

Big data in the coronavirus battle plan

ABU SAEEED KHAN

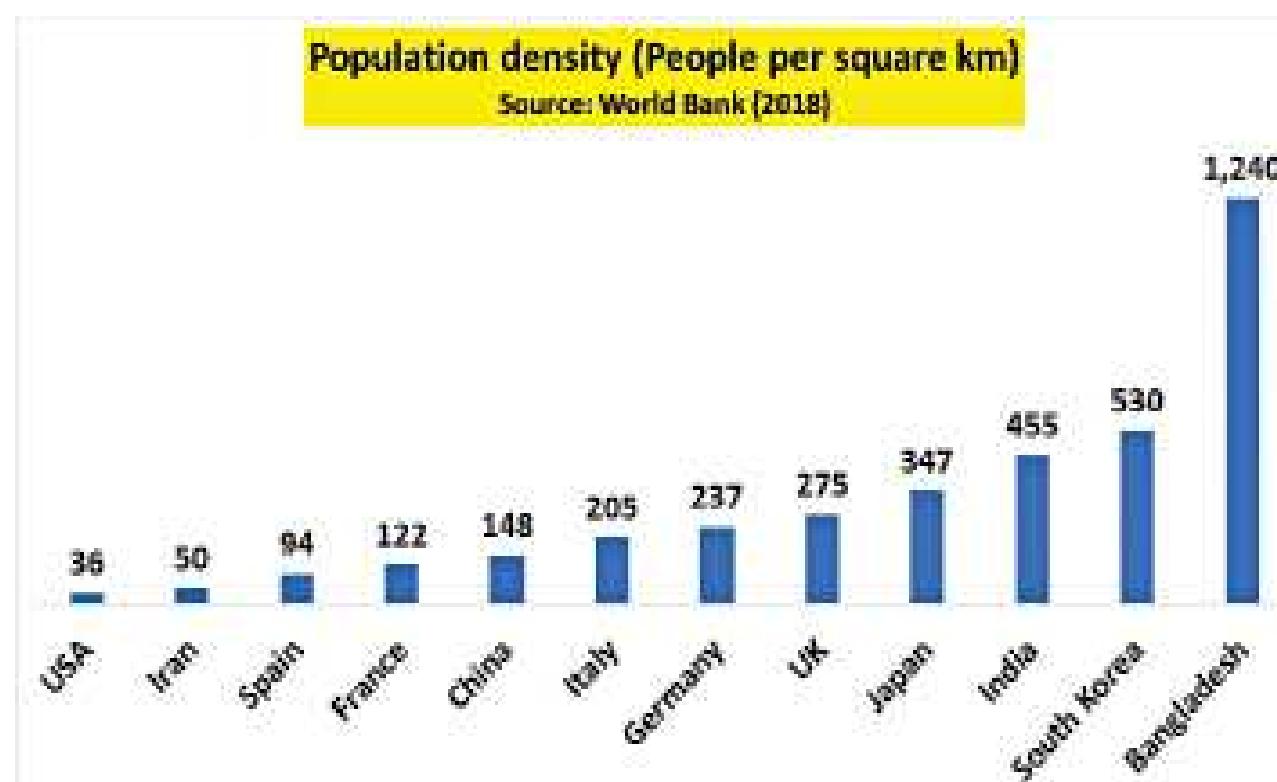
CORONAVIRUS (the virus causing the disease Covid-19) has two universal problems: no vaccine or drug has been developed as yet, and the diagnostic tools are scarce. This combination has dangerously multiplied the risk of infecting Bangladesh. Because, our population density is much higher than those countries that have been fatally hit by far (see the graph).

Our healthcare system reasonably functions up to the grassroots level. It is, however, historically incapacitated to fight any pandemic. Not the headcount of doctors and nurses, but standard procedure to contain a pandemic is the missing link. This is more of a structural, rather than a financial or technical, problem. Yet everyone is giving their best shot. The question is: for how long?

We have missed the bus

Bangladesh government has rightly allowed the *en masse* homecoming of expatriate citizens, especially the ones from Italy. But a series of missteps has eclipsed the government's humane gesture. Screening after disembarkation and tagging a local mobile phone number with each passenger's passport details at the immigration desk before temporally caging the suspected cases in the notoriously mismanaged quarantine facilities have left them untraceable. Authorities are now clueless about the illness and wellness of the suspected returnees, who have been diluted into the ocean of nationwide rural population.

These living souls are the second only pillar, after garments, of our foreign currency reserve. And they, certainly, never get any subsidy. A free mobile connection to each of them



at immigration would not cost the exchequer an arm and a leg. In return, the government could easily track their location and movement by using the inputs from mobile operators. Thailand has strictly applied this simple method for incoming tourists. And multiple agencies with diverse portfolio are coordinating it. Unity in diversity within the administration is a government's strength for crisis management. It is missing in Bangladesh.

What we should do
Now the government has decided to apply big data analytics using

mobile phone users' information to contain the Covid-19 pandemic. "The government has initiated a process to draw a digital map to track coronavirus cases and find out areas susceptible to contamination by using mobile users' information—a move that may help portray the real picture of a possible outbreak. The operators will share the data with a national monitoring centre and the Access to Information (a2i) project under the ICT Division every six hours, and the two will then develop the map," according to a report by *The Daily Star* on March 29. There are points to ponder.

Resource-constrained Bangladesh cannot afford to repeat the resourceful America's mistake. The archipelago of extrapolating mobile users' data should be exclusive to NTMC while other security agencies will have unfettered access to it. The non-security outfits like health, transport, local government, social welfare, etc. will receive customised data according to respective need. But the big data processing of more than 166 million mobile connections should be off-limits for individuals or entities lacking required security clearance. This is the reality in the context of Bangladesh.

Last words

Four years ago, Bill Gates warned about Covid-19 without naming it. The global leaders chose to ignore him. Now the Dutch King, Austrian Chancellor and "countless ministers from all kinds of countries" are frantically calling a leading German ventilator manufacturer. The Swedish teenager Greta Thunberg had already shouted at all of them six months ago. The politicians predictably remain unashamed.

Covid-19 is not the last pandemic virus. And nobody knows when the next one will attack, followed by another. Therefore, big data analytics using live mobile phone connections must not be a one-off affair in Bangladesh. It should be captured in our national security policy with paramount importance. That's why, the mobile big data should be processed only by the individuals having required security clearance. Competent data scientists with global experience reside in Bangladesh. Finding and engaging them is up to the government's political goodwill.

Abu Saeed Khan is Senior Policy Fellow at LIRNEAsia.

Conservation delayed is conservation missed



HASEEB MD IRFANULLAH

IN the middle of the devastating coronavirus crisis, we have come across some good news about the environment. China's polluted air is getting better as industries are now closed; Venice's canals now have cleaner water as tourists have stopped going there; and the ever-increasing greenhouse gas emissions causing global warming may now see a significant drop after a long time. All these not only show how much we have changed our environment, but also how quickly nature can bounce back, if we stop disturbing it.

Compared with the rest of the world, the overall condition of Bangladesh's nature and biodiversity is not good. Last year, a United Nations (UN) report estimated that 12.5 percent of the world's eight million plant-animal species are now facing extinction. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), this biodiversity crisis is much higher in Bangladesh, since 24 percent of our 1,619 animal species might disappear from the country soon. Similarly, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the world lost about 1.4 percent of its forests during 2000-2015, whereas Bangladesh lost 2.6 percent forest tree cover over the same period.

On the ground level, many government agencies, UN bodies, and international and national NGOs have been implementing many conservation projects, with donors' as well as public money, to halt our biodiversity loss. Like any development project, the success, failure and sustainability of these environmental initiatives vary. But these relentless efforts with local communities—from the mangroves to the haors, from the hills to the floodplains—are highly praiseworthy.

On the policy and legislative level, however, Bangladesh is far from dynamic. In 1998, for example, the government drafted a Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act, which never got approved. A related piece of legislation, the Bangladesh Biodiversity Act, was mentioned in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2004. It, however, took us another 13 years to get that law passed. A National Biodiversity Policy was also detailed in the NBSAP—16 years on, it is yet to be adopted. A government rule to manage Bangladesh's protected areas (PA Rule) was first thought of during the "Nishorgo Support Project" (2004-2009), whereas a rule to govern ecologically critical areas (ECAs) of the country (ECA Rule) was first drafted in 2010. These two rules were relatively quicker to come into force, in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The National Conservation Strategy (NCS) is a classic example of delay till date. In light of the World Conservation Strategy of 1980, the government of Bangladesh drafted the NCS—for an

overarching conservation guidance—a few times till 1993, when it was placed before the Cabinet. Later on, the NCS was updated a few more times, but was never approved by the government. More than 22 years after the first proper draft, Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) started updating and finalising the Bangladesh NCS in light of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework. That attempt was started on November 5, 2015 with technical support from IUCN and funding from the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). Four years on, the Bangladesh NCS is yet to be completed and approved by the government.

So, what is the implication of such delays? Indeed, this is a waste of valuable time, money, and expertise. But, most importantly, a policy or a legal instrument loses its relevance due to these delays. It also misses the opportunity to make conservation effective. We have seen this in the case of the PA Rule and the ECA Rule, for example. If passed earlier, the PA Rule could result in better institutionalised co-management of the protected areas



A man walks along a bank of the Padma River in Dohar, an area on the outskirts of Dhaka, on August 12, 2016.

PHOTO: AFP

Like past conservation policies, strategies and legal instruments, Bangladesh cannot afford undue delay in completing the planned assessment. Once opened, the Padma Bridge will change the socio-economic landscape of the south-west region of Bangladesh.

under the "Climate Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods" (CREL, 2013-2018) project, by involving the forest-dependent communities and the BFD.

Similarly, the ECA Rules could not harness the opportunity to establish a strong governance system in the ECAs around the country. This is because the main phase of the "Community-Based Adaptation in ECA Project" (2011-2015) of the Department of Environment ended well before that rule was approved. And the Bangladesh NCS, in its 40-year history, is becoming obsolete once again.

Recently, the government assigned the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) and Integra Consulting to conduct a strategic environmental assessment by June 2021 for the south-west region of Bangladesh, including the Sundarbans. The assessment will explore the current and future environmental and socio-economic

impacts of development at the landscape level in this region. With this, we now have a real opportunity before us to change our "culture of delay" in nature conservation.

Since July 2014, the UNESCO's World Heritage Committee (WHC) had been requesting Bangladesh to conduct a strategic environmental assessment for the region surrounding the Sundarbans. This got a big push in 2016, when the WHC and IUCN conducted a joint mission to the Sundarbans World Heritage Sites. After checking the mangrove's condition, the mission made many vital recommendations including relocating the Rampal power-plant elsewhere. The WHC-IUCN mission also suggested conducting a comprehensive strategic environmental assessment, which was included in the WHC's meeting decision in July 2017. It, however, took Bangladesh five and a half years to start that assessment.

Like past conservation policies, strategies and legal instruments, Bangladesh cannot afford undue delay in completing the planned assessment. Once opened, the Padma Bridge will change the socio-economic landscape of the south-west region of Bangladesh. At the same time, it could drastically change the environmental landscape of this region in an unimaginable manner, especially since this region has the Sundarbans.

The on-going strategic environmental assessment is, therefore, no longer important for us simply because the UNESCO-WHC wants us to do it. It is extremely crucial for the overall environmental sustainability of the climate-vulnerable, biodiversity-rich south-west region of the country.

Now the question is: will Bangladesh be able to complete the assessment on time and design a regional development plan accordingly? Or will it continue to overlook the urgency of strategic nature conservation like before?

Dr Haseeb Md Irfanullah is a biologist-turned-development practitioner with a keen interest in research and its communication. His Twitter handle is @hmirfanullah

QUOTEABLE

Quote



BRENÉ BROWN
(Born 1965)
American author

We're all so busy chasing the extraordinary that we forget to stop and be grateful for the ordinary.

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 27 Like some geraniums
- 5 They may clash
- 1 Disgraced
- 6 Bear's lair
- 7 Brighton brews
- 7 Make sense
- 11 Soothing music
- 8 Treat as a celebrity
- style
- 9 White weasels
- 12 Tabloid staple
- 10 High
- 13 Region of Spain
- 16 Grapevine item
- 14 Major—
- 18 Took it easy
- 15 Skin features
- 20 Yard tool
- 16 Quarrel
- 22 Desperate
- 17 Serpent's spot
- 23 Contest hopeful
- 18 Wolfish
- 24 Sparks resident
- 19 Bulls or Bears
- 25 Ignores the limit
- 21 Last letter, in
- 28 Big books
- London
- 30 Uneasy feeling
- 22 Spots with no bars
- 31 Take the wheel
- 23 Judean king
- 32 Linger
- 25 Junior, to senior
- 33 Foal's mother
- 26 "Chicago" actor
- 36 Implore
- 4 Red hue

DOWN

- 1 Professor at Hogwarts
- 2 Judean king
- 3 Not out of it
- 4 Red hue
- 5 They may clash
- 6 Bear's lair
- 7 Make sense
- 8 Treat as a celebrity
- 9 White weasels
- 10 High
- 11 Soothing music
- 12 Tabloid staple
- 13 Region of Spain
- 14 Major—
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- 36 Red hue

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH



YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS

BEETLE BAILEY



by Mort Walker

BABY BLUES



by Kirkman & Scott

WRITE FOR US, SEND US YOUR OPINION PIECES TO dsopinion@gmail.com.