

Contents

- Background
- Brief of the ECDS Project, BBS
- Objectives of the ECDS Project
- Sampling Frame and Methodology of BDRS 2021
- Glimpses of Key Findings
- SDGs & SFDRR Indicators under BDRS
- Comments, Questions and Suggestions



Background



Bangladesh is one of the **world's most disaster and climate vulnerable countries**, at the same time most resilient countries, due to the frequent, regular, and devastating disasters, subject to a wide variety of climatic variability, including irregular rainfall, cyclones, storm surges, SLR, salinity, floods, and droughts.



Bangladesh has only 7% area of the total GBM basins which has more than 405 rivers, including 57 trans-boundary rivers.



Impacts of climate change, such as drought, floods, extreme weather events like cyclone and food and water insecurity, affect women and men differently while making the poorest more vulnerable ([Signatory of SDGs, Paris Agreement & SFDRR](#))



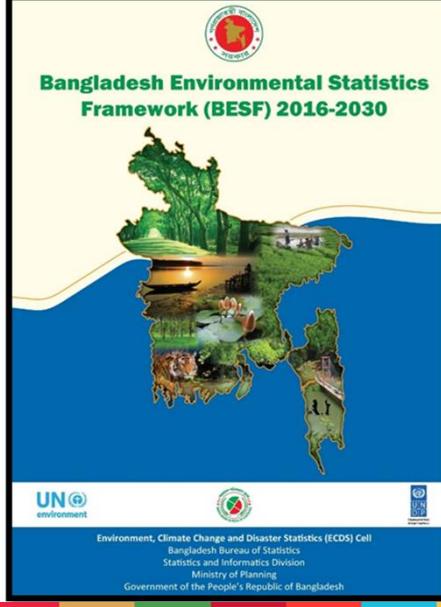
Gender are therefore disproportionately affected, at the same time they play a crucial role in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.



In order to bring about a **paradigm shift towards climate resilient development pathways**, globally and at national level, all climate change mitigation and adaptation actions need to equally pursue broader environmental, social, economic, and political benefits in a gender-responsive manner.



Background of the ECDS Project



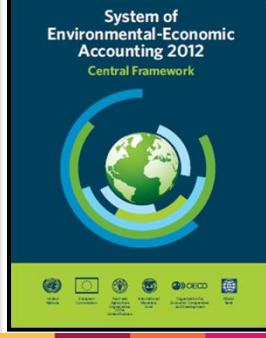
Bangladesh Environmental Statistics Framework (BESF) 2016-2030

Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Statistics (ECDS) Cell
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

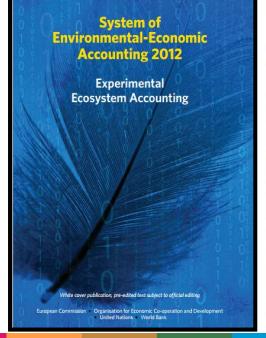
About half of the SDGs are directly environmental in focus or address the sustainability of natural resources", and "over 86 targets and 93 indicators concern environmental sustainability, including at least one target in each of the 17 Goals".

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE, STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

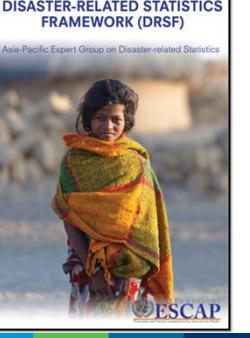
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012
Central Framework



System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012
Experimental Ecosystem Accounting



DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS FRAMEWORK (DRSF)
Asia-Pacific Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics



Brief of the ECDS Project, BBS

The main objective: to generate environment, natural resources, bio-diversity, climate change and disaster-related statistics for institutionalization of environmental statistics in Bangladesh

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To conduct the climate change and natural disaster-related statistical survey to monitor the impacts of climate change and disastrous events;
- 2) To develop natural resource accounts [Eco-system Accounts (EEA)] align with "System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)" and BESF 2016-2030.
- 3) To conduct Environmental Protection Expenditure and Waste Management Survey.
- 4) To assess the damage and loss of agricultural production, equipment/machineries, land and soil, residence, infrastructure etc. due to climate change and natural disaster;
- 5) To assess or measure the affected population with area, deaths and missing population due to climate change and natural disasters with multi-sectoral GIS integration;
- 6) To collect and compile data and information from secondary sources of the "Compilation of Bangladesh Environmental Statistics 2020 & 2023"; and
- 7) To strengthen capacity of District and Sub-District Statistical Offices using tablets with digital applications for data collection with real time.

MAIN OUTPUTS

- 1) Bangladesh Disaster-related Statistics (BDRS) 2021: Climate Change and Natural Disaster Perspectives
- 2) Compilation of Bangladesh Environmental Statistics 2020
- 3) Bangladesh Environmental Protection, Expenditure, Resource and Waste Management Survey 2022
- 4) Natural Resource: Experimental Ecosystem Accounts/Statistics in Bangladesh 2023
- 5) Multi-sectoral GIS integration of the affected population with area, deaths and missing population due to climate change and natural disasters
- 6) Compilation of Bangladesh Environmental Statistics 2023

The BDRS 2020 Fulfill the SDGs Indicators:

- Directly: 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 13.1.1, 15.3.1 and
- Partially: 11 Indicators as Data Source;

Fulfill the Targets 4 of the SFDRR, as Data Source:

The ECDS Project is providing guidance and training on SDG's Env Data to Ministries/ Divisions/org. and members of the NDCC Sub-committee

BDRS 2021

Objectives, Sampling Frame, Scope And Coverage

OBJECTIVES: *to document and measure*

- Socio-economic characteristics of Household in disaster prone area
- Disaster-induced agricultural production losses (Crops, Livestock, Poultries)
- Damage and loss of cultivable land and useable land;
- Damage and loss of residence (dwelling), cowshed, kitchen
- Health and sanitation condition from the natural disaster prone area;
- Vulnerability of the women, children, aged persons and person with disability; and
- Perception and knowledge about climate , environment, and disasters.

SAMPLING FRAME

- 1) Geographically to cover **the entire area except territorial enclaves**;
- 2) Survey Frame: A mauza/mahalla list of containing the dominant mauzas in terms of **natural disaster prone mauzas under 64 district**;
- 3) **Two-Stage Sampling Frame with Kish Allocation formula:**
 1. a **simple random sampling (SRS)** selection of the mauzas/mohallas (PSUs) within the stratum under the districts.
 2. a **systematic sampling of 30 Households** from each of the selected PSUs.

1) Allocation of sample:

- **4,240 PSUs** (mauzas/mahallas) from
- **30 thousand highest disaster affected PSUs against 12 main disasters**
- **127,200 households for district estimation.**

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- Geographically, covering the entire country.
- To cover disaster prone areas (mauzas/mahallas),
 - a mauza/mahalla list containing the dominant mauzas/mahallas across the disaster prone areas under 64 districts will be generated.
 - Mauzas/mahallas are simply called as a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)
- The To capture various data and information of the sample households pertaining to their livelihood activities in relation to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change and natural disaster.
- It will not attempt to collect information on the climate parameters or components like temperature, rainfall or anything in relation to carbon emission, greenhouse gas etc.

Concepts, Definitions and Hazards Classifications

Climate Change and Disaster-related concepts and definitions have been taken in the following national and International evidences and documents:



Registered No. DA-1

Bangladesh Gazette

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Additional Issue

Published by the Authority

Monday, September 24, 2012

Bangladesh National Parliament

Dhaka, 24 September, 2012/09 Ashwin, 1419

Following Act is adopted by the Parliament and got consent of the President on 24 September 2012/09 Ashwin, 1419 and the Act is hereby going to be published for information of public:-

Act No. 34 of the year 2012

The Act enacted to make the activities about disaster management coordinated, object oriented and strengthened and to formulate rules to build up infrastructure of effective disaster management to fight all types of disaster

Whereas, it is expedient and necessary to mitigate overall disaster, conduct post disaster rescue and relief operations, to provide timely, prompt, effective and efficient aid and vulnerable community by bringing the harmful effects of disaster to a tolerable level through advancing disaster risk reduction programs and to enact rules to create effective disaster management infrastructure to fight disaster to make the activities of concerned public and private organizations more coordinated, object oriented and strengthened to face the disasters;

Therefore, the following Act is enacted hereby: --

(173441)

Value : Tk. 30.00



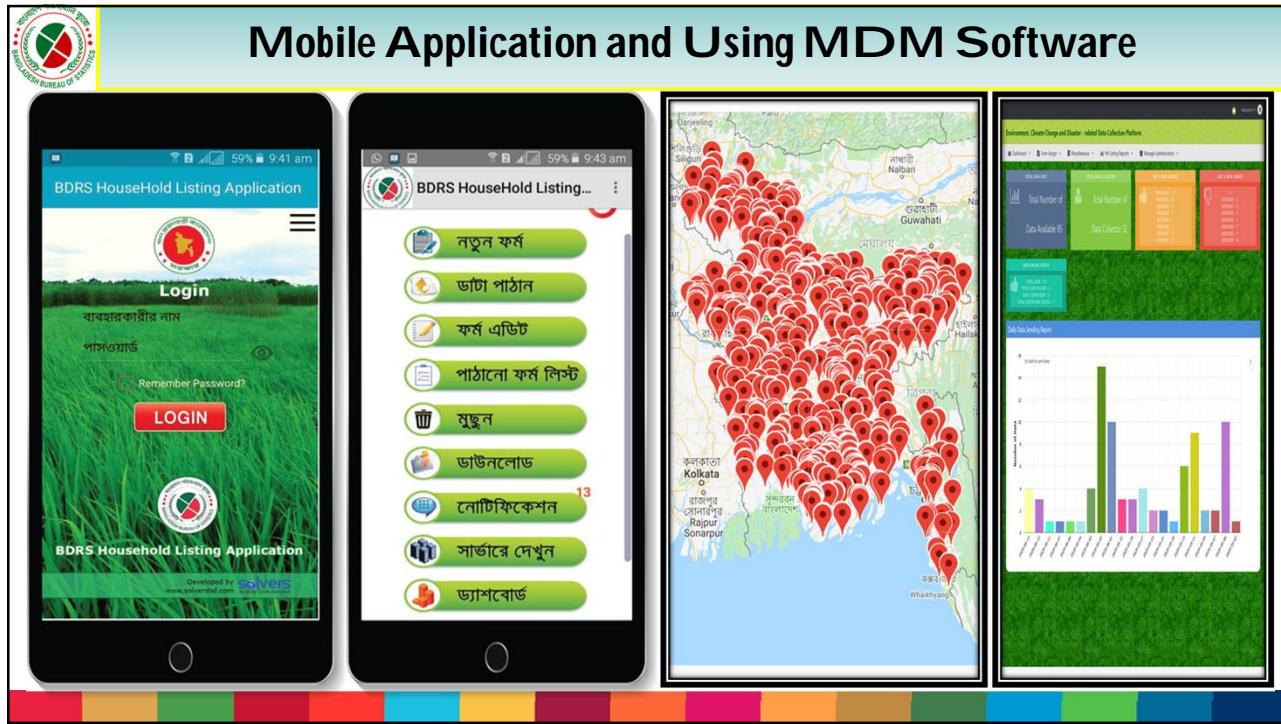
ACTION PLAN AND METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES TOWARDS DATA GENERATION & DISAGGREGATION FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SDGs

Bangladesh Environmental Statistics Framework (BESF) 2016-2030

Standing Orders on Disaster 2019

Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF)

Disaster Dictionary

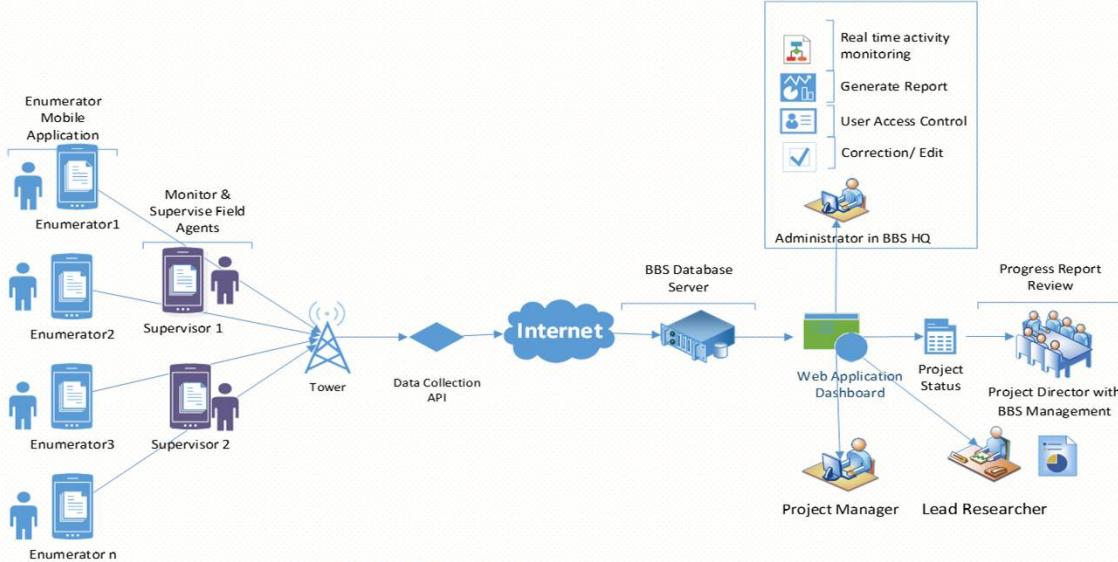


Web Application



Web Application Login

High Level Solution Diagram for CAPI



Comparison of Cyclonic Storm from 2009-14 to 2015-20

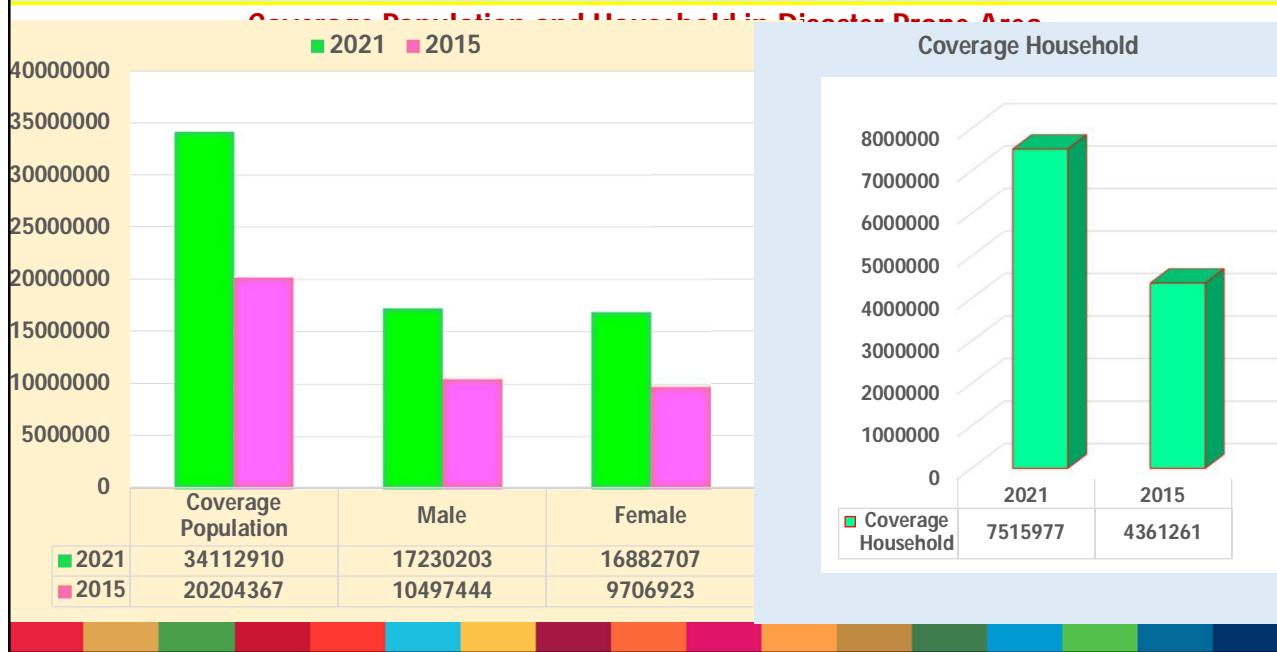
Major Cyclonic Storm 2009-14

25.05.09	Cyclonic Storm (AILA)
16.05.13	Cyclonic Storm (MAHASEN)

Major Cyclonic Storm 2015-20

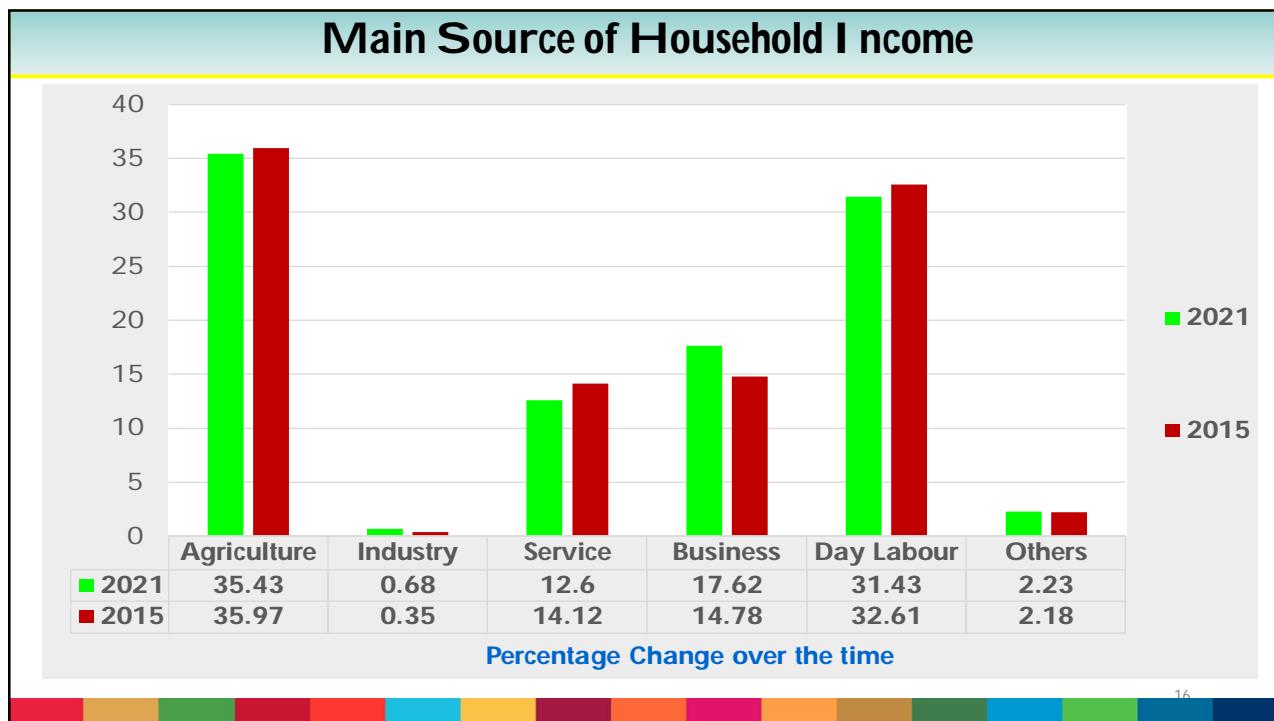
30.07.15	Cyclonic Storm (KOMEN)
21.05.16	Cyclonic Storm (ROANU)
30.05.17	Severe Cyclonic Storm (MORA)
04.05.19	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (FANI)
10.11.19	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (BULBUL)
20-05-20	Severe Cyclonic Storm (AMPHAN)

Glimpses of Key Findings

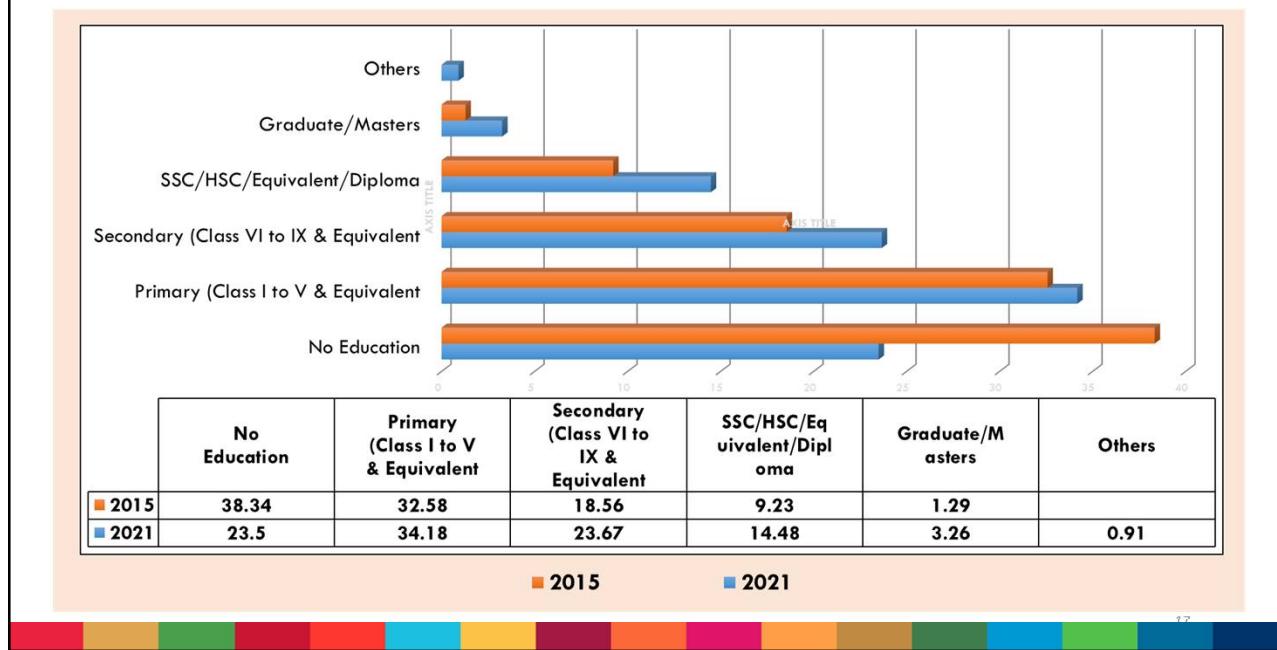


Description (Disaster Prone Areas of Bangladesh)	2021		2015	
	Number /Value	Percentage (%) /Average	Number /Value	Percentage (%) /Average
Type of Main Dwelling Structure	7515977	100.00	4361261	100.00
Pucca	805186	10.71	444447	10.19
Semi pucca	2190540	29.15	760531	17.44
Kutcha	4444115	59.13	3066364	70.31
Jhupri	70083	0.93	84987	1.95
Others	6053	0.08	4931	0.11
Main Source of Drinking Water	7515977	100.00	4361261	100.00
Pipe/Tap (WASA/Municipality)	880417	11.71	186877	4.28
Shallow Tube well (Up to 199 feet)	4797897	63.84		
Deep Tube well (200 feet or more)	1540225	20.49		
Shallow/Deep Tube Well			604600	13.86
Tube Well			3361627	77.08
Safe Drinking Water	7218539	96.04	4153104	95.22
Pond/Dighi	125616	1.67	132993	3.05
Others (Cannel/River/Rainfall/Waterfall)	171821	2.29	75163	1.72

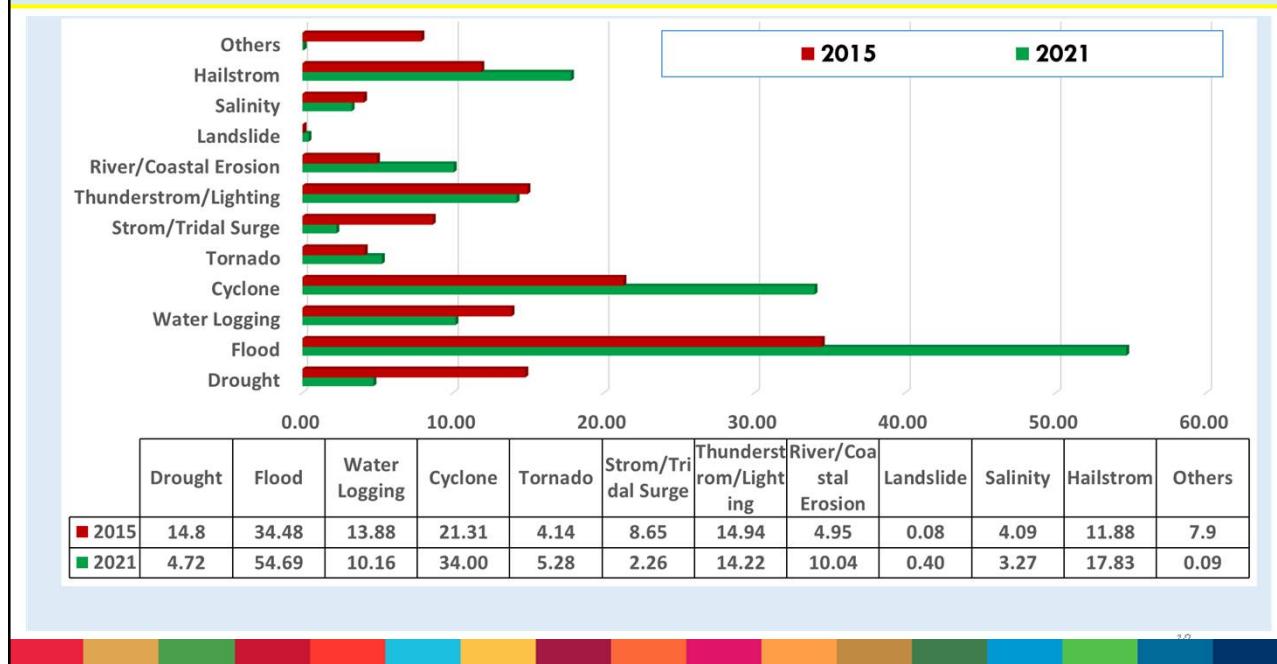
Description (Disaster Prone Areas of Bangladesh)	2021		2015	
	Number /Value	Percentage (%) /Average	Number /Value	Percentage (%) /Average
Type of Toilet Facility	7515977	100.00	4361261	100.00
Pucca Slab (water sealed)	1794560	23.88	803661	18.43
Pucca Slab (not water sealed)	2146010	28.55	1372574	31.47
Kutcha	3418008	45.48	2030788	46.56
Open space/No latrine	157400	2.09	154238	3.54
Main Source of Lighting	7515977	100.00	4361261	100.00
Electricity	7069741	94.06	2172901	49.82
Solar Energy	301723	4.01	443201	10.16
Kerosene	130321	1.73	1726708	39.59
Others	14193	0.19	18451	0.42
Main Source of Cooking Fuel	7515977	100.00	4361261	100.00
Wood/Fuel wood/Bamboo	3943597	52.47	1790532	41.06
Cow dung/Leaves/Straw	2611802	34.75	2492363	57.14
Gas/LPG/Biogas/Kerosene/Electricity	947958	12.61	75426	1.73
Others	12621	0.17	2941	0.07



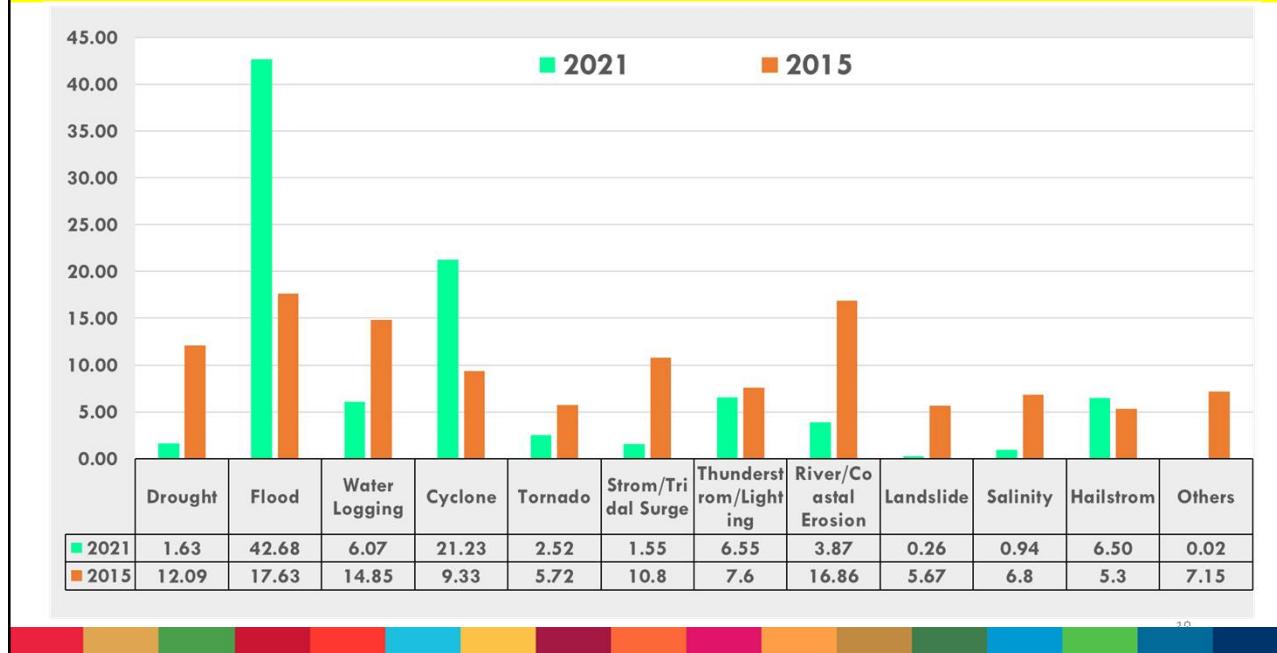
Level of Education in Disaster Prone Area



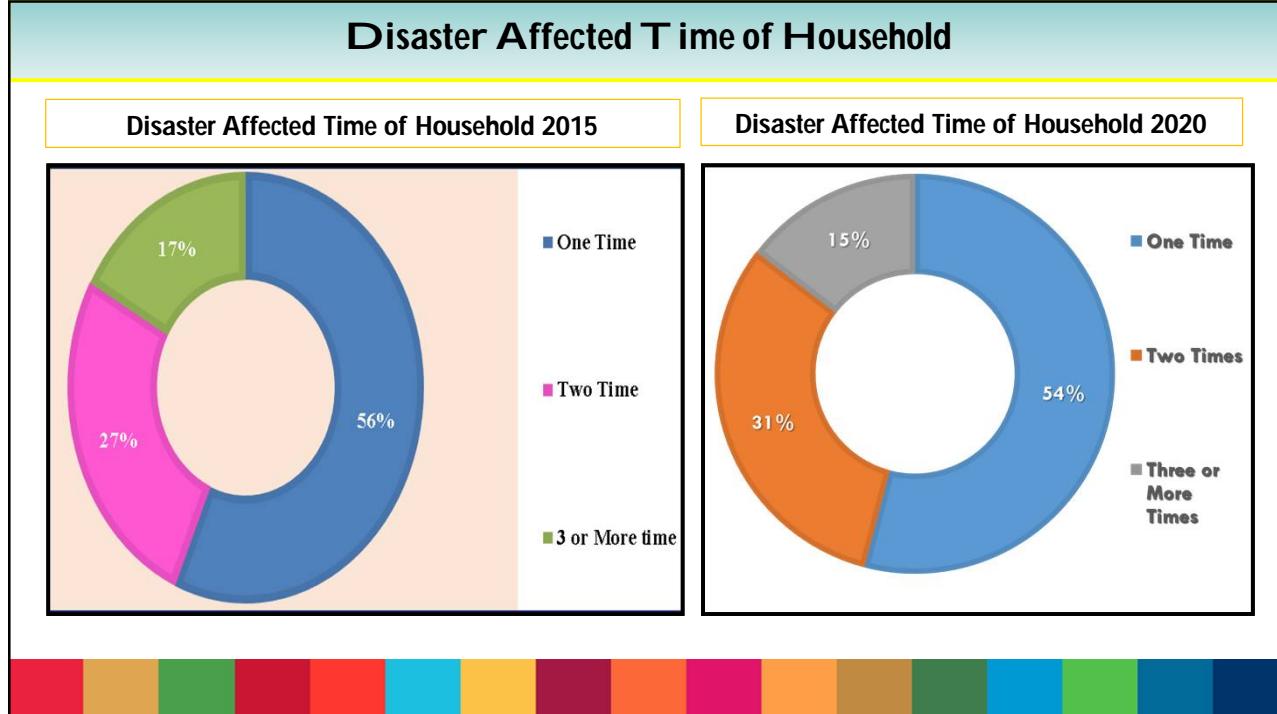
Disaster Affected Household by Type of Disaster



Non-working days due to Last Natural Disaster



Disaster Affected Time of Household

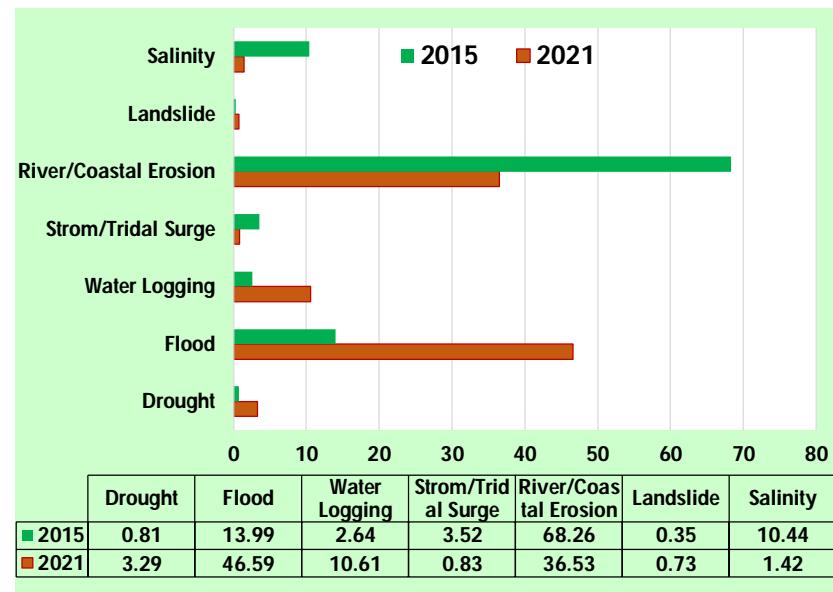


Damage and Loss by Disaster Types and Sector (2015–2020)

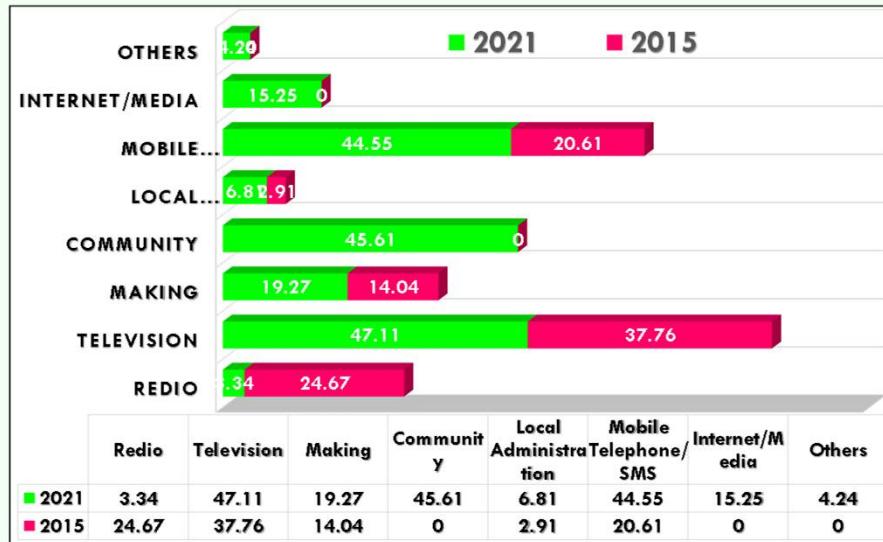
Disaster	Damage and Loss by Type of Disaster		Sectors	Damage and Loss by Sector	
	1	2		3	1
	in Million Taka			in Million Taka	
All	1791988.00	100.00	All	1791988.00	100.00
Drought	27344.00	1.53	Crops	517961.00	28.90
Flood	1010882.00	56.41	Livestock	71373.00	3.98
Water logging	93860.00	5.24	Poultry	26976.00	1.51
Cyclone	255382.00	14.25	Fishery	66460.00	3.71
Tornado	15226.00	0.85	Land Degradation	941843.00	52.56
Storm/Tidal Surge	15475.00	0.86	Dwelling Houses & Infrastructure	132315.00	7.38
Thunderstorm	29195.00	1.63	Homestead & Forestry	35061.00	1.96
River/Coastal Erosion	268703.00	14.99			
Landslides	6082.00	0.34			
Salinity	20756.00	1.16			
Hailstorm	48945.00	2.73			
Others	136.00	0.01			

Damage of Land including reduced valuation by type of Disaster

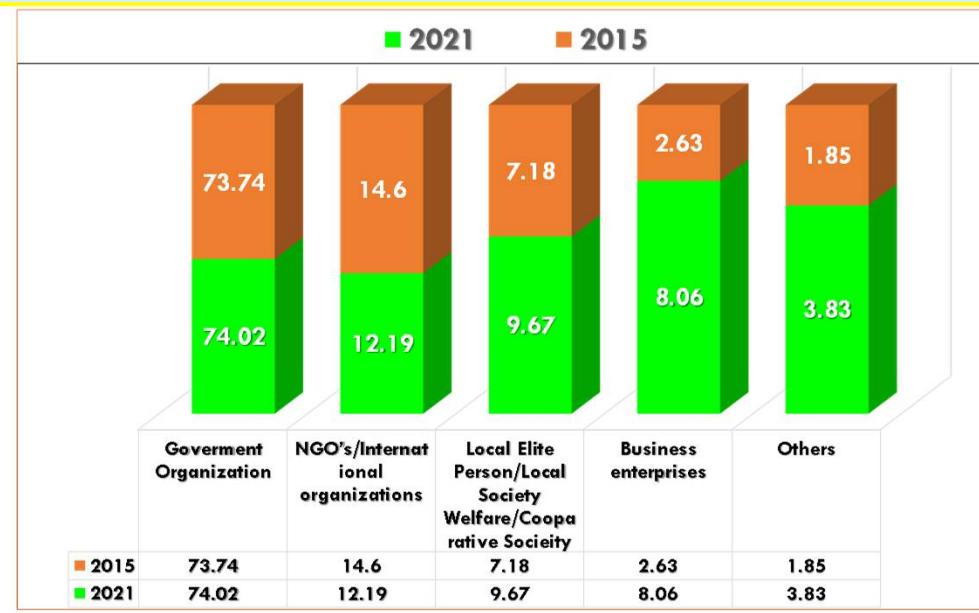
Damage of Land by Disaster including reduced valuation (In Acres) 2015-2020	868206	Salinity	2015	2021
Drought	28548	Landslide	2015	2021
Flood	404501	River/Coastal Erosion	2015	2021
Water Logging	92120	Strom/Tidal Surge	2015	2021
Storm/Tidal Surge	7192	Water Logging	2015	2021
River/Coastal Erosion	317186	Flood	2015	2021
Landslide	6295	Drought	2015	2021
Salinity	12363			



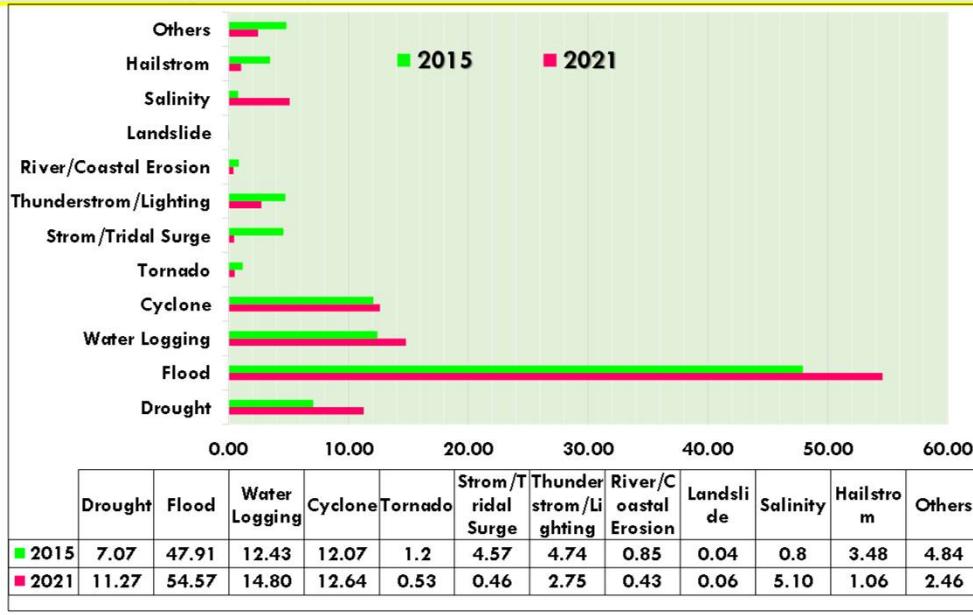
Received Early Warning by type of Media



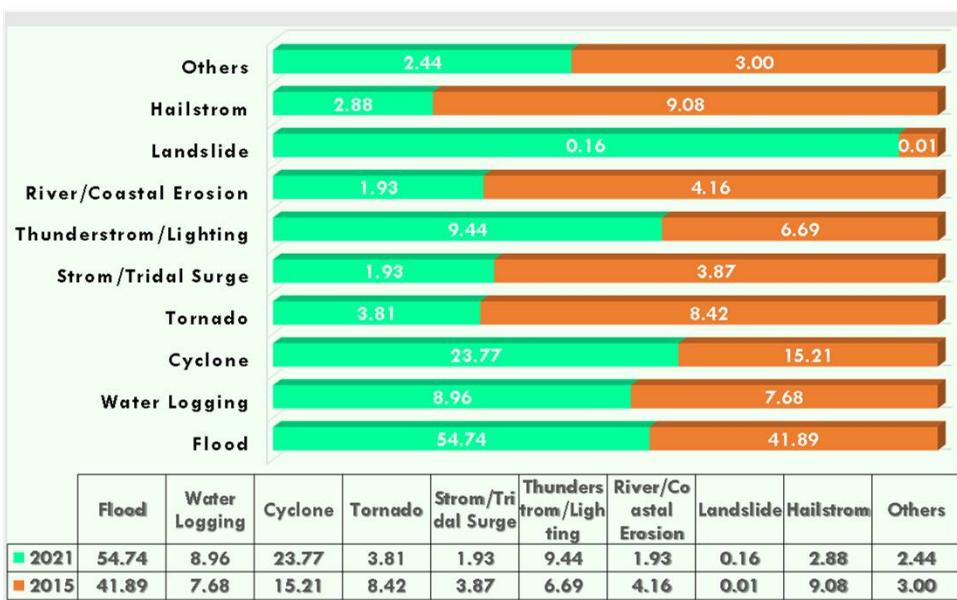
Household Received Financial Support by Organization



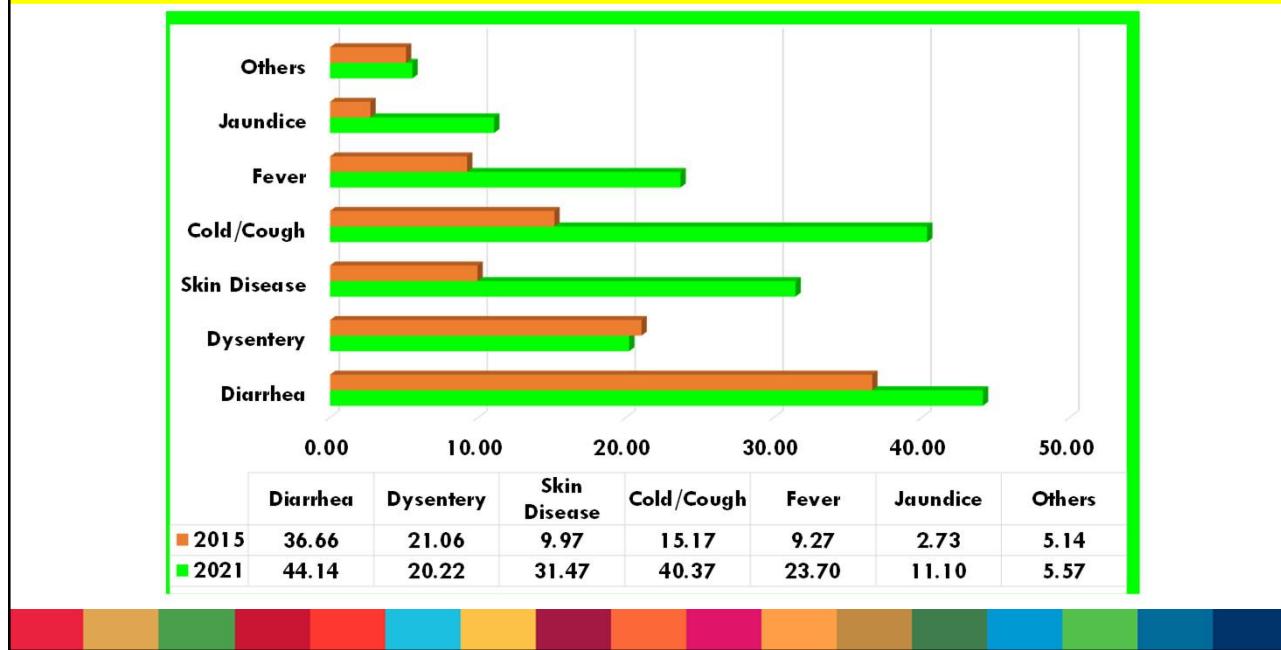
Suffering from Sickness due to Disaster



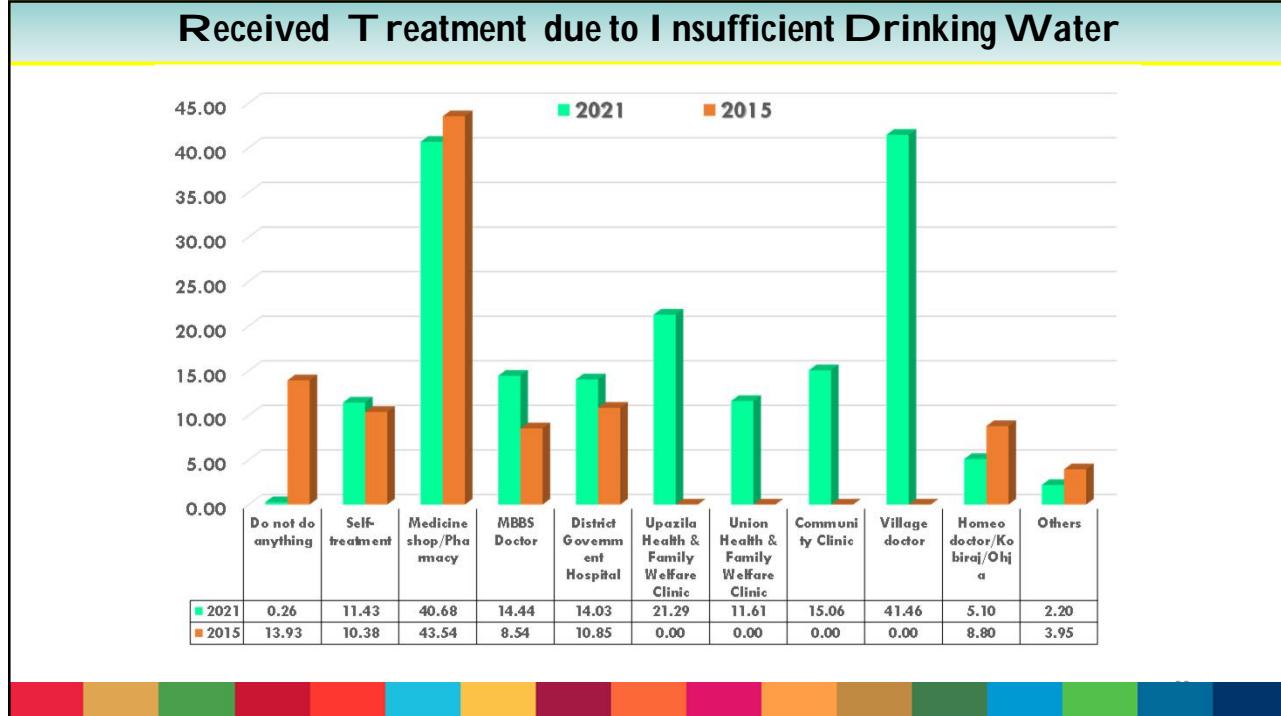
Injured by Disaster



Main Disease due to insufficient Supply of Drinking Water



Received Treatment due to Insufficient Drinking Water

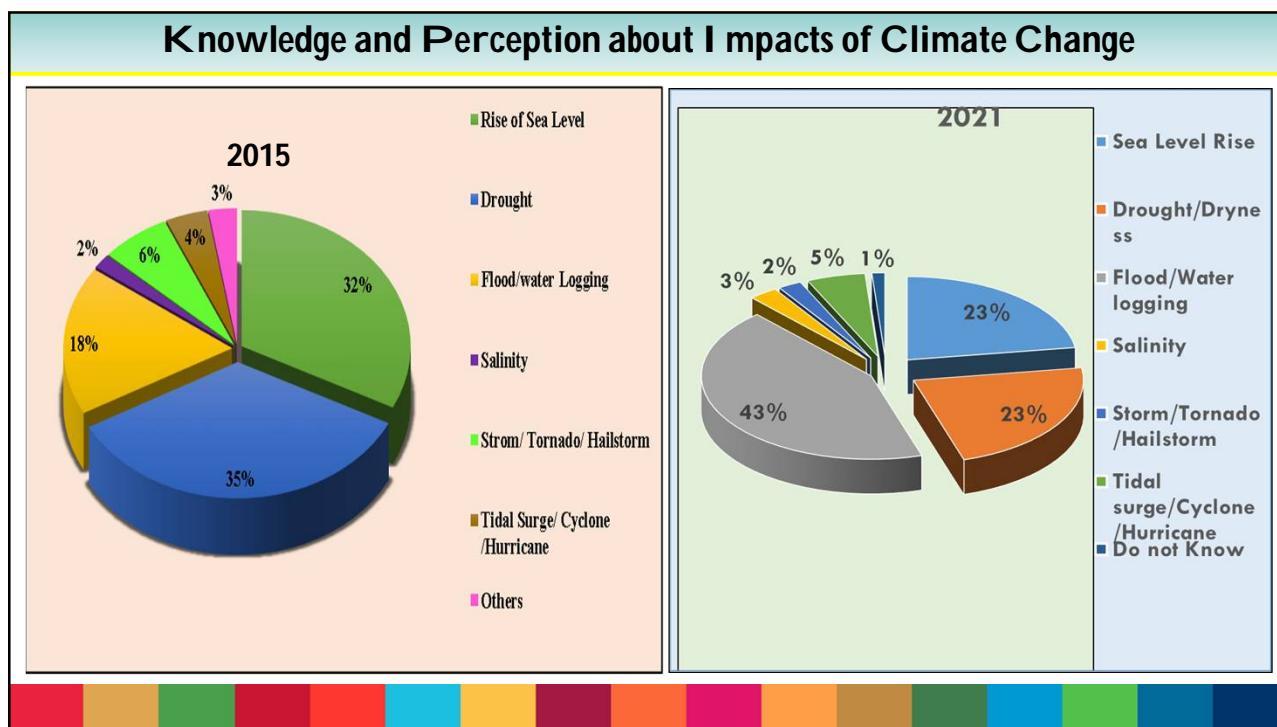
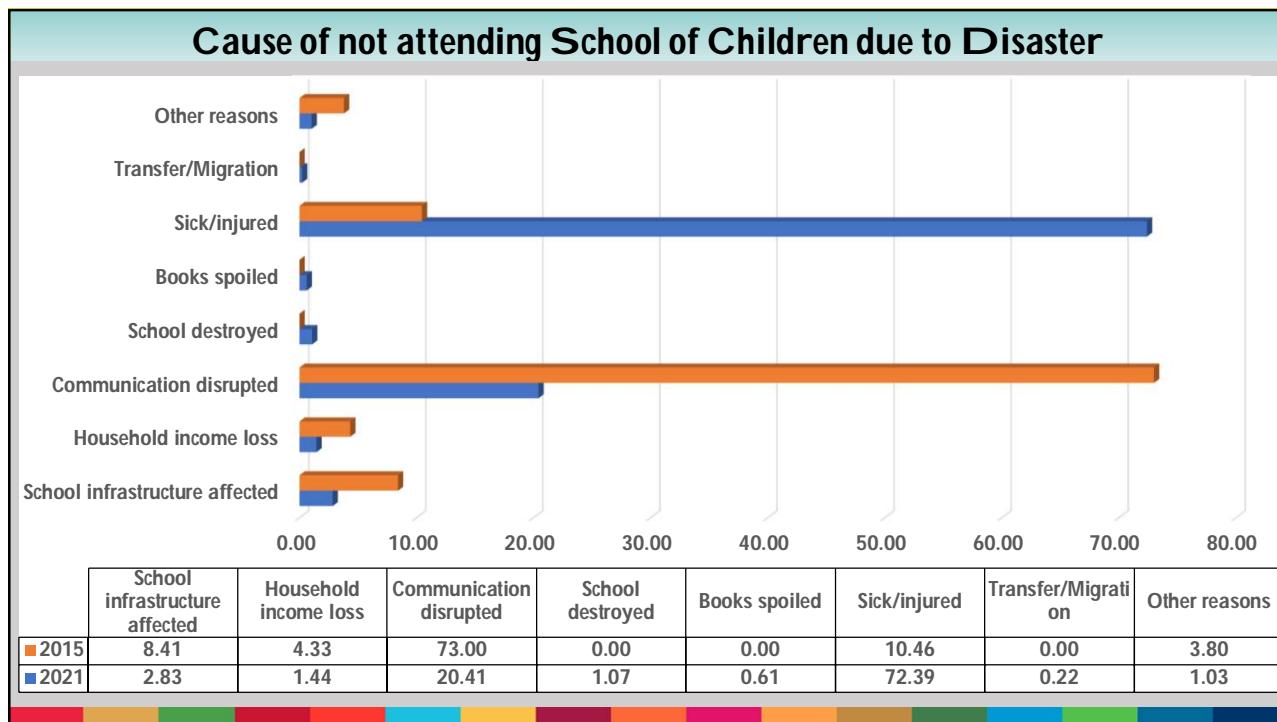


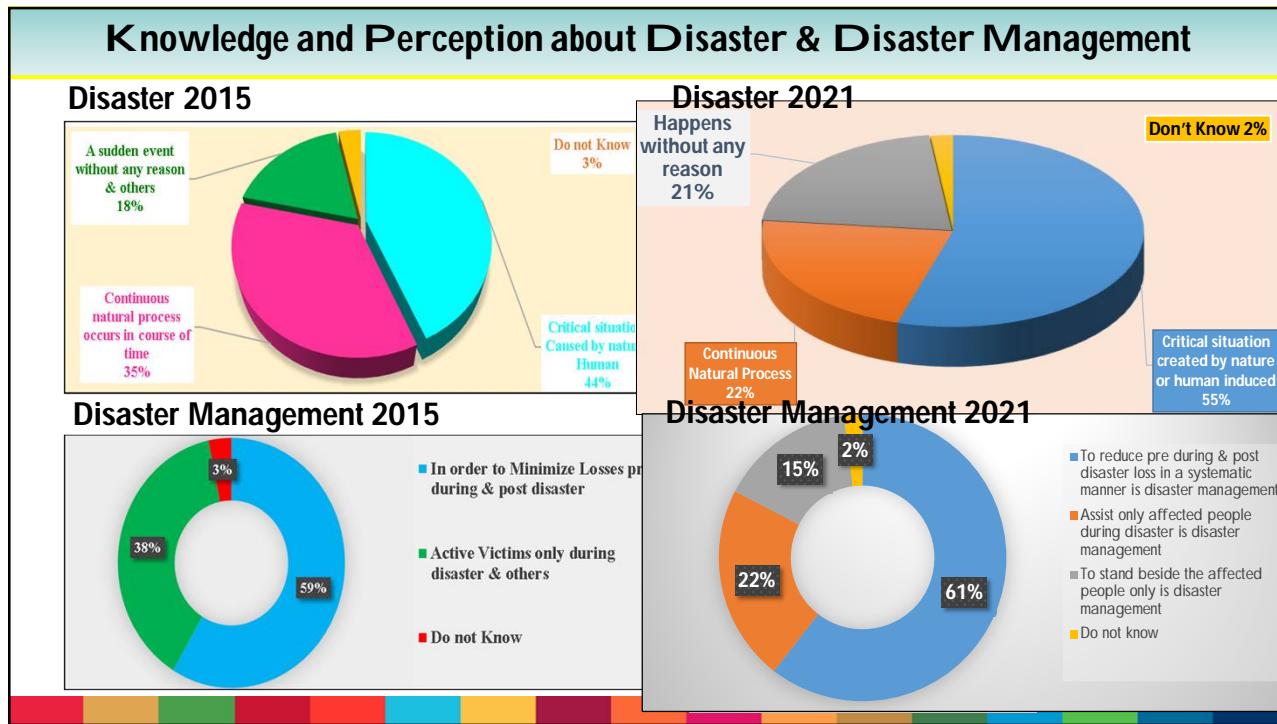
Treatment Cost [Medical Expenditure]					
Treatment Cost 2015-2020 (Expenditure)			Treatment Cost 2015-2020 (Expenditure)		
Average Treatment Cost (in TK.) of All Ages due to Disaster	No. of HH. Members	Average Cost	Average Treatment Cost (in TK.) of Children (age 0 - 17 years) due to Disaster	No. of Children	Average Cost
	2412389	16341.00		1448498	17821.17
1 – 9999	1333435	5368.44	1 – 9999	705262	6727.81
10000 – 24999	621077	16666.91	10000 – 24999	419936	17647.09
25000 – 49999	385316	38188.54	25000 – 49999	298392	39145.63
50000 – 99999	53135	61350.70	50000 – 99999	21333	67530.13
100000 +	19427	202626.26	100000 +	3575	150225.10



Sick Children Received Treatment by Facility		
Sick Children Received Treatment (Age 0 - 17 Years)	2021	2015
MBBS	27.46	19.70
Paramedics Doctor/Medical Assistant/Nurse	33.92	26.04
Pharmacy	17.00	23.85
Village Doctor	12.41	23.44
Others (Kabiraj/Homeo-Doctor/Ojha/Aiurbedic/Unani)	3.62	6.32
No Treatment	5.58	0.65







Vulnerability Assessment based on Quintile Income Group

	Household Group	Average Annual Income (Tk)	Average Annual Damage and Loss (Tk.) by BDRS 2021 Sample Survey									Proportion of damage and loss to total income
			Crops	Livestock & Feed	Poultry & Egg	Fishery	Land	Housing & Others	Homestead forestry	Total		
Lowest Income Group	1	31001	7380	1334	423	456	17491	2642	399	30125	97.17	
	Q1	100628	7213	1290	453	603	16792	2981	517	29848	29.66	
	Q3	158014	8963	1390	484	762	18397	2921	629	33546	21.23	
	Q4	239275	12241	1437	569	1164	19737	2907	884	38938	16.27	
	Q5	722903	22142	2500	1081	4509	32506	3229	1493	67459	9.33	
	Total	246241	11486	1583	598	1474	20885	2934	777	39737	16.14	

As high as 97.17% of income goes for damage and loss in bottom quintile. While it is only 9.33% for the top quintile. Bottom quintile is more vulnerable (10.4 times) than top quintile in exposure to damage and loss. Proportion of damage and loss decrease as income goes up.

Note: Quintiles are representative of 20% of a given population. Therefore, the first quintile (Q1) represents the lowest fifth of data and top quintile (Q5) represents the last 5th (20%) of a data. Here, we use household income for preparing the quintile

Standard Error Calculation of Total Income and Total Damage & Loss

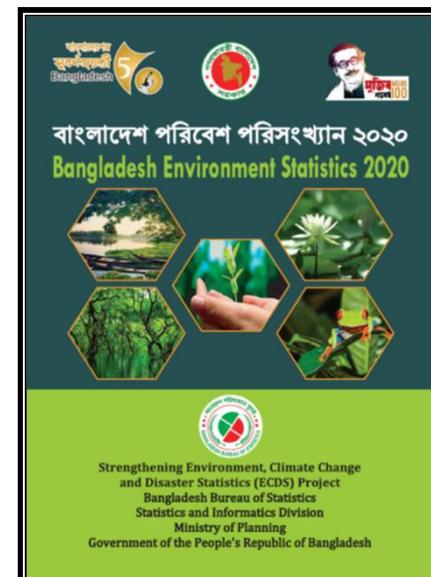
Items	Mean	Linearized Standard Error	[95% Conf. Interval]		Relative STD Error (%)
			Lower Level	Upper Level	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangladesh					
Total Income	246297.50	5592.20	235333.90	257261.20	2.27
Total Damage & Loss	238428.20	10237.37	218357.60	258498.90	4.29



Bangladesh Environment Statistics 2020

Compilation of 'Bangladesh Environment Statistics 2020' has been compiled by collecting, processing, analyzing and reporting through Environmental Data from the secondary source i.e. the concerned Ministries/ Divisions/ Department/ Agencies. The following components of the **Compilations** have been prepared in light of the **UNFDES** and **Bangladesh Environmental Statistics Framework (BESF) 2016-2030**:

1. Environmental Conditions and Quality;
2. Environmental Resources and their Use;
3. Residuals;
4. Extreme Events and Disasters;
5. Human Settlement and Environment Health; and
6. Environmental Protection, Management and Engagement.



SDGs and SF DRR Indicators from BDRS 2020 & 2015

SDGs Indicators & Sub-Indicators No.	Description of SDGs and SFDRR Indicators	SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2020	Baseline of SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2015
1.4.1	Proportion of Population Living in Households with Access to Basic Services [National: Sanitation 96.2%, Electricity 96.2%, (SRVRS 2020), Clean Fuel 19.0% (MICS 2019)]		
	a) Sanitation	52.43	49.90
	b) Electricity	94.06	49.82
	c) Clean Fuel	12.61	1.73
1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1	Number of Deaths, Missing persons, Injured, Sickness and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	3765.80	12881
1.5.1.1	a) Disaster Deaths	0.85	
1.5.1.2	b) Missing Persons	0.03	
1.5.1.3	c) Injured Persons	18.09	
1.5.1.4	d) Disaster Sickness	167.77	
1.5.1.5	e) Affected Persons	3578.03	

37

SDGs and SF DRR Indicators from BDRS 2020 & 2015

SDGs Indicators & Sub-Indicators No.	Description of SDGs and SFDRR Indicators	SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2020	Baseline of SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2015
1.5.2, 11.5.2	Direct Economic Loss attributed to Disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services (Proportion of GDP)	1.32	1.30
1.5.2.1	Sector Wise Damage and Loss (% Share)	100.00	100.00
	Crops	28.90	36.20
	Livestock	3.98	4.76
	Poultry	1.51	1.21
	Fishery	3.71	5.82
	Land Degradation	52.56	26.72
	Dwelling & Others Infrastructures	7.38	17.19
	Homestead Forestry	1.96	8.10

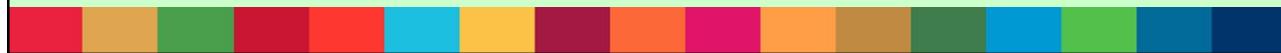
38

SDGs and SF DRR Indicators from BDRS 2020 & 2015

SDGs Indicators & Sub-Indicators No.	Description of SDGs and SFDRR Indicators	SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2020	Baseline of SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2015
1.5.2, 11.5.2	Direct Economic Loss attributed to Disasters in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services (Proportion of GDP)	1.32	1.30
1.5.2.2	Damage and Loss by Disaster (% Share)	100.00	100.00
	Drought	1.53	5.74
	Flood	56.41	23.23
	Water Logging	5.24	8.72
	Cyclone	14.25	15.41
	Tornado	0.85	2.33
	Storm/Tidal Surge	0.86	6.88
	Thunderstorm/Lighting	1.63	5.94
	River/Coastal Erosion	14.99	19.76
	Landslide	0.34	0.14
	Salinity	1.16	3.30
	Hailstorm	2.73	6.23
	Others	0.01	2.34

SDGs Indicators & Sub-Indicators No.	Description of SDGs and SFDRR Indicators	SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2020	Baseline of SDGs & SFDRR Indicators 2015
4.1.2	Completion rate of Education (National: Primary: 82.6%; Lower Secondary: 64.7%; Upper Secondary: 29.4% [MICS 2019, BBS])		
	Primary (Class I to V & Equivalent)	34.18	32.58
	Secondary (Class VI to IX & Equivalent)	23.67	18.56
	SSC/HSC/Equivalent/Diploma	14.48	9.23
4.3.1	Participation Rate of Youth and Adults in Formal Education [National: a) Secondary 75.62% b) Higher Secondary 48.39% c) Tertiary 20.07 % (BANBEIS, 2020)]		
	(a) Secondary	23.67	18.56
	(b) Higher Secondary	14.48	9.23
	(c) Tertiary	3.26	1.29
7.1.1	Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity [National 96.2% (2020) SVRS, BBS]	94.06	49.82

Thank You!



For Further Information



Md. Rafiqul Islam

Project Director
ECDS Project, BBS
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Email: rafiqbbs25@gmail.com
Cell Phone: +880-1712141750
+880-1534632560
Website: www.bbs.gov.bd

