



Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh 2009



Capacity Building of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh 2009



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Executive Summary

Development of environment statistics is the main base line for developing the sustainable environmental management. It describe the state and trends of the environment, covering the in grading of the natural environment (air/climate, water, land/soil, etc), the biota within the media, human settlements, natural events and its impacts, social responses to environmental impacts, and the quality and availability of natural assets. Thus the broad area of environmental statistic includes environmental indicators, indices and accounting. Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh' 2009 is the outcomes from the upgrading of Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh – 2005 and Bangladesh Framework for Development of Environmental Statistics (B-FDES). The data included in this publication are mostly from the secondary sources and efforts have been made to include the latest data wherever possible.

The up gradation is achieved through justification of Environmental Management Principles, Methodologies, Networking, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation with focusing of the Environmental Issues and its Resolution of Bangladesh and their Sustainability. There are 15 (fifteen) chapters in this compendium. The compendium consists of the basic environmental characteristics of Bangladesh and the targeted environmental development indicators. As Bangladesh is one of the largest deltas in the world, with a network of 230 rivers and rivulets and a coastline of 710 kilometers, hosting a unique diversity of ecosystems - occupied about 5000 species of flowering plants (Angiosperms) and 1500 species of fauna.

This Compendium highlighted the atmospheric and weather conditions and trends of Bangladesh including the different aspects of tropical monsoon climate characterization with seasonal variations in rainfall, high temperatures, and high humidity. It is noted that the mean annual temperature in Bangladesh is about 26°C, mean annual rainfall is 2540 mm and maximum summer temperatures varies between 38 °C and 41 °C.

The atmospheric air pollution conditions and its trends are also included in the Compendium. In Bangladesh especially in urban locations, the ambient atmospheric conditions have been progressively deteriorated due to the unprecedented growth and emerged uncontrolled emission from motor vehicles and other anthropogenic activities related to extremely high population densities. It includes continuous growth of motor vehicles, housing and industrial development in the unsustainable manner. In the rural Bangladesh, the air pollution problems have not yet become a point of concern due to less number of motorized vehicles and industries there. The principal sources of emission are particulate matter and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the brick kilns and cooking stoves through the improper burning of wood, coal and bio-gas in the rural areas. Besides severe indoor air pollution occurs especially in the monsoon, where rural people cook inside their houses without adequate ventilation systems. This situation adversely affects the human health, particularly of women and children.

In the compendium details of the sound pollution and its trends of Bangladesh has been discussed It is observed that, uncontrolled level of sound pollution (noise) in all over the country is now one of the number one environmental problems in the country, especially capital city Dhaka is a major concern due to it exceeded the tolerance level. According to WHO, most of the traffic points and many of the industrial, residential, commercial, silent and mixed areas are suffering noises that exceeding the threshold levels. This is due to mainly the vehicular horns and movement, loudspeakers from processions and meetings, high volume of audio players from roadside small business enterprises and other gatherings and activities.

The water resources of Bangladesh and how these resources are impacting from the different kinds of pollution source have been presented in the compendium. Bangladesh is sometimes described as the largest delta in the world, where it receives between 1000 and 5000 mm of rain and subsequently

distributes it to intricate network of over 200 large and small rivers and finally about 175 billion cubic meters of water (80% dependable flow) discharge to the Bay of Bengal. The rivers of the country marks both the physiographic of the nation and the life of the people - serve as the main source of water for cultivation, principal arteries of commercial transportation and provide fish - an important source of protein.

As regards the environmental management aspects of land based resources of Bangladesh. It is observed that, productivity of this land is extremely good and current production of crops could be increased to a large extent with intensive cultivation using proper inputs. In terms of usage of land in Bangladesh, 52.5% of the area is classified as cultivated land, almost 20% is as villages, 9% is as inland water, close to 17.5% is as forest and about 5.1% is as built up areas.

The Compendium highlighted that, the major part of Bangladesh's soil is on the delta formed by the three major rivers Brahmaputra, Ganges and Meghna. These rivers and many of the country's other minor rivers originate outside the national boundary of the country and make up the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river system. The system drains a basin of some 1.76 million sq km and carries not only snowmelt water from the Himalayas but also runoff water from some of the highest rainfall areas of the world. Over millennia, the sediments carried by the huge discharges of these rivers have built a broad delta, forming most of the large area of Bangladesh and the submerged delta-plain in the Bay of Bengal. These huge sediments are the major sources of formation of 80% soils of the country. The remaining 20% of soils have been formed in Tertiary and Quaternary sediments of hills (12 %) and in uplifted Pleistocene Terrace (8%).

As waste is any substance or object which the producer or the person in possession of it, discards or intends or is required to discard but with exception of anything excluded from the scope of the waste directive. It is the by-product of human activities or a laboratory operation or process or a commercial reagent or product which no longer has any value to its original owner and which is discarded. Waste is an integrated part of our daily life. In the recent years, waste generation and its management is an issue concerned to all stakeholders due to its social and environmental impacts. In the rapidly growing cities of the developing countries like Bangladesh, solid waste management is regarded as one of the most immediate and serious problems faced by the city dwellers and the concerned authorities. Practically, management of these vast quantities of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated by urban communities is a complex process - the problems related to improper MSW management have intensified in Bangladesh due to severe financial constraints, lack of motivation, awareness and participation, and the absence of effective legislation to protect the environment or sustainable systems to handle the waste as waste-to-resource utilization.

Different disasters and their trends of management at various places of Bangladesh are being discussed in the compendium. Bangladesh has been suffering from natural disasters like, tornado, cyclone, frequent seasonal floods, tidal surges, earth sliding, earth quakes and incessant rains. The destruction and damage resulting from these natural disasters are so big that the destruction always hinder Bangladesh economic growth and development and in many cases the peoples have to depend on foreign aid support to survive Over the years.

Regarding the environmental aspects of human settlement of Bangladesh it is seen that, Bangladesh is the 7th largest country in the world in population where 150 million people are virtually elbowing each other in a land that is 134,000 sq km in area with a population density of more than 1100 people per sq km. During independence in 1971, the population of Bangladesh was about 75 million. After 37 years, its population is believed to have more than doubled. The population bomb now creates a lot of environmental issues in the country.

The global climate change and its consequences towards Bangladesh has been discussed in the compendium It is observed that there have been increasing number of evidences in recent years that

earth's climate is changing, which is attributed to fossil fuel burning, land use and land use change, livestock and waste management, and agriculture. The country is vulnerable - both spatially and temporally because of its regional connectivity through geo-physical and hydrological features and its livelihood reliance on agriculture and trade. Various studies estimated that about one meter rise of sea level by the year 2100, a substantial area of Bangladesh will go under water – 1 meter rise of sea level will inundate approximately 17% of the coastal area of Bangladesh – affects 7% of GDP of Bangladesh. Due to climate change consequences, the changes will force more population to be congested into smaller areas and will force migration, inundate wetlands and lowlands, accelerate coastal erosion, and increase salt water intrusion into rivers, agricultural and coastal forest lands and into groundwater; and creates multiple problems in coastal urban areas, cause damage to port facilities and coastal embankments/structures, destroy agricultural land, dislodge mangroves and fisheries, and affect cyclone and storm surge protective measures in coastal areas.

Principles of Environmental Score Card and its Applicability for Bangladesh have been highlighted in the compendium. It may be mentioned that the Environmental Score Card (ESC) profiles into a score card that describe the pollution status and environmental conditions of certain, specific community, communities in a country, region, and locality to get reports on how the community rates on air, water and land pollution, toxic chemical releases and environmental justice. It's a report on any of the environmental issues such as animal waste, clean water status, hazardous air pollutants, lead hazards, smog and particulates, toxic chemical releases and watershed indicators could be collected through the application of participatory approach. The approach will be going to apply the first time in Bangladesh and will try to give a lump sum score to the general public of the country.

As regards the environmental Sustainability towards Millennium Development Goals in Bangladesh, the explorations of sustainability identified three major components: economy and technology; ecology and demography; and governance and equity. These components are being embedded in the prevailing myths - those deep premises about how the world works, which peoples take for granted. In industrial and trading societies the economic myth of self-interest dominates. The Peoples have built scenarios to illustrate a number of plausible routes forward that pose challenges for business.

Selected Indicators of Environment of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1995-1996	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
01.	Forest Area	% of total area	13.6	na	na	na	17.5	na	na	na	na	15.1
02.	Rice production	000 mt	17687	23067	25086	24300	25187	26190	25157	26530	27318	28931
03.	Cropped area	000 acre	33391	35267	35355	35076	35126	35129	34845	33944	33922	34280
04.	Net cropped area	000 acre	19281	20101	19970	19824	19845	19843	19703	19289	19266	19187
05.	Cropping Intensity	Percent	173.2	175.5	176.9	176.9	177.0	177.0	176.85	175.98	176.07	na
06.	Irrigated area	000 acre	8778	10345	10920	11358	11676	12194	12441	13842	13669	15145
07.	Use of chemical fertilizer	000 ml	3022.7	3212.9	3017.5	3278.5	3298.0	3364.1				
08.	Use of pesticides	000 mt/kl	11.4	15.6	15.4	17.4	18.1	22.1	25.5	31.5	37.7	48.7
09.	Fish catch											
	Inland	000 mt	989	1327	1402	1475	1566	1647	1741	1849		1953
	Marine	000 mt	270	334	379	415	432	455	475	480		487
	Total	000 mt	1259	1661	1781	1890	1998	2102	2216	2329		2440
10.	GDP (GVA)	Billion Tk. (95-96 price)										
	Crop and horticulture		239.9	287.7	305.5	298.2	306.8	319.9	414.8	461.2	524.7	608.0
	Animal farming		53.6	59.6	61.2	64.1	67.0	70.3	86.8	96.8	107.8	120.9
	Forestry		30.8	37.0	38.8	40.7	42.5	44.3	60.1	64.2	68.8	75.0
	Fishing		85.5	120.0	114.6	117.1	119.9	123.6	154.6	163.2	177.8	195.7
	Total agriculture		409.8	504.3	520.1	520.1	536.2	558.1	561.7	622.2	701.2	803.9
	As % of total GDP	Percent	25.7	25.6	25.0	24.0	23.5	23.1				
11.	Temperature	^o Celsius										
	Maximum		32	36	32	32	32	32	39	46.1	35.6	41.0
	Minimum		20	11	20	20	20	22	10.9	11	10.4	6.0
12.	Rainfall	Millimeters										
	Highest		4422	4839	6095	3929	4113	4279	3993	4033	4441	4804
	Lowest		1269	1524	1363	1397	1080	1706	1401	1107	1591	1160
13.	Average humidity	Percent										
	Highest		84	82	84	83	83	83		88	88	95
	Lowest		77	71	73	73	74	72				
14.	Ambient air quality status of Dhaka city (Sangsad Bhaban)	Micro gram/m ³										
	PM ₁₀	..	na	na	na	na	32-526	21-369				
	NO _x	in ppm	2.53-226.2	na	na	na	1-651	1-462.3				
	SO ₂	in ppb	4.00-540.0	na	na	na	0.1-75.5	0.2-21.3				
15.	Consumption of ODS	000 Kg.	685.8	na	na	na	474.22	460.5				
16.	Annual average bright sun-shine hours	Hours	7.30	6.95	7.10	7.11	7.08	7.03				
17.	Noise standard	dBa	na	na	na	na	35-75	35-75				
18.	No. of tubewells under DPHE	000 Nos.	na	na	na	na	4947	na				869.36
19.	Average no. of tubewell per village	No.	na	na	na	na	56.65	na				
20.	Person access to safe drinking water	Percent	na	na	na	na	94.6	96.3				74.0
21.	Percent of arsenic contaminated water supply	Percent	na	na	na	na	6.2	na				9.6
22.	Demand and supply of water in Dhaka city	Million liter/day										
	Demand		1300	1500	1600	1680	1760	2000	1999	2129	2150	2340
	Supply		810	1130	1220	1300	1500	1500	1460	1669	1700	1760
23.	Demand and supply of water in Chittagong city	Million litre/day										
	Demand		na	na	na	na	na	na	536	560	585	700
	Supply		na	na	na	60532	61163	62991	175	175	175	371
24.	Household by source of drinking water	Percent										

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1995-1996	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
	Tubewell		na	89.9	84.7	84.7	90.4	89.4	77.5	82.4	82.5	82.7
	Ponds/river		na	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.0	0.90	1.05	1.05	0.24
	Supply water		na	6.8	6.0	6.0	4.2	6.9	20.95	15.85	15.85	16.52
	Others		na	1.4	5.9	5.9	2.3	1.8	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.51
25.	Ponds	000 nos.	na	na	na		na	na				
26.	Navigable water ways by season	Km										
	Rainy season		5968	5968	5968	5968	5968	5968	5968	5968	5968	5968
	Dry season		3865	3800	3800	3800	3800	3860	3600	3600	3600	3600
27.	No. of country boats	000 nos.	846	na	na	na	na	na				
28.	Generation of hydro electricity	MKH	739	793	825	951	803	na	868	934	935	
29.	Deaths by water borne disease-diarrhea	No.	922	475	521	1022	1282	1170				
30.	Cyclone shelters	No.	1947	na	na	2500	2500	na				2975
31.	Annual expenditure for	Million Tk.										
	Dredging of river		na	1800.5	2573.7	472.6	369.0	480.0	344.2	684.3	317.8	346.9
	Flood relief		na	999.3	3485.7	1977.9	1849.6	1831.0				
32.	Flood affected area	SKM	35800	35700	4000	15000	21500	52000	57000			60782
33.	Flood affected area as % total area	%	24.0	24.0	2.8	10.0	14.0	36.0	39.6			42.2
34.	Per capita agriculture land	Acre	0.14	na	na	na	na	na				
	Land use by type	000 acres										
	Forest		5317	6490	6491	6365	6418	6418			6420	6420
	Not available for cultivation		9788	8435	8427	8678	8685	8697			8835	8872
	Cultivable waste		1314	781	794	799	764	736	640	634	634	1514
	Current fellow		969	862	987	1005	957	975	1518	1514	1514	1598
35.	No. of shallow and deep tubewell in operation	Nos. (000)										
	Shallow tube well		na	na	na	na	893	893	7415	8550	9003	9319
	Deep tube well		na	na	na	na	23	23	1771	1979	2104	2249
36.	Cropping pattern	000 acres										
	Single cropped area		7875	7395	7141	7097	7108	7094		7041	7027	6917
	Double cropped area		8702	10246	10293	10200	10193	10212		9841	9822	9447
	Triple cropped area		2704	2460	2536	2527	2544	2537		2407	2417	2823
	Net cropped area		19281	20101	19970	19824	19845	19843		19289	19266	9187
	Total cropped area		33391	35267	3535	35076	35126	35129		33944	33922	34280
37.	Production of natural gas	Million cu metre	7520	9274	10573	11087	11926	12821	13783	14920	15920	17014
38.	Per capita consumption of gas*	Cubic metre	41.1	68.5	76.0	78.4	85.1	89.5			108.0	116.1
39.	Generation of electricity	M KWH	11474	15563	17021	18221	19180	20820	22008	23703	23739	25293
40.	Per capita	KWH										
	Generation		94.0	121.5	131.0	138.5	143.8	154.0			162.0	211.1
	Consumption*		73.7	97.3	107.8	115.8	120.9	138.9			150.6	158.7
41.	Import of crude oil and petroleum products	000 MT	2607	3059	3401	3297	3555	3489				
	Human Settlement											
42.	Population	Million	122.1	129.3	130.0	132.9	134.8	na			142.7	144.7
43.	Population growth rate	Percent	1.76	1.41	1.54	1.40	1.40	na			1.40	1.40
44.	Population density	No./Sq km	812	876	881	901	913	na			966	980
45.	Population by residence	Percent										
	Urban		22.0	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.2	na			24.6	25.0
	Rural		78.0	77.1	77.0	77.0	76.8	na			75.4	75.0
46.	Average size of household	No.	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	na			4.8	4.7
47.	Population migration	Percent										
	Urban to rural		na	1.0	0.9	6.7	10.5	na			5.11	4.13
	Rural to urban		na	12.7	13.0	6.8	10.4	na			23.7	17.3
48.	Total households	Million	22.2**	22.9**	25.4**	26.2**	27.6	28.6				31.2
49.	Housing structure by type	Percent										
	Kutcha		86.0	85.1	83.2	83.1	81.7	na			78.2	78.0
	Semi-pucca		7.4	8.4	10.1	8.1	12.8	na			13.7	13.1
	Pucca		6.6	6.5	6.7	8.8	5.5	na			8.1	8.9

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	1995-1996	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
50.	Literacy(7+)	Percent	44.3	48.4	45.3	48.8	48.9	na			56.1	57.8
51.	Adult literacy rate (15+)	Percent	45.3	52.8	47.5	49.6	49.9	na			58.3	59.1
52.	Maternal mortality ratio	Per 1000 L.B.	4.44	3.18	3.15	3.91*	3.73**	na			3.51	3.48
53.	Crude death rate	Percent	8.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	na			6.2	6.0
54.	Crude birth rate	Percent	25.6	19.0	18.9	20.1	20.9	na			20.9	20.5
55.	Infant mortality rate	Per 1000 L.B.	67	58	56	53	54	na			43	41
56.	Life expectancy at birth	Year	58.9	68.2	68.3	64.9*	65.9	na			66.6	66.8
57.	Civilian labour force	Million	34.7	40.1	na	na	46.3	na		49.5		54.0
58.	Youth labour force	Million	20.1	14.5	na	na	19.0	na		17.8		
59.	Labour force participation rate	Percent										
	Both sex		64.8	65.8	na	na	57.5	na		58.5		59.6
	Male		78.3	78.7	na	na	87.3	na		86.8		88.2
	Female		50.6	51.8	na	na	26.2	na		29.2		30.2
60.	Unemployment rate	Percent	2.7	4.3	na	na	4.3	na		4.3		5.0
61.	Per capita govt. health expenditure	Tk.	126	173	175	182	186	214				
62.	Child nutrition (6-71) months	Percent										
	Wasted (WHZ<-2.00)		16.6	11.7	na	na	na	12.8	na	14.5	na	na
	Male		15.9	12.0	na	na	na	13.2	na	14.5	na	na
	Female		17.3	11.4	na	na	na	12.5	na	14.5	na	na
	Stunted (HAZ<-2.00)		51.4	48.8	na	na	na	43.0		46.2		
	Male		51.6	48.4	na	na	na	42.5		47.1		
	Female		51.2	49.1	na	na	na	43.5		45.3		
	Underweight (WHZ<-2.00)		57.4	51.1	na	na	na	47.5		39.7		
	Male		56.8	51.3	na	na	na	46.4		40.3		
	Female		58.1	50.9	na	na	na	48.7		39.0		
63.	Poverty incidence	Percent										
	DCI (National)		na	44.3	na	na	na	40.9		40.4		
	Urban		na	52.5	na	na	na	43.6		43.2		
	Rural		na	42.3	na	na	na	40.1		39.5		
	CBN (National)		na	49.8	na	na	na	42.1		40.0		
	Urban		na	36.6	na	na	na	37.9		28.4		
	Rural		na	53.1	na	na	na	43.3		43.8		
64.	National accounts											
	GDP	Billion Tk.	1663	2371	2535	2732	3003	3330			4725	5458
	GNI	Billion Tk.	1713	2458	2624	2857	3172	3505			5078	5942
	Per capita income	US\$	343	381	374	378	411	440			523	608
	GDP growth rate	Percent	4.62	5.94	5.41	4.42	5.26	6.27	5.96	6.63	6.43	6.19

* As per 10th revision of International classification of diseases.

* Adjusted and provisional.