



Bangladesh Forest Department
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Mid-term Screening Report

Prepared for the
Strategic Environmental Assessment
of South West Region of Bangladesh for Conserving
the Outstanding Universal Value of the Sundarbans



September 2020

CEGIS
Center for Environmental and
Geographic Information Services

in association with

 **integra**
CONSULTING

MID-TERM SCREENING AND SCOPING REPORT

Volume 1: Mid-Term Screening Report

**Prepared for the
Strategic Environmental Assessment
Of South West Region of Bangladesh for Conserving
The Outstanding Universal Value of the Sundarbans**

Dedication

The SEA Team dedicates this report to our colleague and friend, Dr. Jean Jean-Roger Mercier, who passed away on 5 July 2020 after a short illness. He gave us sage advice, guidance, wit and inspiration. We shall miss him.

Acknowledgements

This SEA was commissioned by the Bangladesh Forest Department of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change. The SEA team is grateful to the SEA Project Director, Mr. Md. Zaheer Iqbal, Deputy Conservator of Forests, for his guidance and support.

Grateful thanks are especially due to all those organizations and individuals who have provided information, advice and support, and participated in video-based meetings to discuss the approach and focus of the SEA.

In particular, the team would like to thank colleagues in UNESCO for their sharing their perspectives on the SEA, IUCN for its support in identifying and sourcing materials concerning transboundary issues, and the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment for its advice to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change on the conduct of the SEA.

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Note on Mid-Term Screening and Scoping Report

The Mid-Term Screening and Scoping Report is presented in two volumes. This is because the two reports have substantially different aims and content, and because both are lengthy.

Volume 1: Mid-Term Screening Report

Volume 2: Mid-Term Scoping Report

Availability of documents

Both documents and other materials relevant to the SEA can be downloaded from the dedicated SEA website: **www.seasw-sundarbansbd.org**.

Executive Summary

This Mid-Term Screening Report is submitted as a required deliverable for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of South West Region of Bangladesh for Conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the Sundarbans.

Content of report

The report first provides an introductory background to the SEA. It was commissioned by the Forest Department in response to a suggestion for such a study by UNESCO after concerns were raised about the potential impacts on the Sundarbans of existing and planned development activities in the SW Region.

The report starts with a brief description of the overall SEA process being followed, as set out in the Inception Report. This includes:

- a screening phase (the subject of this report);
- a scoping phase to prepare baseline materials (theme papers); conduct an institutional survey; and undertake stakeholder consultations to gather perspectives on the SEA and confirm key environmental and socio-economic issue, and priorities them;
- the main assessment phase – first undertaking a preliminary assessment of three macro-economic growth strategies (focused on their environmental and social consequences on the SW Region and the Sundarbans over the planning horizon - now to 2041), followed by more detailed assessment of a selected and preferred strategy;
- Preparing a draft SEA report and accompanying Strategic Environmental Management Plan for the SW Region, and subjecting this draft to stakeholder review;
- Finalizing all reports.

Screening process

The screening process involving identifying all relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) that have relevance to development in the SW Region. A total 85 PPPs were identified covering 30 sectors and key issue areas and then analysed (Table 2.5 and Appendix 1). Several PPPs in the list could not be screened. One was not available to the team (the Defence Policy – for security reasons), The Second Perspective Plan had been approved in principle, but, at the time of review, government agencies were still inputting. Thus, the analysis could only be undertaken on a draft dated February 2020. Three PPPs (plans for Khulna and Mongla) could not yet be accessed due to inability to visit the relevant offices due to the Covid-19 pandemic – these will be screened later when the situation improves. Plans and major initiatives from neighbouring countries that have potential significant transboundary impacts on the SW Region and the Sundarbans have not yet been examined, but efforts will be made to identify and secure information about such plans.

For each PPP, a summary table of key features is provided in Appendix 1 (the template is given in Table 2.2). Key elements of the summary tables include bullet lists covering scope, key objectives, main activities and likely impacts.

Using a standard impact matrix (Table 2.3), an assessment was made of whether individual PPPs would have the *potential* to give rise to high, medium or low environmental, social or economic impacts (both positive and negative), particularly within the South West Region, assuming no

mitigation measures would be put in place. Such measures are usually identified/specified during the design of individual projects (not during formulation of a PPP) or as a requirement of environmental management plans following an EIA of an individual project.

The assessment did not specifically evaluate the actual impacts of PPPs that have been under implementation.

Several criteria were used to assist judgement on whether potential impacts would be likely to be significant (high):

- Impacts have the potential to be widespread;
- Impacts have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the Sundarbans;
- Impacts have the potential to be permanent or - in the case of negative impacts - irreversible;
- Impacts have the potential to aggregate cumulatively to a significant extent.

This assessment was based on expert judgement and experience, including from implementing similar PPPs elsewhere in the world.

Nature of screening assessments

These summary assessments are at a meta level and are specifically for screening purposes. A more thorough analysis of the impacts of developments likely to arise when implementing the broad suite of sectoral and cross-sector PPPs under different macro-economic growth strategies will be undertaken - following scoping - during the main assessment stage.

It can be expected that all PPPs are likely to have some highly positive impacts – whether economic, social or environmental. This is because PPPs, by intent, aim to improve situations and conditions for the economy, for society or for the environment. This proved to be the case when PPPs were screened. Many were found to have high (sometimes moderate) positive impacts in one or more of the environmental, social and economic aspects. This is consistent with their objectives.

When a PPP has negative impacts, this is usually unintentional and can be for a number of reasons. For example:

- The institution promulgating the PPP is not aware how the PPP might give rise to such negative impacts; and possibly does not have relevant staff experts to advise that this might be the case. However, it must also be recognized that development involves making “trade-offs” between the intended benefits of a PPP and certain negative impacts, which are unavoidable. This is particularly the case regarding vital activities (e.g. power generation, transport) which cannot be implemented without at least limited negative impacts (usually negative impacts on the environment). Environmental assessment aims to identify ways of minimizing or mitigating such unavoidable impacts, where possible, or offsetting them.
- A SEA, which would have identified the likelihood of such possible negative impacts, was not undertaken. This is likely to be a significant factor since SEA is not a legal requirement and SEAs are not yet routinely undertaken in Bangladesh.

As a result, during screening, only one PPP was excluded. Most of the PPPs were judged to have high or moderate potential impacts (environmental, social or economic, and some positive. some negative).

Value of screening report

This Screening Report provides a highly important resource for the SEA, providing details of the focus of the PPPs, their objectives, main areas of action/activity, and known or potential impacts in the SW Region. Despite only screening out one PPP, the exercise has been invaluable. It would have to have been done in any case in order to understand the PPP 'landscape' for the SW region – as a part of standard SEA practice.

Beyond the needs of this SEA, this catalogue of most of the country's main PPPs will be an invaluable knowledge base for government, development partners, international organisations, researchers and others for many other purposes.

1. Background

Bangladesh is on a trajectory to become a developed economy by 2041. In contributing to achieving this goal, the SW region has significant prospects for development. The government is committed to ensuring that such development is sustainable and should not adversely affect the outstanding universal value of the Sundarbans.

The Sundarbans covers 10,000 km² of land and water in the Ganges delta. It contains the world's largest area of natural mangrove forests. 60% of these forests occur in Bangladesh; the remainder in India. The area has both local, regional and global significance due to its diversity, uniqueness, biological productivity and rich ecosystems, with a number of rare and endangered species living in the forest, including tigers, aquatic mammals, birds and reptiles. The area provides essential ecological services such as carbon sequestration, nursery grounds for many fish species, and coastal erosion protection against storms, tidal surges and cyclones.

Three wildlife sanctuaries in the Sundarbans were proposed by the Government of Bangladesh and subsequently designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site (Natural) in 1997 (Figure 1.1). But recently, concerns have been raised about the potential impacts on the Sundarbans of existing and planned developments in the SW Region. In this regard, UNESCO suggested to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the impacts of development at a landscape and regional scale to help Bangladesh uphold the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Sundarbans.

In response, following an open tender process, the Department of Forestry has commissioned CEGIS and Integra Consulting to undertake the SEA over 18 months, from January 2020 to June 2021. The overall aim is to ensure the sustainable development of the SW Region (Figure 1.1) whilst also ensuring the conservation of the Sundarbans.

The SEA will analyse the environmental and socio-economic impacts, existing and likely, of current and future policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) for development and of mega projects in the South West Region (Figure 1.1). In particular, the SEA will address PPPs covering all relevant sectors including, but not limited to, the following: forestry, fisheries, transportation and communication, industry, power and energy, water resources, shipping, urbanisation and tourism.

The SEA will identify the positive and negative, direct and indirect, transboundary, cumulative, synergistic and antagonistic, impacts of development in the region and address how these are impacting on, or are likely to impact on (in the case of future PPPs) the region and, in turn, the Sundarbans. It will also highlight the potential for enhancing positive impacts and for trade-offs. Measures to manage negative impacts (avoid, minimise, mitigate, restore/rectify, reduce or offset) and to enhance positive impacts and achieve synergies will be packaged in a Strategic Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) for the region. The SEMP will also set out a framework for monitoring the implementation of PPPs and individual mega development activities, providing a valuable tool to help transition to sustainable development.

An overall objective is to engage widely with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that key concerns about development and environmental management in SW region can be raised and taken into account.

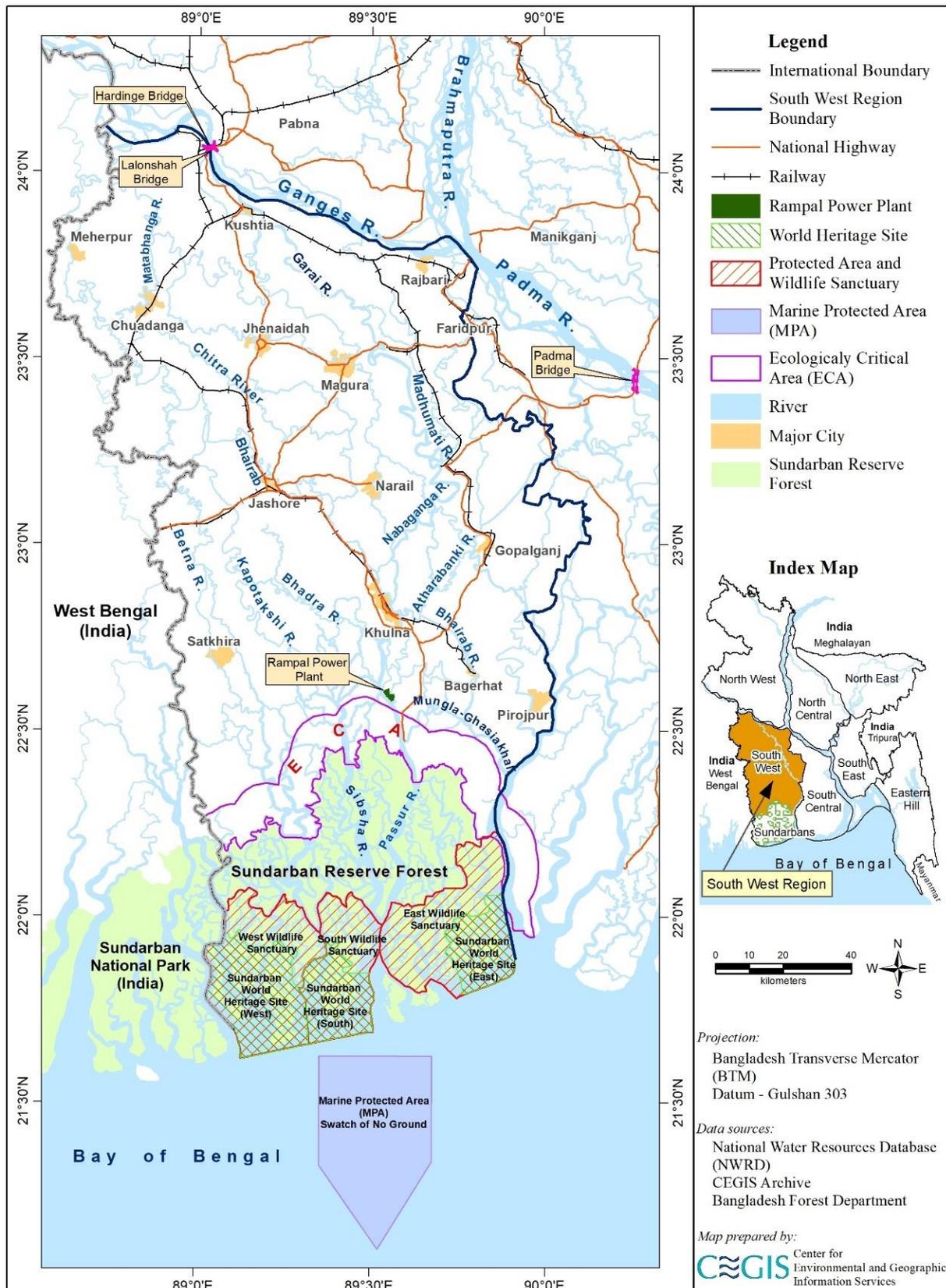


Figure 1.1: The SEA area of focus, Sundarbans World Heritage Sites and protected areas in the South West Region

2. SEA Screening Process

As set out in the Inception Report (26 February 2020), the overall SEA process involves a sequence of basic steps (see Table 2.1). Following the inception, the first operational step is screening as described in section 3.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) practice is relatively standardized across the world with common steps and procedures. In contrast, there is no single approach to SEA; no right or wrong way. “A good SEA is adapted and tailor-made to the context in which it is applied” (OECD-DAC 2006). However, various sets of SEA principles have been produced (some through international processes) (e.g. IAIA 2002, OECD-DAC 2006, UNECE 2012, IUCN World Heritage Programme 2013).

In accordance with the TORs, this SEA has been designed according to principles for good practice in SEA as contained in the SEA Guidance of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD-DAC 2006). It is also being undertaken in accordance with the eight UNESCO World Heritage Impact Assessment Principles.

Despite the lack of a standardized approach to SEA, there are a number of generic stages that are common to most SEAs and are also reflected in EIA procedures (e.g. screening, scoping, main assessment, report preparation, monitoring and evaluating). In this regard, the SEA is being conducted through a sequence of such phases as described in detail in Vol 2 (Mid-Term Scoping Report).

In June 2020, the team sought approval from the Forest Department to revise the timetabling of the phases from that set out in the Inception Report due to lock-down delays during March-May as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The proposed revised schedule is shown in Table 2.1. Depending on how the pattern and consequences of the pandemic continues, further adjustments may be inevitable.

Table 2.1: Schedule for SEA work: (A) Schedule in Inception Report and (B) proposed revised schedule

(A): SCHEDULE AS PER INCEPTION REPORT		(B): PROPOSED REVISED SCHEDULE		
Phase	Activity	Work Dates	Activity	Work Dates
1	<i>Inception</i>	Jan-Feb 2020	<i>Inception</i>	Jan-March 2020
			Inception report	March 2020
2	<i>Screening</i>	Mid Feb – mid March 2020	<i>Screening</i>	March-April 2020
	Identify those PPPs likely to have significant environmental and socio-economic impacts to be included in the SEA		Identify those PPPs likely to have significant environmental and socio-economic impacts to be included in the SEA	
			Draft Screening Report	April 2020
3	<i>Scoping</i>	March – mid August 2020	<i>Scoping</i>	April-October 2020

(A): SCHEDULE AS PER INCEPTION REPORT			(B): PROPOSED REVISED SCHEDULE	
Phase	Activity	Work Dates	Activity	Work Dates
	Gather baseline information and data	March-April 2020	Prepare thematic baseline papers	May-June 2020
	Prepare baseline environmental and socio-economic profile (current status of key themes/factors, trends, etc.).	June 2020	Prepare environmental and socio-economic profile through 13 rolling baseline papers (addressing key environmental and socio-economic themes)	May-June 2020 <i>(first drafts)</i>
	Stakeholder analysis and start stakeholder engagement (consultations at national, regional and local levels.	April-May 2020	Stakeholder analysis	April 2020
			Review of legal and regulatory framework	June 2020
	Review PPPs & identify environmental/social objectives.	May 2020	Review PPPs & identify environmental/social objectives	June 2020
			Internal review of provisional screening scores in Inception Report	June 2020
			Setting environmental and socio-economic objectives for key issues – for use in SEA assessment	June 2020
			Survey of institutional capacities	Depends on Covid-19
			Prepare Prospectus	April 2020
			Establish SEA Website	May 2020
			Liaison with IUCN & UNESCO	May 2020
			Identify transboundary issues (particularly with India/Nepal), PPPs, developments, etc. that may affect SW region	May-June 2020
	Draft Scoping Report	End June 2020	Mid-Term Screening and Scoping Report [in practice, this will be 2 documents due to size: (a) Mid-Term Screening Report (incorporating	End August 2020

(A): SCHEDULE AS PER INCEPTION REPORT			(B): PROPOSED REVISED SCHEDULE	
Phase	Activity	Work Dates	Activity	Work Dates
			comments from Technical Committee); and (b) Mid-Term Scoping Report] Submitted to government and public (on website) in parallel (at same time) for review/consultation	
			Model pollution flows	September-October 2020
			Develop scenarios	July-September 2020
			Prepare projections for macro-economic growth strategies	September-October 2020
	Public comment on Draft Scoping Report	End July 2020	Stakeholder consultations (national, regional, local levels) on Mid-Term Screening and Scoping Report and key issues	August – mid October 2020
			Revision of list of key environmental and socio-economic issues	October 2020
	Final scoping report	Mid-August 2020	Final Screening and Scoping Report	End October 2020
4	Main assessment	Mid-August 2020 – mid Feb 2021	Main assessment	November - February 2021
	Development of future scenarios – to inform assessment process	September 2020	<i>Moved to scoping</i>	
	Initial assessment impacts of alternatives (e.g. high, medium & low economic growth trajectories)	Mid-August to September 2020	Initial assessment impacts of alternative macro-economic growth strategies (e.g. high , green & business-as-usual)	November 2020
	Interim SEA report	End September 2020	Interim SEA report	Mid December 2020
	Circulate interim SEA report for open comment	Comments by end October	Stakeholder consultations and government review of interim SEA report and confirmation of preferred economic growth strategy (possible workshop for	Review/decision by mid-January 2021

(A): SCHEDULE AS PER INCEPTION REPORT			(B): PROPOSED REVISED SCHEDULE	
Phase	Activity	Work Dates	Activity	Work Dates
			ministries to review report)	
	Deeper assessment (of impacts) of preferred alternative	November 2020 to mid-February 2021	Deeper assessment (of impacts by sector) of preferred economic growth strategy	February-March 2021
			Consultation with key ministries on SEMP (contents, targets, indicators, capacities to assume roles & responsibilities, consensus-building)	April 2021
5	Draft SEA report and draft SEMP	By end February 2021	Draft SEA report and draft SEMP	May 2021
6	Review – of draft SEA and SEMP		Review – of draft SEA and SEMP	June 2021
	National multi-stakeholder review workshop	Mid-March 2021	Regional and national multi-stakeholder review workshops	June 2021
			Regional multi-stakeholder workshop ??	June 2021
7	Finalization of SEA Report and SEMP	End May 2021	Finalization of SEA Report and SEMP	August 2021
8	Implementation of SEMP (monitoring and evaluation of PPPs)	Ongoing	Implementation of SEMP) monitoring and evaluation of PPPs	Ongoing

This report covers the Screening Stage (of PPPs).

2.1 The Screening Process for Policies, Plans and Programmes

In conventional SEA, screening is a first step that is undertaken to determine if a SEA is required for a particular Process for Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) as a requirement of law or regulation¹. In certain circumstances, screening may be undertaken to identify whether the PPP would have the potential to result in significant impacts (environmental or socio-economic) that would make it desirable and/or important to carry out a SEA.

¹ Bangladesh currently has no legal or institutional framework for SEA., although some SEAs have been undertaken with the assistance of donor agencies and some SEA-related initiatives have been conducted or are underway (see Inception Report, section 1.4).

In the case of this SEA, the above conventional reason is not the aim of screening. There is no particular PPP that is the prime focus of the SEA; rather the SEA focuses on the SW Region and Sundarbans as a geographical area for which there are many PPPs in different sectors that are relevant to the region and may have impacts - either individually or cumulatively.

The Revised Terms of Reference (Appendix 1, section 4.1 of the Inception Report) require that the SEA undertakes:

“screening of relevant policies, plans and programmes (relevant to the period up to 2041) for both the public and private sectors - for key economic sectors, particularly: forest, fisheries, water, power and energy, industry, tourism, transportation and communication, urbanization and shipping - to identify those with potential to result in environmental and socio-economic impacts in the South West Region, including the Sundarbans, that will be addressed during the SEA”.

Nine key sectors were identified by the Forest Department in the original ToR to be addressed: forestry, fisheries, water, power and energy, tourism, urbanization, industry, transportation and communication, and shipping. But environmental and socio-economic impacts will also arise for a range of other sectors, e.g. agriculture, planning, mining, waste management. Therefore, in line with good international SEA practice, and given the very broad regional and umbrella ('strategic') nature of the SEA, it will need to cover all relevant sectors.

During February and early March 2020, the team checked the websites of all relevant ministries, departments and agencies, and liaised with officials, to identify all key PPPs and mega projects that are in place and under implementation and those that are being prepared and are in draft format. Copies of documentation regarding these PPPs were reviewed and summary descriptions (using a common format – see Table 2.2) were prepared for each PPP (included in Appendix 1). Each PPP was screened to determine whether it had the potential to result in significant environmental, social and economic impacts (positive or negative), particularly in the South West Region, using the matrix shown in Table 2.3 and application of the criteria listed in Box 1.

All PPPs assigned a high score for environmental, social or economic impacts (positive and/or negative) were screened 'in'. Those assigned only a low score for each of the environmental, social and economic aspects were excluded. For those assigned a medium score, expert judgement was applied to decide whether to include or eliminate.

Lead responsibility amongst team members for PPP analysis and screening is indicated in Table 2.4.

Table 2.5 lists 85 PPPs that were identified across 33 sectors and key issue areas and then reviewed. One was not available to the team (the Defence Policy – for security reasons). The Second Perspective Plan had been approved in principle, but, at the time of review, government agencies were still inputting. Thus, the analysis could only be undertaken on a draft dated February 2020. Three other PPPs could not be screened due to the team's inability to visit the relevant offices because of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. plans for Khulna and Mongla). These various PPPs will be screened later when the situation improves.

Table 2.5 indicates which PPPs have been screened 'in' for consideration during the SEA. Coloured cells indicate those PPPs which scored as likely to give rise to high, medium or low negative and positive impacts (environmental and/or social and/or economic). The nature of, and reason for, these impacts will be discussed in the SEA baseline theme papers being prepared during the scoping phase.

Table 2.2: Common template for describing PPPs and/or mega projects

Name of PPP	Formal name of PPP
Title/date of source documents	Indicates url for PPP or source of PPP document
Date approved/of draft	Date when PPP endorsed, or when latest draft prepared
Main sector(s)	Indicates main sector(s) covered by PPP
Responsible/parent institution	Indicate which institution (ministry or department) prepared or implements the PPP
Status	Indicates ID approved, and if under implementation
Scope	Indicates the main focus of PPP, its aims and broad contents
Key objectives	Indicates stated main environmental and/or socio-economic objectives
Main activities arising	Indicates main actions proposed/arising particularly any in SW regions (e.g. infrastructure constructed, actions implemented)
Impacts	Indicates any known positive or negative impacts arising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impacts • Social impacts • Economic impacts
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Indicates main beneficiaries or negatively affected parties
Implementation cost	Indicates cost – if known
Result of screening	Indicates whether ‘included’ or excluded’ in SEA

Table 2.3: Matrix for recording actual/likely impacts – with example scorings

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
H				M				L		H				M				L

Note: It is possible for a particular PPP to have both positive and negative impacts – either environmental and/or socio-economic

High	Med	Low
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High	Med	Low
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Box 1: Criteria used in making an entry in the screening matrix

To be considered as high risk (with significant negative impacts) or highly beneficial (with significant positive impacts), and therefore to be included in the SEA, the PPP should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Impacts of PPP have the potential to be, widespread;
- Impacts have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the Sundarbans;
- Impacts have the potential to be permanent or - in the case of negative impacts - irreversible;
- Impacts will be likely to, or have the potential to, aggregate cumulatively to a significant extent.

- All PPPs with a high positive or negative score (in either/both/all of environment, social or economic columns) were 'included', An expert judgment was taken on mediums (following discussion in a sector group session).

Deciding on 'medium' scores

For those PPPs allocated a 'medium' score, an expert judgment was made following discussions in sector group sessions. The decision also considered whether the PPP was likely to have a significant impact in the SW Region or on the Sundarbans

Discussion of significant negative impacts

The nature, extent and reason for significant negative impacts likely to arise from PPPs when implemented in the SW region will be discussed in the thematic baseline papers.

Table 2.4: Lead responsibility per sector for identifying and screening PPPs

Sector	Lead Responsibility (CEGIS)	International team members
Forestry and biodiversity	Md Tariqul Islam Mushfiq Ahmed Dr. Mahmood Hossain	J R Mercier*
Fisheries	Mohammed Mukteruzzaman	J R Mercier
Industry and mining	Jalal Ahmed Choudhury	V. Bizek
Power and Energy	Pronab Kumar Halder	V. Bizek
Transportation and communication	Kazi Kamrull Hassan	V. Bizek
Urbanization (housing and public works);	Sarazina Mumu	J R Mercier
Water resources	Dr. Maminul Haque Sarker, Md Monowar-ul-Haq	J-R Mercier
Ports, navigation and shipping	Dr. Farhana Ahmed, Md. Sayedul Hoque Khan	V. Bizek
Civil aviation and tourism	Laila Sanjida Motaleb Hossain Sarker	J-R Mercier
Other sectors		
Environment and climate change, disaster management and relief	H.M. Nurul Islam, Kushal Roy & Dr. Md. Shibly Sadik	B Dalal-Clayton V. Bizek J-R Mercier
Agriculture& food security	Md. Abdur Rashid & Abdul Halim Farhad Sikder	J-R Mercier
Social and cultural affairs	Dr. Dilruba Ahmed & Amith Dutta	B.Dalal-Clayton
Health and family welfare, and social	Dr. Dilruba Ahmed, Hifzur Rahman, Tanvir Ahmad Rifat	J-R Mercier
Labour, employment and social	Dr. Dilruba Ahmed Muhammad Shifuddin Mahmud, Md Ashis Mawla, Faisal Ahmed	B.Dalal-Clayton & J-R Mercier
Land use and planning	Md. Shahidul Islam	J-R Mercier and B. Dalal-Clayton
Local government, rural development and cooperatives	Muhammad Shifuddin Mahmud	B.Dalal-Clayton & J-R Mercier
Mining	Jalal Ahmed Choudhury	V.Bizek
Science, technology and defense	Mohammad Kamruzzaman	J-R Mercier
Waste management	H. M. Nurul Islam	J-R Mercier
Women and children affairs, and social	Dr. Dilruba Ahmed	B.Dalal-Clayton
Cross-sectors		
Cross-sector	Zahir Uddin Ahmed, Mir Sajjad Hossain, Dr. Kazi Md. Noor Newaz, Dr. Farhana Ahmed,	B. Dalal-Clayton

Sector	Lead Responsibility (CEGIS)	International team members
	Ahmed Zulfikar Rahaman, Apurba Kumar Sarker, Dr Chowdhury Saleh Ahmed	
International (conventions)	Dr. Kazi Md. Noor Newaz	B. Dalal-Clayton

- Up to 5th July 2020

Table 2.5: List of screened PPPs

Sector	Code	Name of PPP	Impacts	
			Negative	Positive
Nine Key Sectors Identified by Forest Department				
Forestry	001	Forestry Policy 1994		
	002	National Forestry Policy 2016 (draft)		
	003	Bangladesh Forestry Master Plan, 2017-2036		
Fisheries	004	Chingri (Shrimp) Mohal Management Policy, 1992		
	005	National Fisheries Policy, 1998		
	006	The National Fisheries Strategy, 2006		
	007	National Shrimp Policy, 2014		
	008	Public Water Body (Jalmahal) Management Policy (PWBMP), 2009		
	009	Bhabadah Area Fish Gher Establishment Policy, 2019		
Water Resources	010	National Water Policy, 1999		
	011	National Water Management Plan, 2001		
	012	National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014		
Power and Energy	013	Power & Energy System Master Plan , 2016		
	014	Draft National Energy policy, 2006		
	015	Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008		
	016	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030, (2015)		
	017	Gas Sector Master Plan 2018		
	018	Policy Guideline for Small Power Plant (SPP) in Private Sector, 2008		
	019	Power and Energy Sector Strategy Paper (SSP), 2018		
	020	National Action Plan for Clean Cooking, 2020-2030		
Tourism	021	National Tourism Policy, 2010		
Urbanization	022	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)		
Industry	023	National Industrial Policy, 2016		
	024	National Policy for the Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel, 2019		
	025	National Textile Policy, 2017		

Sector	Code	Name of PPP	Impacts	
			Negative	Positive
	026	Leather and Leather Products Development Policy, 2019		
Transportation and Communication	027	Integrated Multi-Modal Transport Policy, 2013		
	028	National Land Transport Policy, 2004		
	029	Road Master Plan 2009		
	030	Railway Master Plan, 2016-2045		
	031	<i>Discarded PPP – not relevant</i>		
Shipping	032	National Shipping Policy, 2000		
OTHER SECTORS				
Environment, Biodiversity and Climate	033	National Environment Policy, 2018		
	034	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Bangladesh (NBSAP,B), 2016-2021		
	035	Country Investment Plan (CIP) for Environment Forestry and Climate Change, 2016-2021		
	036	National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) – for Climate Change, 2005, updated 2009		
	037	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009		
	038	Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), 2013		
	039	Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan, 2015-35		
Sundarbans	040	Integrated Resource Management Plan of Sundarbans, 2011		
Agriculture	041	National Agriculture Policy, 2018		
	042	National Organic Agriculture Policy, 2016		
	043	Agricultural Extension Policy, 2015 (draft)		
	044	National Dairy Development Policy, 2016		
	045	National Livestock Extension Policy, 2013 (Final Draft)		
	046	National Livestock Development Policy, 2007		
	047	National Integrated Livestock Manure Management Policy, 2015 (draft)		
	048	National Poultry Development Policy, 2008		
	049	National Integrated Pest Management Policy, 2002		
	050	Integrated Minor Irrigation Policy, 2017		
	051	Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh 2012		
	052	National Seed Policy, 1993 [EXCLUDED]		
	053	Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan Nutrition-sensitive food system, 2016-2020		
	Cultural affairs	054	National Cultural Policy, 2006	
Disasters	055	National Plan for Disaster Management, 2016-2020		

Sector	Code	Name of PPP	Impacts	
			Negative	Positive
Economy	056	Export Policy of Bangladesh, 2018-2021		
	057	Medium Term Macro Economic Policy Plan, 2019		
Education	058	National Education Policy, 2010		
Food	059	National Food Policy, 2006		
	060	Food/Cash for Work (F/CFW) Program, 1974		
Health & Family Welfare	061	National Health Policy, 2011		
	062	Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013		
Labour, Employment and Livelihoods	063	National Labour Policy, 2012		
	064	My Home and My Farm (Amar Bari Amar Farm) Program, 2009		
Land	065	National Land Use Policy, 2001		
Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives	066	National Rural Development Policy, 2001		
Mining		<i>No PPP yet prepared</i>		
Planning	067	Khulna Master Plan 2001 (South West) [not yet accessed due to Covid-19]		
	068	Khulna Detail Area Plan 2015-2020 (South West) [not yet accessed due to Covid-19]		
	069	Mongla Master Plan 2011-2031 (South West) [not yet accessed due to Covid-19]		
Population	070	Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012		
Posts, telecommunications & Information	071	National ICT Policy, 2009		
Science & Technology	072	National Science and Technology Policy, 2011		
Waste Management	073	The National Sanitation Strategy, 2005		
	074	National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010		
Women and Children Affairs and Vulnerable Groups	075	National Women Development Policy, 2011		
	076	National Children Policy, 2011		
	077	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2019-2022		
	078	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme, 2011		
	079	Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programme, 1974		
National and Cross-sector PPPs				
	080	Bangladesh Delta Plan. 2100		
	081	Seventh Five Year Plan FY 2016 – FY 2020: Accelerating Growth, Empowering Citizens		

Sector	Code	Name of PPP	Impacts	
			Negative	Positive
	082	National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-21), 2013	Green	Blue
	083	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh: 2010-2021	Red	Blue
	084	Coastal Zone Policy, 2005; and Coastal Development Strategy, 2006	Yellow	Blue
	085	Second Perspective Plan of Bangladesh: 2021-2041	Red	Blue

Note: The last two columns on impacts indicate likely or potential impacts

Negative impacts

High

Med

Low

Positive impacts

High

Med

Low

3. Discussion

The TOR set out in the Inception Report require the SEA Team to “Identify those PPPs likely to have significant environmental and socio-economic impacts in the South West Region to be included in the SEA”.

It is a principle of environmental impact assessment, whether at the level of policies, plans and programmes (SEA) or at the level of individual projects (EIA), that the assessment should aim to do two key things;

- identify how positive impacts can be enhanced; and
- recommend measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, restore/rectify, reduce or offset (the so-called mitigation hierarchy) the negative impacts that are likely to arise.

Therefore, during the screening process, both the positive and negative potential impacts of PPPs were analysed. Assessment was based on expert judgement and experience, including from the implementation of similar PPPs around the world.

It can be expected that all PPPs are likely to have positive impacts – whether economic and/or social and/or environmental. This is because PPPs, by intent, aim to improve situations and conditions for the economy, for society or for the environment. This proved to be the case when PPPs were screened. Most were found to have high or moderate positive impacts for the environmental and/or social and/or economic aspects. This is consistent with their objectives.

When a PPP has negative impacts, this is usually unintentional and can be for several reasons. For example:

- The institution promulgating the PPP is not aware how the PPP might give rise to such negative impacts; and possibly does not have relevant staff experts to advise that this might be the case. However, it must also be recognized that development involves making “trade-offs” between the intended benefits of a PPP and certain negative impacts which are unavoidable. This is particularly the case regarding vital activities (e.g. power generation, transport) which cannot be implemented without at least limited negative impacts (usually negative impacts on the environment). Environmental assessment aims to identify ways of minimizing, mitigating such unavoidable impacts, where possible, or offsetting them.
- SEA, which would have identified the likelihood of such possible negative impacts, was not undertaken. This is likely to be a significant factor since SEA is not yet a legal requirement in Bangladesh and is not yet routinely undertaken.

As a result, during screening, of the total 85 PPPs analysed (Table 2.5), only one PPP was actually excluded (Seed Policy 1993 – as it had no high or significant impacts). All the rest were judged to have high actual or potential impacts (positive and/or negative) for environmental and/or social and/or economic aspects.

Those few plans in the list concerned with Khulna and Mongla that could not be screened at this time will be screened later when the COVID-19 situation improves. The Second Perspective Plan (2021-2041), whilst approved in principle by the National Economic Council, is still being developed with inputs from line ministries. However, as this is a key PPP, and an assessment has been made of the draft dated February 2020.

Summary descriptions of the key features of the screened PPPs are presented in Appendix 1. This provides a highly important resource for the SEA, providing details of the focus of the PPPs, their objectives, main areas of action/activity, and known or potential impacts.

Despite screening out only one PPP, the exercise has been invaluable. It would have to have been done in any case in order to understand the PPP 'landscape' for the SW region – as a part of standard SEA practice.

Beyond the needs of this SEA, this catalogue of most of the country's main PPPs will be an invaluable knowledge base for government, development partners, international organisations, researchers and others for many other purposes.

Work during the scoping phase is described in detail in Volume 2 (Mid-Term Scoping Report) and includes the following activities:

- Gathering baseline information/data;
- Preparing first drafts of a suite of thematic papers covering key issues (listed in Box 2);
- Based on the theme papers, preparing a review of key environmental and socio-economic issues as a keystone section of the Mid-Term Scoping Report;
- Finalizing the stakeholder analysis and starting stakeholder engagement (consultations with stakeholders at national, regional and local levels) to gather perspectives on key concerns and environmental and socio-economic issues. For the foreseeable future (during August to mid-October 2020), this process will be confined to contact by email and video-conferencing due to COVID-19. Should the situation allow at a later stage, a programme of stakeholder workshops, meetings and interview will be conducted.
- Reviewing PPPs (those PPPs screened 'in') to identify the environmental/socio-economic objectives they set, and to guide establishing a suite (around 30) of environmental and socio-economic objectives to be used during the impact assessment process;
- Preliminary work to design scenario planning which will assist in defining the array and magnitude of developments likely to arise under three alternative macro-economic growth strategies: high economic growth; greening the economy; business-as-usual;
- Preparing the draft Mid-Term Screening and Scoping report.

Box 2: List of theme papers

1. Pollution and waste
2. Delta morphology, river dynamics, floods and water management
3. Land resources
4. Fisheries, agriculture and other land use
5. The Sundarbans and other ecosystems
6. Climate and climate change
7. Infrastructure
8. Power and energy
9. Urbanization
10. Economic and industrial development in SW region
11. Tourism in SW region and Sundarbans
12. Social trends and challenges
13. Institutional governance

Appendix 1: Compendium of Descriptions of Screened Policies, Plans and Programmes

***Note:** For each PPP, a matrix is provided indicating its potential (not actual) environmental, social or economic impacts, either positive or negative.*

001: Forestry Policy 1994

Name of PPP	Forestry Policy 1994
Title/date of source documents	https://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/page/238fc41d_700a_489d_9758_e80b7efdb2ef/Bangladesh%20Forestry%20Sector%20Master%20Plan%201995.pdf
Date approved	1994
Main sector(s)	Forestry
Responsible/parent institution	Bangladesh Forest Department (Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change)
Status	Approved and under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduces a paradigm shift in forest management from age-old revenue-earning aptitude to people-oriented forestry, designed mainly to facilitate implementing forestry sector master plan 1995-2015 and agenda of earth summit in Brazil in 1992 • Recognizes the important role of the forestry sector to ensure balanced economic development; • Establishes massive plantations and preserves them for the ecological balance of nature and to reduce cyclone intensity, tidal surges and reduce pollution of air and water; • Participation of local communities in planning and decision-making for afforestation and maintenance programs; • Meeting the basic needs of the people for timber, fuel, and medicinal herbs and other services from conservation of biodiversity; • Benefit livelihoods of forest-dependent people from the forestry development program; • Ensures effective use of biodiversity conservation through sound management and conservation of resources
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring 20% of the country under tree cover through: massive afforestation on all possible lands (under govt. semi-govt. and private ownership) including land besides roads/ railways, & embankments, and establishment of green belt around the coastal area of the country; • To strengthen the national and rural economy through creating employment opportunities; • To enhance biodiversity by enrichment of degraded forests and conserving natural forest; • To prevent illegal occupants and activities in forests through the participation of local people; • To encourage effective utilization of forest goods at various stages of processing; • To encourage public and private afforestation enterprises; • To conserve land and water resources.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive afforestation to bring 20% of country under tree cover by 2015 involving the public and private sectors and NGOs through active participation of people; • Effective measures of afforestation besides roads, rails, embankments, office premises, educational and religion institutes, fallow lands, rural areas and newly accreted coastal areas • Initiatives to encourage private afforestation on homesteads, fallow lands, hinterland, ponds - with the technical support from forest Department; • Special afforestation program in cities to prevent pollution and ensure afforestation during planning of residential areas; • Increase the extent of Protected Areas to conserve biodiversity; • Sustainable management of Sundarbans;

Name of PPP	Forestry Policy 1994
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State forests will be used for production of resources, keeping in mind areas assigned for conservation of soil and water and biodiversity; Encourage conservative use of forest resources through modern technology and promoting forest based small and cottage industries in rural areas; Ban on export of timber log, allowing import of timber and export of finished goods; No use of forests for other than forestry purpose; Promotion of eco-tourism considering carrying capacity of the forests; Encourage women in farm forestry and homestead forestry; Strengthen forest department to carry out the role and responsibilities to achieve the goal and objectives of Forest Policy; Encourage increased fruit tree growing along with timber fuel wood and other non-timber products.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased green cover, enhanced attention to conservation of natural resources and biodiversity of forests; Improved livelihoods of forest-dependent communities Protection of resources; Restored tree cover and biodiversity along with the control of forests on encroached and occupied forest lands with the mutual settlement of occupants; Enhanced production of forest produce and establishment of private forest nurseries; Restored soil fertility, air and water quality of degraded forests; Embankment plantations left to shelter victims during Cyclones and tidal surges; <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shade besides road/rail side plantations impede agricultural production and create social conflicts; Extensive use of fast-growing plantation species mainly to accrue benefit early has caused loss of biodiversity and native environment; Competition for enlistment as beneficiaries has created social unrest; Plantations on roads/railway sides has impeded vision for commuters and drivers, and falling trees during storms has caused accidents.
Beneficiaries	Forest dependent communities.
Implementation cost	Approximately 1600 Million US dollar equivalent as of 1995
Result of screening	'Included' in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M				L			L		H				M				M

002: National Forestry Policy, 2016

Name of PPP	National Forestry Policy, 2016 (Draft)
Title/date of source documents	https://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/page/238fc41d_700a_489d_9758_e80b7efdb2ef/Forest%20Policy%20English%20version%20%28%20update%29.PDF
Date of draft	Draft 2016
Main sector(s)	Forests and wildlife
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change Forest Department
Status	Draft - not yet approved
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on increasing tree cover, stopping deforestation and forest degradation; • Encourage gainful participation of forest dependent communities in the protection and development of forests resources; • Promote conservation-oriented forestry to improve ecosystem services and address climate change issues; • Integration of the values of forest ecosystem services in the processes of national planning; • Promote research, education and capacity building to meet the challenges of forest management; • Strengthening the Forest Department with necessary manpower and logistics to perform its roles and responsibilities
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage forests and wildlife resources on sustainable basis through enhancing tree cover, enriching degraded forests, addressing climate change issues and producing a wide array of goods and ecosystem services for the benefit of present and future generations. • To ensure protection of Sundarbans from pollution oil spill and navigational routes, maintain the status of Sundarbans as World Heritage site and Ramsar site. • To generate employment opportunities and strengthen the national economy through rural development. • To control ecotourism within the carrying capacity of forests.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote extensive plantation of fast-growing native species within and outside forests; • Tree planting programme by govt. semi-government, and private sectors; • Strict conservation of natural forests and allocation of plantation areas for production to meet the local demand of forest produce; • Declare 30% of forests under Protected Area Network for biodiversity conservation and better functioning of ecosystems; • Strengthen and expand co-management system for protected areas; • Increase social forestry system for plantation on encroached, unutilized forests and vacant areas; • Discourage use of forests for the purpose other than forestry; • Valuation of forest ecosystem services and incorporate in national planning processes; • Introduce Payment of Ecosystem Services for better management and conservation of forests; • Promote modern and appropriate technology for conservative use and utilization of forest goods; • Restrict export of timber logs and promote export of finished products;

Name of PPP	National Forestry Policy, 2016 (Draft)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage institutional reform and investment of corporate financial resources in reforestation activities; Introduce forest certification; Improve inter-agency coordination with all agencies on forestry related matters; Establish a separate court (for pilferage, encroachment and transit rule violence) – to speed up handling of cases; Complete clear demarcation and mapping of forests and update and maintain records of forests; Establish forest extension units in all upazillas with adequate resources and manpower; Encourage wood-based industries to adopt contract farming - to improve supply of raw materials; Establishment of a Wildlife Crime Control Unit; Tailor the forestry research program of BFRI to meet the needs of the forestry sector;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased forest/tree cover Forests and wildlife resources conserved and ecosystem services enhanced - improving the lives/wellbeing of forest dependent communities; Importance of forestry sector enhanced by demonstrating value of ecosystem services. Improved forest management. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shade besides road/rail side plantations might impede agricultural production and create social conflicts; Extensive use of fast-growing native plantation species mainly to accrue benefit early might cause loss of biodiversity and native environment; Competition for enlistment as beneficiaries might create social unrest; Plantations on roads/railway sides might impede vision for commuters and drivers, and falling trees during storms might cause accidents.
Beneficiaries/ affected parties	Forest dependent, and climate vulnerable community
Implementation cost	Depends on programs formulated after approval of the draft policy.
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L		M				L		H				M			M	

003: Bangladesh Forestry Master Plan, 2017-36

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Forestry Master Plan, 2017-36
Title/date of source documents	http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/848671521827530395/FMP-Full-report-final.pdf
Date approved/of draft	Not approved yet, prepared in 2016 (December)
Main sectors covered by PPP	Forestry
Responsible/ parent institution	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Department
Status	Draft
Scope	<p>The Plan is an update of 1st forestry sector master plan 1996-2015. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deals with emerging environmental and socio-economic challenges and capitalizes on the opportunities of global consensus of new forest management strategies • Promotes the impact of forests on society in the form of ecosystem goods and services and also possibilities of earning foreign exchange through carbon trading; • Emphasizes the strongest natural defensive capacity of Sundarbans and coastal plantations against frequent natural disasters in the context of climate change impacts; • Indicates a very significant contribution of forestry sector to employment generation of the country.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To arrest deforestation and degradation of forests and to bring 20% of the country under enriched tree cover by 2015 through extensive plantation within and outside state forests; • To ensure strict sustainable management of state forests; • To reduce the dependence of forest-dependent communities on forests through creating alternate and riskless sources of income; • To improve wildlife management and conservation practices in protected areas and other habitats; • To enhance the effective involvement of forest-dependent communities in the processes of conserving and developing forests; • To create a strong green belt of climate resilient plantations on newly accreted coasts and vacant public lands; • To generate employment opportunities through the development of forest product industries and occupations; • To strengthen forestry sector institutions to enable them to deliver in accordance to emerging needs of society.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive afforestation/reforestation programmes in degraded forests and on marginal and fallow lands outside forests using fast growing indigenous species; • Continue coastal afforestation activities on newly accreted islands and along the vacant and marginal lands of coastal areas using species resilient to climate change; • Expansion of and scientific management of protected areas emphasizing community participation, biodiversity conservation and protection of threatened wildlife species and plants; • Continue moratorium on logging in natural forests and stronger protection of existing plantations through community involvement; • Promote modern devices and technologies to encourage alternative use of forest produce and reduced fuelwood consumption; • Promote forest-based small and cottage industries, and support livelihoods of forest-dependent communities through skills training;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Forestry Master Plan, 2017-36
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eviction of encroachers through delineation of forest boundaries and encroached forest lands; Valuation of ecosystem services and promotion of integration of such values in local and national development planning strategies; Delineate the catchments of rivers, lakes and other wetlands to improve watershed management through forestry interventions; Reform institutions and enhancing their capacity; Introduce public-private partnerships (PPP) for plantation and forest certification system to secure better prices for products; Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and database facilities; Strengthen research and education and training to build institutional capacity to cope with challenges of forest management.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in biodiversity due to massive afforestation Enhanced watershed management with reduced siltation and lowered incidence and intensity of floods due to plantation on the catchment areas of big rivers; Sea-level rise offset due to plantations on newly accreted coastal land which accelerate land reclamation land accretion through eco-engineering; Reduction of the devastating impact of cyclones (loss of lives and property in coastal belt) – due to afforestation which confronts the force of cyclones and tidal surges; Reduced floods - by preventing extreme water run-off; Big trees reduce the impact of lightening on people and property– acting as lightening conductors; Reduced deforestation; Increased sequestration of atmospheric carbon – due to stopping harvesting from natural forests and restoring degraded and deforested areas. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Might increase competition among land users – due to plantations developed in agricultural, horticultural and grazing areas; Might reduce crop productivity – due to shading by plantations alongside narrow rural roads Might evict poor and asset-less forest users due to encroachment control measure - causing social conflict.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People of Bangladesh Ethnic people, forest villagers, forest dependent communities,
Implementation cost	Tk.75,419 crores (US\$ 8,88554) Expected sources of funding: Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund; Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund; Public – Private Partnerships; Institutional Funding; Including GoB, World Bank, Asian Development Bank
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
		L		M				L		H				M				M

004: Chingri (Shrimp) Mohal Management Policy, 1992

Name of PPP	Chingri (Shrimp) Mohal Management Policy, 1992
Title/date of source documents	https://minland.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/minland.portal.gov.bd/page/675e1ca9_df70_466b_8f48_5448c5195ac8/ChingriMohal.pdf
Date approved/of draft	1992
Main sector(s)	Shrimp fishery
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Land • Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) • Department of Fisheries (DoF) • Local Government Institutes (LGIs)
Status	Active (under implementation)
Scope	Selection of land for shrimp cultivation, survey, distribution and favourable management for shrimp cultivable land by reviewing production related rules and regulations
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve self-sufficiency in shrimp production; • To ascertain socio-economic rights of grass roots people engaged in shrimp production; • To ensure competitive price of shrimp in the international market.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promulgation of a proper and justified policy and ensuring its implementation for land involved in shrimp production; • Declaration of shrimp cultivation areas as 'Chingri Mohal' and ensuring proper management of the same; • Facilitating the extension of technology and shrimp cultivation area for increasing production; • Identification of capable and real fisherman or fish trader or fish processor for settling 'Khas land' of Chingri Mohal for shrimp cultivation; • Ensuring regular, efficient and transparent revenue collection; • Preservation of land rights, ownership and interests of the small and marginal land holders; and • Ensuring easy demarcation and settlement of newly reclaimed land in the coastal area if comes under 'Chingri Mohal'.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing area of shrimp production; • Reducing the influence of rich men in settling of Khas Land for shrimp cultivation as priority given to capable and real fisherman, fish traders or fish processors; • Increasing export earnings from shrimp sector; • Easing the demarcation of shrimp cultivation area in the newly reclaimed land; • Ensuring regular and effective revenue earning. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded shrimp cultivation increases deterioration of local aquatic ecosystems; • Increased soil and water salinity – due to sea water admitted to shrimp ponds' • Congested drainage due to unplanned construction of shrimp farms in the 'Chingri Mohal' areas; • Landless poor people and fishing-dependent people deprived of their rights to pursue their livelihoods; • Depletion of mangrove forest cover;

Name of PPP	Chingri (Shrimp) Mohal Management Policy, 1992
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased local variety of fish and shellfish; Water pollution in farming and coastal areas due to discharges of shrimp pond effluent.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People of the Bagerhat, Satkhira and Khulna Districts.
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
H				M				L				L		M		H		

005: National Fisheries Policy, 1998

Name of PPP	National Fisheries Policy, 1998
Title/date of source documents	https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/policies/920e2a16_1958_41c9_830f_30a9bac36f21/nat_fis_policy_Eng.pdf
Date approved/of draft	1998
Main sector(s)	Fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) Department of Fisheries (DoF)
Status	Being implemented
Scope	Marine and freshwater fisheries management, culture, conservation, processing, marketing and transportation.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance fisheries production; • To maintain ecological balance and conserve biodiversity; • To fulfil the demand for animal protein; • To achieve economic growth through exporting fish and fisheries products; • To alleviate poverty of the fishers.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of National Fisheries Strategy-2006, Public Water Body (Jalmahal) Management Policy (PWBMP)-2009, National Shrimp Policy-2014, Fish Hatchery Act-2010, The Fish Feed Rules-2011, The Protection and Conservation of Fish (Amendment) Act, 2018; • Formulation of fisheries part in 7th Five Year Plan, 2015 by following the Policy; • Implementation of the Fisheries Act, fishing ban for Hilsa and other species; • Development of fish sanctuary area to protect fish biodiversity; • Conservation of fish and shrimp/prawn breeding ground; • Procurement, preservation and management of fisheries resources of the open water bodies; • Fish culture and management in closed freshwater bodies along with rice-cum-fish and shrimp culture in the coastal area; • Facilitating motivational training and culture of shrimps in coastal regions; • Exploitation, conservation and management of marine fisheries resources; • Establishment of hygienic fish landing centers; • Extending improved culture and semi-intensive culture systems for both fish and shrimps in controlled and feasible areas; • Business-friendly supply chain through adopting good aquaculture practices and cluster farming approach of shrimp; • Monitoring on the food supply chain to ensure food safety of the consumers; • Facilitating in processing and quality control of fish to a level for exporting fish and fisheries products; • Ensuring higher shrimp production in the coastal region through advanced culture technologies and maintaining rules and regulations; • Promoting private entrepreneurs to establish commercial shrimp and prawn hatcheries; and

Name of PPP	National Fisheries Policy, 1998
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of insurance system in fish and shrimp culture.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced fisheries production with major contribution coming from culture fishery including shrimp; Increased recruitment potential and enriched species diversity and composition due to establishment of sanctuary, enforcement of rules and regulations and fishing ban; Increased availability of hatchery fish seed; Alleviated poverty of the fishers due to seasonal involvement in fishing and fish farming; Ensured nutritional security by fulfilling the demand for animal protein; Increased foreign currency earning by exporting fish and fisheries products; Conserved biodiversity (e.g., small indigenous species). <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollutants from shrimp/fish culture ponds and processing plants may have limited effect on the aquatic ecosystem; Pollution by bilge water (containing oil) discharged from non-regulated mechanized marine fishing vessels; Incremental loss of dry season habitats (functioning as overwintering refuge areas) over the years, and reduced recruitment of fish progeny – due to the dyking of artisanal ponds to inhibit the entry of wild fish and boost production; Aquaculture practice in Boar areas may cause imbalance in species diversity and composition; By catch during post larvae (PL) collection from the river may cause a decline of aquatic species.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Fishermen and fish farmers
Implementation cost	Not Applicable
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M				H

006: National Fisheries Strategy, 2006

Name of PPP	National Fisheries Strategy, 2006
Title/date of source documents	https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/publications/51f428c8_ac35_474e_83d8_904863e94f23/1.1%20NATIONAL%20FISHERIES%20STRATEGY.pdf
Date approved/of draft	January, 2006
Main sector(s)	Fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) Department of Fisheries (DoF)
Status	Active (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to implement the National Fisheries Policy • Guidance for the fisheries sector; • Identifies changing development factors of the sector.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To redress the current imbalances in allocation of resources to ensure that there is a balanced approach to development; • To change from annual development funding to revenue-based activities to cover costs of recurrent field based and management activities; • To ensure that staff technical skills and knowledge are retained in key core areas; • To develop staff capacity of staff to address new areas of interventions e.g., community-based management, enhancing the legal capacity to develop regulatory frameworks for the sector; • To develop long-term monitoring and evaluation capacity to assess the impacts of activities and to improve long-term planning of interventions.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Aquaculture Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and provisioning of a regulatory structure to ensure quality inputs and services to enhance knowledge to promote production through resource development and continuing protein supply. <p><i>Aquaculture Extension Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisioning of an efficient, effective need-based extension service to all categories of farmers to enable them to increase production to an optimum sustainable level by using appropriate aquatic resources through Department of Fisheries and partners. <p><i>Inland Capture Fisheries Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attaining sustainable management of the inland capture fisheries for the local fishing and user communities through collaboration of all concerned partners. <p><i>Marine Sector Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the sustainable management of the marine sector through the allocation of fishing rights and their management to communities and relevant fishing groups and by providing the regulatory framework for this management. <p><i>Shrimp Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring proactively to meet current and forthcoming international standards on food safety and traceability, that the industry is economically and environmentally sustainable, and that all aspects of the supply chain operate in a socially responsible manner. <p><i>Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-strategy:</i></p>

Name of PPP	National Fisheries Strategy, 2006
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing systems able to monitor progress towards the National Fisheries Policy (NFP) Objectives and evaluate activities directed towards achieving those objectives. <p><i>Quality Control Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the implementation of industry controls on quality, ensure that all fish and fishery products marketed for export or domestic consumption satisfy the requirements for quality as detailed under HACCP and other regulations including traceability and social accountability. <p><i>Human Resource Development Sub-strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening human resource capacity of the Department of Fisheries, its partners and its primary stakeholders to ensure all levels have the requisite knowledge, skills and techniques to enable them to make productive use of their potentials.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved livelihoods as a result of use rights granted to communities enabling them to harness fishery resources; Increase revenue earnings from increased production of fish and fishery products having also export potential; More sustainable management of fisheries resources through the involvement of local people; Increased exports of fishery products and increased foreign currency earnings as a result of certification for meeting industry standards for hatcheries, processing plants, etc.; Community empowerment and social stability. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impaired livelihoods amongst poor fishermen if they are denied their rights to fish - due to lacking money to afford expensive leases.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General people of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	N/A
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L		M		H		

007: National Shrimp Policy, 2014

Name of PPP	National Shrimp Policy, 2014
Title/date of source documents	https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/policies/3207faeb_8216_4e5a_9f32_ec003d549c1a/National%20Shrimp%20Fish%20Police-2014_0.PDF
Date approved/of draft	27 August, 2014
Main sector(s)	Fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries (DoF) • Fisheries Research Institute (FRI)
Status	Active (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasising shrimp culture and harvesting management in all cultural land; • Preserving, controlling quality, processing and facilitating export-import; • Facilitating shrimp producer, fishers, institutions, researcher and manager associated with shrimp culture, transportation and marketing; • Alleviating poverty through creating employment opportunities; • Developing socio-economic condition of shrimp-culture associated community; • Ensuring women participation and empowerment; • Ensuring enforcement of national and international labour laws; • Facilitating in maintaining compliance issues in culturing, processing and exporting shrimp; • Facilitating shrimp culture associated education, training, extension and research.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase shrimp production at expected level by keeping harmony with socio-economy, environment, geomorphology, climate change and supply system; and inventing a sustainable and environment friendly technology of shrimp culture and application of the same; • To adopt applicable techniques of horizontal or perpendicular shrimp culture extension and management; • To introduce sustainable conservation, management and harvesting technology for naturally produced shrimp from marine and inland water bodies; • To control brood shrimp stock rationally; • To strengthen necessary infrastructure, technical and administrative management of the sector in order to increase shrimp production, alleviate poverty and increase export earnings.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, training, extension and research on shrimp farming; • Development of socio-economic conditions for people employed in the shrimp industry; • Conservation and collection of shrimp from natural sources; • Integrated environment friendly shrimp cultivation, crop diversification and crop rotation; • Effective introduction of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) and Traceability Policy in the value chain of shrimp production;

Name of PPP	National Shrimp Policy, 2014
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of diversified processed shrimp products, and compliance maintained with product quality and safety export standards.
Impacts	<p>Positive Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrimps become a high value product and source of earning foreign currency through export; Large scale increase in employment, including for women; Contribution to meeting demand for animal protein. <p>Negative Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced snail population - used as shrimp feed; Conversion of agricultural land to shrimp farms; Significant damages to local ecosystems, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> loss of vegetation cover; decrease local variety of fish and shellfish; Increased soil and water salinity - due to sea water admitted to shrimp ponds; Water pollution in farming and coastal areas due to discharge of shrimp pond effluent.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People of the southwest region.
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H				M			M					L		M		H		

008: Public Water Body (Jalmahal) Management Policy (PWBMP), 2009

Name of PPP	Public Water Body (Jalmahal) Management Policy (PWBMP), 2009
Title/date of source documents	https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/policies/efce8de1_4e76_4341_9d8d_e22b04f6a277/jalmohol%20policy_09_0%20(1).PDF
Date approved/of draft	23 June, 2009
Main sector(s)	Wetlands management for fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Land (MoL) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) Department of Fisheries (DoF)
Status	Active (under implementation)
Scope	Wetlands under open access or leased out for private individual use - including beels (wetland depressions) and haors (oxbow lakes);
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give priority and opportunities for revenue collection, in addition to conserving fisheries resources and increasing production whilst conserving biodiversity - when allowing genuine fishermen to settle in public waterbodies and Jalmohals (<i>physically defined state-owned waterbodies for which the fishing rights are auctioned out by government</i>). • Sustainable and environment friendly management of lakes, floodplains, canals, ditches and coastal areas (estuary) with the participation of core fishermen; • Haors located at Jessore, Jhenaidah, Kushtia of SW region; • Beels and haors in NE region for conservation of biodiversity.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of public waterbodies having potential for fishing; • Arranging coordination meetings among local administrations for leasing of waterbodies; • Biodiversity conservation by enforcing the rules and regulations of leasing of public waterbodies; • Empowering local fishermen community in the management of public waterbodies and strengthening their financial capacity.
Impacts	<p>Positive Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserved fish biodiversity; • Improved income for fishermen; • Increased recruitment potential of fish and prawn/shrimp for next progeny and production. <p>Negative Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing policy does not effectively safeguard the interest of the actual fishermen; • Over exploitation of fish and prawns (shrimps); • Loss of fishing area and fishermen communities are deprived of their fishing rights; • Fishing based livelihood becomes limited; • Reduces recruitment potential of fish and prawns for next progeny; • Hampers production of fish and shrimps. • Local influential and rich men have taken control of the poor fishermen's society including the lease (under a feudal regime) of the Jalmohals; • Conflict and chaos in concerned fishing societies.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Concerned local fishing communities
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M			M				M			M			M	

009: Bhabadah Area Fish Gher Establishment Policy, 2019

Name of PPP	Bhabadah Area Fish Gher Establishment Policy, 2019 <i>(Gher is a confined waterlogged area)</i>
Title/date of source documents	https://fisheries.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/fisheries.portal.gov.bd/policies/eef9d2d0_7cad_4e2d_bbf6_1d4094be86e1/306cad467a8374b68747cf23e2e5a56a.PDF
Date approved/of draft	2019
Main sector(s)	Fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) Department of Fisheries (DoF) Local Government Institutes (LGIs)
Status	Active (under implementation)
Scope	Registration of Gher with conditions, removal of water logging and establishing techniques for planned fish Gher.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish fish ghers in a planned way by removing water logging; • To enhance production of freshwater shrimp and fish; • To ensure integrated agri-fish cultivation seasonally side by side aquaculture; • To enhance navigability by rescuing Khal/river/land from illegal occupancy; • To reduce poverty and improve socio-economic condition of fishing community by creating self-employment; and • To maintain environmental and ecological equilibrium in the Bhabadaha area.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Gher owners, fish farmers, fishermen association, agri-farmers, agri-farmer's association, etc. • Review of National Fisheries Policy, 1998 and National Shrimp Policy, 2014 for implementing this policy (to identify possible areas of conflict); • Gher registration; • Identification of waterlogged areas for remediation and establishing planned fish Ghers; • Adoption of suitable production technologies for freshwater shrimp and fish culture; • Promotion of integrated agri-fish cultivation in Gher areas; • Recovering illegally occupied government Khal/river/land; • Promoting enhanced techniques of navigation on Khals (drainage canals) and rivers in Bhabadaha area; • Implementation of Tidal River Management (TRM) with provisions for proper compensation.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic Gher establishment facilitates increased freshwater shrimp and fish production; • Reduced conflict among the fish farmers and agro-farmers; • Enriched fish species diversity along the river; • Increased navigability of Khals and rivers of the area, which facilitates fish migration; • Increased employment opportunities; • Regular and effective revenue earning.

Name of PPP	Bhabadah Area Fish Gher Establishment Policy, 2019 (Gher is a confined waterlogged area)
	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaos – due to improper management of compensation for TRM. • Reduction of vegetative area; • Loss of open water habitats causing an imbalance in fish diversity and composition
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People of the Jashore and Khulna Districts.
Implementation cost	N/A
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M			M	

010: National Water Policy, 1999

Name of PPP	National Water Policy, 1999
Source documents	http://old.warpo.gov.bd/policy/nw_policy.pdf
Date approved	1999
Main sector(s)	Water
Responsible/parent institution	Mainly WARPO and BWDB. However, other relevant agencies are BIWTA, LGED, BADC, DPHE and Khulna WASA
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and river basin management; • Economic and financial management; • Management of other resources related to water e.g. agriculture, industry, fisheries and wildlife, navigation, hydropower and recreation, environment
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address issues related to the harnessing and development of surface and ground water and its efficient and equitable management; • To ensure water availability to all including the poor, underprivileged, particularly women and children; • To accelerate the development of sustainable public and private water delivery systems with appropriate legal and financial measures and incentives, including water rights and water pricing; • To bring institutional changes that will help decentralize the management of water resources and enhance the role of women in water management; • To develop a legal and regulatory environment for decentralization, sound environmental management, and improved investment for the private sector; • To develop a state of knowledge and capability for designing future water resources management plans with economic efficiency, gender equity, social justice and environmental awareness.
Main activities arising	<p><i>River Basin Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with co-riparian countries for information/data exchange, joint assessment, sharing water resources, catchment area management etc.; • Seek international and regional cooperation for education, training, and research. <p><i>Water Rights and Allocation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate water in scarcity zones on the basis of priorities; • Confer water rights on private and community bodies; • Ensure minimum stream-flow requirement for surface waters. <p><i>Public and Private Involvement and Pubic Water Investment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public water schemes (except municipal schemes) with command area of over 5000 ha will be placed under private management; • Ownership of FCD and FCDI projects with command area of 1000 ha or less will be transferred to the local governments; • Planning and feasibility studies will follow the Guidelines for Project Assessment (GPA), the Guidelines for People's Participation (GPP), the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and all other relevant guidelines.

Name of PPP	National Water Policy, 1999
	<p><i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve natural depressions and water bodies in major urban areas for groundwater recharge and rainwater management; • Mandate local governments to create awareness of risks of water pollution and wastage. <p><i>Water and Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage groundwater development for irrigation by public and private sectors; • Promote use of surface and groundwater for both irrigation and urban water supply; • Strengthen the regulatory system to reduce pollution by agro-chemicals. <p><i>Water and Fisheries and Wildlife</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise fisheries and wildlife in planning of socially high impact areas; • Minimise disruption to the natural aquatic environment; • Reserve water bodies for fish production while maintaining perennial links with rivers; • Confine brackish aquaculture within government designated zones. <p><i>Water and Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning regulations for locating new industries will consider water availability and effluent discharge possibilities; • Monitoring of effluent disposal by government agencies; • Setting of effluent disposal standards in rivers by WARPO in consultation with DOE. <p><i>Water and Navigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring water development projects cause minimal disruption to navigation; • Ensuring minimum stream-flows in rivers and streams for navigation after diversion of water for drinking and municipal purposes; • Dredging and other suitable measures to maintain navigability. <p><i>Water for Hydropower and Recreation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake economically viable and environmentally safe mini-hydropower development schemes; • Allow environmentally safe recreational activities at or around water bodies. <p><i>Water for the Environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate upland flow to preserve the coastal estuary eco-system threatened by salinity intrusion; • Protect against degradation and resuscitate natural water bodies; • Stop the filling of publicly owned water bodies and depressions in urban areas; • Remove all existing unauthorized encroachments of rivers; • Prohibit unplanned construction on riverbanks and indiscriminate clearance of vegetation on newly accreted land; • Preserve natural water bodies and facilitate drainage.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <p><i>River Basin Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved co-ordination, sharing and collaboration between co-riparian countries;

Name of PPP	National Water Policy, 1999
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved flood mitigation and flow during dry period; • Less chemical and biological pollution. <p><i>Water Rights and Allocation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of water in scarce areas during dry periods and disasters; • Proper allocation through secured ownership of private and community water bodies. <p><i>Public and Private Involvement and Public Water Investment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved local and community empowerment; • Improved government regulating capacity; • Protection of vulnerable communities (both financially and for women). <p><i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water supply and sanitation facilities; • Improved public health condition; • Reduced water pollution. <p><i>Water and Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient usage of water for agricultural purposes. • Reduced chemical water pollution. <p><i>Water and Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced water and air pollution. <p><i>Water and Fisheries and Wildlife</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected ecosystems; • Improved fish production contributing to food security and economy; • Improved life standards of people without disrupting the social dynamics. <p><i>Water and Navigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced/ maintained navigability; • Maintaining ecological balance and environmental condition. <p><i>Water for Hydropower and Recreation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved power generation; • Eco-tourism activities can help control environmental degradation. <p><i>Water for the Environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in salinity intrusion in coastal areas; • Maintenance and enhancement of environmental conditions; • Faster recharging of ground water; • Less environmental pollution; • Better governance and regulation in water resources sector; • Preservation of ecosystems; • Improved drainage conditions. <p>Negative</p> <p><i>Water Rights and Allocation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity in allocation of rights due to unfair practices in local government; <p><i>Public and Private Involvement and Public Water Investment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation due to private involvement (e.g. industrial, commercial use); • Community rights and interest can be threatened; • Pollution is likely to increase due to project implementation. <p><i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p>

Name of PPP	National Water Policy, 1999
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of inter-agency cooperation can hamper water supply and sanitation availability' <p><i>Water and Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing agricultural water use will reduce water supply for other purposes (e.g. domestic, industrial). <p><i>Water and Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased industrial activities can increase pollution; Pressure on water allocation for other purposes. <p><i>Water and Fisheries and Wildlife</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice of brackish aquaculture in undesignated areas can make freshwater bodies and the surrounding agriculture land saline causing land degradation; Inhibiting the natural flow of rivers (by building dams and reservoirs) hampers fish migration resulting in reduced fisheries resources. <p><i>Water and Navigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased waterways traffic can increase pollution; Dredging and other activities can disrupt river ecosystems. <p><i>Water for Hydropower and Recreation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydropower projects can change the land use in the adjacent areas, causing land degradation; Interventions can change the natural flow of rivers, which have severe environmental impacts such as reduced water and sediment flow; Disposal of cooling water can raise the temperature of the effluent.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	The coastal population, farmers, fishermen, boatmen, water users, women and disadvantaged population of the community, private agencies etc
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M		H			H		

011: National Water Management Plan, 2001

Name of PPP	National Water Management Plan, 2001
Title/date of source of documents	http://old.warpo.gov.bd/index.php/home/nwmp
Date approved/of draft	March 31, 2004
Main sector(s)	Water resources
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Water Resources
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance for developing and managing water resources and water services; • A rolling 25-year plan in three phases. The short-term (2000-05) - a firm plan, the medium-term (2006-10) - an indicative plan, and the long-term (2011-25) - a perspective plan. • Provides a framework at national and regional level to lead line agencies, local government and other stakeholders to plan and implement their activities and projects in a coordinated manner, consistent with overall national and sectoral objectives.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To guide rational management and wise use of Bangladesh's water resources; • To improve quality of life through equitable, safe and reliable access to water for production, health, and hygiene; • To ensure the provision of clean water in sufficient and timely quantities for multi-purpose uses and preservation of the aquatic and water-dependent eco-systems • To promote public health and safety.
Main activities arising	<p>Major activities akin to SW region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dredging of major rivers; • Abstraction regulations for major rivers • Strengthening of governance through institutional capacity development; • Public awareness programmes; • Implementation of urban sanitation and sewerage systems; • Rural and urban arsenic mitigation initiatives; • Implementation of water supply and distribution networks; • Flood protection and storm water drainage; • Cyclone shelters and killas (raised earth platforms); • Polder rehabilitation; • Land reclamation; • Coastal protection and afforestation; • Irrigation schemes.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and improvement of aquatic biodiversity; • Improved river navigability; • Improved/maintained flood protection embankments; • Improved water management in polders; • Reduction of water pollution; • Arsenic reduction; • Improvement of fish habitats;

Name of PPP	National Water Management Plan, 2001
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved human health; Demand met for safe and reliable drinking water supplies and services; Better sanitation facilities in towns and rural areas Large and small towns protected from flooding and storm water run-off; Improved water governance at local level Protection of lives, livelihood against inundation damage by structural and non-structural means; and Reduced salinity intrusion in rivers. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of benthic communities due to dredging activities Potential loss of floodplains due to flood protection works; Unwarranted localized adverse impacts on aquatic environment that can arise as side-effect from implementation of large-scale engineering interventions. Lack of proper capacity development at grassroots level might introduce unnecessary complexities such as during implementation of activities using local human resources as well as later mismanagement of measures.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in floodplains Urban people People within polders Coastal people
Implementation cost	BDT 914,565 Million [mid 2000 pricing]
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
	M				L		M			H			H			H		

012: National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014

Name of PPP	National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014
Title/date of source documents	https://www.who.int/globalchange/resources/wash-toolkit/national-strategy-for-water-supply-and-sanitation-bangladesh.pdf
Date approved/of draft	December 2014
Main sector(s)	Water & sanitation
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (LGRD) Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Status	Approved & under Implementation.
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared following a review of the sector documents in the Sector Development Plan (SDP) for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh 2011-25 (SDP) – the SDP provides a broad action plan to achieve the targets and indicators set by UN Water to meet the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.; • It is a single synchronized strategy incorporating outstanding issues in those existing sector documents and emerging issues, and seeks to translate the SDGs into action including providing guidelines for the sector.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure – as a basic human right - safe and sustainable water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for all, leading to better health and well-being; • To protect and preserve human health, water supply and sanitation facilities from the adverse impact of natural and man-made disasters and climate change.
Main activities arising focusing South-West region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a water quality monitoring system and protocol, delineating the roles and responsibilities of the consumers, service providers, local and central government institutions; • Carry out screening and monitoring of all potential contaminated tube wells to identify contaminant levels and population at risk. <p><i>WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) interventions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a transparent, accountable, participatory, demand-driven and inclusive approach in all stages of WASH service delivery programs; • Ensure safe drinking water security through integrated water resource management; • Give priority to arsenic mitigation in affected areas; • Undertake specific approaches for hard to reach areas and vulnerable people; • Establish faecal sludge management; • Manage solid waste judiciously; harnessing useful resources from solid and liquid wastes, e.g. biogas through anaerobic digestion and residual material for conversion to fertilizer/compost; • Improve hygiene promotion; • Mainstream gender; • Facilitate private sector participation. <p><i>Emerging challenges</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt integrated water resource management;

Name of PPP	National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the growing pace of urbanization through preparation of master plans, exploration of alternate water sources, renovation/ reclamation of natural canals. etc.; • Cope with disaster, adapt to climate change and safeguard environment, e.g. through developing common frameworks, strengthening disaster preparedness and monitoring, and capacity development of relevant institutions; • Institutionalize research and development <p><i>Sector governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake integrated and accountable development approach; • Recover cost of services while keeping a safety net for the poor; • Strengthen and reposition institutions; • Promote enhanced private sector participation; • Enhance coordination and monitoring.
Impacts	<p>Positive (Environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of safe “clean” potable water fit for domestic use; • Reduction of arsenic contamination in supply water; • Improved management of fecal sludge; • Implementation of a more climate change and disaster resilient water supply and sanitation system. <p>Positive Impacts (Social)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved planning and design of water supply and sanitation system addressing challenges of rapid growth of urban and industrial sector expansion; • Strengthened institutional governance for development of water supply and sanitation through increased participation of public and private sector; • Improved gender-balance in the delivery of the water supply and sanitation management system; • Improved water supply and sanitation facilities for vulnerable societies and remote areas. <p>Negative Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct impacts
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Urban and rural population
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L			M		H				M	

013: Power System Master Plan, 2016

Name of PPP	Power System Master Plan, 2016
Title/date of source documents	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5U58g3xLD-NOXRZ01PRG1EZHC/view
Date approved/of draft	September 2016 and under Implementation
Main sector(s)	Power and Energy
Responsible/parent institution	Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
Status	Approved by Power Division
Scope	An extensive energy and power development plan up to the year 2041 covering energy balance, power balance, and tariff strategies.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve high economic growth rates with an average annual growth rate of 7.4% until 2025 and introducing energy-saving measures • Enhancement of imported energy infrastructure and its flexible operation; • Efficient development and utilization of domestic natural resources (gas and coal); • Domestic renewable energy power generation (cumulative): 2,470MW (by 2021), and 3,864MW (by 2041) • Construction of a robust, high-quality power network; • Improvement of human resources and mechanisms related to the stable supply of energy. • Domestic biogas production: 790,000m³/day (including additional 600,000m³/day by 2031, 3 million m³/day by 2041) • Cross-border Energy Imports: 3,500~8,500MW (by 2031), 9,000MW (by 2041)
Main activities arising for the national and applicable for SW region also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term and medium-term power development plans are to be formulated after verifying the appropriateness of matters with a little short-term uncertainty in the formulation of a long-term power development plan. • The basic chemical oxygen demand (COD) levels of the gas and coal power plants in the long-term and candidate plans are to be determined in conformity with the port and fuel depot infrastructure development plan to be formulated. • Conduct a quantitative evaluation of the economic, environmental and energy security (3E) values of scenarios with different composition ratios for the gas and coal power generation. • Some of the planned projects at SW region has been stipulated as per the PSMP, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rupsha 800MW gas combined cycle power plant at Khalishpur, Khulna • 300MW Dual Fuel Combined Cycle Power Plant Project • Bheramara 550-600MW Combined Cycle Power Plant Project -NWPGL • BPDB Solar Project in the Bolock-B at Rampal, Bagerhat • Durgapur 100 MW solar Power Plant at Mongla, Bagerhat by Enargon • Faridpur 100MW Grid-Connected Photo-voltaic Solar Power Plant • Mongla 50MW wind Power Plant • Chuadanga 50MW Solar Power Plant • Establish cross-border energy import rules and regulations', associated with capacity building in this area (mid to long term). Such as

Name of PPP	Power System Master Plan, 2016
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1600 MW Power import from Jharkhand, India by Adani Group
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy security for the nation <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution from newly built coal fired power plants (dust, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) and from combustion of natural gas (nitrogen oxides), Increased GHG emission. Resettlement may occur due to land acquisition , Health issues related to air pollution, Impact on ecosystems (acidification), habitat alteration and fragmentation etc.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Energy sector: Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M				L				L		M		H		

014: Draft National Energy Policy, 2006

Name of PPP	Draft National Energy Policy, 2006
Title/date of source documents	https://excludedvoices.wordpress.com/tag/energy-policy-in-bangladesh/
Date approved/of draft	Draft in 2006
Main sector(s)	Power and Energy
Responsible institution	Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources
Status	Draft: Revision of National Energy Policy (1995)
Scope	National level: This policy deals with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration (survey of natural gas), • Production (coal in northern part of Bangladesh), • Establishment of refineries and power plants, • Network transmission, • Distribution of power and rational use of energy sources to meet the growing demand on a sustainable basis. • Guidance to enhance renewable energy development activity to meet future challenges.
Key objectives	To achieve energy security for the country through the supply of sustainable energy services for all at affordable prices, and exploitation of mineral resources in an environmentally sustainable manner.
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a comprehensive and integrated energy plan covering the short-, medium-, and long-term; • Optimizing the recovery from the existing gas fields through accelerated appraisal and development of wells; • Strengthening exploration activities in both onshore and offshore areas to find new gas sources and to attract international oil companies under a Production Sharing Contract to explore offshore areas; • Increasing the use of LPG to reduce dependency on natural gas and also to reduce deforestation; • Importing natural gas (as LNG) to meet increasing energy demand; • As part of fuel diversification strategy, importing the required quantity of liquid petroleum products and increasing their storage capacity; • Harnessing new and renewable sources of energy and strengthening regional energy cooperation to meet increasing energy demand.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of power supply, quality of life, industrial development and regional development leading to economic development <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in emissions of CO₂ and air pollutants, increase in pollution load, resettlement and habitat modification. Impacts of infrastructure development. <p>Risk: Related to exploration and storage of LPG/LNG etc.</p>
Beneficiaries	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Energy sector: Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M				L				L		M				M

015: Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008

Name of PPP	Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008
Title/date of source documents	http://www.sreda.gov.bd/d3pbs_uploads/files/policy_1_rep_english.pdf
Date approved/of draft	December 2008
Main sector(s)	Power
Responsible/parent institution	Power Division, Bangladesh Power Development Board and Companies
Status	Implemented
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level: aims to bring the entire country under electricity service. • Major transition of energy sector • Renewable energy usage considered essential. (solar, wind, biomass, hydro, geothermal, tidal, etc.)
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness the potential of renewable energy resources and dissemination of renewable energy technologies in rural, peri-urban and urban areas; • Enable, encourage and facilitate both public and private sector investment in renewable energy projects; • Develop sustainable energy supplies to substitute indigenous non-renewable energy supplies; • Scale up contributions of renewable energy to electricity production and to heat energy; • Promote appropriate, efficient and environment friendly use of renewable energy; • Facilitate the use of renewable energy at every level of energy usage. • Create enabling environment and legal support to encourage the use of renewable energy and Promote clean energy for CDM; • Achieve the targets for developing renewable energy resources to meet five percent of the total power demand by 2015 and ten percent by 2020.
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA), shall be established under the Companies Act, 1994. • Provide coordination of sustainable energy planning, including action plans linking together the activities of several agencies or organizations; • Promote awareness of renewable energy and other clean energy technologies and integrate their development within overall national energy policy and development; • Support demonstration of new technologies and new business models for renewable energy and other clean energy technologies and development of small and medium renewable energy enterprises • Enable systematic development of renewable energy projects and opportunities through energy audits; • Create market opportunities and start-up business models for sustainable energy technologies in Bangladesh, such as energy services companies and rural energy providers; • Develop financing mechanisms and facilities by using grant, subsidy and/or carbon/CDM fund for public and private sector investments in all forms of sustainable energy; • Reshape the Resource, Technology and Program Development for renewable energy; • Initiate investment and fiscal incentives and prepare a regulatory policy.
Impacts	Positive:

Name of PPP	Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved power supply especially in rural areas; Reduced power shortages; Effective use of waste energy <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement due to land take for renewable power plants; Migration of species may be hindered Habitat degradation Micro-climate may be affected due to large scale solar power plant Relatively higher cost for power generation through renewable sources <p>Risk: Hazardous waste disposal</p>
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M			M				M			M			M	

016: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030

Name of PPP	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030
Title/date of source documents	http://sreda.gov.bd/files/EEC Master Plan SREDA.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March 2015
Main sector(s)	Energy and cross cutting
Responsible/parent institution	SREDA and Power Division
Status	Approved by Power Division, Power Energy and Mineral Resources Division, being implemented.
Scope	Provides a Roadmap up to 2030 with Action Plan, consisting of the outlines of legal, institutional and operational framework for implementation of Energy Efficiency and Conservation initiative of Bangladesh.
Key objectives	To capture energy efficiency of production in factories, buildings and nationwide economic activities, which can reduce the unit energy consumption per production, floor areas and GDP, respectively.
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Management Program for Large Industrial Energy Consumers; • EE Labelling Program for Residential Consumers; • EE Building Program for the Buildings; • Energy consumption data collection; • Establishment of Energy Management System; • Appointment of Energy Manager to conduct energy Audit and Certification.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved efficiency of energy consumption leading to reduction of consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas and coal), reduction of emissions of GHG and air pollutants, reduced health impacts of air pollution. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and soil pollution may occur due to replacement or conversion of existing industries/buildings etc. • Local social disturbances may occur during replacement or conversion of existing industries. • Increased initial investment costs
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Industries and common people also
Implementation cost	Energy sector: Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L			M			M			M	

017: Gas Sector Master Plan, 2018

Name of PPP	Gas Sector Master Plan, 2018
Title/date of source documents	https://mpemr.gov.bd/assets/media/pdffiles/Bangladesh GSMP Final Report.pdf
Date approved/of draft	February 2018
Main sector(s)	Energy and Mineral Resources
Responsible/parent institution	Petrobangla, Energy Regulatory Commission
Status	Approved by Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, Under Implementation
Scope	Focuses on demand-supply projections, assessment of oil and gas exploration possibilities and development of road map to enhance gas reserve.
Key objectives	To provide direction for domestic natural gas production, infrastructure development, and import facilities and distribution of natural gas
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate power and energy programmes; • Approach LNG pricing and inclusion into the gas market; • Gas transmission projects – short term up to 2021: Gopalganj to Khulna and India- Khulna • Transmission projects in the medium term to 2031: Border station India (Khulna) • Long term pipeline investments: LNG import point to Dhaka and further to the west.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased energy security, • Industrialization of SW area and infrastructure development which will improve the quality of life and employment. • Reduce the use of biomass burning as cooking <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of industries would pollute the environment, • GHG emissions, • Habitat fragmentation may occur, • Resettlement for pipeline installation may occur.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General Public
Implementation cost	Energy sector: Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M		H		

018: Policy Guideline for Small Power Plant (SPP) in Private Sector, 2008

Name of PPP	Policy Guideline for Small Power Plant (SPP) in Private Sector, 2008
Source documents	https://berc.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/berc.portal.gov.bd/policies/9ddbabab_e084_464d_9511_46c0364d0ac4/Policy%20Guidelines%20for%20SPP.pdf
Date approved/of draft	Approved in April 1998 and Revised 2008.
Main sector(s)	Power
Responsible/parent institution	Power Cell, and Independent Power Producer (IPP)
Status	Being implemented
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level: Small power plants in private sector. The SPPs will be developed on a Build-Own-Operate basis. The plant size could be 10 MW or higher size plant.
Key objectives	To allow private sector investors to establish Small Power Plants (SPP) on a fast track basis, for generation of electricity for own use and sell the surplus to other users.
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Independent power producer or the Sponsors will be allowed to construct power plants in areas using any configuration, but subject to the electrical characteristics of the plant matching that of the power system in Bangladesh; The producer will find the customers for electricity supply. They will have direct contract with the customers for the sale of electricity on mutually agreed terms. GOB will not regulate the price of electricity which shall be negotiated between the sponsor and the consumers; The sponsor will be required to pay a wheeling charge [an amount which transmission owner recovers for the use of its system] to the owner of transmission /distribution facilities; GOB support will be provided on "First Come First Serve" basis. The Captive Independent Power Producer and the sponsors will set up power plants within a period of three years and enjoy the "Fiscal Incentives" and "Other Facilities and Incentives for Foreign Investors".
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved power supply, Reduced power shortage for industries and residential areas <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased local air pollution depending on fuel (e.g. NOx and CO in the case of gas, Dust, SO2, CO and NOx in the case of coal etc.) and increased GHG emissions. Increased waste or hazardous waste. <p>Risk: Related to exploration and storage of HFO, Diesel or Plants</p>
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Not Known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L		M			M	

019: Power and Energy Sector Strategy Paper (PESSP), 2018

Name of PPP	Power and Energy Sector Strategy Paper (PESSP), 2018 Strengthening Public Investment Management System (SPIMS) Project
Title/date of source documents	https://plandiv.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/publications/13ac4853_fd1b_4acf_bb89_1bdb680370d5/P&E-SSP.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March 2018 and under Implementation
Main sector(s)	Power and Energy
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Planning (Programming Division, Planning Commission)
Status	The National Coordination Council (NCC) approved for adoption and use.
Scope	National level: Development of energy and power sector to be able to ensure intended economic growth
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector Outcome 1: Reliable, affordable, and efficient energy supply achieved and sustained; • Sector Outcome 2: Reliable, affordable, efficient, and quality power supply achieved and sustained; and • Sector Outcome 3: Well-articulated Demand Side Management (DSM) policy adopted and implemented.
Main activities arising	<p>Sector Outcome 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear policy on long-term energy sources including energy security and fuel source diversification to be developed and approved • Increased efficient production of domestic gas and coal to be achieved • Infrastructure to import coal, gas, and oil products to be developed • System loss for oil imports to be reduced • Gas transmission and distribution pipeline to be expanded and efficiency improved • Access to renewable energy to be increased • Private financing to be promoted and increased for energy infrastructure investment • Energy tariff to be responding to the increase of supply cost <p>Sector Outcome 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power supply through both generation and imports increased • Renewable energy power generation to be increased • Availability and efficiency of thermal power plants to be improved • Technical and non-technical loss to be reduced • Power transmission and distribution network to be expanded • Access to power, both on-grid and off-grid, to be increased • More stable and high-quality power supplied • Private financing promoted and increased for power infrastructure investment • Power tariff responding to the increase of supply cost <p>Sector Outcome 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency Conservation promotion programmes including energy management, labelling, green building and awareness raising to be implemented • Preferential taxation on energy efficient appliances to be in place • Energy efficiency of vehicles to be improved • Energy efficiency in fertilizer factories to be improved

Name of PPP	Power and Energy Sector Strategy Paper (PESSP), 2018 Strengthening Public Investment Management System (SPIMS) Project
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial development will lead to economic enhancement Improvement quality of life Reduced power losses in the generation and transmission system Easy access to power, gas, etc. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in national emissions of CO₂ and air pollutants Decrease of local air quality in certain areas Waste from coal power plants, Thermal/ biochemical water pollution Land uptake (for large solar) with involuntary resettlement, Endangerment of coastal areas (due to port activities) <p>Risk: Related to operation of nuclear power plant(s)</p>
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Energy sector: USD 15 billion, Power sector USD: 94 billion
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M			M					L	H			H		

020: National Action Plan for Clean Cooking, 2020-2030

Name of PPP	National Action Plan for Clean Cooking, 2020-2030
Title/date of source documents	http://www.sreda.gov.bd/index.php/site/download
Date approved/of draft	January 2020
Main sector(s)	Power and energy
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Power, Sustainable Energy Development Authority
Status	Approved by National Steering Committee for Clean Cooking
Scope	National level: Focus on household use of clean cooking technologies
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Clean Cooking System in the country with several objectives: To save energy, To improve quality of life of consumers by reducing indoor air pollution (particulate matter, carbon monoxide); To reduce the wood biomass harvest and reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions
Main activities arising	<p>The major proposed activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising and information dissemination regarding clean cooking; Reducing household air pollution and keeping a national commitment with regard to improved cooking stoves; Sustained policy support for liquid petroleum gas; Promoting induction cooking; Reducing leakages of natural gas line; Supporting present trend of fuel stacking (main and alternative fuel usage); Data collection to strengthen/modify other activities.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the women health quality; Improved indoor air quality; Increase efficiency in use of energy; Reduced use of wood biomass; Reduced emissions of GHG and air pollutants (particulates, CO) - compare with conventional cooking system. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of LPG and natural gas. <p>Risks:</p> <p>(i) Less frequent but blasting or fire hazards or sabotage during LPG cylinder bottling, transportation by vans and lorries, barges etc.</p> <p>(ii) Spillage or leakage of the petrochemicals</p>
Beneficiaries	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Energy sector: USD 2.8 billion (both by Public and private sectors including consumer financing)
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M				M

021: National Tourism Policy, 2010

Name of PPP	National Tourism Policy, 2010
Title/date of source documents	https://mocat.gov.bd/National%20Tourism%20Policy-2010.pdf
Date approved/of draft	June 2010
Main sector(s)	Tourism and eco-tourism;
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism • Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation
Status	Approved and under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of tourist zones and attractions; • Develop the major tourist attractions and destinations; • Involvement of other local government organizations; • Development and marketing of eco-tourism; • Encouragement of private sector investment.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish the tourism industry as a developing and sustainable sector, contributing to the national economy, generating employment; promoting socio-economic development (by involving local people with local government organizations), and maintain ecological balance and protect biodiversity. • To ensure tourism generates employment and contributes to poverty alleviation; • To enable tourism to earn foreign currency; • To develop and maintain eco-tourism tourism.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of eco-tourism centered on the Sundarbans • Construction of facilities (e.g. eco-lodges, watchtowers, rope-ways, walk-ways) and development of activities (e.g. night-hiking); • Development of quick and easy communication to beach destinations by air, rail and road; • Promote tourism in SW region based on historical, archaeological and religious sites. • Development of nature, culture, adventure and archeological based tourism.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development; • Development of tourism sector; • Improved income generation and increased employment; • Increased foreign currency earnings; • Development of tourism-related infrastructure; • Improved transportation; • Improved communication; • Increase in skilled human resources; • Increased cultural exchange; • Enhanced cultural richness and community wellbeing. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased waste generation; • Low risk of spreading foreign diseases; • Infiltration of foreign cultural influences to some extent;

Name of PPP	National Tourism Policy, 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased noise pollution. Increased probability of pollution and oil spillage from vessels due to increase in traffic; Increased traffic might disturb the ecosystem and habitats and biodiversity of Ecologically Critical Areas.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Domestic and foreign tourists; local/community people (jobs)
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M			M	

022: National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)

Name of PPP	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)
Source documents	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Date approved/of draft	2011
Main sector(s)	Urban
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Status	Draft
Scope	Covers spatial, economic, social, cultural, aesthetic and environmental aspects of urban life directed towards. It is gender sensitive and friendly to children, the aged and the disadvantaged.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the beneficial aspects of urbanization and at the same time effectively deal with its negative consequences so as to achieve sustainable urbanization; • To create a decentralized and participatory process of urban development in which the central government, the local government, the private sector, the civil society and the people all have their roles to play. • To achieve freedom from hunger and poverty; • To develop capacity to live a healthy life; • To ensure access to education, shelter, and basic services, and a secure and livable environment at home and at the workplace. • To ensure regionally balanced urbanization through decentralized development and hierarchically structured urban system; • To facilitate economic development, employment generation, reduction of inequality and poverty eradication through appropriate regulatory frameworks and infrastructure provisions; • To ensure optimum utilization of land resources and meet increased demand for housing and urban services through public-private and other partnerships; • To protect, preserve and enhance the urban environment, particularly water bodies; • To devolve authority at the local urban level and strengthen local governments through appropriate powers, resources and capabilities so that these can take effective responsibility for a wide range of planning, infrastructure provision, service delivery and regulatory functions; • To involve all sectors of the community, including women and the poor, in participatory decision-making and implementation processes; • To ensure social justice and inclusion by measures designed to increase the security of poor people through their access to varied livelihood opportunities, secure tenure and basic affordable services; • To take into account particular needs of women, men, children, youth, the elderly and the disabled in developing policy responses and implementation; • To assure health, safety and security of all citizens through multifaceted initiatives to reduce crime and violence;

Name of PPP	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, preserve and enhance the historical and cultural heritage of cities and enhance their aesthetic beauty; • To develop and implement urban management strategies and governance arrangements for enhancing complementary roles of urban and rural areas in sustainable development; and • To ensure good governance by enhancing transparency and establishing accountability
Main activities arising focusing South-West region	<p>Nothing specific to the SW region. The main priority activities under each area include:</p> <p><i>Patterns and process of urbanization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define urban areas, decentralize urbanization, guide migration to balance urbanization, set the hierarchy and label all urban centres, <p><i>Local urban planning:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of both community and local governments; • Urban structure planning/ master planning, detail area planning, • Develop action plan to identify priorities in different sectors and propose projects to address these priorities on the basis of selected or agreed criteria; <p><i>Local economic development and employment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment support to small, medium micro enterprises; • Vocational/technical learning programme grants for development and maintenance of infrastructure and service; • Provide access to formal capital for small business firms; <p><i>Urban local finance and resource mobilization L</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an enabling financial environment for local bodies to mobilize resources and develop innovative strategies for financially profitable ventures; • Strengthen local government bodies. <p><i>Urban land management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sensitive land resources; • Manage hazard-prone lands • Conserve open space; • Provide greater opportunities for recreation and meet the minimum needs of aquifer recharge; • Protect heritage structures, and archaeological and cultural sites; • Control excessive urban sprawl and manage prime agricultural land; • Formulation of land information system, land market assessment regulations, efficient and transparent land record and registration system etc.; • Increasing the supply of land for the poor; • Land use zoning; • Special schemes to develop land for housing the LIG and the poor. <p><i>Urban housing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating efficient housing market; • Facilitating community-based production of housing; • Mobilizing sources of finance; • Facilitating rental housing.

Name of PPP	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)
	<p><i>Urban poverty and slum improvement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate building materials and technologies; • Housing for the poor and slum improvement. • Upgrading/Improvement of slums and resettlement of slum dweller; • Ensuring tenure security; • Creating special zones for low income settlement and regularization of tenable informal settlements; • Improving access to infrastructure services. <p><i>Urban environmental management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of complimentary services. A combination of safe and sufficient water supply, sanitation, and storm drainage with the provision of primary healthcare and emergency services • Recycling through imposing user fees for waste disposal, and formalizing the function of scavengers, to reduce the cost of solid waste management. <p><i>Infrastructure and services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of urban infrastructure and services, infrastructure investment, <p><i>Urban transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of transport services; including for the informal sector; • Developing public transport alternatives; • Strengthening linkages with cities and towns around metropolitan areas. <p><i>Health and education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of universal free and compulsory education at primary level and free secondary education for girls; • Arrangement for primary, non-formal and vocational education with special programmes for women; • Provision of free primary healthcare for the underserved population; • Designate zones/areas for clinics, hospitals and health sector related infrastructure; • Organize awareness and advocacy programmes for education expansion. <p><i>Social structure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of rights of all social and religious groups within the urban administrative boundaries. <p><i>Gender concerns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of gender sensitive urban planning and management strategies; • Involve women in government local bodies, employment opportunities for women. <p><i>Urban children, aged, the disabled and the scavengers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social, educational, and health services and housing for children; • Physical planning of cities and buildings for the disabled;

Name of PPP	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter for street children, scavengers, aged and the disabled; <p><i>Urban recreation, playground, park, open spaces and graveyards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planned and equitable distribution of playgrounds and parks; • Plan for adequate number, size and location of graveyards and provision for burning ghats in all urban areas. <p><i>Cultural and aesthetic development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical improvement and beautification programmes; • Measures to reflect the inherent culture and tradition of city people and preserve them from extinction; <p><i>Rural-urban linkage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide better infrastructure, regional planning for integrated urban and rural development. <p><i>Law and order:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing laws for combating social unrest and enact law, and adopt prevention measures through police and special system for crime prevention and personal safety in urban areas. <p><i>Legislation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact proper laws for town and country management; • Implement Acts and Codes and timely update of the mechanism. <p><i>Urban governance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of Local Government Services, reformation of urban governance, restructuring the Local Government Ministry • <i>Urban Research, Training and Information: Support</i> • Support urban research and relevant institutes by providing fund and facilities.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved urban areas with better facilities which will provide economic benefit of the country; • Improvement of educational facilities that will help to train and develop human resources; • Improved living standards (e.g. better sanitation, healthcare, and housing) that will improve recreational lifestyles and social life; • Increased employment opportunities that will create a more diverse economy; • Improved transportation system will ease mobility, supported by infrastructure; • Strengthened local government bodies that will create better opportunities especially for women; • Economic development will be stimulated. • Improved social integration (since people of many casts/ groups and religions live and work together in urban areas) will create better understanding and harmony and help break down social and cultural barriers. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration from rural to urban areas – with stress on basic urban facilities; • Pollution as consequence of increased infrastructure development;

Name of PPP	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011 (draft)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health risks (particularly due to water-borne diseases), especially for urban poor - due to improper management of waste and poor sanitation (open defecation and disposal of waste to nearby water bodies and drain will create pathway of different diseases such as cholera, malaria and typhoid) If ponds, rivers and other wetlands are encroached due to urbanization then the city will become vulnerable to flood Increased air pollution due to increased road transport density; Changes in land use - with effects on ecosystems such as loss of vegetation and some fauna.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All people of urban areas of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H					L			L				L	H			H		

023: National Industrial Policy, 2016

Name of PPP	National Industrial Policy, 2016
Title/date of source documents	https://moind.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moind.portal.gov.bd/policies/55dad52c_913d_487d_b59a_26db59742b49/Industry%20Policy%202016%20Scan%20Copy.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2016
Main sector(s)	Large, medium and small industries
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Industries
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Developing industrial infrastructures, establishing industrial centers, generate employment
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve economic growth through industrialization by the combined effort of public and private investment, and improving socio-economic condition of people through generating large scale employment; • Increase the contribution of industrial sector from 29% to 35%, and the contribution of manpower 18% to 25%, aiming to achieve the government' Vision-2021; • Play a role in inclusive growth by means of generating quality and income generating employments through industrialization. .
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating private sector investment; • Creating entrepreneurs by safeguarding national interest, development and expansion; • Creating enabling environment for promoting small and medium industries; • Establishing export-oriented industries and diversification; • Inspiring and assisting environment-friendly sustainable industries; • Developing specialized localized industries based on local agro, forest, natural, and marine resources; • Enhancing marketing capacity for industrial produce, with quality; • Encouraging foreign investment alongside local investments;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro-economic development; • Large scale employment generation both regionally and locally; • Increasing foreign currency earnings by industrialization; • Sustainable use of natural resources, assisting environmentally friendly industries and improving the product quality for a consistent foreign currency income; <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition and dispossession at the local level; • Possibility of both in-and out-migration; • Industrial zone-based activities not imposed (which may trigger unplanned development of industries causing Agrarian transformation and neglect of local needs); • Cumulative environmental impacts of industries (GHG emissions, air pollution, waste waters, solid waste generation which cannot be fully avoided even if stringent regulatory conditions are complied with);
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Industrial investors, local people, farmers/landholders;
Implementation cost	Unknown.
Result of screening	Included.

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M				L				L	H			H		

024: National Policy for Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel, 2019

Name of the Policy	National Policy for the Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel, 2019
Title/date of source documents	https://most.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/most.portal.gov.bd/policies/a505822b_6662_4cb8_ab85_fbfa9ea0772c/Raioactive%20waste.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2019
Main sector(s)	Energy
Responsible/ parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Science and Technology • Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) • Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority (BAERA) • Radioactive Waste Generators • Operators of Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) Facilities • Radioactive Waste Management Company (RWMC)
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<p>Sets out the principles, goals and requirements to ensure the safe and efficient management of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radioactive Wastes (RW), • Spent nuclear fuel (SNF), • Disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS) and • Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM).
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve and maintain a high level of safety in RW and SNF management; • To ensure that during all stages of RW and SNF management there are effective defenses against potential hazards such that individuals, society and the environment are protected from harmful effects of ionizing radiation, now and in the future; • To ensure safety, security and safeguards of the RW management facilities during operation and after closure; • To ensure safety, security and safeguards of the SNF interim storage facility during operation; • To ensure all RW and SNF are managed in safe, secure, sustainable and cost-effective manner; • To ensure that adequate financial, technical and human resources are available when needed for the safe and sustainable management of RW and SNF; • To ensure safe management of DSRS and NORM when applicable; • To gain, maintain and enhance public confidence in RW and SNF management.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of nuclear research reactors (RR) and nuclear power plants (NPP); • Production and use of radioactive material in the field of medicine, industry, mining, agriculture, fisheries & livestock, research, training & education and commerce; • Decommissioning of Research Reactor (RR), Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and other nuclear facilities; • Environmental impact mitigation and environmental restoration programmes associated with any of the above activities; • A Radioactive Waste Management Company (RWMC) will be established under Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) who will be

Name of the Policy	National Policy for the Management of Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel, 2019
	responsible for the management and all associated activities regarding RW and SNF;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massive increase in cost-effective energy production; Safe nuclear reactor operations and decommissions; Safe use of radioactive materials in medicine, agriculture, research and mining sectors; Increased public support and confidence in use of radioactive materials for developing science and applications; <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of agricultural lands/wetlands due to set up of nuclear power plant and development of residential area for its effective management; Possibility of out-migration from the power plant development area; Chance of contamination of soil, water and air by radioactive materials use, installation of power plants, research reactors and subsequent decommissioning, and mining for extraction; Increased risks to occupational health and safety (OHS) amongst workers/handlers from leakage of radiation or exposure to any radioactive materials; Accidental events of any nuclear based power plants and its radioactive wastes management could be a long-term disaster to human populations as well as the environment.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Power companies or agencies and above all people of Bangladesh.
Implementation cost	Unknown.
Result of screening	Included.

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
H				M			M					L		M		H		

025: National Textile Policy, 2017

Name of PPP	National Textile Policy, 2017
Title/date of source documents	https://motj.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/motj.portal.gov.bd/policies/85b41d87_0d30_4279_a9f5_ad9d26c9d6a5/Textiles_policy_%202017.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March, 2017
Main sector(s)	Textiles and Clothing
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Textiles & Jute; • Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA);
Status	Approved (Under implementation)
Scope	Promotes expansion of textiles and clothing factories; employment generation; reduction of pollution from textile and clothing factories; and compliance with international requirements regarding textiles and clothing.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a flourishing, safe and environment-friendly textiles and garment sector; • To increase productivity, employment opportunities and investment in the sector; • To strengthen the primary textile sector to fulfil local demand for textiles and to promote a medium and high value-added export oriented garments industry;
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic development planning for the sustainable development of each sub-sector, including spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing-printing-finishing, hosiery, home textiles, terry-towel, export oriented RMG, handloom sector, silk industry etc.; • Develop short-term, mid-term and long-term strategic plans to build a knowledgeable and skilled manpower base for the installation and operation of value added products manufacturing textile industries; • Promote waste management technologies in the polluting and waste generating industries; specially to take necessary steps to build Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) in the dyeing, printing and washing industries in order to check water pollution; • Strengthen the Department of Textiles' monitoring cell to improve law enforcement; • Provide necessary support to Bangladeshi fashion houses for improving design and quality of the garment products; • Increase training centres, research and development, and usage of IT in the textile and apparel industries through governmental support; • Establish textile industrial parks to generate strong support for raw materials; • Establish design and fashion institute for textile industry; • Launch mechanism to meet the international standards of textile and clothing; <p><i>For Improving Spinning Subdivision</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of appropriate steps to ensure adequate power and gas supply; • Establish new private sector spinning mills with advanced technology; encourage the modernization and expansion of existing mills and ensuring the production of quality yarn through testing and quality control; • Continuation of necessary land acquisition and other infrastructure development for the overall development of the textile industry along with spinning benefits; <p><i>For Improving Weaving Subdivision</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives to encourage private enterprises to set up new weaving industries with modern technology; • Ensure skilled manpower through education and training to increase productivity of weaving sub-division and to produce better quality fabrics;

Name of PPP	National Textile Policy, 2017
	<p><i>For Improving Knitting Subdivision</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a 'Knit Village' for the knit and hosiery industry as a special economic zone; Support to develop local market-oriented traditional hosiery factories, obtain the necessary raw material and financing of current capital; <p><i>Export Oriented RMG</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to expand the export market and increase export prices; Initiatives to reduce dependency of exported fabrics; Strengthen research and development activities and integrate statistics and information technology; Initiatives to attract investment, expand exports and increase employment through RMG park, textile park and clustering art/fashion industries;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge increase in employment opportunities both regionally and locally; Increased contribution to GDP from textile and apparel sectors; Contribution to increased macro-and micro-level economic development; Increase foreign currency earning rate; Improvement of infrastructural development, skilled manpower, soft knowledge on spinning, weaving, knitting and RMG through training and institutional development; Directives for installation of ETP <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial zone-based activities not imposed. Cumulative impact due to long term disposal of treated liquid and solid wastes into natural environment may generate residual impacts to the ecosystem causing bio-accumulation of hazardous materials to the consumers through food chain. Lack of solid waste management directives (for both hazardous and nonhazardous) Unplanned extensive surface and groundwater abstraction of large industries may conflict with other water users such as domestic, animal husbandry and small agro-based industries at the downstream. Loss of farmland due to its acquisition for textiles infrastructure (Knit Villages, RMG park, textile parks, etc.), training and educational institutes establishment; Chance of out-migration from the areas of textiles estates due to land acquisition. and in-migration of low-income people seeking new employment opportunities; Rapid and unplanned urbanization in the textile and clothing industrial areas;
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BGMEA; BGMEA University of Fashion and Technology; Industrial investors, local people and buyers' group;
Implementation cost	Unknown.
Result of screening	Included.

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M			M					L	H			H		

026: Leather and Leather Products Development Policy, 2019

Name of the PPP	Leather and Leather Products Development Policy, 2019
Title/date of source documents	https://moind.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moind.portal.gov.bd/policies/7b9e1588_f9d5_4740_9053_6cec7d6b214b/Leather%20Policy%202019.pdf
Date approved	2019
Main sector(s)	Leather-related businesses and industries
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industries • Bangladesh Tanners' Association (BTA) • Bangladesh Finished Leather, Leather goods and Footwear Exporters Association (BFLLEA)
Status	Approved (under implementation for the duration of 2019-2024 only as this policy has set its own target).
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation of leather and leather products industry into a sustainable, environmentally friendly and competitive one. • Priority is given to finished leather, footwear/shoes and leather goods/products
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase production of leather and leather products using advanced and environment friendly technology; • Ensure of suitable environment to make national & internationally accepted products to be a strong competitor; • Ensure advance infrastructure development for effective and efficient industrialization; • Earn 5 billion US Dollar from exporting leather, footwear and leather products by 2024; • Increase the contribution of the leather sector to GDP (from current 0.5% to 1.0% by 2024);
Main activities arising	<p><i>Making the leather industry sustainable and ecofriendly</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of existing environmental protection laws; • Issuing directives for resolving emergency problems and enforcing regulations; • Inclusion of environmental protection issues in relevant socio-economic strategies and policies; • Strengthening and consolidating the government's agency to enforce environmental protection laws; • Measures to ensure the proper collection and utilization of resources, encourage energy consumption and use of renewable energy; <p><i>Ensuring clean production:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to ensure sustainable development by reducing emissions, protecting environment and improving human health; • Encourage domestic and foreign companies to undertake research and adopt eco-friendly technologies to ensure production of world-class leather products; • Inclusion of cleaner product content in all strategies and plans related to leather industry development; • Implementation of provisions for setting up of local/central industrial waste refineries with industrial factories; <p><i>Sector and infrastructure development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the location of solid waste and ensure its proper management; • Construction of modern cold storage for the conservation of raw leather in tannery cities; • Increase the construction of advanced animal slaughterhouses and effective waste management systems - developed in association with city corporations;

Name of the PPP	Leather and Leather Products Development Policy, 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish vocational and leather institute to train skilled labour for the leather goods and footwear industries; Take steps to increase the participation of women in the overall leather supply chain. <p><i>Occupational health and safety issues:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce corporate insurance to provide social security to the workers employed in the leather industry to ensure occupational health and safety;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to both macro-and micro economic development; Generation of large local employment opportunities; Development of more sustainable and environment-friendly tannery industry; Earning foreign currency and increasing the contribution to GDP by this sector; Implementation of provisions for setting up of local/central industrial waste refineries with industrial factories; Determine the location of solid waste and ensure its proper management; <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of farmlands/wetlands due to its acquisition for leather industries, training and educational institutes establishment; Cumulative impact due to long term disposal of treated liquid and solid wastes into natural environment may generate residual impacts to the ecosystem causing bio-accumulation of hazardous materials to the consumers through food chain. Industrial zone-based activities not imposed Chronic odour from raw hides and skin; Unplanned extensive surface and groundwater abstraction of industries may conflict with other water users such as domestic, animal husbandry at the downstream. Changes in profession, particularly for fishermen - due to reduced fish production as a result of aquatic pollution; High crop irrigation cost is leather production areas due to lack of water (taken for leather treatment); Increased respiratory diseases, vomiting and skin diseases amongst people in areas the surrounding leather industries;
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hide and skin businessman, tannery owners, footwear business owners, leather exporting business people; Different departments and agencies managing leather industries (BSCIC, EPZ, EZ etc.);
Implementation cost	Unknown.
Result of screening	Included.

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M				L				L		M		H		

027: National Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013

Name of PPP	National Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013
Title/date of source documents	Ministry of Communication (currently known as Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges), Gazetted 26 September 2013, Published on 29 September 2013
Date approved/of draft	26th August 2013
Main sector(s)	Transportation and communication (roads, railways and waterways)
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges: Road & highways Department (RHD), and Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) • Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Cooperatives: Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) • Ministry of Railways: Bangladesh Railways (BR) • Ministry of Shipping: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA); Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC); Mongla Port Authority (MPA) • Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism: Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB)
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Transport (road, rail, inland water and air), ports, urban and rural transport, transport safety, environmentally friendly efficient transport
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce cost of transporting goods and thus costs to public; • To aid export competitiveness, through lower transport costs; • To improve safety and reduce accident rate; • To take advantages of Bangladesh's geographical position to trade through an efficient transport sector; • To reduce the worst environmental effects of transport; • To ensure that transport meets social needs in terms of cost accessibility to all sectors of society.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Road Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take appropriate steps to improve transport routes of Asian Highway, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Forum, South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC); • Standardize road signs on regional and national highways in line with the Vienna Convention of Road Signs and Signals, 1968; • Fix rational charges for people to use quality roads; • Give highest priority to improved road maintenance; • Proper utilization of existing roads by improving traffic management; • Promote road capacity improvements to address traffic congestion; • Conduct social and environmental appraisals of road projects with sustainable action plans to mitigate adverse effects of road building; • Empower concerned agencies to prevent illegal encroachment; • Increase human resources in BRTA and other related agencies. <p><i>Rail Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development of the Trans-Asian Railway in Bangladesh through cooperation with neighboring countries and UNESCAP; • Upgrade infrastructure of Bangladesh Railway; • Improve inter-city service quality, timetable and capacity; • Increase facilities for freight transportation; • Improve close coordination with other modes; • Establishing regional links, including those of Trans-Asian Railway; • Extend rail service in all regions of the country; • Gradually convert dual gauge to broad gauge rails. <p><i>Air Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to airports by all modes of transport; • Create cargo villages for improvement of cargo handling;

Name of PPP	National Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve immigration services at international airports. <p><i>Inland Water Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase government allocation for dredging; • Apply advanced technology and developing human resources in dredging; • Modernize hydrographic survey of all waterway classes; • Ensure safe berthing for ships by dredging of channels; • Improve regional cooperation on water management. <p><i>River Ports, Dry Ports and Sea Ports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in existing river ports to improve cargo and passenger handling, and to improve interchange between multimodal transport; • Investing in new port to serve increasing passenger and bulk cargo needs; • Provide door-to-door service in passenger and freight movement; • Constructing inland container depots for freight movement from seaports; • Increase capacity and efficiency of Chittagong and Mongla seaports, including consideration of a new deep sea port; • Follow IMO protocols and conventions to prevent marine pollution. <p><i>Urban Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate multimodal coordination in city transit systems; • Create public awareness to use public transport instead of private cars; • Draw up Strategic Transport Plans for all major cities; • Prioritize initiating mass rapid transit/bus rapid transit lines; <p><i>Rural Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide connections between all the economic growth center's; • Extend the program of bridge and culvert construction; • Provide access to basic social facilities as well as services. <p><i>Transport Safety</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sub-sectoral master plans/strategies/goals on transport safety; • Various measures to: improve vehicle safety; increase public safety awareness; prevent overloading of passenger/freight; use correct design standards during construction; ensure adequate vertical clearance in waterways; ensure supply of adequate safety equipment; • Use wireless technology e.g. digital mobile radio for uninterrupted contact. <p><i>Environment Friendly Efficient Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage CNG driven vehicles; • Ensure maintenance of vehicle emission standards; • Provide adequate waste management system for vessels.
Impacts	<p>Positive impacts:</p> <p><i>Road Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased regional cooperation through Asian Highway; • Safe movement of both passenger and freight traffic; • Increased revenue generation (tolls and duties from roads and bridges); • Efficient use of road network; • Reduced operating and traffic costs; • Improved access to social facilities, e.g. growth centres, hospitals, educational institutes; • Less air and noise pollution due to less traffic congestion; • Increased economic productivity due to reduced commuting time; • Increased employment opportunities in public transport sector; • Increase value of land or property. • Better environment through road side tree plantation <p><i>Rail Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trading of goods and services through multimodal corridors between major economic centres, e.g. Trans-Asian railway; • Improved service quality of Bangladesh Railway (e.g. speed and comfort).

Name of PPP	National Integrated Multimodal Transport Policy, 2013
	<p><i>Air Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tourism sector; • Increased staff skills for immigration and improved IT systems. <p><i>Inland Waterways, Ports and Navigation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More use of inland transport would reduce emission from vehicle usage; • Reduced water pollution through efficient waste management; • Better infrastructure and navigation facilities; • Efficient operation of multimodal transport in waterways sector; • Cheaper transportation cost using inland waterways; • Proper flood control, regulated and steady water flow and navigation through regional water management; • Increased capacity of existing land and sea ports (specially Mongla port); • Increased economic productivity and reduced operating costs; • Updated information on waterways of all classes. <p>Negative impacts:</p> <p><i>Road Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of accidents near educational institutes, shopping malls, etc. due to land use change dynamics e.g. more land under commercial use; • Increased noise and air pollution due to traffic movement; • Increased risk of health hazards (e.g. from pollution); • Reduced run-off due to paved roads; • Increased migration from rural to urban area due to better facilities; • Increased conflict over ownership of land/property in roadside areas. <p><i>Railways Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced value of properties located in the vicinity of railway stations; • Displacement of dwellers due to expansion of railways network; <p><i>Air Transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased noise level in the adjacent areas; • Reduced availability of land for other purposes (e.g. no-flight zone). <p><i>Inland Waterways, Ports and Navigation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased marine pollution due to inadequate waste management; • Increase in accidents due to night-time trips, especially during severe weather; • Loss of agricultural land; • Displacement of people. • Habitat fragmentation due to dredging may cause biodiversity loss;
Beneficiaries/affected parties	RHD, LGED, BBA, BR, BIWTA, BIWTC, BRTA, MPA, CAAB; and Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges, Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism; and also the coastal people etc.
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L				L	H			H		

028: National Land Transport Policy, 2004

Name of PPP	National Land Transport Policy, 2004
Title/date of source documents	http://lib.pmo.gov.bd/legalms/pdf/National-Land-Transport-Policy-Bengali-english.pdf
Date approved/of draft	Approved by Cabinet, 2004.
Main sector(s)	Roads, and railways
Responsible/parent institution	Road Transport and Highways Division, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions for safe and dependable transport services, and improvements to the regulatory and legal framework; • Introduces an integrated multimodal transport system, linking road, rail and water transport. • Describes a range of key issues.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a safe and dependable transport service; • To remove unnecessary control and formulation of laws and regulations conducive to providing service; • To control fares; • To determine the roles of the government private sectors; • To maintain an economic and environmental balance; • To ensure maximum good utilization of government funds; • To expand the role of transport in the ever-increasing economic activities; • To reduce the transport cost of goods for export; • To ensure growth of traffic commensurate with economic development; • To introduction an integrated transport system; • To provide alternate transport systems; • To create awareness regarding better standard of life and safety; • To alleviate poverty.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing payments for users that cover the costs of transport services; • Promoting greater private sector participation in the transport sector; • Introduction of subsidies for transport services; • Promotion of public awareness about the policy; • Formulation of transport system for Dhaka city (Greater Dhaka); • Introducing fare controls; • Construction of the Padma Bridge (serving SW region); • Developing the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway (NH1) as a six-lane road; • Developing (gradually) other highways as four-lane by 2021 to create a regional road network; • Developing rail connections between Dhaka and Mongla Port; Tungipara, and other areas where rail network does not exist; • Establishing an airport serving Mongla Port; • Ensuring appropriate uses of unutilized roadside land;

Name of PPP	National Land Transport Policy, 2004
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking EIA and traffic impact assessment (TIA) with appropriate measures for all new roads to offset any adverse effects of road construction and operation; • Continue encouraging road-side tree plantation programmes and implementation; • Banning the heating of bitumen for surfacing roads over open fires; • Incorporating non-motorised vehicle lanes with national highway; • Encouraging international land transport links; • Fixing axle load limits for various classes of vehicles; • Introducing mandatory emission testing as part of the vehicle fitness test; • Encouraging the use of CNG in urban areas. • Phasing out 2-stroke engines gradually, and allowing only 4-stroke engines; • Adopting a modern curriculum for driver training and testing; • Encouraging international rail services.
Impacts	<p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of rail and water way communication will decrease fuel consumption and reducing CO2 emissions; • Improved women's literacy and reduced dropout rate in the rural areas due to improvement of rural network system; • Increased employment opportunities due to toll roads; • Reduced accidents and road congestion due to road junction control; • Reduced time for long-distance travel due to construction of new bridges; • Reduced accidental events at level crossings due to rail improvements and reduced traffic congestion following development of flyovers • Reduce burning of fuels; • Increased private sector participation in railways; • Improved operations of railways; • Improved rail infrastructure and connectivity/branch lines; • Inter-regional rail links will increase passenger movements and reduce fuel consumption due decreasing bus movement. • Reduced air pollution in rural areas due to promotion of non-motorized vehicles; • Improved appropriate uses of unutilized roadside land - where appropriate, fish farms in roadside borrow pits will be encouraged; • Reduced atmospheric pollution due to ban on heating bitumen for surfacing roads over open fires; • Reduced road accidents due to incorporating non-motorized vehicle lanes; • Reduced air pollution due to increasing CNG use and vehicles testing. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of agricultural land due to improvement of regional and national highway and extension of rural roads; • Change or loss of livelihoods for boatmen due to construction of new bridges in the rural areas;

Name of PPP	National Land Transport Policy, 2004
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased slum-dwellers in urban areas due to displacement following expansion of railway network; Increased noise and air pollution, and health risks, due to traffic congestion; The use of natural gas in domestic purpose has been cut down by Government due increasing CNG use in vehicles which are creating Increased urban fire accident due to increased illegal connection of gas.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	RHD, LGED, BBA, BR, BRTA, and also the local people living in the coastal region etc.
Implementation cost	-
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L				L	H			H		

029: Road Master Plan, 2009

Name of PPP	Road Master Plan, 2009
Source document	http://www.rhd.gov.bd/RoadMasterPlan/RoadMasterPlan.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2 nd June 2009
Main sector(s)	Roads
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges • Road Transport and Highways Division
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A guiding document for the Road Sector Investment Priority Programme; • Provides a physical plan of new road construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads over the next 20 years. • Provides design standards considering future scenarios such as population growth, economic growth and vehicle growth.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the value of RHD's road and bridge assets; • To improve the connectivity of the road network; • To enhance and develop the strategic road network to meet economic and traffic growth targets; • To improve the Zila (District) Road network to enhance connectivity to the country's growth centres; • To improve road safety and reduce road accidents; • To provide environmental and social protection.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction and maintenance; • Rehabilitation of national highways, regional roads and Zila Roads; • Bridge projects (including repair and replacement) related to traffic growth;
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved traffic management (e.g. use of road lanes, control of vehicle speed, use of horns) by trained traffic police; • Faster transportation of food, agricultural and industrial products due to improved road network and improved connections between rural economic growth centres; with reduced operating costs. • Better accessibility to important destinations and social facilities such as Upazila offices, markets, railway and water landing stations, schools, health centres. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pollution and accidents due to shift from public to private transport. • Conversion of roadside agricultural land to commercial land/ industrial land – due to improving road accessibility; • Increased accidents due to increase in roads use e.g. travelling to educational institutes, shopping malls etc. • Increased noise and air pollution (with consequent health issues) due to increased traffic and congestion.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	RHD, LGED, BBA, BR, BIWTA, BRTA, & people in the coastal region etc.
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M			M					L	H			H		

030: Railway Master Plan 2016 to 2045

Name of PPP	Railway Master Plan 2016 to 2045
Source documents	https://railway.portal.gov.bd/site/page/8e5a704d-72e2-4d69-b443-21988229cbbc/%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%93%E0%A7%9F%E0%A7%87-%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B0-%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A8
Date approved	30 th January 2018
Main sector(s)	Railways
Responsible institution	Bangladesh Railway
Status	Approved (under implementation), the implementation program has been divided into six phases of 5 years each: Phase I: 2016-2020; Phase II:2021-2025; Phase III:2026-2030; Phase IV:2031-2035; Phase V: 2036-2040; and Phase VI: 2041-2045
Scope	Sets out measures to rehabilitate, modernize, improve and expand railway infrastructure, improve efficiency and operational capacity
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow the railways to play a greater role in the overall transport sector with a view to contributing to economic and social development; • To prepare the railways for playing a transport role in regional and international context; • To integrate railway network through a multi-modal approach; • To increase railway efficiency with interventions to make best use of assets; • To obtain a greater share of the freight market, with more efficient management of railway assets and improved financial efficiency (all NLTP goals).
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of railway infrastructure with: rehabilitation and improvement of rolling stock and infrastructure, increasing line capacity, increasing the modal share of rail over road transport and expansion of the BR network to areas currently not served. • Enhancing operational capacity, • Establishment of a uniform broad gauge throughout the country; • Extend the rail network within Dhaka by introducing metro system to reduce traffic congestion; • Modernization of loco workshops and training institute with a view to increase operations and human capacity; • Initiatives related to the Seventh Five Year Plan include (among others): construction of new rail lines, double-tracking of existing lines, improvement of level crossing gates, purchase of new rolling stock, purchase of modern maintenance equipment and upgrading of rail signaling. • NIMTP-related initiatives include: increasing container movements, construction of inland container depots and improving inter city service quality, timetabling and capacity. <p>Corridor improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corridor 1: Dhaka – Chittagong -- Cox’s Bazar – Deep Sea Port/ Gundum. • Corridor 2: Chilahati –Ishurdi – Khulna – Mongla. • Corridor 3: Dhaka – Bangabandhu Bridge – Darsana/Benapole.

Name of PPP	Railway Master Plan 2016 to 2045
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corridor 4A: Dhaka – Bangabandhu Bridge – Rajshahi – Rohanpur. • Corridor 4B: Dhaka – Bangabandhu Bridge – Ishurdi –Parbatipur-Chilahati/Birol. • Corridor 5: Dhaka – Sylhet/Shahbazpur. • Corridor 6: Dhaka – Bangabandhu Bridge – Sirajganj/Royapur(Jamtoil) – Bogra - Lalmonirhat- Burimari. • Corridor 7A: Dhaka – Mawa – Jajira- Bhanga – Jessore – Khulna – Mongla. • Corridor 7B: Dhaka – Mawa – Jajira - Bhanga – Jessore – Benapole. • Corridor 7C: Dhaka – Mawa – Jajira - Bhanga – Barisal. • Corridor 7D: Dhaka – Mawa – Jajira - Bhanga – Kashiani – Gopalganj – Tungipara. • Corridor 8A: Dhaka – Mymensingh – Jamalpur – Tarakandi- Bangabandhu Bridge. • Corridor 8B: Dhaka – Bhairab Bazar – Mymensingh • Corridor 9A: Dhaka – Mawa –Jajira – Rajbari - Mizanpur (Moukuri) –Bara Durgapur (Khas Char) – Pabna – Ishurdi. • Corridor 9B: Dhaka – Paturia – Douladia – Mizanpur (Moukuri) - Bara Durgapur (Khas Char)- Pabna –Ishurdi. • This Master Plan includes a project to provide the Bangladesh portion of a rail link between Akhaura and Agartala (in India's Tripura State) in the next few years. • The Padma Bridge Project and Padma Bridge Rail Link Project. • The Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Railway. • Gauge conversion from MG to BG. • Construction of a Dhaka-Chattogram via Cumilla-Laksam high-speed railway. • Regional Railway connectivity.
Impacts	<p>Positive impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced loss of agriculturally productive land or expensive urban land – since rail has a smaller footprint than building new roads • Transportation costs of goods and passenger will be less • Journey will be comfortable and accident rate will be less • Facilitates mass movement of people and goods; • Reduced environmental damage (including GHG) by shifting modal share from road to rail transport. <p>Negative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involuntary resettlement, migration, and urbanization; • Impacts (e.g. displacement of squatters on both sides of existing rail tracks) on vulnerable populations such as indigenous peoples and the poor, and gender equality, and children’s rights • Noise pollution near the residential areas; • Increased child labour and occupational health and safety risks; • Possible removal of important infrastructure/service facilities next to railway lines (e.g. clinics, health clubs, schools) could create local conflict and problems; • Destruction/removal of cultural heritage sites (e.g. tombs, historical mosques and temples) when railways are improved/extended could create local conflicts and problems; • Conversion of agricultural land and loss of wetlands due to construction of new railway corridors.

Name of PPP	Railway Master Plan 2016 to 2045
Beneficiaries/affected parties	RHD, LGED, BBA, BR, BIWTA, BRTA, and also the local people living in the coastal region etc.
Implementation cost	BDT 55362 crores
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M			M				M			M			M	

032: National Shipping Policy, 2000

Name of PPP/Mega project	National Shipping Policy, 2000
Title/date of source documents	Ministry of Shipping
Date approved/of draft	October, 2000
Main sector(s)	Shipping and maritime
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Shipping
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Sea ports, marine transport, shipping services (both national and international), inland and coastal shipping services, logistic support
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a balanced and integrated transport network through adoption of strategies/programmes; • Integrating inland water transport sub-sector with the existing road transport system.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and maintenance of seaports, key channels and inland routes; • Establishment of communication network among key river ports, landing stations, inland container terminals and depots, development of existing seaports; • Rationalization of marine fleet and development of shipping sector to encourage investment; • Providing financial aid in directing and developing national shipping lines; • Establishing modern terminal/ inland container depots with sufficient container handling machineries and ancillary infrastructures and ensuring optimum usage of them; • Passenger and freight transport service with landing facilities for people of coastal islands; • Enforcing Marine Protection Act; • Enhancing dredging facilities for maintaining channel navigability; • Introduction of necessary institutional reforms to address the operational constraints of the port transit system with special reference to containers and privatisation measures for port transit system will be made; • Adequate care will be taken while developing transport network and service so that these do not cause environmental pollution and affect ecological balance; and • Provision of duty-free or low duty import of engines and spares for mechanisation of country boat will be made.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved handling and management of containers will lead to reduced environmental pollution from both freight such as oil, lubricants, petroleum/ hazardous materials and food/agricultural products (by preventing rotting and decaying); • Review and reform of organizational bodies, training, increased safety etc. will increase capacity, raise the standard of life of employees and labour;

Name of PPP/Mega project	National Shipping Policy, 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting private sector in port management can create a lucrative job sector; The Environmental Protection Agency as proposed by the policy has not been formed. However, divisional and district level offices of the DoE are working to regulate and help limit pollution - following the standards as per the National Environment Policy 2018. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dredging can temporarily disturb/alter the river and coastal ecosystem, especially benthic communities; Expansion of the shipbuilding, breaking and repairing industry is likely to result in increased pollution; Change in land use required under this policy might cause land degradation; Risk of occupational health problems in ship breaking activities; Increased navigation may disturb aquatic habitats.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Port authorities, ship builders, merchants, marine institutions and also the local people living in the coastal region etc.
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)			
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS									
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
H				M				L			M			M			H		

033: National Environmental Policy, 2018

Name of PPP	National Environmental Policy, 2018
Title/date of source documents	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Date approved/of draft	2018
Main sector(s)	Environment - with a cross cutting relationship with 24 sectors
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Status	Being implemented
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated policy and guideline including environmental protection in development programs and works. • Also supplements other national policy where environmental protection is necessary. • Covers 24 sectors including several that are cross-cutting, e.g. development sectors, management of resources (biodiversity, land, water, energy, manpower, information, etc.), disaster management, sectoral developments, control of environmental pollution, etc. • Includes special issues like environmentally friendly economy and sustainable production and consumption, climate change preparedness and adaptation, coastal and marine ecosystem, hill ecosystem, biosafety, safe food and water, etc. • Includes a directive to review the existing legal framework and establish necessary organizational structures to ensure implementation of the policy.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a vision to ensure sustainable development and maintain environmental protection, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and deal with adverse impacts of climate change. • Specifies 16 objectives to assure the comprehensiveness, including, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring environmental protection in national development, sustainable management and keeping natural balance; • Encouraging adoption of low carbon emission technologies; • Adopting Public Private Partnership in improving environmental quality; • Establishing SEA as a requirement for implementing PPPS; • Poverty reduction by environmental conservation and protection.
Main activities arising	<p>The policy recommends 192 plan/activities. Those especially recommended for SW region are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting appropriate projects like prevention of land degradation, conservation of soil fertility, land reclamation and development in south coastal region in response to erosion and salinity intrusion; • Regional and international cooperation to prevent salinity intrusion; • Demarking a core zone and buffer zone in forest areas and protecting forests by restricting all kind of access to the core zone and allowing limited access and ecotourism in buffer zones; • Land zoning to demark shrimp cultivation areas;

Name of PPP	National Environmental Policy, 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a special cell at MOEFCC to ensure the integration of coastal and marine ecosystem conservation in development programs, and appropriate monitoring; Integrated coastal zone management planning and implementation; Mangrove restoration and conservation and establishing a green belt along the coastal belt; Development of local and national contingency programmes along with proper fund allocation to prevent and manage pollution (e.g. oil spillage) during inland and maritime accidents; Programs to prevent coastal and marine pollution from ships;
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental management mainstreamed in development work Improved sustainability of development and industrial activities; Improved management of environment; Pollution reduced (including negative impacts of pollution on human health and ecosystems); Improved community safety and security when implementing development and industrial activities; Increased material and energy efficiency of national economy; Improved biodiversity conservation; Uptake of climate change adaptation measures; Adoption of recommended 3R principles (reduce, reuse, recycle), clean technology, efficient pollution abatement technologies, resource efficiency would bring long-term economic benefits by ensuring sustainability <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of project for land reclamation, prevention of erosion, prevention of salinity intrusion may cause environmental and social impacts
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Not Applicable
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M		H		

034: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-21

Name of PPP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-21
Title	https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/bd/bd-nbsap-v2-en.pdf
Date approved	2016
Main sector(s)	Biodiversity
Responsible/parent institution	Environment Directorate (Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change)
Status	Approved and under implementation
Scope	<p>This is a second-generation plan that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the gaps of the 1st generation NBSAP (2004) to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD); • Measures the contribution (values) of ecosystem goods and services to the gross domestic products and national economy of the country; • Promotes integration of biodiversity into cross-sectoral policies, legislation and development plans; • Highlights the national targets with activities and indicators to achieve the Aichi Targets of CBD • Focuses on mobilizing resources to address challenges of biodiversity conservation; • Encourages coordination among stakeholders and monitoring activities for effective implementation of the NBSAP.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through NBSAP, Bangladesh intends to achieve the vision of <i>'Living in harmony with nature by 2050'</i> • To develop specific targets and required activities, with indicators, to achieve the Aichi targets under the CBD; • To reflect the vision of Bangladesh for biodiversity and the policy and institutional actions planned to achieve the Aichi targets; • To generate broad ownership of natural resource across all the sectors whose activities impact on biodiversity and societal groups who depend on biodiversity • To fulfil the commitment of Bangladesh towards implementing the three objectives of the CBD (conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of utilizing the genetic resource).
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrate national and international days relating to biodiversity, make people aware of the values of biodiversity through publicity, training and other means encouraging to play actively for sustainable use; • Make community leaders and media personal aware of biodiversity conservation through conducting training; • Conduct valuation of goods and services of the major ecosystem and incorporate them in the green GDP calculation; • Study impacts on incentives harmful to biodiversity and develop a policy for phasing out those incentives; • Develop sustainable consumption and production policy, maintaining a safe ecological limit of natural resources and share stakeholders for implementation; • Asses the loss of natural habitat, implement land-use policy and enforce relevant legislations to ensure the conservation of natural habitat; • Develop a conservation management plan for marine areas and major inland wetland ecosystem to ensure sustainable harvesting of resources; • Complete land zoning and develop integrated management plan on agriculture, forestry and fisheries for biodiversity conservation; • Conduct a study on the impact of pollution and excess nutrient on the functioning of major ecosystems and strengthen control of pollution;

Name of PPP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-21
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the impact of invasive alien species (IAS) and strengthen quarantine at ports of entries to combat the impact of IAS on biodiversity; Reduce the multiple anthropogenic pressure on Sundarbans mangrove ecosystem through implementing integrated management plan. Bring forests, wetlands, coastal and marine areas of biological significance under the protected area network and ensure biodiversity conservation using community participatory methods; Identify a list of declining threatened species of flora and fauna and take recovery programs to prevent the extinction; Establish national genetic resources institutions to develop a gene database accessible to common people; Restore degraded forests, and wetland ecosystems emphasizing the need of vulnerable people and local community; Adopt NBSAP as a policy instrument and ratify Nagoya Protocol to ensure Access on Benefit Sharing (ABS); Monitor biodiversity using modern information technology like remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS); Accelerate financial resources mobilization to implement activities taken under NBSAP.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced ecosystem services, Improved management of natural resources, Improved biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas; Enriched soil quality; Improved air and water quality with reduced pollution; Secured important threatened species of fauna and flora; Improved livelihoods of communities depending on natural resources; Reduced conflict amongst forests, fisheries and agricultural practitioners/users; Enhanced attention to natural resources arising from values of ecosystem services. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phasing out of the incentives for essential materials used for agriculture cultivation those are harmful to biodiversity may lead to price escalation. Expansion of Protected Areas may impact the livelihood; Possible disagreements and disputes among agencies during mainstreaming biodiversity issues.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Society in general, and particularly communities that depend on natural resources
Implementation cost	200 Million US dollar equivalent
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M			M	

035: Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (CIP) (2016-2021)

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (CIP) (2016-2021)
Title/ date of source document	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/files/1/Publications/CC%20Policy%20Documents/CIP_FINAL_PRINTED_VERSION_2017.pdf
Date approved/ of draft	13 December 2017
Main sector(s)	Environment, forest and climate change
Responsible / parent institution	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Forests, • Department of Environment
Status	Approved by National Environment Committee, under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a national roadmap to increase the contribution of environment, forest and climate change sectors to sustainable development of the country through the enhanced provision of ecosystem services- thereby helping to reduce poverty, improve environmental and human health benefits and increase resilience to climate change. The plan: • Identifies programmatic and sub-programmatic areas for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (EFCC) sectors; • Identifies the investment priority areas under each sub-programme; • Identifies responsible agencies for implementing the different programmes and sub-programmes of EFCC sectors; • Organizes projects to facilitate coherence and synergies among them and minimize duplication; • Estimates the financing needs over the next five years (2016-2021) and, by comparing them with current investments, quantifies the financing gap and identifies neglected areas
Key objectives	To help reduce poverty, improve environmental and human health benefits and increase resilience to climate change
Main activities arising for SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal afforestation; plantation and maintenance of coastal greenbelts (e.g. mangrove plantation); • Declaration of coastal afforested areas as reserved forests; • Biodiversity assessment at national level for both the inland and marine ecosystem; • Improve the management of protected areas and biodiversity hotspots to promote environmental sustainability; • Sustainable management of fisheries and fishing habitat for inland and marine ecosystem; • Enforcement of a saltwater shrimp culture zone; • Implementation of the Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan; • Development and promotion of innovative techniques that are suitable for the coastal region to protect the environment particularly the marine ecosystem; • Management of coastal lands, prevent and cope with waterlogging and saline condition; • Supporting the integrated resource management in the Sundarbans; • Development of community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; • Establishment of waste reception facilities at ports to prevent waste disposal into the sea; • Development, repair and maintenance of cyclone shelters, including adequate water supply and sanitation facilities;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (CIP) (2016-2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and maintenance of existing buildings such as hospitals, medical centers and houses in the coastal and disaster-prone areas to increase their resistance to extreme weather events; Raising and repairing flood-damaged roads; Improvement of drainage through the re-excavation and maintenance of rivers, canals and other enhanced water control infrastructures, and implementation of tidal river management schemes; Developing, strengthening and maintaining climate-proof embankments and dykes, including erosion preventing measures; Development of infrastructure and sites for ecotourism in the marine ecosystem; Develop small and medium-sized forest enterprises.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased green cover, environmental sustainability and management of natural resources, biodiversity conservation and management of protected areas; Control and reduction of environmental pollution; Enhance carbon sequestration, resilience to climate change, protection of life and property from natural disasters; Improved governance and institutional development; Improved employment and livelihood opportunities through the promotion of ecotourism and involvement in plantation establishment related activities, civil works, cultivation of stress tolerant crop varieties and other associated activities <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat fragmentation - may be due to the construction of embankments, dykes and raised roads; Land use changes - due to construction of different types of infrastructures (e.g. cyclone shelters, hospitals, medical centers, houses etc.) and development of small and medium-sized forest-based enterprises; Migration triggered by land acquisition for infrastructure;
Beneficiaries/ affected parties	General people
Implementation cost	Total Proposed USD 11.7 billion. Already Financed USD 4.7 billion and Gap USD 7.0 billion
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L		H				M		H		

036: National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 (updated 2009)

Name of PPP	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 (updated 2009)
Title/date of source documents	https://moef.gov.bd/site/page/6e024bb4-b584-401b-a557-a237c82827f0/Documents-List
Date approved/of draft	2009
Main sector(s)	Climate change and adaptation
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh
Status	Under implementation; new NAPA roadmap was approved in 2015.
Scope	<p>Identifies 38 adaptation measures categorized into eight thematic areas/sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and knowledge management; • agriculture, fisheries and livestock; • health; • building climate resilient infrastructure; • disaster management; • livelihood; • biodiversity; and • policy and institutional capacity building. <p>Also documents 16 projects for implementation by different ministries and departments.</p>
Key objectives	To incorporate potential adaptation measures into overall development planning processes, make development resilient to climate change, and promote sustainable development of Bangladesh.
Main activities arising	<p>Short-term Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial needs assessment to combats climate change by Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Revision of national and sectoral policies for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into policies in different sectors by Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Enhancing resilience of urban infrastructure and industries to impacts of climate change including floods and cyclone by Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Exploring options for insurance and other emergency preparedness measures to cope with enhanced climatic disasters by Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Mainstreaming climate change in national, sectoral and spatial development programmes by Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Strengthening human resource capacity by Ministry of Planning and other respective Ministries; • Popularization of already released salinity resistant varieties by Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture; • Identification of local hotspots for more targeted intervention such as areas most susceptible to moisture stress by Department of Environment and Department of Agricultural Extension.

Name of PPP	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 (updated 2009)
	<p>Medium term projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of land zonation for climate change adaptation in Bangladesh by Ministry of Land and Ministry of Local Government; • Monitoring of ecosystem and biodiversity changes and their impact by Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Wildlife management in almost every forest by Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Expansion of coastal greenbelt and Afforestation and reforestation programme by Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forests; • Research towards coastal geomorphological changes by Water Development Board; • Study and research on ecologically harmful species by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Forest, and Department of Agriculture Extension; • Research towards land management by Ministry of Land and Department of Environment; • Restoration of the Sundarbans ecosystem through regional cooperation by Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forests. • Currently 29 ongoing or recently completed projects: 8 are of regional scope, 2 of global scope, and the remaining 19 are being implemented only in Bangladesh addressing climate change and adaptation which can be related to NAPA. • The majority of adaptation initiatives include capacity-building components, aim to guide policy formulation and integration of climate risks into national development processes and policies, or focus on enhancing understanding and communicating the impacts of climate change or sharing experiences. • Many of the adaptation projects focus on improving governance at various levels, particularly in relation to build infrastructure (e.g., for transportation, waste management, or buildings), risk reduction, freshwater supply and sanitation, coastal zone management, and urban centres close to the coast. • Fewer activities focus on agricultural crops, livestock, forestry, and climate-resilient livelihoods more generally.
Impacts	<p>Positive (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation measures integrated in the policies, projects, livelihoods and structures would leave low carbon footprint on nature and especially projects aimed for green belt creation, and afforestation etc. will create the notion of forest conservation. • Participatory afforestation programme and alternative livelihoods creation programmes will improve conservation of nature by decreasing pressure on forest resources. • Flood risk mitigation projects benefited landscape with improved drainage system, which decreased the risk of waterlogging. <p>Positive (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved agricultural adaptation measures, introduction of new and improved technologies, crop rotation measures, time shifting of cropping etc. will benefit local people by decreasing uncertainty of crop production and improving food security

Name of PPP	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 (updated 2009)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved sanitation, communication, health facilities, disaster shelters and creation of awareness by some projects will create resilience to climate change odds of the local communities as well as improve the health and sanitation system and social security. Investment in climate change knowledge management will increase awareness among local people and will decrease the vulnerability against climate change. Improved drainage system and decreased waterlogging improved food security through undisrupted crop production. <p>Negative (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructural measures like widening and reinforcement of embankments, construction of higher and wider roads etc. posed impact on local hydrological regime, fish migration and local biodiversity.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	All development sectors, natural resources of the country, whole population
Implementation cost	Not applicable, the document is related to BCCSAP 2009 which identified some implementation cost which is USD 5b for first five years.
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L		H			H			H		

037: Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009
Title/date of source documents	https://moef.gov.bd/site/page/97b0ae61-b74e-421b-9cae-f119f3913b5b/BCCSAP-2009
Date approved/of draft	2009
Main sector(s)	All sectors in terms of overall economic development. poverty reduction and livelihoods development with cross-cutting relationships with natural resources (water, land, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, livestock, biodiversity, mineral resources etc.) and disaster management
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation; • 10-year action plan based on six pillars (with 44 programs): • Food security, social protection & health; • Comprehensive disaster management; • Infrastructure, especially in vulnerable regions; • Research & knowledge management; • Mitigation & low carbon development; • Adaptation capacity building and institutional strengthening.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote pro-poor, climate resilient and low carbon development; • To increase the country's resilience to climate change; • To reduce and/or eliminate the risks climate change poses to national development.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and strengthen community level adaptation to climate change; • Development of climate change resilient cropping system; • Ensure surveillance systems for existing and disaster risks and also ensure health system; • Implement drinking water and sanitation programmes; • Strengthen government's capacity and that of civil society partners and communities to manage natural disasters; • Strengthen early warning system; • Repair and rehabilitate existing infrastructure (e.g. cyclone shelters, embankments, polders, etc.); • Plan, design and construct urgently needed new infrastructures to mitigate the changing conditions expected from climate change; • Strategic planning for future infrastructures needed to address future urbanization and climate change; • Modelling of climate change scenarios/hydrological impacts for Bangladesh at regional and local level; • Monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change and establish linkages between sectors (e.g. microeconomy, poverty, health, natural resources, disasters); • Establishment of a centre for research and knowledge management on climate change (or network); • Development of a strategic energy plan and investment portfolio; • Expand social and community forestry programme, initiate and accomplish coastal green belt programme; • Promote transfer of state-of-art technologies from developed countries and follow low carbon development path; • Review energy and technology policies and promote production of industries; • Review and revision of government policies concerning climate change and its consequence;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream climate change in national, sectoral and spatial development planning; Capacity building of key government ministries and organizations in climate change adaptation, international negotiations and carbon financing; Capacity building in educational and training institutes; Promote climate change mitigation measures: (a) cyclone shelters, (b) embankments, (c) afforestation, (d) early warning systems, (e) awareness building, and (f) communications.
Impacts	<p>Positive (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low carbon development pathways integrated in policies, projects, livelihoods and structures would leave low carbon footprint on nature; <p>Positive (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge exchange and transfer of technologies; Improved resource management and better livelihoods by offering resilient structures and ensuring health facilities in the face of potential increased disasters; Social development including increased availability of safe water supply and improved sanitation; Improved disaster safety due to construction of embankments, cyclone shelters and awareness building; Improved livelihoods resilience to natural disaster and climate change; Increased economic growth, poverty reduction and contribution to national development; Overall improvement of the health sector. <p>Negative (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructural measures like widening and reinforcement of embankments, construction of higher and wider roads etc. posed impact on local hydrological regime, fish migration and local biodiversity. <p>Negative (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement, crop loss, change of landuse
Beneficiaries/affected parties	All development sectors, natural resources of the country, whole population
Implementation cost	Estimated USD 5b for first five years
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L		H			H			H		

038: Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), 2013

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), 2013
Title/date of source documents	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/en/c/publication/climate-change-and-gender-action-plan-ccgap-2013
Date approved/of draft	2013
Main sector(s)	Gender mainstreaming, food security, social protection, health, climate change, adaptation and mitigation, disaster management, infrastructure development
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)
Status	Under implementation
Scope	Integrates gender considerations into four of the six main pillars as identified in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP): (i) food security, social protection and health; (ii) comprehensive disaster management; (iii) infrastructure and (iv) mitigation and low carbon development.
Key objectives	To integrate gender considerations in the BCCSAP 2009
Main activities arising	<p>Examples of the numerous proposed activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing policies and national documents concerning the agricultural sector to integrate gender and climate change concerns; • Influence policy makers to acknowledge women's contribution in agriculture to GDP; • Motivate land, water body owners to lease land/ water to women; • Develop and ensure uptake of crop insurance and/or other safety nets for female farmers; • Creating an enabling environment for women to access financial instruments easily i.e. loan/credits; • Specific credit lines only for women; • Promoting women's participation to create enterprises to produce bio-fertilizer (organic waste, ashes, cow dung, and water hyacinth) and bio-insecticide; • Promoting homestead plant nurseries/gardening in urban, peri-urban and rural communities owned and managed by women/women societies; • Develop a separate Gender Action Plan for Disaster Management Plan, • Review Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies from gender perspective; • Motivate policy- and decision-makers for commitment to frame gender sensitive policies; • Ensure women's participation at all policy-making levels from central to local, e.g. Upazila Disaster Management Committee; • Ensure participation of women in community risk assessment (CRA) vulnerability and capacity assessment activities; • Develop adequate communication facilities to ensure movement of women to reach safe places (cyclone shelters, flood shelters, killahs, & others); • Equip women and men in providing first aid and primary health care as first responders; • Transform the infrastructure sectors in Bangladesh to be more gender inclusive and equitable;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase women's participation in climate change related infrastructure development (planning, designing, construction and maintenance); • Increase women's role as whistle blowers for monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure (early warning, embankment breach, river erosion, infrastructure breakage); • Ensure that gender considerations are addressed when reviewing energy and technology policies; • Develop gender responsive programs to reduce GHG emission at household (HH) while ensuring women's access to energy and power technologies; • Develop women's entrepreneurship related to waste management.
Impacts	<p>Positive (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food security, e.g. due to homestead gardening by women; • Reducing harmful chemicals in the environment following promotion of biofertilizer • Increased bio-geo-chemical recycling; Improved waste management. <p>Positive (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women-friendly social environment through increased inclusion of women's concerns in policies; • Improvement in micro-level economy (e.g. family level) due to women having increased access to credits/loans and being able to lease water bodies/land. etc.; • Empowerment of women through access to energy and power technologies; • Increased number of women-friendly structures; • Improved health care and security for women. <p>Negative - none</p>
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Women in all development sectors
Implementation cost	No direct costs. The plan is related to BCCSAP 2009 which identified some implementation costs (USD 5b for first five years).
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L			M			M			M	

039: Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan, 2015-35

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan, 2015-35
Title/date of source documents	http://103.48.18.141/library/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/12-Bangladesh-Wildlife-Master-Plan.pdf
Date approved/of draft	Approved on 27 June 2016 by MoEFCC
Main sector(s)	Forestry, Wildlife
Responsible/parent institution	Bangladesh Forest Department (under MOEFCC)
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of important endangered/threatened species, • Manages natural habitat for wildlife • Planning of Ecological network and land-uses, • Scientific management of Protected Area , • Building capacity of the Institution • Policy and legal framework development, • Combating wildlife trafficking, • Supporting communities in wildlife zone, • International and regional cooperation, • Developing Nature based eco-tourism • Communications awareness and education, • Wildlife Research
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To realize essential conditions for sustainable wildlife management • To establish conditions to conserve and restore the biodiversity of Bangladesh as an essential component to ensure the wellbeing of the present and future generations and equitable sharing of benefits.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific program to protect important species (tiger, elephant, cetaceans, etc.) • Enforcement of laws, Raising awareness and surveillance, • Social forestry and strengthening co-management, • Plantation of fruit trees, bamboos and development of non-timber forest produce, • Update red list of threatened species, • Valuation of Ecosystem services and sharing results with media, • Demarcation, fencing and expansion of PAs, • Management Plans preparation for PAs, • Restructuring of Wildlife Circle and capacity improvement of staff, • Improve criminal justice system by sensitization judges & lawyers • Interagency cooperation and creation of wildlife crime database • Empowering relevant agencies to enforce wildlife laws, • Compliance of international treaties and Convention, • Adoption of national wildlife policy, legal reforms, • Strengthening Community stakes in conservation, • Generation of Conservation based jobs and business, • Reducing human-wildlife conflict, • AIG for forest dependent communities, • Research, Monitoring and reviewing Management effectiveness
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation policy to wildlife victims has reduced human-wildlife conflicts, • Involvement of other agencies has improved enforcement & interagency cooperation, • Valuation of ecosystem is expected to enhance government attention towards forestry sector resulting better protection of resources.

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan, 2015-35
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree plantation will increase habitat for fauna and flora, increase carbon sequestration and reduce local temperatures; • Social forestry and strengthening of co-management will improve livelihoods; • Enhancement of native/indigenous species <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities like relocating encroachers to outside PAs, demarcation and fencing of PAs are yet to be implemented and are likely to cause conflict in the society. • Human wildlife conflict has a negative impact on society
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People living at the periphery of Protected areas are beneficiary through co-management and compensation policy for wildlife victims.
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L		M				L		H			H					M

040: Integrated Resources Management Plan of Sundarbans, 2011-2020

Name of PPP	Integrated Resources Management Plan of Sundarbans, 2011-2020
Title/date of source documents	http://nishorgo.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/5-44-NN_SRF_IRMP_Volume-1.pdf Pilot inventory based on sample plots and Earlier Management Plan 1998-2010
Date approved/of draft	December 2011
Main sector(s)	Biodiversity, forestry, fisheries, eco-tourism, and climate change.
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Bangladesh Forest Department
Status	Approved by the government and under implementation
Scope	Presents management situation and recommendation for 2010-20 - provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better protection of habitat and interest of people depending on Sundarbans; • Scientific management of wildlife sanctuaries; • Conservation of important endanger/threatened species (tiger, crocodile etc.); • Enhanced ecosystem services through conservation of biodiversity; • Promotes participation of local stakeholders in the governing system through strengthening co-management; • Guides sustainable management of terrestrial and wetland resources; • Addresses climate change issues and arrange conservation outreach; • Development of infrastructures and facilities for eco-tourism and capacity buildings.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore, sustain and enhance the biodiversity of Sundarbans and its surrounding; • To provide resilience-based food security through variety of subsistence while ensuring sustainable supply of resources; • Provide enhanced eco-tourism facilities and visitor recreation opportunities; • Support and improve community-based co-management approaches for activities in and around Sundarbans; • Provide for and implement appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation options and opportunities.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of resources through enforcement of laws and rules; • Zonation of Sundarbans area into core, buffer and landscape zones; • Maintaining predator prey ratio through management intervention; • Protection of breeding sites for terrestrial/aquatic wildlife; • Evaluation and monitoring of tiger deer habitat requirements; • Sustainable extraction of timber (conditional) and NTFPs; • Inventory of forests and wetland; • Assessment and improvement of resources; • Disseminating climate change drivers, risks vulnerability & impact; • Implement value chain and livelihood programs based on nursery, forestry, fisheries, etc.; • Dry fish management in Dublar char; • Benefit sharing agreement with local communities for protection of resources; • Training of staff, resources users, stakeholders; • Fishery conservation through bans (area, species, gear), control of mesh size, boat license certificate, & number of fishers.

Name of PPP	Integrated Resources Management Plan of Sundarbans, 2011-2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power installation (generator/solar) and supply of cooking chulli fitted with water purifier; • Campaigning on biodiversity conservation, distribution of key biodiversity messages; • Developing indicators for conservation monitoring; • Develop and implement SMART. <p>Infrastructure: Construction & maintenance of residential & office buildings, information center, entry stations, toilet buildings, observation towers, photo blinds, gathering space, trails and paths, signs, rest areas, utility structures, jetties, boardwalks, waste receptacles, emergency shelters etc.</p>
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management provides ownership to local community causing better protection of resources. • Management interventions considering the ecosystem of Sundarbans by addressing issues of sustainability, habitat protection and climate change. • Attempts to thrive Wildlife and fish resources at optimum through conservation measures and participatory monitoring • Development of eco-tourism to inculcate among visitors love for bio-diversity conservation by providing communion with nature. • Modernized patrolling through SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled tourists may disturb natural environment through garbage disposal, poor sanitation and noise caused by mechanized boats. • Construction of infrastructures may cause damage to natural environment of Sundarbans and sensitive mangrove ecosystem
Beneficiaries/affected parties	People living in buffer zone of Sundarbans, Community depending on resources of Sundarbans, and tourists
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L		H				M				M

041: National Agriculture Policy, 2018

Name of PPP	National Agriculture Policy, 2018
Source document	http://dae.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dae.portal.gov.bd/policies/d88c827b_f01b_4b42_89a2_34d7212adea2/NAP%202018.pdf
Date approved	2018
Main sector(s)	Crop agriculture only
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) • Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) • Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) • National Agricultural Research System (NARS) • Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM)
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development and food security (special emphasis on southern region); • Water management (especially irrigated agriculture); • Crop zoning; • Crop diversification, increasing cropping intensity and reducing yield gap; • Farm mechanization; • Pesticide management.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve safe, beneficial and sustainable food and nutrition safety.
Main activities arising related to SW region	The policy prioritizes coastal agriculture and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a selection of region-specific crops (e.g. watermelon, sweet potato, wheat, ground nut, sunflower, etc.) and cropping intensity; • Improving water management-related infrastructure by engaging both government and non-government sectors, e.g. renovation of water canals, embankments, water controlling regulators; • Increasing vegetable and fruit cultivation at homestead level; • Increasing cultivation of cash crops, e.g. wheat, Aus (the second rice crop sown March/April); • Preparing a proper forecasting system by monitoring tidal effect; • Management of soil and water salinity.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of coastal agriculture by introducing saline tolerant crops, efficient irrigation and area specific planning; likely to be provided by groundwater • More efficient and sustainable use of water for irrigation, with increased crop productivity and reduced stress on ecosystems; • Improve income for farmers and agricultural labour – due to increased crop production. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agricultural activity will lead to increased pollution by fertilizer and pesticide residues; • Increased agricultural activity will create pressure on grazing land; • Increased irrigated rice area and farm mechanization will enhance greenhouse gas emissions; • Possible increase in soil salinity due to increased dry season irrigation (in case of long time stagnation of water that rarely happens).
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Crop farmers and agricultural researchers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M				L			L			M			M			H	

042: National Organic Agriculture Policy, 2016

Name of PPP	National Organic Agriculture Policy, 2016
Title/date of source documents	http://dae.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dae.portal.gov.bd/policies/7705d4f9_4083_4fa3_9987_98345e36215b/Organic%20Ag%20Policy.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2016
Main sector(s)	Agriculture
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agricultural Extension • Soil Resource Development Institute
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable organic agriculture • Explore new export possibilities
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve soil fertility by combining physical, chemical and biological properties. • To identify the regions, places and crops suitable for organic agriculture. • To promote education and awareness-raising and increase skills and knowledge about organic agriculture, and harness/strengthen indigenous knowledge; • To explore potential new national and international markets for organic agricultural products.
Main activities arising all over Bangladesh including SW region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an overall standard for organic agriculture in alignment with International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movement (IFOAM); • Certification for seed producers; • Develop a national accreditation policy for maintaining the quality of organic products; • Improving soil fertility by promoting the use of organic fertilizers and introducing and enhancing green manuring practice, • Introducing natural pest and weed management; • Promoting environment friendly and pollution free irrigation by introducing renewable energy, controlling water polluting sources, creating large natural reservoirs to collect flood water etc. • Improve crop production through promoting organic farming (initially for vegetables, potatoes, pulses, wheat, tea. etc.) and harnessing traditional knowledge; • Creating livelihood opportunities for organic agriculture farmers by introducing support for producing organic fertilizer, pesticides and seed (e.g. through knowledge transfer and limited cash support), creating cooperative societies in national and regional level, improving domestic market facilities and exploring foreign market possibilities.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased opportunities for organic agriculture expansion; • Opportunities to export organic products; • Reduced poverty in village areas; • Increased income for farmers – since the value of organic products is higher than regular crops. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase biological oxygen demand (BOD) in water system (ponds, rivers etc.) adjacent to organic farming sites/areas – due to use of organic fertilizer and pesticides

Name of PPP	National Organic Agriculture Policy, 2016
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Crop farmers and consumers
Implementation cost	Not Applicable
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M				L			L			M		H					M

043: National Agricultural Extension Policy, 2015

Name of PPP	National Agricultural Extension Policy, 2015
Source documents	https://moa.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moa.portal.gov.bd/policies/52c27d0f_c33c_4a6a_81b8_7b8288d17a1b/Draft_NAEP-2015.pdf
Date approved	Unknown
Main sector(s)	Agriculture and food safety, water management, climate change
Responsible institution	Ministry of Agriculture - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agricultural Extension
Status	Draft
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of agricultural productivity (both crop and non-crop) by ensuring proper management of water; Emphasis on identifying different local/regional demands and then developing a targeted plan. Food security, improved credit, marketing and agro-based industries, protecting small farmers interest.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve region-wide agricultural improvement; To achieve food security, profitable and sustainable food production, land productivity and income gains, IPM, easy and un-interrupted supplies of inputs, and fair output prices.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop zoning and crop diversification; Promoting adoption of new agricultural technology to suit a changing climate; Increase public private participation in agricultural extension, with provision of incentives to follow existing rules and regulations (e.g. by providing quality seed, fertilizers, importation of agricultural machinery, improved distribution and marketing); Strengthen forecasting system for natural disasters (e.g. floods, cyclones) in disaster prone areas.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved overall agricultural extension addressing crop diversification and crop zoning; Increased ICT service direct to farmers through providing easy access to the internet and establishing a Farmer Information Access Centre (FIAC) – providing farmers with information about real time irrigation requirements, fertilizer and pest management, etc.; Establishment of linkages between research, extension and farmers; Capacity development for the farmers in terms of irrigation efficiency improvement and farming practice; Increase income of farmers. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased conflicts in the coastal region between fishing and farming communities due to agricultural growth; Increased pollution by fertilizer and pesticide residues.
Beneficiaries/ affected parties	Farmers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M		H			H		

044: National Dairy Development Policy, 2016

Name of PPP/	National Dairy Development Policy, 2016
Title/date of source documents	http://dls.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dls.portal.gov.bd/policies/37292ca2_c515_42dc_997a_7d20dc2ffb28/14.%20Dairy%20Policy%20First%20Draft-Final%202016-1.pdf
Date approved /of draft	This is the Final draft of the policy and placed for approval. But not yet approved.
Main sector(s)	Dairy development
Responsible institution	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Livestock
Status	Draft
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy production; • Marketing; • Research and extension; • Development of human resources; • Protection of grazing lands; • Poverty alleviation; • Veterinary service and diseases control; • Preparation of national standardization organization; • Management of environment and accommodation; • Animal well-being; • Organic feed production and antibiotics avoidance; • Support to cooperative organizations.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize the dairy industry as animal agriculture on a par with crop agriculture; • Achieving healthy and un-adulterated milk and milk products production; • Improving grass production to support milk production; • Improved weather forecasting to improve the dairy sector; • Expanded research, extension and development of human resources; • Poverty alleviation; • Maintenance of standards of milk and milk products
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing newly accreted lands in river and coastal areas as grazing lands; • Introducing legal measures and community actions to protect grazing lands - to enhance animal feed supplies; • Enhancing research and extension on dairy farming, with establishment of National Dairy Research Institute; • Improving dairy related skills and resources; and training for new entrepreneurs, milk product producers/businessmen, artificial breeding, etc.; • Maintaining quality control for milk and milk products, vaccines, medicines, radioactivity and presence of melamine in baby food, etc. • Increasing number of cattle by enhancing related facilities e.g. artificial breeding centre for both buffalo and cows; • Support to reduce poverty by engaging marginal and poor village farmers in cattle farming, biogas plant operation, etc. – e.g. through DLS providing technical support and arranging bank loans and credit.

Name of PPP/	National Dairy Development Policy, 2016
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved management of coastal lands and increased feed supplies by allowing dairy farmers to access grazing land on new chars (accreted lands); Increased employment opportunities for poor people and women in dairy sector- reducing poverty; Increased exports of milk and dairy products. Reduce imports of milk and dairy products <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on land and competition between crop growers and cattle farmers will increase due to the limited amount of cultivable land; Increased greenhouse emissions due increased numbers of dairy cattle.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Dairy farmers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)			Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS									POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			L	HH			H		

045: National Livestock Extension Policy, 2013

Name of PPP	National Livestock Extension Policy, 2013
Title/date of source documents	http://dls.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dls.portal.gov.bd/policies/e7f4a456_67eb_440a_bee6_29e4fc4fdd6c/1.%20Final%20Draft%20%20of%20National%20Extension%20Policy.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2013 (Draft)
Main sector(s)	Livestock extension
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Department of Livestock
Status	Final Draft
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers livestock extension, planning and research, involvement of private sector, supporting services, • The policy priorities the coastal region under location specific planning, to realize the potential to rear dairy cattle and buffalo.
Key objectives	To become self-reliant to satisfy the national demand of milk, meat and egg for fast growing populace through increased productivity thereby accelerating economic growth, employment and income generation and reducing poverty.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortify research-extension-farmer's linkages, mobilize, build and develop farmer groups and producer organizations for better access to technologies, information and marketing channels • Promote sustainable improvements in safe milk, meat and egg production to satisfy national demands, processing and value addition for optimal income & employment generation; • Facilitate increased private sector participation and investments in livestock production, market development and export of livestock products and by products; • Contribute towards national food security through enhanced production, processing and marketing of livestock products; • Strengthen health services, veterinary public health, epidemiology of diseases and diagnostic facilities, diseases surveillances and reporting; • Assist and motivate farmers in adopting suitable technologies through capacity-building, harmonizing public and private sector extension services at all levels (including input suppliers, livestock commodity producers, producer's organization and other agencies); • Develop human resource and skill of extension service providers and farmers; • Livestock-based interventions to sustain the livelihoods and resilience of the poor; aligned with climate change and disaster policies; • Decentralize decision-making to enable a voice for farmers and consumers; • Strengthen and fortify a 'one stop' Farmer's Information and Advice Centre (FIAC) to make farmers proactive and apply extension services at grass root level; • Prioritized extension and research activities based on farmers' needs, problems and farm-level potentials; • Prepare an inter-linked, inter-dependent and integrated crop-fisheries-livestock development plan to avoid duplication, strong integration of agents etc.

Name of PPP	National Livestock Extension Policy, 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension planning for farmers at different level farmers and communities, strengthening public private partnership, training of farmers rather than DLS manpower.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced food security and reduced malnutrition; Increased organic farming. Increased availability of fodder; Improved livestock extension services; ICT introduced in extension services to reduce enhanced knowledge gap (e.g. new technologies introduced, improved farming activities); Enhanced awareness of climate change issues and disaster risk amongst extension services; Livestock farmer's income will be increased, especially in coastal areas; More sustainable livestock production. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for grazing land to accommodate extra livestock - creating competition with crop growers.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Livestock farmers and BLRI
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M		H			H		

046: National Livestock Development Policy, 2007

Name of PPP	National Livestock Development Policy, 2007
Title/date of source documents	http://dls.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dls.portal.gov.bd/policies/5ee699e7_9dc1_4d2a_9c53_f99b4a8536c4/7.%20Livestock_Policy_Final.pdf
Date approved	2007
Main sector(s)	Livestock
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Livestock
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	Short-, medium- and long-term strategy for the development of livestock along with improvement, management, breeding, marketing, involvement of private sector, etc.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable improvements in productivity of milk, meat and egg production including processing and value addition; • To promote sustained improvements in income, nutrition, and employment for the landless, small and marginal farmers; and • To facilitate increased private sector participation and investments in livestock production, livestock services, market development and export of livestock products and by-products.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of dairy and meat industry on a cooperative model (milk vita) and pro-poor model to improve supply chain-based production and marketing; • Development of backward and forward linkage system to help improvement of existing cattle fattening system as private enterprises; • Encourage private sector to establish mechanized slaughterhouses around big cities, using static flaying frames; and encourage local government to establish slaughter slabs in municipalities and Upazila headquarters; • Develop buffalo and sheep farming projects in selected high potential areas; • Develop community-based and mobile veterinary services; • Extend feed and fodder cultivation to fallow lands, riverbanks, roads and highways, embankments and in combination with crops - ensuring maximum use of crop residues; • Conservation of potential indigenous breeds and artificial insemination of cattle, buffalo and goats; • Link community-based organizations with local NGO and Department of Livestock Services (DLS) to improve flow of micro finance credit; • Improve national and international marketing system for livestock, e.g. through increasing skilled manpower, improving management information system and internet-based communication system, and providing trade related assistance for the DLS to support private sector. • Promote research and development on livestock development.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of dairy and meat sector on a cooperative model; • Improved research; • Increased private sector involvement in the livestock sector; • Improved flow of micro finance and credit;

Name of PPP	National Livestock Development Policy, 2007
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved quality of breeding and livestock production, with increased livestock numbers; Increased incomes for livestock farmers and livestock businesses; Reduced greenhouse gas emissions due to biogas production and improved manure management; <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased greenhouse gas emissions due to increased livestock numbers if biogas production and manure management are not done; Increased demand for water and grazing land to accommodate extra livestock - creating competition between livestock owners and crop farmers/fishermen. Grazing on embankment may cause disturbance of soil stability and compaction and lead to failure of embankment
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Livestock related population (farmers, meat and milk businessman etc.) and BLRI
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L			M		H			H		

047: National Integrated Livestock Manure Management, 2015

Name of PPP	National Integrated Livestock Manure Management, 2015
Title/date of source documents	https://mofl.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mofl.portal.gov.bd/page/221b5a19_4052_4486_ae71_18f1ff6863c1/ILMM%20Policy.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2015
Main sector(s)	Livestock Manure management
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Department of Livestock
Status	Draft
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of livestock manure in agriculture, • Power generation from biogas in small and local scale and other related sectors to distribute it properly and reduce public health risk and greenhouse gas emission.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Integrated Livestock Manure Management (ILMM) and sustainable production of livestock - including reducing intestinal methane emissions, reducing air and water pollution, and threats to public health; • To diversify and upgrade new energy and biological products through improved management of livestock manure, help generate socio-economic benefits of livestock farming and enrich soil fertility; • To promote generation and adoption of new knowledge and science on products, mechanical devices and improved systems of livestock manure management; • To formulate and approve guidelines for adopting ILMM and creating people's awareness, and the necessary regulatory frameworks; • To facilitate increased participation and investment of both the private and public sectors in the implementation of ILMM; • Strengthening regional and international cooperation and collaborative initiatives; • To promote use of sludge (a byproduct of methane production in biogas plants) as a soil conditioner, organic fertilizer, organic pesticide and vermi compost.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of guidelines and an incentive package (technical and financial support to stimulate private sector involvement) for production, processing and marketing of organic fertilizer/soil conditioner, vermi compost and organic pesticides from solid, liquid manure and bio slurry. • Formulation of regulations and/or amendment of existing regulations to facilitate the production, marketing and use of manure-based products (using experience of other countries); • Encouraging and helping livestock farmers to construct either individual or community biogas plant and/or environment-friendly manure storage and treatment facilities irrespective of their size of farms. • Encouraging community livestock farming to improve manure management and marketing of products. • Revision of existing livestock farming guidelines - to cover air and water pollution risks;

Name of PPP	National Integrated Livestock Manure Management, 2015
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting biogas processing including purification and compression of methane and organic pesticide technology, and establishing public demonstration plants and then at farm level; Awareness-raising on benefits of producing/using biogas rather than burning livestock manure – with a time-bound phase out program for manure burning undertaken jointly with concerned stakeholders; Promoting the treatment of manure in anaerobic digesters or composting before spreading on crop field or using in aquaculture ponds; Producing guidelines on the placement of manure pits or stockpiles; and raising farmer awareness (e.g. on safe siting pits/stockpiles); Encouraging research, development and extension. Development and funding of multi-institutional time-bound research programmes, and investment in and encouragement of R&D activities of private sector and international development organizations; Inclusion of the ILMM system (including organic fertilizer/soil conditioner, vermicompost, bio power and organic pesticide production and livestock farming) in the existing government credit programmes; Development of guidelines on implementing incentive packages.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced overall pollution (air, water and soil); Potential production of organic fertilizer, vermicompost, organic pesticides from byproducts; Green energy production for use at farm and local level; Improved soil fertility and crop/land productivity. Reduced chemical pollution load due to use of organic fertilizer; Extra income for farmers from better use of manure; Increased uptake of improved manure management, since mainly women are involved in the process. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial installation cost of bio-gas plants is high and discourages many farmers in the initial stage; Improper or ineffective management of manures sludge could pollute nearby soil and increase BOD of water bodies.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Animal farmers, crop farmers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M			M	

048: National Poultry Development Policy, 2008

Name of PPP	National Poultry Development Policy, 2008
Title/date of source documents	http://dls.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dls.portal.gov.bd/policies/b03ec1d0_bbf5_4bd9_abcc_918a0322a06f/4.%20National Poultry Development policy 2008.pdf
Date approved	2008
Main sector(s)	Poultry sector, meat and eggs.
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Livestock
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve poultry development extension; • Create new entrepreneurs in poultry farming; • Develop poultry sector including eggs, meat and related things; • Maintain standards for poultry feed, meat, eggs, medicine, etc.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve poultry products, especially eggs and meat, to meet protein demand of the country' • To help create new entrepreneurs, build more job opportunities, improve waste management system and develop efficient human resources for poultry development. • To priorities the production, development, extension, quality control export and import of poultry products.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue guidelines for commercial poultry farms; • Encourage family level poultry farming with incentives; • Encourage imports of wheat and soybean for poultry feed production with incentives and tax relief; • Improve local storage of feed materials; • Extend local level feed analysis service and establish a national level nutrition reference laboratory; • Ban tannery waste and use of pig bone & meat meal. • Ensure other bone and meat meals are confirmed as free from Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE); • Encourage poultry farming to alleviate poverty with tax relief, incentives, insurance support, etc.; • Support poultry marketing through a central poultry marketing support service; • Support poultry product processing for export. Promote exports through Bangladesh overseas missions. Support exporters to undertake Hazard Analysis on Critical Control Points (HACCP) and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS system); • Regular training and skills development workshop for new entrepreneurs, poultry farmers, livestock officials in livestock training institute and veterinary training institute; • Encourage research and development to improve poultry farming.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry waste could be used as organic manure; • Income of marginal and small farmers will be increased; • Improved extension service; • Standards for egg, meat and related products would be maintained and enforced.

Name of PPP	National Poultry Development Policy, 2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to increase export of poultry products • Reduced import of poultry products due to increase of domestic production <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad odour could be emitted from poultry farms if proper mitigation action is not taken. Moreover, there is a possibility of polluting nearby water bodies due to malfunctioning or mismanagement of farms. • Initially, there are high costs for research, development, training, extension, etc.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Poultry Farmers and related businessman
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L	H					M

049: National Integrated Pest Management Policy, 2002

Name of PPP	National Integrated Pest Management Policy, 2002
Title/date of source documents	http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/sites/default/files/National_IPM_Policy_2002.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2002
Main sector(s)	Agriculture
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agricultural Extension Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Environment
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining ecological balance by reducing the use of chemical pesticides throughout the country; Operating an effective system for implementing the national Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme Developing human resources as the core of IPM by encouraging research.
Key objectives	To enable farmers to grow healthy crops in an increased manner and thereby increase their income on a sustainable basis while improving the environment and community health.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing bans to reduce use of hazardous and toxic chemicals and bio pesticides. Reduce and avoid receiving aerial formulations of pesticides as overseas development assistance, provide support and incentive to private sector for local production of bio control agents and botanical pesticides; Expand IPM on a sustainable basis by establishing a national IPM programme; Co-ordination of all IPM activities in Bangladesh; Establish several inter-connected monitoring bodies; Increase research on IPM and develop human resource capacity on IPM implementation; Establish overall institutional arrangements for the proper management of IPM - from national to the lowest level of Bangladesh administration (Upazila).
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced and eliminated production of persistent organic pollutants (POP); A mechanism to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment is established; Reduced pesticide costs <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest amongst farmers for IPM due to higher skill manpower requirements.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Farmers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M				M

050: Integrated Minor Irrigation Policy, 2017

Name of PPP	Integrated Minor Irrigation Policy, 2017
Title/date of source documents	http://dae.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dae.portal.gov.bd/policies/3db7054a_657e_45a0_856c_e3202425f5ae/Micro%20Irrigation%20Policy-2017.pdf
Date approved	2017
Main sector(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Water resources
Responsible/ parent institution	Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agricultural Extension • Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC)
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	Improvement of irrigation through the integrated management of water Sustainable use of both surface and ground water.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensuring proper and judicial use of existing water resources to maximise water productivity; • To create a balance in surface and ground water for irrigation purposes to ensure efficient water use through sustainable and suitable technology; • To encourage use of renewable energy for irrigation; • To discourage installing of deep tube wells to check ground water depletion; • To diversify crops and maximise benefits of water use through regional planning for irrigation.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise use of surface water (over groundwater) for irrigation in coastal area; • Encourage rainwater harvesting; • Renovate canals, ponds and beels by renovating those to increase their capacity to hold irrigation water; • Use existing polders for freshwater management; • Increase area under irrigation through gravitational flow by using high and low tides; and install small-scale water reservoirs; • Construct irrigation infrastructure to collect more fresh water to increase crop productivity; • Introduce saline-tolerant crops with low water requirements; • Implement tidal water management (TRM) by involving local people; • Restrict saline intrusion by constructing relevant infrastructure; • Increase use of renewable energy in irrigation.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved management of irrigation system in coastal region; • More efficient use of water; • Increased area under irrigation – with increased crop production; • Reduce irrigation costs. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts over allocation of water resources since the policy only prioritises agricultural water use for irrigation and does not consider other user (fisheries, navigation, etc.).

Name of PPP	Integrated Minor Irrigation Policy, 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pollution due to construction of irrigation infrastructure (noise, dust, emission from machineries etc.)
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Farmers using irrigation
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)			Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)			
NEGATIVE IMPACTS									POSITIVE IMPACTS									
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	
	M			M				L				L	H			H		

051: Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Southern Region of Bangladesh, 2012

Name of PPP	Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Southern Region of Bangladesh, 2012
Title/date of source documents	http://www.fao.org/3/a-au752e.pdf
Date approved/	2012
Main sector(s)	Agriculture, livestock, fisheries
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock • Ministry of Water Resources
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development. • Fish and livestock improvement. • Ensuring sustainable use of water. • Create strong farmer-market linkage.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase agricultural productivity; • To improve water management and rejuvenating productivity of degraded lands; • To develop climate resilient infrastructure and improve surface water irrigation system; • To improve productivity of brackish water shrimp and capture fisheries; • To promote smallholder poultry and dairy development; • To promote agribusiness development through value addition activities.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming irrigation system through reduced brackish water intrusion and more freshwater management; • Improving farmer's condition through livelihood improvement, easy credit, quick and efficient market linkage etc; • Promoting investments in 10 thematic areas: crop and livestock production, horticulture and agro-forestry, fisheries, nutrition, water management, drainage improvement, polder management, agri-businesses, agricultural credit, capacity building. • Interventions for ten major thematic areas (see above). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under this there are 24 top priority investment plans are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase productivity of T, Aman through improved management practice in non-tidal and non-saline phases; ▪ Promotion of HYV T. Aus in various region of the coast; ▪ Production and supply of locally adapted seeds; ▪ Promote pulses (kheshari, mungbean and chickpea, cowpea, oil seeds, sesame, ground nut etc) area for non-saline and non-tidal areas (NARS varieties); ▪ Strengthening R&D of salt tolerant and high yielding potential crop and forage cultivars; ▪ Developing management package for unfavourable ecosystem with conservation of natural resources; ▪ Production and supply of quality seed of different crops; ▪ Development of upazila wise database of ponds, ditches, close canals and other water bodies and capacity building; ▪ Establish and maintain community-based fish sanctuaries;

Name of PPP	Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Southern Region of Bangladesh, 2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of quality of brood stocks of native major carps as well as the Chinese exotic carps and rising of inbred free quality fry, finger lines, juveniles of shrimps and prawn through the development of union-based nursery, operated by private sector with technical assistance from DoF (public-private partnership); ▪ Piloting of semi intensive shrimp culture with target production of 1200-1500 kg/ha in the selective areas of Khulna, Satkhira Bagerhat and Cox's Bazar Districts; ▪ Community livestock and 'dairy development in the southern region, replication and up scaling of dairy farming in Satkhira ((Tala model); ▪ Strengthening health care (HC); ▪ Promoting integrated homestead agriculture (vegetables, fruits, pond fish culture, poultry, duck and dairy); ▪ Excavation/re-excavation of silted and dried up canals and fish migratory routes, construction of water control structures, construction of irrigation canals and pump house; ▪ Restoration of several waterlogged area in Noakhali mainland; ▪ Community driven and managed TRM in selected beels; ▪ O&M by community-based institutions; ▪ Emergency public fund for disaster management; ▪ Legal framework for implementation of institutional arrangement; ▪ Repair and rehabilitation of damaged polders; ▪ Establishment of market infrastructure with value chain management addressing processing, post-harvest management and grading; ▪ Establishing a revolving credit fund for farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs with maximum 3% service charge; ▪ Human resources development of the public sector. Extension agencies and technology providers including recruitment of field level staff; <p>37 high priority investment plans are taken including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing boro rice area, increase cropping intensity, mapping of vegetable, spices and fruits suitable areas, areas specific crop/variety selection, establish and strengthening research and extension, expansion of guava, coconut cultivation, spices (ginger, chilli, turmeric etc), introduction of proven new crops and management against different gradients of salinity (sugar beet, chilli, sweet potato, barley, soybean, QPM etc. rab crop); ▪ Intensification of fish pond action by introduction of mono-sex tilapia, GIFT tilapia, Thai-koi and Pungus of mono culture and mixed culture in deltaic area including water logged areas of Noakhali and Lakshmipur, promote pen and cage culture, community-based open water stocking and biological management, establishment of crab hatcheries, strengthening and enforcing Jatka-Hilsha conservation, protection and development; ▪ Promotion of HYV fodder cultivation, establishment of AI centre in each union, establishment of improved buffalo farm;

Name of PPP	Master Plan for Agricultural Development in Southern Region of Bangladesh, 2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate nutrient component in agricultural BCC and IEC activities at different level mass communication (audio visual, printing media etc.); ▪ Integrated on farm water management including double lifting infrastructure development; ▪ Improving drainage, water logging and flood management through capital dredging of silted up rivers in southwest region; ▪ Coastal embankment improvement and sustainable use of accreted land; ▪ Training and awareness building of all stakeholders on agri-business, enhancement of milk, fish, fruits and vegetable processing centre, establishment of independent quality control certification laboratory and promotion of community-based fish dryer; ▪ Training and capacity building of the members of local government bodies, community organizations, agri-business entrepreneurs and farmers on technology models. ▪ Identifying vulnerable groups to reduce poverty, especially following seasonal shortages and disasters.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main impact of this plan is to prepare top and high priority interventions under ten major thematic areas which will help to ensure sustainable agricultural development in the southern region. ▪ Overall strengthening of the agricultural system of the southern area, with improved productivity, marketing, money flow and livelihoods. ▪ Protein intake will be increased, improving health ▪ Shrimp production will enhance exports ▪ Increased Job opportunities <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased pollution (fertiliser and pesticides residues) due to increased agricultural activity.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Farmers, livestock farmers and workers,
Implementation cost	Total ten thematic area covers 14 top priority and 37 high priority interventions which required about 258673 million BDT (3079 million USD) and 265,955 million BDT (3166 million USD).
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)			Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
NEGATIVE IMPACTS									POSITIVE IMPACTS								
	M				L			L		M		H			H		

052: National Seed Policy, 1993

Name of PPP	National Seed Policy, 1993
Title/date of source documents	http://dae.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/dae.portal.gov.bd/policies/0d19bf7d_ed20_48a9_8a05_477440892886/Seed_Policy_Bangla.pdf
Date approved/of draft	1993
Main sector(s)	Agriculture
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) • National Agricultural Research System (NARS)
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	Improvement of seed, crop variety breeding, research and extension, engagement of private sector,
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure prosperous agriculture and engage the non-government sector in seed development. • To ensure availability of improved crop varieties suitable for high-input and high output agriculture, • To facilitate balanced development of public and private sector seed enterprises,
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and technical support for seed production, processing & storage monitoring, control and regulation of quality and quantity of seeds; • National agricultural research system will emphasize production of HYV varieties, e.g. of pulses, oil seed, vegetables, fruits and spices; • Special incentive will be provided to public sector to import better quality seeds; • Requirement that government and non-government organizations must register newly introduced varieties of rice, wheat, jute, potato and sugarcane with the National Seed Board; • A ban on any variety harmful to national agriculture; • BADC will provide original and base seeds to government and non-government organizations; • BADC and NARS will preserve rice, wheat and jute seeds – for provision to farmers after natural hazards; • Promote extension of research and development in NARS; Agriculture University and private sector; • Training, seminars and workshops on creating new varieties; • Fixing the price of seeds and providing subsidies; • Encouraging local and popular varieties for cultivation; • Encouraging the private sector to invest and manage the seed sector; • Establish adequate seed breeding stations in regional centers; • New seed information will be provided to farmers through the Agricultural Information Service (AIS).
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and popular varieties will be protected; • Improved seed quality across Bangladesh as well as in SW region; • Increased crop productivity and yields; • Reduced seed mortality rate, and reduced cost of seed. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Crop farmers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Excluded

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
		L			L			L				L		M			M	

053: Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan Nutrition-sensitive food system (2016-2020)

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan Nutrition-sensitive food system (2016-2020)
Title/date of source documents	http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/sites/default/files/file/CIP2FinalPDFPrintedCopy.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2015
Main sector(s)	Food security, nutrition, agriculture
Responsible/parent institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Food • Ministry of Agriculture
Status	Under implementation.
Scope	Ensuring food security and nutrition
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate multi-sectoral approach to tackle hunger and malnutrition and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • Mobilise funds and align sectoral and cross-sectoral food and nutrition security (FNS) related programmes.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems; • Promote improved access, quality and management of agricultural inputs, including water and land; • Promote enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods; • Establish harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade); • Provide improved access to markets, facilities and information; • Enhance nutrition knowledge, promote good practices and consumption of safe and nutritious food; • Optimize food utilization through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation; • Ensure timely and effective disaster responses through emergency food distribution, agriculture rehabilitation and mitigation measures; • Strengthen social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups, including for disabled and displaced populations; • Improve food safety, quality control and assurance, and awareness on food safety and hygiene; • Promote reduced food losses and waste; • Improve information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes; • Strengthen FNS governance, capacity and leadership across FNS relevant stakeholders.
Impacts	<p>Positive (in SW region):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food security; • Improved nutrition for all people; • Poverty alleviation; • Provision of emergency food support to poor and disaster affected people. <p>Negative (in SW region):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pollution (fertilizer and pesticide residues) due to agricultural growth
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Peoples of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Total 9250 million USD is needed to achieve 13 programs under 5 pillars
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M				L			L				L	H					M

054: National Cultural Policy, 2006

Name of PPP	National Cultural Policy, 2006
Title/date of source documents	https://moca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moca.portal.gov.bd/page/80a42002_b95d_4d21_a02a_9389e98fc361/national%20cultural%20policy.compressed.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2006
Main sector(s)	National tradition, folk culture, ethnic culture, tangible and intangible cultural heritage etc.
Responsible/parent institution	The Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of cultural tangible and intangible heritage; • Uphold the cultural heritage of Bangladesh; • Promotion of diversity of cultural contents and artistic expression; • Strengthening institutional capacity and manpower; • Development of tourism sectors and improvement of livelihood options.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify, protect, preserve and present the cultural traditions and heritage of the people; • To uphold national culture, tradition, religion and belief of all communities in Bangladesh regardless of caste, class, religion, origin etc.; • To protect and prevent the weakening of national culture and heritage due to the influence of other cultures as a result of globalization; or in other word to meet the wave of globalization and conceive positive elements and resist negative effects; • To build coordination between cultural affairs and economic activities; • To protect and preserve ethnic culture, tradition and heritage; • To promote cooperation among all communities.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish institutes and centers to promote national cultural affairs; • Establish Ethnic Cultural Centres to uphold and promote ethnic culture, traditions and beliefs; • Participate in national and international events to advertise and promote national tangible and intangible cultural heritage; • Organize events and programmes to promote culture, traditions and different aspects of cultural affairs; • Establish a national cultural archive; • Provide funding for research on national cultural affairs; • Construct and equip facilities for cultural activities (e.g. auditorium, seminar halls, libraries, museums, classrooms, office buildings, open air stages and rest houses); • Introduce educational activities to protect cultural heritage; • Implement projects to safeguard cultural heritage; • Provide sponsorship (from ministries and different institutes) for fine arts, painting exhibitions, audio presentations, publications, documentation, and drama development.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic activities and livelihood opportunities integrated with cultural events;

Name of PPP	National Cultural Policy, 2006
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tourism-based livelihood sectors and increased scope for future diversified tourism businesses; • Increased employment for local people by employing them in tourism related activities • Improved institutional arrangements to promote local traditions and ethnic cultures; • Increased awareness among the members of small ethnic groups including women about the value and importance of their cultural traditions and practices; • Recognized cultural diversity in Bangladesh; • Developed several cultural centers and institutes in preserving national cultural heritages (both tangible and intangible). <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss due to the construction of cultural centers and other related establishments • Infrastructural development will cause local environmental pollution such as noise, dust, etc.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Citizens of Bangladesh, agencies, development practitioners, and cultural groups in Bangladesh, and International Donor agencies and NGOs
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L		M				M

055: National Plan for Disaster Management, 2016-2020

Name of PPP	National Plan for Disaster Management, 2016-2020
Title/date of source documents	https://modmr.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/modmr.portal.gov.bd/policies/0a654dce_9456_46ad_b5c4_15ddfd8c4c0d/NPDM(2016-2020)%20-Final.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March 27, 2017
Main sector(s)	Disaster management
Responsible/parent institution	Department of Disaster Management and Relief
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes risk informed planning and implementation of investment initiatives for business continuity in disasters; • Focuses on effective integration of disaster management planning and programming, particularly risk reduction and resilience approach across agencies and sectors; • Functions as a guiding tool for the implementation of Disaster Management Act 2012, which aims at safer and more resilient communities. • Identifies priority actions to guide the implementation of DM; • Provides a roadmap for progress and implementation of at least 25 core investments;
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan has three goals: saving lives, protecting investments, effective recovery and rebuilding. • The main objectives are: • To incorporate DM aspects in plan and programmes of sectoral ministries and agencies to ensure they are risk-informed; • To explore investment areas in public and private sectors, and in hazard prone regions, communities; • To ensure inclusion of disability, class, ethnicity, religious minority and to address gender in all plans and programmes; • To align emerging disaster risks (earthquake) and emphasize urban disaster risks (fire, building collapse); • To promote risk governance in DM programmes, including compliance, oversight and accountability; • To illustrate to ministries, NGOs, civil society and the private sector how their work can contribute to the achievements of the strategic goals and government vision for DM.
Main activities arising focusing South-West region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding/upgrading of cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) in all coastal areas; • Installing automatic weather stations (AWS) and automatic rain gauges; • Developing new model for sea surface monitoring and coastal tide monitoring; • Inclusion of disaster impact assessment for project formulation • Assessment of the socio-economic impacts of salinity and impacts on ecosystems; • Constructing more multipurpose Killas (raised earth platforms) and cyclone shelters.

Name of PPP	National Plan for Disaster Management, 2016-2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing alternative power sources for multipurpose cyclone shelters and resilient houses/cluster villages; Developing rehabilitation plans for disaster affected areas; Repairing and maintaining existing flood embankments and sluice gates; Digitizing social safety net programme; Establishing dedicated institutional arrangement to address waterlogging in the SW region; Reviewing and updating local level Risk Reduction Action Plans/contingency plans for coastal areas; Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced resilience and awareness among people and institutional governance for disaster management; Enhanced disaster preparedness and emergency response; Increased and strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction; Strengthened early warning and dissemination; Afforestation and reuse of water; Reduced impact of salinity, coastal or tidal floods, storm surge inundation and sea level rise; Safeguarding lives and properties from natural and manmade disasters; Reduced casualties during cyclone or other disasters; Integrated and coordinated institutional framework; Empowered local authorities and community engagement; Secured investment for structural measures; Enhanced livelihoods generation and modern health care. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure development may change land use and vegetation cover and also impact on agriculture production as well as local environmental pollution in the SW region.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and society Government - through increased investment due to climate proofing of structures
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)			Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS									POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L		M		H				M	

056: Export Policy of Bangladesh, 2018-2021

Name of the PPP	Export Policy of Bangladesh, 2018-2021
Title/date of source documents	https://mincom.gov.bd/site/search?key=import+export+2018-2021+policy
Date approved/of draft	The Cabinet approved on 06 November 2018
Main sector(s)	Trade
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Commerce
Status	Under implementation during 2018-2021
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules and regulations to control and diversify all exports of goods and services from Bangladesh except from Bangladesh Export Processing Zones and private export processing zones. May be reviewed and modified annually. • High priority sectors for export products: • High value-added readymade garment (RMG) and garment accessories; • Software and tenable services, ICT products; • Pharmaceutical products; • Ship & Ocean-going fishing trawlers; • Footwear & leather products; • Jute products; • Agro -products &agro-processed products; • Furniture; • Home textiles & terry towels; • Luggage.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To infuse dynamism into export operations and enhance competitiveness in trade and commerce and thus strengthen the position of Bangladesh in the competitive world; • To achieve exports of \$60 billion by 2021, \$50 billion from ready-made garments (RMG); • To ensure product and market diversification with a view to achieve MIC status by 2021; • To ensure compliance and best-practices to enhance exports; • To assist exporters in different forms; • To promote Bangladeshi goods worldwide; • To attract FDI in export sector for high-value products;
Main activities arising (Applicable for all over Bangladesh including SW region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy support including bonded warehouse, duty drawback, low cost capital for raw material imports etc.; • Improve ease of doing business ranking; One stop shop(OSS) system for investors; • Capacity building and automation of trade related bodies to ensure better and faster services; • National single window for customs clearance; • Encouraging exporters with Commercially Important Persons (CIP) status and national export trophies in recognition of producing new products, diversifying products and enhancing exports, etc., • Participate in International trade fairs, exchange business delegation;

Name of the PPP	Export Policy of Bangladesh, 2018-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic diplomacy-negotiation for market access and Free trade agreements/PTA.
Impacts (applicable for SW region also)	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased contribution of trade to the macro-economy; Increased contribution of trade to GDP; More favorable balance of payments; Expansion of industries leads to expansion of exports and increase in employment opportunities. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible inequality in income distribution between owners and laborers; Expansion of industries due to export promotion would change in land use and increase pollution (water, air, land etc.) Migration of labors to the areas surrounding industries including RMG factories may create housing, health, education, and sanitation problems.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local producers; Local exporters and businessmen, and Suppliers of raw materials for manufacturing industries. Related Government departments and agencies;
Implementation cost	Not known
Result of screening	Included

NEGATIVE IMPACTS									POSITIVE IMPACTS								
Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)			Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L			L	H			H		

057: Medium Term Macro-Economic Policy Statement (2019/20- 2021/22)

Name of PPP	Medium Term Macro-Economic Policy Statement (2019/20-2021/22)
Source document	mof.gov.bd/site/page/dc066c3a-6fc6-4a37-a6b8-46dc47314656/Medium-Term-Macroeconomic-Policy-Statement-
Date approved/of draft	June 2019
Main sector(s)	Economy
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Finance, Finance Division
Status	Under implementation. New version for 2020/21 – 2022/23 expected by June2020
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of government thrust in achievement of macro-economic goals of the country including those in Terminal year of 7th Five Year Plan • Identifies key issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Goals; • Poverty and inequality; • Structural transformation of economy; • External issues; • Financial sector reforms; • Rohingya Humanitarian crisis; • Harnessing the blue economy achievement of the Delta plan; • Achieving Vision 2041. Spending priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Power and energy' ○ Transport and communications; ○ Agriculture; ○ Education, science and technology; ○ Health; ○ Social security and welfare; ○ Local government and rural development.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve the terminal/ last year's targets of the 7th Five Year plan, to secure a smooth transition to higher middle country status by 2021 and developed country status by 2041, e.g.: by improving the level of savings, investment, and revenue collection lags; • To formulate a finance strategy to achieve the SDGs; with involvement of both the public and private sectors; • To reduce poverty by meeting new challenges arising from the increased rate of rural to urban migration, growing ageing population etc.; • To develop a strong foundation of structural transformation focused on raising productivity and securing employment.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the tax horizon and raise the tax/GDP ratio; • Maintain budget-deficit ratio roughly within 5% of GDP, bank borrowing within 10% of that budget-deficit and non-bank borrowing (non-marketable savings certificates) within 70% of that budget-deficit; • Implement a National Action Plan to achieve the SDGs, with targets and 40 indicators for localization of SDGs at district and upazila levels;

Name of PPP	Medium Term Macro-Economic Policy Statement (2019/20-2021/22)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase spending on social protection programmes aimed at inclusive growth; • Develop a borrowing strategy and identify foreign borrowing and its cost.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher growth trajectory compatible to attaining middle income status by 2021 and high-income status by 2041; • Attaining most of the SDGs; • Securing a homogenous society free from rampant inequalities; etc. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased GHG emissions as most energy generation is still from non-renewable sources; • Air pollution due to expanded road network to rural areas; • Accidents due to expanded use of induction cooking/ LPG cooking. • Social, community and individual behaviour may not change at the same rate as income - leading to conflicts, chaos and disorder.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	General public (both positive and negative impacts)
Implementation cost	Investment targeted in the final year of the medium-term plan is 34.4% of projected national GDP
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M			M		H		

058: National Education Policy, 2010

Name of PPP	National Education Policy, 2010
Title/date of source documents	https://moedu.gov.bd/site/page/318a22d2-b400-48a7-8222-303ab11cc205/-
Date approved/of draft	2010
Main sector(s)	Education
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Education
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-primary and primary education; • Adult and non-formal education; • Women's education; • Sports education.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reflect the Constitutional guarantee at all levels of education and make learners aware of the freedom, sovereignty and integrity of Bangladesh; • To stimulate the intellectual and practical qualities of the learners so that moral, human, cultural, scientific and social values are established at personal and national levels; • To remove socio-economic discrimination irrespective of race, religion and creed and to eradicate gender disparity; to develop non-communalism, friendliness, global fraternity, fellow-feeling and respect for human rights; • to create unhindered and equal opportunities of education for all as per learners' talents and aptitudes, irrespective of geographical, social and economic situations to establish a society that is free from discrimination; to resist use of education as a commodity to reap profits; • To ensure the marginal competencies of learners at each level so that they are discouraged from rote learning, rather use their own thoughtfulness, imagination and urge for curiosity; • To ensure skills of high standard at different areas and levels of education so that learners can successfully compete at the global context; • to ensure a creative, favorable and joyful environment for the students at the primary and secondary levels for their proper protection and congenial development; • To put special emphasis on the extension of education, giving priority to primary and secondary education; • to ensure quality of the higher education in all disciplines and motivate students in research and to create a congenial and necessary environment of research within the country through the cultivation of knowledge and sciences; • to take special measures for the development of education of the backward classes of the country including the street-children; • To motivate the students to show dignity of labour; • To enable students to acquire skills in vocational education to facilitate self-employment, irrespective of levels of education; • to take necessary steps to create facilities of playground, sports, games and physical exercises in all educational institutions for the healthy growth of the physical and mental qualities of the learners; • To extend the use of information and communication technology (ICT) instrumental in educational process at every level;

Name of PPP	National Education Policy, 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create a society free from the curse of illiteracy ;
Main activities arising (applicable for all over Bangladesh including SW region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending the volume of stipend for poor students; Making the school environment attractive and joyful; In the schools located in the wetlands and areas prone to frequent natural calamities, provisions are being made to change the timing of school hours and to reschedule holidays according to their needs. Related decisions are taken at the local level on the basis of community-based recommendations; Special efforts to reduce the high drop-out rate of girl students. Stringent measures to address the teasing of girl students; Measures to ensure the availability of teachers from ethnic groups and to prepare texts in ethnic languages; Promote improved design of lavatory facilities to allow smooth movement with attention to the special needs of physically challenged learners; Special provisions like free admission, free education materials, free lunch at schools and stipends to attract and retain children in the schools; Effective measures for safe protection within the schools; Special programmes to extend special assistance to schools in rural and backward areas to minimize the existing discrimination.
Impacts (Applicable for SW region)	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase literacy rate and enrolment rate; Enhance enrolment of female students; Develop educational facilities in hard-to-reach areas; New opportunity for elderly people to at least write their name and do typical daily calculations; Increase creativity (<i>srijonshil</i> system) – improving the work force; Use of ICT in education will increase the livelihood opportunity and generate entrepreneurship. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land loss due to the construction of educational institutions and other related infrastructures Infrastructural development will cause local environmental pollution such as noise, dust, etc. ICT development will produce E-waste
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Children/ students of entire Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L	H			H		

059: National Food Policy, 2006 (proposed update-2020)

Name of PPP	National Food Policy, 2006 (proposed update-2020)
Title/date of source documents	https://mofood.gov.bd/site/page/a71f68b1-b684-4ca2-82c1-e0937db61eba/%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A4%E0%A7%80%E0%A7%9F-%E0%A6%96%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF-%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%80%E0%A6%A4%E0%A6%BF,%E0%A7%A8%E0%A7%A6%E0%A7%A6%E0%A7%AC
Date approved	2006
Main sector(s)	Agriculture, nutrition
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Food and Disaster management
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase agricultural productivity and regional crop diversification; • Food marketing; • Livelihood improvement and support after natural disasters; • Nutrition and diet diversification
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure uninterrupted, safe and nutritious food supply (especially for women and children); • To increase food availability; • To increase purchasing power and livelihood opportunities of the people.
Main activities arising (applicable for all over Bangladesh including SW region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare food production plan after assessing region specific soil productivity, crop compatibility and appropriate agro–environment; • Crop diversification, introduction of new technologies for cultivation and irrigation to ensure sustainable agricultural production. • Promoting research and innovation for the development of salt affected areas. • Development of non-crop agricultural products (e.g. livestock and fisheries); • Initiate and develop a well-organized food market system with ensured infrastructure (primary and secondary marketplace, farm product storage and processing facilities etc.), • Promote privatization of food businesses and stabilization of food prices; • Establish quick response mechanism after natural disasters to ensure food availability; • Provide regular subsidies for agriculture (e.g. for supplementary irrigation during drought, innovation of region-specific specialized seed and farming technology etc.); • Provide support from government storage during natural hazards and encourage private sectors to increase storage capacity during rainy days; • Increase investment in livelihood-related technology improvement (e.g. HYV rice production, livestock rearing in household level etc.); • Promote and encourage research and development.

Name of PPP	National Food Policy, 2006 (proposed update-2020)
Impacts (applicable for SW region also)	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded agricultural practice in char lands and problem areas (salt affected area) through the introduction of new crop varieties and technologies; Increased production of non-food agricultural products (oilseed, pulse, fruits, etc.); Improved grazing land, vaccination procedure and infrastructure development for livestock. Improved nutrition for all – due to, e.g., introducing low cost balanced diet for poor people, initiating nutrition-related programmes, diet diversification; Increased food accessibility - due to improving peoples' purchasing capacity through several plans and programmes in the policy <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increased pollution from fertilizer and pesticide residues – due to increased agricultural activity; Increased greenhouse gas emissions.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Peoples of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L	H					

060: Food/Cash for Work (F/CFW) Programme, 1974

Name of PPP	Food/Cash for Work (F/CFW) Programme, 1974
Title/date of source documents	https://modmr.gov.bd/site/files/8ece09a4-756b-4879-a37e-7b23b8e0a8c2/Implementation-Guideline-for-FFW
Date approved/of draft	1974
Main sector(s)	Livelihood and Income
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Cash and/food transfer in all districts of the country
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural employment generation Income generation for rural poor people Balanced distribution of food through the country
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide food & temporary employment. Provide employment through rural infrastructural development
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-sufficiency of poor people Poverty reduction <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bias to politically connected people and familiar faces
Beneficiaries/affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with maximum 0.50 acre of land under ownership Landless people affected by river erosion and natural disasters
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L		M				L				L		M				M

061: National Health Policy, 2011

Name of PPP	National Health Policy, 2011
Title/date of source documents	http://www.mohfw.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=74&Itemid=92&lang=en
Date approved/of draft	January 2012
Main sector(s)	Public health and emergency treatment facilities
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernize health services • Extends the health services to the rural level for local people
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability of primary health and emergency treatment facilities for all citizens; • Increase and extend easy and equitable access to quality health care facilities for service recipients; • To raise awareness and ensure rights and equity in preventing and mitigating diseases.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop skills, conscious and good media publicity for ensuring health, nutrition and delivery facilities to all, considering social equity and equality and assisting on behavioral change in compliance with good health; • Provide primary health service to all the citizens of the country in every geographic location; • Solve the health problems of poor, destitute, elderly and physically/mentally challenged people; • Include local people in planning, management, fund raising and monitoring of the health service, decentralizing health management and establishing peoples' rights and responsibilities; • Develop effective health services through joint collaboration between government and non-government organizations; • Establish proper and acceptable administration, service system, decentralize supplies system and develop relevant manpower to provide quality health services; • Strengthen health, nutrition and delivery services, ensure their effective use, increase use of modern technologies and research; • Ensure effective health service by addressing family planning activities in health facilities; • Coordinate nutrition related activities with the health services; • Raise awareness about health service-related rights, opportunities, responsibilities as well as rules and regulation; • Develop peoples' confidence to get primary and vital health services according to their expectation and demand; • Train/recruit qualified physicians and health workers; • Introduce e-health and tele-medicine systems using the modern information and communication facilities; • Ensure availability of essential drugs, and develop/extend national drug industries;

Name of PPP	National Health Policy, 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop special units to provide health services, drugs and important equipment to climate change affected people; Include alternative health services (i.e. homeopathic, herbal etc.) in association with conventional health services for expanding the circumference of health services;
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased death rates, especially for children/infants and childbearing mothers; Improvement of health service delivery; Increasing the number of health facilities centres and improvement in health facilities in government and non-government hospitals; Increased media publicity; Provision of improved mobile health service; National drug industries have been developed and drugs are exported after meeting local demand; Introduction of peoples' involvement in planning, management, monitoring of health services (through participation in committees); Increased control over population growth due to introducing easiest way of family planning. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural development (such as construction of health centers, hospitals, training institutes, etc.) might change existing land uses and pollute local environment (dust, noise, etc.). Increased medical wastes
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Local people, drug industries, health service providers, physicians and health workers
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L				L	H					M

062: National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013

Name of PPP	National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013
Title/date of source documents	https://mole.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mole.portal.gov.bd/policies/aa425492_8b41_4007_9e19_3d3661c981f1/OHS%20Policy%20Bangla Gazette%202013.pdf
Date approved/of draft	November, 2013
Main sector(s)	Health and employment
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out measures to improve the overall occupational health and safety of all persons employed in the formal and informal sectors of Bangladesh in three broad segments: • Accident prevention in workplace; • Prevention from workplace hazards; • Diseases prevention and safeguards.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure occupational health and safety at workplaces; • To raise awareness amongst all employed people engaged in both formal and informal sectors about potential occupational risks and hazards.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote basic training for avoiding temporary risks and hazards in workplace; • Proper documentation and record keeping of every single accident or hazardous events and taking necessary actions to mitigate these; • Review of records of incidents to improve action plans; • Ensuring health and safety officer in every workspace; • Ensuring workers receive medical care and compensation after accidents; • Rehabilitation of injured workers based on their competency; • Ensuring all sector ministries and organizations address health and safety concerns; • Establishing national standards for occupational health and safety; • Identifying the riskiest sectors regarding occupational health and safety issues; • Ensuring that the highest safety security is maintained when workers use risky chemical or combustible materials and during their transport; • Ensuring occupational health and safety standards are in accordance with international standards e.g. WHO and ILO standards; • Preparing a central database of accidents and hazardous incidents and conducting research on these to help preparation of revised action plans for their avoidance; • Ensuring compensation and treatment facilities are available for injured workers; • Pursuing cases through the labour court in compliance with trade unions; • Ensuring good protective measures are in place at informal risky work sites;

Name of PPP	National Occupational Health and Safety Policy, 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging employers to implement the provisions of occupational health and safety policies, labor laws and other related laws; Establishing specialized occupational health and safety units in owner organizations; Establishing sound co-ordination among owners' associations, employers and trade unions to ensure occupational health and safety in every aspect of workplace.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved occupational health and safety in every sphere of work; Improved (good) working condition for industrial and construction workers; Compliance with international occupational health and safety standards (in compliance with ILO and WHO guidelines); Good documentation/records kept for all accidents or hazardous substance incidents and their management; Compensation package and rehabilitation procedures in place for affected labourers; Labour courts conducted to solve disputes. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	All labourers and employees in Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L	H					M

063: National Labour Policy, 2012

Name of PPP	National Labour Policy, 2012
Title/date of source documents	https://mole.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mole.portal.gov.bd/policies/a48dc7a5_ed92_47a2_bcb9_292fb6f92d8a/Labour%20Policy%202012.pdf
Date approved/of draft	May 2012
Main sector(s)	Labour, working condition and their facilities including wages, social security etc.
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Labour and Employment
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Addresses: wage and other forms of discrimination; and assuring equal wages and rights for women workers; forced and child labour; rights; and skills.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create skilled and active manpower for overall socio-economic development of the society and ensure suitable employment opportunities according to their skills; • To create a skilled manpower base to meet international standards and strengthen management systems to serve both national and international requirements; • To establish good working environment in both formal and informal sectors following international labour standards; • To maintain standards of living of the labour force; • To ensure appropriate international workplace standards for all labour; • To develop mechanism to ensure labourers' safety and social security at home and abroad; • To develop safe and hygienic working environments, ensuring the safety of labourer's lives and assets; • To eliminate gender discrimination in the workplace; • To ensure employment opportunities and a discrimination-free working environment for small ethnic groups, disabled, physically challenged and backward people of the society; • To eliminate all types of child labour; • To strengthen institutional capacity for developing modern, time appropriate, people-centred and functional working force; • To develop a sound and technically oriented, skilled labour force.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish training centres and institutes, particularly to increase the capacity and improve the skills of the labour force according to the international labour standards; • Provide education and training to child labourers – to develop skills which will enable them to get decent jobs; • Develop a monitoring mechanism to eliminate child labour and gender violence at the workplace; • Make provisions to address wage indiscriminate with the assurance of equal wages and rights for women workers; • Develop mechanisms for creating good working environment in industries and ensure labourers' welfare; • Allocate budget for skill development training programs.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased labour wage rates in the garment industries; • Improved occupational health and safety measures;

Name of PPP	National Labour Policy, 2012
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced gender-based violence in work place; Reduced use of child labour because of increased monitoring; Increased numbers of technically skilled labourers; Increased remittances from trained skilled manpower working overseas; More effective trade and labour union – representing the rights of labourers in the workplace; Increased women workforce in different formal and informal sectors. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of training centers and institutes will change the land use and could create local environmental pollution (noise, dust, etc.)
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Labourers of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L	H			H		

064: My Home and My Farm (Amar Bari Amar Farm) Program, 2009

Name of PPP	My Home and My Farm (Amar Bari Amar Farm) Program, 2009
Source documents	http://www.ebek-rdcd.gov.bd/
Date approved/of draft	November 2009
Main sector(s)	Livelihood and income generation
Responsible institution	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Poverty alleviation through cash transfer via cooperatives in all districts of the country
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty alleviation and sustainable development To develop each rural household as a sustainable an agro-based income generating unit through optimum utilization of human and economic resources (labour, land, water etc.);through e-financial inclusion i.e. fund mobilization followed by family farming livelihood and income generation of the under privileged smallholders of the country.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Village Development Organization (VDO) comprising 60 (40 female & 20 male) rural poor, ultra-poor and beggar families in each village; Capital formation by adopting the new concept of micro savings instead of traditional micro credit (depositing weekly savings by beneficiaries and equal amount from the government as grants); Provide a Post Training/Revolving Fund to VDOs as grants from the government for income-generating activities (IGAs) to create self-employment opportunity. Provide management and skill development training on agro-based Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to selected beneficiaries; Establish a Data Centre at project HQ; linking with Upazila and Union Digital Centre (UDC) for digital MIS and financial management through mobile & on-line banking transactions. Provide on-line banking & marketing facilities to beneficiaries at Upazila/ Union/village level by using biometric authentication system; Establish Palli Patshala as A horizontal learning center of the VDO members at each union; Develop entrepreneurship among the VDO members who have graduated from the poverty line by providing SME loans; Improve the socio-economic conditions ethnic communities by involving them in various income generating activities matching with their culture, life style and market demand through "Livelihood improvement of the Ethnic community through cooperatives".
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-sufficiency of poor people Homestead plantations will increase vegetation cover <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Industrial investors, local people, farmers/landholders
Implementation cost	BDT 80,102.71 million
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L			M		H					M

065: National Land Use Policy, 2001

Name of PPP	National Land use Policy, 2001
Title/date of source documents	http://nda.erd.gov.bd/en/c/publication/national-land-use-policy-2001
Date approved/of draft	2001
Main sector(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land <p><i>Cross cutting sectors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and forestry • Fisheries and livestock • Housing (urban and rural) • Industry and construction (roads, infrastructure etc.)
Responsible/parent institution	<p>Ministry of Land</p> <p><i>Implementation Partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Land Records and Surveys (DLRS) • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Department • Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock • Department of Fisheries • Ministry of Water Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) • Ministry of Housing and Public Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development Directorate (UDD) • Development Authorities of City Corporations • District Administrations – monitors implementation of the policy
Status	Approved
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and forests; • Fish and livestock; • Rivers, irrigation and drainage canals, ponds and water reservoirs and wetlands; • Roads and railways; • Commercial and industrial institutions; • Tea and rubber gardens, horticulture; • Coastal areas; • Existing and newly created alluvial lands.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent alarming loss of agricultural land, which is needed to increase production to meet the food demand of the growing population; • To prevent wasteful use of acquired land; • To prepare guidelines to ensure the best utilization of land through zoning system according to nature of land in different region of the country; • To acquire the least amount of land for urbanization and development projects or any other purpose and ensure best utilization of land;

Name of PPP	National Land use Policy, 2001
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve land specially the government khas land to meet the requirements in future for different development activities; To ensure land use is favourable to ecology; To make best use of land for poverty alleviation and employment and to reduce trend of increasing landless people.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing plots to develop a digital land zoning map; Formulating land zoning laws and rules; Enacting laws and policies on land use based on zoning map; Identifying khas land (government-owned fallow land); Stopping the use of agricultural land for house building and other infrastructural development; Constructing multistoried buildings for the landless people; Establishing an inter-ministerial taskforce to oversee the bringing of new lands - formed by deposition of river sediments (char lands) - under improved agriculture after ensuring proper drainage facilities; Stopping indiscriminate use of land.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of agricultural land from unplanned non-agricultural use; Protection and expansion of forest land and expansion of social forestry; Implementation of green belt in the coastal region of Bangladesh; Protection of open and closed wetland; Utilization of agro-ecological zones to determine maximum land-use efficiency Increased possibilities for agricultural expansion in coastal area and char lands (newly accredited lands). <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-level local environmental pollution due to the construction of multistoried buildings
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Peoples of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Not Applicable
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M				M
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								

066: National Rural Development Policy, 2001

Name of PPP	National Rural Development Policy, 2001
Title/date of source documents	https://rdcd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/rdcd.portal.gov.bd/policies/1b246ad9_1a74_4041_8573_6e671d858310/NRD.pdf.pdf
Date approved/ of draft	2001
Main sector(s)	Infrastructure, agriculture, industry, power and energy
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C); Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Status	Approved
Scope	Rural Infrastructure, agro-based rural economy, rural industries, power and energy and land use
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the rural people to increase their income and fulfil the basic needs; • To ensure the development of physical infrastructure, balanced distribution of resources among people and marketing of the products; • To make efforts to fulfil the needs of rural people through proper identification of the problems for socio-economic upliftment of the rural poor and disadvantaged people and producers, especially the small, marginal and the landless farmers; • To develop the local government systems including enhancing capacity and effectiveness of Union Parishads (smallest administrative unit in rural areas) to create a congenial atmosphere for formulating and implementing local level plans.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Rural Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare/update plans for villages, unions (small administrative unit) and upazilas; • Discourage use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, especially land having irrigation facilities; • Prioritize implementation and financing of projects addressing floods and other natural calamities, and agricultural infrastructure development. • Emphasize periodic maintenance of roads and other infrastructure. <p><i>Agro-based Rural Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to boost integrated on-farm and non-farm production through application of modern and improved technologies; • Expand agricultural extension services; • Encourage sustainable and environment friendly use of land; • Ensure development of rural hats/bazaars and preservation of crops endorsing profitable pricing mechanism; • Encourage personal insurance for individual producers of fish, livestock, agricultural product, etc.; • Set-up agricultural insurance company for poor farmers. <p><i>Rural Industries</i></p> <p>Encourage establishment of agro-based food processing factories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage private and government initiatives for establishment of 'handicrafts village'. • Provide necessary finance and government assistance, for rehabilitation, extension and modernization of industries.

Name of PPP	National Rural Development Policy, 2001
	<p><i>Power and Fuel Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid expansion of rural electrification; • Promote use of alternative energy sources, e.g. solar energy, biogas, solar kiln, windmill etc.; • Discourage use of excreta of domestic animals as fuel and indiscriminate tree cutting; • Promote alternative sources of energy for domestic purposes and brickfields. <p><i>Land Use</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring all fallow land and unused water bodies under planned cultivation; • Ensure planned use of all lands for income generation to make each household the center of economic development activities; • Application of the existing law on land ownership, e.g. fallow, cropland and derelict ponds. <p><i>Area Specific Special Development Programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate suitable integrated programmes for comprehensive development of regions with varying socio-economic characters, (e.g., chars, coastal area, islands, etc.) - prioritizing development of education, human resources, family planning, agriculture, water resource, physical infrastructure, and housing; • Involve local government institutions in coordination.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <p><i>Rural Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the loss of agricultural land • Protection and safety from natural calamities with less damage and loss • Better road quality and easier communication <p><i>Agro-based Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crop productivity • Crop diversification and improved land fertility • Sustainable and eco-friendly use of land • Effective crop marketing system. • Food security will be ensured <p><i>Rural Industries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities for rural people • Income opportunities for rural women in handicrafts • Increased access to credit and marketing support. <p><i>Power and Fuel Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved rural life and livelihood • Use of renewable energy sources can provide electricity even in inaccessible and remote areas • Use of alternative energy sources are budget and environment friendly • Use of alternative energy sources for fuel will stop deforestation <p><i>Land Use</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase land productivity • Optimum land utilization will reduce land degradation • Improved natural biodiversity • Area Specific Special Development Programmes

Name of PPP	National Rural Development Policy, 2001
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic development in coastal area; • Improved coordination and integration of development. <p>Negative</p> <p><i>Rural Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural development will cause displacement of rural people and cause local environmental pollution; • Decline in natural biodiversity due to increased development. <p><i>Agro-based economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernized and improved technologies may increase soil infertility and soil erosion; • Improper waste management will cause soil and water pollution. <p><i>Rural Industries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of rural people due to land acquisition; • Increased environmental pollution e.g. air and water pollution; • More paved surfaces causing less infiltration, less groundwater recharge, more surface runoff and drainage problems. <p><i>Power and Fuel Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased environmental pollution due to industrial development following electrification; • Failure to supply electricity may cause increased cost of providing alternative energy sources and continued tree cutting in remote areas and also may cause increased pollution. <p><i>Land Use</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest areas and water bodies may decrease; • Soil and water pollution may increase due to increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; • Using lands for purposes other than agriculture may result in low crop productivity. <p><i>Area Specific Special Development Programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned development resulting from lack of inter-agency coordination.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Rural Communities specially the farmers, women, industrial workers, construction workers etc.
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M				L			M		H			H		

070: Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012
Title/date of source documents	https://bangladesh.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bangladesh.gov.bd/policy/98896a22_df81_4a82_b70c_24125dec56d7/Bangladesh-Population-Policy-2012.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2012
Main sector(s)	Demography and population
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Population control ensuring quality of reproductive health services to the nation
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by increasing the rate of prevalence of contraceptive users to 72%, and achieve NRR = 1 by the year 2015 • To ensure quality reproductive health services; • To ensure availability of family planning methods; • To ensure gender equity and women's empowerment; • Reduce maternal and infant mortality, and take steps to improve health care for mothers and children by ensuring safe motherhood;
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme to lower the fertility rate; • Programme to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate; • Provide information on different family planning methods; • Specific priority programmes at both government and non-government levels to include the people of the coastal area of the country in the family planning, maternal and child health care, and nutrition programmes. • Increased self-awareness on family planning and adoption of contraceptive methods; • Popularisation of the slogan 'No more than two children, but one is better', which eventually reduced household size, although not to the desired level (two or one children).
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased net growth rate of population; • Reduced child/early marriage by enforcing marriage registration irrespective of race, religion and caste and monitoring by local public administration • Reduced maternal and infant mortality rate through increasing awareness, medical facilities, delivery by trained midwife, and post-natal care. • Family planning will limit population growth which, in turn, will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce pressure on health and other social services (thus improving access to health facilities, social security, utility services) ○ Reduce pressure on natural resources; ○ Improve access to food; ○ Improve living conditions in safer locations, and reduce exposure to disasters; ○ Reduce competition for jobs, and improve job security.

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Population Policy, 2012
	<p>Negative: (the first two impacts below may arise if population dynamic in different age groups is not regularly monitored and addressed accordingly)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower fertility rate may decrease proportion of young in the population, which might then reduce the available working manpower, • The increased life expectancy will increase proportion of elderly people in the population, which may extend their service period and thus decrease job opportunities for younger people • Continued use of contraceptive pills have negative health effects on women
Beneficiaries/affected parties	All people of Bangladesh
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L		M			M					L	H			H		

071: National ICT Policy, 2009

Name of PPP	National ICT Policy, 2009
Title/date of source documents	www.bcs.org.bd/img/upload/page/11.pdf
Date approved/of draft	Approved by Cabinet, 2009.
Main sector(s)	Social, production, education and research, exports, health care, environment, climate and disaster management
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology
Status	Under implementation
Scope	Presents a vision, 10 broad objectives aligned with the general national goals, 56 strategic themes and 306 action items – all targeted to enhance the use of ICT.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure social equity, gender parity, equal opportunity and equitable participation in nation building through access to ICTs for all, including persons with disabilities and special needs. • To achieve higher productivity across all economic sectors including agriculture and SMME (small, medium and micro enterprises) through the use of ICTs; • To achieve transparency, accountability, responsiveness and higher efficiency in the delivery of citizen-services; • To expand the reach and quality of education to all parts of the country using ICT, ensure computer literacy at all levels of education and public service, and facilitate innovation, creation of intellectual property and adoption of ICT through appropriate research and development; • To enlarge the pool of world-class ICT professionals to cater to the local and overseas employment opportunities; • To ensure a thriving software, ITES and IT manufacturing industry to meet domestic and global demands and thereby increase foreign exchange earnings, attract foreign direct investments and reduce dependence on imports; • To ensure quality healthcare to all citizens by innovative application of ICT; • To ensure connectivity to all as a public service obligation (PSO); • To enhance the creation and adoption of environment-friendly green technologies, ensure safe disposal of toxic wastes, minimize disaster response times and enable effective climate change management programmes through use of ICT.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate infrastructure including power, and regulatory framework for effective adoption and use of ICT throughout the country; • Establish community e-Centers in City Corporations, Upazila Parishads, Pourashavas and Union Parishads (UPs); • Modify ISP licenses to ensure rural connectivity through extending network and provide a mechanism such as USO fund whereby govt. can provide cash and tax incentives to ISPs providing services in rural areas; • Launch a development TV channel using the under-utilized terrestrial channel of BTv;

Name of PPP	National ICT Policy, 2009
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train parents on how to filter content harmful to children through websites and TV programmes; • Connect all villages to the internet; • Ensure access to public transport schedules, fares and ticket purchasing through the Internet and mobile phone; • Allow online registration and work permit for foreign investors; • Computerize land management and registration system; • Install computers, internet connectivity and appropriate multimedia educational content for every primary, secondary & higher secondary school accessible to each student; include solar energy panels, if necessary; • Utilize geographical information systems (GIS) to facilitate health sector planning, as well as to help predict and identify the spread of emerging disease conditions; • Reduce use of paper in offices by increasing electronic communication, file processing, information sharing and archiving; • Utilize remote sensing technologies and communication networks for more effective monitoring, resource management and mitigation of environmental risks, e.g. GIS to combat illegal logging, illegal fishing, to help forest protection, land degradation, water quality, etc.; • Increase access to/awareness of sustainable development strategies in areas such as agriculture, sanitation and water management, mining, etc.; • Raise awareness and train city corporation officials on effective & humane methods to stabilize (not eliminate) street animal population as part of city planning and urban development; • Introduce web-based environmental clearance certification system; • Utilize GIS-based systems to monitor flood & cyclone shelters (including equitable distribution in vulnerable areas); • Introduce government-funded programme to replace conventional light with energy saving light in 10 years; • Introduce prepaid meters.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to local and international market for job and business opportunity from any part of SW region. • Enhance communication, education, job opportunities in the national and international area through ICT • ICT communication will reduce physical movement, reduce travel cost and carbon footprint • Digital monitoring to protect from illegal logging and other activities in Sundarbans; • Dissemination of disaster related forecast and information for saving lives and properties • Reduced consumption of electricity, thereby reducing load shedding due to improved ICT technology • Improved rural health sector; • Decreasing paper waste; • Increased social and environmental awareness;

Name of PPP	National ICT Policy, 2009
	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase amount of e-waste; • Increased electrical waste due to introducing prepaid meters; • Increased risk of accidents during storms due to unplanned distribution of cable connections. • Increase of cybercrimes (i.e. social chaos due to dissemination of rumor and misleading information, stealing identities, or violating privacy etc.)
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Everyone
Implementation cost	-
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M				L			M		H			H		

072: National Science and Technology Policy, 2011

Name of PPP	National Science and Technology Policy, 2011
Title/date of source documents	https://erd.gov.bd/site/page/f7908eb0-0ff9-408e-a7d0-2dd6b2364078/Govt--Policies.-Acts-and-Laws
Date approved/of draft	2011
Main sector(s)	Agriculture, industry and environment
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Science & Technology Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission(BAEC) Bangladesh Council of Science and Industrial Research (BCSIR) National Institute of Biotechnology (NIB) Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh Planning Commissions
Status	Under implementation.
Scope	To promote the effective application of science and technology (S&T) in all sectors of the economy including agriculture, industry, environment, and services for sustainable development.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the application(s) of science, technology and innovation (ST&I) for achieving sustainable economic growth with due attention to employment generation, poverty alleviation, gender equity and environmental sustainability; • To ensure traditional and modern advances in all branches of science and technology; • To situate S&T as the basis for formulation of national development plans for economic and cultural development.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing quality human resources, infrastructure and institutions for science and technology; • Promoting basic sciences and innovative practices and ensure effective use of science, engineering & technology; • Encouraging the generation, adaptation, transfer and assimilation of technology appropriate for basic, applied and developmental research; • Ensuring the development and use of traditional science & technologies and upgrading indigenous community knowledge to provide quality goods and services to all sectors; • Encouraging research on green technology, information and communications technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology and basic sciences; • Creating adequate infrastructure for R&D in science & technology areas of national need; and encouraging the private sector to set up R&D centres for quality products; • Providing adequate training and skill development opportunities and promote scientific literacy to empower and enrich the society; • Strengthening and protecting intellectual property rights of various technologies generated in the country; • Providing special technology support and services to export-oriented industries like agriculture, agro-industries, pharmaceuticals, medicinal and aromatic plants, jute, leather, textiles, readymade garments, handicrafts, etc.; and • Developing SME-friendly technology for the sustainable growth of small and medium enterprises.

Name of PPP	National Science and Technology Policy, 2011
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on green technology will improve biodiversity • Research on biotechnology will increase varieties and yield of crops and other flora and fauna. • Development and strengthened production facilities through technological improvement sectors like agriculture and small medium enterprises (SMEs); • More coordinated (multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary) national research programs on cross-sectoral issues; • Development, and strengthening of S&T manpower at different levels to meet the needs of research and production systems of different sectors; • Regulatory regimes for effective promotion of ST&I in public and private sectors established and strengthened; • Creation of database of R&D organization and professionals with provisions of regular updating; and • Creation of R&D facilities for physically disadvantaged groups. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of land and local environmental pollution due to infrastructural development. • Untreated effluents of laboratory and research might cause local environmental pollution
Beneficiaries/affected parties	All people.
Implementation cost	Not mentioned.
Result of screening	Included in SEA

Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)				Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACT										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M				L			M		H			H		

073: National Sanitation Strategy, 2005

Name of PPP	National Sanitation Strategy, 2005
Title/date of source documents	https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/policy_sanitationstrategy_2005.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March 2005 (published)
Main sector(s)	Sanitation
Responsible institution	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
Status	Approved
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses issues related to unhygienic defecation only; • Defines the roles of various actors; • Provides guidance on the creation of enabling conditions for success in providing 100% coverage in hygiene sanitation .
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an affordable and sustainable sanitation and hygiene service to all communities through inter-agency collaboration and community participation with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; • To ensure environmental sustainability through hygiene practice and through end of open defecation • To create enable environment for institutional arrangements, legal instruments and human resources to work and able to rapidly increase and sustain sanitation services.
Main activities arising focusing South-West region	<p>Nothing specific to SW region. Main strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of health education and improved hygiene; • Activating local government institutions (LGI)s to play the key role for improving sanitation coverage; • Facilitating adequate supply chain of "hygienic latrines"; • Reaching the hardcore poor with sanitation facilities; • Developing strategies for improved urban sanitation (for large cities, small and medium towns); • Media campaign; • Developing strategies for sustainability in terms of safe sanitation, hygiene education, promotion and safe water supply to ensure improved health and livelihoods; • Financing of sanitation programmes from public /donor/ private/ community resource mobilization; • Developing strategies for emergency response (recurring floods and cyclones).
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health will also improve ability to work (earn) and will reduce medical costs; • Emergency response will save lives and properties; • Reduced water pollution due to fecal sludge and solid waste management; • Reduced arsenic contamination; • Reduced spread of water borne disease and reduced the infant mortality rate;

Name of PPP	National Sanitation Strategy, 2005
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased community participation in all stages of development projects, such as, in planning, implementation, operation, monitoring and creating awareness; Reduced air pollution and improved roadside conditions due to more effective waste management system. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge of untreated wastes might pollute both surface and underground water. Construction of sewerage system might pollute local environment
Beneficiaries/ affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly slum dwellers and infants (below five years) and hardcore poor Landless households Pavement dwellers/homeless
Implementation cost	Will be determined by the respective institutions e.g., LGIs, NGOs, public utilities and government agencies at local level considering local context particularly addressing the socio- cultural needs, economic and hydro-geological conditions.
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M				L			L			M		H				M	

074: National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010

Name of PPP	National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010
Title/date of source documents	National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010
Date approved/of draft	2010
Main sector(s)	Environment. Focusing on waste management with implication for industry, municipalities, commerce and business, health, agriculture, and economy
Responsible/parent institution	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forest (Now the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)
Status	Under Implementation
Scope	<p>The strategy covers municipal solid waste, industrial waste, biomedical waste, institutional and commercial waste and agricultural waste. The scope of the strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting multi-sectoral strategic plans to promote 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) principle for waste management in every sector; • Promoting technologies to implement 3R principle (reduce, reuse, recycle); • Enabling institutional mechanism (guidelines, rules, organizational structures, etc.) for implementing 3R strategies; • Capacity building of law enforcement agencies and end-users; • Research and development to invent new technology or new management approach to implement 3R principle.
Key objectives	<p>In line with the national 3R goal to eliminate waste disposal on open dumps, rivers, flood plains by 2015 and to promote waste recycling, the National 3R strategy sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the key issues and challenges of waste management which are barriers for promotion of 3R in the country; • Defining the roles of various actors to promote 3R in the country; • Guiding the creation of enabling conditions for implementation of 3R in the country.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising public awareness through information, education and demonstration projects and using mass media to reach people; • Promoting an affordable mix of appropriate technical options to reduce, reuse, recycle waste by advising or setting compliance requirements while giving environmental clearance certificate to different industries, commercial/education/multi-storied residential buildings, development activities, etc.; • Establishing a National 3R focal point to organise/implement 3R strategies; • Involving stakeholders including NGOs, communities, civil society, industries, etc.; • Arranging soft loans, tax holidays as well as land for establishment of treatment/recycling facilities from the government to encourage private sector participation; • Establishing appropriate rules to implement 3R strategies; • Promoting R&D to develop low cost clean technology, greener products;

Name of PPP	National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote setting up common treatment, storage and disposal facilities especially in EZs and EPZ; Establishing a regulation and monitoring mechanism for safe and appropriate handling, transportation and disposal of domestic waste, pharmaceutical waste, medical waste, hazardous waste, agricultural waste and e-waste.
Impacts	<p>The following impacts can be anticipated:</p> <p>Positive (Environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental sustainability due to reduction of waste and pollution, with increased resource efficiency (through saving, reusing and recycling). <p>Positive (Socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced health risks (to community and waste management professionals) due to safer handling of hazardous waste materials, transportation and disposal). <p>Positive (Economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved resources efficiency (through reuse, recycling and reduction of waste) due to adoption of 3R principle; Reduced operation cost due to reduction of waste handling cost by adopting zero waste/clean/greener technology/production process; <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increased production costs of products due to increased capital investment and operational costs. In a few cases, costs for reusing and recycling might become higher than using/extracting new resources
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Industries, manufacturers, offices, municipalities, communities and overall population of the country
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L		H				M			M	

075: National Women Development Policy, 2011

Name of PPP	National Women Development Policy, 2011
Title/date of source documents	https://mowca.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/mowca.portal.gov.bd/policies/64238d39_0ecd_4a56_b00c_b834cc54f88d/National-Women%20Development%20Policy-2011English.pdf
Date approved/of draft	March 2011
Main sector(s)	Women and children's affairs
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Commitments to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in all spheres and promote women's equality in areas of education & training, health & nutrition, housing & shelter, politics and administration.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the constitution of Bangladesh; • To ensure security and safety of women in all areas of state, social and family life; • To ensure the socio-economic, political, administrative and legal empowerment; • To establish human rights of women; • To ensure full and equal participation of women in the mainstream socio-economic development; • To bring up women as educated and skilled human resources; • To deliver the women from the curse of poverty; • To remove existing male-female disparities.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eliminate all forms of discriminations to women; • Stern enforcement of legislations against minor matrimony, rape of female child, abuse and repression and trafficking; • Elimination of all forms of violence to women including physical and mental abuse and sexual harassment, rape, dowry, family abuse and acid throwing in family, society and in the workplace; • Create awareness against the increased victimization and affectation of the women in the armed conflict and in ethnic wars in the international level; • Increase education of women to eliminate discrimination in education rate and opportunities between man and woman and to follow the Education Policy 2010 aimed at mainstreaming women in the development; • Ensuring active role of women and equal rights in all national economic activity; • Increase participation of women at decision-making levels in financial institutes.
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive environment for women's development created in socioeconomic and other sectors; • Increased women's empowerment in the political, administrative and economic sector; • Increased enrolment of women in education;

Name of PPP	National Women Development Policy, 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor women assisted through the social safety net programmes; Rehabilitation opportunities and legal aid services provided for women victims; Reduced oppression of women. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Women and girls
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L	HH					M

076: National Children Policy, 2011

Name of PPP	National Children Policy, 2011
Title/date of source documents	http://ecd-bangladesh.net/document/documents/National-Children-Policy-2011-English-04.12.2012.pdf
Date approved/of draft	2011
Main sector(s)	Children and adolescents
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Applicable to all children - the citizen of Bangladesh without any discrimination
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the best development and growth of the children by providing needed standard services to the children and adolescents. • To take initiatives to extend facilities to the female child, disabled child and child with special needs. • To develop children as honest, patriotic and responsible citizen of this country through creation of educational and child friendly environment. • To develop children as a scientifically inquisitive generation and capable of keeping pace with the demand of the nation and the world in future. • To undertake initiatives to ensure creation of congenial family environment. • To undertake initiatives to reflect their views in deciding and planning that affect the lives of the children and adolescents. • To undertake initiatives to make necessary legislations and provisions to materialize child rights
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring safe birth and overall growth of the children • Prioritizing the nutrition, health, overall protection, education and social security of children; • Extend facilities to female and disabled children and those with special needs; • Special incentives for the economically or otherwise small ethnic group children; • Developing legislation to protect child rights; • Steps to mitigate the child labour; • Special programs for the disabled, autistic and backward children, and those of small ethnic groups; • Child protection during and after disasters; • Making available sources of safe and pure drinking water, especially for children in saline coastal and arsenic affected zones.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced child and neonatal deaths; • A minimum 6 month's maternity leave ensured to affirm the maternal health and childcare;

Name of PPP	National Children Policy, 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe childbirth ensured through raising efficiency via training; • Child friendly sewerage facilities and supply of water ensured in schools; • Separate sewerage system ensured in educational institutions and workplaces for female children and adolescents; • Decreased school dropout rate at primary and secondary levels. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown/None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Children and adolescents
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L	H					M

077: National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS), 2019-2022

Name of PPP	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS), 2019-2022
Title/date of source documents	https://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Bangladesh%20NAP%20(2019-2022).pdf
Date approved/of draft	2018
Main sector(s)	Women development and empowerment
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Status	Approved (under implementation from 2019 to 2022)
Scope	Implements UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and provide an agenda for increasing women's participation in efforts to maintain peace and security and gender equality at the national and international level.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encompass all strategic and practical issues involved in the four pillars of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Prevention, Participation, Protection, and Relief and Recovery. • To engage more communities and institutions in initiatives to promote social cohesion and prevent conflict, violent extremism, and gender discrimination. • To increase women's meaningful participation in maintaining peace and security, including peace building and conflict resolution processes, peacekeeping missions, disaster management and response, humanitarian assistance, and the prevention of violent extremism. • To protect women's safety and well-being and to ensure that their needs, priorities and rights are addressed in the emergency situations of natural disasters and humanitarian crises.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key government institutions have increased their awareness and knowledge of the root causes of conflict and violent extremism and how to address them, including an understanding of the role women play in preventing conflict and violent extremism. • Key government institutions have evidence on gender-sensitive policies and model initiatives that are effective in promoting social cohesion, tolerance and diversity including gender equality, and that can be scaled up. • Dialogue platforms and networks of women leaders and civil society actors have been established to strengthen social cohesion, social harmony and the prevention of conflict and violent extremism. • Women and men have increased awareness of the importance of women's participation in decision making related to peace and security issues. • Laws, policies and guidelines are in place to enable women's increased participation in decision-making positions related to peace and security issues. • Women's capacity for leadership is enhanced regarding peace and security issues at the community, sub-national and national levels. • The capacity of the security sector, law enforcement agencies (police, military, first responders, medical staff etc.) and local government is enhanced to be more gender-responsive during disasters, emergencies

Name of PPP	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS), 2019-2022
	<p>and humanitarian crises, including the capacity to address gender-based violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The knowledge of government and civil society stakeholders, including first responders in disaster and emergency situations, is enhanced to protect women's safety and well-being in peace and security settings.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women empowerment; Increased women's participation in efforts to maintain peace and security; Enhanced women's capacity to participate in global arenas; Potentiality of inclusion of women-friendly policies/programs by the national government; Potentiality of women's contribution in disaster and emergency situation; Since the number of women is more than half of the total population, their involvement will speed up the country's economic and social sectors, <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Women
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
		L			L			L				L	HH					M

078: Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme, 2011

Name of PPP	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme, 2011
Title/date of source documents	http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/content/vulnerable-group-development-vgd
Date approved/of draft	2011
Main sector(s)	Women and children's affairs
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	VGD is one of the largest safety net programmes targeted at poor and vulnerable women in Bangladesh. It focuses on bringing sustainable improvement to the lives of ultra-poor households.
Key objectives	<p><i>Long term objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make 'positive change in livelihood of ultra-poor women with attention to protect further deterioration of living condition'. <p><i>Short term objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase food consumption and income generation activities; To promote healthy behaviour and women empowerment.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultra-poor households are provided with A monthly food ration (30 kilogram) A development package including training in life and income generating skills as well as a personal savings programme and access to micro-credit/NGO membership.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the VGD Programme cycle of 2001-2002 to 2019-2020, 71,40,000.00 (about 7.14 million) women beneficiaries enjoy the benefit of VGD Programme. Ensures minimal food intake to vulnerable people (and women) in rural area. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Ultra-poor households
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L		M				L
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								

079: Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme, 1974

Name of PPP	Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme. 1974
Title/date of source documents	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/461531552967731486/pdf/135379-BRI-PUBLIC-18-3-2019-10-13-54-ProgrambriefonVGFF.pdf
Date approved/of draft	1974
Main sector(s)	Social
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Disaster Management (DDM) The World Bank/the Asian Development Bank (supported by)
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	Humanitarian program that provides food transfers
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring food security for poor and destitute people; Preventing diseases of disaster affected people and children; Ensuring stability of market price of basic food items; Providing food transfers to unemployed people during recession; Contributing to poverty reduction through temporary support to poor populations; Supporting the socio-economic development of the extreme poor.
Main activities arising	Distributing 10-30kg of rice per month per household with different provisions for specific vulnerabilities
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor people empowered and supported; Source of social security provided. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Poor people Women
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L			L			L				L		M				L

080: Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100	
Source document	http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/site/files/fd6c54f6-dfab-4c71-b44a-e983ffd2bdee/	
Date approved	4 September, 2018	
Main sector(s)	Forestry Fisheries Water Resources Power and Energy Tourism Urbanization	Transportation and Communication Shipping Environment Agriculture Land Disaster Management and Relief
Responsible institution	General Economic Division, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning	
Status	Approved by National Economic Council and under implementation	
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overall investment plan with individual sub-plans, programmes and projects aimed specifically at the development of 6 hotspot regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coastal zone; Barind and drought prone areas; Haor and flash flood areas; Chittagong Hill tracts; River system and estuaries; and urban areas. • Provides an assessment of hotspot-specific strategies developed specifically to cater to pressing socio-environmental requirements of each individual region. 	
Key objectives	<p>To achieve safe, climate resilient and prosperous delta through ensuring long-term water and food security, economic growth and environmental sustainability;</p> <p>To effectively reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and build resilience to climate change and other delta challenges through robust, adaptive and integrated strategies, and equitable water governance.</p> <p>Primary Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eliminate extreme poverty by 2030; • To achieve upper middle-income status by 2030; • To become a prosperous country beyond 2041. <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure safety from floods and climate change-related disasters; • To enhance water security and efficiency of water usages; • To ensure sustainable and integrated river systems and estuaries management; • To conserve and preserve wetlands and ecosystems and promote their wise use; • To develop effective institutions and equitable governance for in-country and trans-boundary Water Resources Management; • To achieve optimal and integrated use of land and water resources; 	
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/rehabilitation of embankments, barriers and other water control structures in vulnerable locations; • Regular dredging activities for maintaining flow and transport in the rivers; 	

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of reliable waterways system for long term sustainable inland water transport through capital and maintenance dredging of the rivers; • Development of riverine and maritime ports; • Excavation/ restoration of wetlands and local reservoirs for natural/ artificial water storage, rainwater harvesting etc; • Construction of low-cost rubber dams as a means of water storage and diversion; • Spatial planning and flood hazard zoning, based on intensity of floods; • Improvement of flood early warning system; • Management of submerged estuarine char lands; • Management of aquifer recharge (MAR) in groundwater vulnerable coastal locations; • Restoration of connectivity between wetlands and rivers within floodplains; • Construction/ extension/ improvement of multi-purpose cyclone shelters; • Devising effective rural and urban waste management and pollution control mechanisms; • Development of a long-term plan for land reclamation in the estuarine region; • Construction of cross-dams for effective land reclamation; • Restoration of Gorai River flow to allow freshwater flow and maintain ecosystem of Sundarbans; • Dredging and maintenance of Ghasiakhali and other major estuary channels traversing the Sundarbans; • Expansion of both piped water supply and sewerage networks in urban locations; • Longitudinal and lateral expansion of urban stormwater drainage infrastructure; • Developing effective policy guidelines and rules for the Balu Mahal and sediment management; • Development of an effective land resource management system with necessary laws/ acts for land zoning; • Plantation and coastal afforestation for land stabilization; • Development of coastal greenbelt; • Development of resilient agricultural production systems; • Introduce crop diversification mechanisms; • Developing effective usage of solar power in irrigation and reduce GHG emission from agricultural land; • Breeding climate resilient livestock; • Developing long-term renewable energy policies and strategies to harness the potential of renewable energy resources to promote increased public and private sector investments; • Developing earthquake-proof structures including barrages, regulators, sluices, roads, embankments, cross-dams, bridges, buildings; • Improving the coastal ship fleet & capability including port facilities;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining existing (e.g. ship building), and developing new, maritime industries; • Stock survey of existing marine fisheries as well as developing shallow and deep-sea fishing; • Development of ecotourism & marine cruises;
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity re-established between rivers and canals and low-lying floodplains; • Improved flood protection and flood early warning system; • Reduction of pollution in urban and rural areas • Improved inland waterway transport system • Improved waste disposal system through monitoring and control; • Optimum water resources management in the major rivers; • Rejuvenation of Sundarbans biodiversity; • Maintained groundwater tables due to constant inter-exchange in hyporheic zone [a region of sediment and porous space beneath and alongside a stream bed, where there is mixing of shallow groundwater and surface water] - made possible by ensuring continuous flow from Ganges • Increased conveyance and storage capacities in rivers and wetlands, respectively; • Increased freshwater flow into coastal urban and regional rivers; • Improved protection from flood-storm-surge through resilient infrastructure; • Improved urban water supply and stormwater drainage facilities; • Protection from cyclonic storm surges; • Reduced salinity ingress in both surface and groundwater; • Increased productivity due to conservation of agricultural land; • Earthquake protection due to strengthened management system and enhanced capacity; • Effective sediment management attained through tidal river management; • Improved navigation and connectivity and cheaper transportation of freight; • Recovered sand from dredging used as an important mineral resource through proper management of sand quarries; • Land development through estuarine land reclamation programmes; • Enhanced shipping due to developed and modernized ports and facilities; • Greater opportunity in global market to build ships and undertake recycling; • Improved food production through enhanced agricultural practises. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation, especially in the Sundarbans might occur due to improper storage and disposal of dredged material; • Lower agricultural production due to plantation on marginal lands; • Increased backwater flow and thus sedimentation might occur due to polders;

Name of PPP	Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the natural flow direction due to structures over canals; • Pollution of surface and groundwater might increase due to increased industrial operation and development of ports; • More pressure on already vulnerable ecosystem of the Sundarbans might occur due to increased shipping and coastal navigation.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Both rural and urban population of the coastal region of SW Bangladesh
Implementation cost	BDT 2,978 billion by 2030
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
	M			M				L		H			H			H		

081: Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
Source documents	https://plandiv.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/files/acf39133_4449_4ae3_8e3c_0e973015a659/7th_FYP_18_02_2016.pdf
Date approved	December, 2015
Main sector(s)	All sectors
Responsible institution	General Economics Division, Planning Commission
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<p>Focuses on achieving Bangladesh's Vision 2021 and continuing the success of the 6th FYP including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP growth acceleration, employment generation and rapid poverty reduction; • A broad-based strategy of inclusiveness with a view to empowering every citizen to participate full and benefit from the development process. • A sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve GDP growth acceleration, employment generation and rapid poverty reduction; • To empower every citizen to participate fully in, and benefit from, the development process; • To provide a sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change, entails sustainable use of natural resources and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a record system for land and house markets to support and mobilize this sector; • Creating better access to housing finance through reforms in land administration, regulatory environment and financial sector; • Safeguarding health, safety, welfare and improved living environment by promoting adequate and affordable basic infrastructure, materials and technology; • Providing affordable housing facilities & planning to accommodate more people in limited spaces; • Ensuring transparency in budget planning, policy-making, law enforcement and development report preparation for good urban governance; • Introducing an effective zoning system of land areas for urban poor people; • Ensuring a pollution-free environment and proper sanitation for under-privileged people; <p><i>Agriculture & livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop zoning and land use planning; • Large- and small-scale reservoir construction to support irrigation and rainwater harvesting; • Easy credit access for poor and landless farmers; • Breeding/promoting/introducing saline tolerant Boro rice, crops and orchard crops and extending their use in the coastal region and chars;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting increased use of seaweed as human and animal food, medicine and export product; • Strengthening and digitizing the weather forecasting system. • Promoting sustainable improvement in animal productivity of milk, meat & egg including product processing & value addition. • Promoting sustained improvement in income generation, nutrition and employment opportunities for marginal farmers in livestock rearing • Facilitating increased private sector participation & investment in livestock production & its market development & commercial production. <p><i>Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising the height of road network in coastal districts in response to sea level rise; • Developing the existing interrupted highways to uninterrupted arterial roads; • Enhancing the use of bituminous pavement on highways; • Strengthening the road damage monitoring system; • Establishing a strong unitary metropolitan authority for infrastructural development, maintenance, traffic enforcement, public transport operation, public utilities etc.; • Expansion of the railway network, and improving rail efficiency & finances; • Constructing of railway bridges and other infrastructure for operational improvement; • Developing new waterways and maintaining navigability of existing channels; • Increasing container handling capacity through expansion of terminal/yard facilities, acquisition of modern container handling equipment and procurement of harbour crafts and vessels to ensure improved operating system; • Developing inland container river port. <p><i>Power and energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving power sector efficiency and reducing transmission and distribution losses; • Enhancing alternative sources of energy; • Generating power from nuclear energy; • Including Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency issues in the National Building Code; • Coordinating Transmission and Distribution Programmes with Generation; • Diversifying primary fuel from limited natural gas to least cost imported coal for electricity generation; • Implementing scalable power generation through renewable energy; • Exploring electricity-trading options with neighbouring countries. <p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying potential new tourist sites and modernizing and expanding existing ones; • Preparing short-, Medium- and long-term tourism master plan; • Creating infrastructure and improving management of the tourism industry through Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<p><i>Environment and climate change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring an environment management system to support sustainable development; • Promoting low-emission mass transport options; • Monitoring, controlling and preventing air, water and soil pollution and degradation; • Implementing an emission, effluent and waste management strategy; • Preserving, protecting and developing the natural resource base and biodiversity; • Designing skill-focused training for resilient agriculture, industry, infrastructure, trade and other fields based on principles of practical resilience. <p><i>Disaster Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the disaster management regulatory framework; • Mainstreaming risk reduction and climate change adaptation principles (with sustainability) in all development programmes, plans and policies; • Developing a monitoring and evaluation system to support effective capacity-building; • Reducing vulnerability of at-risk communities through effective, targeted social safety nets; • Strengthening local disaster management committees. <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing basic literacy in the non-formal education sector by establishing Non-Formal Education Board; • Providing quality textbooks to all school children; • Adopting quality improvement measures in academic curriculum and teaching; • Ensuring women's participation and reducing disparity by providing stipends to 100% of primary school children; • Establishing an Autistic Academy; • Enhancing the standard and quality of university education; • Promoting research and training. <p><i>Cultural affairs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the use of Bengali language and literature (with new facilities) for instruction; • Promoting production and publication of quality books, available to the masses at reasonable prices; • Developing facilities for fine and performing arts including drama and theatre, and exploring private and voluntary involvement in this area; • Preserving and presenting national history, culture and heritage; • Promoting and preserving regional and tribal cultures, e.g. through more tribal cultural and language centres; • Introducing fine arts (e.g. music, painting, arts & crafts, recitation, acting; dancing, theatrical performances) in primary & secondary level as per education policy. <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving existing skills of outbound workers to maximise the benefit of overseas employment; • Promoting the participation of youth living in lagging regions by skill development - to increase international migration and support the socio-economic development of Bangladesh;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing quality skill training at minimum cost; • Reduction of migration and remittance transfer cost and the productive investment of remittances; • Comprehensive digitization of the migration process to demonstrate results related to sound planning and management of labour migration; • Promoting social protection of the workers regulating recruitment agents. <p><i>Health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a national health workforce strategy; • Strengthening the Directorate General of Drug Administration to ensure production and dispensing of quality drugs, promote rational use of drugs and eliminate harmful and useless drugs; • Developing and implementing regulations to ensure quality and equitable public health services and a gradual shift in public sector's role from service delivery to stewardship and regulation - to ensure universal health coverage; • Developing a well-coordinated surveillance system to guide effective health programme initiatives; • Promoting increased levels of handwashing and hygiene. • Ensuring availability of safe drinking water; • Improving availability of sanitary facilities in different settings; • Prioritise the availability of water to women for agriculture and fishing <p><i>Nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improving availability of diverse quality foods; • Protecting, promoting and monitoring right to adequate food and to be able to feed oneself in dignity; and all other –related rights (employment, children's rights; women's rights; water and rights, focus on marginalized groups, poor households and women). <p><i>Social Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing child grant for children of poor and vulnerable family up to age 4; • Introducing school stipend for all primary and secondary school-going children from poor and vulnerable households; • Strengthening education and training programmes to motivate adolescent and youth to complete education; • Implementing strengthened workfare programme for the unemployed poor; • The old age pension will be continued with the government service pension with no change for those aged 60 years and above and who belong to the poor and vulnerable population. <p><i>Local and Rural Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing institutions at divisional headquarters/larger districts, capital formation, training and post training support to generate rural employment and reduce poverty; • Encouraging direct marketing of agricultural products through cooperatives, awareness-building and motivational activities; • Increasing/improving the transparency and accountability of local governments by establishing indicators and standards for measuring service delivery performance at local level; • Broadening the role of oversight institutions to perform financial and service delivery audits, investigating irregularities and making reports available to public.

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<p><i>Youth development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the link between training and job markets; • Considering youth as a separate segment of population; • Creating market facilities for youth entrepreneurs; • Creating employment and self-employment opportunities; • Enshrining youth access to new technologies and information system. <p><i>Religious Affairs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring access for people to study Islamic & socio-economic development-related books free of cost to foster religious and social values and ideals; • Organizing systemic religious education at primary level; • Providing financial support for temples and establishing temple-based libraries; • Publishing religious books and repairing old & historical temples' <p><i>Service Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving incentive policies for boosting private investment in services; • Increasing public investment in key service sector infrastructure; • Strengthening the skills base for the service industry; • Strengthening public institutions to support the growth of services sector and improve service quality, safety and accountability. <p><i>Poverty and Inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating job opportunities through growth and structural change; • Replicating micro successes in eradicating extreme poverty; • Creating a fund in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) for infrastructure development emphasizing technical education and giving greater accessibility for lagged region; • Increasing manufacturing opportunities in lagging districts; • Creating more opportunities for international migration to increase remittance earnings; • Establishing technical and vocational training institutions in the lagging districts to create opportunities for the people to gain skills and find employment by internal migration to industrial districts of Bangladesh. <p><i>Mining</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the use of domestic coal; • Importing coal to fulfil the demand of local coal-based power plants. <p><i>Land Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the land administration regime and related land market through a range of institutional, regulatory and fiscal policy reforms, including computerization of land records; simplification of land transactions and land registration; • Increasing the availability and accessibility of the land-related service (e.g. land mutation, registration, tax and revenue collection, etc.); • Inclusive urban planning based on sustainable land use planning and zoning; <p><i>Women and Children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing women's access and control over productive resources by enhancing capacity in the labor market. Three important areas facilitating income are, job creation; connecting with productive jobs being created or get help to create own jobs in self-employment; and increasing women's productivity of the existing jobs;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting positive social norms that eliminate disparities which prevent/discourage women and children attending education, having jobs, being involved decision making, etc. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying plantation activities in coastal zone; • Enhancing people's participation in afforestation programmes in all marginal lands and river buffer zones; • Conserving the Sundarbans mangrove forest and its biodiversity; • Conserving and protecting ecosystems, flora and fauna. especially the Royal Bengal Tiger; • Maintaining the Coastal Green Belt and afforesting remaining vacant spaces to prevent damage by cyclones and tidal surges; • Continuing social forestry programme to expand and strengthen upazila and union level nurseries, forest extension and nursery training centres; • Undertaking forest land survey and updating the land record to demarcate unlawful encroachment. <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling river pollution; • Preventing further waterlogging, blockading of water-flows and shrinkage of water-bodies due to infrastructure; • Establishing and maintaining fish and wetland sanctuaries with ban on fishing in certain eco-sensitive areas like Sundarbans; • Enhancing conservation through seasonal ban, gear restriction, identifying genuine fishers by providing ID Cards, species restriction; • Promoting community-based organizations; • Defining shrimp farming zones in the coastal region based on natural advantages of shrimp and prawn farming with restitution of water management infrastructure; • Enhancing technological support to shrimp farmers and other primary stakeholders; • Distributing brood fish to the GoB hatcheries; • Engaging selected private and NGO hatcheries to produce good quality fish seed.
Impacts	<p><i>Positive impacts:</i></p> <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved urban areas with better facilities - providing economic benefit; • Enriched urban life; • Increased employment opportunities; • Strengthened local government bodies to create better job opportunities for women; • Economic development stimulated; • Reduced urban poverty. <p><i>Agriculture & livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crop production with enhanced food security; • Reduced malnutrition; • Marginal and small farmers will receive priority attention; • Reduced crop damage due to strengthen early weather forecasting system; • Reduced pressure on ground water; • Increased production of dairy products by smallholders; • Introduction of salinity- and stress-tolerant crop varieties;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production of horticulture crops. <p><i>Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in overall capacity of highways; • Climate-resilient road infrastructures developed; • Reduced road damage from overloading and road accidents; • Modernised port facilities; • Enhanced industrial development through expansion of railways; • Improved navigability of inland waterways. <p><i>Power and Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced system loss from 13% to 9%; • Enhanced energy security; • Industrial sector will be developed due to sufficient amount of electricity generation. • Encourage the use of alternate primary fuel such as renewable solar energy for electricity generation. <p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased eco-tourism opportunities and increased related employment; • Increase in supply and quality of workforce in the tourism industry; • Increased numbers of tourists visiting archaeological sites; • Improved access to funding, security and regulations, and service quality of front-line staff. <p><i>Environment and climate change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced quality of surface water; • Improved fresh air quality index; • Control of air and water pollution; • Improved management system (safe disposal) for solid waste, including through installing effluent treatment plants; • Reduced blockage of drains and aesthetic discomfort; • Reduced carbon emissions. <p><i>Disaster Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced food insecurity following disasters; • Enhanced disaster resilience; • Reduced vulnerability of at-risk communities; • Improved recovery following disasters, including through and “building back better” approach. <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved socio-economic conditions and lifestyles; • Increased interest in education; • Improved opportunities for attaining higher education and skills through establishment of equivalence between formal and non-formal education. <p><i>Cultural affairs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of many of the intangible cultural heritage features that are on the verge of extinction; • Increased number of cultural activities throughout the country. <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlined regulatory processes and more efficient one-stop service, and improved compliance with regulatory requirements (e.g. labour, environment, building code, workplace safety); • Increased GDP growth rate (8-10%) and increased employment share; • Removal of policy discrimination, if any, between domestic and foreign investments;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced regional and sub-regional cooperation; • Economic Zones established in areas with vast economic potential (e.g. through using local resources). <p><i>Health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery and health network; • Improved health levels; • Improved preventative and promotional health education services; • Improved response to emerging, re-emerging and non-communicable diseases, health hazards due to climate change and emergency challenges due to catastrophes; • Reduced levels of severe malnutrition, mortality and infertility; • Improved and healthier lifestyles, through reducing environmental, economic, social and behavioural risks. <p><i>Nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge base and capacity (through training) of health personnel, family planning workers and agricultural extension workers regarding nutrition; • Strengthened community awareness regarding health and nutrition - through disseminating messages; • Community based arrangements will promote preparation of low-cost nutritious recipes, processing and preservation of micronutrient rich foods. <p><i>Social Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of hardcore/extreme poverty; • Income security and greater opportunities to engage in the labour market provided for the most vulnerable women; • Provision of social safety net and child grant. <p><i>Local and Rural Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved production of quality goods through cooperatives with fair producer prices; • Expansion of markets, augmentation of regional balance and creation of investment opportunities, all of which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction; • Increased income of targeted people; forming capital through savings and enhanced livelihoods. <p><i>Youth development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved training, infrastructure and financial facilities will assist the youth to realize their potentials; • Reduced income inequalities due to Increased number of better-paid jobs. <p><i>Religious Affairs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced religious values, universal brotherhood and good citizenship; • Introduction of 4500 mosque libraries with Islamic textbooks. <p><i>Service Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in average labour productivity of services; • Increase in the share of modern services in total services GDP; • Increased growth of non-labour export services focused specifically on ICT, international transport and tourism; • Improved quality and safety of services. <p><i>Poverty and Inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of percentage of people under the poverty and extreme poverty line.

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<p><i>Information Communications Technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased opportunities for education for rural people through virtual university; • Enhanced application of digital technologies; • More widespread availability of online banking systems; • Increased availability of e-services, e.g. telemedicine services, video-conferencing for the treatment of diseases, and video conferencing for administrative activities. <p><i>Mining</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of peat soil for domestic cooking purpose. ; <p><i>Land Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved awareness of better land use; • Increased resolution of land disputes. <p><i>Women and Children</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved social security for women and children; • Increased employment opportunities for women; • Equal rights established for women. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced safe habitats for wildlife and biodiversity; • Reduction of soil erosion. • Decreased impacts of cyclone and storm surges on coastal settlements; • Increased eco-tourism and related employment opportunities; • Conservation of Sundarbans mangrove forest. <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased fish production; • Improved marketing and distribution system; • Better prices available to fisherfolk; • Increased fish production in ponds and closed water systems; • Increased marine fish production; • Reduced unemployment; • Establishment of fish-friendly infrastructure – with fish habitats; • Conservation of Sundarbans mangrove forest. <p>*****</p> <p><i>Negative impacts:</i></p> <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration from rural to urban areas – with stress on basic urban facilities; • Pollution as consequence of increased infrastructure development; • Increased air pollution due to increased road transport density. <p><i>Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River based container port building may hamper passenger traffic movement; • Potential increase in pollution due to expansion of ship repairing industry; • Changes in land use due to development of port and other facilities - might lead to land degradation. <p><i>Power and Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of Sundarbans ecosystem due to power infrastructure development close to the forest; • Increase in GHG emissions and potential increased pollution - due to increased use of coal and frequent transportation of coal by water; <p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of Sundarbans ecosystem due to increased tourism activities;

Name of PPP	Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2016-FY2020
	<p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of industry might have cumulative negative impact on the environment; (e.g. industrial effluent entering water courses; potential pollution due to improperly planned/designed industrial waste management facilities). <p><i>Health:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health risks due to industrial development (power, chemical, cement factories etc.). <p><i>Information Communications Technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in e-waste. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land transformed through afforestation can no longer be used for residential, agricultural and industrial development (Bangladesh is a land hungry country). <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction and salinization due to development of shrimp aquaculture; Increased conflict in coastal land use between fishing communities and farmers.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Community and society, all stakeholders
Implementation cost	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
		L		M			M				M		H			H		

082: National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
Title/date of source documents	https://plandiv.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/plandiv.portal.gov.bd/publications/0bca2cc0_fd74_4c4d_99bd_e0a20d1a7248/National-Sustainable-Development-Strategy.pdf
Date approved	May 26, 2013
Main sector(s)	All sectors
Responsible institution	General Economics Division, Planning Commission
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out five strategic priority areas and three cross-cutting areas to ensure economic, social and environmental sustainability of development; • Priority areas are: sustained economic growth, development of priority sectors, urban environment, social security and protection, environment and natural resources management; • Cross cutting areas are: disaster risk reduction and climate change, good governance and gender.
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure accelerated growth without compromising environmental sustainability and social equity; • To achieve a happy, prosperous and enlightened Bangladesh which is free from hunger, poverty, inequality, illiteracy, and corruption and belongs completely to its citizens and maintains a healthy environment; • To ensure affordable urban housing, safe and adequate water supply and hygienic sanitation, pollution management and urban transport and management of slums; • To ensure the rights of citizens, quality health and sanitation services, minimum shelters for all including access to services and utilities, quality education, creating social safety net, women's advancement and rights; • To ensure environmental protection for humans, ecosystems and resources which will support conservation, augmentation and efficient utilization of natural resources; • To address climate change issues including adaptation, technology transfer, mitigation and development and capacity building in all relevant areas - especially agriculture, industry, energy, transport, utilities, urban housing and shelter; • To ensure good governance, with effective participation and women's empowerment.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt co-management approach to safeguard forest biodiversity; • Preventing degradation of hill ecosystems to sustain plant and animal biodiversity; • Declare more areas as ECA and formulate appropriate management plans; • Coordinate the afforestation program of local government bodies; • Incorporate people's participation in all forest development activities.

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<p><i>Biodiversity and Wildlife:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt co-management approach for conservation and sustainable use of wetland biodiversity; • Establish and manage fish sanctuaries both in fresh water and marine ecosystem; • Create and launch initiatives for restoration of degraded ecosystems; • Promote conservation of biodiversity through ecosystem approach for watershed management. <p><i>Poverty:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain adequate food grain stock for distribution at a fair price during the post disaster period; • Develop a comprehensive National Social Protection Strategy; • Increase financial support and emergency relief to poor and marginalized group; • Build closer link between social safety net programmes and investments in disaster and climate change risk proofing. <p><i>Industry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure diversification of industries and exports; • Promote strategic use of cross-national production networks; • Integrate environmental considerations into management practice; • Encourage growth of micro, small and medium industries; • Trade and industrial policies will ensure export competitiveness, reduce anti-export bias, and reduce anti diversification bias. <p><i>Urbanization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan a reliable public commuting system with better new road network; • Incorporate contextual building design and 'local and contextual material use' criteria in the building codes; • Implement National Housing Policy to ensure shelter for the urban poor; • Make provision of water tank/pond compulsory in every housing development project; • Capacity-building of local government officials in management of urban slums; • Social safety net programmes for poor slum dwellers <p><i>Fisheries:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain sanctuaries (permanent area of waterbody where fish can shelter for protection) to protect freshwater and marine ecosystem • Enhance seasonal fish culture, pen culture and beel nurseries; • Identify conservation needs and methods to improve fish habitat conditions; • Stop encroachment of forested areas for shrimp cultivation; • Undertake fish resource mapping of the sea and estuaries and formulate plan. <p><i>Economy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accelerated growth over long-term against depletion of natural resource;

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve market access for diversified products and destinations under bilateral, regional and multilateral trading arrangements; • Establish macro-economic stability; • Set priorities for resource use; • Make prudent financial, fiscal and institutional responses to macro-economic shocks to maintain stability. <p><i>Culture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake cultural diplomacy activities to promote a harmonious image; • Alleviate discrimination against ethnic minorities. <p><i>Health and Family Welfare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the sanitation system; • Mainstream nutrition service in regular services of DGHS and DGFP; • Integrate nutrition services with maternal, nutrition and child health services; • Enhance social mobilization and implement Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) activities; • Priorities public health sector. <p><i>Women and Children Welfare:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy and legal framework for ensuring equal rights for women; • Promote gender mainstreaming by reforming laws, rules and regulations; • Improve food and nutrition of children through distribution of Vitamin A supplements; • Ensure child health through programmes for eradication of polio, elimination of measles and neonatal tetanus; • Provide quality child education; • Integrate gender issues in planning and budgetary processes; <p><i>Post-Telecommunications and Information:</i></p> <p>Establish an international level Information Communication Technology Institute;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate training to IT teachers and provide performance-based benefits to teachers; • Reduce internet connection fees and cost of bandwidth; • Appoint system analyst/programmers in government offices; • Provide low interest loans to IT firms through establishment of Special Working Capital Fund. <p><i>Transportation and Communication:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve commuter train services to provide better urban transport facilities; • Expand the dredging programme including procurement of dredgers; • Establish railway linkages between the east and the south west zones of the country; • Upgrade and maintain existing roads rather than construct new roads; <p><i>Coal Mining:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and approve National Coal Policy; • Promote technologies in extraction and utilization of coal;

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate incentives for resettlement of displaced peoples; • Obtain public opinion about localities, ensure environmental safeguards, and undertake infrastructure development. <p><i>Waste Management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community initiatives; • Promoting source separation of waste; • Initiate various programmes and projects under 3R (Reduce Recycle and Reuse); • Undertake necessary measures for effective enforcement of rules and regulations for proper running of ETP and CETP; • Enforce the Environment Conservation Act & Rules. <p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve gender parity in completion rate at primary and secondary level; • Undertake measures to improve the overall quality of tertiary education; • Include environmental issues in primary and secondary curriculum; • Undertake steps to implement the National Education Policy 2010. <p><i>Labour and Employment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen vocational and technical training for local and international employment; • Diversify agriculture production system and encourage more scientific agricultural practices to generate more productive employment; • Promote investment in labour-intensive SMEs, and micro and cottage industries; • Examine feasibility of providing insurance coverage to workers. <p><i>Water Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integrated management of polders; • Adopt an ecosystem approach to water resource management; • Increase institutional capacity of DoE; • Protect coastal aquifers from exploitation. <p><i>Food:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance agricultural production along with diversification to more vegetables, fruits, pulses, fish, dairy products; • Provide better knowledge on health and nutrition; • Enhance social mobilization and implement Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) activities. <p><i>Power and Energy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance power supply through increased generation using different funding mechanisms; • Increase power generation through renewable sources; • Promote use of environment friendly technology; • Implement imported coal-based and nuclear fuel-based power plants. <p><i>Disaster Management and Relief:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintain the coastal polders; • Strengthen institutional capacity of government sectoral ministries, departments and the Disaster Management Committees;

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase resilience of the vulnerable population; • Integrate the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into the context of “risk reduction”. <p><i>Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access of women and lower income groups engaged in RNF sector to training; • Increase reach of SME-Agriculture branches of commercial banks in rural areas; • Ensure access of women and lower income groups engaged in RNF sector to training. <p><i>Planning:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review progress of implementing the National Environment Policy and environment related activities; • Establish the institutional framework for national environment management and facilitating development based on existing organizational arrangements; • Consider private sector investment projects and those under joint venture; <p><i>Agriculture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize rainfed paddy cultivation; • Ensure quality seed production, preservation and distribution; • Pursue regional approach to food security with measures including access to SAARC food bank; • Improve the efficiency of agricultural marketing to reduce market.
Impacts	<p>Positive:</p> <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced safe habitats for wildlife and biodiversity; • Reduction of GHG emission; • Reduction of soil erosion and impact of climate change induced disasters. • Increased contribution in medicine industries. <p><i>Biodiversity and wildlife</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better -balanced ecosystem for wildlife and biodiversity; • Improved conservation of wildlife and biodiversity • Increased wildlife, biodiversity and marine fish species; • Increased usual and alternative livelihood opportunities; • Reduced social inequality; • Improved standard of living with societal value and increased income of the coastal people; <p><i>Industry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of pollution from industrial wastes, waste production; • Reduce carbon footprint and environmental conservation; • Increase in employment opportunities, socio economic stability and livelihood. <p><i>Urbanization:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of building density, migration to big cities and sanitation problem; • Ensure low carbon footprint and enhance environmental conservation;

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of standard of living, public awareness and urban drainage system. <p><i>Fisheries:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of livelihoods generation for fisherfolk; • Improvement of fishing technology and effort will increase overall fish production to meet future demand; • Improvement of marine as well as aquatic ecosystem; • Reduction of over exploitation of fisheries resource. <p><i>Economy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced unemployment and poverty; • Enhanced women's empowerment; • Promotion of private investment; • Improvement of higher growth and higher per capita income; • Improvement of market access with diversified product. <p><i>Culture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened social relationships; • Acquisition of equal rights by people of different religions; • Diverse cultures coexist and thrive creating a good society. <p><i>Health and Family Welfare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in public health sector; • Improvement in sanitation and hygiene; • Proper treatment will be ensured. <p><i>Women and Children Welfare:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced women's advancement; • Enhanced quality of child education; • Improved inclusion of women in governance; • Improved control of child diseases. <p><i>Post-Telecommunications and Information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve virtual communication and education • Spread of online banking systems; • Increase in IT based employment opportunities; • Enhanced application of digital technologies to realize Vision 2021. <p><i>Transportation and Communication:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of transport and communication conditions which will lead to accelerated development process; • Increased navigability of rivers and channels; • Increased community-based employment and tourism businesses; • Expansion of business and trade based on coastal fisheries and agro products. <p><i>Waste Management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced environmental pollution and respiratory and water borne diseases; • Improved air and water quality. <p><i>Education:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced quality of education; • Improved gender parity and participation in education; • Increased skills for occupations and livelihoods;

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced economic development based on better skilled manpower. <p><i>Labour and Employment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved social protection, assisting individuals; • Reduced dependency on foreign manufactured goods; • Increased proportion of labour employed in more productive and better paid jobs. <p><i>Water Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of eco-friendly water supply system (i.e. rainwater harvesting) will lessen the strain on water scarcity; • Sustainable groundwater management will reduce pressure on ground water system; • Proper management of polders will alleviate water logging in the south-west coast permanently. <p><i>Food:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced malnutrition; • Reduced micronutrients deficiency; • Increased agricultural production and diversification. <p><i>Power and Energy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved supply and frequency of electricity; • Increased use of (renewable) tidal power. <p><i>Land:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sustainable land reclamation; • Reduced soil erosion due to promoting and adopting improved tillage and irrigation practices; • More optimal use of land use and restored soil health. <p><i>Disaster Management and Relief:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lives and properties safeguarded; • Improved disaster preparedness and emergency response; • Increased and strengthened capacity for disaster risk reduction. <p><i>Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises; • Increased employment for a growing rural labour force; • More equitable distribution of income and reduced rural poverty; • Increased reach of SME-Agriculture branches of commercial banks in rural areas. <p><i>Planning:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved environmental protection system; • Increased remittances through creating jobs in international market; • Improved urban environment. <p><i>Agriculture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food security; • Reduced levels of malnutrition; • Improved economy due to increased agricultural production and diversification. <p>Negative:</p> <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of forest coverage and increase in industrial waste; <p><i>Urbanization:</i></p>

Name of PPP	National Sustainable Development Strategy, 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of deforestation; • Increase in urban heat stress and pollution; • Reduction in agricultural land and thus less food production. <p><i>Fisheries:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction and salinization due to development of excess shrimp aquaculture. <p><i>Health and Family Welfare:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of clinical waste. <p><i>Post-Telecommunications and Information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in cyber-crimes. <p><i>Transportation and Communication:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in air pollution; • Forest degradation; • Hamper of economic growth due to huge investment cost and allocation of resources. <p><i>Water Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical fertilizer and pesticides in agricultural activities may deteriorate water quality <p><i>Power and Energy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of GHG from power, energy and other industries might have cumulative impacts in coastal ecosystems.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Community people and society, government agencies and institutions, all other relevant stakeholders.
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
H				M			M				M		H			H		

083: First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
Source document	https://bangladesh.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bangladesh.gov.bd/page/6dca6a2a_9857_4656_bce6_139584b7f160/Perspective-Plan-of-Bangladesh.pdf
Date approved	April, 2012
Main sector(s)	All sectors
Responsible institution	General Economics Division, Planning Commission
Status	Approved (under implementation)
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Perspective Plan provides the road map for accelerated growth and lays down broad approaches for eradication of poverty, inequality, and human deprivation; • Specific strategies and the task of implementation are articulated through the two five-year plans: Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) and the Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020).
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To transform Bangladesh into a middle-income country by 2021; • To enhance agricultural production and ensure food security, the target of agriculture sector is that, by 2021, food deficiency will be eliminated and the country will attain self-sufficiency in food production; • To develop an integrated and developed energy sector with a diversified fuel mix that will be the key driver of a sustainable local and national economy, while attaining global competitiveness in all sectors by 2021; • To develop well-planned urbanization as well as multi-modal transport, integration of roads and highways; • To develop an efficient, sustainable, safe and regionally balanced transportation system in which various modes complement each other, interface appropriately; • To work towards stamping out poverty, discrimination, economic and social marginalization, disease and poor health, and sub-standard living conditions; • To develop an effective disaster management strategy to tackle the challenges associated with disasters; • To design social protection programmes that create assets and employment opportunities; • To strengthen transparency and accountability of all government institutions as an integral part of a program of social change to curb corruption.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting sustainable self-sufficiency in the production of rice; • Adopting an agro-zoning system for areas suitable for different and diversified crops; • Priority attention to planned crop intensification in the coastal zone; • Promoting growth of high profit non-rice crops during climatically favourable months (November – February), leaving the remaining eight months for growing two rice crops (Aman in particular); • Distributing khas (state-owned) land to the landless and the marginal farmers, easing the rental system, introducing computerized land records and transfer and safeguards against eviction of the bargadars

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<p>(sharecroppers) and granting them the right of pre-emption in land transfer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to increase crop yields with existing technologies and better seeds; • Improving feed and animal management, and veterinary /animal health services; • Improving international trade management. <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising closed water fisheries production; • Increasing fresh water (rather than brackish water) golda shrimp production in coastal areas; • Exploring potential use of cage culture in flood plains, under individual ownership; • Emphasising supply of inputs for fish culture in pond and other closed water bodies. and promoting technical knowledge among the educated youth; • Promoting cooperatives to implement the 'Jaal jar jala taar' (fishermen to be the owners of fishing grounds) policy in government-owned water bodies. <p><i>Water Resources Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the integrated water resource management framework for the best allocation of water to various uses; • Encouraging research and development in designing appropriate adaptive activities to manage climate change impacts on the water sector; • Focusing on surface water irrigation and reduced use of groundwater; • Encouraging greater use of rainwater and its local storage for use in the dry season; • Desalinization activities; • Rehabilitating coastal embankments to help adapt to climate change; • Protecting rivers against bank erosion and enhancing land reclamation; • Undertaking planned and phased dredging and river training activities; • Resuming negotiations with India and other upper riparian states for equitable water-sharing arrangements for all trans-boundary rivers, particularly major rivers. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting agro-forestry and social forestry; • Enhancing and sustaining ecological balances; • Strengthening the Sundarbans as a barrier between the sea and the South Asian landmass. <p><i>Rural Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a powerful autonomous local government body; • Initiating and providing coordination among private and public rural development institutes; • Developing packaging materials for agro-commodities in consultation with stakeholders for export markets; • Promoting establishment of cold storage facilities at wholesale markets and in rural collection centres; • Establishing cooperative warehousing facilities at village/union level;

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing modern testing facilities and arranging to assure product quality; • Training for exporters on rules and regulations for international markets. <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting diversification of labour-intensive manufacturing: from textiles, readymade garments and leather goods to products such as toys, agro-processing, auto parts, electronics and light engineering; • Promoting industrialization based on small- and medium-sized enterprises; • Promoting access to global markets the growing regional market; • Increasing support to service-sector based industries; • Providing resources to industrial development institutions (e.g. I and BEPZA) to enable them to function efficiently - to stimulate domestic investment, FDI and joint ventures; • Promoting growth of the jute industry. <p><i>ICT and Science and Technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing E-citizen services; • Enabling E- participation in decision-making; • Developing curriculum-based computer labs for education institutions; • Expanding digital content in government websites; • Attracting local investment and FDI in ICT sector through public-private partnerships; • Developing a comprehensive master plan. <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing an informed, knowledge-based, technologically oriented, gender equitable learning system for all; • Promoting enrolment in primary, secondary, and tertiary levels; • Ensuring quality education; • Developing universities and institutions of higher learning as centres of excellence - to enhance their global competitiveness; • Establishing a Teacher Recruitment and Development Commission. <p><i>Transportation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgradation and maintaining existing roads; • Routine and periodic maintenance programs; • Ensuring a high level of service, safety and quality; • Accommodating regional as well as international traffic in Bangladesh; • Rehabilitating, upgrading/improving and replacing old rail infrastructures and rolling stock; • Increasing line capacity along selected rail corridors, acquiring modern locomotives, coaches and wagons; • Prioritising establishment of an inland container river port; • Upgrading port facilities (both cargo and passenger) as well as storage facilities; • Enforcing safety regulations to reduce the number of accidents; • Upgrading facilities and air security measures to an internationally acceptable standard; • Constructing a new international airport to cope with the increasing traffic and upcoming challenges.

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<p><i>Urbanisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting more balanced distribution of urban centres in terms of population size, employment opportunities; • Combining and upgrading available skills to stimulate local economies and create jobs;0 • Promoting cleaner environment, controlling pollution and protect the public from environmental health hazards; • Improving the quality and quantity of housing units, housing tenure and accessibility; • Promoting sustainable land-use planning and innovative land management practices; • Providing adequate and affordable basic infrastructure and services - to help safeguard health, safety and welfare and improve living. <p><i>Poverty and Inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting growth by sustaining increases in labour productivity and job creation in manufacturing and services; • Increasing farm income through better productivity; • Enhancing access of the poor to production inputs; • Facilitating migration from poor areas and encouraging remittances; • Strengthening the coordination, targeting and coverage of social protection programmes; • Enhancing access to micro finance; • Mitigating the adverse consequences of climate change. <p><i>Health and Nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending coverage of all types of health cares; • Increasing the number of nurses, doctors and specialists scaling up the doctor population ratio and nurse-doctor ratio; • Motivating medical graduates to engage in pro-poor delivery of health services; • Enhancing access to biotechnology, tele-medicine and training institutions especially for nurses and medical technologists; • Establishing community clinics in all unions; • Improving health and family planning co-ordination as well as efficiency in the use of health sector resources; • Improving public health facilities such as pure drinking water and sanitation; • Increasing awareness of diabetes, hypertension, strokes and obesity, which could assume pandemic proportions in the next two decades. <p><i>Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing effective operational procedures in different ministries and agencies to implement environment, climate change and disaster agenda of the country; • Utilizing available land, and arresting and reversing land degradation; • Conserving biodiversity; • Improving sanitation management in both rural areas and towns and cities; • Treating arsenic contaminated water; • Developing a strategy for dredging and training rivers to Improve navigability, control water discharge and reduce flood risks;

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building and mobilization for most extreme climatic events; • Undertaking both structural and non-structural measures to protect people and equip them to respond better. <p><i>Energy and electricity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing strategies to diversify the use of primary fuels in power generation, e.g. gas, coal and liquid fuel; • Promoting use of dual fuel in power plants wherever possible; • Increasing power generation through renewable sources, such as solar, wind, small hydro; • Constructing a nuclear fuel-based power plant with adequate safeguards; • Financing power generation projects through Public-Private Partnerships; • Implementing reforms to increase sector efficiency; • Adjusting energy price to reduce the burden of budgetary subsidy while ensuring affordability to consumers; • Raising the technical and operational efficiency of the power sector to contain costs. <p><i>Population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing provision of educational expenses to one-child families; • Encouraging employment of single children in government/NGO/private organizations according to their qualifications; • Giving preference to single children (until they reach puberty) for medical treatment in government institutions; • Introducing a social pension for the parents of a single child - in case of need. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadening of the tax base, raising both direct and indirect taxes with appropriate rationalization and reforms; • Modernization of the VAT and income tax administration; • Strengthening the professional and technical capacity of the revenue administration; • Integrating and coordinating input-output activities in agriculture, and inter-sectoral allocations among the agriculture, industry and service sectors; • Ensuring the quality of spending and better ADP implementation by bringing all ministries under the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF).
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <p><i>Agriculture & Livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased production of crops; • Fulfilment of growth-induced demand; • Ensured pricing of the crops; • Breeding of high-yielding and salinity tolerant crop varieties • Reduced crop losses due to widely used and regular weather forecasts; • Increased dairy and breed development, and meat production. <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for fish met; • Increased production under capture fisheries;

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained production in canals, creeks and rivers; • Needs of landless and marginal farmers affected by shrimp culture addressed in a strategy of small holder aquaculture; • Increased production in fish hatcheries in coastal areas. <p><i>Water Resources Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased irrigation efficiency from 30% to 50%; • Reduced dependence on groundwater – due to focus on increasing the use of surface water; • Groundwater quality and quantity monitored through continuous surveys and investigation; <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in coverage of productive forest; • Increased diversification of tree species; • Increased employment in forestry-related activities; • Increased use of cow dung as organic fertilizer; • Fuel wood obtained from forests. • Conservation of Sundarbans mangrove maintains its function as a buffer against storms. <p><i>Rural Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased women’s participation in rural non-farm activities (such as business development); • Improved market access and infrastructure; • Standardization and quality assurance of marketable products; • Scaled up activities of vulnerable rural populations; • Increased budget allocation to rural areas. <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated pace of industrialization; • Diversification of manufacturing production; • Strengthened small- and medium- scale enterprises; • Increased productivity and competitiveness of large-scale manufacturing industries; • Broadened industrial base; • More conducive environment for private sector investment; <p><i>ICT and Science and Technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More institutes of higher learning in science and technology established; • Allocation of a higher share of GDP to research and development; • Increased productivity in all spheres of the economy, including micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises. • Enhanced computer literacy at all levels of education and government. <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased quality of education system; • Increased investment and cost-sharing in education; • Rejuvenation of sports and cultural activities; • Enhanced use of technology in education and computer literacy. <p><i>Transportation and Communication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased overall capacity of highways - due to widening at major-major junctions; • Development of climate-resilient infrastructure in coastal zone;

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced overloading and accidents due to improved road monitoring; • Modernized port facilities; • Increased industrial development due to expanded railway network; • Improved navigability of inland waterways; • Re-oriented rural transport with efficient external access; • Enhanced transport network and service. <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved urban areas with better facilities - provide economic benefit; • Increased employment opportunities; • Strengthened local government bodies with better opportunities for women; • Reduced urban poverty; • Improved land management; • Improved transport facilities. <p><i>Poverty and Inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced percentage of people living under the poverty and extreme poverty line; • Reduced inequality in society; • Increased income for local people. <p><i>Health and Nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved education in health and hygiene. • Reduced incidence of diarrhea, dysentery and stomach worms; • Increased use of safe drinking water; • Improved knowledge of balanced diet and nutrition; • Improved level of health; • Improved quality of medical education. <p><i>Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved protection of vulnerable people from natural disasters; • Reduced water and air pollution; • Better, more scientific, disposal of waste. <p><i>Energy and electricity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the Coal-based power plants; • Availability of new gas field for both offshore and onshore; • Increase Public-Private Partnership Projects; • Participation of local investors in the sector will increase <p><i>Population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to education for all; • Improved health and nutrition. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased productivity in all sectors of the economy; • Increased investment - with domestic and foreign resources; • Reduced unemployment; • Price levels stabilized; • Improved quality of public investment. <p>Negative</p> <p><i>Agriculture</i></p>

Name of PPP	First Perspective Plan of Bangladesh (First), 2010-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies by fertilisers and pesticides; • Waterlogging and loss of agricultural lands due to unplanned and badly designed/sited infrastructure (e.g. dams, roads, industries); • <i>Fisheries</i> • Habitat destruction and salinization due to development of shrimp aquaculture; • Conflicts between fishermen and other land uses in coastal areas. <p><i>Power, energy and other industries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Emissions of GHG from power, energy and other industries might have cumulative impacts in coastal ecosystems (e.g. effluent entering water courses; potential pollution due to improperly planned/designed industrial waste management facilities).</i> <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration from rural to urban areas – with stress on basic urban facilities; • Increased air and water pollution during infrastructure development; • Increased air pollution due to increased road transport density.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Society and community and all relevant stakeholders
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H				M			M				M		H			H		

084: The Coastal Zone Policy 2005 and Coastal Development Strategy, 2006

Name of PPP	Coastal Zone Policy, 2005 and Coastal Development Strategy, 2006 made thereunder
Title/date of source documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Zone Policy 2005 • Coastal Development Strategy n2006
Date approved/of draft	2005 and 2006
Main sector(s)	Economic development and poverty reduction with cross cutting relationship with natural resources (water, land fisheries, agriculture, livestock, biodiversity, etc.), livelihood, and disaster management
Responsible/parent institution	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) of the Ministry
Status	Under implementation
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both PPPs were outcomes of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) Project of the Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO). The strategy aims to implement the policy. • These PPPs jointly cover activities to promote socio-economic development, disaster safety, preventing deterioration of natural environment and enhancing potential of coastal region to contribute national development. They cover 48 coastal upazilas of 19 districts including SW region and include the marine Exclusive Economic Zone. • The PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Code of conduct for sectoral development activities, and integrating and harmonizing development activities towards the common goal of poverty reduction, economic development, livelihood safety; ○ Institutional reform and build capacity of the WARPO to coordinate development activities under Plans ICZMPs. <p>The strategy has nine priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring fresh and safe water availability (in the context of regional water resources management); • Safety from man-made and natural hazards; • Optimizing use of coastal lands • Promoting economic growth emphasizing non-farm rural employment; • Sustainable management of natural resources; • Improving livelihood conditions of the people specially women; • Environmental conservation; • Empowering through knowledge management; • Creating an enabling institutional environment.
Key objectives	<p>The goal of the policy is to create conditions in which the reduction of poverty, development of sustainable livelihoods and the integration of the coastal zone into national processes can take place. It has 8 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth; • Meeting basic needs and opportunity for livelihoods; • Reduction of vulnerabilities to natural disaster;

Name of PPP	Coastal Zone Policy, 2005 and Coastal Development Strategy, 2006 made thereunder
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of natural resources; • Equitable distribution of benefits of disaster management, social development and economic development activities.; • Community empowerment; • Women’s development and gender equity; • Conservation and preservation of critical ecosystem.
Main activities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration and harmonization of ongoing development works and guiding development activities of other sectors; • Mitigation of natural disasters and ensuring safety and protection by constructing/rehabilitating embankments, sea walls, cyclone shelters, etc., and by greenbelt development; • Environment management – protection and regeneration of the coastal ecosystem and biodiversity, pollution control; • Water resources management to combat water related disasters, increase freshwater availability, improve navigation and economic activity; • Improving condition of rural livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities for coastal communities; • Promoting productive economic activities and focused development of tourism and fisheries sector; • Promoting sustainable environmental and social responsive shrimp farming • Infrastructure development and industrial development; • Social development by building facilities and awareness for health and nutrition, education, and water and sanitation; • Economic development activities to reduce poverty and increase livelihood opportunities; • Participatory management of resources, public-partnership partnership, gender equity, women empowerment; • Sustainable management of Sundarbans.
Impacts	<p>Positive (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved natural resource management by protection and regeneration of coastal ecosystem and biodiversity, pollution control in the SW region particularly in the Sundarbans • Improved water management with increased freshwater availability in the SW rivers and in Sundarbans. <p>Positive (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participatory management and empowerment of women • Social development including increased availability of safe water supply and improved sanitation; • Improved disaster safety due to construction of embankments, cyclone shelters and awareness building; • Improved livelihoods resilience to natural disaster and climate change; • Increase in opportunities for alternative livelihoods; • Increased economic growth, poverty reduction and contribution to national development.

Name of PPP	Coastal Zone Policy, 2005 and Coastal Development Strategy, 2006 made thereunder
	<p>Negative (environmental)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded coastal environment due to industrial pollution as a result of increased non-farm industrial activities; Local environment pollution will be increased due to infrastructural development. Increased water pollution due to improved river navigability and increased shipping (inland and sea); Loss of biodiversity Degradation of water and soil quality due to shrimp aquaculture; Increased siltation in rivers and inland water bodies Natural coastal process has been altered as a result of structural measures to mitigate natural disaster. <p>Negative (socio-economic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase population density and thereby vulnerability to natural disaster; Coastal embankment acts as a false sense of security; increase social problem due degradation of environment by coastal polder, loss of grazing field for livestock, damage to household vegetation and gardens; damage to rural infrastructure (roads, bridges, buildings, embankment) due to rising salinity (which reduces soil cohesiveness, increasing dampening on concrete and causes corrosion of reinforcements); rise of social tension due to large farmers/outsideers forcing the leasing of small land parcels (next to large farms) for shrimp aquaculture.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Coastal population and people of the whole country
Implementation cost	Not Applicable
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACT								
H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L		H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
	M			M			M				M		H			H		

085: Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
Source	GED
Date approved	Draft final version, approved February, 2020
Main sector(s)	All sectors
Responsible institution	General Economics Division (GED)
Status	Screening done on Draft Final version. Will be updated once the final version is received from GED.
Scope	Provides the road map for accelerated growth and lays down broad approaches for eradication of poverty, inequality, and human deprivation;
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of extreme poverty by 2031; reducing moderate poverty to less than 3% by 2041; • Achieve Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) status by 2031 and High-Income Country (HIC) status by 2041; • Industrialization with export-oriented manufacturing will drive structural transformation into the future; • Paradigm shifts in agriculture will enhance productivity and ensure nutrition and food security for the future; • A service sector of the future will provide the bridge for the transformation of the rural agrarian economy to a primarily industrial and digital economy; • The urban transition will be an essential part of the strategy to move to a high-income economy; • Efficient energy and infrastructure will be essential components of the enabling environment that facilitates rapid, efficient and sustainable growth; • Building a country resilient to climate change and other environmental challenges; • Establishing Bangladesh as a knowledge hub country for promoting a skill-based society.
Main activities arising	<p><i>Agriculture and livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing agro-ecosystems/areas currently under unsustainable use (e.g. mono-cropped land and unutilized land) under sustainable practices; • Intensification of agricultural production systems whilst maintaining sustainability of soil health; • Increasing resilience of crop and livestock production systems in the face of climate change; • Diversification in agricultural output and livelihoods involving more plant species, animal breeds, off-farm activities and employment; • Developing adaptation measures to address climate change (e.g. climate adaptive cropping). <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt fish health management strategy, aquaculture policy and marine fisheries policy for sustaining food security and nutrition; • Promote aquaculture intensification and species diversification; • Prioritize farm mechanization and vertical expansion of aquaculture for sustaining and diversifying aquaculture production; • Collaborative efforts to explore blue economy-related activities concerning the fisheries sector;

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions in subsistence level aquaculture and fisheries to contribute significantly to uphold the nutritional status of poor households; • Promote private sector investment in the fish and fisheries product value chain; • Motivational activities on advanced farming technologies; • Develop skilled/trained manpower to operate modern laboratories and fish processing plants; • Introduction of adaptive aquaculture technologies and fisheries management system for the poor fish farmers/fishers in coastal region; • Give special importance/consideration to fishers highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change; • Strengthen collaboration and coordination among ministries and agencies. <p><i>Water resources management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing good practices for water conservation and management; • Implement programmes including flood control and prevention, polder management, dredging, river training, salinity management, etc.; • Implement integrated water resource management (IWRM) more widely, including flood early warning systems, irrigation improvements and demand side management; • Encourage water reservoir/ rainwater harvesting in rainfed, coastal and hilly areas; • Develop small-scale water resources systems; • Monitor the maintenance of the small-scale water resources infrastructure. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply sustainable management of forest resources; • Adopt conservation plan for forest resources in protected areas; • Develop Special Monitoring and Reporting Tools (SMART) to protect the Sundarbans and to manage oil spills from shipping; • Establish ecological corridors to maintain adequate space for wildlife in all protected areas by a stepwise approach through corridor modelling • Develop agro-forestry and social forestry; • Adopt a plantation programme in charlands and marginal lands; • Implement effective public-private partnerships for reforestation and afforestation. • Implement adaptation actions in climate sensitive forestry sector; • Impose strict penalties on all forest-related illegal activities. <p><i>Rural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide urban facilities in rural areas under the My Village My Town Programme (e.g climate resilient road development; safe water supply; waste management; community space); • Preparation of Upazila Master Plan areas under the My Village My Town Programme; • Increase agro-based small industries • Improve rural law and order; • Improve the post-harvest management system and install agro-based manufacturing industries in villages. <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the quality of the workforce; • Investing in R&D to promote innovation at every stage of production; • Improve the environment for doing business (e.g. so as to get loans in time, faster processing etc.);

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and reduce the costs; • Mobilise the large amounts of finance needed for physical and social infrastructure, through private investments and PPPs; <p><i>ICT and Digital Bangladesh</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitisation and service transformation; • Move from factor-driven stage to innovation-based economy; • Drive the growth of ICT and innovation industry; • Fusion of scientific and technological innovation in export-oriented processes to take advantage of opportunities in foreign markets; • Build capacity to implementing the ICT growth strategy. <p><i>Transportation and communication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make facilities (e.g. road, rail, airways, inland waterways transport) available for seamless flow in passenger and goods traffic; • Make available different modes of transport at affordable cost and on scheduled time; • Provide all transport services with no barriers to entry and exit at transit points for service providers; • Ensure strong inter-district and inter-regional connectivity with neighboring countries for passengers, goods and services; • Establish safety standards and make the transport system accountable; • Manage traffic through a combination of mass rapid transit (MRT) /Metro Rail Network and private options for easy transit; • Enforce parking and traffic laws with sanctions for non-compliance ; <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an economy with 80% of the rural population enjoying facilities similar to those available in urban areas; • Maintain proper balance between the natural and built environment in urban areas (e.g. flood-free environment with proper drainage, modern drainage system and proper waste management); • Create an urban area with every household having a minimum living standard and no slums; • Develop an urban service industry including quality urban infrastructure and services on demand; • Structure city administrations to be responsive to resident's needs. <p><i>Poverty and inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to finance for the poor; • Increase access of the poor to the migrant labor market; • Improve the poverty focus of social protection programmes; • Address income inequality, e.g. through a redistributive fiscal policy that considerably expands the level of spending on health, education and social protection. <p><i>Education and training</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new technical universities, R&D centers, research labs, etc.; • Ensure equity in education in private sector, public sector, primary and secondary education; • Develop policies that enable strong public-private partnerships; • Enhance quality education from primary level;

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the quality of education inputs including physical facilities, teaching professionals, curriculum, etc.; • Improve the quality of madrassa education through science, math, ICT skills; • Promote decentralization of school service delivery; • Strengthen delivery of non-formal education; • Strengthen delivery of the National Skills Development Policy; • Promote women's participation in technical education and skills training; • Emphasize rural training. <p><i>Health and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand public health clinics and improve quality; • Strengthen district-level hospital care; • Strengthen national hospitals; • Eliminate child nutrition gaps; • Strengthen private health care delivery system; • Introduce health insurance schemes; • Improve the quantity and quality of health professionals; • Strengthen health sector governance; • Improve health information systems; • Safe disposal of medical waste; • Boost private investment in the pharmaceutical industry. <p><i>Environment, climate change and disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate environmental costs into the macroeconomic framework; • Reduce air and water pollution through removal of fuel subsidies, adoption of green tax on fossil fuel consumption, taxation of emission from industry, prevention of surface water pollution and waste management; • Implement the Bangladesh Delta Plan to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. <p><i>Power and energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a least-cost power generation expansion path including phasing out of high-cost rental power plants and opting for low-cost fuel options; • Promote supply of low-cost primary energy, e.g. hydropower, natural gas, coal and LNG; • Develop infrastructure, e.g. expansion of pipelines for transportation of petroleum; installation of LNG floating storage and re-gasification units; • Ensure investment in generation, transmission and distribution; • Promote efficient use of installed capacity; • Promote private investment in energy; • Further expand energy trade; • Ensure proper energy pricing policy; • Strengthen power and energy institutions. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce moderate poverty to less than 5% by 2041; • Industrialization with export-oriented manufacturing; • Transform the rural agrarian economy to a primarily industrial and digital economy – through the service sector; • Develop efficient energy and infrastructure for sustainable growth; • Establishing Bangladesh as a knowledge hub country.

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
Impacts	<p>Positive</p> <p><i>Agriculture and livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sustainable agricultural management; • Increased agricultural productivity; • Increased resilience of crop and livestock production systems; • Diversified agricultural output and livelihoods; • Adoption of adaptive cropping and measures to respond to climate change; <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sustainable fishery resources management; • Increased fisheries production; • Diversified aquaculture production; • Enhanced fisheries-related blue economic activities; • Improved nutritional status of poor households; • Increased private sector investment; • Adoption of advanced farming technologies; • Development of skilled manpower to operate modern laboratories and processing plants; • Adoption of adaptive aquaculture technologies and fisheries management system. especially in the coastal region; • Enhanced capacity to deal with climate change impacts; • Stronger collaboration and coordination among ministries and agencies. <p><i>Water resources management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved drainage system; • Reduced risks of flooding and improved navigability; • Benefits from integrated management of water resources, e.g. protection of life and properties due to flood early warning, increased crop production, improved management of irrigation water; • Increased availability of fresh water through alternative sources in water scarce areas, e.g. coastal areas, etc.; • Well-developed and maintained small-scale water resources systems; • Irrigation efficiency improved. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased coverage of productive forest; • Reduced oil and noise pollution, especially in the Sundarbans; • Reduced risk of wildlife poaching, especially in the Sundarbans; • Reduced habitat fragmentation and encroachment; • Livelihood opportunities created in forestry-related activities; • Improved habitat for flora and fauna; • Increased diversification of tree species; • Enhanced carbon sequestration; • Enhanced resilience of forests to climate change impacts; • Reduced deforestation and forest areas; <p><i>Rural development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural area with improved facilities - similar to urban areas; • Improved access (e.g. by roads, railways, waterways, etc.) to villages; • Planned development of rural areas leading to better living environment; • Increased employment opportunities due to more agro-based small industries; <p><i>Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased skilled labor force;

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of innovative production system; • Enhanced business expansion opportunities; • Increased financing, investment and developed infrastructure; <p><i>ICT and science and technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT service brought to the people's doorsteps through digital technology; • Improved productivity of indigenous products using innovative technology; • Expanded economic areas through invention-innovation; • Increased technologically skilled manpower; • Improved knowledge on information technology. <p><i>Transportation and communication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth flow of passenger and goods traffic; • Provision of affordable and faster transport services; • More convenient commodity transport system; • Stronger inter-district and inter-regional connectivity; • Reduced risks of accidents; • Introduction of rapid mass movement of people, easy commuter services with less congestion; reduced noise and air pollution (e.g. CO₂ emissions). • Properly and well managed traffic movement. <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of life for rural people - similar to high-income economies; • Balance between ecosystems, the natural environment and population, e.g. improved drainage, modern sewerage and waste management; • Elimination of urban poverty and slums, and every household having a minimum housing quality; • Improved quality of urban infrastructure and services = provided on demand; • A governance structure that is responsive to the residents needs and is self-financing with sustainable urban taxation and cost recovery options. <p><i>Poverty and inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased small business/income earning opportunities for the poor; • Increased income from remittances; • Reduced poverty; • Better access to health, education and social protection due to enhanced spending capacity. <p><i>Education and training</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well- educated and trained people; • Equity in education; • Enabling environment for development of education facilities created through PPPs; • Strengthened quality of education inputs; • Upgraded Madrasa education; • Increased investment and incentives in education and job-based training; • Improved gender balance through women's involvement in technical education. <p><i>Health and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily accessible public health services.

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of district based health services. • Better services from national hospital. • Increased intake of nutritious food specially by poor children leading to healthy life; • Better and affordable private health services. • Reduced health risks due to increased financial provision to address health problems, diseases and accidents; • Increased numbers of and better qualified health professionals • Better management of health care system • Improved level of health. • Scaled up e-health, timely reporting and authenticate information. • Pollution free environment. • Increased supply of export oriented medicines. <p><i>Environment, climate change and disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced environmental degradation; • Reduced air and water pollution; • Enhanced resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts; <p><i>Power and energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained access for all to electricity and other energy sources; • Consistent energy production and supply with environmental protection; • Faster, safer, easier and environment-friendly transmission of petroleum products through pipeline; • Balanced generation, transmission and distribution; • Reduced carbon emissions due to focus on renewable energy sources. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduced to less than 5% of population; • Increase in export oriented production; • Improved food and nutrition security; • Expansion of industrialization and digital economy; • Rapid, efficient and sustainable growth of energy; • Development of a knowledge based society. <p>Negative</p> <p><i>Agriculture and livestock</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional pesticides in technology based agriculture will increase water and air pollution; • Waterlogging and loss of agricultural lands due to unplanned and poorly designed infrastructure (e.g. dams, roads, industries); <p><i>Fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction and salinization due to development of shrimp aquaculture; • Conflicts between fishermen and other land uses in coastal areas. <p><i>Forestry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land transformed through afforestation can no longer be used for residential, agricultural and industrial development. • Felling of trees on the roads due to cyclones might create the risks of road accidents. • Roadside plantation might reduce vision of drivers and lead to accidents. <p><i>Industry</i></p>

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat and agricultural land will be destroyed due to industrialization. • Industrialization without adequate environmental management will result in air, water and soil pollution; • Displacement of people might occur due to land acquisition. <p><i>ICT and Digital Bangladesh</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening gap between different social classes and sections of the populace (between those with and without access to ICT); • Increased e-waste due to expansion of digital technology. • Increase in cyber-crimes. <p><i>Transportation and communication</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased air and noise pollution due to development of transportation and communication facilities, e.g. stations, ports, etc. • Land degradation due to expansion of transportation network; • Displacement of people due to land acquisition. <p><i>Urbanization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased paved areas will result in drainage congestion, less infiltration, more surface runoff; • Urban area development will increase water, air and noise pollution. <p><i>Poverty and inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic disparity might increase due to disproportionate income distribution within the population. <p><i>Education and training</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of educational and training facilities may cause limited and localized water, air and noise pollution during construction; • Land acquisition might lead to displacement of people. <p><i>Health and nutrition</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of health facilities may cause limited and localized water and air and noise pollution during construction; • Increased risk of improper disposal of medical waste disposal. <p><i>Environment, climate change and disaster management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural development due to the implementation of BDP might lead to environmental impacts, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ water, air and soil pollution; ▪ destruction and alteration of benthic aquatic flora and fauna due to dredging project; ▪ displacement of people due to land acquisition; ▪ Sedimentation due to bridge construction. <p><i>Power and energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of pipeline network in the country for transmission of petroleum might cause environmental impacts (e.g. air, water and soil) pollution and social impacts (e.g. land acquisition, displacement of people); • Expansion of energy related infrastructure (e.g power plants) might lead to air, water and soil pollution. • Reliance on use of fossil fuel will increase air pollution and CO₂ emissions. <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition from an agrarian to an industrial market-driven economy may cause reduction of agricultural land.

Name of PPP	Second Perspective Plan for the year: 2021-2041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Might create environmental (air, water and soil) pollution due to industrial development.
Beneficiaries/affected parties	Society and community and all relevant stakeholders
Implementation cost	Unknown
Result of screening	Included

Environmental Impact (-ve)			Social Impact (-ve)			Economic Impact (-ve)				Environmental Impact (+ve)			Social Impact (+ve)			Economic Impact (+ve)		
NEGATIVE IMPACTS										POSITIVE IMPACTS								
<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>L</i>
H				M			M				M		H			H		