BANGLADESH

Agenda 3(e)

Agriculture & Statistics

Bangladesh is an agro based country. The most of her inhabitants directly or indirectly are involved in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Agriculture is the single largest producing sector of the economy since it comprises around 15% of the country's GDP. This sector employs 43% of the total labor force. As agriculture plays a pivotal role and is known as the most important sector of the economy.

Bangladesh was known as a food importing country few years ago. But now Bangladesh is food self-sufficient country. Rural agricultural development is the main reason behind it. Food production is increasing day by day due to the improvement is rural agriculture in the last few years, Policy makers need to know the issues that had contributed to the increase in rural agricultural production.

The proposed survey is intended to cover data requirement for 7th five-year plan related to agriculture (National Priority: Food safety and Security). The data collected will indirectly help assess the monitoring of the productivity enhancement of agriculture produces and evaluate the progress in the efforts to minimize the yield gaps in crop production. Also, the proposed survey will address two important goals of SDGs, namely goal 2 (food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, Targets 2.3, 2.4 and 2.c) and goal 5 (gender equity and empowerment of women and girls; Target 5.a.1). Furthermore, there will be some new components (mechanization and agriculture value chain) in the proposed survey that will serve as baseline for other future studies.

As detail information of socio-economic condition of rural households, land by tenancy, agriculture inputs & instruments, agriculture credit & its utilization will be available through Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey, the project actives relevant to improve GDP estimation will be benefited directly. It will support the planning process of this sector as well as food security and crop productivity. For the purpose of measuring SGDs, all the development activities of this sector will be supported through the report of Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey.

Objectives:
i. Collect data related to socio-economic condition of rural households.
ii. Collect data on agriculture land by tenancy;
iii. Collect data on agriculture inputs covering irrigation, fertilizer, seed, pesticide and insecticide for GDP estimation;
iv. Generate data on agriculture mechanization (instrument), transportation, marketing and value chain;
v. Collect data on agriculture credit and its utilization;
vi. Explore data on agriculture labor, working hours and wage rates;
vii. Collect data on gender statistics and women empowerment.

Sample Design:

The agriculture and rural statistics survey will be conducted in rural areas of the country. For this survey, each district will be treated as a domain; a total of 1920 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) will be selected from the sixty-four districts all over the country. For the better estimate 30 PSUs will be selected from each district following the systematic random sampling. A two stage sampling design will be used in this survey. In the first stage, a total of 30 PSUs will be selected following systematic random sampling with probability proportion to size (PPS) method from each domain (district) on the basis of Population Census 2011. A mouza may contain more, one or less than one PSU. A PSU will be consisting of around 250 households. If the selected mouza contains less than 225 households then the adjacent mouza will be added to it. If the selected mouza has more than 275 households then 250 households will be listed from either south-west corner or north east corner of a mouza. The south west corner approach will be followed if the selected mouzas carry even number and north east corner approach will be applied if the selected mouzas are odd numbers. In the 2nd stage, in the listed households thirty households will be selected in the systematic random sampling. Finally, the selected households will be interviewed by using questionnaire. Overall, the sampling design will be self-weighting within the domain. It is noted that if the selected mouza more than two thousand households, then mouza will be divided into more areas (parts) on the basis of two hundred fifty households and one of the area will be selected randomly, this area is treated as a PSUs.

This Sample Survey was conducted in the rural areas of the country on 6 April to 5 May, 2018. Data aggregation level is district wise. Major findings of Agriculture and Rural Statistics Survey -2018 are given below:

1. Socio-economic condition of rural households;
2. Distribution of gender wise ownership of land
3. Quantity of Agricultural inputs (irrigation, fertilizer, seed, pesticide and insecticide) and value for GDP estimation;
4. Number of agriculture labour, working hours and wage rate by male & female;
5. Number of agriculture credit holder & quantity by institution and its utilization;
6. Number & value of agriculture mechanization (instrument), transport by category;
7. Type of marketing and value chain by production; and
8. Gender statistics and women empowerment (Education, Health, income, occupation, decision making /opinion)