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Committee on Statistics

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BismillahirRahmanir Rahim

Chair of the Session, Hon'ble Head of State and Government

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Assalamualaikum and Good Afternoon.

Excellencies,

Bangladesh Government has been proactive and adept in climate change adaptation, mandated by the Article 18A of the Constitution on the protection and improvement of the environment and biodiversity. Bangladesh has made significant strides over the years in increasing its capacity for adaptation and resilience through formulation and subsequent implementation of required policies and regulatory frameworks for enabling climate resilient sustainable development through producing reliable statistics.

Dear Colleagues,

As the National Statistical Organization (NSO), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has already formulated the Bangladesh Environmental Statistics Framework (BESF) 2016-2030, which is in alignment with both international and national strategies and frameworks. Building on this long-term framework, the government is currently endeavoring to enhance the country's statistics pertaining to the environment, climate change, and disasters.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been implementing a project aiming at generating environment, natural resources, bio-diversity, climate change and disaster-related statistics for institutionalization of environmental statistics in the country.

it will be possible to provide information of 21 SDG indicators as data sources. This will also play an important role in obtaining the relevant data for the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). BBS Already has prepared and published a number of Environmental Statistics like: Bangladesh Environment Statistics 2020; Bangladesh Disaster-related Statistics (BDRS) 2015 and 2021; Pilot Survey on Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) for DRR and CCA; Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in Environment, Climate Change and Disaster-related Statistics etc.

Excellencies,

Overall, these evidence-based policy measures demonstrate the government's commitment to combat the impacts of climate change using a data-driven approach. By using scientific evidence to inform policy decisions, the government can effectively address the challenges posed by climate change in Bangladesh. We need more technical support and capacity building from UN agencies and development partners.

Distinguished Guest,

Bangladesh has a high-level political commitment and coordination mechanism for improving its integrated resilient Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) approach. After the first Ministerial Conference on CRVS for Asia and the Pacific, we stepped up measures to achieve

the vision, goals, and activities of the Regional Action Framework (RAF) which is aligned with our development plan of becoming an upper-middle-income country by 2031 and a smart country by 2041.

CRVS System in Bangladesh: In addition to the six major components of civil registration (birth, death, marriage, divorce, adoption, and cause of death) Bangladesh included primary and secondary enrollment and planned to include migration-in and migration-out in the CRVS system. Bangladesh has recognized the importance of CRVS as the foundation of the identity system.

International and regional support and cooperation will play a significant role to establish a more resilient CRVS system in Bangladesh. Finally, we are committed to fulfilling the declaration of the CRVS decade agenda ‘Get everyone in the picture’ by 2024 and the targets of SDG ‘Legal identity for all including birth registration’ by 2030.

Thank you all for your attention.