

Bangladesh - Survey of Farm Forestry 1986

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Overview

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Overview

ABSTRACT

Forest and forestry resources play a significant role in human life. About 25% of the geographical area of a country should normally be under forest for proper maintenance of environmental balance. Unfortunately such area in Bangladesh at present is only about 14%. The forest area has been progressively declining primarily due to population growth and consequent requirement of land for habitation, cultivation, urbanization, etc.

In Bangladesh almost every rural household grows some trees, shrubs, etc. around homestead or on borders of land either for fruits and vegetable or for timber & fuel-wood. The importance of this unorganised sector of forest i.e., farm forestry can not be ignored in assessing the total forest area and forestry resources of the country. but these had not been surveyed previously.

Up-to-date and reliable data for formulating appropriate plans and programmes for development of forest area and forestry resources are essential. Except reserve forests, tea-estates, national gardens and parks, no reliable data on total area under forest, rate of plantation and depletion, and production are readily available.

A nation-wide sample survey on farm forestry was conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in 1986. It is expected, that the estimates based on the survey will provide a firm basis for policy formulation. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Farm Forestry Survey, 1986 had the following objectives :-

- (1) To estimate the number of compact and scattered trees and crown cover area.
- (2) To collect information regarding felling of trees, price and sale.
- (3) To ascertain area under bamboo, bamboo availability and sale.
- (4) To estimate the supply of fuel-wood and use of timber for making house and furniture, and
- (5) To estimate stock position of wood and timber and their value.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey was carried out in rural areas all over the country excluding the hilly districts of Rangainati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. Municipal areas, tea estates, reserve forest areas and other national forest areas were also excluded from the survey.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Statistics Division	SD	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS	BBS	Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-BGD-BBS-SFF-1986-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

In 1986 Economic Census of Bangladesh the entire rural area of the country excluding three hilly districts was divided into 1,70,207 enumeration areas (E. A). 6,000 E. As. were selected from those on sample basis and enumerated in the Rural Credit Survey. For the enumeration of survey on farm forestry, a sub-sample of 2,000 out of 6,000 E.A. were covered. The size of an enumeration area was around 100 households. All the households in each E.A. were listed and categorised on the basis of area under forest for final selection of households for data collection. A stratified two-stage systematic sample design was adopted for this survey. Each of the 61 districts was considered a stratum, the first-stage sample unit was enumeration area and the second-stage was the selection of households for detailed inquiry.. 2,000 enumeration areas were selected as Primary Sample Unit (P.S.U) from the sample frame of Rural Credit Survey. The sample was drawn systematically with probability proportional to the number of households according to the original E.As of 1986 Economic Census. District-wise samples were drawn. The number of E .As constituted 33.33% E . As of the Rural Credit Survey and 1.18% of the Economic Census. The Second-stage Sample Unit (S.S.'U) was-the, selection of households within each enumeration area. All the households within an enumeration area were listed. The households having , 0.05 acre or more land under cultivation with trees were considered for selection. But such households which did not have 'either any áompact plantation or scattered trees were excluded.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1986-02-07	1986-02-23	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Two thousand enumerators were selected from amongst the local unemployed educated youths. 509 supervisors were appointed from amongst Upazila Statistical Officers and officials from Agricultural Census headquarters. In addition, District Co-ordinators, Regional Co-ordinators and Divisional Co-ordinators were entrusted with the responsibility of overall management and supervision. The enumerators were supplied with well demarcated mauza maps of their respective enumeration areas. After identification of the boundary of E.A. they listed all the households following serpentine method from the north-west corner of E.A. After the listing operation, the survey schedules were canvassed by interview method. All the documents were sent to Agricultural Census headquarters promptly.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Statistics Division	SD	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

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Data Processing

Data Editing

In all, 63,714 schedules canvassed from sample households were first edited manually according to edit instructions/specifications and were - finally checked and processed through the computer unit of BBS. For data presentation 29 table formats were approved by the Steering Committee. The holdings were classified according to the size of operated area, and on the basis of other characteristics. The same were also classified by size of forest area, major source of income, size of owned area, etc.

Data Appraisal

No content available