



# Regional Workshop on Integrating Policy and Data to Leave no One Behind

(6th – 9th February 2023, Daejeon, Korea)

**EPiC:**  
**Every Policy is**  
**Connected**

**Bangladesh** experiences in implementing EPiC in  
'National Plan for Disaster Management **2021-25**'

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# Background: Country Context

## □ Geographical location and Area:

**147.5** Thousand sq. km

## □ Multiplicity of rivers: Over **405** rivers, (Including **57** trans-boundary river)

## □ Deltaic landscape: **80%** floodplain

## □ Population: **169.8** Million (2022)

## □ Population density: **1119**/sq.km (2022)

## □ Average Life Expectancy: **72.8** Year (2020)

## □ Sectoral Share of GDP: Agriculture **11.61%**, Industry **36.92%** and Services **51.48%**

## □ Per Capita Income: **2793 in US\$** (2021-22)

## □ GDP Growth Rate: **7.10 %** (2021-22)

## □ Monthly Average (12 Months) Inflation Rate: **7.70% (Dec 2022)**

## □ Point to point Inflation Rate: **8.71 % (Dec 2022)**

## □ Poverty rate: (Upper **20.5 %** and extreme **10.5 %** (2019)

## □ Population in Disaster Prone Area: **12.64 %** (2015)

## □ Resilient Country: Regular and Devastating **disastrous** events.



# Statistics Building (Head Quarter)





# Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



**Ministry Of Planning**

**Statistics & Informatics Division(SID)**

**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics(BBS)**



# Strength of BBS



- In 1974, the BBS was created by merging four relatively larger statistical agencies of the Government, namely-
  - i. Bureau of Statistics
  - ii. Bureau of Agriculture Statistics
  - iii. Agriculture Census Commission and
  - iv. Population Census Commission
- **Statistical Act 2013:** Full-fledged legal support to statistical activities;
- **NSDS:** National Strategy for the Development of Statistics for strengthening statistical system;
- **NACS:** National Advisory Council on Statistics-NACS headed by honorable Planning minister to set national priorities and provide guidance on official statistics.





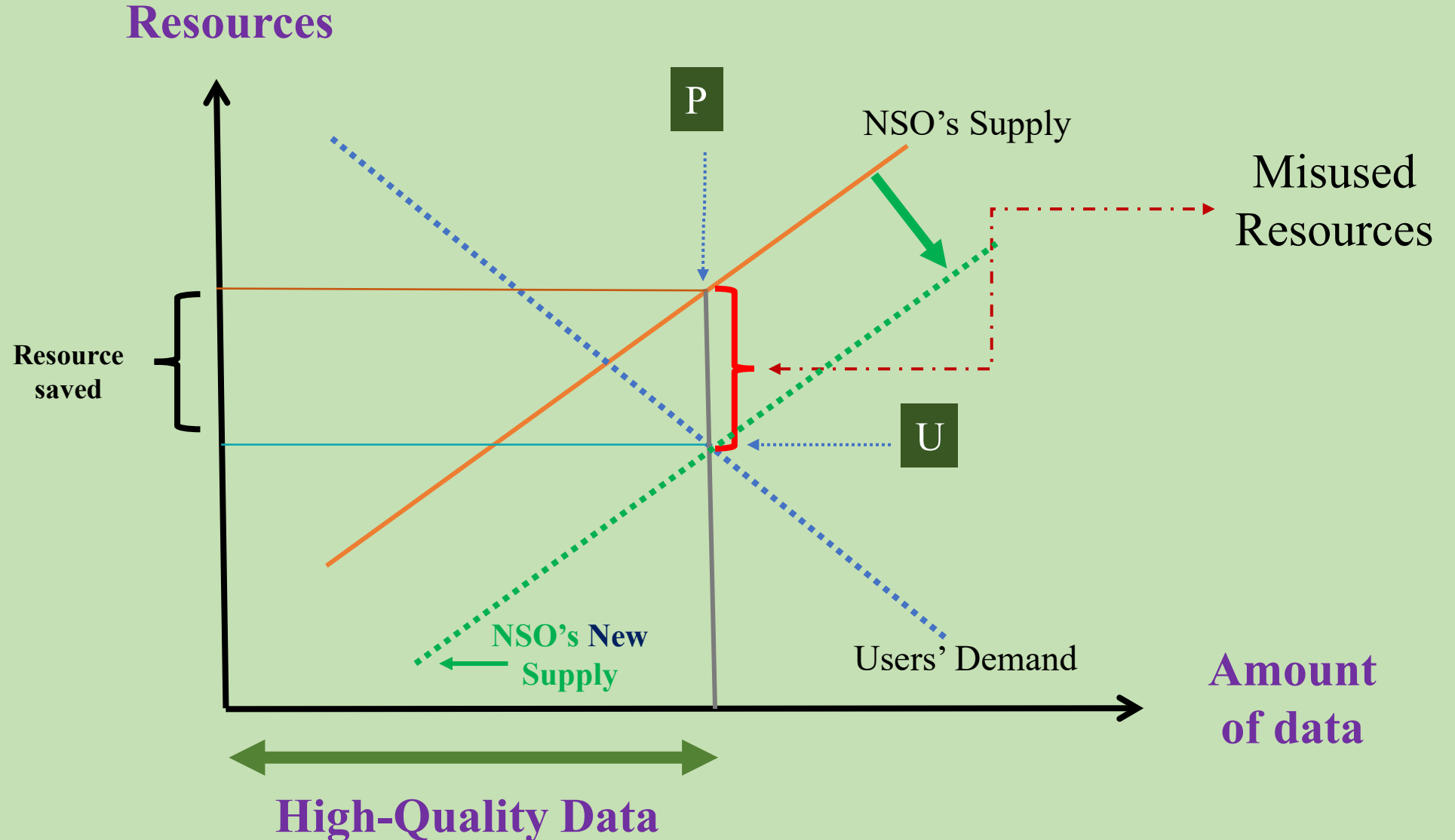
# There is a Common Problem

It is generally seen that **Data Producers** do not actively participate in policy discussions to understand where the evidence for policymaking (using quality data) **is missing**.

**Why EPiC:  
Every Policy is  
Connected**

**Data users** (Policymakers) often fail to specify **what data and at what level of disaggregation** is needed for monitoring sectoral and national policies.

# Mismatch in Demand & Supply of Data



**Why Epic:  
Every Policy  
is Connected**



# The Four Key Pillars of Development

**Environmental**

**Social**

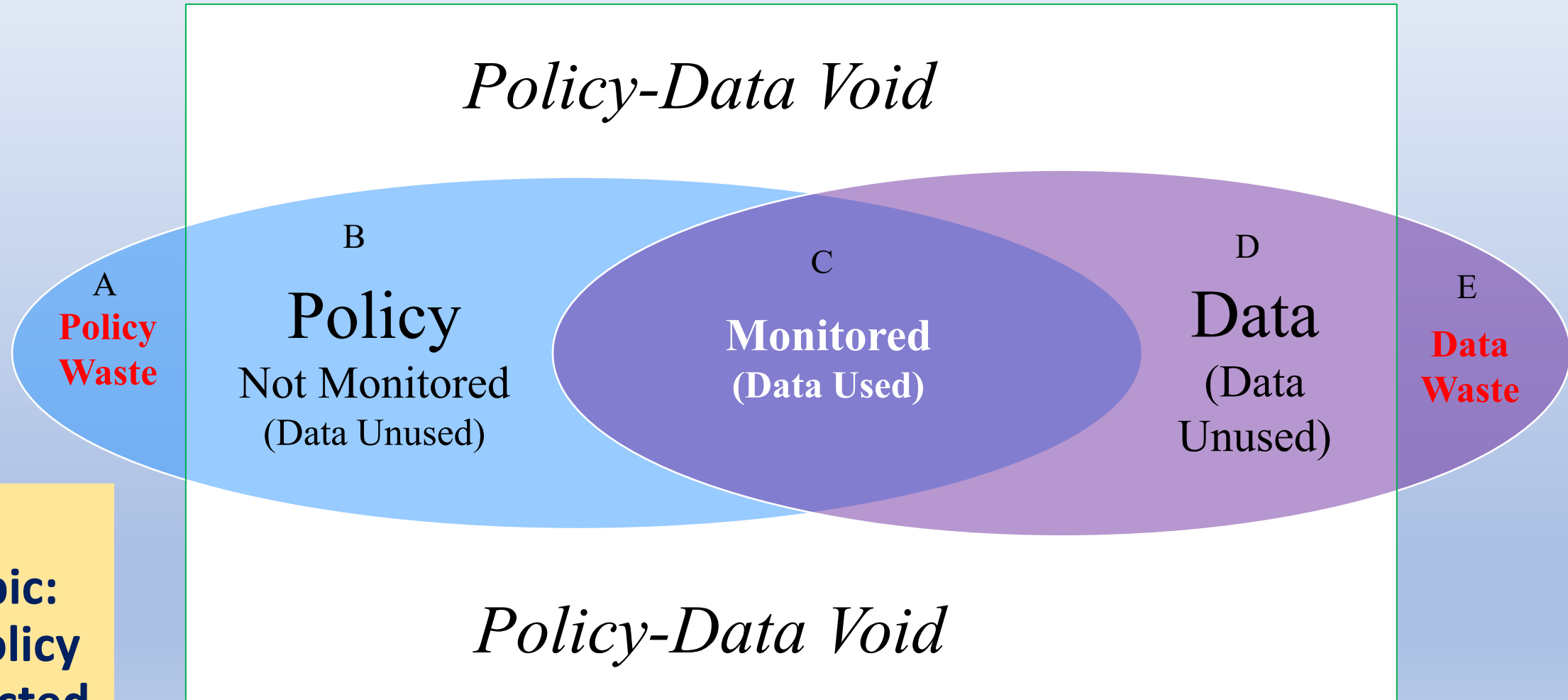
**Economic**

**Institutional**

**Why Epic:  
Every Policy  
is Connected**



# Policy-Data Integration



**Why Epic:  
Every Policy  
is Connected**

# What is to be done for integration

- **Facilitating** dialogue between policymakers and data producers aiming to identify **data needs based on the policy priorities**.
- **Establishing interlinkages** between the four **key development pillars** (Economic, Environmental, Institutional, and Social) at the planning stage as well as **data production and dissemination stage**.
- **Develop** a comprehensive **indicator framework** for **policy monitoring & evaluation**.
- **Identify** the **disaggregation level of the data** to be used in the policy.
- **Recommending** improvements in policy **outcomes and inclusiveness**.

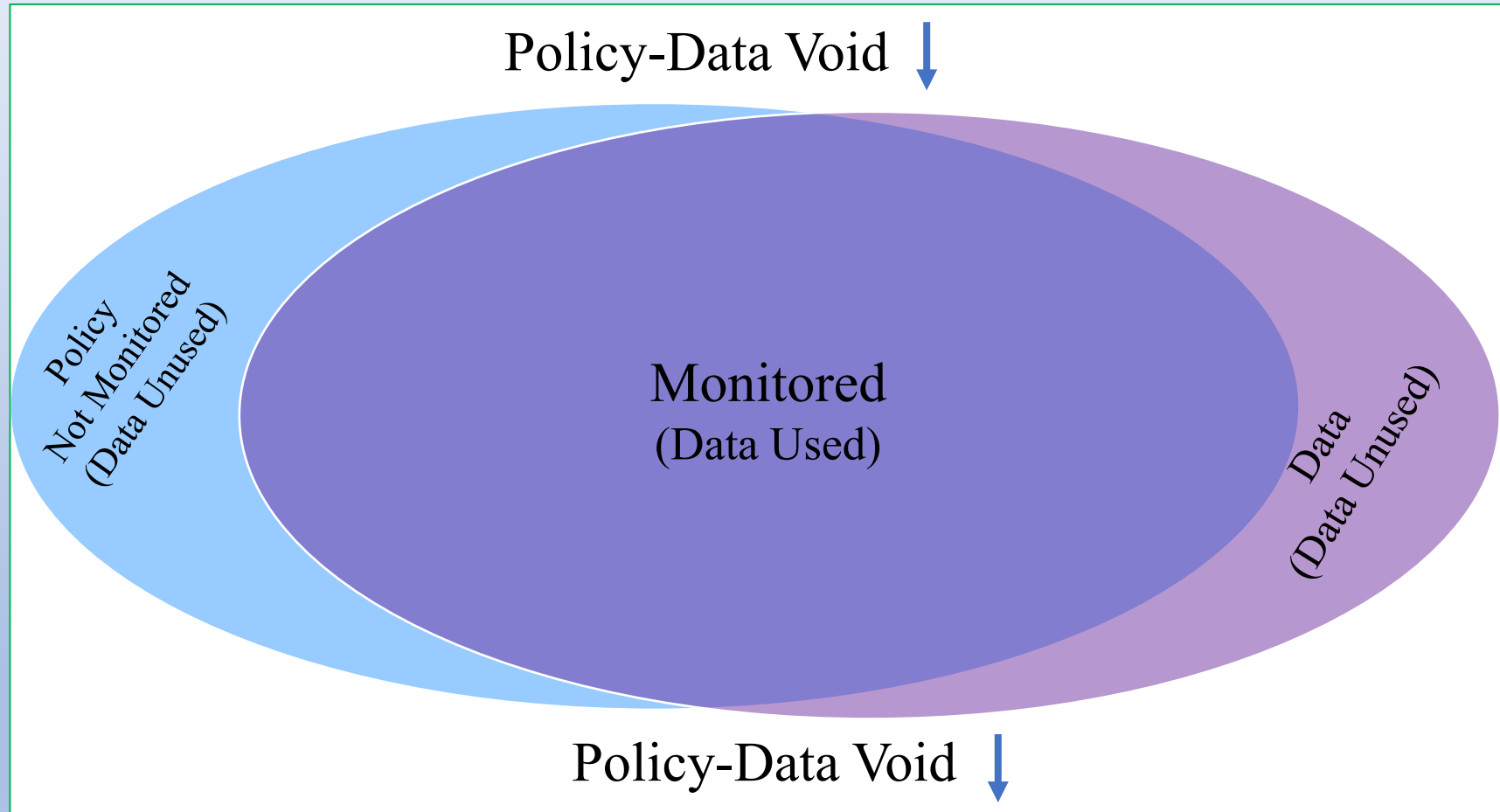


# What will be happened after the integration



# Result of the Policy-Data Integration

**No  
Policy  
Waste**



**No  
Data  
Waste**

**Why Epic:  
Every Policy  
is Connected**

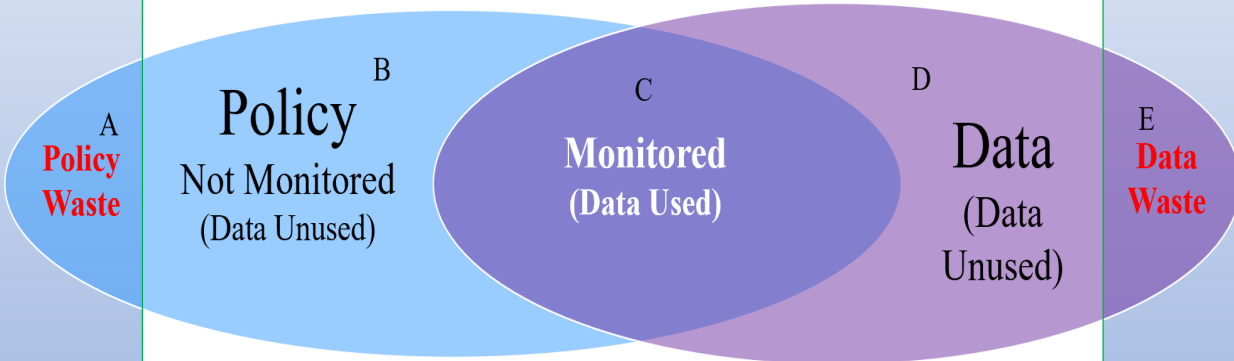
## Why Epic: Every Policy is Connected

## Result of the Policy-Data Integration

Before

After

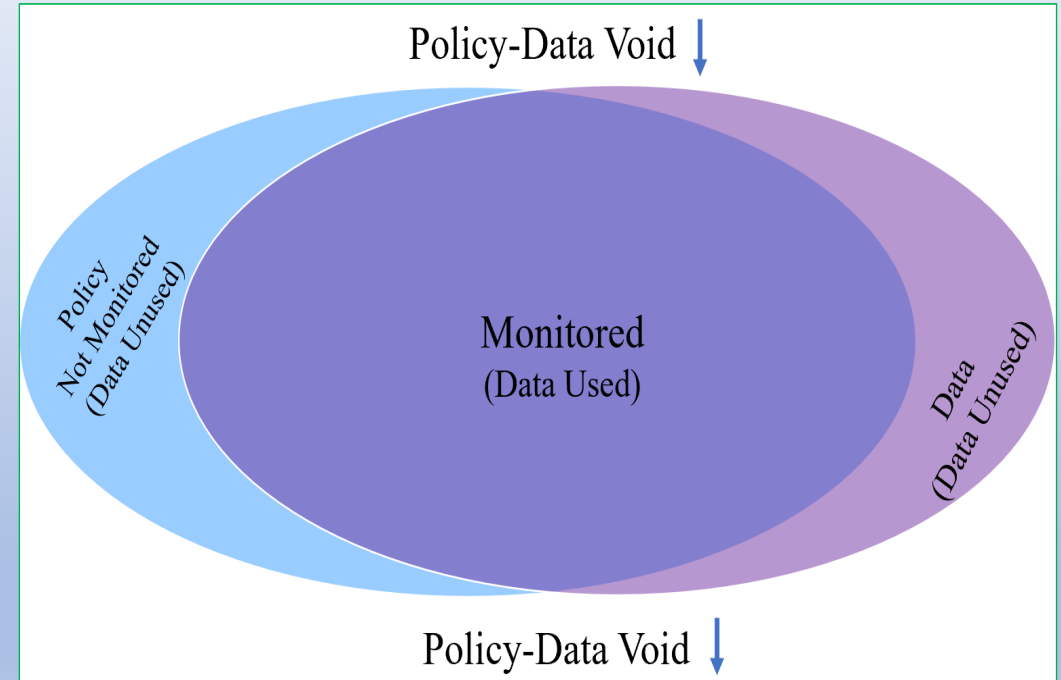
*Policy-Data Void*



*Policy-Data Void*

Policy-Data Void ↓

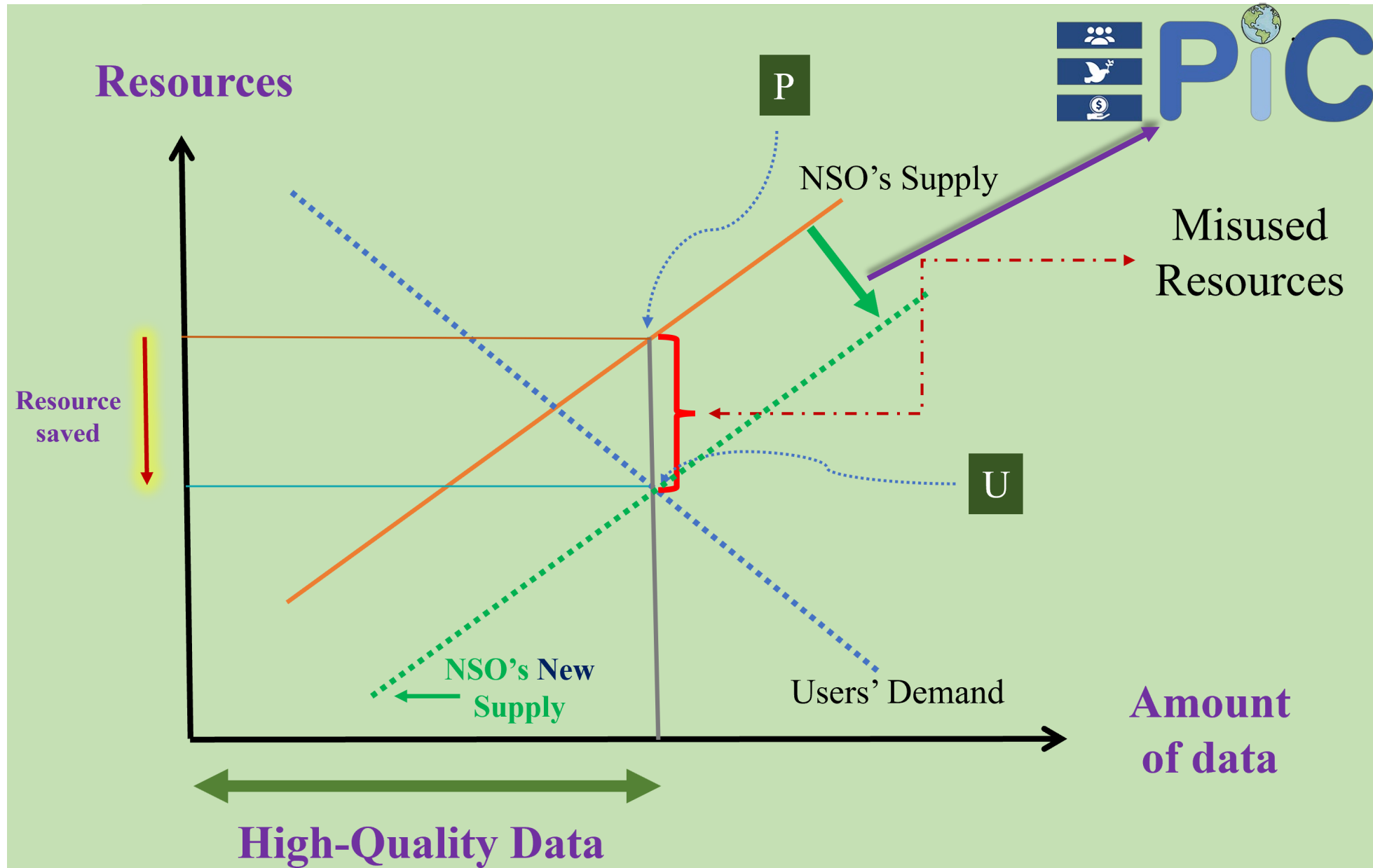
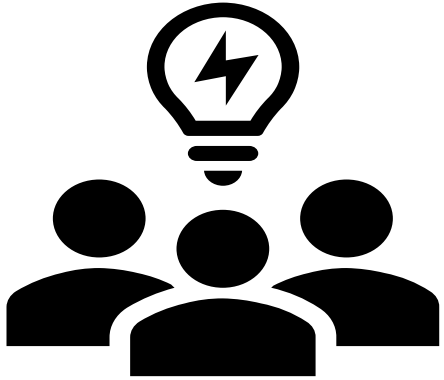
No  
Policy  
Waste



Policy-Data Void ↓

No  
Data  
Waste

# Solution of the Mismatch





# Involving the departments/ministries/Organizations

<b>Key implementing Agency</b>	: As a National Statistical Organization (NSO) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) Coordinates among the Stakeholders Ministries and Departments.
<b>FP &amp; AFP</b>	: Nomination of Focal Points (FP) and Alternative Focal Points (AFP) from different relevant ministries and departments
<b>Inception meeting for implementation of EPiC</b>	: Inception meeting with relevant stakeholders with focus on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in support of UNESCAP
<b>Stakeholders' engagement</b>	: Internal consultations to secure buy-in from key stakeholders (SID, MoDMR, LGD, DDM, MoH, DAE, Ministry of Food, MoP, BMD, MoEF& CC, DoE, MoWCA, MoF&LS)
<b>Establish a national Core Technical Team</b>	: Working intensively and having internal meetings and select the policy documents for implementing EPiC
<b>Develop work plan/Roadmap</b>	: Technical team developed the work plan in coordination with the stakeholders & share action plan with ESCAP for reviewing to implement the Epic

Conducting several Technical Workshops with the relevant ministries and departments and understanding the features of EPiC, Reviewing the policy, Generate key outputs.

## Why the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-25 for

- Bangladesh is Recognized globally as one of the most vulnerable countries to Climate Change and Natural Disaster. The country is **highly prone to a variety of hazards** and **disaster risk reduction** is the ultimate priority.
- The government has affirmed the need to tackle these issues **through policymaking**. So, there is an opportunity to prioritize the implementation of EPiC on climate change and disaster-related statistics.
- **Interlinkages and interconnectivity** across development domains (key pillars of development) as well as having a chance to **engage more stakeholders**.
- **Recommendation in the workshop** by the core technical team.

# NPDM 2021-25

Under the NPDM 2021-25 the national level **actions are excerpted from SFDRR** and they correspond to the **4 priority areas of SFDRR** are:

**Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk**

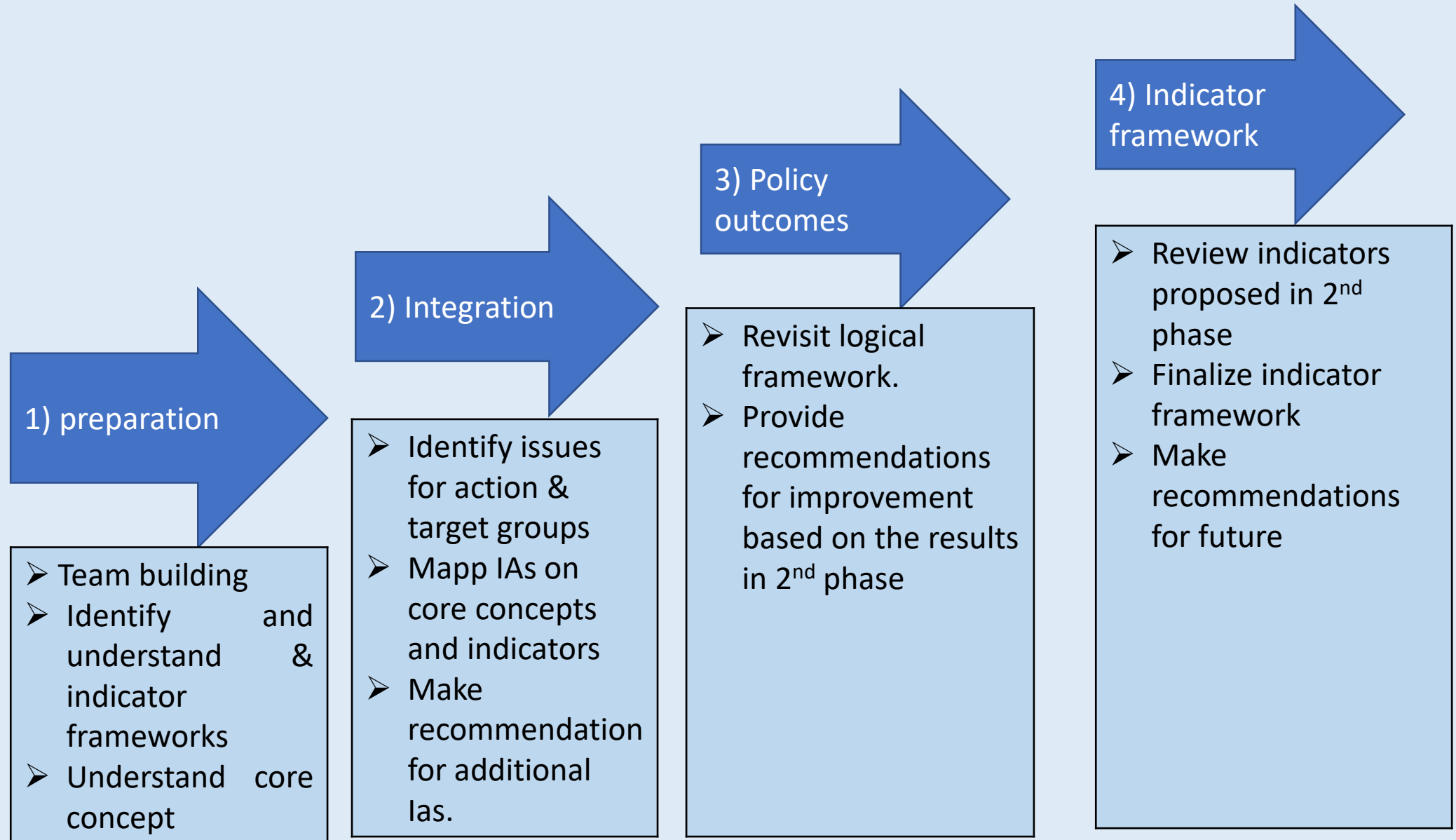
**Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**

**Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience**

**Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to  
“Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction**

Ministries and other relevant stakeholders should take into consideration the **key activities to achieve the targets** listed under each of these four SFDRR priorities and should implement them as appropriate.

# The process of creating the indicator framework using EPiC

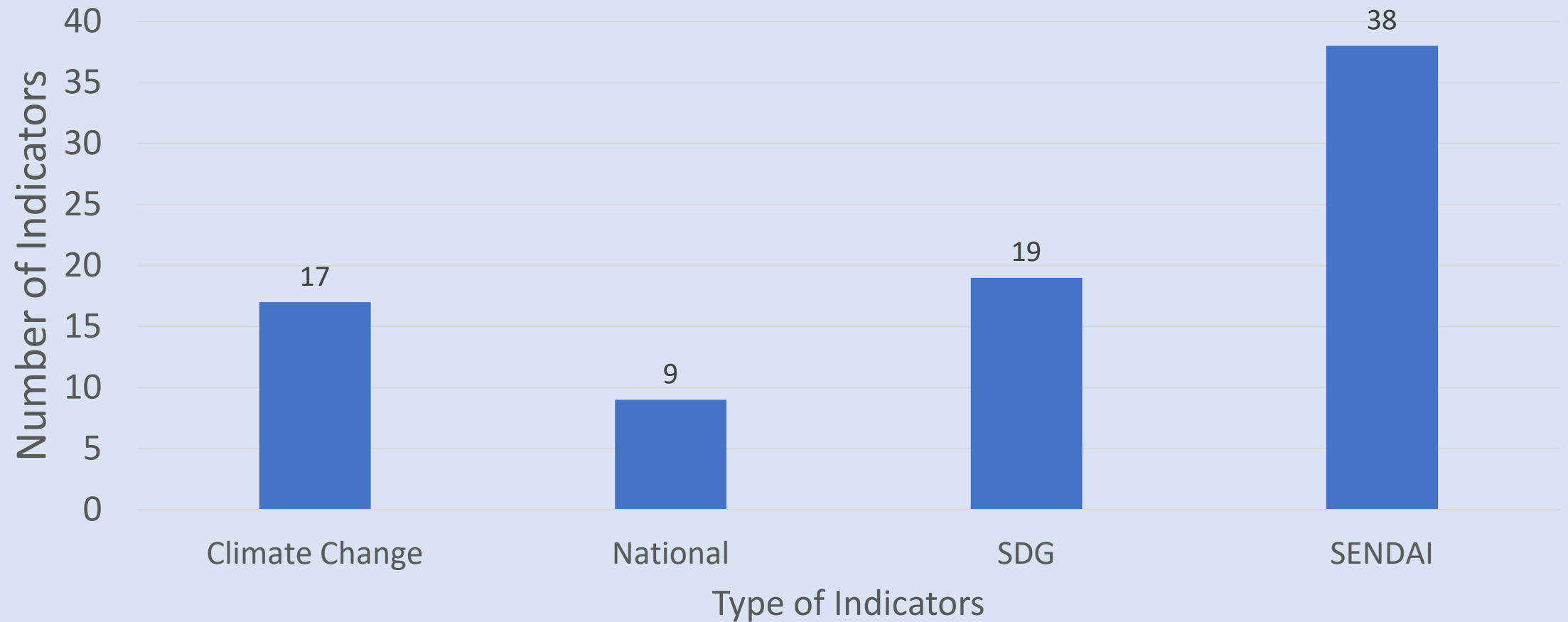


# NPDM 2021-25 Indicator Framework for Bangladesh

National Priorities	Sub Prio	Proposed Objectives	Target Groups	SENDAI Indicators	SDG Indicators	Global Climate Change Indicators	National Indicators	Other Suggested Indicators
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
P1: Understanding disaster risk	P1.1	Disaster risk information, knowledge and analysis produced and made available to all	Line ministries; governmental officials; local authorities; public institutes; schools and children; policy and decision makers; NGOs; local people vulnerable to disasters; areas prone to disasters (e.g., coastal areas); International organizations and development partners	E-1; E-2; F-5; F-7; F-8; G-3; G-5	11.1.1; 11.a.1; 13.3.1		N32	
P4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	P4.2	Emergency preparedness legal framework and capacity in place to ensure effective implementation of disaster relief and recovery assistance	Disaster management committees (DMCs); Policymakers and decision-makers; Internally displaced population (especially women and children); Local authorities; Communities at risk; Volunteers	E-1; E-2; F-5; G-5; G-6	1.5.3; 11.b.1; 13.1.2	CC100; CC106	N3; N4; N34	Percentage of affected people, received humanitarian assistance, by type of disaster and type of assistance

# NPDM 2021-25 Indicator Framework

## Indicators Adopted





# Outputs

For policy makers	For data producers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I. Adequate indicators to monitor policies.</li><li>II. Recommendations for additional issues to be addressed for action</li><li>III. Fully identified and defined target groups (most vulnerable)</li><li>IV. Recommendations for enhancing policy outcomes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I. Understanding the demand for data to be used and also the future demand.</li><li>II. Understanding the need for disaggregated statistics</li><li>III. Identify whether any inconsistencies and overlaps in indicators.</li></ul>

# Plan of Action (Making data available for monitoring the NPDM 2021)

Action	Lead agency	Co-lead	Time-frame
Technical Workshop	BBS, SID & ESCAP	UN, All concerned (MoDMR)	Nov 2022
Fine tuning of the output of the workshop	BBS, SID & ESCAP	UN, All concerned (MoDMR)	Dec 2022
Data mapping on disaster management (including identify required data collection to be compiled)	BBS & SID	UN, All concerned	Dec 2022
Finalize output with in depth review of the workshop through consultation	BBS, DDM, SID, MoDMR	All concerned	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2023
Inform and hand over the indicator framework to MoDMR to adopt this in mid-term review of the NPDM	SID	MoDMR	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2023
Provide necessary data for implementation of the M&E for NPDM in line with international commitments	BBS & SID	All concerned	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 2023

## Challenges to implement EPiC

- Lack of **strong** coordination among the relevant agencies.
- Policy-data (environmental) integration is not properly considered/addressed during the policy formulation.
- **Understanding the global and local indicator schemes** on SDGs, UNFCCC, NAPs, MPP, PP2041, Delta Plan, BCCSAP etc.
- **Internalizing** the relevant ministries and departments to adopt the integration process.
- Frequent transfer of the FP and AFP



**THANKS TO ALL**

