

ICZM Dialogue on Conceptualization & Design

Planning Framework for 2003 Made

The dialogue was held in the period between September 29 and October 06, 2002. Objectives were to: (i) further conceptualize the ICZM approach; and (ii) support the design of the next year's PDO-ICZM program.

The year 2003 is seen as crucial when priority actions and programs will be identified and specified to enable the formulation of a Coastal Development Strategy (CDS) in the year 2004.

The dialogue brought together: the PDO and WARPO project staff; relevant national and international consultants; and representatives of GoB and NGO partner agencies.

A total of 57 representatives participated in this week-long dialogue. The representatives were from govt. agencies like BWDB, BRDB, BBS, LGED, DPHE, Planning Commission; NGOs like BRAC, CARE, CARDMA, COFCON and development partners like DFID, DANIDA, FAO, RNE, WFP. Opening the dialogue, Mr. H. S. M. Faruque, Director, WARPO described this exercise a timely step and welcomed positive contributions from participants. Mr. Faruque assured the dialogue participants all out co-operation from the WARPO.

The dialogue was organized around three work groups, namely, policy, livelihood and knowledge management. These work groups produced concrete outputs contributing to PDO-ICZM's work. The specific objectives of the series of brainstorm sessions and work shops/seminars were:

- to review the results of the activities so far;
- to develop ideas and make suggestions on the scope and contents of the Coastal Zone Policy & Coastal Development Strategy;
- to propose and elaborate methodological approaches; and
- to contribute to a work plan

The dialogue consisted of structured and output-oriented 15 working sessions around specific topics and integrated through 3 plenary sessions. These plenary sessions provided the required interaction between and among the work groups. During this, guest speakers like Mr. Tim Robertson of DFID spoke on knowledge management, Dr. Mujeri of BIDS on on-going IPRSP exercise and enriched this dialogue.

The dialogue overlapped and interacted with a work session for the design and development of a Knowledge Portal on Estuary Development which took place between October 1 and 11 (organized by CEGIS).

The outcome of the dialogue had been a position paper clarifying the approaches, strengths, weaknesses and future direction of on-going and planned activities of the PDO-ICZM. This clarifications will be reflected in the workplan 2003 and other documents.



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Glimpses of the Dialogue



Advisory Committee Meetings

The Second and third Advisory Committee meetings were held on August 08 and September 28, 2002, respectively. Both the meetings were chaired by Dr. A. T. M. Shamsul Huda and attended by committee members. Focus of the second meeting was on coastal zone delienation and the third meeting on inter-agency co-ordination.

Task Force on Livelihood

A task force on livelihood (TFL) to address issues and policies at the local level is being constituted. The first meeting of the TFL was held on 25 September, 2002 at the WARPO office. Amongst the participants were representatives of government departments (BRDB, LGED and WARPO), as well as several NGOs (BRAC, CARE, COFCON, COAST, RIC and UDDIPAN). There was a discussion on objective and scope of the TFL. Participants decided to interact as a think tank, as well as a core-planning group, that would collectively work for the following:

- Identify issues for incorporation in the work plan
- Discuss, debate and design activities for implementation
- Review and monitor implementation of activities
- Review and finalize outputs
- Integrate ICZM concepts in respective areas of work wherever possible
- Act as a platform where the members have the opportunity to share their thoughts, ideas and findings
- Integrate thoughts facilitating new paradigms for enhancement of coastal livelihoods

Policy Implementation Study On-going

An assessment of implementation of existing sectoral policy documents is on-going. This assessment is limited to review implementation status of those policy statements/sections that are relevant to the coastal zone issues. This review is being conducted by interviewing concerned persons in different ministries and agencies. An assessment of a total of 10 policy documents has been done. The Assessment report is expected in November 2002.

Coastal Livelihoods - A Perception Analysis

A survey of the "Perceptions of Direct Stakeholders on Coastal Livelihoods" (PDSCL) was conducted by the PDO-ICZM based on interviews of 101 women and 94 men from 102 coastal households. Samples were drawn from eight regions of the coastal zone representing different physical and ecological characteristics. For the convenience of the survey, these regions were defined and identified. They are upper Ganges basin, lower Ganges basin, Sundarban, coastal char, old land of Meghna basin, Chittagong coast, urban area and islands. 'Sustainable Livelihood Framework' of DFID was used as the basis. A detailed checklist



was used to collect qualitative data and perception on household assets, activities, vulnerabilities and well being. Amongst the surveyed households, detailed life story interviews were conducted in 11 households. The survey continued from 6 May to 10 August. Several partner projects and NGOs extended valuable assistance to conduct the survey. Among them are CDSP, CEGIS, PBAEP, SBCP, BRAC, CODEC, NRDS, RIC, SARPV, Shagarika, Shushilan and YPSA.

A coastal livelihood analysis (CLA) is presently going on. Findings of the survey reveal that ownership of or access to capital (assets) by households broadly determines their capability, scope and survival strategy.

Together these resources provide a household with an infrastructure base on which its members operate. Households have an array of assets in their disposal that determines their overall status at a particular point in time. This status changes with a change in the household's endowment of assets. Perception of men and women varies in almost all respect. They have quoted different vulnerabilities (Box).

Most quoted vulnerability (ranked)	
Women	Men
Domestic Water availability	Cyclone
Flood	Declining natural resources
Illness	Flood
Lack of sanitation	Drainage congestion
Lack of money / capital	Lack of money / capital

Vulnerability perceptions vary among occupational groups. Among men, farmers mostly mention about (lack of) employment, fishers about declining resources, traders about law and order and daily laborers about cyclone, while their female counterparts consider (non-availability of) drinking water and (lack of) cash as main issues. Perceptions about vulnerability context vary according to socio-economic condition of people. For poorer men, (lack of) employment is a major vulnerability issue, while cyclone has been perceived as a major issue among the relatively rich. Women of all strata perceive (availability of) domestic water as a prominent issue.

Livelihood: People speaks
Talking about wealth, I have nothing but children (<i>Air ar ki ache babure, ak poachaoa chhara</i>) Sayra Banu, house wife, Lakshmipur
In our family, earner few but consumer far more (<i>Koroinna kom khaoinnya beshi</i>) Monowara Begum, house wife, Lakshmipur
How can I repay, if I take loan (<i>Loan loile shodh karum ki dia</i>) Dulal, Fisher, Patuakhali
It is only Allah, keeps me alive for all 12 months (<i>Allahr dom baro masf</i>) Kohinur, daily labor, Satkhira
It takes money to raise children, at the end weight of child equals the money spent (<i>Baichhar ojon r takar ojon saman</i>) Binota Rani, daily labor, Khulna
My hard labour ends in only food (<i>Rothe ani hede khaiyee sesh</i>) Khaleda Khanom, house wife, Chittagong
It will happen only if it is in luck (<i>Char angula kopale thakle to hoibo</i>) Samiuddin, salt farmer, Cox's Bazar
When earner stays at home, family goes through bad days (<i>Kormi johon ghar boittha roi sangsar tahon mando hoi</i>) Shahina Begum, house wife, Patuakhali
We eat only when we get (<i>Paile khai na paile na khai</i>) Samiran, daily labor, Chittagong
My wealth grows as I work hard, as I cultivate land (<i>Mennat kori jamin lagai dhon manush hoie</i>) Yunus, businessman, Cox's Bazar

Gainful Employment Opportunities through LCS system in Patuakhali / Barguna Rural Development Project - 16

As gross gender inequality exists, women in and outside the family, remain vulnerable, subordinate and dependent. Traditional social norms, customs and beliefs deter women from participating in socio-economic activities.

Rural Development Project-16 under LGED through Danish aid has placed great attention on the direct participation of women in the mainstream development process.

The specific objectives of this programme are:

- to improve the local trading and transport environment
- to enhance the provision of gender sensitive schemes within the implementation programme of RDP-16

Keeping these objectives in deep consideration RDP-16, the female Labour Contracting Society (LCS) groups are employed for implementation of various development and maintenance schemes.

These schemes are broadly classified in 2 categories :

Short-term employment Schemes: implemented through a single contract for 3 to 6 month duration; earthwork for road rehabilitation, khal excavation and market development are examples of short-term schemes

Longer-term employment schemes: implemented through single contracts one after another until full completion of scheme; pipe casting and culvert installation, khal maintenance, pavement, brick chipping, stone chipping/DBST and treeplantation and caretaking.

A large number of women, around 12000, are getting short term and long term employment in RDP-16. During employment period the women laborers earn a fair income for livelihood and their propensity to consumption will go up. But when they go out of job, their economic situation go from bad to worse and what they will do after project is a vital question. We are completely aware of this situation and for sustainability of WID intervention, a savings for self finance productive employment programme is introduced.

During working period with the project, the LCS members make savings of 25% of their wage income with local commercial bank a/c and after completion of the job, women will withdraw their respective savings for financing income generating activities.

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To ensure women participation in trade/Commerce, RDP-16 established Women Marketing Section

Need and Scope of Management Works in Coastal Saline Soils of Bangladesh

Coastal zone covers a net cultivable land of about 2.85 Mha which is approximately 30% of the net cultivable land of Bangladesh. In Bangladesh per capita arable land is 0.06 hectare which is the lowest in comparison to other countries of the world. Food supply for the huge population of about 34.8 million in the coastal zone is to be arranged from the limited land resources. The crop production system of the salt affected areas in the coastal regions differs considerably from that of non-saline areas. Because of salinity, a special environmental and hydrological situation



exists that restricts the normal crop production throughout the year. In comparison to 179% cropping intensity of the country, the coastal area has only 60-140%. The coastal area has severe constraints due to salinity, flood, water logging, acidity, low fertility status, cyclone, storm surges etc. Comparing to other areas of Bangladesh there is little opportunity to increase the cropping intensity in this area if the reasons of low cropping intensity are not properly identified and at the same time mitigatory measures are formulated.



Scattered information is available on land, soil, hydrology and salinity at present. The major cropping pattern in the coastal areas is fallow-fallow-transplanted aman. Salinity survey conducted by SRDI in 2000 reveals that cropping intensity may be increased on 0.596 million hectares adopting soil and water management practices introducing salt tolerant varieties. To mitigate the demand of fresh water for irrigation, special emphasis should be given to find out avenues for rainwater harvesting.

Under this situation of high salinity range, research program has taken up to find out the salt tolerant variety of crops for the dry season, soil and irrigation water management practices and to find out the degree of soil salinity in which different crops can be cultivated by allowable reduction rate of production. The allowable maximum yield reduction of different salinity levels are about 50%. By knowing the salinity levels of soils and water, the plan for crop cultivation can be undertaken in the coastal saline soils of Bangladesh.

Soil condition and reduction rate of different crops at different salinity levels

Name of crops	Suitable soils	P ^H condition	Ec _e (dsm ⁻¹) upto	Reduction rate%
Rice	All soils excepts sandy & loamy, Sands Heavy soils also suitable	5.5-6.0/ 5.0-6.50	0.0, 3.8, 5.1, 7.2, 11.5	0, 10, 25, 50, 100
Wheat	Medium textured soils	6.0-8.0	6.0, 7.4, 9.5, 13.0, 20.0	0, 10, 25, 50, 100
Groundnut	Friable medium textured sandy loam and loam soils	5.3-6.6	3.2	0
Potato	Friable medium textured loam soils	4.8-6.5	Soil salinity sensitive*	Crops suffer
Tomato	Better drained light textured loam soils	5.0-7.0	2.5, 3.5, 5.0 7.6, 12.5	0, 10, 25, 50, 100
Cabbage	Firm loam soils; sandy loam soils in high rainfall areas	4.5-9.0	1.8, 2.8, 4.4, 7.0, 12.0	0, 10, 25, 50, 100
Green Pepper	Light textured soils with sufficient water holding capacity and good drainage condition.	5.5-7.0		
Onion	Medium textured soils, but other soils also suitable	6.5-8.0		

*In case of soil salinity, commercial aluminum sulphate and commercial tannic acid is applied to soils for potato cultivation.

The Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) Initiative in the Southwest Region

The RVCC Project is the first initiative of its kind in Bangladesh to work directly at the grassroots level to address vulnerabilities caused or enhanced by climate change. RVCC is a \$US 1.8 million (10.4 crore taka) three-year project running from January 2002 until March 2005, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and being implemented by CARE Bangladesh. The RVCC Project is working in six districts in southwest Bangladesh - Bagerhat, Gopalganj, Jessore, Khulna, Narail and Satkhira - through partnerships with local organizations and communities.

The project has four outcomes at the household, community, institutional and national levels.

At the household level, the project expects to improve the capacity of 6,000 vulnerable households to adapt to climate change impacts by making them aware of new livelihood strategies using a group-based approach. Staff belonging to a number of local partner organizations including NGOs, community-based organizations and research organizations will provide training and support to these households to practice adaptive initiatives such as floating gardens (baira) and growing saline and water tolerant varieties of crops.



Floating gardens is being promoted as adaptation initiative. Floating garden is traditional to Southwest region

At the community level, the project will work with 8 Union Parishads (UP) and other community leaders to increase community level awareness of climate change impacts and improve institutional capacity to develop and implement community-level adaptation strategies. The UPs will be assisted to develop strategic plans and short term action plans to cope with climate change.

At the institutional level, the project will support capacity building of local partners in four distinct areas.

At the national level, project partners will interact regularly with national-level climate change stakeholders on policy advocacy issues in order to increase awareness of local climate change implications and local people's needs.

Current Status of the Project:

RVCC conducted a vulnerability assessment in May 2002 to identify locally relevant vulnerabilities to climatic conditions in order that the project meets local needs. The assessment was conducted among 18 groups of 13 communities. During the assessment, participants identified a total of 44 situations/contexts that create vulnerability to their livelihood well-being eg. flood, unemployment, salinity, drought, etc. Out of 44 vulnerability contexts, 13 were found to be natural, climate change-related vulnerabilities. In terms of magnitude, communities identified flood (79% of communities surveyed) as highest vulnerability context followed by unemployment (74%), salinity (63%), drought (58%), water & insect borne diseases (58%), water logging (53%), heavy rains (47%), loss of biodiversity (47%), river erosion (42%), and cyclone (42%).

In August 2002, the project signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) with: Coastal Development Partnership (CDP) to collect and disseminate information on climate change; and, with RUPANTAR to work on creating general awareness on climate change issues through pot songs.

The Project has formed a 10-member Advisory Committee comprising renowned environmental activists, climate change experts of the country and government officials.

A Communication Strategy for the project has been developed to facilitate the awareness campaign as well as to perform communication-related activities of the project.

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Institutional & Legal Arrangements: Case Study Shrimp Sub-Sector

The Coastal Zone has its unique features of opportunities and vulnerabilities. On one hand the sectoral management legacy is inherent as a part of the national one, on the other hand coastal zone as interface and recipient of the both marine and terrestrial natural systems and overlapping ecosystems require holistic management approach to support the coastal development and coastal livelihood. The complexities of the natural systems call for harmonization of the management over different resources. There are several sectors and issues that require attention to formulate coastal policy and strategy.



Focus Group discussion at the CDP information center in Khulna with different stakeholders

The shrimp case study is a try-out for an issue-oriented approach for the analysis of policy and legal instruments and institutional arrangements and has been carried out as a review based on secondary information and earlier studies. Data, information, reports have been collected, reviewed and analyzed in addition to interviews and focus group discussions at field and central levels. Shrimp sub sector activities analysis recorded the degree and magnitude of livelihood dependency on the sector.

Analysis has been made on how the policy, legal and institutional framework is linked with the issue of creating an enabling environment for sustainable livelihood for households involved in the production of shrimps. Following are the major findings of the case study;

- Shrimp culture/industry has bright possibilities of expanding favorably in the future and contribute to improvement of livelihoods.
- Shrimp sub-sector has been addressed with priority in the National Fish Policy 1998 and associated policy regime are generally adequate.
- There is no policy constraint to address the livelihood issues, environmentally sound quality production system and supporting the farmers. However, the legal regime is inadequate and relevant acts and rules shall be formulated to make the policies operative.
- The government had always attached priority to this sub-sector. The major players have been Ministry of Land, Ministry of Industries, and Cabinet Division. More operational integration is required
- The institutional arrangements to implement the policies and monitoring of the implementation appear to be very inadequate. The leading agency in the sector is DoF. There are committees at district and Upazila level in the shrimp area to support the sector. However, representation in these committees could and should be enhanced to accommodate the aspiration of the farmers (farmers representation is welcome in the existing committee. But there is no initiative to assist formation of the farmers association) and also to ensure the assistance from relevant line agencies. For optimal development of the sector and to ensure equity may need collaboration with agencies like BWDB, LGED, Bank, Cooperative, MoL, MoEF and others. Private sector could play an important role with regulatory functions keeping with the government.
- Formation of a National Shrimp Committee (NSC) and the Executive Committee of the National Shrimp Committee (ECNSC) with Secretariat support of the MoFL and representation of the major stakeholders may play the role of policy formulation. Harmonization of the sectoral policies can take place at this level.

The final report is expeted by November 2002

Website

The PDO-ICZM website is launched in November, 2001. The website contains an introduction of the PDO-ICZM, inventory of relevant projects, who is who, summary of all PDO-ICZM reports/publications, all copies of the Coast News, proceedings of all TC meetings and many other items.

Your comments on the website will be appreciated.

The address of the site is www.iczmpbangladesh.org

About PDO-ICZM

The Program Development Office-ICZM, established from a recommendation of the GoB's policy Note on ICZM, is a multi-sectoral and multi-agency initiative. It is guided under the mandate of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee and Technical Committee. The Ministry of Water Resources is the lead Ministry and the WARPO is the lead agency.

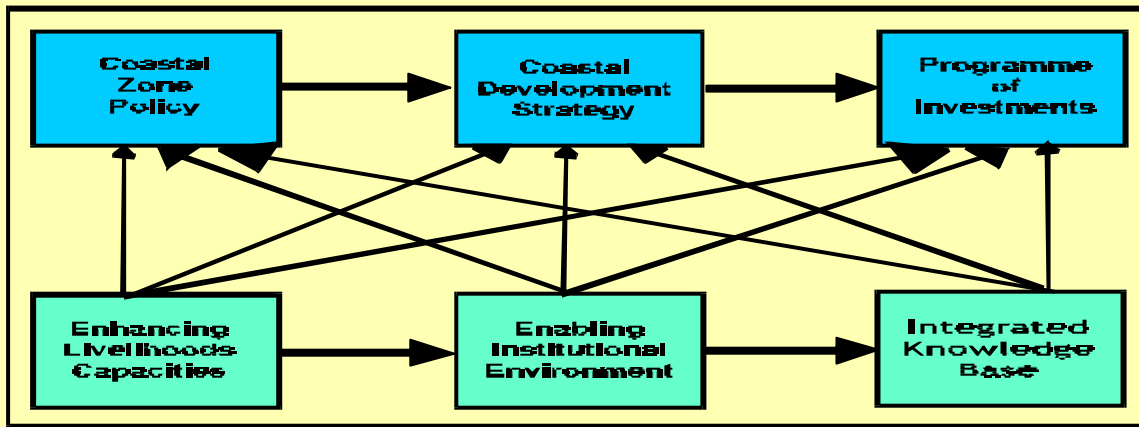
The overall goal of coastal development is **'to create conditions in which the development of sustainable livelihoods and the integration of the coastal zone into national processes can take place'**.

The challenge is to develop an innovative approach that will translate the above goal into a meaningful and operational strategy.

Activities are structured through six outputs:

1. A coastal zone policy (CZPo), which lays down GoB's vision and principles of ICZM.
2. A coastal development strategy (CDS).
3. A priority investment program for infrastructure developments and improvements.
4. Approaches and procedures for improvement of community capacities to enhance their livelihood.
5. Approaches and procedures for the development of an enabling institutional environment.
6. An integrated coastal resources knowledge base (ICRKB).

The core process is based on a flow from policy to strategy to a program of investments with the other three activities supporting this core process.



The PDO-ICZM will operate till January 2005 accomplish the output.

Please note Change of e-mail from pdo@bangla.net to pdo@iczmpbd.org

Simultaneously, a version in Bangla is also available and circulated. Projects/Initiatives are encouraged to send news & information relevant for the coastal zone, preferably in English and Bangla both, for the next issue of Coast News, to be published in January 2003.

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