistant Secretary, MoFA
17	M. Maksud Alam	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology
18	Nepoleon Dewan	Senior Assistant Chief, GED
19	Mohammad Zariab Hossen	Senior Assistant Chief, GED
20	Shimul Sen	Senior Assistant Chief, GED
21	Md. Mehdi Hassan	Senior Assistant Chief, GED
22	Shakhawat Hossain	Assistant Chief, GED
23	Belayet Hossain Talukdar	Additional Secretary, MoE
24	Salma Hasnayan	BBS
25	Mohammad Kamrul Hassan Mollah	ERD
26	Md. Abdus Sabur Chowdhury	IRD
27	Mr. A Z M Saleh	SDG and M&E Analyst, SC4SDG, UNDP
28	Zubayer Hossen	Economist, SC4SDG

Sl	Name	Designation and Organization
29	Farhana Razzaque	Project Associate, SC4SDG
30	Md. Ruhul Amin	Administrative Assistant, SC4SDG
31	Md. Ashraful Haque Hasib	GED



# Annex 3: Snapshots of the Training

