

# **Status of Implementation of Selected National Policies**

Working Paper

WP010

Dhaka

April 2003



**Program Development Office**  
**for**  
**Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan**  
**(PDO-ICZMP)**

**Status of Implementation of**  
**Selected National Policies**

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Dhaka, April 2003



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The author expresses his heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the guidance and advice rendered by Dr. A.T.M. Shamsul Huda in conducting the study and preparing the report.



# Status of implementation of selected national policies

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
BPC	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DoL	Department of Livestock
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
ECNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation
FD	Forest Department
ICZMP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
IMED	Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Division
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCA&T	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoEP&MR	Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
MoI	Ministry of Industries
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoS	Ministry of Shipping
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NAPo	National Agriculture Policy
NEDA	Netherlands Development Assistance
NfiPo	National Fisheries Policy
NFoPo	National Forest Policy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPS	National Pay Scale
NSWSSPo	National Safe Water Supply & Sanitation Policy
NTPo	National Tourism Policy
PDO	Program Development Office
PDO-ICZMP	Program Development Office for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
PLAGE	Policy Leadership & Advocacy for Gender Equity
PP	Project Proforma
PSO	Principal Scientific Officer
TAPP	Technical Assistance Project Proforma
WARPO	Water Resource Planning Organization
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The PDO- has initiated procedures for drafting a Coastal Zone Policy as one of its six defined outputs. The Government of Bangladesh has, over the years, already approved at least 20 sectoral policy documents. The coastal zone and issues relevant to the coastal zone have been dealt in several of these sectoral policy documents (PDO-ICZMP, February 2003 for a review). In this analysis, policy statements relevant to the coastal zone issues have been identified.

This working paper presents the *implementation status* of those identified policy statements.

### 1.2 Scope of works

The assessment will be limited to review implementation status of the policy sections/statements that are relevant to coastal zone in different sectoral policy documents. The following activities are foreseen.

- Extract statements relevant to coastal zone from each of the following policy documents:
  - a. *Ministry of Agriculture:* *National Agriculture Policy, 1999.*
  - b. *Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock:* *Livestock Development Policy, 1992.*  
*National Fish Policy, 1998.*
  - c. *Ministry of Forest & Environment:* *Environment Policy & Implementation Plan, 1992.*  
*National Forestry Policy, 1994.*
  - d. *Ministry of Industries:* *Industrial Policy, 1999.*
  - e. *Ministry of Water Resources:* *National Water Policy, 1999.*
  - f. *Ministry of Land:* *National Land Use Policy, 2001.*
  - g. *Ministry of Shipping:* *National Shipping Policy, 2000.*
  - h. *Ministry of LG, RD & Cooperatives:* *National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation, 1998*  
*National Rural Development Policy, 2001.*
  - i. *Ministry of Women & Children:* *National Policy for Advancement of Women, 1997.*
  - j. *Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism:* *National Tourism Policy, 1992.*
  - k. *M/O Disaster Management & Relief:* *Standing Order on Disaster Management, 1997.*
  - l. *Ministry of Health & Family Welfare:* *National Health Policy, 2000.*
  - m. *Ministry of Energy, Power & Mineral Resources:* *National Energy Policy, 1996.*
- Engage in extensive discussions with different ministries and assess implementation status of policy statements.
- Collect documents, notifications or any other relevant papers to support implementation.
- For policies released after 2000, an indicative directions should be assessed

- Identify bottlenecks in non-implementation of policy statements

### **1.3 Structure of the report**

Chapter 2 deals with the methodology adopted for this assessment of implementation status, while Chapter 3 provides general outline of procedures of approval of national policies and their implementation including institutions like national councils and committees.

In Chapter 4, policy statements are categorised based on ‘implementation dependency’ on other ministries/organisations and in chapter 5, overall position of implementation is described.

In Chapters 6 and 7, positive initiatives and bottlenecks in implementation are described, respectively. Based on the overall status of implementation, a few recommendations are made in Chapter 8.

With a list of ‘officers consulted’ presented in Appendix-A, status of implementation of 16 individual policies are presented in appendices B to Q.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Isolating the relevant items from the policies**

The statements relevant to the coastal zone have been extracted from the policy documents of the 15 national policies plus one standing order of 13 different Ministries and these have been arranged in a tabular form for the purpose of analysis.

In most of the policies, the coastal areas have not been distinguished from other parts of the country. In some documents, coastal areas are mentioned specifically, while in others they are not. As a result, there were some difficulties in extracting the concerned statements for the purposes of the study. Of course, many of the items of these policies are generic in nature and directly connected to the problems of the coastal areas. While extracting out the items considered relevant for an ICZMP program, attention has been given keeping in view the existence of geographical and geophysical differences and varied types of classification of the land in different parts of the country i.e. plain land, wetland, hill-tracts, forests, newly accreted chars and islands in the coastal areas, etc., the items have been delicately selected which are directly or indirectly concerned with the coastal areas and require attention of the ICZMP program.

### **2.2 Meetings and discussions with officials**

Several meetings were held and detailed discussions have been made with the officials of each of the concerned ministries and their attached departments and directorates for ascertaining the status of implementation of the policies (Appendix A). Concerned records of these organizations have also been examined. Specific consultations were made with concerned officials responsible for implementation of the concerned part of the policy. However, consequent upon the recent large-scale changes of the officials on transfers and promotions at various levels, new officials have been posted to the concerned desks. As a result, it took much longer time to gather the information about the efforts made by their attached offices for the implementation of the policies.

### **2.3 Review process**

Preliminary findings were shared during the 'ICZMP Dialogue on Conceptualization and Design' held in Sept./Oct. 2002. Based on this sharing and subsequent discussion, the draft report was prepared and submitted in December 2002. The draft report was reviewed internally within the team in January 2003 and by the WARPO in February 2003. The revised draft was circulated to all participating ministries and agencies in March 2003 for their comments.

This final report accommodates all the comments received during the review process.



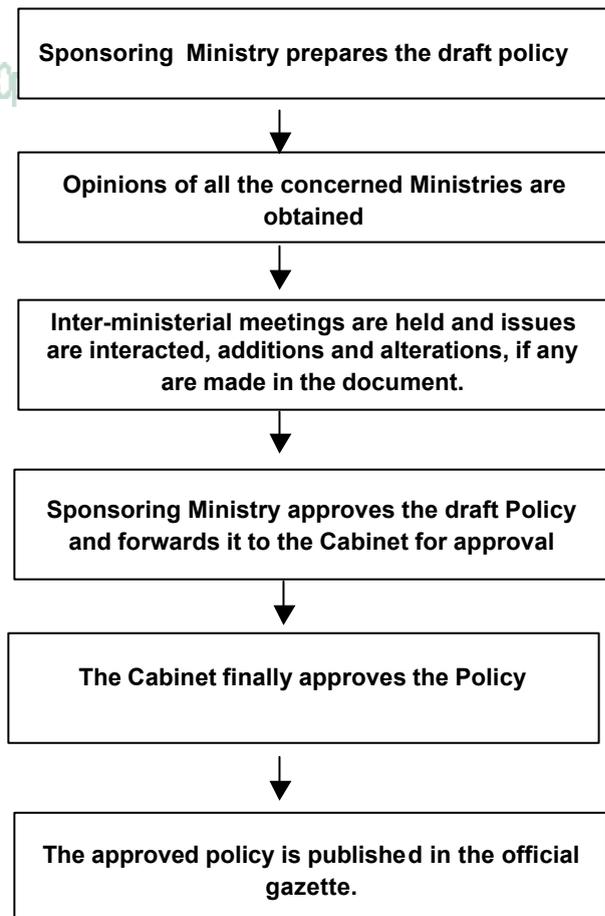
### 3 APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES OF NATIONAL POLICIES

#### 3.1 Procedure for approval

The national policies are the institutional documents of the concerned ministries of the government, which represent the broad outlines of the activities for fulfilling the goals of the ministries as per official mandates. These enumerate the sectoral programs of the govt. to overall development of the institutional systems and services, infrastructures, mobilization of inputs, execution of the programs, implementation of projects, enhancement of production, and thereby, achieving the goals of welfare of the people. A ministry may have several policies depending on the subjects, issues, sectoral activities, and mandates and working jurisdictions.

At present, there is no officially approved procedures or guidelines to be followed for the purpose of approval of the policies of the government. Generally, the ministries initiate the policies with the assistance of their attached agencies, directorates, departments and other related organizations and departmentally prepare a draft policy of the ministry (Fig 1). The ministry then circulates the copies to all the concerned ministries with a view to get their opinions, suggestions, rectification and improvements, if any. On receipt of the opinions of other ministries, the sponsoring ministry arranges inter-ministerial meetings for consultations about the opinions of other ministries and the views of the sponsoring ministry. Through a series of meetings, the sponsoring ministry seeks interactions on the issues and incorporates the changes if required and completes the preparation of the policy at the ministry level.

The sponsoring ministry then sends the policy to the cabinet for final approval. The cabinet holds a detailed discussion in the meeting of the council of ministers, considers all the suggestions of the concerned Ministers, if any and gives the final approval of the policy. After the final approval by the Cabinet, the policy is published in the official gazette for information of the members of the public. Thereafter, the implementation of the policy starts.



**Figure 1: Generally followed procedures for the approval of policy documents**

## 3.2 Initiation & implementation procedures:

### 3.2.1 *Mandate of the ministries in policy initiation*

The Rules of Business<sup>1</sup> issued by the Cabinet Division of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh in 1996 and the mandates of the different Ministries specifies "policy formulation" as one of the very important functions of the Ministries. Institutionally, the concerned Ministry has to play the prime role for formulation of its policies with a view to ensure fulfillment of the different objectives, intentions, and commitments of the government on different issues.

### 3.2.2 *Types of activities mentioned in the policy documents of the government:*

Generally, the policies contain various types of the objectives and intentions of the government, such as:

- ◇ improvement of the public services mentioned in the Mandate<sup>2</sup> for the concerned Ministry;
- ◇ improvement in regulatory functions endorsed to the Ministry and their enforcement;
- ◇ improvement of revenue earnings and economic functions for which the Ministry is responsible;
- ◇ improvement in commercial activities (both inland and foreign); and
- ◇ discharge the responsibilities and participate in the broad development activities of the government as envisaged in the National plan; such as, food security, poverty reduction, environmental development, mass literacy, disaster management, etc.

### 3.2.3 *Implementation*

The sponsoring Ministry is primarily responsible for ensuring overall implementation of its own policy. The implementation activities of the policies have to pass through varied types of activities within the Ministry and at the inter-ministerial level.

- a) Some items of the Policy are to be implemented by the sponsoring Ministry itself. The Ministry through its attached offices, departments and agencies implements these.
- b) Some items are to be implemented jointly with other Ministries and organizations. The sponsoring Ministry with the direct help and participation of some other Ministry/Ministries implements these items. Here the participating Ministry directly discharges some responsibilities of implementations. As for example, the control over the mechanized trawlers and engine boats engaged for catching of fish and other aquatic animals in the marine areas are enforced jointly by the MOFL, MOS and Bangladesh Navy.
- c) Some other items are to be implemented with the cooperation and coordination with other Ministries and agencies that have got activities related to the items of the policy of the sponsoring Ministry. Here, the sponsoring Ministry has to acquire the assistance and cooperation of other Ministries and agencies.

### 3.2.4 *Implementation matrix*

Generally, there is no unified matrix officially approved for implementation and monitoring the activities of implementation of the policies of the government. Uniform mechanism for monitoring

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<sup>1</sup> The Rules of Business<sup>1</sup> issued by the Cabinet Division of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh in 1996 (corrected up to 1998)

<sup>2</sup> Official Mandates for the Ministries issued by the Cabinet division of the Government.

the progress of the implementation activities of the policies have not yet been evolved and followed. Ministries have been taking actions for implementation of the policies as their routine departmental activities following the nature of the policy statements.

### **3.2.5 System of implementation by the government**

As per organizational systems, the Ministries generally transact all their activities and execute almost all the functions through its attached departments and other subordinate offices. Accordingly, the national policies declared by the govt. are implemented by the concerned Ministries as per allocation of business through their attached agencies and organizations (see diagram).

However, some Ministries have been implementing the policies through 'plan of action' and 'projects'. Examples are:

- ◇ "Plan of Action (POA) on National Agricultural Policy" of the MOA,
- ◇ "Unit for Policy Implementation (UPI)" for implementation of the "National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation, 1998" of the MoLGDR, and
- ◇ "The Policy Leadership and Advocacy for Gender Equity (PLAGE) Project" set up by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Performances of these Ministries for implementation of their policies are obviously better than others.

## **3.3 National councils/committees for policy implementation**

Formation of a national council and coordinating and executing committees have been provided in almost all the policies. The national council and the committees have been expected to give high level decisions, guidance and directives for proper implementation of the plans and programs of the concerned Ministry.

### **3.3.1 National council**

It is formed with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson, Ministers and Secretaries of the concerned Ministries as its members and the Secretary of the sponsoring Ministry as its Member-Secretary.

### **3.3.2 National executive committee**

It is formed with the Minister of the sponsoring Ministry as its chairman, secretaries of the concerned Ministries and head of the concerned agencies and organizations as its member and an additional / joint secretary of the sponsoring Ministry as its Member-Secretary.

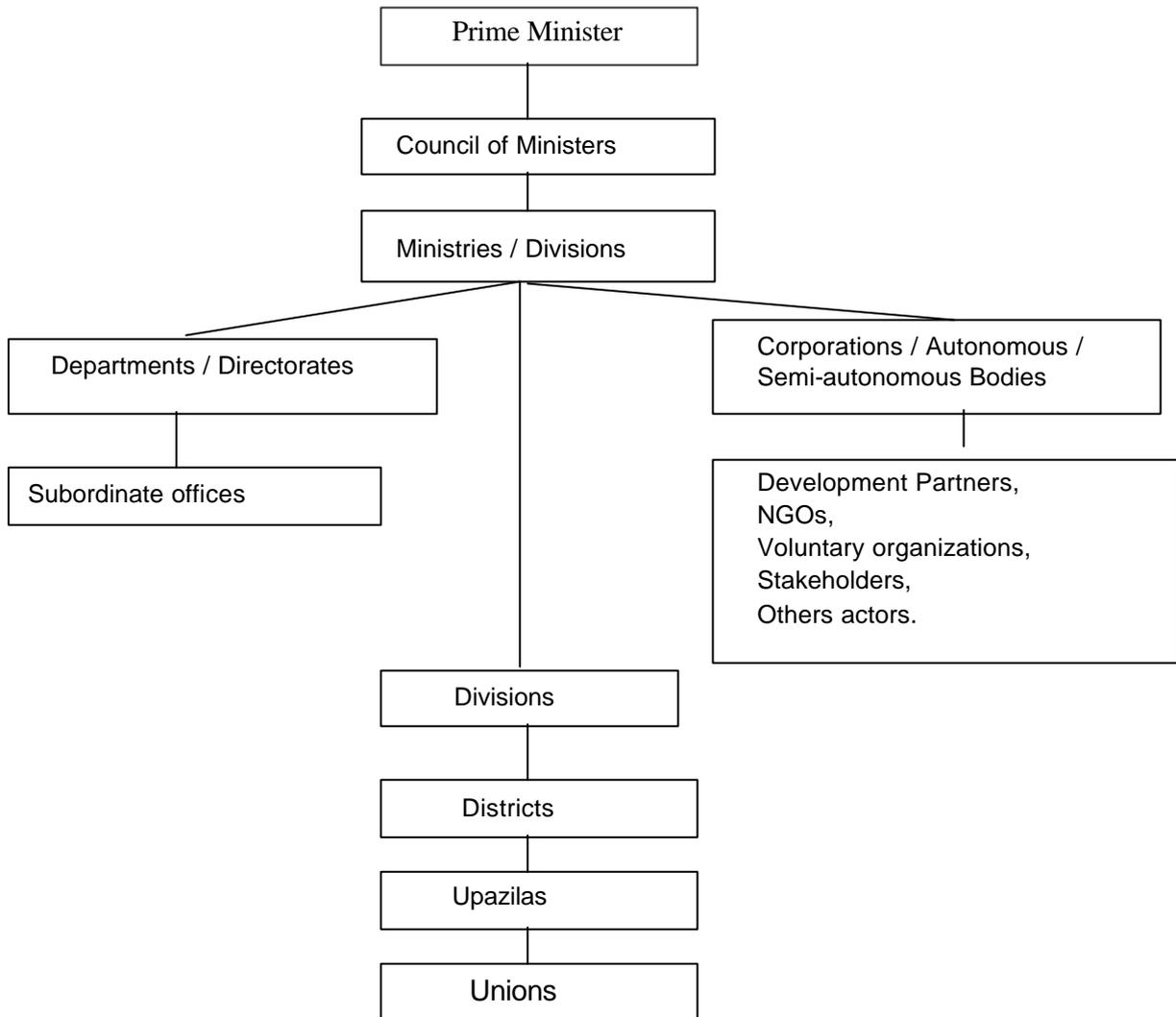
### **3.3.3 Coordination/steering committee**

It is formed with the Secretary of the sponsoring Ministry as its Chairman, Secretaries / senior representatives of the concerned Ministries and heads of the concerned departments and subordinate offices as its members and the head of the concerned Department / Directorate as its Member-secretary.

The Council and the other committees of all the Ministries have since been formed and activated by most of the Ministries. These Committees have been holding meetings, as and when necessary.

### 3.4 Structures for implementation of policies of the government

As per organizational set up of the Government., the Ministries generally transact all their activities and execute almost all the functions through its attached departments and other subordinate offices following the approved official Mandates (Fig 2). Accordingly, the national policies of the government are implemented by the concerned Ministries as per allocation of business and following the objectives and the implementation perspectives described in the policy documents through their attached agencies & general organizational set up and associating other Ministries and govt. & non-govt. organizations/stakeholders and assistance of the development partners where necessary, as under:



**Figure 2: Flow chart showing agencies involved in implementation of national policies**

#### 4 NATURE OF POLICY DOCUMENTS/STATEMENTS

A total of 321 policy statements, which are directly or indirectly related to the coastal zone, have been identified from 16 different policy documents (Table 1).

While implementing the policy commitments the sponsoring Ministries have to pass through series of activities depending on the policy ingredients. Some of the items are to be implemented by the Ministry itself through its attached and subordinate organizations, while many other items require positive assistance of the prime organizations of the government like Ministry of Finance, External Resources Division, Planning Commission, Ministry of Law, Administration, etc. for successful implementation of the policy ideals. Again many items are to be implemented with the help and supports of the Ministries connected with similar types of activities, while some other items require the cooperation, services and assistance of the development partners, NGO's, professional & civil society organizations.

Based on these facts and keeping in view with the broad activities to be involved by the sponsoring Ministry, the policy statements related to the coastal zone areas have been categorized in Table 1 as under:

- a. Total nos. of statements relevant to the coastal zone;
- b. No. of items to be solely implemented by the sponsoring ministry;
- c. No. of items require inter-ministerial support for implementation;
- d. No. of items require support from the financial and planning organizations; and
- e. No. of items require supports from the Ministry of Law and administration.

Table 1 reveals that the gross percentage of the items to be implemented by the sponsoring ministries is about 26%, while the percentage of items to be implemented with the help of other ministries is about 74%. This situation is a concern for implementation of the policies.

**Table 1: Categorization of policy statements**

Name of the policy and the year of declaration	Total no. of Policy statements relevant to coastal zone	No. of items to be solely implemented by the sponsoring Ministry	No. of items require inter-ministerial support	No. of items require supports from financial & planning organizations	No. items require supports from M/O Law & administration
1	2	3	4	5	6
The Environment Policy, 1992	25	1	24	16	17
The Livestock Development Policy, 1992	2	0	2	0	2
The National Tourism Policy, 1992	20	3	17	13	9
The National Forest Policy, 1994	6	1	5	3	2
The National Energy Policy, 1996	24	11	13	7	3
The National Policy for advancement of Women, 1997	19	0	19	10	5
The Standing Order on Disaster Management, 1997	13	0	13	2	7
The National Fisheries Policy, 1998	67	19	48	20	16
The National Safe water Supply & Sanitation policy, 1998	23	6	17	8	11
The National Agriculture Policy, 1999	13	6	7	2	2
The National Industries Policy, 1999	10	4	6	6	1
The National Water Policy, 1999	26	9	17	13	2
The National Shipping Policy, 2000	35	16	19	12	5
The National Health Policy, 2000	10	1	9	8-	3
The National Land Use policy, 2000	9	3	6	5	3
The National Rural development Policy, 2001	19	4	15	11	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>101</b>

## 5 OVERALL POSITION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

There were limitations in assessing implementation status because of the nature of policy statements. It was difficult to make a straightforward assessment of implementation. Overall implementation of policy statements is presented in Table 2. However, implementation status of relevant policy statements covered in individual policy documents are described in detail in appendices B to Q.

Successful implementation of policy statements generally involves many ministries, departments and agencies. There may or may not be a single/few items which can be wholly implemented by the sponsoring ministry or department. This very nature of policy statements calls for support from many agencies and thereby is a concern for implementation. For implementation of many issues of the policies of the govt., the ministries have to pass through a detailed process of harmonization and coordination of various types of inter-departmental and inter-organizational activities.

Table 2 shows only 47 policy statements can be specifically identified as implemented. Activities related to 213 policy statements have been initiated and these represent as the ongoing activities of the concerned agencies. These have not yet attained the status of full implementation, because the improvement as envisaged in the items of the policy have not yet been attained. A total of 40 policy statements have been identified as not implemented. In this case, only policy documents released earlier than the year 2000 was considered.

While implementing the policies the implementing ministries have to encounter the following important issues very often.

- *Issues requiring internal mobilization within the sponsoring Ministry*

The positive activities of the sponsoring Ministry and the departments and directorates working under the same Ministry and the subordinate offices of the concerned departments and directorates working throughout the country at division, district, upazila and unions becomes very important for implementation. The sponsoring Ministry needs to take lead role for the implementation of its own policy by engaging an effective steering arrangement.

- *Issues requiring support from other relevant Ministries*

The role of the sponsoring Ministry for acquiring sufficient and timely support and services from other ministries and their attached offices become very important. Effective coordination and harmonization are the logical tools for perfect implementation of these policies. More than 70% of policy statements belong to this category.

- *Issues requiring support from financial & planning organizations including development partners*

The physical and financial support of the ERD, Planning commission, IMED, ECNEC, Finance Division, etc. are inevitable, if the implementation of certain policy commitments concern development projects financed either by the GoB or the development partners.

- *Public participation/ participatory management*

Issues relating to the participation of the members of public (stakeholders), local bodies, and the NGO's, voluntary organizations and civil societies have to be taken care of, on priority consideration for effective implementation of the policies.

- *Issues relating to the sponsoring ministry vs. legal institutions*

The legal aspects including the enforcement of law in respect of the implementation of the policies have to be sorted out through the local administrative & legal authorities and promulgation/ amendment/ ratification etc in respect of the existing laws through the Ministry

of Law and the Parliament. Sometimes the support from the local administration also become inevitable for the implementation process and enforcement of policy commitments.

**Table 2: Implementation status of policy statements**

Name of the policy and the year of declaration	Name of policy statements	No. of items to be solely implemented by the sponsoring Ministry	Implemented		Implementation initiated	Not* implemented
			generally	specifically		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Environment Policy, 1992	25	1	1	3	13	8
The Livestock Development Policy, 1992	2	0	0	0	1	1
The National Tourism Policy, 1992	20	3	3	2	7	8
The National Forest Policy, 1994	6	1	1	0	5	0
The National Energy Policy, 1996	24	11	0	3	19	2
The National Policy for Advancement of Women, 1997	19	0	0	4	15	0
The Standing Order on Disaster Management, 1997	13	0	0	2	11	0
The National Fisheries Policy, 1998	67	19	3	11	45	8
The National Safe Water Supply & Sanitation policy, 1998	23	6	0	1	17	5
The National Agriculture Policy, 1999	13	6	0	0	9	4
The National Industries Policy, 1999	10	4	3	0	5	2
The National Water Policy, 1999	26	9	2	0	22	2
The National Shipping Policy, 2000	35	16	5	0	20	-
The National Health Policy, 2000	10	1	0	0	10	-
The National Land Use Policy, 2000	9	3	1	0	6	-
The National Rural Development Policy, 2001	19	4	2	0	8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>40</b>

\* Status of policies released before 1999

- *Issues to be approved by the highest office/Cabinet*

These issues are required to be disposed of by the highest authority of the govt., especially the cabinet or the parliament. This also requires to be passed through a series of inter-ministerial and inter-organizational consultations and negotiations. The prolonged process has to be pursued with properly so that the process ends with positive results and decisions.

However, most of the policy statements fall into overlapping categories and require concurrence of many related agencies.

Positive initiatives for implementation of policies

Initiatives have been noticed in the following ministries where positive actions are being taken up for the meaningful implementation of the policies.

- The Ministry of Environment has completed, among others, 'National Environment Management Action Plan (1995)' through a participatory process and subsequently, a total of 26 projects/activities are being executed under 'Sustainable Environmental Management Program'.
- The Ministry of Water Resources has formulated 'Bangladesh Water and Flood Management Strategy' and subsequently, 'National Water Management Plan'.
- The Ministry of Agriculture has recently undertaken positive activities for formulating a "Plan of Action (POA) on National Agricultural Policy" with the technical assistance of the FAO. The consultants have already submitted their recommendations. Inter-ministerial meetings have already been held and the suggestions of different ministries have been obtained and the recommendations are being finalized. The MoA is expected to approve the proposed POA very soon.
- The Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Govt., Rural Development and Cooperatives has formed a "Unit for Policy Implementation (UPI)" for implementation of the "National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation, 1998" with the financial assistance of the DANIDA. A Joint Secretary of the Ministry is acting as the Project Director.
- Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has designed a Project named "the Policy Leadership and Advocacy for Gender Equity (PLAGE) Project" for implementation of various aspects of its national policy. A project office has been set and it has been functioning since 2000 under the direct guidance and supervision of the Ministry.



## 6 BOTTLENECKS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The following are the bottlenecks.

- **Implementation stopped as revision on-going**

Some of the Ministries have stopped implementation of the present policies and preparing for revision of their policies to incorporate the changed circumstances. For example,

- ◇ The Rural Development Division has stopped implementation of the present Policy and preparing for its revision to incorporate the changes in the local government structure of the country. The Government has recently come to a consensus to introduce the “4-tier local government system” throughout the country. Final decisions are yet to be taken at the government level.
- ◇ The Ministry of Energy has been working for revising the existing policy. However, the routine implementation works of regulatory nature are being continued.
- ◇ The Ministry of Land has been contemplating to revise the existing Land Use Policy. However, the process of revision has not yet started.
- ◇ The Ministry of Shipping also has been working on partial revision of the Policy. It has not stopped the implementation process.

- **Lack of monitoring and coordination mechanisms**

As the policies represent the statements of national commitment of the government., the activities for the implementation of the policies required to be given priority considerations in the Ministries and their attached offices. But uniform mechanism for monitoring and supervision of the activities of all the policies has not yet been evolved and circulated by the Cabinet so that the Ministries hold separate meetings for expediting, reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of the policies. Excepting the MoLGRD, MoWA, and MOA, mechanism for coordination and monitoring the progress of implementation of their policies have not been properly established in many Ministries. In most of the cases, no particular desk has been earmarked for keeping the records of implementation and ensuring effective monitoring.

- **Inadequate directives from the high level committees**

Excepting the NFPo, NEPo, and NSSWSSPo, other 13 policy documents have mentions about the formation of National Councils and Coordination Committees for the purpose of implementation of the policies and accordingly, these have been formed. But these high level Councils and Executive Committees can not meet very often and even can not meet more than once a year. Even if they hold meetings, monitoring and review of the progress of implementation of the policies are not specially discussed.

- **Insufficient measures for enforcement**

Major policies like NAPo, NFP, NWPo, NSWSPo, NFPo, etc have provisions of activities and the NEPo also have specific mentions about the responsibilities of the concerned Ministries and agencies for conservation of environment through their departmental activities. But areas of activities have not been identified and standard measures for enforcement also have not been devised. However, a routine system of procuring certificates from the Department of

Environment is being followed while submitting proposals to the ECNEC for the projects to be included in the ADP.

- **Unclarity of jurisdiction**

The officials of the DoE stated that although the DoE is the only authority having the expertise for conservation of the ecological balance all over the country as per official mandate, it couldn't take any step against environmental degradation in the seawater, as they do not have official jurisdiction in the marine water as per Environmental law. They also claim that the MOS who have legal jurisdiction as shipping Law for such activities does not have adequate expertise.

- **Lack of interests for implementation**

In most of the cases, the activities of implementation of policies do not get priority in the concerned Ministries. Ministries and departments are taking some actions for implementation of some aspects of the policy as departmental activity. Excepting very few, Ministries do not have any action plan for implementation of the policies. Special meetings are not convened at the Ministry level for discussions, making out plan for implementation or monitoring the progress of implementation of the Policies.

- **Inadequate support from other relevant organizations**

Excepting some regulatory activities most of the functions of one organization/ ministry are severally linked up with some other organizations. As a result, singular efforts of a single organization can not fully implement all the activities endorsed to it by the official mandates. Procuring support from other organizations is a difficult task as they maintain conservative and individual departmental interests. Sometimes, they maintain conflicting interests also. These issues are to be sorted out through inter-ministerial dialogues headed by the Ministers. If failed, these are to be taken before the Council Committee of the ministry headed by the Prime Minister for decisions. These are time consuming and complicated process. As a result, the progress of implementation of important issues hampers. Harmonization of the co-related issues is therefore, very important.

Land reclamation and its stabilization, management of the accreted land involve major activities of the MoWR / BWDB, MoEF / FD, and MOL / the local land administration authorities. The policies of these ministries have specific provisions for these activities. But they suffer both from the departmental coordination problems as well as socio-political problems created by the land grabbers. The problem requires to be disposed of by new enactment / amendments of law and enforcement.

The long coastal belt of the country is the important resource of tourism. Expectation of the NTPo is not being sufficiently fulfilled for lack of support from other Ministries. As for example, transfer of coastal land of the main tourist spots of Cox's Bazar and Kuakata have been proposed by the Parjatan Corporation for proper exploitation of the possibilities and resources. Actions have not yet been taken up in this respect. The Government decision of earmarking of the Sonadia Island as the exclusive area for the foreign tourists has not yet been implemented. As a result, the implementation of the NTPo has not attained sufficient progress.

- **Delay in approval of the plan for implementation of the policies**

Delay in approval of the implementation plan of the policies hampers the progress of implementation. As for example, National Water Management Plan has been prepared by the WARPO in 2001 following the National Water Policy (1999). WARPO is expecting substantial support from the some development partners for implementation of the plan. However, the National Water Resources Council has not yet approved the Plan. As a result, implementation work of the policy has been hampering.

- **Implementation of policies through projects, face delays**

For implementation of the policy, usually projects are conceived and implemented. But projects are interrupted by various problems:

*Delay in procurement of the project fund* In many cases, the GoB fund is not sufficient to execute larger projects. As a result, the funds have to be arranged from the development partners. The sponsoring Ministries have to follow detailed procedures through the ERD and MoF for procurement of the donors' fund. It is a lengthy and time-consuming process.

*Delay in approval of the projects.* For the approval of the TAPP, PP, etc the sponsoring Ministries have to pass through detailed procedures of preparation and approval of the projects. The ECNEC in its formal meeting gives the approval of the TAPP/PP after series of scrutiny and meetings at various levels.

In practice, all the stages and the whole procedure cannot be passed through a singular attempt. The sponsoring Ministry/ agencies have to meet several objections and answer several questions on various aspects on several occasions. As a result, sometimes several months and sometimes even years are taken to clear up the discrepancies and objections before for final approval.

*Delay in implementation of the projects.* Most of the projects could not be completed within the time frame of the projects for the problems encountered in appointment of the advisers/consultants, appointment of the consulting firms, appointment of personnel, non-availability of counterpart fund of the GOB, procurement of the services/ material/ transports and equipment, appointment of consultants, NGOs, difficulties in conducting the construction / infrastructures, local disputes, etc.

- **Implementation needs regional co-operation**

Broader regional cooperation and coordination with neighboring counties are required for effective implementation of some major issues like exploitation of water resources and averting hazards like salinity intrusion, virus effects on marine fisheries and aquatic animals around coastal areas, etc.

- **Lack of 'knowledge' prevents rational implementation**

Various policies contain positive indications for allowing exploration of resources based on the records/ database of sustainable stock of the coastal and marine areas ascertained by the technically skilled, physical and updated surveys and assessment. But some of these assessments are old and out-dated. As for example, over-fishing by the approved and unapproved trawlers and innumerable registered and unregistered engine boats have been threatening the conservation of the basic stock since long. We lack information on the present status. Apart from illegal fishing, licensing of fishing is presently based on old data.



## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the status of policy implementation, the following points are required to be considered during formulation of the Coastal Zone Policy.

- **Participation of all relevant agencies**

As the ICZMP is a multi-sectoral activity, participation of all relevant agencies is a precondition for its success.

- **Declaration of the coastal areas as the thrust area for development**

Because of the various risks and vulnerabilities of the human livelihood prevailing in the coastal areas, the government may be approached to declare " the coastal areas as the thrust areas for development and the implementation of the policy for the coastal areas as the priority activities of the Government"

- **Need for introduction of Institutional and legal frameworks**

The policy document should give a broad framework for implementation of the policy ideals. Besides, on that policy, a plan may be developed to ensure implementation. The plan should be time bound, resource based and goal oriented.

- **Establishing mechanism of coordination**

Although policies are sub-sector- specific and declared by a Ministry, a large part of it could only be implemented through inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination. A mechanism of coordination and cooperation has to be officially set up for harmonization and settlement of different issues for proper implementation of the policies.

- **System and level of authority for holding monitoring job**

The implementation of a national policy involves the participation of various Ministries and agencies of various specialized activities. For positive implementation, effective participation of these organizations is inevitable. As a result, monitoring of the progress of implementation is an important task. Hence, the system and the authority of monitoring of the progress should be clearly defined in the policy document.

- **Means of resource allocation in the ADP**

As the fund is a prime requirement for the implementation of the policies and as the coastal areas need extra attention and special allocations for activities to overcome the vulnerabilities of the human livelihood, the policy for the coastal zones should indicate the ways and means as to how that can be done.



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**APPENDIX A LIST OF OFFICERS CONSULTED*****Ministry of Agriculture***

1. Mr. Ayub Quadri, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Mr. Nurul Amin, Joint Secretary (Extension), Ministry of Agriculture.
3. Mr. Dulal Abdul Hafiz, Joint Secretary (Research), Ministry of Agriculture
4. Mr. Habibur Rahman, Joint Chief (Planning), Ministry of Agriculture.
5. Mr. Md. Soeb, Sr. Assistant Chief, Ministry of Agriculture.
6. Mr. M. A. Mannan, Sr. Assistant Director, DAE.

***Ministry of Industries***

7. Mr. Md. Jamaluddin Ahmed, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industries.
8. Md. Khalequzzaman, Joint Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Industries.
9. Mr. K. K. Barua, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industries.
10. Mr. Abdul Motaleb Meah, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Industries.
11. Mr. Dharendra Kumar Saha, Sr. Assistant Secretary (Policy-1) Ministry of Industries.

***Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock***

12. Mr. Bhuyan Rafiquddin Ahmed, Joint Secretary (Fishery), Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock.
13. Mr. Habibur Rahman, Joint Chief, Planning Cell, Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock.
14. Mrs. Monowara Begum, Dy. Chief, Planning Cell, Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock.
15. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock.
16. Mr. Md. Nasiruddin, Director General, Department of Fisheries (DOF).
17. Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam, Director, DOF.
18. Mr. M. Akhtar Ali, Director, DOF.
19. Mr. Ramesh Chandra Mandal, Deputy Director, DOF.
20. Mr. Rafiqul Islam, Assistant Director, Quality Control, DOF.
21. Mr. Md. M. A. Razzaque, Director General, Department of Livestock (DoL).
22. Mr. Habibur Rahman, Joint Chief, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.
23. Mr. Sultan Mohiuddin, Director (Extension), DoL.
24. Mr. Altaf Hossain Khan, Director (Administration), DoL.
25. Mr. Khaja Nazimuddin, Livestock Economist, DoL.
26. Mr. Noorul Islam Mia, Livestock Statistical Officer, DoL.

***Ministry of Environment & Forest :***

27. Mr. Md. Lutfullah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF).
28. Mr. S. M. Abdul Quader, Sr. Assistant Secretary, MoEF.
29. Mr. Hedayetul Islam Chowdhury, Director General, DoE.
30. Mr. Md. Matiur Raman, Joint Director, DoE .
31. Mr. Quazi Sarwar Imtiaz, Deputy Director, DoE.
32. Ms. Sahana Akhtar, Deputy Director, DoE.
33. Mr. Masood Iqbal Shamim, Assistant Director, DoE.
34. Mr. Md. Anowar Faruque, Chief Conservator of Forests.
35. Mr. Md. Altaf Hossain Khan, Conservator of Forests, Coastal Circle.
36. Mr. Md. Abdul Motaleb, Conservator of Forests (Administration).

***Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives, RD & Cooperative division***

37. Mr. Dhiraj Kumar Nath, Secretary, Rural Development & Coop Division, Ministry of LGRD, & Cooperatives.
38. Mr. Kh. Mijanur Rahman, Joint Secretary, Rural Development & Coop Division.
39. Mr. Ujjal Bikash Datta, Deputy Secretary (Development), Rural Development & Coop Division.

40. Mr. B. K. Kundu, Director, Bangladesh Rural Development Board.  
 41. Mrs. Fatema Begum, Sr. Assistant Secretary, Rural Development & Coop Division.  
 42. Mr. Saif Uddin Ahmed, Senior Assistant Chief, Rural Development & Coop Division.

***Ministry of LGRD & Cooperatives, LG Division***

43. Mr. M. Saidur Rahman, Joint Secretary (WS), LG Division, Ministry of The LGRD & Cooperatives.  
 44. Mr. A. Samad Mallik, Joint Secretary, Local Govt. Division.  
 45. Mr. Mustafizur Rahman, Superintending Engineer (Planning), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)  
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 47. Mr. Iftekhar Haider, Consultant, Unit for Policy implementation, Local Govt. Division, DPHE Bhaban.

***Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism***

48. Mr. Md. Golam Kibria, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism  
 49. Mr. Md. M.A.Razzaque, Chairman, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)  
 50. Mr. Md. Abu Sayeed, Member (Finance), BPC  
 51. Mr. Md. Ahsan Ullah, General Manager (Planning, Training & Statistics), BPC

***Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief***

52. Mr. M.A Salam, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief.  
 53. Mr. K. C. Kundu, Director General, Disaster Management Bureau (DMB)  
 54. Mr. Golam Mowla, Director, Disaster Management Bureau.  
 55. Mr. Md. Abu Taib Sikdar, Director, Disaster Management Bureau  
 56. Mr. Syed Ashraf Ul Islam, Communication Media Specialist, Disaster Management Bureau.

***Ministry of Health & Family Welfare***

57. Mr. Kh. Fajlur Rahman, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
 58. Mr. Safar Raj Hossain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
 59. Mr. A. Wahed Khan, Joint Chief, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
 60. Mr. Syed Mohammad Haidar Ali, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
 61. Mrs. Hosneara Begum, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.  
 62. Dr. Ranjit Kumar Dey, Director (Planning), Directorate of Health.  
 63. Dr. Jahiruddin Ahmed, Director (Planning), Directorate of Family Welfare.

***Ministry of Water Resources***

64. Mr. Ehsan Shamim, ndc, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources.  
 65. Mr. H. S. M. Farooque, Director-General, Water Resources Planning Organization.  
 66. Mr. Dhali Abdul Qaium, PSO (Engg.), Water Resources Planning Organization.  
 67. Mr. Abdul Khaleque, Member (Planning), Bangladesh Water Development Board.  
 68. Mr. Awowar Hossain Bhuyan, Chief (Planning), Bangladesh Water Development Board.  
 69. Mr. Obaidul Hoque Sarkar, Chief, Water Management Directorate, Bangladesh Water Development Board.  
 70. Mr. Salauddin Md. Humayun, Project Director, Project Sector Improvement Project, Bangladesh Water Development Board.

***Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources Division***

71. Mr. Kh. Shahidul Islam, Secretary, Energy and Mineral Resources Division.

72. Mr. Mia Mustaq Ahmed, Joint Secretary (Dev), Energy and Mineral Resources Division.
73. Ms. Maksura Noor, Sr. Assistant Secretary, Energy and Mineral Resources Division.
74. Dr. Md. Ismail, Director (Implementation), Petrobangla
75. Maj.(rtd) Mokhtadir, Director ( Planning ), Petrobangla
76. Mr. Md. Quamrul Islam,Secretary, Petrobangla
77. Mr. Ujjal Bikash Das, Chief Engineer,( Planning), Power Development Board.

***Ministry of Land***

78. Mr. Md. Harunur Rashid Meah, Joint Secretary.
79. Mr. Md. Abdul Aziz, Joint Secretary.
80. Mr. Pulin Behari Dev, Deputy Secretary.
81. Mr. P. B. Chowdhury, Senior Assistant Secretary.

***Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.***

82. Mr.Jahirul Islam, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.
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84. Dr. Mahmuda Islam, Project Coordinator, Policy Leadership and Advocacy for Gender Equity (PLAGE)



## APPENDIX B THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 1992

In the background description of the policy document, among other situations special remarks have been made about the existence of environmental problems arising out of the natural calamities like cyclone, tidal bore, spreading the dangers of salinity, land degradation, quick reduction of forestry, lack of stability of weather and natural atmosphere, etc having broader reference to the coastal areas of the country. It has been specially stated that the activities related to environment are spread over all the regions of the country and in almost all the sectors of development. The activities for improvement of the environmental issues have been categorized in 15 different departmental heads. Of these, the following policy statements are related to coastal zones.

Para No.	Policy statements	Implementing agency	Status of implementation	Status correspond columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Land</b>				
3.6.2	Strengthening the activities relating to reduction and land degradation, preservation and improvement of fertility, land reclamation, preservation and management of the newly formed land.	MoL, MoEF, MoA, MoWR	The implementation process is being carried out jointly with the concerned Ministries. Ministry of Environment and Forest gives the advisory services to other line ministries.	4,5,6	5
3.6.3	Encourage introduction of use of land consistent to preservation of the ecosystems of both home and abroad.  Declaration of Ecologically Critical Areas 1) If the Government is satisfied that due to degradation of environment the ecosystem has reached or is threatened to reach a critical state, the Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare such areas as Ecologically Critical Areas 2) The Government shall specify, through the notification provided in sub-clause (1) or by separate notification, which of the operations or processes cannot be initiated or continued in the ECA (Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995)	MOA MoWR MoFL MoEF	Besides the coordinative activities with the ministries, the Ministry of Environment has identified and declared the following areas as the <sup>3</sup> “Ecologically Critical Areas” vide its notification dated 19.04.99,30.8.99 and 26.11.2001. It has also issued prohibitory orders restraining certain acts which cause damages to natural resources.  I. Teknaf & sea beaches of Cox's Bazar Dist II. St. Martin Island of Cox's Bazar Dist. III. Sonadia Island of Cox's Bazar Dist. IV. Hakaluki haor, Sylhet and Moulvi Bazar district V. Sundarban of Khulna, Bagerhat & Satkhira Districts VI. Tanguar Haor of Sylhet & Moulvi Bazar Dist VII. Morjat Baor of Jinaidaha district. VIII. Gulshan & Baridhara lake of Dhaka City.  The department of Environment has taken initiative to implement a project comprising the provisions of conservation of biodiversity, habitat, sustainable improvement of	4,6	5

<sup>3</sup> MoEF Notification No. MoEF-4/7/87/99/245 dated 19.4.1999 & 30.08.1999

Para No.	Policy statements	Implementing agency	Status of implementation	Status correspond columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
			environmental degradation in the coastal areas of Cox's Bazar, St.Martin, Sonadia island, wet land of Hakaluki Haor of Sylhet & Molvibazar area.		
3.6.4.	Prevent salinity and its' effects on Land	MoA MoWR MoEF	MoEF gives advisory services to the other concerned ministries.	4,5,6	6
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Fisheries and livestock</b>				
3.8.3	Ensure protection of mangrove forests and other ecosystems against development activities of Forests and Fisheries & Livestock.		I. Before approval by ECNEC, concerned Ministry has to certify that the project will not cause any bad effect on environment. II. The Ministry of environment and Forest also has to cause mandatory vetting and give necessary certification to the effect that the contention of the ministry is true.	4,5,6	6
3.8.4	Evaluation of all the development projects of water resources, flood protection & irrigation, which causes damages to the fisheries resources, and arrange alternative ways of fish culture by improving environmental situation.		III. MoFL has been evolving alternative process of fish culture widely following the results of extensive research of Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute.	4,5	6
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Coastal and marine environment</b>				
3.10.1	Ensure environmental conservation and development of coastal and Marine ecosystems and resources.	MOFL, MoEF DoE, MOS	I. The MoEF has identified certain coastal areas as "Ecologically Critical Areas" and issued prohibitory orders to preserve and protect environment in the coastal and marine areas. II. The DoE expressed that it can not take any actions in the marine areas as it does not have the working jurisdiction in the marine water areas of Bangladesh under the Environment Conservation Act of 1995	4,5,6	6
3.10.2.	Protect coastal and marine areas from all kinds of inland and foreign Pollutions.	MOS, MOFL MoEF	Status remains same as at Para 3.10.1	4,5	6
3.10.3	Strengthen research activities for conservation and development of coastal and marine environment and resources.	MOS, MoEF	Research activities aiming at the conservation of environment in the coastal and marine areas have not yet been started	4,5	7
3.10.4	Maintain limitation of the catches of fishery resources from the coastal and marine areas.	MOFL, DOF BN. MOS.	I. MoFL is expected to take action on this respect. MoEF maintains coordination with concerned agencies. II. MoFL has issued govt. order <sup>24</sup> banning catches of all kinds of fishes in the marine areas of	4,5,6	6

Para No.	Policy statements	Implementing agency	Status of implementation	Status correspond columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
			Bangladesh during one month's of breeding time every year. But the said order has been challenged in the court of Law by the Frozen Food Association of Bangladesh and an order of injunction has been issued. The order is now inoperative.		
			III. MoFL has issued another order <sup>3</sup> declaring an specified are as "Marine Reserve" <sup>5</sup> banning catches of all kinds of fish and aquatic animals by amending the existing Law. It is now in the process of implementation.		
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Communication and transport</b>				
3.11.3	Control pollution of water & local environment caused by the inland river ports and dockyards.	MOS, MoEF	MoEF gives advisory support when asked for by the Ministry of shipping and the local administration.	4,5,6	7

### Activities for implementation

The policy document also consists of some recommendations for the purpose of implementation of the policy. The recommendations related to the coastal zones are as follows:

Item No.	Head of activities	Implementing authority	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specific in Tables	
				1	2
<b>6.</b>	<b>Land</b>				
6.3	Necessary actions will be taken for prevention land degradation, conservation of fertility, land reclamation, preservation and development of coastal land.	MoA, MoL, MoWR, DoE.	Concerned ministries are taking Actions under their respective programs and projects, MoEF has been rendering the. advisory services when asked for.	4,5,6	6
6.7	Provisions should be made for regular monitoring, survey and research on extension of desertification in northern regions, land reclamation prevention of land degradation multiple use of land, conservation and development of coastal areas, condition of the water shade areas, etc.	MoEF, MoL, MoD, SoB, SPARRSO.	Departmental activities are carried out by the concerned Ministries and their agencies. DoE renders assistances when called for.	4,5	6
<b>8</b>	<b>Fisheries and livestock</b>				

2

<sup>3</sup> Govt. Notification No. SRO-327/2000 dated 29.10.2000 and Order of the MOFL no.F-4/marine/Misc-70/98/413 dated 07.11.2000

Item No.	Head of activities	Implementing authority	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specific in Tables	
				1	2
8.2	Environmentally sound actions should be taken to stop destruction of fry of fish, shrimp and other aquatic animals of marine and coastal water.	MoFL, DoF MoEF, UZ-Admn	MoFL has already banned <sup>44</sup> capture of fry of any species of fish, shrimp and other aquatic animals from the coastal water of Bangladesh by amending the existing law.	4,5,6	6
8.3	Advices will be taken from the MoEF for increase of shrimp culture and to ensure proper conservation and environmental interests of the shrimp resources Govt., will earmark coastal areas for shrimp culture.	MoEF, MoFL	Consultations are not held formally. However the Divisional Committees <sup>5</sup> headed by the divisional commissioners hold coordination meetings as and when necessary, where the representatives of DoE remain present to give opinions on shrimp culture and fixation of more areas for shrimp culture in the coastal areas.	4,5,6	6
8.6	Immediate actions will have be considered for preservation of grazing fields of the villages and to create and conserve grazing fields on minimum possible land in all villages for cattle purposes.	MoA, MoEF, MoFL, UZ-Admn.	Initiatives are expected from the MoA and MoFL. But sufficient actions are yet to be taken. Govt. Khas land of the coastal areas and other areas have been proposed by the DoL, but the matter has not attained progress.	4,5,6	7
10	<b>Coastal and marine environment</b>				
10.1	A special cell will be organized at the MoEF with a view to coordinate and monitor the activities of conservation and development of environment at the coastal and marine areas.	MoEF, DoF, DoE,FRI.	Such cell has not yet start functioning.	4	7
10.2	The newly accredited land will have to be handed to DoF on priority basis for arranging conservation and stabilization.	MoA, DoF & MoEF	The matter is facing complicity at the MoL The area which had already been handed over in paper long ago, could not yet be physically possessed by the FD in many cases.	4,6	5
10.3	Bangladesh Navy will have to keep constant watch over the territorial water of the country with a view to avert pollution and the Directorate of sea transports will conduct monitoring these activities.	MOD, BN, MOS, DOT	I. Bangladesh Navy has been conducting supervision in the territorial Water during their normal patrolling period. The Ministry of shipping conducts monitoring and supervision. II. The DoE asserts that as specialized agency DoE should be given the authority of supervising the pollution situation of the marine area by amending the E.C Act. '95	4	7
10.4	There should be provisions of local and national contingency programs with arrangements of financial allocations to avert pollution caused by the naval accidents in the marine water areas, and such activities will have to be coordinated at the regional levels.	MOS, MOD BN, DOT	I The matter is being dealt with by the MOS. MoEF cannot take any initiative on this issue for lack of jurisdiction. It extends advisory support when asked for. II. There is no arrangement for regional coordination	4,5,6	7
10.5	Urgent action will have to be taken for removal and disposal of wastes of the vessels and removal of the oil, oily and oil produced articles	MOS	Actions are taken by the MOS. MoEF or the DoE are not taken to any task by the MOS for these activities.	4,6	7

Item No.	Head of activities	Implementing authority	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specific in Tables	
				1	2
	from the vessels following the environmentally sound systems.				
10.6	A special cell will be formed in the MOS to ascertain the adverse effect on the environment and issue permission before disposal of wastes of the vessels in the sea.	MOS, DoE	Regular Cell does not work. However, DoE gives advisory supports when asked for by the MOS.	4	7
10.7	For the purpose of ensuring security of all sorts of properties of the coastal areas and to render assistances to the management of environment, an well coordinated "Coast Guard" system will have to be organized at the MOS.	MOS	A regimented "Coast Guard " has been set up under the Ministry of home affairs and it has been functioning. But it lacks of sufficient manpower and sea- going vessels and hence, it is performing with limitations in consideration of the very long coast.	4,5,6	6
10.8	Necessary actions will have to be taken to avert pollution in the territorial water, preserve environment in the coastal and marine areas, supervise and protect the newly accredited land and proper utilization of all the resources of the coastal zones.	MOD,BN , MOS,DoS, DoE,DoF, SPARRSO.	Ministries and departments are taking action following their own plans and programs. Inter-ministerial coordination meetings are held when any situation arises.	4,6	6
16	<b>Legal structures</b>				
16.1	The laws relating to environment will be amended after discussion in an Inter-ministerial committee.	MoEF, M/o L&PA, other Ministries	It is being followed. Several new laws have been made and several amendments have been made out following this procedure as well as through the legislature.	4,6	6
17	<b>Institutional structure</b>				
17.4	A national committee will be formed which will directives for implementation of the Policy . The secretary, MoEF will act as the member secretary of the committee the committee will meet at least once a year.	PM's Office Cabinet Divn. MoEF	The national committee has already been formed. Many important decisions have been taken over by the committee for implementation of the activities as described in the policy document.	4	5
17.6	The MoEF will prepare, publish and distribute a Status Paper on environment once every 5 year.	MoEF	The DoE has published a status paper named " Bangladesh : status of the environment " in 2001.	3	4

The Ministry of Environment and Forest has taken up important actions on institutional and legal framework for implementation of the Environment Policy from time to time as under.

#### Policy responses through acts, rules and laws–

Acts/ rules / laws	Control / prevention responses
1. Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act.,1995	Declaration of Ecologically Critical Areas. Regulation for vehicles emitting smoke harmful for environment. Environmental clearance. Regulations for industries and other development activities - issue Of permits / clearances.
	Promulgation of standards for quality of air, water, noise, and soil for different areas and for other different purposes.
	Promulgation of acceptable limits for discharging and emitting waste.

3. Environment Conservation Rules of 1997 ,ECR (Amend) of 2000 & 2002.	The national Environment Quality Standard for ambient air, various types of water, industrial affluent, emission, noise, Vehicular exhaust, etc. Requirement for the procedures to obtain environment clearance. Requirement for EEI / EIA according to the categories of industrial and other development inventories.
4. Environment Court Law, 2000.	Govt. has given highest priority to environment pollution and passed "Environment Court Act. 2000" for completing the environment related legal proceedings effectively.

The DoE has identified the following programs to prevent further deterioration of the environmental resources base and to implement the policies under comprehensive and integrated planning to attain the sustainable environment and development.

Types of actions and programs	Outcome	Actors and resource requirements
<b>Land Degradation</b>		
Promote balanced use of Chemical fertilizer and adoption of IPNS.	Improvement of soil quality, increased crop production and prevention of further land degradation.	MOA along with its different wings (BARC, NARS,DAE, ETC.)
Adjustment of cropping pattern on a large scale incorporating legume /green manure crops and crop diversification	Improvement of organic contents of soil and enabling sustainable agricultural productions	MOA along with its wings (BARC,NARS,DAE,ETC.) Resources are required for research and implementation
<b>Water Pollution and Scarcity</b>		
Clean-up and rehabilitation of Pollution Hot-spots : Dhaka, Khulna and Chittagong.	Improvement of water quality of different uses	MoEF, MoI, MoWR, WARPO, Civil society and media. Resources are required for reducing pollution load and augmentation of dry season water flow.
<b>Biodiversity</b>		
Conservation program for Ecologically Critical Areas.	Conservation of biodiversity.	DoE, DoF in association with UNDP and relevant Institutions. Resources are essential to carry out conservation program.
<b>Natural Disaster</b>		
Real – time forecasting and preparedness for the natural Calamity	Reduction of loss of life and property.	Disaster Management Bureau, in association with SWMC and EGIS-II.

#### **Model activity for management of Coastal and wetland biodiversity;**

The DoE has designed a project named “Bangladesh Coastal and Wetland Management Project (CWBMP)” for effective implementation of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 by establishing the innovative system for management of the ‘Ecologically Critical Areas ‘of Bangladesh. It will support the DoE’s efforts to operationalize the ECA’s concept at following two sites:

- I. One area within the country’s long and biodiversity-rich coastal zone at Cox’s Bazar - Teknaf Peninsula Coastal zone, St.Martin Island and Sonadia Island, in effect 3 separate ECAs,
- II. The other site is at the one of the largest and most important wetland of Bangladesh “Hakaluki Haor” of Sylhet - Molvibazar region.

The implementation of the project has started in the beginning of 2003. Current activities (April 2003) include pilot site identification, community meetings, and field office establishment in both Hakaluki haor and Cox's Bazar sides. The DoE expects that the implementation of this project will create opportunities for demonstration of systematic conservation of environment in different topographical situations of the country and replication of the system in the coastal, freshwater wetland and other ecosystems throughout the country.



## APPENDIX C THE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1992

The policy document contains the description of activities for improvement of the sector throughout the country through some broad activities. It does not distinguish the coastal region separately. It also does not recognize the necessity of any specialized activity on the basis of the geographical and geophysical conditions prevailing in different regions of the country.

The policy has a detailed description of activities like development of livestock, poultry and ducks, milk production, egg production, meat production, production of food for cattle, poultry and ducks, grass production, disease control and treatment; education, training and research, management of capital and loan, insurance, establishment of cattle bank, marketing and institutional development for the sector. Amongst these items, specific mentions of some positive activities have been mentioned in the following items. The status of implementation of these items is as under:

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
5.1.3	<b>Meat production</b>				
Ka.	Necessary programs will be taken for identifying some areas for implementation of fattening of cattle and livestock to ensure use of nutritious food. For this purpose, Chittagong hill tract, coastal areas and the islands will be included under the fattening of livestock and cattle program.	MOFL, DoL	Fattening activities have been included in the following projects i. Generation of self employment through livestock development activities for poverty alleviation (1990-2006). ii. National entrepreneur development program (1999-2002)	4,6	6
5.2.1	<b>Grass production</b>				
Ja	Special program will be taken up for production of grass in chittagong hill-tracts and coastal areas.	MOFL Mol,DoL	Not implemented some local persons are engaged in grass production for use in their firms.	4,6	7

Separate meetings are not held at the Ministry or agency level specially convened for the purpose of discussing the steps to be taken for implementation and assessment of the status of implementation of the policy. Mechanism for monitoring the status of implementation of the national policy is not significant. Selection of the development activity and forming the ideas of projects and programs are made mostly on considerations of the departmental routines and not referring to the policy priorities.



## APPENDIX D THE NATIONAL TOURISM POLICY, 1992

The National Tourism Policy was declared in 1992. The status of implementation of the policy in respect of the issues related to the coastal zones stands as under:

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
6.2	Tourism will be considered as an Industry due priority and this will be appropriately reflected in the annual/ five year plans and development partners will be appraise of this accordingly.	MoCAT, MoF, MoI MoC	Formal declaration has not yet been made by the Govt. to treat it as an industry	4,5	7
6.4	<b>Things to attract for foreign tourists:</b> Some special areas /places/ sites or islands may be earmarked and developed for foreigners only.	MoCAT, MoL, BPC	Not implemented	4,5,6	7
6.5	Investment of local & foreign capital in the private sector: Necessary initiatives will be taken by the MoFA, ERD, and other related Ministries for attracting foreign and local investments to create various tourist facilities of international standard.  In order to encourage private investment in tourism sector, loans, tax holiday, payment of taxes at rebated rates and allotment of land at reduced price in special cases, etc may be considered. creation of tourist facilities may be undertaken jointly with private sector and these may then be gradually handed over to the private sector.	MoCAT, MoF, MoI MoC, BOI, NBR	BOI is trying various measures. Some private organizations are implementing some projects of hotel, motels, amusement parks etc.	4,5	6
6.6	Providing facilities to the local tourists: * * for this purpose it is necessary to build additional accommodation and other facilities specially at sea-resorts, places of natural attraction, religious and archaeological sites in order to create attraction of youth, religious and cultural tourism. In this behalf the following steps shall be taken :		Being encouraged	4,5	6
6.6.1	Bank loans at reduce rates for creating cheaper accommodation at religious and archaeological sites will be arranged.		Being encouraged	4,5	6
6.6.2	Connection of telephone, telex and fax facilities may be given on priority basis to the registered travel agents and tour operators who will organize local package tour for local tourists. System of awarding prizes to such agents and operators annually may also be introduced.	MoPT MoCAT	Implemented	4,5	5
6.6.3	Departments/organization concerned	MOC	Departments take up projects	4,5	5

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	will have to take projects to develop Road communication facilities to places of religious and cultural importance on priority basis.		within their departmental allocations. So, implementation is delayed.		
6.6.4	In order to encourage tourism for youths and students govt. Dak-bungalows, rest-houses, etc will be permitted by the local administration.	Local-Admn.	Implemented	4,6	5
6.6.5	Selected Govt. and semi-govt. rest house and Dak-bungalows may be transferred to private management for improvement.	Different depts.	Not implemented	4,6	7
8	<b>Conservation of wildlife</b> A master plan for development of tourist attractions in Sundarban will be taken up on a priority basis providing for wildlife conservation, creation of a sanctuary and "Safari tour" in order to attract foreign and local tourists. Other facilities including "Tree-top lodge" will be developed in the Sundarbans.	MoCAT	No master plan has yet been initiated. The last master plan named "Strategic Master plan For Tourism" (BGD/85/119) was prepared by the WTO in 1988 with the financial assistance of UNDP.	4,5,6	7
9	<b>The sea-beach of Cox's bazar</b> Appropriate steps will be taken by all the Ministries concerned for implementation of the plan approved by the Govt. for the development of tourism industry in Cox's Bazar area. Addition and /or alterations to this plan may be made keeping in view with the needs and demands.	Related Govt. agencies	Implementation hampers for lack of coordination. A "Special Development Plan for Cox's Bazar Area" was made out by an inter-ministerial Committee in 1988- 89. This has not been implemented.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	4,5,6	6
10	<b>Kuakata and the sea-beaches of southern Bangladesh:</b> Project will be prepared for development of kuakata of Patuakhali district and the sea-beaches of southern Bangladesh after carrying out necessary surveys and steps will be taken up to provide required facilities	MoCAT,	Implementation has been started A committee has been formed with D.C. Patuakhali as its Chairman to implement some development works locally at Kuakata sea shore.	4,5,6	6
11	<b>Earmarking and development of special areas/ places/ sites and islands for foreign tourists :</b> Special areas and islands may be earmarked for the creation of the modern amenities only for foreign tourists. The private sector may take a major role in this matter while the Govt. sector may participate in building the infrastructure and ancillary facilities.	MoCAT, & other related agencies.	Not implemented	4,6	7
12	<b>Facilitating travel by river for tourists</b> A multidimensional development plan will be prepared and efforts will have to be made to attract the foreign tourists by planning and marketing	MoCAT,	Not implemented.  A few private organizations have come forward to execute	4,5	7

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	package tours jointly with the neighboring countries because the vast waterways of riverine Bangladesh are so different and unique in nature in the context of the whole sub-continent.		some package tours by road and air which are desirable.		
14	<b>Simplification of frontier formalities for the arrival and departure of the Foreign Tourists.</b> After reviewing the regulations i.e. visa policy for the arrival and departure of foreign tourists to and from Bangladesh and the visa policy in force in neighboring countries, these regulations will have to be recast.	MoHA	Not implemented.	4,6	7
20	<b>Planning and Implementation :</b> Phased out plans will have to be taken up to develop places with rich tourist attractions by dividing them into following areas in accordance with the recommendations and master plan (1) Dhaka Metropolitan area and sub-areas ( including Mainamati of Comilla (2) Chittagong Metropolitan area and contiguous area. (3) Sonadia island of Cox's bazar and (4) Chittagong hill tract area. (5) The hilly areas of Sylhet including tea gardens and Madhabpur lake. (6) North bengal area (Paharpur,. Mahasthangar, the Temple of Kantaji and Ramsagar Dish of Dinajpur, etc.)	MoCAT,	Declaration of division of the areas has been issued,  Master plan has not been made as yet.  Implementation has not yet been started.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	4,5	6
21.1	<b>Formation of national Tourism council</b> A broad-based National Council headed by the Prime Minister as its Chairman and the Secretary of the Civil Aviation and tourism as its Member-Secretary had been proposed here. The structure and scope of activities of the Council has been stated here.	MoCAT,	The Council has been formed and activated .	3	4
21.2	<b>Forming Inter-ministerial Coordination and implementation Committee</b> The committee has been proposed to be formed with the Secretary of the Ministry of the Civil Aviation and Tourism as its Chairman and the Joint Secretary of the said Ministry as its Member -Secretary.	MoCAT,	The Committee has been formed and activated .	3	4
22	Tourism Advisory committee An advisory committee was constituted in 1977 under the chairmanship of the Minister, Civil Aviation & Tourism to resolve problems in the sector through review from time to time.	MoCAT,	The Committee is still continuing	3	4

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
25 25.7	<b>Strategy for Tourism Policy</b> Special Tourism areas will be established only for foreign tourists. * * * * Kuakata area of Patuakhali and Sonadia Island of Cox's Bazar may be designated as such special areas for tourism.	MoCAT,	Not implemented	4,5,6	7

Monitoring of the progress and coordinating the activities of implementation of the National Policy are not adequate. Meetings are not held at the Ministry and agency level especially convened to monitor the progress of the activities for implementation of the policy. Achievement of the coordination and support from the line ministries and related agencies including the ministry of land is not sufficient for which the BPC is facing problems in implementation works.

## APPENDIX E THE NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY, 1994

This policy is the follow up of the previous Forestry Policy of 1979. The out put of the first policy was not available in the Ministry or in the department. The system of monitoring the progress and actions for ascertaining the extent of the implementation of the national policy has not been maintained. The department maintains a separate set up for the coastal zone which is headed by a Conservator of Forest stationed at the HQ office of the department at Dhaka.

The status of implementation of the policy statements so far as it relates to the coastal areas is as under:

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status by implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specific in Tables	
					1	2
01.	Attempts will be made to bring about 20% of the country's land under the Afforestation programs of the government and private sector by year 2015 by accelerating the pace of the program through the coordinated efforts of the government and NGOs and active participation of the people in order to achieve self reliance in forest products and maintenance of ecological balance.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	MoEF, DoF	It is being implemented as a continuous process.  Some important projects have been implemented for achievement of the target financed by the Asian Development Bank : <sup>6</sup> a. Forestry Sector Project 1997-98 to 2003-04. b. Coastal Green Belt Project 1995-96 to 2001-02. c. Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation project 1998-99 to 2004-05.		4,5	6
02.	Because of limited amount of forest land, effective measures will be taken for afforestation in rural areas, in the newly accreted char in the coastal areas		It is a continuous process.  Problems are encountered by the FD in the process of handing over the newly accreted chars of the coastal areas. The new chars very often go to the hands of the unauthorized possessors of the locality. Thereby the land become encumbered On the other hand, the land administration branch can not officially hand over the land to the FD before completion of the official surveys.	Official adjudication for effecting immediate handing over of the new chars to the FD has to be made at the Ministry level.	4,6	6
09.	Multiple use of forest, water and fish of Sundarbans through sustained management will be		It is continuous process.  The ADB assisted		4,5	6

<sup>6</sup> Booklet of FD published on National Plantation Movement, 2002 on June 15, 2002 (page-62).

Item No.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status by implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specific in Tables	
					1	2
	ensured keeping the bio - environment of the area intact.		Sundarbans Biodiversity Project <sup>7</sup> is being implemented from 1998-99 and will continue till 2004-05. The project largely contributes towards the improvement of huge plantation in a planned manner, conservation and management of biodiversity and habitat of different types of flora and fauna, enriching the stock and species of the wildlife and conduct tourism for national and international tourists to a great extent.			
11.	Inaccessible areas such as slopes of the hills, fragile watershed, swamp etc. will be identified and kept as protected forests.		Being implemented gradually.		4,6	6
23.	Ecotourism, related to forest and wildlife, is recognized as forestry related activity, which will be promoted taking into consideration the carrying capacity of nature.		Being implemented.  Projects of eco-tourism are now being implemented by the Forest Dept. as their recognized activity.		4,5	6

While the policy for afforestation in the newly accreted char areas and islands in and around the coastal zone is a vital activity of the forestry for the country, it is not beyond question if the activities to cover 20% of the total land of the country will call upon the agricultural products because of expected conversion of agricultural land into forestry.

FD contents that the tenure of many of the important projects specially related to the activities of the coastal areas have already been expired. As such, implementation of the policy determinations in the coastal areas may be delayed unless substantial project activities are not generated through assistances of the development partners. For augmentation of the implementation of the policies special projects for development of the coastal forests has been proposed by the FD.

<sup>7</sup> The booklet of FD published on National Plantation Movement, 2002 on June 15, 2002 (page 39).

## APPENDIX F THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY, 1996

The National Energy Policy was approved by the Govt. on 11 September, 1995 and it was formally published in the official gazette of the Govt. on 16 January, 1996. It is composed of 4 different parts containing the policies on (a) Policy on Non-renewable Energy /Indigenous Resources, (b) Petroleum Policy (c) Renewable and Rural Energy Policy, (d) Power policy and (e) Rural Electrification Policy. Of these, the Cabinet approved the Petroleum Policy on 18.07.1993. The Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources is responsible for the overall implementation of the policy through its two divisions namely (a) the Energy & Mineral Resources Divisions and (b) the Power Division.

Recently, the Ministry has taken up some activities for partial amendment of the policy.

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
7.1	<b>Policy Issues</b>				
7.1.2	<p><b>Resource Assessment</b></p> <p>Geological Survey of Bangladesh and petrobangla are to complete the geological and geophysical survey of the whole country, so that the survey results can be used to assess the prospects of mineral and fuel resources of the country.</p> <p>For energy planning purpose assessment of all types of energy resources (e.g. oil, gas, coal, nuclear minerals, hydropower, biomass fuels, solar, wind, tidal, wave etc.) are to be undertaken on a regular/continuing basis by the appropriate authorities.</p> <p>□ <b>Special incentives are to be given to undertake exploration and appraisal of petroleum resources in the West Zone and offshore areas.</b></p>	Petro - bangla, BAPEX.	<p>It is a continuous process. Petrobangla conducts the routine survey.</p> <p>Besides Petrobangla, the govt. owned Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration &amp; Production Co. Ltd. (BAPEX) also has been conducting extensive surveys and exploration activities at various places of the country.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Extraction of Gas is going on at the Sanghu gas field at Chittagong coast.</p> <p>The discovery and exploration activities have been taken up at Bhola on priority basis because of its location at the coastal area .</p>	4,5	6
7.1.12	<p><b>Zonal Distribution of Energy</b></p> <p>Different projects being considered and that may be considered to meet the energy demand of the <i>West Zone</i> are presented below:</p> <p>i. Special incentives for the survey, exploration and development of oil and gas.</p> <p>ii. Development of Barapukuria coal</p>	Petro - bangla, BCMCL.	<p>Being implemented</p> <p>Special survey has been carried on at Bhola which yielded discovery of gas. Extraction will be started soon.</p>	3	6

<sup>8</sup> Policy note of the Secretary, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, presented at the round table conference dated Oct. 29,2002. Para-36.

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	mine.		Extraction of coal has been started from Aug 2002 on a limited scale. From Oct. 2004, 10 Lac tons of coal will be extracted. <sup>9</sup>  A project named "Development of the Barapukuria Gas project' in under implementation during the current year's ADP, ref.- Project code no.7860. <sup>10</sup>		
7.1.19	<u>Legal issues</u> (I) Implementation of national energy policy will necessitate introduction of energy conservation act and modifications. of the relevant acts and ordinances in this regard.  (ii) Environmental issues to be considered under National Energy policy are to be mandated under national - environment policy and environment act.	MoPEMR	Enactment has not yet been completed.  However, the draft of the National Energy Conservation act has been prepared. The enactment will be completed soon. <sup>11</sup>  The environmental issues have been included in the proposed "The Energy Regulatory Commission Act." <sup>12</sup>  Fund has been kept earmarked for establishment of the Energy Regularity Commission in the ADP for 2002-03 <sup>13</sup>	4,6	6
<b>7.2.</b>	<b>Recommended energy policy</b>				
I	Non.-renewable energy policy				
I.1	<i>Assessment of indigenous resources</i>				
	a. A comprehensive ' assessment of non-renewable energy resource base is essential irrespective of the actual prospects of their exploitation under prevailing techno-economic situation.  b. A comprehensive database, containing all information and data required for exploration, is required to be developed by continuously updating geological, geophysical and geo-chemical information.  f. Special incentive packages similar to .I those Offered for oil and gas	MoPEMR	For geological and geo-scientific survey and assessment of mineral resources at important places, fund has been allocated in the current ABP for geological survey of Bangladesh. <sup>14</sup>  Fund allocation has been earmarked in the ADP for 2002-03 for construction of a new oil terminal at the Sandwip channel. <sup>15</sup>	4,5	6

<sup>9</sup> - Do - Para - 34.

<sup>10</sup> ADP Allocation for 2002-03 (Page – 369) of the Ministry of finance.

<sup>11</sup> Policy note of the Secretary, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, presented at the round table conference dated Oct. 29,2002 -Para-14.

<sup>12</sup> - do – Para - 28

<sup>13</sup> ADP allocation for 2002-03 of the Ministry of Finance. Ref- Project Code No.9181.

<sup>14</sup> ADP allocation for 2002-03 of the Ministry of Finance. Ref- Project Code No.5020.

<sup>15</sup> ADP for 2002-03 issued by the Ministry of Finance. Ref- Project Code no. 8751.

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	exploration in off-shore areas are to be given for exploration-of oil and gas resources in the west zone.				
I.9	<b>Environment policy</b>				
	<p>a. Environmental Impact Assessment should be made mandatory and should constitute an integral part of any new energy development project.</p> <p>b. Use of economically viable environment friendly technology are to be Promoted.</p> <p>c. Use of fuel wood is to be discouraged and replacement fuels are to be made available at an affordable price.</p> <p>d. <b>Popular awareness to be promoted regarding environmental conservation</b></p>	MoPEMR, MoEF	<p>The environmental issues have been included in the proposed "Energy Regulatory Commission Act." which is awaiting enactment.</p> <p>Ministry of Science &amp; Technology has been working for improved oven and alternative fuel for cooking.</p>	4	6
II.	Petroleum policy				
II.1	<b>Objectives</b> The basic objectives underlying the policy are-				
	<p>i. Undertake systematic survey, exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources and to ensure their rational use for sustainable development of the country.</p> <p>ii. Adopt uniform policy instrument for both public and private sector (local and foreign) enterprises.</p> <p>iii. Execute exploration and development of indigenous petroleum resources.</p> <p>iv. mobilize domestic and external financial and technical resources from private and public sectors especially the for the development of petroleum exploration, refining, import, export, storage, distribution and marketing,</p> <p>v. Consider development gas field through private sector as a part of govt.'s privatization policy.</p>	MoPEMR MOC	<p>The geological and geo-scientific survey is carried out by the Geological Survey of Bangladesh.</p> <p>A project is being executed by the dept. under the current year's ADP.</p> <p>BOI is working for attracting and engaging the local and foreign enterprises.</p>	4,5	6
II.2	<b>Implementation</b>				
	<p>For achieving the policy objectives, the measure specified to various segments of oil and gas sectors are specified below ;</p> <p>i. Steps will be taken to amend the existing acts and laws to implement the policy where necessary.</p> <p>ii. All the applications for exploration licenses will be decided within six months and disputed or contested applications will be decided with in nine months.</p>	MoPEMR	<p>Amendments are considered as and when necessary.</p> <p>It is being followed up.</p>	4,5	6
				3	6

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
II.2.2	<b>Fiscal</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Special consideration will be given to application for PSC in offshore areas,</li> <li>v. For offshore production, rate of bonuses and the Government's share would be lower than onshore production,</li> <li>vi. No duty will be levied on machinery, equipment and consumables imported for petroleum operation during exploration, development or production stage.</li> </ul>	MoPEMR, MOF	These are considered only when the substantive proposals are available.	4,5	5
III.	Renewable and rural energy				
III.2	<b>Specific Policy Issues</b>				
III.2.1	Resource Assessment and Planning Methodology:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Potentials of renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, mini/micro hydro, tidal, wave and geothermal are to be assessed along with the potentials for their harnessing as useful energy.</li> <li>e. Rural and renewable energy database is to be established and updated on a regular basis to facilitate systematic planning.</li> </ul>	PDB	<p>PDB has taken up some pilot projects on local initiatives.</p> <p>Not yet completed</p>	3	5
				3	7
III.2.4	<b>Environmental policy</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ban on the use of wood fuel for brick burning is to be enforced strictly.</li> <li>b. Use of wood fuel for melting bitumen for road carpeting is to be banned.</li> <li>C. Use of wood fuel in urban areas and brick burning shall be discouraged and at a later stage restricted by making alternate fuels (e.g. coal, peat, LPG, etc.) available for such purposes.</li> <li>d. Alternate fuels are to be supplied in rural areas at an affordable price to encourage increase in recycling of agricultural residues back to soil in order to achieve and maintain sustainable agricultural production.</li> </ul>	MoPEMR, MoEF, MOC, MoST	<p>The MoEF regulates these activities.</p> <p>MoEMR plays coordinating role with MoEF, for implementing the environmental programs.</p>	3,6	5
III.2.5	<b>Afforestation/Reforestation :</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Afforestation /reforestation programs are to be primarily aimed at bringing the forest coverage of the country to an environmentally acceptable level.</li> </ul>	MoPEMR, MoEF, FD.	The FD covers these activities.	4	6
III.2.8	<b>Renewable Energy Technologies</b>				
	aBiomass fuels have to be supplemented by commercial energy in order to help meet	MoPEMR, MoEF.	Not implemented directly by PDB.	3	6

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	<p>the demands in rural areas on a sustainable basis. But since resource constraints and other problems of logistics may actually impede attainment of such a target, renewable energy technologies are to be considered to bridge the resulting gap between demand and supply.</p> <p>b. Remote and isolated areas, including the <i>off-shore islands</i>, Beel and Haor areas, which are not likely to be brought under the networks of commercial fuels in foreseeable future are to be considered as potential sites for implementing renewable energy technologies, in spite of their high capital cost.</p> <p>c. Technologies like mini/micro hydro, geothermal, tidal, power, wave energy and others are to be assessed and considered for implementation based on their relative advantages/advantages of economic, financial and technical parameters.</p>	PDB.	<p>MoEF carries out some activities.</p> <p>A project of 150 MW gas based power station at Bhola has been prepared by the PDB, which is now under consideration of the Planning Commission for approval.</p> <p>(Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)</p> <p>Sufficient nos. of sustainable and economically viable technology has not yet been found out.</p>	3	6
IV.	Power policy				
IV.2	<i>Long Term Planning and Project Implementation</i>				
	<p>a. Long term planning for development of the power sector is to be drawn up on the basis of the projection on demand, cost of supply, reliability and quality of supply and adequate transmission and distribution facilities.</p> <p>c. An overall master plan for electricity is to be developed incorporating the least cost generation expansion plan, transmission plan and distribution plan and phasing of projects. This master plan shall be the basis for all development Programs and projects of the power sector.</p> <p>e. Special projects are to be identified (for example power plants in the west zone or the offshore islands), implementation of which within a time frame are essential either to improve operational performance of the grid or to Provide electricity on Socio-economic considerations. Criteria for their acceptance may differ from the overall criteria for the projects of the sub-sector.</p>	MoPEMR, PDB	<p>Planning for the period up to 2005 has been prepared by the PDB.</p> <p>Not yet prepared.</p> <p>Some efforts are being taken up.</p>	4,5	6
IV-5	<i>Power supply to the west zone</i>				
	<p>a. Efforts are to be made to gradually bridge the gap in electricity Supply between the west and the east zone.</p> <p>b. The Combined firm Capacity of</p>	MoPEMR, PDB	<p>Some efforts are taken by the PDB.</p> <p>Power grid company is planning</p>	3	6

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	<p>Power Plants in the west zone and the inter-connector(s) is to be raised to at least half of the peak demand Of the grid excluding the peak demand of Metropolitan Dhaka. This target is to be attained by the year 2010. The second East-West Inter-connector is to be taken UP on a priority basis .</p> <p>e. Transmission and distribution network shall be developed in keeping with the planned growth in demand in the west zone.</p> <p>f. Reliability and. quality of supply in the west zone is to be improved.</p>		for installation of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> inter-connector		
IV.6	<i>Power supply to isolated and remote load centers</i>				
	<p>a. Plans for generation of electricity for isolated remote areas like offshore islands are to be drawn up separately and criteria for its acceptance shall be fixed on the basis of fuel and technology options relevant to such areas.</p> <p>b. Transmission and distribution plans for similar load centers are to be developed on an area basis.</p>	PDB, REB	Some pilot activities have been undertaken by the PDB and REB.	3	6
V.	Rural electrification policy				
V.2	<i>Specific policy issues</i>				
	e The existing Master plan is to be updated to provide a realistic program on bringing all the rural areas of the country under rural areas of the country under electrification under phases, Such a master Plan, delineating load centers and their growth potentialities, is to be the basis of rural electrification irrespective of the utility to be actually involved in its implementation. Area based micro planning is to be integrated for preparing the Master Plan on rural electrification.	MoPEMR, REB,	<p>It is a continuous process.</p> <p>At present, 12 Rural Electrification Samities are working in the coastal areas at Feni, Noakhali, Laksmipur, Cox's bazar, Barisal-I &amp; Barisal- II, Patuakhali, Bhola, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Perojpur, and Jalakathi.</p> <p>The master plan is being revised.</p>	3	6

## APPENDIX G THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN, 1997

The National Policy for the Advancement of Women was formally declared by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in 1997. Bangladesh is one of the few countries in the world which maintain separate Ministry for the women and children. The Ministry plays the lead role<sup>16</sup> in mainstreaming the gender issues, empowering women and ensuring the rights of children. The three implementing agencies of the MoWCA are the Department of Women Affairs, Jatiyo Mahila Sangstha and Bangladesh Sishu Academy. Among these, the Department of Women Affairs and the Jatiyo Mahila Sangstha are especially responsible for empowering women by implementing various programs, imparting training and providing legal assistance.

The policy statements do not have specific descriptions about activities for any particular type of areas based on the geographical and topographical differences including the coastal areas. However, the items which are supposed to attract the attention of the ICZM for the improvement of the women of the coastal areas have extracted and their status of implementation have been itemized as under:

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
1	<p><b>Implementation of Women's Human Rights and Basic Freedom.</b></p> <p>Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in all spheres of human rights and basic freedom like political, economic, social cultural and others in recognition of equal rights of men and women.</p>	MoWCA other related Ministries	Activities are being taken through the Jatiyo Mahila Sangstha and DoWA.	4,6	6
5	<p><b>Education and Training</b></p> <p>Promote education for women; reduce gender-gap in literacy rate and access to opportunities.</p> <p>Reduce gender gaps at all levels of education, ensure the equal access to education for girl-child, make education universal, eradicate illiteracy raise enrollment rate and take measures to reduce the drop-out rate of girl-child.</p>	MoWCA, MOE	The gap in literacy is being gradually reduced.	4,5	6
		MoWCA, MOE, PMED	Situation has been improved Trend in gross enrolment <sup>17</sup> in Primary level institution are : ♦ In 1991 : Boys - 55.05%, Girls -44.95% ♦ in 2000 ; Boys -51.10%, Girls 48.90%	4,5	6
7.1	<p><b>Alleviation of women's poverty</b></p> <p>Create new and alternate economic and social opportunities for women by organizing and imparting training to the poor women labour force in order to increase their efficiency. Integrate poor women in production-oriented activities and also in the mainstream of economic activities.</p>	MoWCA, MoDMR, MoHFW	Women have been directly involved in the activities of Food for Works, Urban Primary health care projects, Ashrayan and some other special public programs undertaken in various sectors reveals that women's share in	4,5	6

<sup>16</sup> The handout of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs published by the PLAGE (Policy Leadership and Advocacy for Gender Equity) Project.

<sup>17</sup> Handbook on Gender Equity Planning Tools issued by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs in February 2000, Page 29.

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	Increase allocation in national budget to meet all needs of women including food, clothing, housing, and education. Inspire and provide assistance to concerned UN bodies, development partners and NGOs to take steps to alleviate poverty of women.		these projects are almost equal. <sup>18</sup>		
7.6	<b>Food security of women</b> Strengthen the food-distribution system of the government keeping the destitute women's needs and requirements in view. Ensure women's participation in planning, supervision and distribution for achieving, food-security.	MoWCA, MoDMR	Support to women through VGF program, financial support for the distressed women and disabled widows, participation in the rural road maintenance program, etc. is being continued.	4,5	6
8	<b>Political empowerment of women</b> Motivate political parties including mass media for making all out efforts to ensure. women's active participation in politics. Implement awareness-raising programs for achieving women's political rights, its application and merits. Inspire or motivate political parties for increasing nomination of women in election. Implement voters' training programs from the grass-root to the national level to make women aware of their right of franchise with a view to achieving and establishing their political rights. Motivate the NGOs including women organizations to undertake campaign programs for creating the atmosphere to ensure women's active participation in politics. Make efforts for holding election to the increased number of reserved seats for women in the year 2001 through direct vote after the expiration of present time limit for reserved seats in the parliament. Introduce direct election to the increased reserved seats for women at all levels of local administration. Appoint significant number of women in the cabinet- the highest decision-making level under the provision of relevant article of the constitution.	MoWCA, PLAGE, DoWA.	These activities are being implemented through the PLAGE project of the Ministry.	4,5,6	6
10	<b>Health and Nutrition.</b> Ensure women's rights of access to physical and mental health of highest quality and nutrition at all levels of women's life cycle, such as childhood,	MoWCA, MoHFW	i. MoHFW has been implementing the projects on health and nutritional improvement of the women	4,5,6	6

<sup>18</sup> Booklet named " Gender Glimpses" page – 6, published by Policy Leadership and Advocacy for Gender Equity (PLAGE) Project in February 2002.

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	<p>youth, pregnancy and old age. Strengthen primary health care for women. Reduce maternal and child mortality rate. Prevent all hazardous/killer diseases including AIDS, conduct researches on women's health including health during pregnancy, disseminate health information and increase awareness in this regard. Provide education and training on nutrition of women. Consider matters related to women's reproductive health and rights while making population planning, and implementing the same. Lay special emphasis on women's necessity while making arrangement for safe drinking water and sanitation. Ensure women's participation in planning, distribution and conservation of all aforesaid support -services. Ensure women's equal rights in decision making as regards childbearing and family planning. Enact appropriate laws in favor of breast-feeding for the purpose of ensuring women's health, physical and mental growth of child providing assistance in birth control, increasing mothers efficiency in work-place and creating mother-friendly environment. Enact laws to enable women to avail leave for following 4 months since the birth of the child in order to ensure the child's right to breast-feeding (only breast-feeding for 5 months). Sanction maternity leaves before the birth of child.</p>		<p>and children.  ii Many NGOs are working on the health and nutritional programs for Women and children.  iii. The MoWCA has been supporting those activities through various motivational programs.</p>		
11	<p><b>Housing and Shelter.</b> Include gender-perspective in the planning of housing and management of shelter in rural and urban areas. Lay special emphasis on providing adequate housing facility and safe housing for single woman, family headed by woman, working women and women on probation and training. Make special arrangement like hostel, dormitory, old age home, temporary accommodation for women and also keep reserved provision for poor, distressed, working women in the housing and urban planning. Keep special provision for all women</p>	MoHPW, MoWCA	<p>The MoWCA has been requesting the MoHPW to take actions to implement the policy commitments. Recently, the MoWCA in its meeting dated 3 April, 2002 has taken decisions<sup>19</sup> for requesting the MoHPW to - i. allocate 10% govt. flats for the Women Govt. officers and employees, and ii. to make compulsory arrangement for rest rooms and toilet facilities in all the offices of the govt. organizations .</p>	4,5	6

<sup>19</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> issue of the News Letter named "Nari Unnayan Barta" Page -2, published by the PLAGI project of the MoWCA in June,2002

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	including low-paid working women in case of allotment of government houses.				
12.	<p><b>Women and Environment.</b> Reflect gender perspective and scope for women's equal participation in the environment conservation policy and programs in recognition of their contribution in the conservation of natural resources and environmental safety.</p> <p>Ensure women's participation in the decision making process and also in the implementation of programs concerning environmental management and pollution control.</p> <p>Rehabilitate women and children affected by river-erosion and natural calamities.</p> <p>Encourage women and provide them equal access to agriculture, fisheries, livestock and afforestation.</p>	MoWCA, MoEF.	<p>The MoWCA has been working with MoEF &amp; other Ministries for improvement of environment.</p> <p>The official projects, NGOs civil societies, etc. are working for conducting training for creating consciousness making for the women. .</p>		
14	<p><b>Specially distressed women.</b> Take steps and programs to provide special facilities to women in consideration of differences in their situations and the necessity of the especially distressed women.</p>	MoWCA, MoDMR.	Support to women through VGF program, financial support for the distressed women and disabled widows, participation in the rural road maintenance program, etc. is being continued.	4,5,6	6
<b>IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY</b>					
1.	<b>Institutional arrangement and strategies.</b>				
	<p><b>(a) Institutional Structure for the Advancement of Women.</b></p> <p>The administrative set-up of national infrastructure like the Ministry of Women and Children affairs, Department of women affairs and Bangladesh Shishu Academy would be strengthened with a view to achieving equality, advancement and empowerment of women. Resources and manpower of these organizations would be ensured. The administrative structure of these organizations would be expanded gradually in all divisions, districts, thanas and unions. These organizations would be empowered further for taking. implementing and monitoring the programs concerning the advancement of women. Jatiyo Mahila Sangstha, Department of Women affairs and Bangladesh Shishu Academy would be organized and strengthened at thana, district and national level.</p>	MoWCA, Cabinet Division.	Being implemented.	4,5,6	6
	<p><b>(b) National Council for Women's Development.</b> A - 44 member National Council for the</p>	MoWCA,	The Council has been formed	4	5

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	development of women has been formed with Hon'ble Prime Minister as its Chairperson for the purpose of formulating development policies for women and also for implementing and reviewing such policies.	Cabinet Division.	and activated.		
	<b>(c) Parliamentary Committee.</b> The parliamentary standing committee formed by Bangladesh national parliament would advise the government to take specific initiative for women's development after reviewing different programs regarding advancement of women.	MoWCA, Cabinet Division	The committee has been formed.	4	5
	<b>(d) WID (Women in development) Focal Points.</b>				
	Different focal point ministries/divisions/agencies would undertake programs. formulate and implement projects in the light of national policies for the advancement of women. Joint secretaries/ Joint chiefs or officers equivalent to that status would be nominated as focal points in different ministries, divisions and agencies in place of Deputy secretaries/Deputy chiefs for the smooth and proper operation of women advancement programs. The monthly ADP review and co-ordination meetings of different ministries, divisions and agencies would review and discuss matters in order to monitor women advancement programs on a regular basis. Besides this, initiatives are to be taken for the reflection of gender perspective in the activities of different focal point ministries/divisions/agencies and also for the inclusion of adequate information in their different reports and documents	MoWCA, Cabinet Division	Focal points have been established.	4	5
	<b>(e) Implementation and evaluation committee</b> An implementation and evaluation committee for women's advancement would be formed consisting of representatives of all focal point ministries, divisions and government and non-government agencies. The committee would be headed by the Hon'ble Minister of the Ministry of Women and Children affairs. This committee would review co-ordinate and evaluate programs concerning the advancement of women. The committee would identify the problems of the concerned ministry /agency and would also advise for the quick implementation of the future programs.	MoWCA, Cabinet Division.	The Committee has been formed.	4	5
1.2	<b>District and Thana level</b>				
	All the activities of district administration district council. Pourashava, local government,	MoWCA, Cabinet Division.	It is being followed up.	4	6

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	concerned ministries and NGOs would be co-ordinated and the progress of women development programs reviewed with a view to empowering women and ensuring their advancement.				
1.3	<b>Grass-root Level</b>				
	Women would be organized as self-reliant groups at grass-root levels in villages and unions. In order to strengthen these groups, they would be organized as registered organizations under different government agencies. Resources will be collected from Government, non-government sources, banks and other financial institutions. Thereafter, a close relationship will be established and greater co-ordination brought about among the registered organization, union council, thana council, district council, pourashava and city corporations to ensure the proper utilization of the resources thus collected. Moreover all organizations of grass-root level would be encouraged and assisted to include local development perspective in their programmes.	MoWCA, NGOs & Concerned Ministries	Local committees are working. Many national and international NGOs are also working in this respect.	4	6
3.1	<b>Gender-based Information and Data</b>				
	Steps would be taken to collect and process gender-based information /data and for their regular publication. The government and private research centers. Bureau of Statistics, educational institutions engaged in the collection of primary information/data would take measures to collect and reflect the wanting data on status and role of women and thereby build up a gender oriented database. All concerned ministries/offices, corporations, banks and financial institutions would take measures to collect, preserve and publish those gender-based information/data for all activities,	MoWCA, PLAGE	A data base is maintained by the PLAGE project		
5.	<b>Strategies regarding work -plan and programs</b>				
	(a) All ministries including the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs/ departments/organizations and NGOs at district, thana and union levels would undertake work plan for the implementation of National Policy for the Advancement of Women within specific time frame.	MoWCA, Concerned Ministries	MoWCA has been taking up different projects and sends requests to other ministries to undertake different programs for welfare of the women from time to time.	4	6

## APPENDIX H THE STANDING ORDER ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT, 1997

A large number of poor people live in vulnerable areas of the southern part of the country. They go and settle in the newly accreted land in the coastal belt, which is occasionally hit by devastating cyclone and tidal surge and thereby, they become victims of the disasters very often. The Govt. has taken plans and programs for reduction of disasters and loss through disaster preparedness programs.

According to the types and vulnerability, the disasters have been categorized as:

- i. Flood,
- ii. Tropical cyclone,
- iii. Storm surge,
- iv. Tornado,
- v. River bank erosion,
- vi. Drought, and
- vii. Earthquake.

Very recently, Arsenic situation prevailing in the country has also posed to be a type of disaster. Cyclones are the worst killers in Bangladesh. Of these, the worst cyclone, which hit Bangladesh coast in April 1991 killed about 0.14 million people and properties worth more than two billion US dollars were damaged. Entire coastal areas were severely affected by the cyclone, which were often associated by the tidal surge.

At present, there is no officially declared policy of the Ministry for Disaster Management & Relief. A National Policy on Disaster Management<sup>2021</sup> has been prepared in a draft form by the Bureau of Disaster Management and submitted to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. It is now under the process of approval by the concerned Govt. authority.

Meanwhile, the Standing order<sup>22</sup> for Disaster Management formally issued by the MoDMR in January 1997 is officially treated as the Disaster Management Policy and permanent directives of the Govt. All the ministries and their agencies are supposed to act and take all actions as per directives. Disaster management includes all aspects of planning and responding to the disasters. It refers to the management of both the risk and the consequences of disasters and includes both prevention and preparedness measures taken in the disaster-prone areas in anticipation of the known hazards- often referred to as pre-disaster and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction<sup>23</sup>.

Presently, the Bureau of Disaster Management does not have individual institutional set up at the field administrative levels of division, district, upazila and union parishad. Its functions are discharged through the field personnel of the relief directorate, the local administration and cooperation & coordination with the other ministries and agencies. The Standing Order on Disaster Management contains details of the duties and responsibilities of all the concerned ministries and their agencies during different phases of disasters. The duties vary depending on the nature of the

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<sup>20</sup> Report of the Director General, BDM in the booklet published on January 30,2002. Para No. 19, Page –11.

<sup>22</sup> Standing Order on Disaster Management issued by the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief in January,1997

<sup>23</sup> Report of the Director General, DMB published in the booklet “National Disaster Preparedness Day-2002” on March 31,2002.

services and mandates of different organizations. However, the general nature of activities are as follows:

**a. Normal Phase, (normal time) :**

The ministries and their agencies will make a detailed plans for facing any sort of disaster. During this stage, they will identify a focal point for the organization, identify the disaster prone areas, organize storage of supplies and services to be made available for the disaster affected areas, arrange for setting information systems departmentally.

**b. Alert and Warning Phase :**

During this phase the concerned departments especially the SPARRSO, Meteorological department, BWDB and other related organizations will identify the nature, magnitude, scale, target areas and nature of public warnings to be given based on the technical information. They will give adequate warning and signals for public information and pass it to the ministry of information and news media for wide publicity. The local administration and govt., non-govt. and the voluntary organizations will be engaged for publicity, evacuation, shelters, etc.

All the govt. departments will also engage their manpower for alert and warning duties and get prepared for facing any eventualities of the expected disasters.

**c. Disaster Phase :**

This is the period during which direct impact of the disaster is felt. All the departments will get in touch with the local disaster management committees, establish round- the- clock control rooms at various level, appoint a Liaison officer/ contact person in the control room, and arrange safety and security of the departmental properties. They will also be engaged in shifting, sheltering and rescuing of the affected people. They will prepare the report of damages caused by the disaster and prepare the rehabilitation plans for the affected people and the areas.

**d. Recovery Phase :**

This is the period following the emergency phase. Departments have to conduct rescue operations for human being and the livestock, arrange for rehabilitation in the own homestead or in the shelters / camps, arrange for distribution of food, medicine and other logistics, establish communication systems and re-establish the operational activities of the departments concerned, arrange volunteers to work for the recovery activities.

Recovery includes both rehabilitation and reconstruction and may include the continuation of certain relief measures for the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

**Disaster management mechanism:**

GOB has formulated a set of mechanism to maintain proper coordination amongst the concerned Ministries, organizations and the line agencies and also to ensure their effective functioning during emergency.

For the mechanism to be operative, the guidebook named “Standing Orders for Disaster” has been issued as the basic tool.

The standing order outlines the activity of each Ministry, major Agencies/ Departments so as to handle emergency situation efficiently. The implementation of the functions is recorded at the time of operational activities of the concerned authorities.

The standing order contains the duties and responsibilities endorsed to 24 Ministries and 54 attached departments and directorates of the Govt. Besides, the duties of the Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Upazila Nirbahi Officers and Chairmen of the Union Parishads have also been mentioned in the Standing Order. The duties of the Chairman of the Red Crescent Society also have been narrated in the order.

The duties have been classified in 4 stages of the disaster; i.e. (i) duties during Normal Phase, (ii) duties during Alert and Warning phase, (iii) duties during Disaster Phase and (iv) duties during the Recovery phase.

Each of the Ministries, Departments, Directorates and other attached offices have to take actions in terms of the duties and responsibilities mentioned in the standing order. Status of implementation of these orders are monitored by the concerned Implementation Committees already formed at different levels of administration, as under :

#### **National Disaster Management Committees :**

The implementation of the directives are generally guided by the Committees at various levels. The initial operational direction and coordination for any disaster situation come from the highest level of institution i.e.

- I. The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) headed by the Prime Minister of the country,
- II. The Inter-ministerial Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (IMDMCC) headed by the Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief. It is the second highest authority for causing overall disaster management in the country.
- III. The National Disaster Management Advisory Committee (NDMAC) headed by a distinguished & experienced person nominated by the Prime minister

#### **Field Level Disaster Management Committees :**

Actions are taken by the concerned authorities at various levels under the framework of the 'Standing orders on Disaster'. These committees are responsible for the field level implementation activities at their respective jurisdictions.

- I. District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC),
- II. Thana Disaster Management Committees (TDMC), and
- III. Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMC)

#### **Action plan for Disaster Management**

The action plan for these committees are aimed at preparing, evacuating, protecting and arranging initial shelter for the people at the grass root levels and increasing their capacities to reduction of risk, adequate signaling and preparedness for the disaster and to cope with and recover from the disasters.

**Comprehensive Disaster management Program (CDMP)**

The govt. has initiated execution of a multi-sectoral program named " Comprehensive Disaster management Program (CDMP) " from this year. The UNDP has assured <sup>24</sup> to give technical and financial assistance to implement this program. The program will support closer coordination and cooperation among all the relevant Govt. institutions, international partners and national NGOs in the field of disaster preparedness with particular emphasis on community participation in risk reduction.

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<sup>24</sup> Message of Mr. Jorgen Lissner, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Bangladesh, published in the booklet on National Disaster Preparedness Day, March 30,2002.

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## APPENDIX I THE NATIONAL FISH POLICY, 1998

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of Implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
6.9	Integrated prawn and fish culture along with rice will be encouraged in brackish water bodies.	MOFL, DOF	Growers are being encouraged through extension services of the DoF.		3	6
7.1	There will be a thana, district, division and national committee. This committee will take care of the development of shrimp production, implement laws related to shrimp culture and mitigate other concerned problems. This committee will be run by the policies of the government.	Cabinet Division, MOFL	Cabinet Division of the Govt. has issued order <sup>1</sup> & formed the Committees at the division, district and upazila level. But their functioning is not regular. Monitoring of the field activities are not done extensively.  The Divisional Committee formed by the <sup>26</sup> Cabinet Division of the Govt. for transacting the provisions of the policy is activated at times when disputes arise in the shrimp culture areas.		4	5
7.2	Measures will be taken to conserve biodiversity in the coastal region and necessary steps will be taken to culture fish/shrimp along with rice crop, either in rotational or concurrent phases.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	MOFL, DOF, DAE, BWDB MoEF	Shrimp growers are being trained by the local officials of the DOF about the conservation of the biodiversity. But the adaptability is not encouraging.  Formal Govt. declaration for strict adherence to a researched-based methodology has not yet been made.  Fish/shrimp culture is conducted by the growers both in rotational and concurrent phases based on the practical feasibility of the water area.		4	6
7.3	Arrangements will be established within the polders (embankment) and flood control projects to conserve wild life. Each polder will be coupled with arrangements for fish/shrimp culture with rice either in	MOWR, MOFL, BWDB, DOF	The management of the polders is being handled by the BWDB. Some polders have been handed over to the DOF. Coordination amongst the growers and polder management is necessary so that smooth		4,5	6

<sup>1</sup> Notification of the Cabinet Division of the Govt. No.CD/DA-4/2(66)/93-97/01 dated 01.01.1998

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of Implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	concurrent or in rotational system.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)		supply of saline water is ensured for the shrimp fields.  Conservation of wild life is generally limited to the forest areas of Sundarbans only. The DOF made out a proposal for culture of improved varieties of turtles, crab, etc in the coastal areas of St. Martin and Sundarbans areas through private sector. Some of these projects are still working.  Practice of shrimp -fish culture is being followed by the growers.			
7.4	Improved-extensive culture will be encouraged. However, semi-intensive culture systems may be encouraged in controlled and feasible areas. Expansion of shrimp culture in mangrove forest or destruction of mangrove forest will be completely banned. In order to ensure ecological balance, tree plantation will be encouraged in shrimp culture areas.	MOFL, MoEF, FD, DOF.	Improved-extensive system of culture is being widely practiced. Semi-intensive and intensive system has been found to be risky for culture in Bangladesh.  Ban on shrimp culture in the mangrove areas of Sundarban has not been imposed as yet. However, no further areas of Sundarban are being allowed to be extension of shrimp culture.  Tree plantations are being encouraged in the shrimp culture areas through training and extension services.		4,5,6	6
7.5	Demonstration shrimp farms will be established in the private sector with government assistance. Farmers will be given proper training.	DOF, BFRI, NGOs.	Demonstration has been arranged in the culture areas of Cox's Bazar district and Khulna divisional areas through a project with French assistance on improved farm practices and model hatchery systems with laboratory designs.		3	4

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					1	2
7.6	Shrimp farming will be considered an exportable industry and like other such industries, shrimp industry will be given proper facilities.	MOFL, MOI, MOC.	Implemented. Govt. has declared <sup>2</sup> "Hatchery and Fishery" as recognized industry in 1991		4,6	5
7.7	Proper training will be given to the fry catchers to reduce mortality of fry or larvae during exploitation and transportation period. Adequate infrastructure facilities will also be established.	MOFL, DOF	Ban <sup>3</sup> order has been imposed on catching of fry or post larvae of fish, shrimp, and prawn of any kind in the estuary and coastal water of Bangladesh. The ban order is now in the process of execution.		3	6
7.8	Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to establish commercial shrimp hatcheries in order to reduce the dependency on natural shrimp post-larvae.	MOFL, DOF	44 shrimp hatcheries belonging to the private owners are being operated in Cox's Bazar and Khulna areas. Their production capacity is enough to meet the total requirement of shrimp culture of the country.		3	4
7.9	Shrimp harvesting during shrimp breeding season will be banned. Some selected breeding grounds of the sea will be declared as <i>shrimp sanctuaries</i> .	MOFL, DOF	The Govt. has passed a ban order some years back restraining harvesting fish and shrimp from the marine areas during January – February every year. But the Hon'ble High Court has passed an injunction order in a case instituted by the Bangladesh Frozen Food Association against the ban order.  The Govt. has issued <sup>4</sup> order <sup>28</sup> declaring an area of 698 sq. km (204 sq. n. miles) of the Bay of Bengal as "Marine Reserve". The order is being implemented.		4,6	5
7.10	Private entrepreneurs will be given priority to establish shrimp and prawn hatcheries.	MOFL, DOF	Most of the fish and shrimp hatcheries are operated by the private		3	4

<sup>2</sup> MOI/IP-3/C-2/91/31 dated 26.05.1991.

<sup>3</sup> Ban order of the Govt. vide Notification No. SRO-289-Law/2000 dated 21.09.2000 & MOFL / f-5(Misc0-6.93/369 dated 05.10.2000.

<sup>4</sup> Govt. Notification No. SRO-327/2000 dated 29.10.2000 and Order of the MOFL no.F-4/marine/Misc-70/98/413 dated 07.11.2000

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to implement	Status of Implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
7.11	Infrastructure facilities will be developed for the shrimp hatcheries with the co-operation of the government. Moreover, appropriate security measure will be developed during the period of shrimp harvest and marketing.	MOFL, MOA.	owner. MOFL has constructed 21 service centers around the coastal areas for improving infrastructure facilities.  Special security has not been set up, but the general security systems of the Upazilla and District cover the shrimp areas also.		4	6
7.12	Emphasis will be given to increase shrimp production by developing appropriate technology. Big farms will be encouraged to convert farms into smaller more manageable units through the development of water supplies and drainage facilities.	DOF, BWDB, BFRI	Improved extensive system is now followed. However, for demonstrative purposes, 1000 demonstrative farms for semi-intensive culture have been proposed by the DOF through the country. Big farms are not interested to reduce their farm areas. Water supply is not sufficient and the drainage system is inadequate.		4	6
7.13	Shrimp food will be produced by using local food ingredients. Ingredients, such as fishmeal, vitamin, mineral premix, food binder, etc., will be imported, wherever necessary.	MOFL, DOF	Shrimp food is produced in the country. Quality control system for this food production has not yet been established.		4	6
7.14	Hygienic conditions will be ensured during farm management and in the post harvest period.	DOF	Growers are motivated for maintaining the hygienic systems from time to time.		4,6	6
7.15	Training programs will be chalked out for the concerned workers to keep healthy conditions in the post harvest period for shrimp. Other relevant infrastructure facilities will also be expanded.	DOF	Training programs are held from time to time. Besides 21 service centers have been constructed for maintaining healthy conditions after capture of the fish & shrimp and post harvest processing.		3	5
7.16	In order to get a good foreign market, marketing sectors will be strengthened.	EPB, MOFA, MOC, BFFA	As the authorized agency of the Govt., Export Promotion Bureau has been working for ensuring the markets in the foreign countries.  The Trade Commissioners of the Govt.		4,5	5

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			<p>working in the Bangladesh foreign missions abroad have been working out ways and means for the foreign markets.</p> <p>Besides, the Frozen Food Association of Bangladesh also has been maintaining broad based linkage with trade organizations of the foreign countries for securing trade in the foreign markets.</p> <p>Trade shows, exhibitions, etc. are being staged both at home and abroad by the GOB. Bangladesh is also participating in the trade shows and exhibitions staged by the foreign Govt.'s. and take the opportunity of displaying the Bangladeshi products abroad.</p>			
7.17	Facilities for Quality Control Laboratories will be expanded. Facilities of these laboratories will be modernized to ensure quality to exportable fish and shrimps.	MOFL, DOF, BFFA.	<p>Three Quality Control Laboratories (one each at Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna) are working for testing and certification of the frozen food products before exports. DOF asserts that these laboratories required to be reorganized and the strength of manpower, equipments, transports and powers of intensive supervision &amp; punishment has to be enhanced.</p> <p>For establishment of the improved testing systems, DOF has designed a project with an expected cost of Tk. 57 crores and expects the EU assistance for the project. The Ministry is expected to have the project passed by concerned authorities.</p> <p>With the initiative of the ATDP-II ( USAID aided project) , the private sector institutions have been introducing a Seal</p>		4,5	6

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			of Quality program to ensure strict sanitary, environmental, social and human rights standard of the frozen food products.			
7.18	The Central Shrimp Cell will be expanded up to the field level in order to provide services to the shrimp farms.	MOFL, DOF	A shrimp cell is set up at the DOF HQ and working since 1993, on a local arrangement basis. Permanent Cell is required to be set up and put to action for augmentation of the activities of the Bagda culture at the existing sites and Golda culture throughout the country as a mixed culture with fish.		4,5	6
7.19	Different facilities along with the trained personnel will be expanded to ensure better service from the shrimp cell.	DOF	Once the formalization of the cell is done as stated at Para -7.18 above, these facilities also are expected to be extended.		3	6
7.20	Consultation will be made with the Ministry for Environment and Forests to ensure increased shrimp production and maintain the ecological balance.	MOFL, MoEF	Regular consultations are not held. However, for specific problems, discussions are held at the Ministry level, when required.	A system of regular consultations should be made mandatory.	3	5
7.21	Coastal areas will be selected for shrimp farming.	MOFL, DOF	Zoning has not yet been done.		3	7
7.22	Combined efforts with other foreign countries will be made to achieve environment friendly semi-intensive shrimp culture.	MOFL, DOF	Due to the past history of the wide spread of virus effects in Bangladesh, the intensive and semi-intensive cultivation of shrimp has been discouraged. However, DOF has been trying to start some supervised semi-intensive culture on some specific spots in different district for demonstration purposes.		4,5	6
7.23	Insurance system will be adopted in fish and shrimp culture	MOFL, MoF	Insurance system could not be introduced as the proposal was not approved by the Ministry of Finance.		4,5	7
8.1	Analysis and utilization of previous surveys:  Analysis of the previous surveys will be done with the help of local and foreign specialists to formulate	MOFL, MOS, DOF	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey of marine resources stands still, following the disorder of the two survey vessels	The system of continuous survey of	4,5,6	6

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	<p>specific recommendations to measure the nature and specificity of the marine resources.</p> <p>Results of the analysis will be extended to the owners of the trawlers, mechanized boats and fisher's communities in more practical ways.</p> <p>Surveys will be conducted in new fields with the continuation of the previous surveys. Accordingly, required manpower will be developed. Emphasis will also be given to gather information, data and statistics by the fishers. Based on this information and analysis, recommendations will be prepared focusing on the situation, improvement of gear, technology, conservation and mitigation. Extension booklets will also be prepared combining this information.</p> <p>Project will be undertaken regarding the presence and abundance of pelagic fish, like tuna, mackerel, etc., in the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>Harvest of fish and shrimp by the trawlers in the shallow coastal areas (within 40 meter depth) will be banned.</p> <p>Considering the fisheries resources in deep sea, joint venture activities with the foreign countries will be established.</p> <p>Necessary research activities will be taken for the development of the marine fisheries resources.</p>		<p>"Anushandhani" and "Machranga" since long.</p> <p>Result of the previous survey held in 1970's having become redundant.</p> <p>Attempts for starting the survey again is not significant.</p> <p>Decisions had been taken in the National Fisheries Council in 2000 for allowing the private vessels (long Chainers and Pass Chainers) to catch these types of resources. But private operators have not yet come up.</p> <p>This provision has been included in the licenses of the vessels, but this condition is not being followed by the vessel operators.</p> <p>So long, the experiences of the joint venture were not encouraging. Local initiatives are not adequate.</p> <p>Not yet initiated.</p>	the marine resources should be established A fresh survey on priority basis if necessary by deploying international operators.		
8.2	<p>Conservation of marine biological resources</p> <p>According to the previous survey, the quantity of exploitable fish and shrimp has achieved at its maximum</p>	MOFL, MoS.	Cabinet Committee fixed up the no. of vessels 76. But at present 79 vessels		4,6	6

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	<p>level. Under these circumstances, strict decisions will be taken against increases of mechanized or non-mechanized boats engaged in fish harvest in the marine zones. This is required to keep the fish harvest at its maximum sustainable level. So, expansion of any trawler will be restricted into the fleet.</p> <p>Behundi net's (set bag net) are destructive to fry and juveniles of shrimp. Their actual number and extent of destruction will be counted and analyzed, and conservation measures will be taken. Moreover, spawning grounds will be conserved to ensure natural breeding in the sea.</p> <p>Bans will be imposed to Harvest bagda, chaka and harina shrimps from their breeding grounds and migration routes during the breeding season.</p> <p>Practical approaches will be extended to harvest, collect and utilize trash fish.</p> <p>Appropriate preventive measures will be taken against dumping of hazardous chemicals and atomic wastes into the sea.</p>		<p>are engaged in fishing after taking local orders and the orders of the High Court. DOF is still contemplating more vessels to come up with court orders very soon.</p> <p>Behundi nets are beyond control as the DOF lacks striking manpower, equipment, vessels and adequate legal coverage. MOFL has declared an area of 698 sq.km area of the Bay of Bengal to be conserved as the "Marine Reserve"<sup>5</sup></p> <p>The declaration of "Marine Reserve" contains the order of ban on harvesting of fish and is being preserved by the Bangladesh Navy.</p> <p>Such action has not been taken as yet.</p> <p>These actions are supposed to be taken by the MoS.</p>			
8.3	<p><b>More priority on small-scale fisheries sector:</b></p> <p>Small scale fisheries contribute about 95% of the total fish harvested from the marine water. Emphasis will be given to the small scale fisher folk communities in the coastal areas.</p>	MOFL, DOF	<p>Small scale and traditional fishers having about 42,000 country fishing boats are given priority for activities of Fishery. A project is being implemented with the assistance of FAO in the Cox's Bazar District area keeping in view with creation of empowerment of the fisher folk in the society.</p>		4,5,6	6

<sup>5</sup> Govt. Notification No. SRO-327/2000 dated 29.10.2000 and Order of the MOFL no.F-4/marine/Misc-70/98/413 dated 07.11.2000.

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	<p>□ Special measures will be taken to limit the uncontrolled fish harvest from the marine environment.</p> <p>Small scale fishers in the coastal region will get fish harvesting rights. A separate fish harvest area will be demarcated for the small and large scale fishers. This will be determined on research and survey results and information on commercial harvest. For this reasons, the existing rules and regulations will be updated.</p> <p>Research and surveys will be conducted under local and international operators to develop capacity for using modern fish harvest techniques.</p>		<p>Effective control could not be established by the DOF for lack of manpower, equipment and sea going vessels.</p> <p>Not implemented.</p> <p>Not implemented.</p>			
	<p>Special emphasis will be given to the life and resources of the fisher's communities. For this reason, the following programs will be undertaken -</p> <p>Initiate life and resource (e.g., boat, engine, nets, fish, etc.) insurance policies. Each fishermen-boat must contain life saving utilities and radio. Strict measures will be taken to control sea robbery. To increase working efficiency and family income of the fishers community, appropriate training programs will be developed on the new and modern fish harvest techniques, fish conservation, distribution, processing and preservation. Supervised loan system will be developed against the present mortgaged-based loan system. Infrastructure facilities of the coastal fisheries landing centers will be developed to reduce the spoilage of fish. Prior permission will be required for the construction of fish landing centers and</p>	MOFL, DOF	<p>Separate activity has been initiated by other departments of the Govt.</p> <p>However, many of these aspects have been included in the FAO assisted project named "Empowerment of the Fisher Folk" which is now being implemented in the Cox's Bazar District area.</p>		4,5	6

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	<p>establishment of fish retail markets at private level.</p> <p>Appropriate technology will be adopted for the conservation of marine fisheries resources to increase fisheries production.</p>					
9.1	<p><b>Establishment of hygienic fish landing centers:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All fish landing centers of the country will be converted into hygienic and modern fish landing facilities. Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to establish fish landing centre.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private fish landing centers should have quality control facilities, prescribed by the government and collect prior permission from the Department of Fisheries.</p> <p>Landing of fish in the fish landing centers will be obligatory.</p> <p>Road, electricity, pure water and ice supply will be ensured in each fish landing center.</p>	DOF	<p>Some landing centers with facilities of hygienic and modern systems had been constructed by the Govt. for demonstration purpose. These have been handed over to the private operators for management.</p> <p>Quality Control mechanism has not been extended for the landing centers. Permissions system is not established. Many a landing centers have also been constructed by the private operator which has adequate hygienic and modern systems.</p> <p>This system is followed by the fishing vessels but not followed by the thousands of the mechanized and non-mechanized fishing boats. Landing of fish at the landing centers have not yet been obligatory by any legal instrument.</p> <p>Local initiatives are taken by the private operators.</p>		4,5,6	7
9.2	<p><b>Transportation and marketing:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fish or shrimp transportation by open van, truck or other such vehicle will be banned. Only insulated or refrigerated fish van should be used for fish transportation.</p> <p>Fishers will be encouraged to keep the fish in cold storage prior to marketing. After harvest, use of</p>	MOFL, DOF	<p>It has not been banned. Insulated / refrigerated vans are used for transportation fish and shrimp for long distant destinations only. Short distance transportation is conducted in open vehicles. Control mechanism is poor.</p> <p>It is being followed by the big traders only.</p> <p>It is followed widely.</p>		4,6	7

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	<p>sufficient quantity of ice will be encouraged during preservation, transportation and marketing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hygienic and modern facilities will be ensured in each fish market. Fish marketing should not be done in open, debris filled and muddy areas. Cold-chain system will be established in fish marketing. Business persons will be encouraged to establish cold-chain based marketing systems.</p> <p>Fish used for marketing should be free from germs and rotting. Legal actions will be taken against marketing of rotten, bad odor and unsuitable for human consumption fish.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hygienic condition prescribed by the government will be followed strictly in all fish marketing places including retail and whole sale markets.</p> <p>Fisheries quality control officers will be given adequate power to supervise and identify low graded fish, and enforce law.</p>		<p>Not maintained adequately.</p> <p>All the markets have not</p> <p>Local fish markets are controlled by local officials of M/O Health &amp; family welfare and local bodies and administration. Govt. Quality Control Officers control the exportable fish products only.</p> <p>Officials of the Sanitary and Health departments are supposed to conduct supervision. But it is not followed extensively and regularly.</p> <p>Officers of QC are trained at home and abroad for enforcement.</p>			
9.3	<p><b>Fish Processing and Quality Control:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Traditional technologies for fish processing, such as drying, salting, brining, etc., will be improved.</p> <p><i>Value Added Products</i> of frozen fish will be strengthened for local and international markets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All fish processing plants and persons will be required to collect license from the Department of Fisheries and should abide by the quality control program strictly.</p>	DOF, BFFA.	<p>The BFRI has been conducting some research works for improvement of the systems.</p> <p>Motivation is being conducted by the local officials and QC of DOF.</p> <p>No govt. order has been issued on this subject.</p>		4,6	6
9.4	<p><b>Fish Export</b></p> <p>Government will provide facilities to the fish and shrimp exporters as 100% exportable commodities.</p>	DOF, BFFA	It is being done when required.		4,5	6

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	Private organization's opinions related to export will be considered on priority basis for increase of export earnings.		Their opinions are considered with importance.			
9.7.5	Training programs will be delivered for the fish farmers, fishers and fish/shrimp fry catchers by the extension officers/workers on a regular basis.	DOF	Fry catching has been banned and it is treated to be an offence. So, such training is not necessary now.		3	6
9.7.8	Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to make available the inputs required in shrimp culture and management.	MOFL. DOF	Being encouraged widely.		4	6
9.10	<p><b>Policy related to fisheries environment</b> Adverse environmental impacts can be expected due to improper implementation of fish culture and management programs. The following policies will be taken for this purpose:</p> <p>Shrimp and fish culture will not be expanded to the areas which damage mangrove forests in the coastal region.</p> <p>Biodiversity will be maintained in all natural water bodies and in marine environment.</p> <p>(Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals harmful to the environment will not be used in fish/shrimp farms.</p> <p>Environment friendly fish / shrimp culture method/ technology will be used.</p>	MOFL	<p>It is being followed. It is controlled through the Divisional Committees formed by the Cabinet Division<sup>6</sup> and headed by the Divisional Commissioners</p> <p>Motivation at the local level is continued</p> <p>Chemicals are not used in culture. But limited use is done in the hatcheries following the global practices.</p> <p>Motivation activities are continued in the culture areas by the local officials of the DOF.</p>	<p>Specific matrix for implementation has to be introduced.</p> <p>Agreed technology is yet to be introduced by MoFL &amp; MoEF.</p>	4	6
9.11.3.	Shrimp and other exportable fisheries will be considered an exportable industry. Facilities such as credit with low rates of interest, tax	MOFL, EPB, DOF.	It is followed by the MOFL, MoF & MoC		4,5	6

<sup>6</sup> CD/DA-4/2(66)/93-97/01 dated 01.01.1998.

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	rebate, and tax holiday might be imposed.					
10.1	<p>Power of license issue</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Department of Fisheries will be the authority to issue, cancel or renew licenses for fishing vessels and other implements for the proper management of marine fisheries resources.</p> <p>All fishing vessels or units will be ready to supply required technical information to the Department of Fisheries.</p> <p>Registration system will be executed for fish and shrimp hatcheries to control quality.</p>	<p>DOF, MOFL.</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Both the MoFL and MoS are the joint authority of issuing license. After the issuance of a fishing license by the MoFL, the vessel has to obtain the marine license from the dept of mercantile Marine Dept of the MoS.</p> <p>It is being followed.</p> <p>Regulation for registration is under process in MOFL.</p>		4	6
10.2	<p><b>Industry</b></p> <p>Emphasis will be given to establish new fisheries related industries and develop existing industries to fulfill the increased demand of inputs.</p>	MOI, MOFL, BOI	Being encouraged.		4	5
10.3	<p><b>Import</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Import and sale tax will be reduced for the equipment used for fish harvest and culture. Implements required for export oriented activities will be tax exempt. Tax exemption will be considered in case of basic Inputs required in aquaculture and shrimp harvest.</p>	MOC, MOA	It is done from time to time through the Annual Import & Export Policies of the Govt. when needed.		4,5	5
10.4	<p><b>Export</b></p> <p>Price of Bangladeshi fish and fisheries products in the international market is low, mainly due to the lack of achieving desired quality. In this regard, the following policies will be followed:</p> <p>Quality control system of the Department of Fisheries will be strengthened through the implementation of quality control laws on processed fisheries products.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All fish processing plants should have their own quality control systems. Strict punishment will be taken against the exporters and owners of the plants in case</p>	MOC, MOFL, EPB, DOF	<p>Further strengthening of the QC efforts of the DOF is necessary.</p> <p>Processing Plants maintain QC system. It is not quality - effective. Again, 100% supervision of the processing stages is not possible by the DOF for</p>	<p>The QC dept.lacks sufficient anpower, implements transports, knowledge base, and Supervision &amp; whipping authority.</p>	4,5,6	6
					4	6

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					1	2
	<p>of exporting below standard products.</p> <p>□ Emphasis will be given to export shrimp of different species, fish, turtles and other aquatic species instead of existing 2 or 1 shrimp species.</p> <p>Differentiation and diversification of the presentation of processed products of shrimp, fish, turtle, etc. will be initiated. Technologies related to produce different value added products will be encouraged, based on international demand.</p>		<p>shortage of manpower and mobility. Hence, quality is very often facing questions.</p> <p>It is complained by the DOF that many of the plants do not adequately follow the sanitation rules, sometimes uses immoral practices of underweight, under-grade and brand manipulations, etc which effects international market reputation.</p> <p>Shrimp products get competitive market rates. But the quality of the products of other species is not of international standard. As such, these can not attract good market rates.</p> <p>Not implemented</p>	<p>Motivation for improvement of the quality of other species &amp; technology will be necessary.</p>	4,5	6
10.5	<p><b>Processing plants</b></p> <p>Care will be taken to establish new processing industries in view of the shortage of raw materials for plants .</p>		<p>At present, nos. of registered plants are 127. Only 55 plants got license for frozen food processing. Many of these plants are not capable to maintain the international standard of sanitation in food processing. Cost of establishment and maintenance of these plants are very high. As a result, proposals for new plants are very rare.</p>		3	6



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	<p>in coastal areas in a sustainable manner. So that biodiversity will be conserved and environmental damage will be reduced.</p> <p>Production and exploitation of hilsa will be improved through identification and conservation of their breeding and grazing grounds, and removal of any obstructions to their anadromous migration routes (from coastal areas to the inland water bodies).</p> <p>Sustainable exploitation and management will be undertaken by the estimation of marine fisheries resource survey. Existing laws will be appropriately corrected.</p> <p>New entrepreneurs will be initiated through the demonstration of package-based technologies, training and extension.</p> <p>Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged.</p> <p>Fish landing centers and marketing systems will be modernized to improve post-harvest loss.</p> <p>Diversification and quality of the fisheries products will be ensured.</p> <p>Fish acts will be appropriately corrected and implemented to improve fisheries resource and conservation.</p> <p>Private sectors will be incorporated to develop fisheries resources.</p> <p>Government will play the main role for the development and execution of the programs in the following sectors:</p> <p>research; extension; training; consultancy services, and supervision.</p> <p>The government will extend co-operation to encourage private fisheries sectors - training on improved technology and management; supply of improved species; health services;</p>		<p>specific technology is yet to be evolved and implemented.</p> <p>Activities are followed up.</p> <p>Not implemented</p> <p>Initiatives are being take up.</p> <p>Encouraged.</p> <p>Being encouraged</p> <p>Being followed up</p> <p>Being amended as and when needed.</p> <p>Being done.</p> <p>These are being followed up.</p>		4,6	6
					4,6	7
					3	6
					3	6
					4	6
					3	6
					4,6	6
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	ensure fish and shrimp feed; ensure appropriate price for the product and create extra facilities, such as credit and marketing, and extend co-operation to develop co-operative societies or organizations. Genuine fishers will be prioritized for the government khas water bodies to improve their socio-economic condition.					
11.2	National fisheries council will be set up to execute national fisheries policy and to improve national fisheries resources and management.	Cabinet, MOFL	National Fisheries Council has been formed with the Head of the Govt. as its Chairman. Various actions are being taken up by the council from time to time...		4	5
11.3	New laws may be formulated, existing laws may be rectified and proper application of the fish acts will be ensured to execute the national fish policy.	MOFL	Being implemented		4,6	6
11.4	Co-ordination will be developed among the concerned ministry, department, and organizations to execute the national fish policy.	MOFL & other line Ministries	It is being followed up		4	6



## APPENDIX J THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR SAFE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION, 1998

The National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation was declared by the Local Govt. Division of the Ministry of Local Govt., Rural Development and Cooperative in 1998. The LGD has set up an "Unit for Policy Implementation (UPI) " with the assistance of DANIDA for a period of 2000-2004. The main focus <sup>30</sup> of the UPI is assisting LGD in implementing the National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation.

### Status of implementation:

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					1	2
4.	<b>Strategy :</b>					
e)	<i>Assigning priority to under-served and un-served area;</i>	DPHE	Not implemented.	A DFID assisted study has been conducted	4	7
f)	Adoption of water supply and sanitation technology options appropriate to <i>specific regions, geological situations</i> and social groups;	DPHE	Not implemented.	DPHE conducts study at the field level	3	7
j)	Social mobilization through publicity campaign and motivational activities using mass media among other means to ensure behavioral development and change in sanitation and hygiene;	MLGRD, DPHE.	Being encouraged.		3	7
k)	Capacity building at the local/community level to deal effectively with local water and sanitation problems	DPHE NGOs.	Being implemented. Some NGO's are working in this aspect.		4	6
p)	With a view to controlling and preventing contamination of drinking water, regular and coordinated water quality surveillance by Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), National Institute for preventive & Social Medicine (NIPSOM), Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Environment (DOE) and random testing of quality of drinking water (including bottled water) by DPHE , Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (BSTI) and DOE to determine the level of contamination;	DPHE, Concerned Agencies.	Systematic consultations have not yet been established.  A system of coordination at both intra – departmental and inter- departmental levels required to be established & hold meetings on a regular interval basis.			
7.	<b>Policy principles</b>					
	<b>Basic needs –</b> It is necessary to expand and improve the water supply and sanitation services in order to satisfy the basic needs of the		It is a continuous process.			

<sup>30</sup> The Handout issued by the Local Govt. Division in 2002.

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					1	2
	people. The need to expand these facilities is greater in the case of <i>under privileged groups and regions</i> .					
	<b>Technology options</b> – Promotion of various technology options will be sustainable for both water supply and sanitation keeping the needs of <i>specific areas</i> and socio-economic groups of people.		It is a continuous process.			
	<b>Emergency responses</b> – All government and non-government bodies should be prepared to take necessary measures for <i>immediate response before and after natural disaster</i> . Involvement of all other stakeholders is also necessary.		It is a continuous process.			
8.1	<b>Rural water supply</b>					
8.1.1	Communities shall be the focus for all water supply activities; all other stakeholders including the private sector and NGOs shall provide coordinated inputs into the development of the sector with DPHE as the lead agency		Being practiced.			
8.1.2	Local government bodies in village, union and thana level shall have a direct role in planning, implementation and maintenance of rural water supply and the activities of public and private sector agencies will be coordinated accordingly.		Being practiced			
8.1.4	User communities shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of water supply facilities and shall bear its total costs.		Being partially followed.			
8.1.7	During natural disaster, necessary measures shall be taken on an emergency basis so that the people have access to safe water and do not have to drink contaminated water. Necessary measures shall also be taken to prevent contamination and damage of tube wells during natural disaster. DPHE shall enough materials and spares to take immediate action for repairing or installing tube wells in collaboration with local		Being followed			

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of Implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	bodies, NGOs, and CBOs. While the tube wells installed immediately after natural disaster will be free of cost, a part of rehabilitation of tube wells will be charged according to the age of the tube well damaged or destroyed.					
8.1.10	Priority will be assigned to water supply <i>in difficult and under-served area</i> .		Identification of the concerned areas is yet to be completed.			
8.1.11	In each and every village of Bangladesh at least one pond will be excavated/re-excavated and preserved for drinking water. Necessary security measures will be undertaken to prevent water of the pond from contamination.		Not implemented Selection and procurement of pond from private or govt. sources have not been made.			
8.2	<b>Rural sanitation</b>					
8.2.1	Local government and communities shall be the focus of all activities relating to sanitation. All other stakeholders including the private sector and NGOs shall provide inputs into the development of the sector within the purview of overall government policy with DPHE ensuring coordination.		Partially followed. use of water sealed latrines have been popularized by govt. and non-govt. efforts. Some NGOs are working on this.			
8.2.2	The users shall be responsible for operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities and will bear its total cost.	Local Govt. bodies	Implemented.			
8.2.4	Behavioral development and changes in user communities shall be brought about through social mobilization and hygiene education in accordance with the Ministries of Health, education, Social Welfare, information, Women & Children Affairs and DPHE, NGOs, CBOs, local Govt. bodies and other related agencies.	Concerned Ministries.	Coordination is not strong.  DPHE conducts the departmental promotional activities.  The coordination at the Upazila level is not sufficient to cover the mass user community of the entire upazila.			
8.2.6	The rural sanitation program shall support and promote a range of technology options for water and environmental sanitation. Technological packages and specifications for hardware and service levels shall be formulated. The experiences gained in this regard by DPHE, NGOs, CBOs will be shared for	DPHE Local Govt. bodies	It is a continuous process.			

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of Implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	sustainable program development.					
8.3	<b>Urban water supply</b>					
8.3.9	During natural disaster WASAs and relevant agencies shall take appropriate measures for providing safe drinking water. This will include repairing and cleaning of pipelines, production well and other installation, emergency supply through water trucks and other necessary measures. The government will reimburse the cost of water supplies free of charge by the Paurasabhas, WASAs and other related agencies during emergency situations.	DPHE, Local Admn.	Being followed.  Some urban towns also fall within the coastal zone also.		4,6	6
8.3.12	WASAs, DPHE, BUET and AEC shall conduct research and development activities for the development of appropriate technologies and other developments with special emphasis on <i>difficult and under-served areas</i> . They shall share the results of research and development and provide technological support to the private sector.	Concerned agencies.	Not implemented.		4,6	7
8.3.15	The capacity of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Inspection Wing of Local Government Division for qualitative and quantitative monitoring, analysis of information, policy implementation, evaluation and revision shall be increased.	Ministry of LG, Rd & Cooperatives	Not implemented		3	7
9.	<b>Institutional arrangement</b>					
	All relevant organizations will give emphasis on the reduction of dependence on ground water and increased use of surface water. They will ensure storage, management and use of surface water.	DPHE, Local Govt. bodies	Not implemented. lack of coordinated efforts prevails. Some NGOs are working in some limited areas.		4	6
10.	<b>Policy implementation</b> Strategies will be formulated..... MoLGRD. Being looked out				4,5	6

## APPENDIX K THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY, 1999

The document contains guidelines for various development activities relating to crop production and marketing with prominence in minor irrigation, seed, fertilizer and agricultural credit and other related activities. Matters relating the coastal zone have not been separately mentioned in the policy, but almost all the items have mentions about the activities corresponding to the coastal areas.

The status of implementation of different issue so far as it relates to the coastal areas is as follows:

Item no.	Policy statement in the National Agriculture Policy	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
3.3	Special development programs will be taken with a view to increasing production of potential crops suitable for the coastal areas and the hill tracts.	MOA, BARC, DAE	Beside the general extension services of the DAE, no special program has been taken.		3	7
6.	Minor Irrigation					
6.3	Farmers will be motivated in harvesting rainwater for irrigation, and, appropriate programs will be taken for promoting rain-fed farming.  Suitable projects will be taken up for building water reservoir to capture tidal water and thereby expanding mechanized irrigation facilities in the coastal areas. In this regard, participatory programs for the local beneficiaries will be undertaken.	BWDB, MOA, MOFL, NGOs, LG.	Departmental efforts are not significant. Some NGO's are working with the local farmers on water harvesting and promoting rain-fed farming.  Not implemented.	Institutional activities are necessary.	3  4,5	6  7
9.	Agriculture Research					
9.2	National agricultural research institute will, in principle, give priorities to the following subjects in preparing their time-bound and target oriented research program :  soil and Agro-ecological Zone (AEZ) specific research;  region-wise research on irrigated and rain feed cultivation;	MOA, BARC	30 Agro-ecological Zones have been identified. Actions for individual zones are being designed.  Research work at local level is not adequate. Some NGO's are working for water harvesting and rain-fed cultivation.	Research-extension linkage is necessary.	3  3	6  6

Item no.	Policy statement in the National Agriculture Policy	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	Research on the development of improved crop varieties and technologies suitable for cultivation in coastal, hilly, water logged and salinity affected areas;		BARI initiated some research works on salt-tolerant * * crops. But it has been suffering as the concerned research officers declined to stay at the local stations for conducting research works.	Technology for integrated rice-fish culture is being practiced. Joint study programs are carried on by BIRRI and FRI. Local level extension officials of DOF and DAE along with NGO's are also working locally	3	6
12.	Land Use					
12.2	<p>Following steps will be taken to ensure planned utilization of land for the crop production :</p> <p>Land zoning program will be taken up by the Soil Resources Development Institute (SRDI) on a priority basis. Integrated approach of SRDI will be future strengthened for this purpose.</p>	MOA, MOL	Land Use Policy has been approved by the MoL very recently. MOA will have to take actions after having interactions with MoL and other concerned authorities.		4	6
17.	Environmental Protection in Agriculture					
17.2	<p>Water logging and salinity are appearing to be a serious problem in some parts of the country including the coastal areas which is not only a threat to the agricultural activities in those areas but also can cause a great damage to the overall environment. The steps to be taken by the government in this respect are ; -</p> <p>Measures will be taken to resist water logging and the farmers will be motivated to follow appropriate crop rotation as well as to practice crop and fish culture by turn.</p>	BWDB, MOA, DAE	BWDB conducts activities of excavation and re-excavation of canals for prevention of water logging Extension services of DAE for crop rotation and DAE & DOF for rice-fish culture system is being continued.		4	6

Item no.	Policy statement in the National Agriculture Policy	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	Salt tolerant crop varieties will be developed and extended along with possible measures to resist salinity.	BARC, BARI, DAE	Ongoing research for developing salt tolerant varieties at BRRI and BAU have not yet yielded any new technology.	.	3	6
	Considering the environmental hazards associated with the implementation of crop production policy, necessary steps will be taken to protect the environment in the light of the approved National Environment and Water Policies.		Effective coordination has not been established.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)		4	7
	Although earning of foreign exchange is largely attributed to the shrimp culture in the southern saline areas, saline water together with shrimp disposals in shrimp enclosures and adjacent areas have been appearing as a source of environmental pollution. In this respect, realistic steps will be taken in the light of the already formulated Fisheries Policy.	MOFL, MOA, MoEF, BWDB.	Coordinated steps are yet to be formulated.	Emphasis has to be given for evolving scientific modalities.	4	7
19	Coordination among the Govt. NGOs and private Sector					
19.1	Activities of the Govt., private organization and NGOs involved in agricultural development will be brought under a well-organized monitoring system and will be coordinated from the national to field level. * * * The national committee will be formed under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Similarly, from the district to union levels, respective chairman of the local govt. institutions will be responsible for holding the chair of the agriculture committees at each district, thana and union levels. One representative from the farmer's organizations will be included as a member in the agricultural committees at each level.	MOA	The national Committee has been formed and made functional. But the Committees at other levels have not yet been reorganized.		4,5,6	6
20	Reliable Database					

Item no.	Policy statement in the National Agriculture Policy	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
20.1	<p>Successful implementation of development program largely depends on the availability of reliable data and information in time. Following measures will be taken by the govt. under the national agriculture policy to build up a reliable database ;</p> <p>Adequate physical facilities will be created at the district level DAE offices. District level DAE offices will collect, compile and preserve all information related to crop sector through their official channels. Agriculture related information would be preserved and displayed publicly. Govt. private sector agencies and NGOs involved in agriculture sector will, in principle agree to exchange information among them. BBS will organize training programs on appropriate methods of data collection and preservation and provide advice in this regard.</p>	MoA, DAE	Computer facilities are available at the District HQ. But their use is not in conformity with expectations of a reliable database. Actions regarding items at (b -e) have not been taken up for achieving a reliable database.		4,6	6

#### Activities of the MOA for implementation of the Policy:

Although , the strategy and process of implementation of the policy has not been specifically mentioned in the document, the discussions with the officials reveal that reforms in various aspects are planned for effective implementation process. MOA has as many as 15 organizations and implementing more than 100 projects included in the ADP. Broadly, the following strategies are being followed for implementation of the policy:-

- i. Execution of a “Sector Wide Agricultural Program (SWAP)”<sup>31</sup>. The Policy and Planning Support Units have been simultaneously set up in Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock with the assistance of DANIDA.
- ii. The Ministry has already declared the <sup>32</sup> “Integrated Pest Management Policy (IPMP), 2002” in April, 2002 for ensuring safe crop production.
- iii. Strengthening the follow up process of the New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) of 1996<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Report on SWAP of Sept, 02 of the Joint Chief, MOA and DANIDA’s report on the Agricultural Programme Support, Bangladesh of April, 2002.

<sup>32</sup> Integrated pest management Policy issued by the MOA in April, 2002.

<sup>33</sup> New agricultural Extension Policy of 1996 and Strategy for implementation of NAEP of January, 1997

- iv. Effective follow up of the instructions laid down in the Agricultural Extension Manual <sup>34</sup> of 1999 (revised) which attached more emphasis on extensive supervision and responding to the farmers needs in partnership with other extension services providers.

**Preparation of a Plan of action on the National Agriculture Policy:**

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken up the works for formulating a 'Plan of Action on the Agricultural Policy' "with the technical assistance of the FAO. The Consultants of the FAO have already submitted their report <sup>35</sup> to the MOA in April, 2002. The MOA has taken up the process of inter-ministerial consultations and assume that the approval of the Govt. will be available soon. The plan of action is expected to outline the modalities for effective implementation of the National Agricultural policy.

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<sup>34</sup> Agricultural Extension Manual of 1999.

<sup>35</sup> Report on "Plan of Action on National Agriculture Policy" "submitted to MOA by the UNDP of FAO.



## APPENDIX L THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY, 1999

The broad objective of the policy is to accelerate the industrial growth and to gain a greater share of industries sector in the gross domestic products (GDP) as well to make the industrial policy responsive to the changes occurring in the global economy.

The vision of the policy is to raise the country's industrial production to account for at least 25% of the GDP and at least 20% of the employed work force within the next decade. A vibrant and dynamic private sector will be the principal actor in country's industrial sector. The sector will be competitive in the liberalized internal and external market. It will have a dominant export orientation. It has emphasized labor intensive manufactures with skill up-gradation and productivity growth and having niche high-tech industrial sub-sector that may be externally competitive.

The status of implementation of the Policy so far as it relates to the coastal zone areas is as under:

tem no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
<b>III Broad Strategies :</b>						
3.5	Development of the infrastructure including <i>port facilities</i> , energy, transport and communication and human resources development will receive high priority. <i>Private investment</i> including " Build, Operate and Own" and " Build, Operate and Transfer" methods will be particularly encouraged in these sectors.	MOI., MOS.	Not yet implemented.		4,5, 6	7
3.6	Intensive industrial zones development will be undertaken together with a balanced <i>geographical dispersal of the zones</i> in the areas with growing potential for the utilization of the local resources as more infrastructural and other facilities are put in place.	MOI., EPZs	Not implemented. Zoning has not been done.		3	7
3.17	Special incentive and supports will be provided for the development of export oriented industries.	MOI, MOF.	Being implemented through annual fiscal policies.  Some supports have been given to the Frozen Food Processing plants of the coastal area.		4,5	6
<b>VII Fiscal and financial incentives</b>						
7.2.b	Industrial undertakings not enjoying <i>tax holiday</i> will enjoy <i>accelerated depreciation allowance</i> . Such allowance is available at the rate of hundred percent of the machinery and plants if the industrial undertaking is set up in the areas falling within the cities of Dhaka, Narayanganj, <i>Chittagong</i> and Khulna and areas within a radius of ten miles from the municipal limits of those cities. If the industrial undertaking is set up elsewhere in the country, accelerated depreciation is allowed at the rate of eighty percent in the first year and twenty percent in the second year.	MOI, MOF.	It is continuous process.  Instances of Tax Holidays are :  (a)Tax Holiday period by location (as per list: Ann-IV) has been allowed for five years for Chittagong Division and seven		4,5	6

tem no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
			years for Khulna and Barisal Divisions which fall within the coastal Zone.  (b) Again, only Chittagong & Khulna cities and their surroundings are eligible for depreciation allowances.			
7.3	The present structure of concessional duties on imported capital machineries, based on <i>area demarcation</i> , viz. " <b>Developed</b> ", and " <b>Underdeveloped</b> ", will remain in force. VAT is not payable for import of capital machineries and spares. Description of the "Developed" and "Underdeveloped" areas are provided in Ann-V. In addition to other measures, creation of an Equity Development fund will be considered for providing assistance to the individual entrepreneurs in underdeveloped areas.	MOI, MOF.	Partially followed.  Out of the total coastal zone, only the port areas of Chittagong & Khulna have been included in the "Developed area" category to enjoy the concessional duty facilities.		4,5	6
<b>XI</b>	<b>Foreign investment</b>					
11.7	Foreign investment in " <b>Thrust Sectors</b> " particularly in small industrial units will be given priority in allocation of the plots in BSCIC Industrial Estates.	MOI, BSCIC	It is a continuous process.  The list of the "Thrust Sector Industries" (Ann.-III) includes the Agro-based industries, Frozen Food and Tourism, many of which fall within the coastal zone activities.		4,5	6
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Export processing zones</b>					
13.1	To assist establishments of export oriented industries, <b>Export Processing Zones</b> have been created in Bangladesh under the Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Act. of 1980 where necessary infrastructural facilities including communication and utility connections have been provided. The Bangladesh Private Export processing Zones Act, 1996 allows establishment of private EPZ's entirely through foreign investment or through joint ventures or local initiative.	MOI, BEPZA	It is a continuous process.  EPZ areas of Chittagong and Mongla are also located within the Coastal zone		4,5	6
<b>XVI</b>	<b>Implementation, monitoring &amp; review</b>					
16.7	The implementation of the Industrial policy will be guided by an effective consultative mechanism involving the major stakeholders :					
b)	There will an executive committee (EC) of the NCID with the Minister of industries in the Chair.	Cabinet Division, MOI.	The EC of the NCID has been formed and activated.		3	4

Item no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
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(c)	A committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Industries will be set up to ensure coordination among the relevant Govt. agencies.	Cabinet Division, MOI.	The Coordination Committee has been formed and activated.		3	4



## APPENDIX M THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, 1999

The "National Water Policy" had been formally declared in 1999. The WARPO has already formulated "The National Water Management Plan" with a view to implement the NWP. It is now under the process of the approval by the National Water Resources Council. The "National Water Code" is also under preparation of the WARPO, which is expected to be completed soon. The implementation works of the NWMP will be started after formal approval by the NWRC. In the meantime, the concerned ministries and agencies are implementing different aspects of the NWP in terms of their own official mandates.

The policy does not distinguish the coastal area and as such, it does not specify much about the activities to be undertaken for implementation of the policy as a whole. However, the few items, which have mentions about the coastal areas, have been extracted for this study. The item-wise implementation status of different items is as under:

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
4.2	<b>Planning and Management of Water Resources</b>					
	The policy of the Government will be as follows :further:					
g.	Frame rules, procedures, and guidelines for combining water-use and land-use planning	MoWR, WARPO, MOL	WARPO has been taking actions for making rules.		3	6
h.	Frame, and periodically revise, the rules, procedures and guidelines on all aspects of water management	MoWR, WARPO	(a) The National Water Management Plan <sup>36</sup> has been prepared by WARPO, which is now waiting for the approval of the National Water Resources Council.  (b) The "National Water Code" is now under preparation by WARPO.		3	6
i.	Make social and environmental assessments mandatory in all plan development	MoWR, WARPO	Being complied.		3	6
	Through its responsible agencies, the Government will:					
k.	Develop water resources of the major rivers for multipurpose use, including irrigation, fisheries, navigation, forestry, and aquatic wildlife	MoWR, WARPO & Concerned agencies	These aspects have been included in the NWMP.  Concerned agencies are taking steps in terms of their official mandates.		4	6
o.	Develop early warning and flood-proofing systems to manage natural disasters like flood and drought	MoWR, WARPO	It is a continuous process.  BWDB is implementing a project <sup>37</sup> named "Consolidation and strengthening of flood forecasting and Warning		3	6

<sup>36</sup> National Water Management Plan (Draft Final) prepared by the national Water Management Plan project of the WARPO in October 2001.

<sup>37</sup> Ministry of Finance: Document on Sanction and Allotment of ADP of 2002-2003, Page 491, Project code No. 9081.

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
			Services under this year' ADP Project Code No. 9081.  LGED is executing some projects of construction of platforms, where BWDB is rendering organizational help and cooperation			
p.	Designate flood risks zones and take appropriate measures to provide desired levels of protection for life, property, vital infrastructure, agriculture and wetlands. In this regard then the following principles will guide future action:  i. Regions of economic importance such as metropolitan areas, <i>sea</i> and air <i>ports, and export processing zones</i> will be fully protected against floods as a matter of first priority.	MoWR, WARPO & Concerned agencies	It is being implemented as a continuous process.	Several EPZ areas are located within the coastal zone.	4,5	6
q.	Undertake survey and investigation of the problem of riverbank erosion and develop and implement master plans for river training and erosion control works for preservation of scarce land and prevention of landlessness and pauperization.	MoWR, WARPO & Concerned agencies	It is included in the NWMP vide item no. MR 010.  BWDB is implementing a project named "River bank Protection" project Code no.7360 under current year's ADP allocations.		4,5	6
r.	Plan and implement schemes for reclamation of land from the sea and rivers.	MoWR, WARPO	It is included in the NWMP and Tk.5.86 Mil has been earmarked for the purpose vide Item No. AW 008 of the NWMP.		3	6
4.3	<b>Water rights and allocation</b>					
a.	The Government will exercise its water allocation power in identified scarcity zones on the basis of specified priorities.	MoWR, WARPO & Concerned agencies	Options have been included the proposed Ganges Barrage Project.		4	6
b.	In general, the priority for allocating water during critical periods in the water shortage zones will be in the following order: domestic and municipal uses, non-consumptive uses (e.g. navigation, fisheries and wild-life), sustenance of the river regime, and other consumptive and non-consumptive uses such as irrigation, industry, environment, salinity management, and recreation. The above order of priority could however be changed on specific socio-economic criteria of an area by local bodies through	MoWR, WARPO & Concerned agencies	Salinity control in the Sundarbans has been included in the NWMP at item no. EA 009.		4,5,6	6

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	local consensus.					
4.6	<i>Water supply and sanitation</i>					
	The rural areas of Bangladesh suffer from lack of quality drinking water. Surface water supplies are generally polluted and groundwater, which till now had been the best source of safe drinking water, is contaminated with arsenic in many parts of the country. Heavy withdrawals of groundwater for irrigation have also lowered the water table in many areas below the effective reach of hand tube wells. Seepage of agro chemicals into shallow aquifers may also pollute water for human and animal consumption. <i>Salinity intrusions from seawater deep into the land in the southwest are rendering groundwater unfit for consumption.</i>	MoWR, WARPO BWDB & Concerned agencies	Activities in respect of salinity problem have been included in the NWMP.  To avert salinity intrusion from the sea, increase in the flow at the end of the big rivers is necessary. As such the WARPO has recommended -  (a) Bilateral talks are to be arranged for increasing flow in the Ganges.  (b) Implementation of the Ganges Barrage Project.		4,5,6	6
a.	Facilitate availability of safe and affordable drinking water supplies through various means, including rainwater harvesting and conservation.	MoWR, WARPO BWDB DPHE	It is included in the NWMP with specific provisions for rainwater harvesting. Fund has been earmarked for projects to be implemented by concerned agencies.  Some NGOs are working on this.		4,5	6
4.8	<b>Water and industry</b>					
	Excessive water salinity in the southwest region is a major deterrent to industrial growth. Also, pollution of both surface and groundwater around various industrial centers of the country by untreated effluent discharge into water bodies is a critical water management issue. The policy of the Government in this regard is that:		As at item no. 4.6		4,5	6
a.	Zoning regulations will be established for location of new industries in consideration of fresh and safe water availability and effluent discharge possibilities.	MoWR MOI DPHE	Actions to be taken by the MOI and DPHE.		4,5	7
d.	Industrial polluters will be required under law to pay for the cleanup of water-body polluted by them.	MoWR MOI	Actions to be taken by the MOI & BWDB jointly. TK.4.2 mil has been kept in the NWMP vide item no. EA 002.		4,5	6
4.9	<b>Water and fisheries and wildlife</b>					
	Fisheries and wildlife are integral aspects of economic development in Bangladesh and strongly linked to advancement of target groups, poverty alleviation, nutrition, and employment generation. Availability of water for fisheries is thus important from the point of view of sustenance as well as					

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	commercial ventures. It is, therefore, the policy of the Government that:					
a.	Fisheries and wildlife will receive due emphasis in water resource planning in areas where their social impact is high.	MoWR MOFL MoEF	It is a continuous process.		4,5	6
f.	Brackish aquaculture will be confined to specific zones designated by the Government for this purpose.	MoWR MOFL	It is being followed.		4,5	6
4.11	<b>Water for hydropower and recreation</b>  Use of water for recreational purposes is useful for developing tourism facilities. Introducing these facilities at the sites of reservoirs, lakes, dighis (big ponds), sea resorts, etc. would help the tourism industry of the country. The policy of the Government is therefore that:					
b.	Recreational activities at or around water bodies will be allowed provided it is not damaging to the environment.	MoWR, MoCAT,	Not yet taken up		4	7
4.12	<b>Water for the environment</b>					
	Protection and preservation of the natural environment is essential for sustainable development. Given that most of the country's environmental resources are linked to water resources, it is vital that the continued development and management of the nation's water resources should include the protection, restoration, and preservation of the environment and its bio-diversity including wetlands, mangrove and other national forests, endangered species, and the water quality. Accordingly, water resource management actions will take care to avoid or minimize environmental damages	MoWR, WARPO BWDB & all the Concerned agencies	Provisions have made in the NWMP for enabling environment and Tk.3.57 mil has been earmarked for the purpose.  MoWR has issued the "Guidelines <sup>38</sup> for Participatory Water Management" which indicate how the local stakeholders, private sector, representatives of the local govt. institutions, and the public sector agencies will work together for participatory system of water management in Bangladesh.  Concerned ministries and their agencies are taking steps through their own departmental programs.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)		4,5	6
	Water quantity and water quality issues are uniquely linked. Poor water quality affects the availability					

<sup>38</sup> Guidelines for Participatory Water Management issued by the Ministry of Water Resources in 2001.

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	<p>of fresh water for different uses. Contamination of surface water bodies and groundwater aquifers by agricultural pollutants, industrial discharge, domestic pollution, and non-point source urban runoff exacerbate water quality problems and endanger both natural ecosystem integrity and public health. Other environmental problems include: excessive soil erosion and sedimentation, water logging and <b>salinisation of agricultural land</b>, groundwater depletion, watershed degradation and <b>deforestation, reduction of biodiversity</b>, wetland loss, <b>saltwater intrusion, and coastal zone habitat loss</b>. Henceforth, all agencies and departments entrusted with water resource management responsibilities (regulation, planning, construction, operation, and maintenance) will have to enhance environmental amenities and ensure that environmental resources are protected and restored in executing their tasks. Environmental needs and objectives will be treated equally with the resources management needs. It is, therefore, the policy of the government that all water management agencies and related natural resources departments will:</p>					
a.	<p>Give full consideration to environmental protection, restoration and enhancement measures consistent with the National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP) and the National Water Management Plan (NWMP).</p>	<p>MoWR, WARPO BWDB &amp; all the Concerned agencies</p>	<p>Provisions have been kept in the NWMP for broader activities of environment and aquatic resources.</p> <p>BWDB has been implementing a project named "Environment &amp; GIS support for Water Sector " during the current ADP vide Project Code No.8771.</p>		4,5	6
c.	<p>Ensure adequate upland flow in water channels to preserve the coastal estuary eco-system threatened by intrusion of salinity from the sea.</p>	<p>MoWR, WARPO BWDB &amp; all the Concerned agencies</p>	<p>Separate allocation of water for environment and separate fund has been earmarked for major regional rivers vide item nos. MR. 001 – MR 011 in the NWMP.</p> <p>But the problem is that sufficient flow of water is not available at the sea end of the major rivers. To mitigate these situations bilateral and regional negotiation have been</p>		4,5	6

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
			recommended by the WARPO			
g.	Stop unplanned construction on riverbanks and indiscriminate clearance of vegetation on newly accreted land.	MoWR MoEF BWDB	Provisions have been kept at item no. AW 008 for land reclamation and coastal protection and afforestation.		4	6
4.15	<b>Research and information management</b>					
a.	Develop a central database and management information system (MIS) consolidating information from various data collection and research agencies on the existing hydrological systems, supply and use of national water resources, water quality, and the eco-system.	MoWR WARPO	Implemented.  It is continuous process.		3	6
c.	Investigate thoroughly important flood control and management issues, such as the efficacy of coastal polders, for guiding future policy on structural interventions.	MoWR WARPO BWDB	Provisions for rationalization of the coastal FCD infrastructures and management of the FCD and FCD/I have been kept at item no. AW 007 and ID 002 have been kept in the NWMP.  BWDB has been implementing the projects of improvement of several polders no. 65, 69, 55, 56/57, 71, 59/2 etc in the current year's ADP.  CARE is also undertaking an impact assessment of some coastal polders		4,5	6
5.	<b>Institutional policy</b>					
b.	The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) will coordinate all water resources management activities in the country,	MoWR	The NWRC has been formed and activated.		3	4
c.	The Executive Committee of the National Water Resources Council (ECNWRC) will have the following responsibilities: It will provide directives on all matters relating to the planning, management, and coordination of water resources across all sectors, as may be required by the NWRC. It will guide water management institutions at the national, regional, and local levels in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans for improved water management and investment. It will apprise and advise the National Water Resources Council periodically on matters of water resource management.	MoWR	The ECNWRC has been formed and activated		3	4

Item no.	Policy statement	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
	It will undertake any other function, as may be required from time to time, by the NWRC.					
d.	WARPO will be the exclusive government institution for macro-level water resource planning. It will also serve as the Executive Secretariat of the ECNWRC.	WARPO	It is being implemented.		3	6



## APPENDIX N THE NATIONAL SHIPPING POLICY, 2000

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
1.3	<b>Philosophy and objectives :</b> Govt. is willing to undertake the following actions to fulfill the objectives of shipping sector Rendering passenger and cargo carrying services for the coastal islands including facilities.	MOS, BIWTC.	BIWTC has been maintaining various types of passenger and cargo services between main land and the offshore islands and chars.	3	6
2.5.3	<b>National Port Council</b> Government will constitute National Port Council. This council will be formed comprising government representatives, port authorities, other organizations and port users. The function of National Port Council will be to advice the government on different matters relating to port operation.	MOS	The council has already been formed and activated.	3	4
2.5.4	<b>Environment protection</b> Coastal water area, entrance of the port and "Kharis" are important national resource of Bangladesh. This water area should be protected from pollution. Environmental Protection Agency is going to determine its desired standard and preparation of rules and regulation concerning this in the national level. At present responsibility of environmental matters within the port area is entrusted to the port authority. There are sufficient experience and rules and regulations in the international level regarding pollution control in the water area of the sea.	MOS, DoS	These provisions have been included in the "Inland Environment Pollution Control Rules" which has been prepared by the Directorate of Shipping. The Govt has submitted the Rule to the Ministry of Shipping for arranging approval.	4,5	6
	The government is liable to ensure an effective system regarding pollution problem in the sea and coastal water area. Government will undertake following steps in this matter;	MOS, DoS	The waste management system has been included at the part -2 in the proposed "Inland Environment Pollution Control Rules" <sup>39</sup>	4,5	6
	– Preparation of an environmental management strategy for the port and coastal water area keeping conformity with international oceanic pollution convention.	MOS, DoS	The environment management has been included in the proposed rules at the section –1of Part -2.2 of the rules.	4	6
	– Innovation of rules and regulation, monitoring and management system to ensure control and removal of environmental pollution effectively in the portand ocean area	MOS, DoS	The Rules are under the process of the approval by the authority concerned.	4,5,6	6

<sup>39</sup> The proposed "Inland Environment Pollution Control Rules"<sup>39</sup> part – 2 of the Rules.

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
2.5.5	<b>Contingency planning</b> Bangladesh off and on become prey of natural calamities. In the same way activity of the port may be seriously hampered for accident occurred in the ship or cost.				
	– Annual practice operation to test disaster management preparation	DoS	It is done regularly.	3	6
2.5.8	<b>Port area</b> Use of land the port is an important factor to the port authority. At present port area has been determined through government gazette notification. In order to meet up necessity of future development it is necessary to take care of land adjacent to water area. Accordingly government will take following actions.				
	– A specific policy will have to be prepared in respect of transfer/allotment/lease of own land of port authority and the land situated in the port area.	CPA, MPA	It is followed.	3	6
	– In case of transfer of land/property of personal ownership within the port area prior permission of the port authority will have to be taken.	MOS, DoS	Not rigidly followed by the local people.	3	7
2.6.1	<b>Development of more commercial activities</b>				
	Activities of seaport are not limited within collection and supply of materials only for local market. Materials of neighboring countries are also loaded and unloaded during transit. Ship repairing, construction and ship breaking may also be done in the port. Supply of ration and energy are important work. Export Processing Zone remains in same ports now a day.	MOS	Not implemented	3	7
3.3	<b>Ship breaking industry</b> Recently ship-breaking industry in Bangladesh has been widened. Though there is reason of remaining sufficient uneasiness in respect of procedural security and industrial management in the work field of this industry. Location of this industry is near Chittagong port so sometimes it creates different problems in the activities of the port and it hampers security. Besides, importance may be given on adverse implication on the environment. So in order to encourage, consolidate, environment balanced and technology dependent of this industry Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Labor will prepare policy jointly.	MOS, MOI, MoLM	Not implemented	4,5	7
3.4.2	<b>Environmental management</b> – In order to stop environmental pollution for ship movement, ship repair and breaking activities concerned international convention, protocol etc. will be introduced and applied.	DoS, DoE	Not implemented.  However, these provisions have been included in the proposed rules.	4	7
3.4.3	<b>International shipping conventions, protocol etc.</b>				

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	- SOLAS/LOAD LINE PROTOCOL 88 (Safety of Life at Sea/Load Line Protocol '88)	MOS	Bangladesh has accepted the terms of the protocol and has accordingly intimated the concerned international authorities.	3	4
	- MARPOL 73/78 (International Convention on Marine Pollution by Oil '73/78)	MOS	-do-	3	4
4.	<b>National policy for inland and coastal shipping</b>				
4.1	<b>Philosophy &amp; objective</b> The aim of the government is to ensure safe, efficient inland and coastal transportation system in Bangladesh, which will play a helpful role in achieving the expected target of national development	MOS, BIWTC.	BIWTC has been operating services passenger services for passengers and cargo from main land to the offshore island and char land.  But these services are not adequate to meet the people of the area.	3	6
4.2	<b>Sector management</b> -BIWTC will continue supervision of management and operation work of inland and coastal shipping sector increasingly	BIWTC	It is a continuous process.	3	6
	- Department of shipping will supervise regulatory side of inland and coastal shipping increasingly	DoS	It is continuous process.	3	6
4.3.1	<b>Infrastructure development and management</b>				
	Main river ways as are identified to be the main guiding force of inland shipping will be preserved and developed more. Dredged earth is to be thrown to the shore as much as possible to make the dredging effective.	MOS, DoS	It is followed	3	6
	GIS database and modern management system will have to be used and expanded in the Ministry, its divisions and organizations.	MOS, DoS.	Implemented, But use is not regular.	3	4
4.3.2	<b>General field of inland shipping and sea port development</b> Development of inland and coastal shipping and development of seaports of the country should be done at the same time so that overall demand of the country is fulfilled.	DoS, BIWTC	Services are not adequate. Sufficient nos. of vehicles are not available.	4,5	6
	Inland and coastal main river ways will have to be developed and maintained in such way that river vessel can move freely for carrying materials between sea ports and hinterlands.	BIWTA	Dredging is continued by the BIWTA though its 3 dredgers and one buster pump.	4,5	6
	Construction of infrastructure of inland river port along with container terminal with handling faculties so that materials carrying become easy. Participation of private sector will be encouraged in such construction, management and operation.	BIWTA,	A few ferryghats are under construction.	4,5	6

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
4.4.1	<b>Passenger Carrying Services</b> BIWTC operates passenger-carrying service in the coastal area as moral responsibility of the government sector		It is a continuous process	3	4
	Passenger carrying service will be continued in the coastal area for public interest.	BIWTC	BIWTC operates steamer services and sea truck services <sup>40</sup> from the main land to ten destinations of offshore islands.	3	6
4.4.8	<b>Indigenous Engine Boat</b> About 7,00,000 (seven Lac) local engine boat both passenger carrying and materials carrying and fishing trawler move in the inland and coastal river ways of Bangladesh. Government will undertake following step to improve safety system of such engine boat users.				
	Introducing an easy registration system for the engine boat of below 16-horse power by preparing a proper act.	Mercantile Marine Department	Not implemented	4,5	6
4.5.2	<b>Shore Land</b> Boundary of foreshore under inland river ports is not practically marked by any boundary; Unplanned and illegal installations enter the river illegal. As a result breadth of the river becomes less, navigability decreases and degrades alluvial situation.  Govt. will ensure foreshore protection through the following steps ;  Practical identification mark will ensure foreshore port boundary of all internal river ports.  All illegal installations of foreshore either will be removed or will be legalized.  Law regarding land possession, lease or construction in foreshore land with approval of BIWTA and law regarding no construction without approved design of the said organization will be applied.	MOS, BIWTA, DoS.	Not implemented.	3	7
			Removal of illegal trespassers is a hard task. In many cases the court cases obstruct removal of the illegal possessors.	4	6
			It is followed as a routine activity.	4,5	6
4.5.4	<b>Environmental Management</b>				

<sup>40</sup> Report of the Commercial Manager of BIWTC, Dhaka dated 10.11.2002

Item No.	Policy Statement	Agency to Implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	<p>Marine pollution ordinance has been passed in the parliament which is mainly effective to prevent pollution of coastal and seaports. But no organisation has been set up for implementation of rules and regulations regarding this. In order to fill this vacuum, department of shipping will be authorised to prepare rule to prevent environmental pollution by inland marine vessels in the inland river way outlet of the river and in the coastal water boundary. pollution from marine vessels (control of contaminating materials, garbage management and disaster management), pollution from facilities of marine vessels (control of contaminating materials and garbage management) and work relating to marine vessels (dredging, ship maintenance and repair and dismantling of ships. The government is under compulsion to keep high standard consistent practical development requirement. So the government will undertake following steps :</p> <p>Preparation of rules regarding control of environmental pollution by the river vessel in the inland waterway, estuary and in the coastal water area.</p> <p>Institutional form will be given to the environmental control system applying law and imposing punishment if necessary.</p> <p>Construction of facilities for proper disposal of waste materials.</p> <p>Ascertaining affect on environment while considering new ports and container terminal projects.</p> <p>Stopping unplanned establishment and illegal possession by the public in the riverbank, especially in the inland river port.</p> <p>Introducing "polluter pay" policy in the instructions to be prepared for statutory systems to be undertaken for protection of environment.</p>	MOS, BIWTA, Port Authorities.	<p>These provisions are followed in a routine manner.</p> <p>Rules not yet framed.</p> <p>Not yet implemented</p> <p>Not totally implemented.</p> <p>This is followed up</p> <p>It is very difficult task to stop the trespassers because of socio-political reasons.</p> <p>The policy has not been declared.</p>	4	6
				4,6	7
				4,5	7
				4,5	7
				4,5	7
				4,5,6	7
				4,6	7



## APPENDIX O THE NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY, 2000

The statements of the policy generally cover the entire country. It does not contain any statement for any particular part of the country. Consequently, the coastal areas have not been mentioned in the policy. However, the statements, which attract the attention for the coastal areas, have extracted and the status of their implementation appears to be as under:

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	<b>Objectives of the National Health Policy related to the coastal areas</b>				
Firstly	The principle objectives of the policy is to make available the basic elements of treatments and development of nutrition and public health services to the people of all classes of the society as envisaged in the Art.15 (A) and 18 (1) of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.	MoHFW	Various programs are being implemented to fulfill these objectives.	4	6
Secondly	Find out ways and means to ensure health services easily available especially to the general people of the rural areas and the poor peoples of the urban areas.				
Thirdly	To ensure acceptability and easy availability of the primary health care services and the standard of the health services of the govt. at the upazila and union level.				
Fourthly	To implement program for reduction of malnutrition amongst the women and children and improve the nutrition situation for all classes of people.				
Fifthly,	To reduce the present rate of death of children and mother to an acceptable stage within next 5 years.				
	<b>Policy principles.</b>				
2	To make all citizen of the country irrespective of caste, creed, religion, class, income, men-women and specially children and women <b>irrespective of their geographical locations</b> , conscious and able to enjoy the health, nutrition and gender health services on the basis of equity, justice and equality with a view to ensure the constitutional rights for all.	MoHFW DoH DoPC	Various projects and programs are being implemented.  A project named "Strengthening reproductive health program through Advocacy" <sup>41</sup> is being implemented during the current financial year.	4,5,6	6

<sup>41</sup> Ministry of Finance document named "Sanction & Allotment of ADP of 2002-2003" Page –177 Project Code No.5061

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
3	Take the important services of primary health care services to every citizens of the country <i>irrespective of their geographical locations.</i>	MoHFW, DoH	These activities have been included in the ongoing project <sup>42</sup> named "Health and Population Sector program 1998- 2003".  These activities cover the coastal areas also.	4,5	6
6	Ensure availability of family planning materials by coordinating, expanding and enforcement of the family planning program	DoH, DoFW	Being implemented.	3	6
	<b>Policy strategies</b>				
2	Give special importance to create consciousness for prevention of diseases and health care keeping in view the basis ideal of "Health for all". Ensure best health services for the people in cost-effective ways. Ensure satisfactory treatment and rehabilitation services.	MoHFW, DoH,	Being implemented through the "Health and Population Sector Program."	4,5,6	6
4	With a view to ensure supply of implements of different devices of birth control and family planning, internal supply systems will be improved. At the same time, national industrial entrepreneurs will be encouraged for production of these implements within the country.	MoHFW, DoH, DoFW, NGOs, Private-bodies.	Being implemented.  Besides the Govt. agencies, various NGOs and the private organizations are working on this. A govt. project <sup>43</sup> named "Establishment of a factory for manufacturing condoms at Khulna " is being implemented.	4,5	6
17	As one of the basic activities of Health and Family Welfare program, emphasis will be given to the health and nutritional education. There will be units one for Nutrition and one for health Education in every upazila.	MoHFW, DoH, DoFW,	Being implemented.  A project <sup>44</sup> named "National Nutrition Project" 2000-2004 is being implemented.	4,5,6	6
20	Infrastructures and transport facilities will be developed for minimizing the difference between the urban and rural services. Educational and cultural environment will be developed for ensuring the attendance of	MoHFW, DoH, DoFW,	Being implemented.  Activities are covered under the "Health and	4,5	6

<sup>42</sup> Ministry of Finance document named "Sanction & Allotment of ADP of 2002-2003" Page –178, Project Code no.5000.

<sup>43</sup> Ministry of Finance document named "Sanction & Allotment of ADP of 2002-2003" Page –180, Project Code no. 7020.

<sup>44</sup> Ministry of Finance document named "Sanction & Allotment of ADP of 2002-2003" Page –177, Project Code no. 5040.

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
	the Officers and employees of all classes and thereby ensure best health services.		Population Sector Program " 1998-2003.		
26	The tendency of taking similar activities in different projects, programs and activities will be stopped. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will set up a ' Policy Planning Cell', with the help of the cell effective and permanent coordination will be established.	MoHFW, DoH, DoFW,	Being monitored by the planning wing of the ministry.	4,5	6
32	'One Community Clinic' will be established for every 6000 population with a view to take the health services to the reach of every citizen. One MBBS doctor will be appointed for all the Union Health and Family Welfare Center and full-fledged residential facilities for the doctors will be provided there.	MoHFW, DoH, DoFW,	It is included in the "Health & population Sector Program " .	4,5	6



## APPENDIX P THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY, 2001

The National land use policy was declared on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2001. Official actions for the implementation of the policy had not been started. After change in the administration and the circumstances there of, the policy is being reviewed by the govt. to assess the need for necessary amendments and modification of the policy. However, the normal routine activities have been continued. The present activities related to the Policy are as under :

Item no.	Policy statements	Agency to implement	Status of implementation	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
				1	2
6	<b>Area of utilization of land :</b>  (i) Coastal areas	MOL	Coastal areas have been identified as the area of activities of the policy.	3	4
8	Land and afforestation  According to the experts, 25% of the total area of the country is necessary to be covered by afforestation for ensuring human health and environment.  Environmental degradation could be substantially averted through extensive afforestation in the land and offshore char areas, which are fit for afforestation.	MOL, MoEF.	Both the MOL and MoEF have been taking up actions for quick transfer of accreted land for afforestation.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	4,5,6	6
11.1 11.2	<b>Land and water areas.</b>  By continuous siltation in the rivers, massive earth filling, construction of roads by obstructing the normal water flow in the low-lying areas, the water area is being squeezed. In the result, the following problems are cropped up :  (e) Salinity problem (f) Water logging problem.	MOL, MOWR, WARPO	WARPO has been working for making out plan for mitigating the salinity and water logging problem under NWP.  (Reference is made here for another initiative, CWBMP, page 33)	4,5	6
14.14.4	<i>Misuse of the acquired land</i> Bangladesh is one of the most overpopulated countries of the world. Limitation of other resources can be averted by necessary fiscal measures, but it is impossible to extend the area of the country because of the fixed boundary lines. The area reclaimed from the sea under the normal process is not significant. Expansion of the area of the country by the artificial way of erecting embankments for reclamation is very costly. However, it is effective by activities on long term basis. As a result, future plans have to be made out on the basis of our present available land.	MOL, MOWR.	Enforcement of the proposed "Law on Land Use" is expected.	4,5,6	6
15.	<b>Land data bank :</b>		MOL expects to undertake the activities		

	For ensuring proper utilization the land under the exclusive control of the govt., an information data bank can be established. It will be created with the latest information following extensive inquiry of the data received from the field level. The land data will be procured from the following sources :  e. Accreted chars (the chars from the rivers). f. Land accreted from the sea.	MOL, District Admn.	after finalization of the proposed amendments and modifications.	4,6	6
17.	<b>Salient features of the land use policy.</b>  15. Green belt will be created throughout the coastal belt.  21. It will be ensured that construction of embankments will not create any water logging.	MOL, MoEF, MoWR,  BWDB.	FD has been implementing the Green Belt project.  BWDB has been working on the embankment projects.	4,5  4,5	6  6
18	<b>Motivation of the people :</b>  People are to be widely motivated for creating consciousness in respect of limitations of the cultivable land, inevitability of sufficient food production, requirement of extensive culture of fisheries with a view to making easy availability of protein, conservation and expansion of forestry, maintenance of the ecological balance, etc. When the people become conscious, they will not build dwelling houses over their own fertile land.	MOL, District Administration	Activities have not yet been started.	3	7
19.	Active participation of the administration  The officers of the district administration will have to be vigilant so that land is used following the principles of the policy.	MOL, District Administration	Activities have not yet been started.		

## APPENDIX Q THE NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2001

The National Policy for Rural Development consists of 30 programs which includes important issues like peoples' participation, poverty alleviation, rural infrastructure development, rural health and population control, cooperatives, rural environment, dispute settlements/ salish system, empowerment of rural women, etc.

The activities of the policy were mainly based on the Union Parishads which are functioning presently as the only Local Govt. Institution at the rural areas with the elected representatives. Very recently, the Govt. has decided to introduce the “*4-tier Local Govt. System*” in the country with the new establishment of “Gram Sarkar” at the village level and re-establishment of the previous system of “Upazila Parishad” at the Upazila level and “Zilla Parishad” at the district levels, besides the existing “Union Parishad” now working at the union level.

Recently, the works for implementation of the NRD Policy have been suspended as the MoLGRD is expecting to formulate a *revised policy* incorporating the changes in the basic structures of the local govt. system of the country. The officials stated that at present the Ministry has been maintaining only the routine functions of the NRDP. The present status of the implementation of the policy till the suspension of the implementation activities of the policy. stands as under:

Item no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
5.1	<b>Peoples' participation</b>					
5.1.5	In case of local level planning, the union Parishads will be considered an administrative unit. Union Plans have to be formulated by integrating the village plans. In the same manner, upazila plan will be formulated integrating the union plans. The upazila plans will be integrated into the district plans that will be reflected in the national plan.	MoLGRD	Not implemented  The union and Upazila plan books were prepared long ago, but these have not been updated.		4,6	7
5.2	<b>Poverty alleviation</b>					
5.2.4	Govt. in order to address the primary objective of the poverty alleviation, will continue target group and area focused programs (such as food for works, credit support, skill development and training, creation of non-agricultural employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector, etc) in certain areas of the country on the basis of their <i>geographical specialties</i> and actual needs.	MoLGRD, MoLGRD, DPHE TP's, UP's	Being implemented since long.		4,5	6
5.3	<b>Rural infrastructure development</b>					
5.3.5	The implementation and financing of flood control and all other <i>natural calamity control projects</i> and agricultural infrastructure development projects will get priority over other projects.	MoDMR, TP's, UP's.	Being implemented through LGED.		4,5	6
5.4	<b>Agro-based rural economy.</b>					

Item no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
5.9.10	In order to help those farmers/share croppers who are affected by sudden natural calamities like draught, flood, <i>river erosion</i> , etc. crop insurance program will be expanded by the Govt.'s initiative to offer them for probable loan repayment. Gradually, all the produce communities will be brought under its purview.	MoWR, TP's,UP's	Not implemented.		4,5,6	7
5.6	<b>Rural health services and nutrition</b>					
5.6.2	To control diseases in the rural areas, special emphasis will be given to the extension of supply of safe water and modern sanitation.	MoLGRD, DPHE, TP's,UP's.	It is a continuous process.		4,5,6	6
5.6.4	Community clinics are making substantial contribution to health and family welfare in rural areas. Rural doctors will also be employed in strengthening rural health services.	MoHFW, DHS, TP's,UP's.	Not fully implemented		4,5,6	6
5.8	<b>Development of rural housing</b>					
5.8.5	Prior to new settlement in village areas, specially in <i>island and char areas</i> , necessary layout design has to be done	MoL,MoWT p's, UP's	Not implemented.		4,5,6	7
5.8.6	Families who become landless, displaced, shelterless due to river erosion, will be provided with shelter within a short time on a priority basis and will be rehabilitated in a nearest Govt. Ashrayan/ Adarsha Gram project area	MoL, MoLGRD,TP's, UP's	It is a continuous process .		4,5,6	6
5.9	<b>Land use and development</b>					
5.9.4	Giving priority to the use of land for rural poverty alleviation will be continued and ensured in the allocation, distribution, and leasing out of khas land and government water body.	MoL, Local Administration	It is a continuous process.		4,5,6	6
5.9.6.	Land owners and farmers will be kept informed regularly in the best possible manner about the highest return crops could yield according to the location of lands and <i>characteristics of soil</i> .	MOA, TP's, UP's	Not implemented		4,5,6	7
5.15	Area Specific Special Development Programs					

Item no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
5.15.1	For comprehensive development of particular regions with varying socio-economic characters, e.g., the barind tract, <i>char areas, coastal areas, island, hill tracts</i> and the haor areas etc., suitable integrated programs will be taken and their implementation with priority will be ensured for development of education, human resources, family planning, agriculture, water resource, physical infrastructure, housing etc, of these areas.	Concerned ministries	CDSP/ Haor development are processing some activities.  However, a DFID assisted project will be started for the upper regions of the big rivers of the Jamuna river from 2002-03.		4,5,6	6
2.	For implementation of integrated development program to be taken for the above-mentioned locations, the local government institutions will be involved and assigned the role of coordination.	MoLGRD TP's,UP's	Related to item no 5.15.1 above.		4,5,6	6
3.	Social movement will be conducted to organize and unite people socially with a view to unleashing their potentials and creativity.	Local -bodies	Not implemented.		4,6	7
4.	For strengthening and integrating the rural development activities to be taken in the above-mentioned areas, proper management system will be devised and responsibility will be given to district level local government authority for coordination.	Local Administration	Not yet implemented.		4,6	7
5.	Area specific integrated development programs will be formulated through assessment of local needs with active participation and involvement of the local people.	MoLGRD, TP's, UP's.	Initiatives for integrated activities are yet to be taken.		4,6	7
5.25	<b>Information dissemination and data base</b>					
5.25.2	Effective measures will be ensured for the systematic preservation of subject wise information and data applying computer technology to help conduct research on various sectors of rural development.	MoLGRD	Not implemented.		3	7
6.0	<b>Implementation strategies methods</b>					
6.1	With a view to giving due importance to rural development, a National Rural Development Council headed by the honorable Prime Minister will be constituted and the concerned ministers will be the members of the Council. In additional a National steering committee headed by honorable Minister /State Minister, Rural Development and Cooperative Division to help the National Council.	Cabinet Division.	Implemented.		3	4

Item no.	Policy statements.	Agencies to implement	Status of implementation	Comments	Status correspond to columns specified in Tables	
					1	2
2	An Inter-ministerial Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperative Division will be constituted to ensure proper implementation of the policy.	Cabinet Division	Implemented		3	4
6.8	A policy and strategy unit would be created to strengthen the capacity of RDC division with highly skilled technical experts and logistics. This proposed technical outfit would assist the RDC division to formulate and update strategies, programs and innovative projects. Besides, necessary initiative of formulate a plan of action and implement it properly will be taken by this Unit with a view to promoting people's quality of life, increasing their income and achieving comprehensive development of the village in the light of the National RD policy. The above unit will provide necessary back up to the National Rural Development Council and the National Steering Committee. Furthermore, the task of developing a suitable management information system to help monitoring and evaluation of the RD programs will be entrusted to this unit.	MoLGRD	Not Implemented. Presently, actions for implementation of this policy has been kept in abeyance.	A new policy is expected to be formulated soon, where new strategy may be designed.	3	7